

# **Publication Ethics**

## **Publication Ethics and Malpractice Statement**

Jurnal Riset Gizi (e-ISSN: 2657-1145) is a peer-reviewed journal published by the Department of Nutrition, Poltekkes Kemenkes Semarang. This statement outlines the ethical behavior of all parties involved in the publication process, including authors, Editor-in-Chief, Editorial Board, reviewers, and the publisher. This statement is based on the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.

## **Ethical Guidelines for Journal Publication**

The publication of an article in Jurnal Riset Gizi that has undergone peer review is an essential component in the development of a coherent and respected body of scientific knowledge. It reflects the quality of the authors' work and the institutions that support them. Peer-reviewed articles uphold and embody the scientific method. Therefore, it is important to agree upon standards of ethical behavior expected of all parties involved in the publishing process: authors, editors, reviewers, publishers, and the public.

The Department of Nutrition, Poltekkes Kemenkes Semarang, as the publisher of Jurnal Riset Gizi, takes its duties of stewardship over all stages of publishing seriously and recognizes its ethical responsibilities. The publisher is committed to ensuring that advertising, reprints, or other commercial revenue has no impact on editorial decisions.

In addition, the publisher and Editorial Board will assist in communications with other journals and/or publishers when necessary.

## **Publication Decisions**

The editor of Jurnal Riset Gizi is responsible for deciding which articles submitted to the journal should be published. The validation of the work in question and its importance to researchers and readers must always drive such decisions. The editor may be guided by the journal's editorial policies and constrained by legal requirements regarding defamation, copyright infringement, and plagiarism. The editor may consult with other editors or reviewers in making these decisions.

## **Fair Play**

An editor evaluates manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors.

## **Confidentiality**

The editor and editorial staff 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.

### **Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest**

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in the editor's own research without the express written consent of the author.

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## **Duties of Reviewers**

### **Contribution to Editorial Decisions**

Peer review assists the editor in making editorial decisions and, through editorial communication with the author, may also assist the author in improving the manuscript.

### **Promptness**

Any selected reviewer who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that timely review will be impossible should notify the editor and withdraw from the review process.

### **Confidentiality**

Any manuscript received for review must be treated as a confidential document and must not be shown to or discussed with others except as authorized by the editor.

### **Standards of Objectivity**

Reviews should be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. Reviewers should express their views clearly with supporting arguments.

### **Acknowledgment of Sources**

Reviewers should identify relevant published work that has not been cited by the authors. Any statement that an observation, derivation, or argument has been previously reported should be accompanied by the relevant citation. Reviewers should also notify the editor of any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published work known to them.

### **Disclosure and Conflict of Interest**

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### **Reporting Standards**

Authors of original research reports should present an accurate account of the work performed, as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Underlying data should be represented accurately. A manuscript should contain sufficient detail and references to allow others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior.

### **Data Access and Retention**

Authors may be asked to provide raw data for editorial review and should be prepared to provide public access to such data where possible, and in any event retain such data for a reasonable time after publication.

### **Originality and Plagiarism**

Authors must ensure that they have written entirely original works and that any work or words of others have been appropriately cited.

### **Multiple, Redundant, or Concurrent Publication**

Authors should not publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal simultaneously constitutes unethical publishing behavior.

### **Acknowledgment of Sources**

Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given.

### **Authorship of the Paper**

Authorship should be limited to those who have made significant contributions to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the study. All contributors who meet these criteria should be listed as co-authors.

### **Hazards and Human or Animal Subjects**

If the work involves hazardous chemicals, procedures, or equipment, authors must clearly identify these in the manuscript.

## **Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest**

All authors must disclose any financial or other conflicts of interest that may influence the results or interpretation of their manuscript. All sources of financial support should be disclosed.

## **Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Manuscript Preparation**

Jurnal Riset Gizi acknowledges the growing use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools in scholarly writing. The use of such tools must adhere to ethical standards and principles of transparency. AI tools may only be used to support language enhancement and readability and must not replace the authors' intellectual contributions, including data analysis, interpretation, or scientific conclusions. Any AI-generated content must be carefully reviewed and verified by the authors, who remain fully responsible for the accuracy, originality, and integrity of the manuscript. AI tools must not be listed as authors or co-authors, as authorship is limited to individuals who meet established authorship criteria. Furthermore, the use of AI for generating fabricated data, falsification, plagiarism, or manipulation of images and results is strictly prohibited.