

Statement on Publication Ethics and Malpractice

The International Journal of Commerce and Strategy (ISSN: 2073-2147) focuses on the academic ethical principles of each submitted manuscript. The IJCS established "the IJCS Academic Ethics Board" in 2017 to monitor the publication of manuscripts that can meet the academic ethical principles.

Papers published by the Journal must conform to the standards of expected ethical behaviors. The Journal rejects manuscripts containing plagiarized content, submissions to multiple journals, fraudulent data, information authored by a third party. In addition, the Journal rejects manuscripts that fail to reveal conflicts of interests. The following is ethical guidelines for editors, reviewers and authors:

【Duties of Editors】

1. Publication decision

Editors should decide whether a manuscript be accepted for publication based upon the result of peer review, the subject matter of the research, the impact or the importance to the readers. They should monitor the related editorial procedures, norms and regulations. Editors can ask reviewers to provide suggestions and/or authorize reviewers to decide whether a manuscript should be published.

2. Fair treatment

Editors should judge the manuscripts according to their content and should not allow nonacademic elements, such as race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, nationality and political party affiliations interfere with their evaluations.

3. Confidentiality

Editors and related persons should not reveal information about the manuscripts to related authors, reviewers, editing consultant, or the publishers.

4. Disclosure principle

(1) Without consent from the authors, the editors should not use the content of the manuscripts for their own research.

(2) Suggestions and comments from the peer reviewers should be confidential and not be appropriated for personal use.

(3) When potential conflicts of interests exist between the authors of the manuscript, enterprises or organizations and the editors, the editors should avoid reviewing the manuscripts personally but entrust the review to a qualified third party.

(4) Editors should require all authors and contributors of the manuscript to reveal related conflicts of interests. When conflicts of interests are found after the publication of a paper, either a statement of correction, an announcement of withdrawal of the paper, or a statement announcing the conflicts of interests should be published.

5. Conflicts of interests

(1) The editors should ensure that the parties sponsoring or subsidizing the research should not interfere with the peer-review process and that the review standards remain the same.

(2) Financial subsidies and grants should meet the goal and value of scholarly research, not commercial interests.

(3) The editors should provide a clear statement when the published papers are not peer-reviewed.

6. Reporting violation of ethical norms

When violations of ethical norms are found or reported, the editors should take necessary actions, including contacting the authors or related organizations. When violation of academic ethics is confirmed, the paper should be corrected, withdrawn or clarified with a written statement.

【Duties of Reviewers】

1. Review ability

The reviewers should notify the Editorial Board or the Editor-in-Chief if they do not have the expertise required to carry out a proper assessment or when they cannot complete the review in a timely manner.

2. Confidentiality

The reviewer should respect the confidentiality of peer review and not reveal any details of the manuscript or its review except to the journal editors.

3. Objectivity

The reviewers should be objective and constructive in their reviews by avoiding personal opinions.

4. Acknowledgment of sources

The reviewers should be able to identify materials that are not properly quoted or cited. The reviewers should provide proof of these malpractices and notify the editors

if they find substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript and publications of other authors.

5. Conflicts of interests

The reviewers should not agree to review the manuscript when potential conflicts of interests exist between the reviewers and authors or other interested parties.

【Duties of Authors】

1. Paper standards

The authors must present related research data, describe the process of the experiment or study accurately, and present the result of the research objectively and precisely. Significant details of the research methodology should be explicated and important references should be documented to help other researchers as they continue follow-up research. The authors should not violate laws and moral codes, such as to deceive, to mislead or to use inaccurate or untrue statements.

2. Data access and retention

The authors must keep the original research or experiment data and offer them as reference for the reviewers in the peer-reviewing process. After the publication of the paper, the information is open for public reference.

3. Originality and plagiarism

The authors must ensure that the paper is original; when statements of other authors are used, they should be accurately cited. Plagiarism and appropriation, including using others research result as one's own, copying or duplicating the main points or counterfeiting other works, are unethical and illegal.

4. Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication

The authors should not publish the same or similar papers in more than one journals or other publications. Submitting the same manuscript to multiple journals violates the ethical norm of publication.

5. Acknowledgement of sources

The authors have the responsibility of identifying passages quoted from other authors and should list the factors that influenced the research. Private information not open to the public, such as communications including dialogues, letters, an discussion with a third party should not be used in the paper without the personal written authorization of the source. Information collected when reviewing other authors' works (manuscript

or proposal for applying research grants) should not be used or publicized without the written authorization of the original authors.

6. Authorship of the paper

Those who contribute significantly to the conception, design and execution of the paper should be listed as co-authors; others who participate in the research project should be included too. The corresponding author should ensure those who contributed to the research are on the author list while those who did not contribute are excluded. The corresponding author should also confirm that all the co-authors examine the paper and consent to its publication.

7. Disclosure and conflicts of interests

The author must publicly announce all items of conflicts of interests that are considered to influence the result of the review, including financial subsidies, research grants, employee/employer relationships, consultation relationships, propriety of materials and objects, rewards, payments for professional testimony, patent applications/registrations, donations and authorizations. Information about foreseeable conflicts of interests should be provided as early as possible.

8. Fundamental errors in published works

When the authors find that the paper contains mistakes or incorrect information, they should take the initiative to notify the editors immediately and should either withdraw the paper or make corrections.