

ETHICS OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

The section is prepared on the basis of scientific and medical materials of the Elsevier Publishing House as well as on the materials of the International Committee on Publications Ethics (COPE).

1. Introduction

1.1. Publication of the materials in peer-reviewed journals is not only a simple method of scientific communication, but it also contributes significantly to the development of the relevant field of scientific knowledge. Thus, it is important to establish standards for the future ethical conduct of all parties involved in the publications, including Authors, Editor-in-Chief and other journal editors, Reviewers and Publisher of the Journal **“Emergency Cardiology and Cardiovascular Risks”**

1.2. The Publisher not only supports scientific communication and invests in this process, but is also responsible for compliance with all current recommendations in the published article.

1.3. The Publisher undertakes the obligations of the strictest supervision of scientific materials. The Publisher is aware of the responsibility for the proper presentation of materials published in the journal, especially in terms of the ethical aspects of the publications presented in this document.

2. Responsibilities of the Editor-in-Chief and Editors who are members of the Editorial Board of the Journal

2.1. Decision on publication

The Editor-in-Chief of the Journal **“Emergency Cardiology and Cardiovascular Risks”** is personally and independently responsible for making a decision about the manuscript publication, often in collaboration with the Editorial Board (International Advisory Committee). The reliability of the manuscript in question and its scientific significance should always be the basis of the decision to publish. The Editor-in-Chief can be guided by the policy of the Editorial Board of the Journal **“Emergency Cardiology and Cardiovascular Risks”**, being limited by the current legal requirements regarding calumny, copyright, legality and plagiarism.

The Editor-in-Chief may confer with other Editors and Reviewers while making a decision on publication.

2.2. Decency

The Editor should evaluate the intellectual content of manuscripts regardless of race, gender, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, origin, citizenship or political preferences of the authors.

2.3. Confidentiality

The Editor-in-Chief and the Editorial Board of the Journal **“Emergency Cardiology and Cardiovascular Risks”** are obliged not to disclose without the need the information on the accepted manuscript to all persons, except for the authors, reviewers, possible reviewers, other scientific consultants and the Publisher.

2.4. Disclosure policy and conflict of interests

2.4.1 Unpublished data obtained from manuscripts submitted for consideration cannot be used in personal research without the written consent of the Author. Information or ideas received during the review and related to possible benefits should be kept confidential and not be used for personal gain.

2.4.2 Editors should withdraw from the consideration of manuscripts (i.e. to ask the Co-editor, Assistant Editor or cooperate with other members of the Editorial Board when reviewing the work instead of self-reviewing and deciding) in case of conflict of interests due to competitive, joint and other interactions and relationships with authors, companies and, possibly, other organizations associated with the manuscript.

2.5. Supervision of publications

The Editor, who provided convincing evidence that the allegations or conclusions presented in the publication are erroneous, must inform the Editor-in-Chief (Publisher and/or the relevant Scientific Society) about it in order to promptly notify about changes, withdrawal of the publication, expression of concern and other relevant statements.

2.6. Involvement and cooperation in research

The Editor, together with the Publisher (or the Editorial Board), shall take adequate response in case of ethical claims concerning the manuscripts or published materials. Such measures generally include interaction with the authors of the manuscript and the reasoning of the corresponding complaint or requirement, but may also imply interactions with relevant organizations and research centers.

3. Obligations of Reviewers

3.1. Impact on the decisions of the Editorial Board

Reviewing helps the Editor-in-Chief to make a decision about publishing and, through appropriate interaction with the authors, can also help the Author improve the quality of his work. Reviewing is a necessary link in formal scientific communications underlying the scientific approach. The Publisher shares the view that all scientists who want to contribute to the publication are required to carry out substantial work on the manuscript review.

3.2. Diligence

Any selected Reviewer who does not have enough qualification to review the manuscript or does not have enough time to do the work promptly must notify the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal “**Emergency Cardiology and Cardiovascular Risks**” about it and ask him to exclude him from the process of reviewing of the corresponding manuscript.

3.3. Confidentiality

Any manuscript submitted for review should be considered a confidential document. This work cannot be disclosed or discussed with any persons without prior authorization of the Editor-in-Chief.

3.4. Requirements for the manuscript and objectivity

The Reviewer must give an objective assessment of the manuscript. Personal criticism of the Author is unacceptable. Reviewers should clearly and reasonably express their views.

3.5. Recognition of primary sources

Reviewers should identify significant published articles relevant to the topic and not included in the bibliography of the manuscript. For any statement (observation, conclusion or argument) published earlier, the manuscript must have a corresponding bibliographic reference. The Reviewer should also draw attention of the Editor-in-Chief to the discovery of a significant similarity or coincidence between the manuscript in question and any other published work that is in the scientific competence of the reviewer.

3.6. Disclosure policy and conflict of interests

3.6.1 Unpublished data obtained from manuscripts submitted for consideration cannot be used in personal research without the written consent of the Author. Information or ideas received during the review and related to possible benefits should be kept confidential and not be used for personal gain.

3.6.2. Reviewers should not participate in the consideration of manuscripts in the event of conflict of interests due to competitive, joint or other interactions and relationships with any of the authors, companies or other organizations associated with the submitted manuscript.

