

Izjava o etiki objavljanja in zlorabah pri objavljanju	Publication ethics and publication malpractice statement
<p>Smernice pričakovanega etičnega ravnanja avtorjev/ic, urednika/ce in uredniškega odbora, recenzentov in recenzentk temeljijo na veljavnih politikah založbe Elsevier in Smernicah za dobro prakso urednikov revij Odbora za etiko objavljanja COPE (COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors).</p> <p>Dolžnosti urednika/ce in uredniškega odbora:</p> <p><i>Odločitev glede objave</i> Urednik/ca revije je odgovoren/na za to, da odloči, kateri od prispelih člankov so primerni za objavo v zborniku prispevkov/povzetkov, uredniški odbor pa sprejme končno odločitev o tem, kateri članki bodo objavljeni. Urednik/ca se ravna po usmeritvah politike uredniškega odbora revije. Pri svojih odločitvah se lahko posvetuje z uredniškim odborom ali recenzenti/recenzentkami.</p> <p><i>Načelo poštenosti</i> Urednik/ca oceni primernost intelektualne vsebine rokopisov ne glede na raso, spol, spolno usmerjenost, versko prepričanje, etični izvor, državljanstvo ali politično usmerjenostjo avtorjev in avtoric.</p> <p><i>Načelo zaupnosti</i> Urednik/ca in člani/ce uredniškega odbora ne smejo razkrivati informacij o oddanem rokopisu nikomur drugemu, razen ustreznemu avtorju/ici, recenzentom/kam, morebitnim recenzentom/kam, drugim svetovalcem/kam uredništva in izdajatelju, če je to primerno.</p> <p><i>Razkrivanje in konflikt interesov</i> Urednik/ca in drugo uredniško osebje ne sme uporabiti neobjavljenih podatkov, razkritih v za objavo predloženem rokopisu, za svoje lastno raziskovalno delo, brez pisnega dovoljenja avtorja. Če je mogoče, naj se urednik vzdrži ocenjevanja rokopisov, če je njegovo delo z njimi v konfliktu interesov, pa naj bo to zaradi tekmovalnosti, sodelovanja ali drugih razmerij in povezav s katerim od avtorjev, družb in institucij, povezanih s člankom. V takšnih primerih naj o objavi članka presoja uredniški odbor.</p> <p>Dolžnosti recenzentov in recenzentk:</p> <p><i>Prispevek k uredniškim odločitvam</i> Strokovna ocena recenzenta/tke pomaga uredniku/ci pri sprejemanju uredniških odločitev in</p>	<p>These guidelines of the expected ethical behaviour are based on the existing Elsevier policies and COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.</p> <p>Duties of the editor and editorial board:</p> <p><i>Publication decisions</i> The editor of the Journal of Economic and Business Sciences is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the conference proceedings/book of abstract should be published and the editorial board makes the final decision about the articles to be published. The editor is guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and they may consult with editorial board or reviewers in decision making.</p> <p><i>Fair play</i> An editor should evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without any regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors.</p> <p><i>Confidentiality</i> The editor and members of the editorial board 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, if appropriate.</p> <p><i>Disclosure and Conflict of Interest</i> Unpublished data, disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an editor's own research without a written consent of the author. Editors should recuse themselves (i.e. should ask another member of the editorial board instead to review and consider) from reviewing manuscripts in cases when conflicts of interest appear, resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or (possibly) institutions connected to the papers.</p> <p>Duties of Reviewers:</p> <p><i>Contribution to Editorial Decisions</i> A peer review evaluation assists the editor in making editorial decisions and through the</p>

lahko s komunikacijo z avtorjem/ico preko urednika pomaga avtorju/ici izboljšati članek.

Hitrost

Vsak izbrani recenzent/reczentka, ki se ne čuti dovolj usposobljenega/usposobljene za pregledovanje raziskave, o kateri poroča rokopis, ali ki ve, da ne bo mogel/la v roku opraviti recenzije, je dolžan/na o tem obvestiti urednika in odstopiti od opravljanja recenzije.

Načelo zaupnosti

Recenzenti/ke morajo vse rokopise, ki so jih prejeli v pregled, obravnavati kot zaupne dokumente. Ne smejo jih kazati drugim ali o njih razpravljati z drugimi.

Standardi objektivnosti

Recenziranje rokopisov mora biti objektivno. Osebno kritiziranje avtorja/ice ni primerno. Recenzenti/ke morajo svoja stališča izraziti jasno in argumentirano.

