

Journal charter and editorial policy handbook

Editorial documents · 1.0.0 · 2026-10-13

AGM Scientific Publishing Academy | editorial@agmjurnal.uz

This electronic edition presents the journal's public policies for authors, reviewers and readers. The edition mark identifies the journal brand; no approving person's signature or approval resolution is asserted.

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1. Journal charter

Purpose, editorial governance, independence, and responsibilities of AGM Journal.

1. Purpose and scope

AGM Journal provides a forum for original scholarly work, critical discussion, and the responsible exchange of research findings. Submissions should pose a clear question, explain their evidence, and connect conclusions to the methods used. Disciplinary relevance and scholarly quality guide editorial assessment; institutional prestige does not substitute for a sound contribution.

2. Publisher and public information

The publisher is AGM Scientific Publishing Academy. The journal publishes its contact information and policy documents so that authors and readers can identify the organisation responsible for its operation. Correspondence may be addressed to editorial@agmjurnal.uz, by telephone at +998 71 200 45 67, or through the stated address: Toshkent shahri, Mirobod tumani, Nukus ko'chasi 45-uy. Changes to these details should be updated publicly.

3. Editorial authority

Editors are responsible for evaluating suitability, arranging expert assessment when appropriate, and explaining publication decisions. The publisher supports journal operations while scholarly decisions remain with the editorial team. Sponsors, advertisers, personal relationships, and publication payments must not determine whether a manuscript is accepted or how criticism is handled.

4. Roles and conflicts

The editorial board contributes subject expertise, advice, and oversight within declared roles. An editor with a competing interest in a manuscript should step aside from its assessment. Submissions by editors or board members require independent handling. Author responsibilities include accurate reporting, agreed authorship, permissions, and disclosure of material conflicts.

5. Integrity and continuity

The journal maintains policies for peer review, complaints, corrections, research ethics, access, and preservation. Editorial records should support reasoned decisions and continuity when personnel change. This charter does not assert external accreditation or approval by a named board on an invented date. Policy versions provide the public record of the rules issued.

6. Applying this policy

This document sets out the editorial rules adopted for AGM Journal. Read it with the author guidelines and related handbook policies. A policy describes the responsibilities expected of participants; it does not establish membership of an external organisation, a certification, or a guarantee of acceptance. Where an individual case falls outside the examples given here, the

editorial office should explain the applicable rule and record the reason for its decision.

7. Questions and accountability

Contact the editorial office at editorial@agmjurnal.uz with the article title, submission reference, the policy section, and your question. Provide supporting information without unnecessarily identifying research participants. The office should identify who can consider the matter and request clarification where necessary. Material changes to these rules should be reflected in a new document version. Keep your submission's policy version; earlier commitments should be assessed against the information originally supplied.

Guidance and references

DOAJ / COPE / OASPA / WAME — Transparency and best practice

<https://doaj.org/apply/transparency/>

COPE — Core practices

<https://publicationethics.org/core-practices>

Elsevier — Scopus content policy and selection

<https://www.elsevier.com/products/scopus/content/content-policy-and-selection>

2. About the journal

The journal's scholarly purpose, publication principles, and information for readers and contributors.

1. A scholarly forum

AGM Journal welcomes research that develops a substantive question and presents evidence readers can assess. Original studies, reviews, and other suitable scholarly contributions should explain what is new, why it matters, and where interpretation is limited. The suitability of a particular topic is determined through editorial assessment of the submitted manuscript.

2. Languages and discoverability

The journal serves contributors and readers working in Uzbek, English, and Russian. Authors should supply accurate titles, abstracts, and keywords, with English metadata strongly recommended for work written in Uzbek or Russian. Translation should preserve the meaning of the research rather than exaggerate its novelty or certainty.

