

## Publication Ethics of *Complex System Modeling and Simulation*

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#### 1. Guideline of the paper

1.1 The paper published in CSMS should be the original scientific paper and the content should be relevant with the CSMS' scope.

1.2 A paper should contain sufficient detail, such as the research work and the experimental method, data must be guaranteed to be true. If any reference and open literature resources are quoted in the paper, they should be listed in detail for peer evaluation.

1.3 It should be avoided to split one research result into fragmented papers to submit.

1.4 Contention issue and the words in the paper should be clear and concise. Photographs and graphs in the paper should be of high quality. If the authors have used the work and/or words of others, that has to be appropriately cited or quoted.

1.5 Please give clear indication of research funding sources in the paper, if the research work is supported by the funds.

1.6 All papers submitted to CSMS will be screened for plagiarism by [Crosscheck software](#) [ithenticate](#).

1.7 After the publication of the paper, the copyright belongs to the authors.

## **2. Duties of Authors**

2.1 Authors should cherish the opportunity of publication on CSMS and maintain the reputation of CSMS.

2.2 Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behavior and it is unacceptable. When submitting the manuscript, all authors should certify the manuscript is the original one and has not published on or submitted to other journals.

2.3 Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant intellectual contribution to the theoretical development, system or experimental design, prototype development, execution, and/or the analysis and interpretation of data associated with the work contained in the article, and contributed to drafting the article or reviewing and/or revising it for intellectual content. The others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, should be acknowledged or listed as contributors. The corresponding author should ensure that all authors have seen and approved the final version of the manuscript and have agreed to its submission for publication.

2.4 Please indicate one author as the corresponding author in the case of articles with multiple authors. The corresponding author has responsibility for communication with the editorial office, overseeing the publication process and ensuring the integrity of the final document.

2.5 Once the list and order of authors has been established, it should not be altered without permission of all living authors of that article. Due to a result of special circumstances, if it is necessary to change, the corresponding author should put forward a written application including the consent of all authors before the Editor-in-Chief (EIC) makes final decision for the paper. It can be modified after EIC approval.

2.6 It is the author's obligation to correct the errors in the article no matter the error is found by author or reviewers.

2.7 All authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed. Examples of potential conflicts of interest which should be disclosed include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Potential conflicts of interest should be disclosed at the earliest stage possible.

## **3. Duties of editors**

3.1 For CSMS, the EIC is ultimately accountable for acceptance or rejection of an article.

3.2 Articles submitted by the EIC or an AE shall be handled and reviewed by another EIC or AE of CSMS.

3.3 Editors should treat all manuscripts fairly. An editor should evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without regarding to ethnic, religion, nationality, gender, age, or affiliation of the authors. However, the editor may consider the relevance of

the manuscript by the authors in its early or to other manuscripts contemporaneous period. The editor can directly reject the manuscript if it is not accord with the requirement of CSMS in the theme, breadth, depth, and English expression.

3.4 Editors should respect the independence of the author's ideas. For unpublished manuscripts, editors may not use their content without the consent of the author. The editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about the submitted manuscript to anyone other than the reviewers, potential reviewers, EIC, and the publisher, as appropriate.

3.5 Editors should exercise their responsibilities based on the EIC or AE's suggestion that whether the paper needs to be modified or it can be published. No matter what the outcome of the review is, reviewers' comments and marked articles are normally returned to the author in any case.

3.6 It is essential that the editor assures that the anonymity of the reviewers is protected during the review process. Editors shall not disclose the contents of manuscripts under review. Everything within this review process must be done openly, but the reviewer anonymity policy can protect the review results from the interference of authors.

3.7 Editors should respect the opinions of EIC and AE. The editor must not arbitrarily refuse the reviewers' comments, unless the editor deems them clearly to be irrelevant, incorrect, or otherwise inappropriate. In particular, editors should not arbitrarily ignore reviewers' suggestions for modifications of the article without sufficient technical cause to do so.