4. Duties of Authors

4.1. Requirements for manuscripts

4.1.1 The Authors of the publication on the original research should provide reliable results of the work done as well as objective discussion data about the significance of the study. The findings underlying the research must be presented without any mistakes. The paper should contain enough details and bibliographic references for possible reproduction. False or knowingly erroneous statements are perceived as unethical behavior and are unacceptable.

4.1.2. Reviews and scientific articles should also be accurate and objective, the point of view of the Editorial Board should be clearly marked.

4.2. Access to and Storage of the Data

The Authors may be asked to submit unprocessed data related to the manuscript for review by the editors. The Authors should be prepared to provide open access to such kind of information (as per ALPSP-STM Statement on Data and Databases), if feasible, and in any case be prepared to keep these data for an adequate period of time after publication.

4.3. Originality and Plagiarism

4.3.1 The Authors should make sure that the submitted manuscript is without any doubts original and, in case of using the works or statements of other authors, should provide relevant bibliographic references or extracts.

4.3.2 Plagiarism may exist in many forms, from representing someone else's paper as the author's to copying or rephrasing the essential parts of someone else's works (without attribution) and claiming their own rights to the results of other people's research. Plagiarism in all its forms is unethical and unacceptable.

4.4. Multiplicity, redundancy and simultaneity of publications

4.4.1. The Author should not submit a manuscript to be published as an original publication in case its major part is devoted to the same research in more than one

journal. The presentation of the same manuscript simultaneously to more than one journal is perceived as unethical behavior and is unacceptable.

4.4.2. The Author should not submit a previously published article to another journal.

4.4.3. The publication of a certain type of articles (e.g. clinical recommendations or articles translated from other languages) in more than one journal is in some cases ethical under certain conditions. The Authors and Editors of the interested journals should give their consent to a secondary/reprinted publication, which necessarily contains the same data and interpretations as in the originally published article.

The bibliography of a primary article should be also presented in the second publication. For more information on acceptable forms of secondary/reprinted publications see www.icmje.org.

4.5. Recognition of primary sources

It is always necessary to recognize the contribution of others. Authors should refer to publications that are relevant for the research of the submitted manuscript. Data obtained privately, e.g. during a conversation, correspondence or in the process of discussion with the third parties, should not be used or presented without written permission of the source. Information obtained from confidential sources, such as assessing manuscripts or receiving grants, should not be used without written permission of the Author of the article relating to confidential sources.

4.6. Authorship of publication

4.6.1 The Authors of the publication may be only those who have made a significant contribution to the article concept, development, implementation or interpretation of the presented research. All persons who have made a significant contribution must be identified as Coauthors. In cases where the research participants made a significant contribution to a particular area of a research project, they should be listed as persons who have made a significant contribution to this study.

4.6.2. The Author must be sure that all participants who have made a significant contribution to the study are represented as Coauthors and those who did not participate in the study are not listed as Coauthors, that all Coauthors saw and approved the final version of the manuscript and agreed to submit it for publication.

4.7. Risks and participation of people and animals as objects for research

4.7.1 If the research involves the use of chemical products, procedures or equipment in the operation of which any unusual risk is possible, the Author must clearly indicate this fact in the manuscript.

4.7.2 If the research involves the participation of animals or people as objects of research, the Authors must be sure that the manuscript mentions the fact that all stages of the research are in accordance with the legislation and regulatory documents of the research organizations and are approved by the relevant committees.

The manuscript should clearly reflect that informed consent has been obtained from all people who have become the objects of research. It is always necessary to monitor the observance of privacy rights.

4.8. Disclosure policy and conflict of interests

4.8.1 All Authors are required to disclose the financial or any other existing conflict of interests that may be perceived as having affected the results or conclusions presented in the paper in their manuscripts.

4.8.2 Examples of potential conflict of interests that are subject to disclosure include employment, counseling, availability of a shareholder's property, the receipt of fees, provision of expert advice, patent applications or registration, grants and other financial security. Potential conflict of interests should be disclosed as early as possible.

4.9. Significant errors in published articles

If the Author finds major errors or inaccuracies in the publication, he must notify the Editor-in-Chief of the journal "**Emergency Cardiology and Cardiovascular Risks**" and interact with him in order to remove the publication or correct errors as soon as possible. If the Editor-in-Chief or the Publisher has received information from a third party that the publication contains significant errors, the Author must withdraw the article or correct the errors as soon as possible.

5. Duties of the Publisher

5.1 The Publisher must follow the principles and procedures that facilitate the implementation of ethical duties by the editors, reviewers and authors of the Journal "**Emergency Cardiology and Cardiovascular Risks**" in accordance with the above requirements. The Publisher should be sure that the potential profit from placement of the advertisements or production of reprints did not affect the editors' decisions.

5.2. The Publisher should support the Editorial Team of the Journal "**Emergency Cardiology and Cardiovascular Risks**" in reviewing claims to the ethical aspects of published articles and helping to interact with other journals and/or Publishing Houses if it facilitates performance of the duties by the Editors.

5.3. The Publisher should promote good practice in conducting research and implementing relevant standards in order to improve ethical recommendations and procedures connected with removing and correcting errors.

5.4 The Publisher must provide appropriate specialized legal support (opinion or advice), if necessary.