

Policies on Ethics including:

Honesty and scientific integrity

The principle of honesty and scientific honesty is the basic foundation upon which solid scientific research is based. This principle obligates the researcher to be accurate and honest in all stages of his research, starting from designing the study and its methodology, through collecting and recording data with extreme accuracy without manipulation or distortion, all the way to analyzing and interpreting the results with complete objectivity. Honesty requires presenting the results as they are, whether they are consistent with the hypotheses or not, and acknowledging any errors or limitations in the research. Violating this trust by falsifying or fabricating data is a serious violation that not only tarnishes the reputation of the researcher, but also destroys trust in the entire scientific community and misleads other researchers.

Respecting intellectual property and recognizing others

Scientific research ethics requires the researcher to respect the intellectual rights of others and recognize their scientific contributions. This is mainly evident in avoiding plagiarism in all its forms, whether using other people's texts, ideas, or the results of their research without attributing them to them. Adherence to this principle consists of carefully documenting sources and citing them correctly and grammatically, allowing the reader to trace the origins of ideas and information. One of its most important applications is honesty in specifying the authorship, that is, the names of the researchers contributing to the research, so that the name of those who did not actually contribute is not included, and the name of a real researcher is not obscured.

Responsibility towards society and research participants

The researcher bears a great ethical responsibility towards society in general, and towards the individuals participating in his study in particular. In research involving humans, informed consent must be obtained from them after clearly explaining the nature of the research and its potential risks. The privacy and confidentiality of participants' data must also be guaranteed, and they must be protected from any potential harm, whether physical or psychological. At the broader societal level, the researcher must be aware of the potential impacts of the results of his research, and work to disseminate knowledge in a way that serves the public good and enhances human well-being.

Conflict of Interest (COI)

All corresponding authors are required to declare any conflicting interests related to the conduct of the submitted research. To ensure best practice is followed on drafting such declarations,

authors are required to fill out the ICJME form Conflict of Interest form. This form generates a COI statement based on the answers provided by the author to a given set of questions. This statement will be included in the final published version of the article.

Plagiarism

The Academic Journal of Engineering Applications uses Crossref Similarity Check service to ensure the originality of the submitted manuscripts. Extensive plagiarism can be a reason for rejecting the manuscript during the initial screening (before peer-review). The manuscript will be checked again for plagiarism in cases where significant changes are introduced by the author during the process of peer-review.

Authorship

The Academic Journal of Engineering Applications discourages any submissions that involve what is known as guest or ghost author. According to ICMJE guidelines, each author of a given manuscript should fulfill all of the following 4 criteria:

“Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; AND

Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; AND

Final approval of the version to be published; AND

Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.”

However, only the corresponding author is responsible for submitting all the relevant details as well as for tracking the manuscript through the review and production processes.

Cases of Misconduct

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