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# Artificial Intelligence Governance Discourse: A Textual Analysis of English Materials Related to the AI Act

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## Abstract

**Purpose** – The study examines how the European Union constructs AI governance discourse through English-language materials related to the AI Act. It explores how the EU frames AI as both an innovative technology and a source of social, legal, and ethical risk requiring regulation.

**Design/Methodology/Approach** – A qualitative textual analysis approach is adopted. EU legal texts, policy summaries, implementation materials, and documents on general-purpose AI are reviewed. The analysis focuses on key terms such as risk, trustworthy AI, human-centric AI, transparency, fundamental rights, compliance, innovation, and harmonised rules.

**Findings** – The study finds that EU AI governance discourse is mainly built around risk-based regulation, human-centric legitimacy, transparency, accountability, market harmonisation, and global regulatory ambition. The AI Act presents AI as governable through classification, obligations, oversight, and enforcement. However, the discourse also contains tensions between innovation and control, legal certainty and technological uncertainty, and European digital sovereignty and global AI competition.

**Research Implications** – The study shows that the AI Act is not only a legal framework but also a strategic governance narrative. It demonstrates how the EU uses regulatory language to define AI risks, justify intervention, protect fundamental rights, and position itself as a global leader in responsible AI governance.

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**Keywords:** EU AI Act; artificial intelligence governance; discourse analysis

**JEL Classifications:** K2, O33, L5

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## I. Introduction

AI, as part of the digitization of today's world, is at the forefront of many debates surrounding an emerging global digital governance model. Modern digital technologies, including AI, are now integrated into the majority of the services that governments offer to their citizens, including employment, education, finance, healthcare, public services, and even communication and biometric security services. Attracting and adapting these technologies within the realm of governance and the provision of services to prevent possible negative consequences from their use within the social, political, and ethical dimensions of the state is a real challenge for governments today. The European Union (EU) attempts to address such challenges with the Artificial Intelligence Act, formally Regulation (EU) 2024/1689, which provides for the first legally binding framework for the regulation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the European Union (European Parliament and Council, 2024). The AI Act entered into force on 1 August 2024 and will become fully applicable in stages, with most provisions applying from 2 August 2026. (European Commission, 2024).

The AI Act is the first of its kind, and as such is already an important legal instrument. The terminology the EU employs to describe AI is not exterior. Rather, it is a construction. The EU employs a multiplicity of terminology including phrases such as "AI regulation," [a term considered a construct, "risk based approach," "trustworthy AI," "Human Centered AI," "fundamental rights," "transparency," "safety," general-purpose AI," and "innovation," to name a few. The EU employs such terminology and constructs to demonstrate their position to the world in the AI governance realm. As such, the EU positions itself as a consensus-building regulatory actor that seeks to balance AI innovation with the protection of fundamental rights.

This paper presents a textual analysis of English-language resources pertaining to the AI Act, including the official EU descriptions of the AI Act, the regulation, and guidance on implementation as well as resources concerning general-purpose AI. The central question of this literary inquiry is: How do English resources pertaining to the AI Act shape the EU's articulation of artificial intelligence governance? This paper contends that the EU's AI governance articulation consists of four interconnected narratives, namely, risk management, human-centric legitimacy, market harmonisation, and global regulatory leadership.

## II. Literature Review and Analytical Framework

AI governance has multiple layers including technical regulation, ethical considerations, politics, and the structuring of power and accountability in governance. Recent studies acknowledge these aspects of AI governance (Cath et al., 2018; Floridi and Cowls, 2019).. Jobin, Ienca, and Vayena (2019) explained that multiple global AI ethics frameworks are structured by the principles of transparency, justice, non-maleficence, responsibility and privacy. It is also noted that ethical principles can often be abstract and will remain so in the absence of a governance structure that allows for the enforcement of these principles.

AI governance in the EU is closely tied to the principle of "trustworthy AI". The High-Level Expert

Group on Artificial Intelligence describes trustworthy AI as lawful, ethical, and robust. In this discourse, AI is not presented merely as an economic development tool, but as a technology that should be aligned with fundamental rights, democratic oversight, and human dignity.

Another relevant concept is the ‘Brussels Effect’. According to Bradford (2020), the European Union is capable of global regulatory standards as a result of the sheer size of its market and the seriousness of its legislation. In terms of AI, the AI Act is an attempt to set international standards. However, this ambition brings with it some problems. If the regulation is too strict, it may be said that innovation is stifled or that the regulation is unduly onerous on affected enterprises. Conversely, if the regulation is too lenient, the EU may be failing to safeguard its citizens from the pernicious effects of AI.

Discourse analysis is the main methodology of this study. As prescribed by Fairclough (1992) and Hajer (1995), discourse analysis has a focus on the way in which language is used to construct, or is reflective of, social relations, social problems, and the associated policy responses. In policy discourse, words do not merely reflect policy responses; they also construct policy problems, legitimate actors, and acceptable solutions. As a result, the words policy makers choose to use construct boundaries that define what is to be classified as a social problem, the social actors which are to be held accountable for the problem, and what is to be classified as legitimate. The AI Act, when viewed through this lens, reveals how the EU portrays AI as having the potential to be both beneficial and harmful, as well as something that is governable and of the utmost importance.

The focus of textual analysis is concerned with three aspects. The first is the choice of vocabulary when framing the problems posed by AI, the second is the justification for the solutions to be of a regulatory nature, and the third is the contradictions and tensions that exist in the EU's governance discourse.

