

Publication Ethics for the Northern Journal of Innovation and Engineering (NJIEA)

Publishing Ethics for Author

1. The author must present an accurate paper or article on the conducted research and an objective discussion of the significance of the research. The article's presentation of research data should be accurate. An article should provide enough information and citations for others to reproduce the work. Fraud or inaccurate presentation of papers is unethical and inadmissible conduct.
2. The author may be requested to provide raw data on the work to be reviewed, must be able to provide public access to the data if possible, and must be able to store the data for a reasonable time after publication.
3. Plagiarism in any form is unethical when it comes to publishing scientific works, and it can't be allowed. The author must make sure that everything they present is their own work, and if they use the work or words of someone else, they must quote them correctly.
4. Authors are prohibited from publishing the same manuscript in multiple journals. The practise of submitting the same manuscript to multiple journals is unethical in the publication of scientific works and cannot be tolerated.
5. The work of others should always be appropriately acknowledged. The compilation of a work should include citations to influential publications. Information obtained personally, such as through conversations, correspondence, or discussions with third parties, is not to be used or disclosed without the source's written consent.
6. The author is a person who significantly contributed to the conception, execution, or interpretation of the writing in the article. Included as co-authors are all parties who have made substantial contributions. Corresponding authors must ensure that all co-authors are listed in the manuscript, that all co-authors have read and approved the final version of the work, and that all co-authors have agreed to the submission of the manuscript for publication.
7. When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his published work, he is responsible for notifying the journal's editor as soon as possible and cooperating with the editor to retract or correct the article. If the editor learns from a third party that a published work contains significant errors, the author must immediately withdraw or correct the writing or provide evidence to the editor proving the original writing's accuracy.

Publishing Ethics for Reviewer

1. Reviewers' blind peer review assists editors in making decisions and can assist authors in improving their writing through editorial communication between reviewers and writers. Peer review is an essential component of formal scholarly communication and scientific methodology.
2. If the assigned reviewer feels unqualified to review a manuscript or is unable to complete the review on time, he must notify the editor immediately.
3. Every accepted for review manuscript must be treated as a confidential document. The manuscript may not be shown to or discussed with third parties without the editor's permission.
4. Evaluation should be objective. Personal attacks against the author are unjustified. The reviewer must articulate his opinions with clarity and provide supporting evidence.
5. The reviewer must notify the editor of any substantial or superficial similarities between the manuscript being reviewed and other published writings, according to the reviewer's knowledge.
6. The reviewer may not use unpublished article material for personal research without the author's written permission. The information or concepts obtained through peer review must be kept secret and not used for personal gain. If the reviewer has a conflict of interest due to a

competitive, collaborative, or other relationship with the author, company, or institution associated with the work, the reviewer must decline to evaluate the manuscript.

Publishing Ethics for Editor-In-Chief

1. Determine the journal's title, scientific scope, frequency, and accreditation when necessary.
2. Publish the NJIEA on a regular, annual basis.
3. Ensure the availability of sustainable funding sources for journal publication.
4. Develop cooperation and marketing networks.
5. Improving the quality of the journal.