

Applied Analysis and Optimization

Applied Analysis and Optimization (AAO) is dedicated to the publication of peer-reviewed papers, emphasizing the paramount importance of establishing agreed-upon ethical standards for all entities engaged in the publication process—authors, journal editors, peer reviewers, and publishers alike. Each participant bears a crucial role, carrying the responsibility of upholding these ethical standards consistently throughout the entire journal publication journey. Committed to maintaining exemplary ethical conduct, AAO staunchly advocates for and adheres to the rigorous standards and best practices outlined by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) (<https://publicationethics.org/core-practices>), which offers a valuable resource in the form of detailed flowcharts designed to assist editors and reviewers when confronting potential breaches of publishing ethics. AAO strongly advocates the COPE's Code of Conduct in addition to our internal procedural documents as below.

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Acknowledgments of Sources

Authors must consistently attribute and acknowledge the sources that have significantly influenced their work. This includes proper citation of publications that have contributed to shaping the reported research. Private information obtained from conversations, correspondence, or discussions with third parties should not be used or disclosed without explicit written permission from the source. Information obtained during confidential services, such as refereeing manuscripts or grant applications, must not be utilized without explicit written permission from the involved author.

Authorship of the Paper

Authorship should be limited to those individuals who have substantially contributed to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All significant contributors should be listed as co-authors. Those involved in specific substantive aspects of the research project should be acknowledged or listed as contributors. The corresponding author is responsible for ensuring that all co-authors have reviewed and approved the final manuscript before submission for publication.

Data Access and Retention

Authors may be requested to provide raw data for editorial review and should be prepared to retain such data for a reasonable period after publication.

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Authors are obligated to promptly inform the journal editor upon discovering significant errors in their published work and collaborate to retract or correct the paper. If a significant error is reported by a third party, the author must promptly retract or correct the paper or provide evidence of its accuracy.

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Authors must present an accurate account of their original research and provide an objective discussion of its significance. Data should be accurately represented, and the paper should offer sufficient detail and references for replication. Deliberately inaccurate statements are unethical and unacceptable.

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Authors should not publish essentially the same research in multiple journals or submit concurrently to more than one journal. Republishing a previously published paper in another journal is generally not acceptable.

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Confidentiality

The editor and editorial staff must uphold strict confidentiality concerning submitted manuscripts, sharing information only with the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisors, and the publisher as necessary.

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Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript should not be utilized for the editor's own research without explicit written consent from the author. Any privileged information obtained during peer review must remain confidential and not be exploited for personal gain. Editors should abstain from handling manuscripts in cases where conflicts of interest arise due to competitive, collaborative, or other relationships with the authors, associated companies, or institutions. Full disclosure of relevant competing interests by contributors is required, and post-publication corrections should be published if competing interests are revealed later. Sponsored supplements should undergo the same rigorous peer review process based on academic merit, free from commercial influences. Non-peer-reviewed sections should be delineated.

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Editors must evaluate manuscripts based solely on their intellectual content, devoid of any bias related to authors' race, gender, religious beliefs, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political affiliations.

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Editors of peer-reviewed journals are responsible for determining which submitted articles should be published, considering the validation and significance of the work for researchers and readers. This decision-making process is guided by journal policies and may involve consultation with other editors, reviewers, or society officers while complying with legal requirements regarding libel, copyright infringement, and plagiarism.

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Acknowledgement of Sources

Reviewers should highlight pertinent published works that authors have not cited. Any reference to prior reporting should be accompanied by relevant citations. Reviewers are also encouraged to alert editors to significant similarities between the manuscript under review and other papers they are personally familiar with.

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Reviewers must not use unpublished materials from submitted manuscripts for their own research without written consent from the author. Any privileged information acquired during peer review should remain confidential and not be exploited for personal gain. Reviewers should recuse themselves from evaluating manuscripts in cases of conflicts of interest arising from relationships with authors, associated companies, or institutions connected to the papers.

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