### **III. Textual Materials and Method**

The English-language sources and official explanatory documents related to the AI Act, which form the foundation of this research, include the final legal text of Regulation (EU) 2024/1689, policy pages of the European Commission, the AI Act implementation timeline, and official guidance documents concerning general-purpose AI. The European Union (EU) considers the AI Act a risk-based mechanism that categorizes AI systems as falling within the framework of unacceptable risk, high risk, limited risk, and minimal or no risk (European Commission, n.d.).

This research does not perform a quantitative corpus analysis. Rather, qualitative textual analysis is employed to discern repeated concepts, prevailing narratives and assumptions. Analysis focuses on the following terms: “risk,” “trustworthy,” “human-centric,” “fundamental rights,” “transparency,” “safety,” “innovation,” “compliance,” “general-purpose AI,” and “harmonised rules.” Such terms are useful to the extent that they lend insight into the European Union’s perspective on the interfaces between artificial intelligence, society and their legal oversight.

As the chosen documents constitute both official and semi-official accounts of the AI Act, they are suitable

for this research. They are more than technical documents, as they convey the European Union's political and normative perceptions of AI governance to its citizens, businesses, regulators, and the world.

#### **IV. Risk-Based Regulation as the Dominant Governance Logic**

Central to the debate on the AI Act is its risk-based approach. The EU doesn't consider all AI systems to be equally dangerous or equally beneficial. Rather, the EU considers and categorizes AI with the potential for different levels of risk. The result is a differentiated governance system, where certain practices are banned, high-risk systems are controlled with specific provisions, systems of lower risk are subjected to requirements of transparency, and systems deemed minimal risk face few or no additional obligations under the AI Act. (European Commission, n.d.).

This risk-based discourse has a number of effects. To begin with, it describes a system of control that is proportional. This is because, in the view of the EU, the only way to avoid the accusation of anti-technology or 'over the top' control of the AI systems is to correlate the different levels of control to the levels of risk. Secondly, it makes AI systems manageable. This is achieved by breaking down an unmanageable and uncontrollable system into different categories that the law can regulate. Lastly, it places the EU in the position of a rational and reasonable regulator that seeks to make a distinction in AI between the harmful and the useful.

The risk-based approach has a number of shortcomings. The risks that are likely to be posed by AI systems are not static. A system that is considered low risk in one instance could easily be considered high risk in a different instance, especially when the system is deployed, combined with other systems, or is used by a powerful actor. A number of authors have issued a warning that the focus on risk-based regulation might lead to the (over)simplification of the system of controls when risks are prioritized over the control of the systems, other articulated forms of governance, and the (negative) structural consequences over an extended period of time (Veale and Borgesius, 2021; Ebers, 2025).

The analysis of risk creates a balance between legal certainty versus technological certainty. For the AI Act to provide sound legal measures, categories need to be established. The problem is, given the speed at which AI systems can develop, they will not always be confined to rigid categorizations. This especially applies to general-purpose AI models, which operate in a variety of contexts.

#### **V. Transparency, Accountability and Compliance**

Transparency is another key theme in the AI Act discourse. The EU repeatedly presents transparency as a mechanism through which AI systems can be made understandable, controllable and accountable. Transparency obligations are especially important for systems that interact with users, generate synthetic content or create risks of deception.

The discourse of transparency responds to a central problem in AI governance: many AI systems operate in ways that are difficult for ordinary users, regulators or affected individuals to understand. If AI decisions are opaque, it becomes difficult to challenge errors, identify discrimination or assign responsibility. Therefore, transparency is framed as a bridge between technical complexity and democratic accountability.

The General-Purpose AI Code of Practice reinforces this discourse. Published in July 2025, the Code is described by the European Commission as a voluntary tool to help providers comply with AI Act obligations on transparency, copyright, and safety and security for general-purpose AI models (European Commission, 2025). The Commission states that the Code includes chapters on transparency, copyright, and safety and security, with the safety and security chapter particularly relevant to providers of the most advanced models with systemic risk (European Commission, 2025).

The language of compliance is also important. The AI Act does not rely only on ethical persuasion. It translates ethical principles into obligations, documentation, conformity assessment and regulatory oversight. This marks a shift from voluntary AI ethics to binding AI governance. However, the use of codes of practice also shows that EU AI governance combines hard law with softer implementation tools. This hybrid model reflects the difficulty of regulating a fast-moving technology through legislation alone.

## **VI. General-Purpose AI and the Expansion of Governance Discourse**

The EU's governance discourse has been expanded by the emergence of general-purpose AI. In the past, the AI policy discussions within the EU tended to focus on specific use cases, for example, biometric systems, automated decision-making, and high-risk use cases in employment and public services. Unlike these specific applications, general-purpose AI can be fine-tuned for many downstream applications, allowing for context-specific regulatory categorizations to be circumvented.

The EU process for the AI Act exemplifies this problem. According to the European Commission's AI Act service desk, given that general provisions, definitions, AI literacy and prohibitions will come into effect on 2nd February 2025, the rules and governance for general-purpose AI will come into effect on 2nd August 2025, with the full provisions to be implemented 2nd August 2027.

Shifting the focus from individual AI applications to general-purpose AI models also puts the focus on the large-scale AI model providers. The reason this shift is constructed in a positive light is because responsibility cannot sit with only the vendors of the applications. AI developers can influence the risks posed by the AI through the data they use for training, the design of the model, and the documentation of the model as well as the design and implementation of safety testing and the model's release. The concern for copyright, transparency, and systemic risk in the context of general-purpose AI shows that the EU views advanced AI as a problem of governance with multiple dimensions.

