

Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

All parties involved in the publication process of an article (authors, editorial board, reviewers) agree to our ethical guidelines.

Equal treatment of submitted contributions

Manuscripts are evaluated by the editorial team according to their scientific quality and in line with the basic orientation of 'ET-Studies'. The reviewers receive anonymised versions and the authors do not know who the reviewers are (double-blind peer review).

Confidentiality

The members of the editorial board are not allowed to disclose any information about the submitted manuscripts to others, except for necessary information to reviewers. The reviewers are also not allowed to disclose any information about the contributions they have reviewed, except to the editorial board.

Handling of unpublished material

The editors and the reviewers may not use any material from submitted manuscripts for their own research unless they have the explicit consent of the authors.

Objectivity

The reviewers evaluate the manuscripts sent to them from a purely objective point of view and express any criticism in a non-polemical and constructive manner. Personal criticism of the authors is not permitted. Reviewers should point out relevant publications that are not mentioned by the authors. Significant similarities of the submitted manuscript to existing publications are to be reported to the editorial team. In addition, the editor must be notified of any suspicion of plagiarism. If the reviewers are able to identify the authors of any such manuscripts, they will contact the Editor in Chief to clarify any possible conflicts of interest. Only if such conflicts of interest do not exist may they write the review. Reviewers who, due to the subject matter of the manuscript or their time constraints, are unable to complete the review by the deadline must notify the editorial team immediately.

Decision on publication

The Editor in Chief decides whether to publish a manuscript based on the peer review process. In doing so, he is subject to the legal requirements for the protection of copyright.

Good scientific practice

The results of research should be presented by the authors together with the research process in a clear and comprehensible way. Methods and sources used must be named. Care must be taken to provide accurate and detailed information in accordance with ethical standards. The authors must ensure that they use only their own research results or identify the research results of others and cite them with their sources. Quotations must be recognisable as such. Sources used must be identified and indicated. Authors must also cite publications that have significantly influenced their work. Legal requirements of copyright law must be observed.

Copyrighted material (e.g. images) may only be published with the prior consent of the rights holders and with an indication of the source.

In cases of alleged or proven scientific misconduct, fraudulent publication or plagiarism the publisher, in close collaboration with the editors, will take all appropriate measures to clarify the situation and to amend the article in question. This includes the prompt publication of an erratum or, in the most severe cases, the complete retraction of the affected work.

Authors are obliged to declare in a separate statement, in addition to agreeing to publication, that there are no conflicts of interest. Sponsors and other funders of the projects presented must be mentioned in the text.

Authors may not submit a manuscript that has already been published or submitted in the same or similar form elsewhere (otherwise a declaration must be enclosed).

Co-authors should be named. The main author is responsible for naming the co-authors. The co-authors must agree to the final version of the article.

Complaints and appeals

In the event of a conflict, authors can contact the editorial board, the presidents of the regional sections of the ESCT or a member of the international advisory board. The latter will consult with the Editorial Board and the authors and will submit a proposal for conflict resolution. If this does not meet with the authors' approval, the Presidium will mediate.

The journal's options for post-publication discussions and corrections

Discussions are explicitly encouraged. It is possible to publish a response to an article in a section called “in debate” at any time, although scientific standards, including peer review, must be adhered to here as well. Factual corrections are of course possible and can be published in a separate section named ‘corrections’ in the following issue, possibly with a link on the homepage. If the author recognises a significant error in his/her article, he/she is obliged to notify the editorial team immediately and to arrange for a correction

(this Ethics and Malpractice Statement is based on a document published by the European Society of Women in Theological Research https://www.eswtr.org/images/Ethikrichtlinien_ESiR_Jahrbuch_ESWTR.pdf)