



Arab Academy

for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport

Years Of Excellence

The International Maritime Transport and Logistics Conference “Marlog” Proceedings

Publication

Ethics and Malpractice Statement
(PEMS)





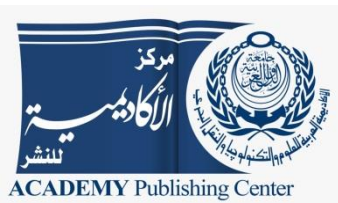
Arab Academy for Science, Technology, and Maritime Transport

The International Maritime Transport and Logistics conference

Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

for

Conference Proceedings



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Introduction

The International Maritime Transport and logistics conference is an annual event held in Alexandria, Egypt. The conference is organized by the Arab Academy for Science, Technology & Maritime Transport. It provides a platform of international standards and perspectives by unique speakers with outstanding scientific experience in the field of maritime transport and logistics. With 11+ years of experience of MARLOG Conferences, it is noteworthy that MARLOG is now one of the most important International Conferences in the Middle East and North Africa.

The International Maritime Transport and Logistics Conference follows the highest publication ethics standards ethics and takes all necessary procedures against any publication misconduct. The Conference organizing committee does not accept any type of plagiarism, which means that any author duplicating a significant part of another's work without acknowledging him/her or passing another's work off as his/her own is not accepted and will not be published.

REVIEWERS Responsibilities

Editorial Decisions Involvement

Reviewers support the editors and Editor-in-Chief in the editorial decisions related to the research papers submitted to the conference and assist the author to enhance and refine their papers by providing them with helpful and productive comments on their papers with relation to the paper structure, methodology, and editing. The author's identity is not known to the reviewers, as according to the conference rules and regulations all authors' data must be removed from the research paper before submitting them to the reviewers on the review system. Reviewers' feedback on the papers to the editors is confidential and the reviewers' identity is also anonymous when sending their comments to the authors. Reviewers' names are totally unknown to all other reviewers, as it is, only available to the Editor in chief or the super chair of the online reviewing system, the editors, and the technical committee coordinator.

Supporting Research Integrity

Reviewers must ensure research integrity, especially concerning **Competence** when reviewing a research paper, **Declaration of conflict of Interests**: especially financial conflicts.

Reviewers need to discuss with the Editor-in-chief to determine if the conflict of interest (CoI) will disqualify them from reviewing the paper assigned to them.

- **Exclusion of personal or professional bias**: Reviewer comments and feedback should be fact-based, avoiding perceived personal or professional bias on the reviewer's part.
- **Constructive criticism**: Achieving peer review integrity it is essential to provide descriptive comments and assessment of a manuscript. The criticism process must state clear ideas of improvement or enhancement of the manuscript and not only evaluates a submission.
- **Timely response**: Reviews must be finished by the reviewer in appropriate timing based on the deadline stated by the editors.

Peer Review System

The process begins by requesting the abstracts from the authors (simple one page abstract) before a certain deadline, then these abstracts are reviewed by some of the program committee members.

Abstract notifications are then sent to authors requesting the full paper from the accepted ones.

The following is requested from the authors when uploading the full research papers:

- 1- Uploading them before a certain deadline
- 2- Remove all the names, affiliations and contact data from the paper to apply the double-blind review system.
- 3- Follow the conference template strictly. (The International Maritime Transport and Logistics Conference has a specific research paper template that should be followed when submitting a paper).

After the deadline, all papers are desk reviewed first then they go through a plagiarism check (minimum accepted plagiarism rate is 25% max. Then all papers are sent to minimum two to three reviewers for review.

After receiving the reviewers' feedback and approved by the head of the technical committee, these reviewers are sent to the authors along with the decisions as follows:

- 1- Accepted
- 2- Accepted with comments.
- 3- Rejected.

For both option 1 and 2, the authors are requested to re upload the papers after adding the names, affiliations and contact data to the paper and making sure they follow the template correctly.

Then the papers are gathered in the conference proceedings to be ready for publishing. The proceedings also include (table of content, introduction, topics, Committees, and the conference program as well).

The editors and authors take reviewer comments seriously while preparing articles for final publication. The editors of the journal are solely responsible for the ultimate acceptance and publication of an article.

Confidentiality

All manuscripts submitted for review must be handled with confidentiality. Except with the Editor-in-Chief or Assistant Editor-in-permission, Chief's they cannot be displayed to or discussed with others.

Peer review's privileged knowledge or ideas must be considered as a confidential information and not used for one's own benefit. Reviewers shouldn't take into account submissions when they have relationships or links with any of the authors, organisations, or businesses associated with the papers that are competitive, cooperative, or involve other relationships or connections.

Compatibility and Promptness

Any chosen reviewer who feels unqualified to evaluate the research manuscript or who is aware that it won't be possible to review it within the required time, should contact the editor-in-chief or assistant editor and withdraw from the review process.

Objectivity

Paper reviews should be handled impartially. Authors should not be personally criticised, as this is not acceptable. When submitting their evaluations, reviewers must clearly state their points of view and provide evidence to back them up.

