

Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

From its beginnings, AEIPRO has been holding an annual International Congress with growing concern for the improvement of the evaluation process of the communications submitted. This consideration has led to the establishment of a Scientific Committee and a criteria approach capable of adopting the evaluation standards of the scientific activity. The communications published in the proceedings of the successive congresses are peer reviewed, so they serve as a vehicle of knowledge diffusion similar to refereed international journals. The Scientific Committee is composed of Project Management and Engineering professionals and university professors, which comply with the excellence criteria established by AEIPRO. This Scientific Committee is responsible for selecting the communications to be presented in the Congress and thus, to be published in the Congress Proceedings.

Our publication ethics and publication malpractice statement is based on the Code of Conduct and Best-Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors (Committee on Publication Ethics, 2011).

Editors' responsibilities

Publication decisions

The editor (in this case represented by the Scientific Committee) is responsible for deciding which of the communications submitted to the International Congress of Project Management and Engineering will be published in the Congress Proceedings. The editor will evaluate manuscripts without regard to the authors' race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy. The decision will be based on the communication's importance, originality and clarity, and the study's validity and its relevance to the journal's scope. Current legal requirements regarding libel, copyright infringement, and plagiarism will also be considered.

Confidentiality

The editor (that is, the Scientific Committee) must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest

The members of Scientific Committee will not use unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted communication for their own research purposes without the author's explicit written consent.

Reviewers' responsibilities

Contribution to editorial decisions

The peer-reviewing process assists the Scientific Committee in making editorial decisions and may serve the author in improving the communication.

Confidentiality

Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. They must not be disclosed to or discussed with others except as authorized by the editor.

Standards of objectivity

Reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. Referees should express their views clearly with supporting arguments.

Acknowledgement of sources

Reviewers should identify cases in which relevant published work referred to in the communication has not been cited in the reference section. They should point out whether observations or arguments derived from other publications are accompanied by the respective source. Reviewers will notify the editor of any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published communication of which they have personal knowledge.

Disclosure and conflict of interest

Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions associated with the communications.

Authors' duties

Reporting standards

Authors of original research reports should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately in the communication. A communication should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behaviour and are unacceptable.

Originality, plagiarism and acknowledgement of sources

Authors will submit only entirely original works, and will appropriately cite or quote the work and/or words of others. Publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the reported work should also be cited.

Authorship of the communication

Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors.

The corresponding author ensures that all contributing co-authors and no uninvolved persons are included in the author list. The corresponding author will also verify that all co-authors have approved the final version of the communication and have agreed to its submission for publication.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest

All authors should include a statement disclosing any financial or other substantive conflicts of interest that may be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed.

References

Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). (2011, March 7). Code of Conduct and Best-Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors. Retrieved from

http://publicationethics.org/files/Code_of_conduct_for_journal_editors_Mar11.pdf