

Editorial ethics of the Research Bulletin by Russian Maritime Register of Shipping

The Research Bulletin by Russian Maritime Register of Shipping policy on publication ethics and avoiding publication malpractice is based on existing Russian Maritime Register of Shipping main objectives and [COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors](#).

The present document contains information materials and recommendations, which should be followed by Editor-in-Chief and Editorial board of the Research bulletin by Russian Maritime Register of Shipping.

Editorial board of the Research Bulletin by Russian Maritime Register of Shipping commits to maintaining the integrity of the scholarly record. Our periodical publishes scholarly works and we bear responsibility for keeping high standards. Editorial activity rests, in particular, on the RS Charter, Code of Ethics, guidelines of the Committee of Publication Ethics, as well as the practices of influential international journals and publishers.

Editorial board of the Research Bulletin by Russian Maritime Register of Shipping strives to uphold ethical norms accepted by the international research community and prevent any violation of such norms.

Duties of Authors

Reporting standards

Authors of reports of original research should present a detailed description of methods employed and accurate data corroborating the results obtained. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable.

Reviews of the publication articles should also be accurate and objective, and editorial 'opinion' works should be clearly identified.

Originality and plagiarism

The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others, that this has been appropriately cited or quoted.

Plagiarism takes many forms, from 'passing off' another's paper as the author's own paper, to copying or paraphrasing substantial parts of another's paper (without attribution), to claiming results from research conducted by others. Plagiarism in all its forms constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable.

Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is also unacceptable.

Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given. Authors should cite publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work.

Authorship of the paper

Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study.

All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors.

The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors have approved the final version of the paper.

All published papers are made available for public access; copyright is held by the authors.

Fundamental errors in published works

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the Editor-in-Chief or publisher and cooperate with the Editor-in-Chief to retract or correct the paper. If the Editor-in-Chief or the publisher learns from a third party that a published work contains a significant error, it is the obligation of the author to promptly retract or correct the paper or provide evidence to the Editor-in-Chief of the correctness of the original paper.

Terms and territory of work use

The author shall transfer to the editorial the rights to use the work worldwide and without limitation as to time.

Duties of Editor-in-Chief

The Editor of a peer-reviewed journal is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published, often working in conjunction with the relevant society (for society-owned or sponsored journals). The validation of the work in question, its importance to researchers and readers, and the results of reviewing must always drive such decisions.

Fair play

The Editor should evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors.

Confidentiality

The Editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest

- Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an Editor's own research without the express written consent of the author.
- Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage.
- The Editor-in-Chief should require the information about conflict of interest. If the complaint is upheld, the publication of a correction, retraction, expression of concern, or other note, as may be relevant.
- It should be ensured that the peer-review process for supplements is the same as that used for main Research Bulletin by Russian Maritime Register of Shipping. Items in sponsored supplements should be accepted solely on the basis of academic merit and interest to readers and not be influenced by commercial considerations.
 - Non-peer reviewed sections of their journal should be clearly identified.

Involvement and cooperation in investigations

Editor-in-chief of the Research Bulletin by Russian Maritime Register of Shipping should take reasonably responsive measures when ethical complaints have been presented concerning a submitted manuscript or published paper. Such measures will generally include contacting the author of the manuscript or paper and giving due consideration of the respective complaint or claims made, but may also include further communications to the relevant institutions and research bodies, and if the complaint is upheld, the publication of a correction, retraction,

expression of concern, or other note, as may be relevant. Every reported act of unethical publishing behavior must be looked into, even if it is discovered years after publication.

Journal Self Citation

Editor-in-Chief and staff of the Russian Maritime Register of Shipping should never conduct any practice that obliges authors to cite his or her journal either as an implied or explicit condition of acceptance for publication. Any recommendation regarding articles to be cited in a paper should be made on the basis of direct relevance to the author's article, with the objective of improving the final published research. Editors should direct authors to relevant literature as part of the peer review process; however, this should never extend to blanket instructions to cite Research Bulletin by Russian Maritime Register of Shipping.

Duties of reviewers

Every paper is reviewed at two stages. At the first stage paper and review of a specialist with academic degree and sufficient subject matter expertise shall be sent to the editorial office. At the second stage papers are submitted to the departments of the RS Head Office with corresponding specialization. The paper can be presented at the relevant section of the RS Scientific and Technical Council. Competent reviewers can express freely motivational criticism regarding the level and clarity of the work, its relevance to the journal's field, and the novelty and accuracy of the results. Editor-in-chief and Editorial board make decision regarding publication of the paper with a glance of all materials and reviews.

Contribution to editorial decisions

Peer review assists the members of Editorial board in making editorial decisions. Research Bulletin by Russian Maritime Register of Shipping shares the view of many that all scholars who wish to contribute to publications have an obligation to do a fair share of reviewing.

Confidentiality

Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. They must not be shown to or discussed with others except as authorized by the editorial board.

Standards of objectivity

Reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. Referees should express their views clearly with supporting arguments.

Acknowledgement of sources

Reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the authors. Any statement that an observation, derivation, or argument had been previously reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A reviewer should also call to the head of the editorial board's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge.

Disclosure and conflict of interest

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in a reviewer's own research without the express written consent of the author. Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors or institutions connected to the papers.