

Condition about reviewing of scientific articles in journal «Pharmacoeconomics: theory and practice»

Editors of the journal «Pharmacoeconomics: theory and practice» are guided by the principles of publication ethics, developed by the Committee on the Ethics of Scientific Publications (of The Committee on Publication Ethics - COPE, <http://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines>).

The next principles of ethic behavior are obligatory for all the parties engaged in the process of consideration and publication of scientific article: author(s), reviewer(s), editorial board, editorial-and-publishing group, editorial group and publisher.

Key terms

Author – that is a person or group of people (group of authors) who take part in creation of article according to scientific investigation's results.

Editor in chief – this is a head of the editorial board, this person makes final decision about publication and issue of the journal.

Publisher – that is juridical or individual person who releases scientific publication.

Compilation – it is an article which consists of materials published before by the other authors, without creative revision and personal author's cognition. The article which consists of set of links and quotations, without author's comments, evaluations or analysis is considered as compilation.

Original text – it is not appropriated and not translated text which is provided by the author to periodical printing for the first time (it doesn't matter the author uses personal work or work by other author).

Plagiarism – premeditated appropriation of authorship of somebody's scientific or art work, ideas and inventions. Plagiarism may be a violation of author's laws, patent law and entail legal responsibility.

Editor – representative of the scientific journal or publisher who prepares materials for publication and has a contact with authors and readers.

Editorial group – deliberative body of competent people which helps the editor in chief to select, prepare and estimate materials for issue.

Reviewer – expert, who works for and on behalf of scientific journal or publisher, makes scientific expertise of author's materials in order to define possibility of publication.

Reader – it is every person who looked through the published materials.

Scientific publications' ethics – it is a norms' system of professional behavior in interrelations of authors, reviewers, editors, publishers and readers in the process of creating, distributing and application of scientific publications.

Ethic principles which should be followed by every author of scientific publication

The providing articles for consideration in the editorial board means that it has new scientific results got by the author (or group of authors) and which haven't been published before.

Authors should understand that they carry personal liability for the provided text of manuscript; that suggests the following of the next principles:

- Provide reliable results of work or research. Definitely wrong, knavish or faked statements equal to unethical behavior and can be considered as inappropriate.
- Take part in the process of expert assessment of article's manuscript. The editor in chief may request the initial data of scientific article for editorial review, and authors must provide free access for these data, if it is possible, in every case authors should save initial materials during reasonable period of time after the publication.
- Provide guarantees that the results of research stated in the manuscript are independent and original. In the case of other work's fragments usage or appropriations of statements by other authors, this work should have corresponding bibliographic references with mandatory definition of the author and primary source.
- Understand that authors carry initial liability for novelty and reliability of the scientific research results.
- Recognize contribution by all the people engaged in the process of research or set the character of the presented scientific work. In particular, this article must have bibliographic references on Russian and foreign publications which had a meaning during the research
- Present original manuscript to the journal which hasn't been sent to other one and hasn't been under consideration, and also article hasn't been published in other journal. Non-compliance of this principle is considered as a rude violation of the publication ethics and gives substantiation for reviewing refusal. Text of article must be original, in other words it must be published in the present form in periodical printing for the first time.
- Guarantee the right membership list of co-authors. This list should have all the people who made an essential intellectual contribution in the concept, structure and carrying out or interpretation of the presented work's results. Other people who took part in some aspect of the work should be thanked. People who do not take part in the research can't be included in the list of co-authors.
- In the case of detection of critical mistakes or uncertainties in the work at the stage of its consideration or after publication, it is necessary to inform the journal's editorial board about this immediately and make a collective decision about mistake's confession and/or correction it as soon as possible. If the editorial board knows about it from third party, author ought to eliminate or correct the mistakes immediately or provide evidences of information's correctness.
- Define all the source of investment in the manuscripts; declare about possible conflicts of interest, which can influence the results of the research, its interpretation and reviewers' opinion.

Ethic principles in reviewer's activity

Reviewer carries out a scientific expertise of author's materials, so his actions should be impartial, following the next principles:

- Expert assessment should help the author to improve quality of the article's text and the editor in chief to make a decision for publication.
- The reviewer who doesn't consider himself to be a specialist in the certain sphere or knows that can't provide the review of the article in time, must inform the editor in chief about it and retire from the reviewing.
- The reviewer can't be the author or co-author of the reviewing work.
- Every manuscript got from the editorial board for reviewing is a confidential document. It can't be discussed with other people excluding people defined by the editor in chief.
- Reviewer must be impartial. Personal remarks to author are forbidden. Reviewer must express own opinion clearly and with reason.
- If it is possible, reviewer should find published articles corresponding to the reviewing article and not quoted by the author. Every statement in the review that observation, conclusion or argument from the article has been met in the literature before, it should be accompanied with certain bibliographic reference. Reviewer also should pay attention of the editor in chief about similarity or partial coincidence of the work with every other article had been published before.
- Reviewer can't use information of ideas from the presented for reviewing article for personal profit, following confidentiality of this information and ideas
- Reviewer should take into consideration the articles with conflict of interest, caused by competition, cooperation or any other relations with any author or organization connected with the article.

Principles of professional ethics in activity of editorial board and editorial group

During the activity the journal's editorial board and members of editorial group carry liability for publication of author's works what leads to the next main principles:

- During the decision making about publication the editor in chief is guided by reliability of the presented data and scientific importance of the considered work.
- The editor in chief shouldn't have conflicts of interest towards the articles he refuses or apply.
- The editor in chief carries liability for the decision which articles will be published or refused. Meanwhile he is guided by the policy of the journal and follows juridical restrictions, avoiding libel, author's copyright violation and plagiarism.

- The editor in chief evaluates a manuscript only by scientific content.
- The editor in chief, employees of editorial board, editorial group of the journal can't expose information about article to nobody, except authors, assigned potential reviewers and other editorial board members, and sometimes publisher.
- Not published data, got from the manuscripts presented for consideration, can't be used by the editor in chief, employees of editorial board, editor-and-publishing group or editorial group for personal profit or given for third party (without author's written permission).
- The editor in chief shouldn't concede information to publication, if there are enough evidences that this work is a plagiarism.
- Article, in the case of publication, is posted in free access; the authors' copyrights are saved.
- Editor in chief together with publisher shouldn't ignore the claims concerning the considered articles or published materials. In any conflict situation they should take measures for violated rights' restoration, and in the case of mistakes discoveries they should assist in corrective publication or disclaimer.
- Editor in chief, employees of editorial board, editorial-and-publishing group and member of editorial group should support confidentiality of names and other information concerning reviewers. If it is necessary, in decision making for new reviewer attraction, this reviewer can be informed about previous ones.

Principles of professional ethics in publisher's activity

Publisher carries liability for publishing author's works; that leads to the necessity to follow the next main principles and procedures:

- Promote realization of ethic responsibilities by the editorial board, editorial group, reviewers and authors according to the requirements.
- Support the journal's editorial board in consideration of claims to ethic aspects of publishing materials and help to interact with other journals and/or publishers, if it is a responsibility of editors.
- Support confidentiality of the author's materials before publication.
- Understand that the journal's activity is not a commercial project and can't be considered as profitable.
- Be sure that potential profit from advertising doesn't influence the decision for article's publication.
- Be ready to publish corrections, explanations, disclaimers or excuses, when it is necessary.
- Give the editorial board a possibility to exclude the publications with plagiarism and unreliable data.