

Publishing policy

Open Access Policy.

The editorial board supports an open-access initiative that promotes the rapid development of science and, by virtue of which all the content of the journal is freely available and is free of charge to the user or his institution. Users are permitted to read, download, copy, distribute (non-infringing), print, search, or link to the full text of an article in this magazine without seeking permission from the publisher or author.

Publication ethics

The Editorial Board of the scientific journal "**Tekhnichna Elektrodynamika**" in its work is guided by the international ethical rules of scientific publications, which include the notion of honesty, confidentiality, supervision of publications and prevention of possible conflicts of interest, etc.

The Editorial Board follows the recommendations of the Committee on Publication Ethics and, in particular, the Elsevier Publishing Ethics Resource Kit, and draws on the experience of reputable international publishers. Adherence to the rules of ethics of scientific publications by all participants in the publishing process helps to secure the rights of authors to intellectual property, to improve the quality of the publication and to prevent the possibility of misuse of copyrighted materials in the interests of individuals.

This Statute is consistent with the journal's policy and is one of the main components of the review of articles and the publication of the journal.

Ethical Obligations of Editorial Board Members and Editorial Board

1. All materials submitted for publication are carefully selected and reviewed. The Editorial Board reserves the right to reject the article if the member of the Editorial Board thinks that it does not correspond to the journal's profile, or to return it for further revision. The author is obliged to revise the article according to the comments of the reviewers or Editorial Board.

2. A member of the editorial board should review all manuscripts submitted to the publication without prejudice, evaluating each manuscript properly, regardless of race, religion, nationality, or the position or place of work of the author (s).

3. A member of the Editorial Board must review the manuscripts submitted for publication as quickly as possible and take into account the reviewer's recommendation regarding the quality and reliability of the manuscript submitted for publication. However, the manuscripts may be rejected without peer review if the editorial board believes that they do not fit the journal's profile.

4. The members of the Editorial Board shall not disclose to the other persons any information related to the contents of the manuscript under consideration, except for persons involved in the professional evaluation of the manuscript. The article is published in the journal and on the relevant electronic resources after a positive decision of member of the Editorial Board.

5. The responsibility and rights of a journal Editorial Board member with respect to any submitted manuscript, authored by the editorial board member himself, should be delegated to any other qualified person.

6. If the manuscript is so closely related to present or past member of the Editorial Board research that a conflict of interest may arise, the member of the Editorial Board must take steps to ensure that another qualified person assumes editorial responsibility for the manuscript.

7. If a member of the Editorial Board is presented with convincing evidence that the basic content or conclusions of the work published in the journal are incorrect, the editorial board member should facilitate the publication of a relevant message indicating this mistake and, if possible, correcting it. This message may be written by the person who detected the error or by an independent author.

8. A member of the Editorial Board may decide to use one or more reviewers if he considers that their opinions are important for impartial review of the manuscript.

Ethical obligations of authors

1. The main responsibility of the author is to provide an accurate report of the study that is acceptable to objectively discuss its significance.
2. The authors of the articles bear full responsibility for the content of the articles and the very fact of their publication. The editorial board is not responsible to authors and/or third parties and organizations for any possible damage caused by the publication of the article.
3. The resulting research material should be sufficiently complete and contain the necessary references to available sources of information in order to experts in this field could repeat the work.
4. The author should cite those publications that had a decisive influence on the nature of the work presented, as well as those publications that can quickly acquaint the reader with earlier works that are important to understanding this study. With the exception of reviews, citations of works that are not directly related to this message should be minimized. The author is required to perform a literary search to find and cite original publications that describe studies closely related to this publication. The sources of the essential material used in this work should also be properly indicated, if these materials were not obtained by the author himself, and self-citation should be as limited as possible.
5. When preparing a manuscript for publication, the author must inform the editor-in-chief of the author's related manuscripts submitted or accepted for publication. Copies of these manuscripts should be submitted to the editor-in-chief and their links to the manuscript submitted for publication should be indicated.

6. The author should not submit manuscript describing essentially the same results to more than one journal in the form of a primary publication, unless it is a re-submission of a manuscript rejected by the journal or withdrawn by the author.

7. The author should clearly indicate the sources of all information cited or presented, except for well-known information. Information obtained privately, in the course of a conversation, in correspondence or in discussion with third parties, should not be used or disclosed in the work of the author without the clear permission of the researcher.

8. Experimental or theoretical research can sometimes serve as a basis for criticizing another researcher's work. Published articles may, where appropriate, contain similar criticism. Personal criticism, however, cannot be considered appropriate under any circumstances

9. The co-authors of the article should be those persons who have made significant scientific contributions to the work presented and who share responsibility for the results obtained. Other contributions should be noted in the notes or in the "Acknowledgments" section. The author who submits the manuscript to a publication is responsible for ensuring that the list of co-authors includes those and only those persons who meet the criteria for authorship. In an article written by several authors, one of the authors who submits contact information and documents to the editorial board, and who corresponds with the members of the editorial board assumes responsibility for the consent of other authors of the article to its publication in the journal.

10. Authors should notify the Editor-in-Chief of any potential conflict of interest, such as consulting or financial interests of any company, which could be affected by the publication of the results contained in this manuscript. Authors should ensure that no contractual or proprietary considerations exist that could affect the publication of the information contained in the submitted manuscript.

Ethical obligations of reviewers

1. Since the review of manuscripts is an essential step in the process of publication and, therefore, in the implementation of the scientific method as such, every scientist is obliged to perform a certain amount of work on the review.
2. If the selected reviewer is not sure that his or her range of knowledge in this field corresponds to the content of the research presented in the manuscript, he / she shall immediately return the manuscript.
3. The reviewer must objectively evaluate the quality of the manuscript, the experimental and theoretical work presented, its interpretation and presentation, and also consider the extent to which the work meets high scientific and literary standards. The reviewer must respect the intellectual independence of the authors.
4. The reviewer must consider the possibility of a conflict of interest when the manuscript is closely related to the current or published work of the reviewer. If there is any doubt, the reviewer should immediately return the manuscript without review, pointing to a conflict of interest.
5. The reviewer should not evaluate the manuscript if he or she has personal or professional relations with its author or co-author, and if such a relationship may affect the manuscript's judgment
6. The reviewer must treat the manuscript submitted for review as a confidential document. He should not show the manuscript to other persons or discuss it with other colleagues, except in special cases when the reviewer needs someone's special advice.
7. Reviewers should adequately explain and reason their judgments so that editorial staff and authors can understand what their comments are based on. Any statement that an observation, conclusion or argument has already been published must be accompanied by appropriate reference.
8. The reviewer should indicate any cases of insufficient citation by the authors of the works of

other scientists directly related to the peer-reviewed work; however, it should be remembered that comments on citing the reviewer's own research may seem biased. The reviewer should draw the attention of the editor-in-chief to any significant similarities between this manuscript and any published article or any manuscript submitted simultaneously to another journal.

9. The reviewer must provide timely comment. The initial review period should not exceed one month.

10. Reviewers should not use or disclose unpublished information, arguments, or interpretations contained in this manuscript unless the author agrees.

Plagiarism Policy

The Journal "Technical Electrodynamics" accepts only original scientific articles which have not been published before and have not been submitted for publication in other journals.

The article is checked for identity in EtxtAntiplagiat or another program at the discretion of the executive editor, and if more than 15% of the borrowed text is detected or any form of plagiarism (including self-plagiarism) is detected, the manuscript is returned to the authors, with the possibility of resubmission after correction.

 This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives](#)