Navedbe virov

Recenzenti/ke morajo identificirati ustrezna objavljena dela, ki jih avtor ni citiral. Vsaka izjava, da se je o nekem opažanju, sklepanju ali dokazovanju poročalo že prej, mora biti podprta z ustreznimi citati. Recenzent/ka mora urednika/co opozoriti tudi na vsake večje podobnosti ali vsebinsko prekrivanje predloženega rokopisa s katerim koli drugim člankom, ki ga osebno pozna.

Razkrivanje informacij in konflikt interesov

Recenzent/ka mora informacije in ideje, pridobljene med recenziranjem, ohraniti kot zaupne in jih ne sme uporabiti v osebno korist. Recenzenti/ke ne smejo pregledovati rokopisov, če gre za konflikt interesov, ki izvira iz konkurenčnega razmerja, razmerja sodelovanja ali drugega razmerja ali povezave s katerim koli avtorjem/ico, organizacijo ali institucijo, ki so povezani s člankom.

Dolžnosti avtorjev in avtoric:

Standardi poročanja

Avtorji in avtorice poročil o izvirnih raziskavah morajo predložiti natančno poročilo o delu in objektivno razpravo o njegovem pomenu. V prispevku predstavljeni podatki, na katerih temelji raziskovalno delo, morajo biti točni in natančni. Članek mora vsebovati dovolj podrobnosti in referenc, da jih lahko nato navajajo tudi drugi avtorji. Napačne ali zavestno netočne izjave veljajo za neetično ravnanje in niso sprejemljive.

Izvirnost in plagiatorstvo

editorial communication it may also assist the author in improving the paper,.

Promptness

Any selected reviewer who feels underqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that their prompt review will be impossible, should notify the editor and excuse themselves from the review process.

Confidentiality

Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. They must not be shown to or discussed with others.

Standards of Objectivity

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

Acknowledgement of Resources

Reviewers should identify all the relevant published work that have not been cited by the authors. Any statement that an observation, derivation, or an argument had previously been reported, should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A reviewer should also direct the editor's attention to any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other paper of which they have personal knowledge.

Disclosure and Conflict of Interest

The privileged information or ideas obtained through peer reviewing must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Reviewers should recuse themselves from reviewing manuscripts in cases when conflicts of interest appear, resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or (possibly) institutions connected to the papers

Duties of authors:

Reporting standards

Authors of the reports on original research 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 paper. A paper should contain sufficient details and references to permit others to cite the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behaviour and are unacceptable.

Originality and Plagiarism

<p>Avtorji in avtorice se morajo prepričati, da so napisali povsem izvirno delo, in da so, če so uporabili delo in/ali besede drugih, te pravilno navedli ali citirali.</p> <p><i>Večkratno, ponavljajoče se ali hkratno objavljanje</i> Objava istega članka v dveh ali več revijah in oddaja istega rokopisa dvema ali več revijam hkrati velja za neetično ravnanje in ni sprejemljivo.</p> <p><i>Avtorstvo članka</i> Avtorstvo je omejeno na tiste sodelavce, ki so pomembno prispevali k zasnovi, oblikovanju, izvedbi ali interpretaciji študije, o kateri poročamo. Kot soavtorji oziroma soavtorice morajo biti navedeni vsi, ki so pomembno prispevali k članku. Če so k raziskovalnemu projektu v določenih pomembnih vidikih prispevali tudi drugi, se jim mora avtor za to zahvaliti oziroma jih navesti kot sodelavce, ki so prispevali k članku. Avtor, ki predloži članek v objavo, mora zagotoviti, da so v članku navedeni vsi soavtorji, in da so vsi soavtorji videli in odobrili končno različico članka in soglašajo, da se ga odda za objavo.</p> <p><i>Razkrivanje in konflikt interesov</i> Vsi avtorji morajo v svojem rokopisu razkriti morebiten finančni ali drug bistveni konflikt interesov, ki bi lahko vplival na rezultate ali interpretacijo njihovega rokopisa. Vsi viri finančne podpore projekta morajo biti jasno navedeni.</p> <p><i>Bistvene napake v objavljenih delih</i> Če avtor/ica odkrije bistveno napako ali netočnost v lastnem objavljenem delu, je njegova/njena dolžnost, da o tem takoj obvesti urednika/co revije ali izdajatelja in sodeluje z urednikom/co pri umiku oziroma popravi članka.</p>	<p>The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others, that this has been appropriately cited or quoted.</p> <p><i>Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication</i> Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently represents an unethical publishing behaviour and is unacceptable.</p> <p><i>Authorship of the Paper</i> Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, performance, or interpretation of the reported study. All persons who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors as well. The corresponding author should ensure that all co-authors are included in the paper, and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication.</p> <p><i>Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest</i> All authors should disclose any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be influencing the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All resources of financial support for the project should be clearly disclosed.</p> <p><i>Fundamental errors in published works</i> When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in their own published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the paper.</p>
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