**Ethics of publications**   
1. Introduction  
1.1. Publication in peer-reviewed journals is not only a simple way of scientific  
communication, but also makes a significant contribution to the development of  
corresponding area of scientific knowledge. Thus, it is important to set the  
standards for the future ethical behavior of all involved in the publication of the  
parties, namely: Authors, editors-in-Chief of the journal, the Editorial Board and  
Council, Reviewers, Publishers and Scientific society.  
1.2. State budgetary educational institution of higher professional education  
Moscow region "University of Technology",then a Publisher, not only supports  
scientific communication, but is also responsible for compliance with all current  
recommendations in the paper.  
1.3. The publisher assumes responsibilities for supervision of scientific content.  
2. Duties of the editorial Board, Editorial Council and editor-in-chief  
2.1. The decision to publish  
Chief editor of the scientific Journal responsible for making decisions about  
publication in collaboration with the Editorial Council and the editorial Board. The  
accuracy of the proposed work and its scientific significance should always be the  
basis of the decision of publication, in accordance with Journal policy, copyright,  
legal requirements regarding libel.  
2.2. Honesty  
The editorial Board and the editorial Board headed by the Chief editor should  
evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content regardless of race, sex, religious  
belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the Authors.  
2.3. Privacy policy  
Editor in chief, Editorial Board and the editorial Board are obliged not to disclose  
information about a submitted manuscript to all persons, except the author,  
Reviewers, potential Reviewers, other scientific consultants and the Publisher.  
2.4. Disclosure and conflicts of interest

2.4.1 Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used  
in personal research without written consent of the Author. Information or ideas  
obtained through the peer review and related to possible benefits must be kept  
confidential and not used for personal gain.  
2.5. Involvement and cooperation in investigations  
Editor in chief, Editorial Board and the editorial Board should take reasonably  
responsive measures when ethical complaints have been presented concerning a  
submitted manuscript or published materials. Such measures generally include  
interaction with the Authors of the manuscript and argumentation of a relevant  
claim, or demand, but may also involve interaction with relevant organizations and  
research centers.  
3. Duties Of Reviewers  
3.1. Influence on Editorial decisions  
Peer review assists the Editorial Board and editor-in-Chief to make a decision  
about publication, and through appropriate communications with the author may  
also assist the Author to improve the quality of work. Peer review is an essential  
component of formal scholarly communication, and lies at the basis of the  
scientific approach. The publisher shares the view that all scholars who wish to  
contribute to the publication are required to be actively involved in reviewing the  
manuscript.  
3.2. Diligence  
Any selected Reviewer who feels unqualified to review the manuscript or not  
having enough time for a quick carry out the work, should notify the editor of the  
Magazine and ask to exclude him from the process of reviewing the relevant  
manuscripts.  
3.3. Privacy policy  
Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as a confidential document.  
They must not be shown to or discussed with any persons not having any  
permission from the editor.  
3.4. Requirements and objectivity  
The reviewer is obliged to give an objective evaluation. Personal criticism of the  
Author is unacceptable. Reviewers should clearly and reasonably Express their  
opinion.

3.5. Acknowledgement of sources  
Reviewers should identify relevant published work relevant to the topic and not  
included in the bibliography of the manuscript. For each statement (observation,  
derivation, or argument), previously published, the manuscript must be  
accompanied by the relevant citation. The reviewer should also draw the attention  
of the editor-in-Chief on any substantial similarity or overlap between the  
manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which in the  
sphere of the scientific competence of the Reviewer.  
3.6. Disclosure and conflicts of interest  
3.6.1 Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used  
in personal research without written consent of the Author. Information or ideas  
obtained through the peer review and related  
the possible personal interests of the Reviewer must be kept confidential and not  
used for personal gain.  
3.6.2. Reviewers should not participate in consideration of manuscripts in case of  
conflict of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative and other interactions  
and relationships with any of the Authors, companies or other organizations  
associated with the work.  
4. Duties Of Authors  
4.1. Requirements to the manuscripts  
4.1.1 the authors of the article describing the original research should present an  
accurate account of the work performed as an objective discussion of its  
significance. A paper should contain sufficient detail and references for possible  
reproduction. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical  
behavior and are unacceptable.  
4.2. Data access and storage  
Authors may be requested for the raw data relevant to the manuscript for Editors to  
review. Authors should be prepared to provide public access to such information, if  
practicable, and in any event be prepared to retain such data for a adequate period  
of time after publication.  
4.3. Originality and plagiarism

4.3.1 the Authors must ensure that they have written entirely original works, and in  
the case of use of works or statements of other Authors should provide appropriate  
references or extracts.  
4.3.2 Plagiarism can exist in many forms, from the view of someone else's work as  
an author prior to copying or paraphrasing substantial parts of other works (without  
attribution) and the application private rights to the results of other studies.  
Plagiarism in all forms constitutes unethical publishing behaviour and is  
unacceptable.  
4.4. Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication  
4.4.1 In General, the Author should not publish the manuscript, for the most part  
on the same research in more than one journal of primary publication. The  
submission of the same manuscript simultaneously in more than one journal is  
perceived as unethical behavior and is unacceptable.  
4.4.2. In General, the Author should not submit for consideration in another journal  
a previously published paper.  
4.5. Acknowledgement of sources  
Always recognize the contributions of others. the Authors should cite publications  
that have meaning to complete this work. Information obtained privately, as in  
conversation, correspondence, or discussion with third parties must not be used or  
presented without explicit written permission of the source. Information obtained  
from confidential sources, such as evaluation of manuscripts or grants, should not  
be used without explicit written permission of the Authors relating to confidential  
sources.  
4.6. Publication authorship  
4.6.1 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. In cases when study participants have made a significant contribution in a  
certain direction in a research project, they should be listed as persons who have  
made a significant contribution to this study.  
4.6.2. The author should ensure that all participants contributed to the study  
presented as co-authors and are not listed as co-authors those who were not  
involved in the study that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version  
of the work and agreed to its submission for publicаtion.

4.7. Disclosure and conflicts of interest  
4.7.1 All Authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other  
substantive conflict of interest that could be perceived as influencing the results or  
conclusions presented in the work.  
4.7.2 Examples of potential conflicts of interest necessarily should be disclosed  
include employment, consultancy, stock ownership, receipt of fees, provision of  
expert advice, patent application or patent registration, grants and other financial  
security. Potential conflicts of interest should be disclosed as early as possible.  
4.8. Significant errors in published works  
In case an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in the publication, the  
Author must inform the Editor-in-Chief of the Magazine and interact with it with a  
view to early withdrawal of the publication or correction of errors. If the Chief  
editor or the Publisher has received information from a third party that a published  
work contains a significant error, the Author is obliged to remove the work or to  
correct errors in the shortest possible time.  
5. Duties Of The Publisher  
5.1 the Publisher should adopt policies and procedures that support the fulfillment  
of ethical responsibilities editor-in-Chief, editorial Board and Board, Reviewers  
and Authors of the Journal in accordance with these requirements.  
5.2. The publisher should support the editor-in-Chief, Editorial Council and  
editorial Board to review the claims to the ethical aspects of published materials  
and help to interact with other journals and/or Publishers.  
5.3. The publisher has to promote good practice conduct research and implement  
industry standards to improve the ethical guidelines, withdrawal procedures, and  
correcting errors.  
5.4 the Publisher shall provide appropriate specialized legal support (opinion or  
advice) if necessary.