

Researchers pledge that they have conducted their research for publication in the Daedong Munhwa Yon-Gu according to the following Code of Ethics.

Code of Ethics for Daedong Munhwa Yon-Gu

CHAPTER 1. PREAMBLE

Principle 1. Purpose of Code of Ethics

The Ethical Principles of Daedong Munhwa Yon-Gu published by Daedong Institute for Korean Studies are intended to facilitate increasing scientific and professional knowledge of social science. This Code of Ethics provides a common set of principles upon which our researchers build their professional and scientific work. The development of ethical standards for researchers' work-related conduct requires a personal commitment and lifelong effort to act ethically and to consult with others concerning ethical problems. Researchers should seek to promote accuracy, honesty, and veracity in their research.

CHAPTER 2. WORK-RELATED ETHICS

1. Code of Ethics for Authors

Principle 2. Plagiarism

1. All work should be free of plagiarism. Authors are expected to explicitly cite others' work and ideas if they are used.
2. Authors should not use parts of others' work without using quotation marks even if the work is explicitly cited.
3. Self-plagiarism is unacceptable. Authors should not create multiple papers that are slight variations on each other, which are submitted for publication in different journals but without acknowledgment of the other papers.

Principle 3. Authorship

1. Authors should uphold professional standards of conduct and accept appropriate responsibility for their behavior. The list of authors should accurately reflect who did the work.
2. The order of authors should be solely based on the degree of contribution regardless of the authors' position at their institute. Honorary authorship is not acceptable and all those who have made significant contributions should be listed as authors.

Principle 4. Redundant (Multiple) Publication

The submitted work should not have been published and should not be under consideration for publication elsewhere.

Principle 5. Citations and References

As a general rule, authors do not need to cite what is called “common knowledge.” Except for common knowledge, authors should cite other people’s work that has been influential in determining the nature of the reported work. Word-for-word use of part or all of any written work of other people should be cited within quotation marks. Therefore, authors should be clear about which part is their original work and which part is from previous work.

Principle 6. Revision of Work

Authors should do their best to reflect comments from the review team when they revise their work.

2. Code of Ethics for Editors

Principle 7. Responsibility

The sole responsibility for acceptance or rejection of a manuscript rests with the editors, and therefore editors should strive to meet the needs of readers and authors.

Principle 8. Fair Consideration

Editors should give fair consideration to all manuscripts offered for publication, judging each on quality and reliability without regard to gender, age, or institutional affiliation of the author(s).

Principle 9. Fair Evaluation

Editors should seek advice from reviewers, who are chosen for their expertise as well as their sound and fair judgment. However, reviewers should not have any conflicts of interest. That is, editors should seek objective evaluations from reviewers and avoid assigning a manuscript to a reviewer who has a personal relationship (either positive or negative) or professional relationship with the author(s).

Principle 10. Confidentiality

Editors should not release any information about a manuscript under any circumstances to anyone other than reviewers of the manuscript before the final decision about publishing the manuscript is determined.

3. Code of Ethics for Reviewers

Principle 11. Professionalism

Reviewers should evaluate manuscripts objectively and in a timely fashion. If they conclude that they are not qualified to evaluate the given manuscript, they should inform the editors immediately.

Principle 12. Fair Evaluation

Reviewers should evaluate manuscripts objectively without regard for their personal relationship with the author(s) or personal intellectual viewpoints. Reviewers should explain their judgments so that editors and authors can understand the basis of their comments. Reviewers should not reject a

manuscript without thorough consideration or because it supports views that conflict with their personal beliefs.

Principle 13. Respect for the Authors

Reviewers should respect the intellectual independence of authors. Reviewers should clearly address their judgments on manuscripts but they should also provide detailed, reasonable explanations for their judgments.

Principle 14. Confidentiality

Reviewers should treat manuscripts as confidential.

CHAPTER 3. PRACTICE OF THE CODE OF ETHICS

Principle 15. Pursuing Misconduct

1. If misconduct is suspected during the review process, the editorial board will be responsible for making a decision on the issue. Editors should make all reasonable efforts to ensure that a proper investigation is conducted.
2. If misconduct is found after the paper is published, an independent committee of research ethics will investigate the paper and make a decision on the issue.

Principle 16. Committee of Research Ethics

1. Members of the Committee of Research Ethics are selected from the editors, and the chief editor will serve as the chief of the Committee of Research Ethics.
2. If a member(s) of the Committee of Research Ethics is under investigation, the member(s) will be excluded from the Committee of Research Ethics.

Principle 17. Authority of the Committee of Research Ethics

The Committee of Research Ethics will investigate the paper for alleged misconduct based on evidence provided by several parties, including informants, examinees, and witnesses. If the misconduct is proven, the Committee of Research Ethics will decide actions to be taken on the paper, such as correction, explanation, or retraction.

Principle 18. Investigation by the Committee of Research Ethics

Authors who are alleged to have engaged in misconduct should comply with requests from the Committee of Research Ethics during the investigation. Not complying with such requests will be considered a violation of the Code of Ethics.

Principle 19. Right of Authors under Investigation

The Committee of Research Ethics will provide the authors accused of misconduct a chance to explain their situation.

Principle 20. Protection of Authors under Investigation

The Committee of Research Ethics will keep all information about authors under investigation confidential and consider the authors not to have committed the alleged misconduct until the final determination is made.

Principle 21. Punishment of Misconduct

1. The submitted article which is confirmed to violate the Code of Ethics will not be published.
2. The published article which is confirmed to violate the Code of Ethics will be retracted from both paper and online publication. Also, information about the issue will be posted on the website and inside the next edition.
3. Authors who have committed misconduct are not allowed to submit another paper for five years and they should inform their institute of their misconduct.

CHAPTER 4. SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

Principle 22. Amendment of the Code of Ethics

Amendments of the Code of Ethics will be made by the editors.

Principle 23. Validity of the Code of Ethics

The Code of Ethics will be in effect from April 12, 2014.