



## **IMarEST Statement on Ethical Publishing**

The IMarEST is committed to best practice in the ethical publication of research and scholarly material. This statement is related primarily to the peer reviewed Conference Proceedings of the IMarEST but is applied to other IMarEST publications such as Marine Technical Notes.

Proceedings of the IMarEST: The Journal of Marine Engineering & Technology and the Journal of Operational Oceanography are published in partnership with Taylor and Francis. For these publications readers are advised to visit the following website <http://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/ethics-for-authors/> and follow the appropriate links.

The IMarEST encourage all authors, referees, and editors to follow the Guidelines on Publication Ethics when submitting to or contributing to IMarEST publications in order that we can assure the integrity of the peer review process, and the integrity of articles which are published as a result of that process.

### **Access to journal content**

The IMarEST is committed to the permanent availability and preservation of scholarly research and ensures accessibility by maintaining our own digital archive at <https://www.imarest.org/resources/the-virtual-library>

**For further information on ethical publishing in general please visit**

<https://publicationethics.org/>

### **Ethical Publishing Guidelines for Authors**

- The work being reported should have been conducted in an ethical and responsible manner and should comply with all relevant legislation.
- Authors should present their results clearly, honestly, and without fabrication, falsification or inappropriate data manipulation.
- Authors should strive to describe their methods clearly and unambiguously so that their findings can be confirmed by others.
- Authors should adhere to publication requirements that submitted work is original, is not plagiarised, and has not been published elsewhere.
- Authors should take collective responsibility for submitted and published work.
- The authorship of publications should accurately reflect individuals' contributions to the work and its reporting.
- Funding sources and relevant conflicts of interest should be disclosed.

Wager E & Kleinert S (2011) Responsible research publication: international standards for authors. A position statement developed at the 2nd World Conference on Research Integrity, Singapore, July 22-24, 2010. Chapter 50 in: Mayer T & Steneck N (eds) *Promoting Research Integrity in a Global Environment*. Imperial College Press / World Scientific Publishing, Singapore (pp 309-16). (ISBN 978-981-4340-97-7)

## **Ethical Publishing Guidelines for Editors**

Editors should be accountable for everything published in their proceedings

This means the editors should

- strive to meet the needs of readers and authors;
- strive to constantly improve their journal;
- have processes in place to assure the quality of the material they publish;
- champion freedom of expression;
- maintain the integrity of the academic record;
- preclude business needs from compromising intellectual and ethical standards;
- always be willing to publish corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed.

Kleinert S & Wager E (2011) Responsible research publication: international standards for editors. A position statement developed at the 2nd World Conference on Research Integrity, Singapore, July 22-24, 2010. Chapter 51 in: Mayer T & Steneck N (eds) *Promoting Research Integrity in a Global Environment*. Imperial College Press / World Scientific Publishing, Singapore (pp 317-28). (ISBN 978-981-4340-97-

## **Ethical Publishing Guidelines for Reviewers**

Peer reviewers should:

- Only agree to review manuscripts for which they have the subject expertise required to carry out a proper assessment and which they can assess in a timely manner
- Respect the confidentiality of peer review and not reveal any details of a manuscript or its review, during or after the peer-review process, beyond those that are released by the journal
- Not use information obtained during the peer-review process for their own or any other person's or organization's advantage, or to disadvantage or discredit others
- Declare all potential conflicting interests, seeking advice from the journal if they are unsure whether something constitutes a relevant interest
- Not allow their reviews to be influenced by the origins of a manuscript, by the nationality, religious or political beliefs, gender or other characteristics of the authors, or by commercial considerations
- Be objective and constructive in their reviews, refraining from being hostile or inflammatory and from making libellous or derogatory personal comments
- Acknowledge that peer review is largely a reciprocal endeavour and undertake to carry out their fair share of reviewing and in a timely manner
- Provide journals with personal and professional information that is accurate and a true representation of their expertise
- Recognize that impersonation of another individual during the review process is considered serious misconduct

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