

EDITORIAL POLICY

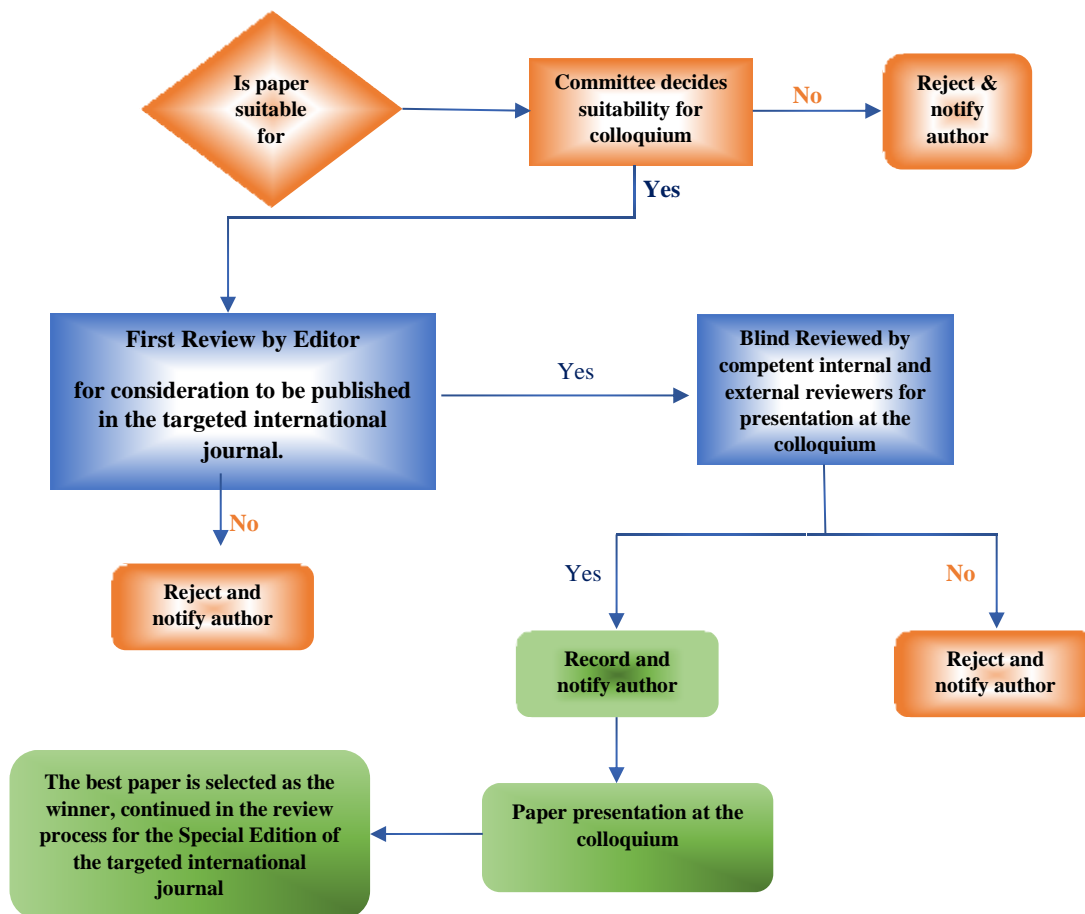
1. Peer review Policy

All manuscripts submitted by the editorial board are corrected in terms of manuscript quality and research scope. Manuscripts submitted must have never been published in any journal or presented at any conference. The editor will return the manuscript to the author to be revised based on the results of the editorial and reviewer corrections, as well as manuscripts that cannot be approved for reasons determined by the editorial chairman. The peer-review procedure is carried out using a blind review model by an editor and selected competent internal and external reviewers. The editor will return the review results within one week of the submission being submitted to the editorial board. The author is asked to resubmit the revised text as soon as possible so that a decision can be made on time.

2. These categories of manuscripts may be submitted to the publication:

- A research paper is a final report on an original experimental study that has been completed. The article follows a structured format consisting of an Abstract, Introduction, Literature review, Method, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion.
- A theoretical paper is one that is devoted to the theoretical study of an issue that falls within the scope of the journal (the format is Abstract, Introduction, Theoretical Basis, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion).
- Review paper, which is a study of a specific scientific subject that conforms to the scope of the colloquium and is conducted using materials from scientific publications (the structure is Abstract, Introduction, Literature review, generalization of the major statements, Discussion, Conclusion).