3. Editorial approach

Submitted work is considered against scope, clarity, research integrity, and the strength of its evidence. Suitable manuscripts may proceed to independent expert review under the peer-review policy. Revision requests are intended to improve the scholarly record. An invitation to revise or an acknowledgement of submission does not constitute acceptance.

4. Access and reuse

Published article pages, issue archives, and available article PDFs support access to the journal's output. The open-access policy explains the CC BY 4.0 licence and the treatment of separately credited third-party material. Readers should cite the final published version and consult any linked correction or withdrawal notice.

5. Information that can be checked

The publisher is AGM Scientific Publishing Academy and the editorial contact is editorial@agmjurnal.uz. Consult the current editorial-board listing for named members and roles, and the archives for published issues. Indexing status, identifier registrations, payment arrangements, and preservation services must be checked against explicit current information; they should never be inferred from the journal's aspirations.

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<https://www.elsevier.com/products/scopus/content/content-policy-and-selection>

3. Author guidelines

A practical guide to preparing, submitting, and revising a manuscript for AGM Journal.

1. Before preparing a submission

Read the journal's scope and policies before submitting. Your manuscript should offer an original scholarly contribution, explain the research question, and make its methods and evidence understandable. Confirm that every author agrees to the submission and that the manuscript is not being considered by another journal. Tell the editor about related published work, preprints, theses, conference papers, or overlapping datasets so that novelty can be assessed transparently.

2. Files and title information

Prepare a readable manuscript using A4 pages and, as a practical recommendation, a 12-point font with clear headings and numbered pages. The submission form accepts PDF or DOCX files up to 20 MB. Include complete author names, affiliations, countries, and a corresponding email in the title information. Prepare a separate anonymised review copy without names, identifying acknowledgements, or unnecessary identifying file metadata; arrange delivery of additional files with the editorial office. These are readability recommendations, not a claim that one template fits every discipline.

3. Title, abstract, and keywords

Use a precise title and an informative abstract that identifies the question, approach, principal findings, and their significance. Choose keywords that describe the subject and methods rather than repeat broad promotional terms. English titles, abstracts, and keywords are strongly recommended alongside Uzbek or Russian manuscripts to help international readers understand the work. Check translated numerical results and specialist terminology against the original. The abstract must not claim findings absent from the main text.

4. Structure and scholarly evidence

For empirical studies, an introduction, methods, results, and discussion structure is usually helpful. Adapt it for qualitative research, reviews, theoretical work, and case reports where a different structure better explains the evidence. Describe study selection, analysis, instruments, limitations, and relevant approvals in enough detail to permit evaluation. Distinguish observations from interpretation. Number tables and figures, give meaningful captions, define abbreviations, and state units. Accessible alternatives or clear text descriptions help readers understand figures without relying on colour alone.

5. References, permissions, and declarations

Apply one recognised citation style consistently and provide sufficient details to locate every cited source. Cite work because it is relevant; there is no artificial quota of references or required citations to the journal. Obtain permission for material whose licence does not allow the proposed reuse and

identify third-party rights in captions. State author contributions, funding, competing interests, data availability, relevant ethics approval and consent, and any permitted AI assistance. AI tools cannot be authors. Authors remain responsible for checking quotations, references, calculations, and all submitted content.

6. Submitting and revising

Use the manuscript submission page in your selected language. Supply the requested title, abstract, keywords, corresponding-author details, affiliation, country, and manuscript file, then confirm originality, author agreement, and the privacy declaration. Keep the reference shown after successful submission; a failed upload or unfinished form is not a completed submission. For revisions, provide a point-by-point response explaining changes and reasoned disagreements, with page or section references. Do not silently change authorship or substitute a substantially different study during revision.

7. Acceptance and final checks

Acceptance requires an explicit editorial decision. Before publication, check author names, affiliations, translated metadata, tables, figure permissions, and the accuracy of the final text. Notify the editor promptly of substantive mistakes rather than treating proof review as an opportunity to add unreviewed findings. Submission is free; any publication charge must be clarified in writing under the fees policy before financial commitment. The journal does not promise acceptance, a fixed review period, or indexing as a consequence of payment.

