

Compliance of *Asia Marketing Journal* to the Principles of transparency and best practice in scholarly publishing

(joint statement by COPE, DOAJ, WAME, and OASPA; <http://doaj.org/bestpractice>)

Posted in November 15, 2022

1. Website

- i. The URL address of the official journal website: <https://amj.kma.re.kr/journal>
- ii. 'Aims & Scope' statement is described at [the masthead page](#).
- iii. Readership: It is primarily for academia, practitioners, policymakers, and other stakeholders around the world who need to identify issues associated with the rapidly changing and growing Asian Market, develop knowledge about real-world marketing problems and bridge the gap between theory and practice.
- iv. Authorship criteria: It is described at [Information for Authors](#) page.
- v. Duplicate submission and redundant publication: It is described at [Information for Authors](#) page.
- vi. pISSN: 1598-7868 eISSN; 2765-6500

2. Name of Journal

The official journal title is Asia Marketing Journal. The abbreviated title is AMJ.

3. Peer review process

It is described at the [Information for Authors](#) page. We adopt a double-blind peer review.

4. Ownership and management

- i. Information about the ownership: This journal is owned by the publisher, Korean Marketing Association (<http://www.kma.re.kr>)
- ii. Management team of a journal

- [Journal management team](#) (2021-2023)
- Editor-in-Chief: Ji Hee Song, University of Seoul, Korea
- Associate Editors:
 - Woo Jin Choi, University of Seoul, Korea
 - Hwan Chung, Konkuk University, Korea
 - Jiyun Kang, Purdue University, USA
 - Molan Kim, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology, Korea
 - Dong-Jun (DJ) Min, University of New Orleans, USA
 - Reo Song, California State University Long Beach, USA
 - Jaewon Yoo, Soongsil University, Korea
- Editorial Assistant: Sun Min Kim, University of Seoul, Korea
- Website Producer: Michael Cobb, Elsevier, USA

5. Governing body

The governing body is the journal's editorial board.

6. Editorial team and contact information

- i. The editorial team information is available from the [Editorial Boards](#) page at the front part of the journal.
- ii. Contact information:

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Editor-in-Chief

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7. Copyright and licensing

- i. Copyright policy: Copyright to all published AMJ articles lies with the Korean Marketing Association (KMA), and all authors should agree to the [copyright transfer](#) during the submission process.
- ii. Licensing: Asia Marketing Journal (AMJ) published by Korean Marketing Association (KMA) is an open access journal. All articles are published under the

terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License \(CC-BY\)](#). This license permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction provided that the authors, citation details and publisher are clearly identified. For any reuse or distribution, make clear that the article is made available under a [Creative Commons Attribution License \(CC-BY\)](#).

8. Author fees

Authors are required to pay the following submission fees and publication fees:

Submission fee of KW 100,000 (\$100)

Fast-track submission fee of KW 300,000 (\$300)

Publication fee of KW 300,000 (\$300)

The publication fee for the paper with funding acknowledgment of KW 400,000 (\$400)

Information for Author fees is available from the [Author Fees](#) page.

9. Process for the identification of and dealing with allegations of research misconduct

When the journal faces suspected cases of research and publication misconduct such as redundant (duplicate) publication, plagiarism, fraudulent or fabricated data, changes in authorship, an undisclosed conflict of interest, ethical problems with a submitted manuscript, a reviewer who has appropriated an author's idea or data, complaints against editors, and so on, the resolution process will follow the policies and principles of [Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#). The Editorial Board carries out the discussion and decision on the suspected cases.

10. Publication ethics

As a publisher of peer-reviewed journals, the Asia Marketing Journal requires all journal submissions to adhere to the highest of ethical standards and best practices in publishing. All writing and research submitted to AMJ is expected to present accurate information and to properly cite all content referenced from other materials. More details are available from the [Ethical Publication Policy and Procedures](#) page.

i. Regarding Plagiarism

To plagiarize is "to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own," "use (another's production) without crediting the source," or to "present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source"

(<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/plagiarize> Accessed March 29, 2012). AMJ do not accept any forms of plagiarism including "self-plagiarism," in which an author borrows from his or her own previously published work without the proper citation. It is also unacceptable to submit manuscripts to AMJ that have previously been published anywhere in any language. It is the authors' responsibility to inform or notify the Editor upon submission if there is any doubt whether a manuscript may violate any of these terms.

ii. Regarding Overlap

AMJ does not accept any articles with substantial overlap. This overlap can result from the use of the same data or analyses or when providing parallel substantive or theoretical results. It is the authors' responsibility to notify and alert the editor. The Editor will make a binding decision whether a manuscript submitted to our journal is too similar to an article already published there or elsewhere. When writing a paper, it is important for authors to define its incremental contribution by referencing relevant work on which the paper builds. Authors are expected to search for and reference the related work of others. Authors are especially responsible for informing the Editor about their own work, whether it is published, in working paper form, or under review. When questions arise about related work, the Editor will provide guidance to the authors. Submitting a paper that is substantially the same as a previously published paper is considered a serious breach of professional ethics and may warrant the Editor contacting officials at the authors' institutions of this breach. In the event that the author(s) is not affiliated with an institution, alternative steps may be taken, including a ban from submitting to AMJ.

