

The Criminology and Criminal Law Review (CCLR) follows the COPE "Core practices ." (the former Code of Conduct and Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors and the Code of Conduct for Journal Publishers).

Management of disputes and conflicts of interest:

CCLR will follow the below principles when analysing complaints and appeals:

Principle of Fairness: all parties involved in a complaint will be approached fairly and we will do our best for the bias in process or outcome to be avoided. Furthermore, the conflicts of interest will be avoided.

CCLR will follow the below principles when analysing complaints and appeals:

Principle of Fairness: all parties involved in a complaint will be approached fairly and we will do our best for the bias in process or outcome to be avoided.

Principle of Confidentiality: CCLR will respect the GDPR regulations, and disclose only the information necessary to resolve a complaint.

Principle of Clarity and Transparency: CCLR will bring clarity and transparency in all its communication, considering the needs of those we are communicating with and providing with transparent information on request.

Principle of Responsiveness: CCLR will do its best to bring solutions to complaints as fast as possible.

Involvement and cooperation in investigations (ethical problems; redundant publication; plagiarism, fabricated data, changes in authorship etc.)

Editors (in conjunction with the publisher and reviewers) will take responsive measures

(according to COPE), when ethical concerns are raised with regard to a submitted manuscript or published paper. Every reported act of unethical publishing behaviour will

be looked into, even if it is discovered years after publication.

CCLR editors follow the COPE Flowcharts when dealing with cases of suspected misconduct, such as redundant publications, plagiarism, ethical problems, fabricated data,

changes in authorship etc. If, on investigation, the ethical concern is well-founded, a correction, retraction, expression of concern or other note as may be relevant, will be

published in the journal.

Originality, plagiarism and multiple or duplicate publication

Note that the reviewers of the Criminology and Criminal Law Review, first check out the articles with Crossref Similarity Check and the Plagiarism Detector software ([https://](https://plagiarism-detector.com/c/en/index.php)

plagiarism-detector.com/c/en/index.php) and in cases of clear evidence of plagiarism or redundant (duplicate) publication, the editor-in-chief will be announced, following the process described above.

Duties of Authors

Reporting standards

Authors of original research should present an accurate account of the work performed

and the results, followed by an objective discussion of the significance of the work. The

manuscript should contain sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the

work. Review articles should be accurate, objective and comprehensive, while editorial

'opinion' or perspective pieces should be clearly identified as such. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behaviour and are unacceptable.

Data access and retention

Authors may be asked to provide the raw data of their study together with the manuscript

for editorial review and should be prepared to make the data publicly available if practicable. In any event, authors should ensure accessibility of such data to other competent professionals for at least 10 years after publication (preferably via an institutional or subject-based data repository or other data centre), provided that the

confidentiality of the participants can be protected and legal rights concerning proprietary

data do not preclude their release.

Originality and plagiarism

Authors should ensure that they have written and submit only entirely original works, and

if they have used the work and/or words of others, that this has been appropriately cited.

Publications that have been influential in determining the nature of the work reported in

the manuscript should also be cited. Plagiarism takes many forms, from "passing off" another's paper as the author's own, to copying or paraphrasing substantial parts of another's paper (without attribution), to claiming results from research conducted by

others. Plagiarism in all its forms constitutes unethical publishing behaviour and is unacceptable.

Multiple, duplicate, redundant or concurrent submission/publication

Papers describing essentially the same research should not be published in more than one

journal or primary publication. Hence, authors should not submit for consideration a

manuscript that has already been published in another journal. Submission of a manuscript concurrently to more than one journal is unethical publishing behaviour and

unacceptable.

Duties of the Publisher:

Handling of unethical publishing behaviour

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, clarification or, in the most severe case, the retraction of the affected work. The publisher, together with the editors, shall take reasonable steps to identify and prevent the publication of papers where research misconduct has occurred, and under no circumstances encourage such misconduct or knowingly allow such misconduct to take place.

Fundamental errors in published works – CCLR policy

When authors discover significant errors or inaccuracies in their own published work, it is their obligation to promptly notify the journal's editors or publisher and cooperate with them to either correct the paper in the form of an erratum or to retract the paper. If the editors or publisher learns from a third party that a published work contains a significant error or inaccuracy, then it is the authors' obligation to promptly correct or retract the paper or provide evidence to the journal editors of the correctness of the paper.

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Article withdrawal

If the articles may represent violations of professional ethical codes, or redundant publication; plagiarism, fabricated data, false claims of authorship, fraudulent use of data etc., may be "Withdrawn" from CCLR website. Withdrawn means that the article content (HTML and PDF) is removed and replaced with a HTML page and PDF simply stating that the article has been withdrawn according to the CCLR Policy on Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement with a link to the current policy document. If the article has "legal limitations" meaning that the article is clearly defamatory, or

violate others' legal rights, or the article is the subject of a court order, the metadata of the article (Title and Authors) will be retained, the text will be replaced with a screen indicating "the article has been withdrawal for legal reasons".

Article retraction

If the articles represent violations of professional ethical codes redundant publication;

false claims of authorship, plagiarism, fabricated data fraudulent use of data etc., and the CCLR editors are notified by the author(s) or by the members of the academic community, occasionally a "retraction" will be used to correct errors in submission or publication. A retraction note titled "Retraction: [article title]" signed by

the author(s) or the CCLR editors is published in the paginated part of a subsequent issue of the journal and listed in the contents list. In the electronic version, a link is made to the original article. The online article is preceded by a screen containing the retraction note. It is to this screen that the link resolves; the reader can then proceed to

the article itself. The original article is retained unchanged save for a watermark on the .pdf indicating on each page that it is "retracted."

Article replacement

In cases where the article might pose a serious risk for society (for well-founded reasons,

analyzed by the editorial board of the CCLR), the author(s) of the original article may

retract erroneous original article and replace it with a corrected version. In these circumstances the procedures for retraction will be followed with the difference that the

database retraction notice will publish a link to the corrected re-published article and a

history of the document.