8. Applying this policy

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Guidance and references

ICMJE — Authorship and contributorship

<https://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html>

COPE — Core practices

<https://publicationethics.org/core-practices>

DOAJ / COPE / OASPA / WAME — Transparency and best practice

<https://doaj.org/apply/transparency/>

Elsevier — Generative AI policies for journals

<https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies-and-standards/generative-ai-policies-for-journals>

4. Peer-review policy

Editorial assessment, confidential expert review, decisions, and fair opportunities to respond.

1. Initial editorial assessment

The editorial process begins with an assessment of scope, completeness, presentation, and obvious integrity concerns. A manuscript may be returned for missing information or declined when it is unsuitable for the journal. Authors should receive a clear editorial outcome. Passing this stage does not guarantee external review or eventual publication.

2. Review model and anonymity

The intended review workflow is double blind: author identities and reviewer identities are withheld from the other party where practicable. Authors should prepare an anonymised review copy with separate title information. Self-citations may remain when academically necessary but should use neutral wording. Complete anonymity cannot be guaranteed in specialised fields or for publicly available preprints.

3. Reviewer selection and duties

Reviewers should have relevant expertise, sufficient independence, and the ability to provide a reasoned assessment. They must disclose interests that could affect judgement and decline where those interests cannot be managed. Reviews should address methods, evidence, originality, clarity, and limitations, without personal attacks or requests for irrelevant citations.

4. Confidentiality and responsible assessment

Unpublished manuscripts and associated material are confidential. Reviewers must not use them for their own research, share them without authorisation, or upload them into external AI services that may expose their contents. Editors should assess the substance of reports rather than counting recommendations. Conflicting reviews may require additional expertise or a reasoned editorial judgement.

5. Decisions and revisions

Possible outcomes include rejection, a request for revision, or acceptance after concerns are resolved. Authors should answer comments point by point and explain any disagreement with evidence. Editors make the final scholarly decision independently of payment. Review duration depends on the case and reviewer availability; no fixed completion time is guaranteed. Procedural concerns may be raised through the complaints policy.

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5. Publication and research ethics

Responsibilities for honest scholarship, authorship, participant protection, and editorial integrity.

1. Honest reporting

Authors must report research truthfully and explain important limitations. Fabricated observations, invented references, falsified images, selective omission that misleads readers, and unsupported claims undermine the scholarly record. Describe material departures from the planned approach and distinguish exploratory findings from confirmatory conclusions. Editors may request supporting explanations or evidence when an integrity concern arises.

2. Authorship and contribution

Authorship should reflect a substantial scholarly contribution and responsibility for the submitted work. All named authors must approve the final submission and understand their accountability. Describe individual contributions and acknowledge assistance that does not justify authorship. Gift authorship, coerced authorship, and omission of legitimate contributors are unacceptable. Changes to the author list require an explanation and agreement from affected authors.

3. Participants and permissions

Research involving people, animals, personal information, or protected materials requires approvals and informed consent where applicable to the study and relevant institution. State the approving body and reference when available, or explain why approval was not required. Protect participant identity and obtain consent for identifiable publication. These editorial requirements are not individual medical or legal advice.

4. Funding and competing interests

Declare funding sources, their role in the work, and financial or non-financial interests that a reader could reasonably consider relevant. Absence of such interests should be stated explicitly. Editors and reviewers must also disclose relevant conflicts and avoid decisions where independence cannot be maintained. Disclosure permits fair assessment; it does not automatically disqualify a sound manuscript.

5. Responding to concerns

Send specific concerns with evidence to editorial@agmjurnal.uz. The journal should consider the allegation proportionately, seek a response from the people concerned, and preserve appropriate confidentiality. Institutions may need to examine matters beyond editorial expertise. Findings may lead to rejection, correction, an expression of concern, or retraction; no adverse conclusion should be assumed merely because an allegation was received.