3. Paper Selection Process Flowchart



4. Ethics

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM ON BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS (ICBE) is a peer-reviewed conference organized by the Doctoral Program in Economics at Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta. This statement describes the ethical behavior of all parties in the conference's entire process, including authors, chief editors, the Editorial Board, reviewers, and publishers. **The ICBE** adheres to the principles established by the Commission on Publication Ethics (COPE).

5. Ethical Guidelines for Publication

The publication of papers by academics and researchers through **the ICBE** is an important foundation in the development of knowledge. This reflects directly on the author's work and

the institutions that support it. The scientific method is supported and embodied by peer-reviewed articles. Because of this, it is important for everyone involved in the publishing process, such as authors, journal editors, peer reviewers, publishers, and researchers, to agree on the expected ethical standards.

6. The editorial chairman's responsibilities

- **Publication Decision**

The editor-in-chief is in charge of deciding which articles will be presented at the conference. The editor-in-chief is guided by the editorial board's policies and is bound by applicable laws involving defamation, copyright infringement, and plagiarism. To make a decision, the editor-in-chief may consult with additional editors or reviewers.

- **Fair Play**

The editor-in-chief evaluates papers based on intellectual content instead of the author's race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, nationality, or political philosophy.

- **Confidentiality**

The editor-in-chief and the entire committee are prohibited from disclosing any information regarding submitted articles to anybody outside the author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisors, and publishers.

7. Responsibilities of Reviewers

- **Contribution to Editorial Decisions**

The review process facilitates editorial decision-making so that editorial dialogue with the author can aid the author in enhancing the piece.

- **Promptness**

Selected reviewers who feel ineligible to evaluate the article or who are aware that reviewing is impossible should notify the editor and request exemption from the review process.

- **Confidentiality**

Every submitted paper must be handled as a confidential material. Papers may not be shared or discussed with others without the editor's consent.

- **Standards of Objectivity**

The review must be conducted objectively. Personal attacks on the author are not permitted. The Review must clearly show the evaluation results and supporting reasoning.

- **Acknowledge of Sources**

Reviewers should identify relevant published material that the authors have not cited. Any previously recorded observational remark, derivation, or argument must be backed by a citation. Reviewers should also ask the editor to explain any parallels or overlaps between the piece under consideration and other published works about which they are personally aware.

- **Conflict of Interest**

Specific information or ideas gleaned via peer review must be kept private and not exploited for personal advantage. Reviewers should not evaluate publications in which they have a competitive, collaborative, or other relationship with the author, company, or any institution affiliated with the piece.

8. Responsibilities of the advisory board

The Board of Advisors (BOA) is in charge of offering direction to the committee as well as monitoring the ICBE program's planning, implementation, and reporting stages. Furthermore, the BOA provides as a venue for committees to consult whenever problems occur during the implementation of ICBE. If an issue arises, whether internally or externally, the BOA is obligated to assist in its resolution.

9. Responsibilities of the author

- **Reporting Standards**

The authors of the original study report must give correct results as well as an objective discussion of the work's relevance. The underlying data must be accurately conveyed in the article. An article should have enough content and references to allow others to expand on the work. Deceptive or purposefully inaccurate statements are unethical and inappropriate.

- **Originality and Plagiarism**

Authors must ensure that their work is wholly unique, and if they use the work and/or words of others, they must properly cite it.

- **Multiple, Redundant or Concurrent Publication**

In general, an author should not submit a manuscript describing essentially the same research to more than one journal/conference (primary publication). Submitting the same content to multiple places at the same time is unethical and improper publishing conduct.

- **Acknowledgment of Sources**

Proper acknowledgment of the work of others should always be given. Authors should cite publications that have a great influence on their daily work.

- **Authorship of the Paper**

Paper writing is limited to research that has made a significant contribution to the study's concept, design, execution, or interpretation. Co-authors must be listed for all significant contributions. Others who have contributed to certain substantive aspects of the research project must be acknowledged or listed as contributors. Authors must ensure that all co-authors are listed in the paper and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper before it is published.

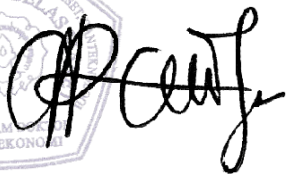
- **Disclosure and Conflict of Interest**

Any substantive conflicts of interest that could be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their paper must be disclosed by all authors in their paper.

- **Fundamental Errors in Published Work**

When an author discovers significant errors or inaccuracies in published work, it is the author's responsibility to notify the journal editor as soon as possible and to work with the editor to retract or correct the article.

Editor-in-Chief ICBE 2023



Prof. Dr. Rahmawati, MSi, Ak

