



## Ethics Statement

*European Journal of Japanese Philosophy*

Chisokudō Publications, Journals Division

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### PUBLICATION ETHICS AND MALPRACTICE STATEMENT

Standards of expected ethical behavior apply to all parties involved in the act of publishing: the author, the journal editor, the peer reviewer and the publisher. The following statement is based on COPE's "Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors."

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### PUBLICATION DECISIONS

The editor of the journal is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted should be published. The editor may be guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editor may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decision.

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### FAIR PLAY

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

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### CONFIDENTIALITY

The editor and any 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, and only as deemed appropriate.

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### DISCLOSURE AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an editor's own research without the express written consent of the author.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 communications with the author, may also assist the author in improving the manuscript.

#### *Promptness*

Any selected referee who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible should notify the editor and excuse themselves from the review process.

#### *Confidentiality*

Any manuscript received for review must be treated as a confidential document. It 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. Referees 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 had been previously formulated should be accompanied by the relevant citation. A reviewer should also call to the editor's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript under consideration and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge.

### *Disclosure and Conflict of Interest*

Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the manuscript.

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## DUTIES OF AUTHORS

### *Reporting Standards*

Authors of reports of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed as well as an objective discussion of its significance. Evidence and underlying data should be represented accurately in the manuscript, and it should contain sufficiently detailed references to permit others to reconstruct its argument. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable.

### *Access and Retention*

Authors are asked to provide the raw evidence and data in connection with a manuscript for editorial review, and should be prepared to provide public access to such evidence (consistent with the ALPSP-STM "Statement on Data and Databases"), if practicable, and should in any event be prepared to retain such evidence and data for a reasonable time after publication.

### *Originality and Plagiarism*

The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others that the latter have been appropriately cited or quoted.

### *Multiple Redundant or Concurrent Publication*

In general, an author should not publish a manuscript describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable. The journal editor will make every effort to process and evaluate submissions in a timely fashion. Should an author decide to submit the manuscript to another journal, they must request the journal editor to withdraw the manuscript from consideration.

### *Acknowledgment of Sources*

Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given. Authors should cite publications that have been influential in determining the scholarly understanding of the question under study.

### *Authorship of the Contribution*

Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All those who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors. Where there are others who have participated in certain substantive aspects of the research project, they should be acknowledged or listed as contributors. The corresponding author should ensure that all

appropriate co-authors and no inappropriate co-authors are included on the paper, and that all co-authors have seen and approved the final version of the paper and have agreed to its submission for publication.

***Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest***

All authors should disclose in their manuscript any financial or other substantive conflict of interest that might be construed to influence the results or interpretation of their work. All sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed.

***Fundamental Errors in Published Works***

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in their own published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate with the editor to retract or correct the publication in question.

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