Simultaneously, the emergence of general-purpose AI has also shown the regulatory 'fit' that has been achieved using traditional terms. Terms such as 'provider', 'deployer', 'risk', 'systemic risk', and 'model

documentation' will need to be interpreted in the context of each specific technology. The EU's use of codes, guidance, and implementation tools show that the AI Act is not a governance settlement, but a morphology of a regulation.

## VII. Table: Main Discursive Features of EU AI Governance

| Discursive Feature              | Key Terms  | Governance Function  | Main Tension   |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Risk-based regulation           | risk, high-risk, unacceptable risk, safety             | Classifies AI systems and justifies differentiated obligations | Fixed categories may not capture evolving AI harms                   |
| Human-centric legitimacy        | trustworthy AI, fundamental rights, dignity, democracy | Presents regulation as morally and politically legitimate      | Broad values may be difficult to operationalise                      |
| Transparency and accountability | disclosure, documentation, compliance, oversight       | Makes AI systems more visible and contestable                  | Transparency may not always produce real accountability              |
| Market harmonisation            | harmonised rules, legal certainty, internal market     | Prevents regulatory fragmentation and supports innovation      | Compliance burdens may affect smaller firms                          |
| Global regulatory ambition      | European values, digital sovereignty, responsible AI   | Positions the EU as a global AI governance leader              | Global influence may face resistance from industry and non-EU actors |

Table 1 shows that the EU's AI governance discourse is not built around a single idea. It combines legal, ethical, economic and geopolitical vocabularies. The AI Act is therefore best understood as a multi-dimensional discourse that seeks to manage technological risk, protect rights, support markets and project European regulatory influence. Table 1 shows that the EU's AI governance discourse is not built around a single idea. It combines legal, ethical, economic and geopolitical vocabularies. The AI Act is therefore best understood as a multi-dimensional discourse that seeks to manage technological risk, protect rights, support markets and project European regulatory influence.

## VIII. Conclusion

This paper has studied English-language resources pertaining to the EU AI Act from the perspective of governance discourse. According to this analysis, the EU approaches artificial intelligence as a useful but potentially harmful technology. The EU does not promote the rejection of AI. However, the EU does not promote the view of AI as a neutral technology, which should be subjected to uncontrolled market forces. Rather, the EU approaches AI as a technology that requires governance, which is proportional, structured and grounded in human rights.

Risk-based regulation is the primary logic of governance that the EU AI Act assumes. Through risk typologies, the EU makes AI governable and binds legal responsibilities to the potential of harm. In addition to this, the discourse of a human-centric AI legitimizes the moral basis of the governance framework by associating AI governance with Human rights and the values of democracy and trust. The EU AI Act primarily offers visibility and contestability of AI systems, as well as mechanisms of transparency and accountability. In addition to these provisions, the EU AI Act addresses market governance and the EU's digital sovereignty, indicating that the EU AI Act has a justification as both an economic policy and a geopolitical policy.

The EU will also have to resolve remaining tensions in the discourse. The EU will have to find a way to achieve a balance between promoting innovation and regulation, between legal certainties and technological uncertainties, and between ethical values and enforceability. General-purpose AI will exacerbate these tensions because it has the potential to be employed in many contexts and domains. The AI Act should be regarded in this context that the EU AI Act should not be viewed as the final act of AI governance. Rather it should be viewed as a regulation that is in a constant state of evolution and a discourse that the EU is implementing strategically to govern artificial intelligence.

The value of the AI Act is attributively dual. It is value added in its legal framework and in its content. The EU foreshadows the framework of ethical AI management by associating AI with trust, safety, rights, transparency, and responsibility. Actual governance will determine the viability of the proposed legislation and the essence of its content in the EU AI Act. The AI Act is already the most important document in the discussion of the governance of artificial intelligence.

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# The British Model of National Governance: Historical Traditions, Institutional Structures, and Contemporary Challenges

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## Abstract

**Purpose** – This paper examines the British model of national governance, focusing on its historical traditions, institutional structures, and contemporary challenges. It explores how the UK’s flexible and uncodified constitutional system has supported political continuity while also creating problems of accountability, executive dominance, and constitutional uncertainty.

**Design/Methodology/Approach** – This paper adopts a literature-based review approach. It analyses three main aspects of British governance: historical traditions such as constitutional monarchy, parliamentary sovereignty, common law, and political conventions; institutional structures such as Parliament, cabinet government, the civil service, judiciary, and devolved governments; and contemporary challenges including devolution tensions, declining political trust, Brexit-related uncertainty, and House of Lords reform.

**Findings** – The review finds that the British model is resilient because of its flexibility and capacity for gradual reform. However, this flexibility also creates weaknesses. Parliamentary sovereignty may strengthen executive power, political conventions depend heavily on trust, and devolution has increased tensions between central authority and territorial diversity. The British model therefore combines institutional stability with unresolved democratic and constitutional challenges.

**Research Implications** – This paper highlights the British model as an evolving governance tradition rather than a fixed constitutional system. It argues that the future of British governance will depend on balancing flexibility with accountability, national unity with regional diversity, and historical continuity with democratic reform.