iii. Detection, Investigation, and Penalty

In any instance of suspected misconduct, AMJ pledges to carry out the process of detection, investigation, and penalty with fairness and confidentiality during the internal investigation. The process for detection, investigation, and penalty for suspected plagiarism is as follows:

Detection

Each respective journal Editor, along with the Editorial Board and non-Editorial Board reviewers, will serve to detect instances of plagiarism. When an Editor suspects plagiarism (or is informed by a reviewer who suspects plagiarism), he/she will make a judgment whether the claim has any merit. If the Editor determines

that there has been potential misconduct, he/she will inform both the Vice President of Publications and Managing Editor and provide a detailed account of the possible violation or misconduct.

Investigation

When informed by the journal Editor, the Vice President of Publications will determine whether further investigation is required. The Vice President of Publications may choose to assemble a review committee of scholars to determine the exact nature and extent of the suspected misconduct. Each individual investigation may warrant the assembly of a new ad hoc committee. Any committee member who is perceived to have a conflict of interest must recuse him-/herself from the process. The Editor of the journal in question will not serve on the committee. If it is determined that an act of plagiarism has been committed, the Vice President of Publications will inform the author(s), in writing, with a detailed description of the alleged offense. The Vice President of Publications will offer the author(s) an opportunity to respond to the allegation. In events in which more than one author is involved, the authors may collaborate on their response or respond individually. If the committee concludes that no offense has been committed, no further action will be taken, and the Vice President of Publications will inform the authors. If the committee determines that there has been misconduct, the process will move into a penalty phase.

Penalty

In the event that an author (or authors) has been found to have engaged in some form of misconduct, he/she is to be subjected to a penalty. The nature and extent of the penalty will be determined by the Vice President of Publications with the advice and counsel of the committee members. The penalty will be dictated by the nature of the offense and will likely include a ban on submitting to any journal published by AMJ for a period of time. All sitting Editors of AMJ will be informed. The committee is empowered to customize penalties for each individual in instances in which multiple authors are involved. In extreme circumstances, the committee reserves the right to inform an author's institution, depending on the seriousness of the offense.

iv. Falsification of Data/Misreporting of Data

AMJ expects all submissions to include data that are honestly and accurately

reported according to the accepted best practices of scholarly publishing. In instances in which falsified or grossly misreported data are suspected, the process outlined above (see Plagiarism) will be activated.

v. Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest may arise in a variety of situations, and therefore the author is required to inform the editor of such conflict. A conflict of interest may exist when a manuscript under review puts forth a position contrary to the reviewer's published work or when a manuscript author or reviewer has a substantial direct or indirect financial interest in the subject matter of the manuscript. Because it is AMJ policy to engage in a double-blind review process, a conflict of interest may also exist when a reviewer knows the author of a manuscript. The reviewer should consult the journal editor in such situations to decide whether to review the manuscript. A conflict of interest does not exist when an author disagrees with a reviewer's assessment that a problem is unimportant or disagrees with an editorial outcome.

vi. Protecting Intellectual Property

Protecting intellectual property is a primary responsibility of the reviewer and the editor. Reviewers, therefore, will not use ideas from or show another person the manuscript they have been asked to review without the explicit permission of the manuscript's author, obtained through the journal editor. Advice regarding specific, limited aspects of the manuscript may be sought from colleagues with specific expertise, provided the author's identity and intellectual property remain secure.

vii. Sharing of Reviewing Responsibilities

Sharing of reviewing responsibilities is inappropriate. The review is the sole responsibility of the person to whom it was assigned by the journal editor. Students and colleagues should not be asked to prepare reviews unless the journal editor has given explicit prior approval. Each person contributing to a review should receive formal recognition.

11. Publishing schedule

It is published on a quarterly basis.

12. Access

This is an open access journal distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided

the original work is properly cited.

13. Archiving

Articles from the journal are placed in the world's major library catalogs and databases (OCLC Worldcat, ProQuest's Summon, Ex Libris's Primo, and EBSCO Discovery). KIJOMS is preserved in CLOCKSS and Portico, the two leading preservation archives that guarantee persistent access for the very long term. Articles also receive Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) from the CrossRef organization to ensure they can always be found.

14. Revenue sources

Revenue sources of journal were from the support of publisher (the Korean Marketing Association) and author fees.

15. Advertising

The journal does not accept adverts from third parties.

16. Direct Marketing

Journal propagation has been done through the journal website and distribution of journal newsletters (i.e., call for papers, table of contents). Invitations to submit a manuscript are usually focused on the presenters at conferences, seminars, or workshops if the topic is related to the journal's aims and scope.