Acknowledgment of Sources

Any claim that is an observation, deduction, or argument from prior research should be supported with the appropriate source. Reviewers must alert the Editor-In-Chief/Assistant Editor to any significant similarities between the research paper under evaluation and any other published study they have come across in the past. Noting that all papers are submitted for a plagiarism check once received (the check is made by the deanery of scientific research and innovation at the Arab academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport.

Editors' responsibilities

Publication decisions

The editor of the conference proceedings is responsible for taking the decision of choosing what to be published from the articles submitted to the conference, also ensure that all submitted manuscripts to be considered for publication go through peer-review by at least two reviewers who are subject matter expert in the field.

The editorial board's policies for the conference proceeding may serve as the editor's guidance, and the editor is also limited by any applicable laws involving plagiarism, copyright infringement, and libel at the time. When making this choice, the editor may consult with other editors or reviewers.

The significance, originality, and clarity of the paper, the study's validity, and its applicability to the conference's theme will all be taken into consideration when making the selection.

Confidentiality

The corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, where applicable, are the only parties to whom the editor and any editorial staff may reveal information about a submitted manuscript.

The editors must respect the privacy of peer review by keeping the manuscript confidential and refraining from talking about it with the authors or anyone else.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest

The editor and editorial board members will not use unpublished materials mentioned in a submitted work for their own study without the author's express written authorization, as well as maintaining confidentiality and refrain from using any privileged information or ideas for their own benefit after handling the manuscript.

Editors will ask another member of the editorial board to handle manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest stemming from collaborative, competitive, or other relationships/connections with any of the authors, businesses, or institutions associated with the papers, also they ought to stay out of editorial discussions involving their own intellectual work.

The sale of advertising and editorial judgments about specific journals must be kept apart.

Involvement and cooperation in investigations

When ethical questions are brought up concerning a submitted manuscript or published work, editors (together with the publisher and/or society) will respond by taking appropriate action, even if an act of unethical publishing behaviour is uncovered years after publication, it will still be investigated.

When handling situations involving suspicions of wrongdoing, editors adhere to the COPE. If further inquiry reveals that the ethical concern is valid, the conference proceeding will be updated with a correction, retraction, statement of concern, or other remark that may be pertinent.

After a proper review of the editorial process and decision-making, editors should permit appeals to override earlier decisions.

During the peer-review process, editors should act as a mediator in all conversations between authors and peer reviewers. Editors may request feedback from additional peer reviewers before making a final choice.

Editorial Independence

Without regard to the authors' race, gender, sexual orientation, ethnic origin, citizenship, religion, political philosophy, or institutional affiliation, editors evaluate submitted manuscripts solely on their academic merit (importance, originality, study's validity, clarity), as well as their relevance to the conference's scope.

The policies of governments or any other organisations other than the conference itself do not have any bearing on the decisions to edit and publish.

The time of publishing of all editorial content in the conference proceeding is completely under the control of the Editor-in-Chief.

AUTHORS Responsibilities

Authorship and Contributor-ship of the Paper

Authors of reports on original research ought to give a truthful summary of the work done and an unbiased analysis of its relevance. The paper should appropriately depict the underlying data. False or deliberately inaccurate statements are inappropriate and represent unethical behaviour.

Affiliations

Any article connections should reflect the institution(s) where the study was conducted, financed, approved, or otherwise handled.

Any affiliations for non-research content should reflect the institution(s) that each author is currently associated with.

Plagiarism, Originality, Integrity of Record, and Source Acknowledgment

The authors agree to only submit entirely original works and to properly credit the thoughts and/or words of others. They also agree to mention any sources that helped define the subject matter of the submitted work and

to properly acknowledge the contributions of others, where any form of plagiarism above the set limits is forbidden and constitutes unethical publication behaviour.

Without the source's express written consent, information gathered informally through private chats, letters, or talks with third parties may not be used or shared, and without the express written consent of the author of the work included in those services, information gained during confidential services, such as peer review of papers, may not be used.

Duplicate and Redundant Publication

No papers should have been presented at another significant conference in any format (e.g., posters, paper-reading sessions).

A statement detailing the foregoing must be submitted with the submission if the results have been presented in full or in significant part in any forum, in print, or at prior research sessions.

Self-Citation

Self-citation is the practise of citing one's own published work in future papers that are not related to the study being reported. To credit one's own work, authors shouldn't add ideas that aren't relevant to the current piece.

Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

Any financial or other significant conflicts of interest that can be seen as influencing the findings or interpretation of an author's study should be disclosed by all authors in their manuscript. The research's funders' contributions to the study should be disclosed to readers.

Fundamental Errors in Published Work

Authors must work with the editor or publisher of the journal to either withdraw the work or modify it in the form of an erratum as soon as they become aware of a significant error or inaccuracy in their own published work.

If the editor or publisher learns from a third party that a published work contains a major error and notifies the author of it, the author shall promptly retract or correct the work or provide the editor with documentation establishing the accuracy of the original work.

Reporting Standards

The paper's presentation of the underlying data must be accurate, and participants should accurately describe the job done and objectively discuss its relevance.