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**Keywords:** British governance; Westminster model; parliamentary sovereignty

**JEL Classifications:** H1, P10, N4

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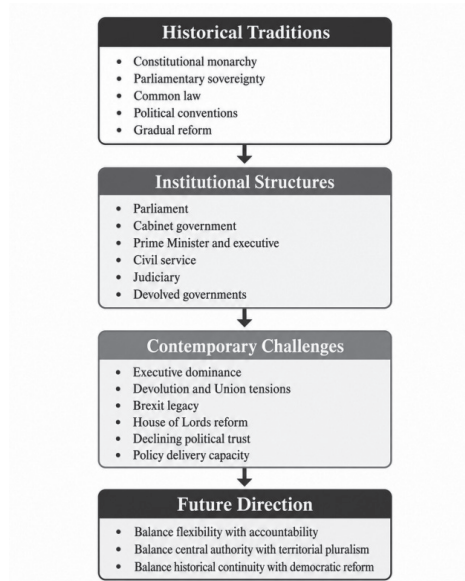
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## I. Introduction

In comparative political studies, the British system of governance is a distinct example, often referred to as the Westminster model. This model is defined by the parliamentary system's principles of parliamentary sovereignty, cabinet government, the rule of the majority, a strong party discipline, and an intertwined relationship between the executive and legislature (Lijphart, 2012). The British system primarily relies on political as opposed to legal constitutionalism, unlike the presidential or federal constitutional systems. In this model, the key mechanisms of accountability are parliamentary oversight, electoral competition, ministerial responsibility, and political convention, rather than a codified constitution or a constitutional court (Dicey, 1885; Jennings, 1959).

The British system's important characteristic is its uncodified constitution. In the UK, there is no singular constitutional document. The constitution, instead, consists of various statutes, common law, conventions, and political practices (Bogdanor, 2009). Central to this is parliamentary sovereignty, meaning that Parliament holds the supreme legal authority and may legislate or repeal laws through ordinary Parliamentary processes (UK Parliament, n.d.). This has provided the British state, for a long time, a great deal of flexibility; however, this has also created a number of problems, of which the lack of legal constraint on executive power and constitutional uncertainty are the most prominent.

This paper reviews the British model of national governance through a literature-based study and is based on three questions: what historical traditions have impacted British governance, what institutional frameworks sustain the British model, and what are the present challenges that redefine the model. This paper contends that the British system is not a design framed in rigid institutions, but a dynamic tradition of governance that is historically continuous and contextually flexible.



**Figure 1.** Analytical Framework of the British Model of National Governance

Figure 1 provides the framework for this analysis. The British model of national governance has three interrelated components: historical traditions, institutional frameworks, and emerging issues. Historical traditions reflect the British state's constitutional underpinning; institutional frameworks illustrate the model of governance in practice, while contemporary issues articulate the challenges confronting the model in the twenty-first century.

## II. Historical Traditions of British National Governance

One of the most distinctive attributes of the British system of government is the gradual character of the British constitution. British constitutional development has generally not occurred through revolution, constitutional rupture, or comprehensive redesign. The development of the system of governance of modern Britain can be understood as a result of key events in British history, including the Magna Carta, the English Civil War, the Glorious Revolution, the Bill of Rights 1689, the Reform Acts, the extension of the franchise, and the establishment of the welfare state (Bogdanor, 2009).

The system of governance that Britain has developed through this evolutionary process is a system that is characterised by constitutional pragmatism. Rather than articulating a theory of governance and constitutionalism from which systems and governance can be derived, British constitutionalism has been responsive to the problems of governance. This quality of British constitutionalism has been captured by Bagehot in his distinction between the 'dignified' and the 'efficient' parts of the constitution in *The English Constitution*. The former relates to the monarchy, whilst the latter is the cabinet (Bagehot, 1867). This distinction is important and still holds, as Britain continues to have a form of a monarchy that is ceremonial and a system of governance that is representative.

Another key component is parliamentary sovereignty. Dicey famously stated that Parliament may make or unmake any legislation, and no person or body may legally override the will of Parliament (Dicey, 1885). This has long been a key component of the legal system of the UK Parliament. It is a hallmark of the UK system, in contrast to systems in which the courts may pronounce legislation as in contravention of the constitution. This principle enables extensive legislative power for the UK, including the power to effect changes to the constitution through parliamentary legislation.

There are, however, concerns that traditional parliamentary sovereignty in its strictest sense is insufficient to characterize the present-day British constitution. Bogdanor, for instance, argues that traditional parliamentary sovereignty in its strictest sense cannot be fully utilized to characterize the present-day British constitution (Bogdanor, 2009). Parliament is still legally the most powerful. But, politically, Parliament must work in harmony with a number of external and internal elements beyond its control, e.g. public sentiment, international factors, the justice system, and adherences to unwritten practices. Although parliamentary sovereignty is still the most important, the British parliamentary system has evolved to represent a great deal more than just parliamentary sovereignty.

British political conventions are equally as important. They determine the behavior of constitutional actors where laws do not exist or are flexible. Such conventions include the monarch following ministerial advice, collective cabinet responsibility, individual ministerial responsibility, and the Sewel Convention regarding devolution (Marshall, 1984). Adapting to political circumstances is the strength of conventions. However, their flexibility is their weakness. Political conventions are effective when there is trust, but when there is political discord, they are subject to contest.

### **III. Institutional Structures of the British Governance Model**

The Parliament is the most important part of the British government. Officially, it makes up the Crown, the House of Commons, and the House of Lords. In reality, a majority of the power is held by the elected House of Commons. The governing party or coalition normally commands a majority in the House of Commons, and government ministers are usually drawn from Parliament. This means the UK Parliament, by definition, combines the powers of the government and the Parliament. This is part of the Westminster system (Lijphart, 2012).