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<https://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html>

DOAJ / COPE / OASPA / WAME — Transparency and best practice

<https://doaj.org/apply/transparency/>

6. Originality and plagiarism policy

Attribution, text overlap, duplicate publication, and contextual evaluation of similarity.

1. Original work and attribution

Submit your own scholarly work and acknowledge the ideas, words, data, images, and methods of others. Direct quotations need clear quotation formatting and a source; paraphrases also need attribution. Translating another author's text without acknowledgement does not make it original. Authors remain responsible for accurate attribution across all language versions of a manuscript.

2. Reuse of an author's earlier work

Disclose substantial overlap with your own publications, preprints, theses, or conference material. Explain what the new manuscript adds and cite relevant earlier outputs. Legitimate reuse of limited methods wording may need contextual assessment, while presenting the same findings as a new study can mislead readers. Copyright permissions and scholarly originality are separate questions.

3. How similarity is interpreted

Text-matching information, when available, is an aid to editorial judgement. A percentage alone cannot establish plagiarism or originality: references, quotations, standard terminology, and short method descriptions may create innocent matches. There is no universal 80-percent originality threshold. The journal does not claim an integrated Turnitin or iThenticate service; any requested screening should be explained accurately.

4. Editorial examination and author response

An editor should examine the matched passages, their sources, attribution, extent, and relevance. Authors may be asked to explain overlap and submit corrected wording or permissions. Minor attribution problems and extensive appropriation require different responses. A request for clarification is not a finding of misconduct, and a rewritten passage does not necessarily resolve duplicate data or publication concerns.

5. Consequences and reporting

Unresolved material plagiarism or deceptive duplication can justify rejection. Concerns found after publication may require a linked correction, notice, or retraction under the corrections policy. Authors and readers should report the precise passages and sources rather than submit unsupported accusations. Cases involving broader research misconduct may require institutional consideration while the journal addresses the reliability of its record.

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7. Open access and copyright

Reader access, author rights, CC BY 4.0 reuse, and third-party material.

1. Access to published work

AGM Journal makes its published scholarly articles available for readers through article pages and available PDF files. The purpose is to allow research findings to be consulted and discussed without a subscription barrier to the journal's articles. Access to a publication does not imply access to confidential manuscript files, peer-review reports, or restricted underlying participant data.

2. Author copyright and licence

Authors retain copyright in their original work. Publication under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International permits reuse subject to that licence. Authors must have the rights needed to grant this permission and must resolve any restriction affecting previously published or commissioned material before publication. The licence link should accompany the published version.

3. What users must do

When sharing or adapting licensed material, give appropriate credit, identify the original source, link to CC BY 4.0, and indicate whether changes were made. Attribution must not suggest author or journal endorsement of the reuse. The licence permits commercial as well as non-commercial uses, subject to its terms and rights not covered by the licence.

4. Third-party content and other rights

A credited image, table, dataset, or other third-party item may be excluded from the article's licence if the credit line specifies different conditions. Check those conditions and seek permission where necessary. Privacy, publicity, trademark, and other rights may also affect reuse. Authors should clearly identify such material so readers do not assume the article licence covers everything.

5. Sharing and the scholarly record

Authors may share the published version and deposit it in an appropriate repository with attribution and licence information. Provide the journal citation and a link to the article where available. When an article is corrected or retracted, include a connection to the notice so repository readers can understand its status. The licence does not certify the accuracy of the research.

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DOAJ / COPE / OASPA / WAME — Transparency and best practice

<https://doaj.org/apply/transparency/>

8. Submission and publication fees

Free submission, written clarification of publication charges, and financial independence of decisions.

