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All scientific papers should be original. Violations of this principle include:

- plagiarism, i.e., deliberately appropriating someone else's work or citing someone else's work without attribution to the original author; both verbatim copying and paraphrasing are considered plagiarism;
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The authors of the paper must ascertain that the research submitted for publication is original. Works or statements by other authors must be cited and quoted correctly. Plagiarism in any form is unethical behavior and is unacceptable.

The authors are responsible for the validity of the paper; this includes both presenting complete and accurate data, and objective discussion of the data. Data falsification and fabrication are the grossest violations of scientific ethics and are unacceptable.

The authorship assigned in the paper should reflect each author's actual contribution to research and to writing the paper. "Guest authorship" (i.e. listing an author who didn't take part in the research and writing) and "ghost authorship" (i.e. omitting to list an author who made a significant contribution to the research and writing) should be avoided at all costs.

All authors must read the final version of the article and be responsible for all of its content.

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The editor makes the decision to publish the paper and is responsible for this decision. The criteria that the editors use to assess the paper's eligibility for publication are (primarily) whether the research submitted makes an important contribution to the given field, and whether it complies with the proceeding's subject

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