3.8 If an article is returned for revision, it is important to make clear to the corresponding author whether on the one hand the article will be accepted if the indicated changes are made or, on the other hand, the article will be resubmitted to the reviewers for further review.

3.9 Once the EIC confirms that the manuscript can be published, the editor should prepare for publication as soon as possible.

3.10 The submitted manuscript written by editor him/herself should be handled by other editors or AE who has no conflict of interest.

3.11 If there is sufficient evidence to show that the published paper has mistake(s), Editors should take corrective action whenever possible and the corrected text can be provided by the mistake finder or the author of the manuscript.

#### **4. Duties of Reviewers**

4.1 Manuscript review is an essential step in the process of publishing and peer review is an essential component of formal scholarly communication. So, CSMS shares the view of many people that all scholars who wish to contribute to publications have an obligation to do a fair share of reviewing.

4.2 This publication follows a single-blind review process. Any selected referee who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible should notify and return the manuscript to the editor immediately. Or they should remind the editor of the possibility of delaying the review and give a possible return time.

4.3 Based on the standards of maintaining a high level of scientific and textual expression, referees should be objectively evaluated the quality of the manuscript, the level of the experiments and the theory, the rationality of the interpretation and inference. Referees should respect the independence of the author's thought.

4.4 Selected referee shall not have a personal or business relationship with the authors or partner of the paper affecting the evaluation impartial.

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4.7 Referees should identify whether the important relevant published work has been cited or not by the authors. It is absolutely forbidden guiding the author to cite the reviewer's own paper. The authors should be reminded of the substantive similarities between the author's manuscript content and published papers or manuscripts submitted to other journals

4.8 Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate.

## **5. Peer review and fair editing**

This publication follows a single-blind review process in which the reviewer's name and information is withheld from the author, as stipulated in the Journal's review policy, with reviewers carefully selected based on their expertise in the research field. Reviewers play an essential part in the publication of academic research and therefore should conduct their review as timely as possible, while using respectful and academic language in their reviews and comments, providing reasons for their statements as well as refraining from personal attacks against authors.

Fair editing and review require that manuscripts be evaluated based on their contribution to the science, and without regard to personal differences. Where a reviewer has been assigned to a manuscript, but is unable to fulfil this obligation for any reason, the reviewer is required to notify the journal editorial team.

All contributions are initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor-in-Chief is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. Editors are excluded in the peer-review process of papers which are written by themselves or their family members or colleagues, and which relate to products or services in which the editor has an interest. Any such submission is subject to all of the journal's usual procedures, with peer review handled independently of the relevant editor and their research groups.

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## **6. Paper correction and retraction policy**

Authors have an obligation to correct mistakes once they discover a significant error or inaccuracy in their published article or the errors are found by the reviewers or the readers. The author(s) is/are requested to contact the journal and explain in what sense the error is impacting the article. A decision on how to correct the literature depends on the nature of the error. The outcome may be a correction or retraction. The retraction note should provide transparency which parts of the article are impacted by the error.

Upon request, authors should be prepared to send relevant documentation or data in order to verify the validity of the results presented. This could be in the form of raw data, samples, records, etc. Sensitive information in the form of confidential or proprietary data is excluded.

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- The author's institution may be informed;
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## **7. Punitive measure**

7.1 Plagiarism in all its forms constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable. And that is highly likely to have serious moral and legal consequences.

7.2 After screened, if the paper is found there are more than 25% similar to the previous published journal article, the paper will be regarded as plagiarism and will be rejected.

7.3 In case an author has submitted the paper under consideration to another journal, the paper will be rejected. CSMS will inform the institute of the author and other journals within the field of computer and electronic engineering, and will reject to publish all the papers submitted by this author forever.

## **8. Post-publication**

Authors will have chance to double check symbols, formulas, and figure legends before final publication, for these may accidentally have been changed during typesetting. After final publication, substantial changes in content such as new results and corrected values are not allowed without the approval of the Editor-in-Chief. Erratum might be needed for further corrections.

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