1. Submission is free

Authors may submit manuscripts to AGM Journal without a submission fee. Sending a manuscript, receiving a submission reference, or entering review does not create a publication payment obligation. Do not transfer money solely on the basis of an informal message that does not identify the journal, manuscript, and purpose of the proposed payment.

2. Publication tariff and written quotation

A confirmed publication tariff is not currently stated in this policy. Before any financial commitment, request a written quotation from editorial@agmjurnal.uz identifying the amount, currency, covered services, applicable conditions, and payment recipient. Where taxes or optional services may apply, these should be clarified in the same communication. No invented fee amount should be treated as an official tariff.

3. Decision-making independence

Editorial assessment and peer-review decisions must remain independent of whether an author can pay. Payment must not purchase acceptance, a favourable review, a citation, or entry into an external index. A request for a quotation is not acceptance. Authors should report any message suggesting that editorial approval can be secured through an undisclosed payment.

4. Waivers, refunds, and changes

Ask the editorial office whether any waiver, discount, cancellation, or refund arrangement applies to your case. Such arrangements must be confirmed in writing; this policy does not promise an automatic entitlement or a universal refund timetable. Changes in charges should be disclosed before a new commitment is made, rather than imposed retrospectively without explanation.

5. Keeping a clear record

Retain the quotation, invoice or payment request, correspondence, and payment evidence where relevant. Check the manuscript reference and recipient details before paying. Raise discrepancies through the journal contact and complaints procedure. The journal does not promise Scopus or other indexing, guaranteed review time, or acceptance in exchange for any publication-related charge.

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COPE — Core practices

<https://publicationethics.org/core-practices>

9. Indexing and discoverability

Verifiable indexing information and the difference between editorial standards and database inclusion.

1. Current status must be verified

Inclusion of AGM Journal in Scopus, DOAJ, or another selective database is not verified by this policy. Do not interpret a database logo, a discussion of criteria, or an aspiration to international standards as proof of listing. A confirmed claim should identify the database and provide a current, independently checkable journal record.

2. Quality principles and selection

The journal's policies address transparent governance, expert review, ethics, reliable publication information, access, and the scholarly usefulness of articles. These principles can support responsible publishing but do not guarantee selection by an external service. Each database sets its own eligibility requirements and assessment process and may change its coverage over time.

3. Identifiers and registrations

An ISSN identifies a serial and a DOI identifies an object when validly assigned; neither by itself certifies research quality or database inclusion. This document does not confirm registered ISSNs, DOI registration arrangements, or Crossref membership. Use only identifiers shown and independently validated for the relevant journal or article, rather than inventing or inferring them.

4. Metadata and reader discovery

Accurate titles, author names, affiliations, abstracts, keywords, references, and language information help readers locate and understand work. Authors should check these details and supply useful English metadata alongside Uzbek or Russian manuscripts where possible. Repository sharing and searchable metadata may improve visibility, but visibility is distinct from acceptance into a curated citation index.

5. Author decisions and public updates

If an institution or funder requires a particular index, verify the journal directly with that service before submitting or making a financial commitment. The editorial office should correct unsupported listing claims and update evidence when status changes. No publication payment can guarantee database inclusion, and the journal must not promise an indexing outcome on behalf of another organisation.

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<https://doaj.org/apply/transparency/>

10. Complaints and appeals

How to raise editorial concerns and request a fair reconsideration of a decision.

1. What can be raised

Authors, reviewers, readers, and others may raise concerns about editorial procedure, conduct, published content, or communications. An appeal asks the journal to reconsider a specific editorial decision; a complaint may concern wider treatment or integrity. Disagreement with a result does not by itself establish misconduct, but a well-supported concern deserves a reasoned consideration.

2. Submitting a clear account

Write to editorial@agmjurnal.uz with the article title or submission reference, the decision or event concerned, the relevant dates, and the outcome you seek. Explain the factual or procedural issue and attach supporting evidence. Avoid personal attacks, threats, or unnecessary disclosure of confidential information. Identify any immediate concern about participant privacy or unreliable published findings.