A paper should contain sufficient details and citations to let others to repeat the work. Giving inaccurate or misleading information knowingly is unprofessional and unethical.

The truthfulness and suitability of an article's material for scientific purposes rest solely on its authors. Articles ought to be factual and impartial.

Data Access and Supporting Evidence

When providing raw data for editorial review in conjunction with a work, authors may be asked to do so. Authors should be prepared to do so where practical and, in any event, to maintain the data for at least 10 years after publication (preferably via an institutional or subject-based data repository).

Competing Interests and Funding

The conference proceedings committee tries to prevent any publication from being subject to improper influence. When submitting a paper, authors are expected to disclose any potential conflicts of interest that might compromise the impartiality or integrity of the work.

Competing interests are circumstances that might be thought to have an unfair influence on how a piece of work is presented, examined, or published. These could be of a financial or non-financial, business-related, contractual, or even personal nature.

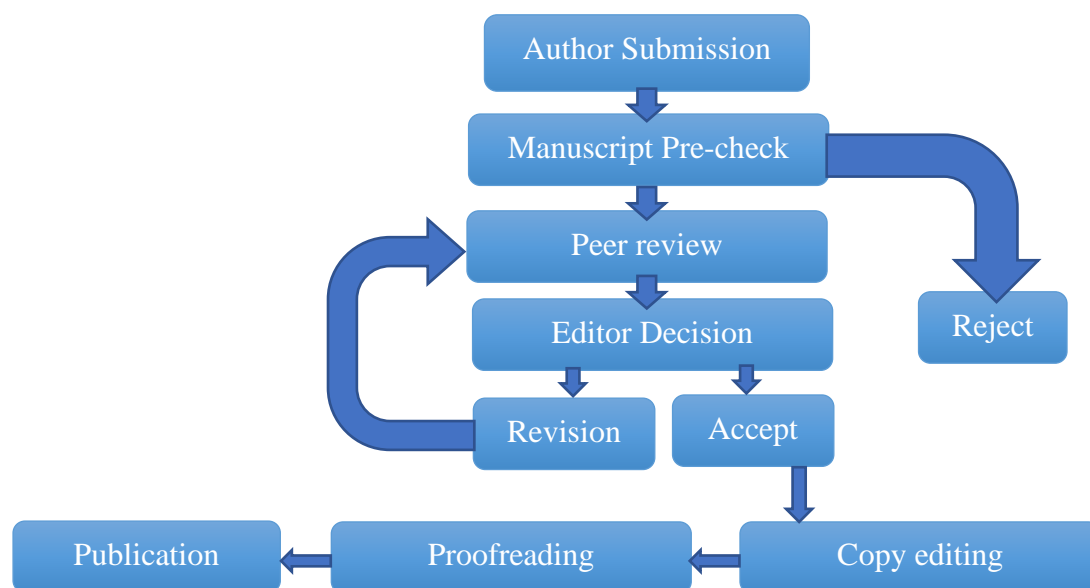
A sponsorship disclosure as well as a competing interest declaration are required for many of our articles.

Image Manipulation, Falsification and Fabrication

Avoid fabrication, falsification, and image manipulation when conducting your research, writing, or rewriting your article to make sure you are providing the entire picture.

- Fabrication: Making up information or outcomes.
- Falsification includes altering or omitting data or results, as well as manipulating research tools, techniques, or materials.
- Image manipulation is when an image is excessively or inappropriately adjusted, changing the image's intended scientific meaning.

Publishing Process



Ethical Business Practices

Open Access

All accepted and published papers are available on the Conference website for free downloads, as copyright agreements are signed by authors for all accepted papers.

Marketing and advertising

- Marlog has a very strong disseminating tool expressed in the official website, social media channels, and the email networking.
- Marlog conference disseminate its yearly event through its international co-organizers and partners via their websites and communication channels.
- The conference allows companies to advertise in the conference sponsorship booklet within a specific sponsoring scheme, that includes placing ads on the conference website, ads in the conference printed booklet, and placing roll-ups and banners during the conference. All advertising facilities is completely separate from the academic process of the reviewing and decision related to the research papers and doesn't have any effect on it.

Publication Unit Contacts

For Further Information about the Marlog proceedings release, Marlog open access policies and practices, Please contact: conference@marlog.aast.edu

To report any misconduct or suspected plagiarism or copyrights violation, please contacts us on: plagiarism@aast.edu

For more information about the conference, please visit the conference website: <https://marlog.aast.edu/en/home>.

References

- Committee on publication ethics. (2011). Code of conduct and best practice guidelines for journal editors. Retrieved from http://publicationethics.org/files/Code_of_conduct_for_journal_editors_Mar11.pdf
- Press, Cambridge University. Retrieved from <https://www.cambridge.org/core/about/ethical-standards>
- Asia-Pacific Journal. Retrieved from Asia-Pacific Journal: <https://www.journals.elsevier.com/asia-pacific-journal-of-sports-medicine-arthroscopy-rehabilitation-and-technology/policies-and-guidelines/publication-ethics-and-publication-malpractice-statement>