The Westminster system is often praised for its speed and straightforwardness. A government with a majority in Parliament has the ability to pass legislation and put its planned policies into laws. In systems with a larger separation of power, this is often accompanied by legislative deadlock. However, the Westminster system is also criticized for producing an imbalanced system that is dominated by the executive branch. The majority party in Parliament, coupled with a strong party discipline, may reduce Parliament's ability to check the executive branch of government (Norton, 2013).

Cabinet government is another crucial part of the British system. According to the theory, the cabinet is a body that is integral to the collective decision-making process within government, with senior ministers making government policies. Ministers are to either resign, or, as a means of ensuring formal accountability and cohesion of the government, publicly support cabinet policies. Many believe that Britain has moved from a cabinet system to government by prime ministers. The prime minister has control over who fills cabinet posts, as well as significant power over government policies. The Cabinets, along with the Prime Minister's Office and the centrally administered policy units, have further promoted the dominance of the government head.

British civil services put important value in professionalism and merit. They remain politically neutral, permit personnel changes without disruption to day-to-day operations, and provide advice to ministers and implement government policy. One of the most significant traditions in British administration that has been an advantage to British national governance has been administration continuity over government transitions. There is little doubt that the British Whitehall model of government is being challenged by modern governance. Policy issues that span several governance challenges, including climate change, migration, digital issues, inequalities in health and regional services, and emerging inequalities, require cross vertical and horizontal collaboration, including the public-private spheres. Rhodes believes governance in modern Britain is about more than just the

traditional model of governance, which included vertical hierarchies. Modern British governance goes beyond vertical hierarchies to include collaboration with networks and negotiation across the public and private sectors (Rhodes, 1997).

The rule of law and the judiciary are important aspects of modern British governance. Dicey argued that the rule of law is a core part of the British Constitution and that law is the only acceptable form of governance that protects the individual from the arbitrary use of power (Dicey, 1885). Traditionally, courts of law could review and restrict the powers of the executive, and could not repeal legislation. In more recent years, the judiciary has not been as inactive. The Supreme Court was established in 2009 to formalize separation of the highest court from the House of Lords, and to strengthen institutional identity of the judiciary. The 1998 Human Rights Act also strengthened rights-based judicial review. While courts still cannot repeal legislation, they can issue declarations of incompatibility and can restrict the powers of the executive (Bogdanor, 2009).

Devolution is one of the most significant modern changes to the British system of governance. Since the late 1990s, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland have had the option to introduce devolved institutions which have varying abilities to collectively create legislative and executive functions. The framework fronting these initial legislatures is represented through the Scotland Act 1998, the Government of Wales Act 1998 and the Northern Ireland Act 1998 (Torrance, 2024). Politically, the devolution of functions has reshaped the UK from a centralised unitary governance state to one which is multi-layered and pluralistic. Regardless of this, the UK is still not a federal state. A limitation of devolved functions rests with the Acts of the UK Parliament, which legalistically constrain functions through the principle of parliamentary sovereignty. This creates a paradox in this constitution: devolved institutions have the right to function democratically with legitimacy within their geographic areas, and yet, the UK Parliament maintains absolute sovereignty (Keating, 2021).

#### **IV. Contemporary Challenges Facing the British Governance Model**

One of the more important issues impacting the British governance model is the dominance of the executive branch. This challenge is enhanced when choosing to view the British governance model through a parliamentary lens. Because government is usually formed from the majority in parliament, the UK government controls the majority of the legislative agenda, which dilutes the ability for parliament to challenge the government. Though there are some institutional checks on the executive, such as parliamentary committees, opposition debates, and oversight from the House of Lords, the challenges of the executive's dominance are critical. This is especially true considering the impacts of emergency legislation and rapidly developing situations. Flinders refers to the challenges surrounding emergency legislation and the dominance of the executive branch as part of a more generalized challenge revolving around what is termed “democratic drift,” which refers to the erosion of accountability within a democratic system, while the democratic system remains intact (Flinders, 2009).

The second important challenge is territorial governance. Devolved governance in the UK has resulted in

Scotland and Wales being able to develop and articulate their own particular regional and national identities, as well as their own political policies. Nonetheless, because of devolution, there are now more national conflicts, such as regional disputes surrounding governance and funding, the approval of legislation, and issues of national identity. Northern Ireland's position has been especially complex because it voted to remain in the EU in the 2016 referendum and has been directly affected by post-Brexit arrangements concerning the Irish border. Keating argues that the UK can best be described as a fractured union, whereby the politics surrounding state sovereignty, national identity, and the control of regions of the UK are all in sharp conflict (Keating, 2021). More than anything, the challenges are constitutional and not simply administrative: Parliament in Westminster has to govern a multinational state where regional areas are able to control many of their own governance matters, and in the case of the UK, have significant political differences.

Political trust presents another major challenge. In the British system, much of the constitution is based on conventions, political self-restraint, and the public's endorsement. If the public loses faith in government, Parliament, political parties, and politicians, the governing model loses its legitimacy. British Social Attitudes data show that the level of public trust in and confidence in the British system of government has never been lower. NatCen reports that 45 percent of respondents said that they would "almost never" trust British governments of any political party to put national interests above the interests of their party, and 79 percent of respondents believed that the system of governing Britain could be improved "quite a lot" or "a great deal" (Curtice, Montagu and Sivathanan, 2024). The decline in public trust also reveals an increasing concern for the integrity of politics, the delivery of policies, the economic situation, public services, and the aftermath of Brexit.