3. Review and independence

The editorial office should identify an appropriate person to examine the concern and, where practicable, avoid assigning sole review to the person whose conduct is challenged. A person with a relevant conflict should disclose it and step aside where needed. The journal may seek clarification or relevant expert advice before reaching a conclusion.

4. Appeals against manuscript decisions

Explain which reviewer or editor concern was misunderstood, factually incorrect, or affected by a procedural defect. Provide evidence and a reasoned response rather than resubmitting the same argument unchanged. The editor may uphold the decision, request further assessment, or reopen consideration. An appeal does not guarantee acceptance or suspend author duties regarding confidentiality and simultaneous submission.

5. Outcomes and further concerns

The response should explain the material conclusion and any corrective action that can be disclosed. Complex investigations may require information from authors, reviewers, or institutions; no fixed resolution time is guaranteed. If you believe an essential issue was overlooked, identify that issue and new evidence in a follow-up. Research integrity concerns affecting published work are handled with the corrections policy.

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11. Corrections, concerns, and retractions

Maintaining a clear scholarly record when errors or reliability concerns arise.

1. Reporting a problem

Authors should notify the journal when they discover a substantive error in their work. Readers may also report concerns, identifying the article, affected passages or results, and evidence. Send reports to editorial@agmjurnal.uz and distinguish factual errors from disagreement about interpretation. An investigation should focus on the reliability of the record and the interests of affected people.

2. Corrections for reliable work

A correction is appropriate when a specific mistake can be addressed while the main work remains reliable. Examples include an important numerical error, an omitted disclosure, or incorrect author information. Explain what changes and whether the conclusions are affected. Minor presentation fixes must not silently alter methods, evidence, authorship, or the scholarly meaning of an article.

3. Expression of concern

Where a serious unresolved issue could affect interpretation, a clearly labelled expression of concern may alert readers while further information is sought. Such a notice should state the nature of the uncertainty without treating an unproven allegation as a finding. It may later be replaced or supplemented by a correction, retraction, or clarification.

4. Retraction and exceptional removal

Retraction may be required when findings are substantially unreliable, publication is seriously unethical, or material plagiarism or deceptive duplication is established. The notice should identify the article and reasons, distinguishing error from misconduct where the evidence allows. Removal of accessible content is exceptional and may be considered for serious privacy or rights concerns; the existence and reason for the action should remain documented where appropriate.

5. Links and author participation

The journal should connect notices with the affected article and preserve its publication history rather than quietly replacing the scholarly record. Authors should have an opportunity to respond, but lack of agreement cannot prevent a necessary reader notice. Notify the journal about repository copies that need a linked update. Article status should be visible to future readers.

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<https://doaj.org/apply/transparency/>

12. Research data and reproducibility

Evidence availability, responsible sharing, confidentiality, and transparent limitations.

1. Describe the supporting evidence

Explain how the data, materials, code, or other evidence support the reported results. Methods should make the process of collection and analysis understandable, including selection criteria, transformations, and important assumptions. Reproducibility expectations differ across experimental, qualitative, historical, and theoretical work; authors should provide the information most useful for scholarly evaluation of their approach.

2. Data availability statement

Include a statement identifying where supporting data can be found, how they may be requested, or why sharing is restricted. Where a repository is used, provide a stable link or identifier, describe the deposited material, and state relevant access conditions. Do not claim public availability if a reader will encounter undisclosed restrictions or an unavailable link.

3. Protect participants and legitimate rights

Open data are encouraged where appropriate, but personal information, consent restrictions, intellectual property, confidentiality agreements, and sensitive contexts may limit disclosure. Remove identifying details where effective and explain remaining restrictions. Public article licensing does not automatically authorise disclosure of underlying confidential data. Restricted access procedures should protect people while allowing proportionate scholarly scrutiny when feasible.

