



## The 27th IAHR International Symposium on Ice

Advances in Ice Research and Applications

9-13 June 2024, Gdańsk University of Technology, Poland



# Publication ethics and policies

These are guidelines for publishing in the proceedings of the 27<sup>th</sup> IAHR International Symposium on Ice. They are based on Elsevier's privacy and policy statements (https://www.elsevier.com/about/policiesand-standards/publishing-ethics). They apply to the editor, to the reviewers as well as to the authors of each contribution.

## Editor's responsibilities

### Publication decisions

The Editor has the full responsibility and control over the decision-making for the submitted articles, albeit in the best interest of the researchers and the readership. The Editor will watch out for and address potential issues (e.g., copyright infringements, plagiarism) in consultation with the Reviewers.

## Peer review and fair play

The Editor oversees the peer review process so as to ensure it is impartial, non-fraudulent and without prejudice. Two qualified and independent Reviewers will be assigned to each submission. If a conflict in the decisions arises, an additional Reviewer may be invited in the process. Only the intellectual content will be considered, irrespective of author gender, sex, citizenship, political and religious beliefs. The Editor ensures Reviewers understand the value of transparency and honest reporting. Using an adequate on-line submission platform, the editor manages all correspondence between the Reviewers and the Authors.

#### Confidentiality

The Editor appropriately ensures the confidentiality of the submitted articles, reviewer identity and related correspondence. Only in exceptional circumstances may the Editor share information with Editors of other journals to investigate cases of misconduct. The Editor will not use the submitted articles or enclosed ideas for her/his own work without the Authors' written agreement.

#### Conflict of interest

Conflict of interest related with the appointment of the Editor will be declared to the symposium's scientific committee. The Editor will not be involved in decision-making for her/his own, or colleagues', submissions. The Editor fully implements Elsevier's policy in case a conflict of interest arises involving Authors and Reviewers.

#### Safeguard of the published record

When presented with evidence of misconduct, reported or suspected, the Editor will take appropriate action, namely by contacting the Authors and, if required, the relevant research bodies and institutions so as to address the objections or clarify the issue. If misconduct is confirmed, the Editor will arrange a correction to or retraction from the publication as the case may be in a timely manner.





## Reviewers' responsibilities

## Contribution to scholarly communication

Peer reviews are meant to guide the Editor's decision-making and help the Authors improve their submission in a courteous and pragmatic fashion. If a Reviewer feels she/he is not qualified to review a submission, or is unable to review it in a timely manner, she/he is to inform the Editor accordingly.

### Confidentiality

Reviewers must treat the submitted articles and enclosed material confidential. Reviewers must not communicate directly with the Authors without the consent of the Editor. Although the Editor may encourage discussions with other Reviewers, this must be done while maintaining confidentiality. Reviewers must not take advantage of the submitted articles for their own work unless a written consent is obtained from the Authors.

#### Similarity considerations

To the extent of their knowledge, Reviewers are asked to monitor potential similarities or overlap between material in the submission under their review and that in other published works. Any such similarities should be accompanied by relevant citations.

### Objectivity and conflict of interest

Clear and objective criticism is central to the reviewing process. Reviewers should not let their personal bias or preconceived ideas interfere with their assessment. They should advise the Editor of any conflict of interest stemming from a collaboration or other connections, professional or institutional, with the Authors. If a Reviewer suggests citations to her/his own work (or their colleagues') to the Authors, these citations must be in the interest of scholarly endeavour, and not merely to promote the Reviewers work (or their colleagues').

# Authors' responsibilities

#### Reporting standards

The articles should be objective and provide enough data and details so as to allow others to replicate the work. Intentionally providing false information is not acceptable. As well, Authors should make it clear what constitutes a fact and what is an opinion.

#### Data access and record retention

Authors may be required to provide their research data for the reviewing process and in the spirit of open access. They should envisage retaining these data for a few years so as to make them available.

#### Originality of the resources and citations

The Authors may only present their original work or otherwise provide adequate citations to previous works by them or by others. All cited material must be judiciously chosen so as to best reflect the context. Information obtained off the records (conversation, correspondence) requires written consent from the source. Plagiarism in any form or shape is deemed unethical and unacceptable.



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## Confidentiality

Information obtained from reviewing confidential documents (e.g., grant applications) cannot be used without the written consent from the Authors or involved parties.

## Authorship

Authorship must be limited to people with sufficient input to the article, namely in its substance – those that only contribute to the form (e.g., language editing) should appear in the Acknowledgments. The onus is on the corresponding Author to ensure proper co-authorship, with all co-Authors agreeing on the author listing. The corresponding Author also ensures all co-Authors agree on the final version of the article. Each Author is accountable for questions related to the quality and integrity of the article and see that these are adequately investigated.

### Declaration of competing interest

Authors should make known any relationship (financial and personal) that can be considered as bias in their work. Authors should also make known any financial support for the study. Authors should disclose any conflict of interest at an early stage of the submission process.



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