Another challenge is the reform of the House of Lords. The House of Lords provides expertise and value to the legislative process and revises legislation, but there are legitimate concerns of equity over their unelected membership. Although reforms have made changes to the hereditary membership of the House of Lords, the majority of the House of Lords remains appointed. Reforms in 2026, which removed the remaining hereditary members of the House of Lords, resolved one longstanding anomaly, but continued the debates on issues of the House of Lords' legitimacy, the size of the House, the methods of appointing members, and the potential of the House to serve a territorial purpose (House of Lords Library, 2026). Future reforms may take many forms: the House of Lords may remain an appointed revising chamber, become a partly or wholly elected chamber, be made smaller, or be redesigned to be a revising chamber representing the nations and the regions of the UK.

The British model also confronts the challenges of administrative capacity and policy delivery. National governance is more than constitutional provisions; it is the ability of the state to administer public policy. Britain has several interrelated problems of economic inequality, housing, the NHS, climate, migration, and development among the regions. Each of these problems requires long-term, coordinated effort involving multiple sectors of society and government (local and devolved, regulatory, and business). Moran argues that Britain has created an elaborate regulatory state, where governance is primarily through agencies, regulators, and networks, as opposed to direct ministerial instruction (Moran, 2003). This indicates that the British model of governance has to be flexible. While strong central leadership is needed, it must be married to capacity

and coordination across the governance and administrative spectrum, especially at the local level, within the government, and the public, while also employing science-based policy.

## V. Literature Review Synthesis

To make the literature structure clearer, Table 1 summarises the main scholarly perspectives on the British model of national governance.

**Table 1.** Main Literature Perspectives on the British Model of National Governance

| Perspective                                      | Key Scholars / Sources                                       | Main Arguments   | Relevance to This Study  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Traditional constitutional perspective           | Bagehot (1867); Dicey (1885); Jennings (1959)                | British governance is based on constitutional monarchy, parliamentary sovereignty, cabinet government, conventions, and the rule of law. | Provides the historical and theoretical foundation for understanding the British governance tradition.           |
| Westminster model perspective                    | Lijphart (2012); Norton (2013)                               | The UK represents a majoritarian parliamentary system with strong executive power, party discipline, and legislative efficiency.         | Explains the institutional logic of Parliament, cabinet government, and executive-legislative relations.         |
| Governance and institutional change perspective  | Rhodes (1997); Moran (2003); Flinders (2009)                 | Modern British governance is increasingly shaped by policy networks, regulation, fragmentation, and accountability challenges.           | Helps explain why traditional Westminster institutions face pressure in modern policy delivery.                  |
| Constitutional reform and devolution perspective | Bogdanor (2009); Keating (2021); Torrance (2024)             | Devolution, human rights reform, judicialisation, and Brexit have transformed the traditional British constitution.                      | Supports the analysis of contemporary challenges, especially territorial governance and the future of the Union. |
| Public trust and legitimacy perspective          | Curtice, Montagu and Sivathanan (2024); UK Parliament (n.d.) | Declining public trust weakens the informal foundations of British governance, especially conventions and political accountability.      | Shows why governance legitimacy has become a central contemporary issue.   |

According to Table 1 and Figure 1, the British model of national governance should not be described as a system of fixed constitutional arrangements. Rather, it is a system of historically situated, actively emerging, and dynamically changing governance, combining the elements of tradition, institutions, and modern-day politics. The scholarship on British national governance has been categorised into three main schools of thought. The first school is the traditional constitutional school, exemplified by Bagehot and Dicey, which provides an account of the British model's historical foundations but perhaps underappreciates the complexity of modern-day governance (Bagehot, 1867; Dicey, 1885). The second school is the Westminster model school, which focuses on the strength of the executive, the rule of the majority in the parliament, and the efficiency of institutions, perhaps over-simplifying the internal contradictions of the system (Lijphart, 2012). The third school is the governance and institutional change school, which focuses on networks and fragmentation, in conjunction with devolution, reform of the constitution, and the variability of the state (Rhodes, 1997; Moran, 2003; Flinders, 2009; Bogdanor, 2009; Keating, 2021).

Together, the scholarship indicates that the British model is neither a system of traditional Westminster governance in its entirety, nor a fully reconstructed model of constitutional governance. It is a hybrid system in which parliamentary sovereignty, cabinet government, and centralised executive power are preserved, but operate in a plural, legal, and complex system of governance.

## **VI. Conclusion**

The British model of national governance combines constitutional monarchy, parliamentary sovereignty, cabinet government, common law, civil service professionalism, and gradual reform. Its distinctive feature lies not in a single codified constitutional design, but in the gradual evolution of institutions through political practice, legal tradition, and constitutional convention. The British system's traditional stronghold is over the centuries, through a lack of reliance on a single codified constitution, the UK has developed the flexibility to alter and amend its own institutions through the normal processes of politics.

Such flexibility can also be a weakness. While Parliamentary Sovereignty can be democracy-enhancing, it can also be wholly executive-dominating. Adaptability-promising Constitutional conventions can be the first to break when democracy and trust wane. Devolution may allow for some recognition of the differentiated governance of the regions, but also can be interpreted as contradictory to the Westminster's complete control of the UK. While the House of Lords fulfills that function of some level of scrutiny, its unelected nature raises issues of democracy. The Civil Service does complete the requisite of administrative continuity, yet modern policy issues are also very much in need of more coordinated, and networked governance.