4. Organisation, citation, and retention

Use clear filenames, explanatory documentation, units, and version information so shared materials can be interpreted. Cite datasets and software that materially contribute to the research. Authors are responsible for keeping supporting records in accordance with institutional and study requirements; the journal does not promise to operate a research-data repository or guarantee indefinite storage of submitted datasets.

5. Requests during and after assessment

Editors or reviewers may request relevant supporting information when needed to assess a result or investigate a concern. Authors should respond with available evidence or a justified explanation of restrictions. A failure to share publicly is not automatically misconduct, but unsupported claims of evidence or misleading availability statements may require editorial action.

6. Applying this policy

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7. Questions and accountability

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Guidance and references

COPE — Core practices

<https://publicationethics.org/core-practices>

DOAJ / COPE / OASPA / WAME — Transparency and best practice

<https://doaj.org/apply/transparency/>

13. Generative AI and assisted technologies

Disclosure, human responsibility, confidentiality, and limits on AI use in scholarly publishing.

1. Human authorship and responsibility

AI systems cannot qualify as authors or assume responsibility for a scholarly article. Human authors remain accountable for the accuracy, originality, rights, and integrity of every submitted element. Do not delegate judgement about evidence, interpretation, or ethical responsibilities to a generated response. All authors should understand and approve the final text, including any material produced with assistance.

2. Disclosure of substantive assistance

Disclose substantive generative AI use in drafting, translation, coding, analysis, or other preparation, naming the tool and explaining its purpose and the human checks performed. Ordinary spelling or formatting assistance need not be overstated. Where AI is part of the research method, describe it with enough detail for methodological evaluation rather than relying solely on a general acknowledgement.

3. Verification and prohibited fabrication

Check generated references against real sources, verify quotations and calculations, and ensure translations preserve meaning. AI must not be used to fabricate observations, participant statements, citations, or deceptive images. If synthetic material is legitimately studied, identify it as synthetic and explain its creation and limitations. A fluent output is not evidence that a claim is correct.

4. Confidentiality and rights

Do not place unpublished manuscripts, participant information, confidential review reports, or third-party material into an external AI system without appropriate authority and a clear understanding of its terms. Editors and reviewers must protect the material entrusted to them. The journal does not represent that any particular AI service is approved, private, secure, or compliant with every applicable obligation.

5. Editorial assessment

Editors should consider the disclosed use, its effect on reliability, and whether human authors can account for the work. Undisclosed or misleading use may lead to clarification requests or action under the ethics and corrections policies. No automated AI detector score alone establishes misconduct. Reviewers should supply their own reasoned assessment and must not outsource a confidential review to a generative service.

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Guidance and references

Elsevier — Generative AI policies for journals

<https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies-and-standards/generative-ai-policies-for-journals>

COPE — Core practices

<https://publicationethics.org/core-practices>

ICMJE — Authorship and contributorship

<https://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html>

14. Archiving and preservation

Access to article and issue archives, publisher responsibilities, and limits of preservation claims.

1. The public publication record

The journal's available article PDFs, article pages, and issue archives form its current public publication record. Readers should use the relevant issue and article information to identify a work and should check for linked correction or retraction notices. The presence of an archive on the website does not by itself constitute an independently certified preservation service.

2. Publisher responsibility

AGM Scientific Publishing Academy is responsible for arranging the operation of the journal website and appropriate backup practices for its publishing records. Backup needs include publication files and the information needed to identify issues, articles, and important notices. This policy assigns responsibility; it does not certify a storage infrastructure, geographical redundancy, recovery schedule, or guaranteed uninterrupted access.

3. External preservation status

Membership of LOCKSS, CLOCKSS, Portico, or another third-party preservation network is not claimed here. Any future arrangement should be described publicly with verifiable information about its scope. Readers and authors should not infer an external preservation guarantee from a logo, a general commitment to archiving, or references to established preservation principles.

