



### ***Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement***

The Spanish Society of Research into Mathematics Education (SEIEM) is a space for conceptual and methodological debate into aspects relating the processes of teaching and learning mathematics. To this end, it promotes the establishment of research groups and aims to have a constructive influence on decisions promoting Mathematics Education.

The main objectives of the SEIEM are:

- Maintain a space open to communication and critical debate on research into Mathematics Education, in which to raise questions, communicate and exchange results, explore theoretical constructs, and improve and validate methodological designs.
- Promote the establishment of stable research groups into Mathematics Education, which generate their own qualified output, set their own priorities, and carry out their own specific research questions.
- Promote the active presence of Mathematics Education in organizations and institutions connected to research.
- Promote participation in calls for research grants at the institutional and private levels.
- Contribute to and participate in the development, evaluation and application of research into Mathematics Education.
- Contribute to the dissemination of research results via forums, meetings and publications in journals dedicated to Mathematics Education.
- Maintain contact and promote collaboration between Mathematics Education research groups.
- Actively promote cooperation and knowledge transfer between research and teaching at all levels of education.
- Transmit and disseminate the activities of the Society at an institutional level.

Since its foundation in March 1996, the SEIEM has recognised the need to hold periodic meetings of its members with the aim of presenting and discussing the results of its research, and to contribute to the advancement of knowledge of the processes involved in Mathematics Education and research into Mathematics Education. The First SEIEM Conference was held at the Zamora

University College of Teacher Education (University of Salamanca) on 12 and 13 September, 1997. Since then, the Conference has become an annual event in which the SEIEM Board of Directors, alongside the Organizing Committee of the host venue, acts as the Organizing and Scientific Committee.

The proceedings of each conference, edited by the SEIEM, are published open access under the title of Research into Mathematics Education, and individual papers are freely available without subscription.

The SEIEM Conference covers all areas of research into mathematics education, a principle reflected in the Proceedings, which includes not only the plenary sessions, but all talks and poster presentations, too. These must be original studies, whether theoretical or empirical, and should present up-to-date results on a research topic, which have not been published elsewhere.

Among the SEIEM membership there is a growing interest in improving the procedures for evaluating conference presentations across the board. This has led to the establishment of a Scientific Committee and the adoption of a set of criteria in accordance with the highest standards for evaluating scientific work. Hence, all papers published in the Conference Proceedings are subject to peer review, and so serve as a means of disseminating knowledge on a par with international refereed journals. The committee itself is made up of research members of the SEIEM, alongside international researchers into mathematics education who meet the exacting standards established by the SEIEM. It is also responsible for making the selection of papers to be included in the conference and subsequently published in the proceedings. Submissions are anonymously evaluated for inclusion by two experts working independently in the corresponding areas of research, with a third referee being called upon to settle any disagreement. The final decision on publication is taken by the committee after any modifications which they might have requested have been made. Only papers presented at the conference will be published in the proceedings. Plenary sessions undergo the same peer review process in order to ensure publishable quality.

Our publication ethics and malpractice statement is based on the Code of Conduct and Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors (Committee on Publication Ethics, 2011).

## ***1. Responsibilities of editors***

### ***1.1. Publication decisions***

The editorial team of the proceedings (made up of the scientific committee plus members appointed by the SEIEM board of directors) is responsible for deciding which papers presented at the conference should be published in the

proceedings. The editorial team evaluates manuscripts without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship or political philosophy. Their decision is based solely on the importance, originality and clarity of the submission in conjunction with the validity of the study and its relevance to the scope of the conference proceedings. At the same time, they take account of current legal requirements regarding defamation, copyright infringement, and plagiarism.

All procedures relating to the organisation of talks and poster presentations, including the review phase, are carried out via the EasyChair platform. All authors wishing to make a submission must open an account on the platform and follow the instructions provided. The scientific committee coordinators are responsible for organising the refereeing phase.

In order for submissions to be considered for review, they should be correctly anonymised so as to guarantee double-blind peer review.

### **1.2. Confidentiality**

The editorial team and scientific committee must not reveal any information about a submission to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisors or members of the editorial team, as appropriate.

### **1.3. Disclosure and conflicts of interest**

Members of the scientific committee will not use unpublished information disclosed in a submitted manuscript for their own research purposes without the author's explicit written consent. Likewise, members of the editorial team will recuse themselves from the process should they detect any potential conflict of interest, and will do their best to ensure that reviewers avoid such conflicts.

## **2. Reviewers' responsibilities**

### **2.1. Contribution to editorial decisions**

The process of peer review assists the scientific committee in taking editorial decisions and can also serve to help the author improve their submission.

### **2.2. Contribution to editorial decisions**

All manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. They must not be shared or discussed with others except with the express authorization of the editorial team.

### **2.3. *Standards of objectivity***

The review process must be conducted objectively. Personal criticism of the author is inappropriate. Independent referees should express their views clearly with theoretically and empirically valid supporting arguments.

### **2.4. *Acknowledgement of sources***

Reviewers should identify instances in which a published source referred to in the manuscript has not been included in the references. They should note whether observations and arguments drawn from other publications acknowledge the respective source. Reviewers should likewise notify the editor of any substantive similarity or overlap of the manuscript under consideration with any other publication of which they have personal knowledge.

### **2.5. *Disclosure and conflict of interest***

Privileged information and ideas obtained through the peer review process should remain confidential and must not be used for personal benefit. Reviewers must not consider manuscripts in which they have a conflict of interest resulting from competitive or collaborative relationships or any other kind of connection with any of the authors, companies or institutions associated with the submission.

## **3. *Duties of authors***

### **3.1. *Reporting standards***

The authors of original research should provide an accurate account of the work they carried out, along with an objective discussion of the results and their significance. The data on which the work is based should be accurately represented in the manuscript. A manuscript should contain sufficient details and references to enable others to replicate the work. Fraudulent or knowingly imprecise statements constitute unethical behaviour and are unacceptable.

### **3.2. *Originality, plagiarism and acknowledgement of sources***

Authors should present only completely original work, and must appropriately cite any studies and words of others to which they make reference. They should also cite any publications which have been influential in determining the nature of the work being submitted.

### **3.3. *Authorship of the communication***

Authorship should be limited to persons who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution or interpretation of the study being reported in the manuscript. All those who have made a significant contribution should be listed as co-authors.

The corresponding author should ensure that co-authorship includes only those persons who have made relevant contributions to the work, and excludes from the list all those who do not meet the above criteria. The corresponding author must also verify that all co-authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript, and have agreed to its submission for publication.

### **3.4. Disclosure and conflicts of interest**

Authors must include a statement disclosing any conflict of interest of a financial or other nature which might influence the results or the interpretation of their submission. They should also disclose all sources of financial support for the work.

### **References**

Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). (2011, March 7). *Code of Conduct and Best-Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors*. Retrieved from [http://publicationethics.org/files/Code\\_of\\_conduct\\_for\\_journal\\_editors\\_Mar11.pdf](http://publicationethics.org/files/Code_of_conduct_for_journal_editors_Mar11.pdf)