This paper has tried to show that the British model is not about fixity, but rather an evolving governance tradition. It will hinge on whether Britain will, in the future, be able to strike the balance between flexibility and accountability, central authority and territorial pluralism, as well as the constant evolution of its institutions and the renewal of democracy. If this balance is struck, the British model may continue to adapt; if not, it may

become a source of deeper constitutional crisis.

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## **Ethical Guidelines**

### **Chapter 1. General Rules**

#### **Article 1 (Purpose)**

The purpose of the following rules is to present the basic ethical principles and direction needed to ensure the research ethics of editorial board members, peer-reviewers, and authors who examine or submit articles to the Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Studies (JAARS). NLBA Eurasian Institute publishes these rules to present the procedure and actions for research misconduct.

#### **Article 2 (Object of the Study and Scope)**

The research is subject to sanction, investigation and judgement to determine whether research ethics were followed when any of the following occurs:

- i. The study was submitted to the Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Studies,
- ii. The study was confirmed to be published in the Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Studies,
- iii. The study has already been published in the Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Studies.

### **Chapter 2. Honesty and Social Responsibility of the Research**

#### **Section 1. Honesty in the Research**

#### **Article 3 (Honesty of the Research)**

- a. Researchers must conduct every research behavior (proposing research, researching, reporting and presenting research, investigating and judging) honestly and sincerely.
- b. Researchers must describe the content and the importance of the study clearly and objectively, and must not delete or add results arbitrarily.
- c. Researchers must carry out every study without any bias or prejudice.

#### **Article 4 (Ethics for Researchers)**

- a. Researchers must not commit research misconduct during any part of the research process.
- b. A study must not be submitted if it has been published in other journals, and researchers must not request review of the study to different journals at the same time. However, a thesis or a paper presented in a conference as a working paper shall be exceptions.

#### **Article 5 (The Record, Storage, and Report of Research Data and its Disclosure)**

- a. All research information must be clearly and precisely recorded, processed, and preserved so that it may be accurately analyzed and confirmed.
- b. Researchers shall use proper research methods and statistics, and those shall be available to the public if necessary.

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## Section 2. Fairness in Researchers' Contributions

### Article 6 (Collaborative Research)

Researchers must make the roles and contributions of all contributors clear if they conduct a joint study with other researchers, and shall take full responsibility for establishing this. Prior to conducting research, mutual agreement and understanding shall be made with regard to property rights and ownership issues, research director selection, authorship and the standard of order. the data collection method. individual role in the study. and expectations and objectives of the study.

### Article 7 (Responsibility and Duty, Order of Authors)

- a. Researchers are responsible only for the study that they carry out or are involved in as an author, and are recognized for that achievement.
- b. Authors must accept requests for proof of their contributions.
- c. The order of authors must accurately reflect the academic contribution by each author to the research contents or results, regardless of the authors' relative positions.

### Article 8 (Corresponding Author)

- a. Corresponding authors shall take overall responsibility for the results of the study and proofs.
- b. Corresponding authors shall have the burden of proof with respect to the order of the author and co- author(s).

### Article 9 (Affiliation of Author)

When indicating the affiliation of author(s), the author's current status in principle shall be given. However, it is possible to follow the customs of the author's academic field if their field of affiliation follows a different custom.

## Chapter 3. Research Misconduct and Unethical Research Conduct

### Section 1. Methods and Principles of Citation

#### Article 10 (Methods and Principles of Citation)

- a. The author may cite a part of other researchers' studies in his/her research paper using their original text, or the translated version by introducing, referring to or making a comment on the original.
- b. The author shall take all possible measures to ensure the accuracy in stating sources and making the list of references. The author must confirm all elements of a citation (author's name, number/volume of the journal, page and published year) not depending on the secondary source but solely on the original work. However, when inevitable, the author can include with acknowledgment.
- c. The author must cite in a reasonable manner and use the good faith principle, so that uncited works can be clearly distinguished from cited works.
- d. The author must cite published works only. However, in the case of citing unpublished academic materials that have been acquired through personal contact, paper review or proposal review, the author must acquire consent from the relevant researcher(s).
- e. When the author introduces ideas or theories in his/her work that have been presented in another study, the source must be stated.

- f. The author must distinguish his/her own ideas from cited materials when borrowing substantive parts from one source, so readers can clearly recognize the author's work.
- g. If a reference has a significant impact on the direction of the research or can help the reader understand the contents, the author must include all such works on the list of references, except in such cases where the relevant research can theoretically and empirically be inferred.

#### **Article 11 (Method of General Knowledge Citation)**

- a. If the author uses someone else's idea or a fact provided by them, the source should be provided. However, general knowledge or material that general readers will already recognize shall be an exception.
- b. If the author is unsure whether any concept or fact qualifies as general knowledge, it is recommended to cite the original text.

## **Section 2. Research Misconduct**

#### **Article 12 (Definition of Research Misconduct)**

“Research misconduct” refers to any instances of forgery, falsification, plagiarism, failure to give proper credit to co-authors or redundant publications that may emerge during the entire research process (research proposal, conduct of research, report and presentation of research, investigation and judgement).

