



Publication Ethics and Malpractice Statement

The publication of an article in a peer-reviewed journal Public Enterprise is an essential building block in the development of a coherent and respected network of knowledge. It is a direct reflection of the quality of the work of the authors and the institutions that support them. It is therefore necessary to agree upon standards of expected ethical behaviour for all parties involved in the act of publishing: the author, the editor (and the editorial board), the peer reviewer and the publisher.

- i. Journal policies on authorship and contributorship;*

Reporting standards

Authors of manuscripts containing original research should present an accurate description of the performed work accompanied by an objective discussion of its significance. The submission guidelines of the journal should be followed (See author guidelines). All data, details and references necessary to replicate the work should be provided. Falsified or perceptively inaccurate declarations are considered to be unethical behavior and unacceptable.

Data access and retention

Authors should provide all necessary data relevant to support the ideas and conclusions of the research. Authors should be prepared to retain these data during the review process.

Originality, plagiarism, and self-citation

The authors must ensure that the manuscript is original and any work, ideas, data or contents obtained from other sources has been appropriately cited or quoted. Authors should be aware of self-plagiarism. Self-plagiarism is a grey area, so authors should contact the editor when in doubt.

Authors should be careful about self-citation, i.e., citing their own work. While it is acceptable, and indeed necessary in many situations, to cite one's own work, excessive self-citation with the single purpose of boosting the author's h-indexes is not.

Disclosure and acknowledgement of financial sources

Authors should acknowledge properly to all that contributed to the work and disclose in the manuscript all sources of financial support provided to the project that made possible the elaboration of the work.

Errors in published works

When authors detect noteworthy errors in their own published work, they must address it to the journal editor and assist the editorial team to correct the inaccuracy in the published paper.

ii. *How the journal will handle complaints and appeals;*

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The Editorial Board must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

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iii. *Journal policies on conflicts of interest / competing interests;*

Disclosure and conflicts of interest

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editors, editorial staff, and publisher of the journal constantly observes the compulsory compliance with ethical principles and regulations.

vi. Journal's policy on intellectual property;

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vii. Journal's options for post-publication discussions and corrections

Although all articles undergo rigorous peer review and production stages, honest errors may still be present in the published content. When detected, these errors must be corrected by publishing a correction notice that include detailed changes to the original publication. Errors that are serious enough to invalidate the results and conclusions of the original study may lead to retraction notice.