Guidelines for IJOR Professional Conduct

The purpose of this statement is to illustrate the minimum standards of ethical guidelines for IJOR authors and editors. IJOR is best advanced when there is mutual trust, based upon honest behavior, throughout the professional community. Acts of deception, or any other acts that deliberately compromise the advancement of IJOR, are therefore unacceptable. Honesty must be regarded as the cornerstone of ethics in the community. Following world leading publishers’ advice and standards, it is summarized in the following

- The results of research should be recorded and maintained in a form that allows analysis and review. All published work should be attributed to one or more authors.

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

- Plagiarism constitutes unethical scientific behavior and is never acceptable.

- Peer review provides advice concerning research proposals, the publication of research results and career advancement of colleagues.

- Research funders should be listed on all research papers.

- The authors with published work must sign the IJOR Copyright Transfer Statement for an IJOR publication.

Ethics & Values

- Corrections and retractions.
  All authors have an obligation to inform and corporate with journal editors to provide prompt retractions or correction of errors in published works. The journal will issue retractions if:
  1. There are clear evidence that the findings are unreliable, either as a result of misconduct (e.g. data fabrication) or honest error (e.g. miscalculation or experimental error);
  2. The findings have previously been published elsewhere without proper crossreferencing, permission or justification (i.e. cases of redundant publication);
  3. It constitutes plagiarism;

- It reports unethical research. The journal will issue errata if:
  1. A small portion of an otherwise reliable publication proves to be misleading (especially because of honest error).
  2. The author list is incorrect (i.e. a deserving author has been
omitted or somebody who does not meet authorship criteria has been included).

3. Other forms of misconduct include failure to meet clear ethical and legal requirements such as misrepresentation of interests, breach of confidentiality, lack of informed consent and abuse of research subjects or materials. Misconduct also includes improper dealing with infringements, such as attempts to cover up misconduct and reprisals on whistleblowers.

- The primary responsibility for handling research misconduct is in the hands of those who employ the researchers. If a possible misconduct is brought to our attention, we will seek advice from the referees and the Editorial Board. If there is the evidence, we will resolve the matter by appropriate corrections in the printed and online journal; by refusing to consider an author's future work, for a given period, and by contacting affected authors and editors of other journals.

References

1. Ethics in research & publication
   http://www.ethics.elsevier.com/

2. Publication Ethics
   http://authorservices.wiley.com/bauthor/publicationethics.asp

3. Promoting integrity in research publication
   http://publicationethics.org/

4. Copyright and reusing your own work
   http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/permissions/reusingOwnWork.asp#link4

5. IJOR Copyright Transfer Statement
   http://www.orstw.org.tw/IJOR/download/Copyright_Transfer_Statement.doc