# **Publication Ethics – HIPPE Symposium**

HIPPE Symposium Paderborn – March 2026

The conference follows the <u>Core Practices recommendations of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)</u> and is committed to the highest standards of scientific integrity. The following provisions specify the expectations of editors, reviewers, and authors.

## 1. Responsibilities of the editorial team

## 1.1 Fairness and independence

Editors evaluate submitted works solely on the basis of their scientific merit, including originality, relevance, comprehensibility, and methodological quality. Personal characteristics of the authors do not influence decisions. The editors are responsible for all published content.

## 1.2 Confidentiality

All submitted contributions are treated confidentially. Information about manuscripts may only be disclosed to authors, reviewers, potential reviewers, or editorial staff.

#### 1.3 Publication and conflicts of interest

Unpublished content may not be used for personal research purposes. In the event of conflicts of interest, editors withdraw from the process.

#### 1.4 Publication decisions

After an initial editorial review, suitable contributions undergo a peer review with at least two independent experts. Decisions are based on quality, significance, as well as ethical and legal criteria.

#### 1.5 Dealing with misconduct

The editorial team investigates all reports of misconduct and follows the COPE flowcharts.

## 2. Tasks of reviewers

### 2.1 Contribution to decision-making

Reviews support the editorial team in evaluating an article and provide authors with valuable suggestions for improvement. Peer review is an essential part of scientific quality assurance.

## 2.2 Speed

Anyone who does not feel qualified to review an article or who cannot meet the deadline should inform the editorial team immediately so that a replacement can be found.

## 2.3 Confidentiality

Manuscripts are confidential documents. Neither disclosure to third parties nor discussion of the content is permitted, even if a review is declined.

## 2.4 Objectivity

Criticism should be objective and justified; personal attacks are not permitted. Reviews must contain recommendations that are comprehensible in terms of their reasoning.

#### 2.5 References

Reviewers should point out missing citations or relevant preliminary work. Similarities to other works known to them must be reported to the editorial office.

#### 2.6 Conflicts of interest

If a conflict of interest arises, the review must be declined. Unpublished information may not be used for personal or scientific purposes.

# 3. Authors' responsibilities

### 3.1 General requirements

Contributions must present the research in a precise, complete, and comprehensible manner. They should contain sufficient detail to enable comprehension and reproduction. Unethical practices such as deliberately misleading representations are unacceptable.

#### 3.2 Originality and plagiarism

Submitted works must be independently created and correctly cited. Prohibited forms of plagiarism include, among others:

- Copying other people's texts without citation,
- Copying substantial parts of other publications.
- Using other people's results without reference.

All submissions will be checked for plagiarism.

#### 3.3 Multiple publications

Contributions may not be submitted to other conferences or journals at the same time. Duplicate or redundant publications are not permitted unless there is a justified editorial agreement (with appropriate labeling and the consent of all parties involved).

## 3.4 Authorship

Only those who:

- 1. have contributed significantly to the conception, methodology, execution, or interpretation,
- 2. has co-authored or critically revised the manuscript, and
- 3. has approved the final version and agreed to its submission.

Other contributors will be named in the acknowledgments.

The corresponding author shall ensure that all co-authors are familiar with and approve the final version.

## 4. Rules for the use of artificial intelligence (AI)

Al technologies can support research, but must not replace the scientific responsibility of human authors.

Only natural persons can act as authors.

#### 4.1 Disclosure

The use of Al tools (e.g., for analysis, text generation, data processing) must be clearly and transparently stated in the manuscript.

#### 4.2 Data ethics

Data protection, privacy, and ethical requirements must be guaranteed in Al-supported analyses. This applies especially upload of data to third party cloud services. If personal data is processed, consent or ethical votes must be disclosed.

## 4.3 Critical evaluation

Al results must be critically evaluated, and methodological limitations and possible biases must be described.

## 4.4 Responsibility

The authors bear full responsibility for content, results, and interpretations, including those generated with the help of AI.

#### 4.5 Verifiability

If Al is a central element of the research, it must be possible for external experts to verify the results.

#### 4.6 Citation of AI software

Al tools used must be cited correctly.

#### 4.7 Human-Al interaction

The contribution of the researchers and the AI should be described in a comprehensible manner: How was the AI used? How did AI outputs influence decisions?

## 5. Confidentiality and conflicts of interest

Authors must disclose any potential conflicts of interest at an early stage, e.g., financial support, institutional dependencies, or personal relationships.

Sources of funding must be indicated, including grant numbers.

Reviews remain the property of the reviewers and may only be published with the expressed consent of all parties involved.

#### 6. References

Correct and complete citation is mandatory.

Information from personal conversations or reviews may only be used with the written consent of the persons concerned.

# 7. Participation in peer review

Authors undertake to cooperate in the review process, including:

- provision of necessary data,
- timely revision,
- · assistance in clarifying ethical or legal issues.

# 8. Dealing with errors after publication

If authors subsequently discover significant errors, they must inform the editorial team immediately.

Depending on the circumstances, the following will be done:

- a correction,
- a retraction,
- or a clarification.

The editorial team will also inform authors if third parties point out possible errors.