

Publication Ethics:

Asian and African Studies requires adherence to publication ethics principles. Problems and conflicts related to authors, the editorial team, the publisher, and reviewers are addressed in accordance with the Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK) - developed by Elsevier, and the Code of Conduct of the COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) society. For references, please refer to the following resources:

PERK (Publishing Ethics Resource Kit) by Elsevier [Publishing Ethics Resource Kit | Editors | Elsevier](#)

COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) [Core practices | COPE: Committee on Publication Ethics](#)

Duties of the Author:

- The author is obligated to adhere to the Ethical Code of the AAS and the Code of Ethics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (published on the AAS website).
- The author must follow the provided instructions for authors and adhere to the principles of the APA 7 standard. <https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines>
- The author should submit only original content, not concurrently submitted elsewhere or previously published.
- The author must ensure that all data presented are accurate, genuine, and authentic.
- Any form of plagiarism, including self-plagiarism, and the use of fraudulent information, is unacceptable and considered a legal violation.
- Submitted articles should include a correctly formatted list of references and sources, following the journal's citation standards. [PRAVIDLA PRE PÍSANIE PRÍSPEVKOV DO ČASOPISU](#)
- The author should declare any financial support received for their research.
- The author is responsible for participating in the peer-review process, ensuring that all co-authors have reviewed and agreed to the final version of the submitted contribution. Using the names of individuals who were not involved in the research as co-authors is considered misconduct.
- The author should clearly state their ownership of the rights to any accompanying materials, such as maps, tables, pictures, etc., within the text.
- The author retains full ownership of the authorship rights. However, by submitting the article, authors agree to the journal's Open Access policy and the use of the CC-BY Creative Commons License 4.0.
- The author grants permission for the published article in the AAS to be used for commercial purposes, such as the sale of printed copies of the journal.
- The author is responsible for addressing and correcting any issues identified by reviewers and for promptly informing the editors of any errors or inaccuracies in their work.

Duties of the Editors and Publisher:

- The editor adheres to the ethical principles outlined in the Ethical Code of AAS.

- The editor has the responsibility and authority to either accept or reject articles based on the fulfillment of required academic criteria.
- The editor is obligated to consider an author's appeal against the decision of the reviewers or the editor. The editorial board retains the final decision-making authority.
- The editor must not have any conflicts of interest concerning the articles they accept or reject.
- The editor allows the publication of corrections, explanations, or apologies regarding an article or its parts, and may remove the article if necessary.
- The editor focuses on maintaining a fair approach to authors and reviewers. In case of detected plagiarism, the editorial board reports this to the author's affiliated institution.
- The editor provides information on deadlines for submission and acceptance of articles, as well as the review process.
- If an article does not align with the journal's thematic focus, does not meet academic criteria, formal requirements outlined in the Guidelines for Authors, or contains errors and inaccuracies, the editor has the right to reject it.
- The editorial board decides on the publication of an article based on the results of the peer review and review reports. The editorial board also has the right not to accept a successfully reviewed article for immediate publication.
- The editorial board cannot accept non-peer-reviewed articles for publication, although informative contributions and book reviews can be published without a review process.
- Members of the editorial board do not misuse their position when publishing in their own journal.
- The editor responds in line with the principles of publication ethics to any conflicts between the editorial team, authors, and reviewers or any suspicions of breaching publication ethics and practices, following the guidelines of Elsevier and COPE.
- The editor protects the confidentiality of personal data, the anonymity of review reports, the content of unpublished articles, and correspondence between editors, authors, and reviewers.

Duties of the Reviewer:

- All contributions are subject to a double-blind peer-review process by at least two reviewers. The review process is anonymous, meaning that the author does not know the identities of the reviewers, and vice versa. Anonymity is maintained by the editor, who removes all information regarding the author or reviewer from the manuscript.
- If review reports differ, the editorial board has the right to make a decision and may lean towards one of the reports.
- The reviewer must adhere to the AAS ethical code and the author's guidelines based on the APA 7 standard. [PRAVIDLA PRE PÍSANIE PRÍSPEVKOV DO ČASOPISU](#)
- By accepting the manuscript and completing the review form, the reviewer confirms that they are not aware of any conflicts of interest.
- The reviewer must promptly confirm whether they will perform the review or not, either due to a conflict of interest or an inability to meet the deadline, allowing the editorial

board to suggest another reviewer.

- The manuscript is considered confidential, and the reviewer must not show it to anyone or discuss it with anyone. Ideas acquired during the review process are also considered confidential and must not be used for the personal advantage of the reviewer.
- The review report is only accessible to the author and the editorial board.
- The reviewer commits to preparing the review to the best of their knowledge and conscience.
- Personal criticism of authors is not permissible.
- The reviewer is obliged to notify if they discover that the evaluated contribution has already been published or if they detect any form of plagiarism.