

Berghahn Journals: *Journal of Legal Anthropology* **Publication Ethics and Publication Misconduct Statement**

We are committed to maintaining the highest ethical standards and this document outlines our general Ethics and Misconduct policies across all our journals. We use the foundational recommendations of the [Committee of Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#) and [COPE Core Practices](#). For more detail or for specific questions with regard to individual journals please contact the Journals Manager.

Plagiarism: Both the editors and the publisher are committed to fully vetting all submitted manuscripts for any suspected plagiarism. Editor and publisher follow COPE guidelines on [Plagiarism in a Submitted Manuscript](#). The peer review system used by the journal ensures against most, if not all, suspected cases of plagiarism. It is the author's responsibility equally to present original content when submitting work for consideration to the journal.

Editors' responsibilities

Publication decisions: As is usual, editors are independently responsible from the Publisher for making publication decisions for scholarly journals. Journal editors evaluate manuscripts, accordingly, to the required levels of scholarship. It goes without saying that this is done professionally. Details of personal factors such as authors' race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship are not sought and will not be considered. Decisions on publication are based on the paper's contribution to the field, its originality and clarity, and its relevance to the journal's aims and scope.

Peer Review: Berghahn journals generally use double blind reviewing, in which all parties remain anonymous throughout the process. Authors should take steps to remove identifying factors. Authors should be aware that anonymity is not always possible in these research fields, even with the removal of such factors. Research articles are typically reviewed by at least two external and independent Reviewers, in double blind processes and go through internal reviews. There are exceptions to blind review processes, for instance, where reviewers waive anonymity. As usual best practice, reviewers are selected on the basis of their expertise in the relevant fields.

Confidentiality: Materials submitted to the journal as well as all communications with Reviewers are held in confidence, with the editorial teams and others associated with the submissions. It is limited to these groups unless otherwise agreed with the relevant Authors and Reviewers.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest: The usual rights of unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted paper remain with the author. Thus, such material are not usable by anyone having access for their own research purposes without the Author's explicit written consent. Any conflicts of interest such as competitive, collaborative, or other conflictual relationships/connections with any of the Authors, Reviewers or institutions associated with the manuscripts should be declared to the Publisher.

Retractions, Corrections and Expressions of Concern: Editors of each journal will consider retractions, corrections or expressions of concern in line with [COPE's Retraction Guidelines](#).

Reviewers' responsibilities

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Confidentiality: While submissions may be confidential documents, the processes of evaluations and reviews cannot guarantee same; However, every effort is to be made to retain all possible confidentiality.

Standards: Reviews are expected to be conducted in scholarly language. Reviewers will have access to the usual peer review guidelines to provide their reviews. As relevant, reviewers should indicate any instances where the submission under review departs from referencing conventions: this may be to highlight the lack of sources or inadequacy of attributing sources.

Disclosure and conflict of interest: Under the usual scholarly peer review processes, where privileged information or ideas are obtained through peer review processes, Reviewers are kept to the obligations of not using material for any personal advantage. They are kept to maintaining confidentiality issues. Reviewers approached to review manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest arising from competitive, collaborative, or other conflictual relationships/ connections with any of the authors or institutions associated with the manuscripts should decline the invitation to review/ remove themselves from the review process.

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Authorship of the paper: The usual scholarly conventions of authorship applies i.e., authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. All Authors who have made significant contributions should be listed as co-authors.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest: All Authors should include in their submission a clear statement disclosing any substantive conflicts of interest that may be interpreted as influencing the research included in the manuscript. Grants disclosed for the project should include any relevant project or funding reference numbers.

Fundamental errors in published works: If an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in their own published work, the author is obliged to promptly notify the journal Editor(s) or Publisher and to cooperate with the Editor(s) to retract or correct the paper in form of an erratum.

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Publisher's responsibilities

Publisher and Editors, to the extent this is possible, shall take reasonable steps to identify and prevent the publication of papers where research misconduct had occurred. The Publishers are always willing to publish corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed.

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