4. Author and repository copies

Authors may keep copies of their work and deposit the published version in suitable repositories under its applicable licence. Include the journal citation, licence, and article link where available, and connect later corrections or retractions with the deposited record. Repository requirements differ; authors should confirm permitted files, metadata, and access conditions with the repository itself.

5. Continuity and missing material

Report broken article links, missing PDFs, or inaccurate issue metadata to editorial@agmjurnal.uz, giving enough information to locate the work. Changes to platforms or publication arrangements should aim to preserve citations and the history of the scholarly record. If publishing stops or service is interrupted, the publisher should explain available access arrangements without promising a preservation service that has not been established.

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15. Privacy and manuscript information

Information supplied to the journal, purposes of use, public metadata, and privacy enquiries.

1. Information supplied to the journal

The manuscript submission form requests an author's name, email, affiliation, country, article title, abstract, keywords, language, and manuscript file. Messages sent through journal contact channels may also contain contact details and correspondence. Supply only information needed for the editorial purpose and avoid including unnecessary participant identifiers or sensitive records in an ordinary submission or contact message.

2. Purposes and editorial access

Submitted information is used to receive and assess manuscripts, contact the corresponding author, arrange appropriate editorial consideration, and handle related enquiries or concerns. Access should be limited to people who need it for those purposes. Confidential manuscripts may be made available to appropriate editors and reviewers for assessment under the peer-review policy; submission does not make the manuscript publicly available.

3. Publication and author metadata

If a manuscript is published, names, affiliations, countries, contribution statements, and other agreed article metadata may form part of the public publication record. Authors should check that coauthors are informed and that published contact information is accurate and intended for disclosure. Do not assume that private submission correspondence, manuscript versions, or participant data will be published with the article.

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Administrative access uses a session cookie to maintain an authenticated administrative session. This policy does not claim user registration, advertising analytics, a particular external tracking vendor, or certified storage security. The publisher is responsible for appropriate handling of records, but no invented fixed retention period or universal legal-compliance certification is stated. Publication records and confidential editorial records serve different purposes.

5. Questions and correction requests

Contact editorial@agmjurnal.uz to ask how supplied information is handled, correct inaccurate contact details, or raise a concern about disclosure. Identify the submission or message without sending unnecessary sensitive documents. The office should consider the request alongside editorial recordkeeping and the integrity of published work. Removing a private contact detail and altering an already published authorship record may require different procedures.

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16. Website and submission terms

Responsible use of journal materials, submission declarations, rights, and editorial communication.

1. Using the website

The journal website provides scholarly articles, publication information, policies, and a route for manuscript submission. Use these services responsibly and do not attempt unauthorised access to administrative functions or other people's manuscript files. Report broken links and material errors to the journal. Website availability and content should be assessed in context; no uninterrupted-service guarantee is made.

2. Submission declarations

By submitting, the corresponding author confirms that the manuscript is original in the sense explained by the originality policy, all authors agree to its submission, and it is not simultaneously under consideration elsewhere. The author must have permission to supply the file and relevant personal information. A successful submission reference acknowledges receipt rather than an editorial acceptance or a contract to publish.

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4. Accuracy and scholarly responsibility

Authors are responsible for their research and readers should evaluate methods, limitations, and article status before relying on findings. Scholarly material is not a substitute for individual professional advice where such advice is needed. Notify the journal of substantial errors or rights concerns through the relevant policy rather than treating the mere presence of content as an endorsement of every claim.

5. Communications, charges, and changes

Use editorial@agmjurnal.uz for editorial enquiries and keep a record of important decisions and quotations. Submission is free; publication-related financial commitments require written clarification under the fees policy. Policy changes should be published with a new version and communicated where they affect an active submission. These terms do not assert legal certification, a fixed jurisdictional outcome, or guaranteed external indexing.

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Check document version

Version: 1.0.0

Revision date: 2026-10-13

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