- a. “Forgery” refers to the act of presenting non-existent data or research results.
- b. “Falsification” refers to the acts which artificially manipulate research processes, randomly modify, or delete data resulting in distorted research content or research results. (Here, “deletion” refers to the act of using only favorable data and intentionally excluding the data that might cause unexpected or undesired results.).
- c. “Fabrication” refers to the act of intentionally creating a document or record that does not exist.
- d. “Plagiarism” refers to the acts which pirate other's work, ideas or research, using ideas, hypotheses, theories, research contents, or research results without justifiable approvals, citation, or quotations, as if those were his/her own.
  - i. “Idea Plagiarism” refers to the act of using someone else's ideas (explanations, theories, conclusions, hypothesis and metaphors) in full, substantial proportions or in a fragmented revised form without giving appropriate credit to the originator of the words and ideas. Authors have moral responsibility to indicate the source of ideas through a footnote or a reference. Authors must furthermore not steal other's ideas which are known through peer review of research proposals and submitted articles.
  - ii. “Text plagiarism” refers to the act of copying text from another's work without clarifying the original author.
  - iii. “Mosaic plagiarism” refers to the act of combining a part of a text with a few words added, inserted or replaced with synonyms, and others without clarifying the source or the original author.
- e. “Redundant Publication” refers to the act of publishing a paper that is identical or highly similar text to one that has already been published in the past in another academic journal without alerting the editors or readers of the fact that this work was previously published elsewhere. If the contents of the paper are almost the same as his/her previously published paper, the later paper is regarded as a redundant publication even if the text has a different point of view or perspective, or including a different analysis based on the same data that has been previously published. In the case in which the author would like to publish a paper using a previously published paper, he/she must acquire permission from the chairperson after providing the information about the publication and double-checking whether it is a redundant publication or duplication of a publication.

- f. “Self-plagiarism” refers to the act of using images, graphs or part of one’s own research already published without identifying the source, and it is regarded as redundant publication.
- g. “Failing to give proper credit to co-authors” refers to the act of failing to list those who have contributed academically to the research process or results as a co-author or conversely to the act of listing those who have not made any academic contribution as co-authors.

#### **Article 13 (Research Misconduct and Copyright Infringement)**

- a. Generally, the copyright of all papers and instances published through NLBA Eurasian Institute is assigned to the author. However, if they are utilized for public objects like education, NLBA Eurasian Institute owns the right of use.
- b. The full term of copyright is assigned to the academic journal publisher in all papers published in academic journals.
- c. It should be noted that “Redundant Publication” may cause copyright violation.
- d. It should be noted that the author should use proper quotation marks when widely citing text from copyrighted sources, and even if the text is properly cited, it could infringe copyright.

### **Section 3. Inappropriate Writing**

#### **Article 14 (Inappropriate Writing)**

The following are regarded as inappropriate writing:

- i. Inappropriate citations
- ii. Distorting references
- iii. The act of depending on abstracts when citing the published paper
- iv. Citing papers that the author did not read or understand
- v. The act of partially citing despite intensively borrowing from a single source
- vi. The act of reusing text

#### **Article 15 (Prohibition of Distortion of References)**

- a. References must only include documents that are directly related to the article content. Unrelated references for the purpose of intentionally manipulating the citation index of the paper or academic journal should not be included.
- b. As a moral responsibility, the author should not only cite the references which will be favorable to his/her data or theory, but also cite references which may contrast with his/her point of view.

#### **Article 16 (Reuse of Text)**

- a. “Reuse of Text” refers to the act of re-using a part of the manuscript that he/she has used in a previous paper.
- b. Text reuse is an act contradictory to ethical writing, so the author must avoid re-using text already used. In case of unavoidable text re-use, the author should not violate copyright infringement by following standardized reference practices including the use of quotation marks or proper indication.

## **Chapter 4. Ethical Rule Enforcement**

### **Section 1. Research Ethics Committee**

#### **Article 17 (Ethical Rule Pledge)**

New members who have enrolled in the research pool of NLBA Eurasian Institute shall acquaint and pledge to abide by these research ethics when submitting to the “Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Studies” and conducting research. Current members shall be regarded as having pledged to abide by these research ethics when initiated.

#### **Article 18 (The Announcement of Violation of Ethical Rule)**

If a member learns that another member has violated any ethical rules, he/she should endeavor to correct the mistake by helping make him/her be aware of the rules. However, if he/she does not correct the violation or the ethical violation is obviously unveiled, the member must report to the committee immediately.

#### **Article 19 (Organization of the Research Ethics Committee)**

NLBA Eurasian Institute shall establish a Research Ethics Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “Committee” ) mandated to deliberate on matters falling under each of the following sub-paragraphs:

- a. Matters concerning establishment and revision of these rules.
- b. Matters concerning acceptance and handling of misconduct.
- c. Matters concerning beginning actual investigation and decision, approval, and re-deliberation of investigation results.
- d. Matters concerning protection of informant and examinee.
- e. Matters concerning investigation of research integrity, handling of investigation results and follow up measures.
- f. All the matters concerning operations of other committees.

#### **Article 20 (Organization of Research Ethics Committee)**

- a. The Committee shall consist of one chairperson and members of no less than five but no more than nine persons.
- b. The chairperson and the members shall be appointed by the chairman of NLBA Eurasian Institute.
- c. The members of this committee shall hold a one year term and they may be reappointed.
- d. The chairperson and the members of this committee shall maintain independence and confidentiality with respect to the details relating to deliberations and decisions.

#### **Article 21 (Organization of Research Ethics Committee)**

- a. The chairperson of the committee shall convene any meeting and preside over such meetings.
- b. The committee's meetings shall open with the attendance of a majority of the total members including the chairperson and resolve with the concurrent vote of a majority of those present.
- c. No meeting of the committee shall be open to the public. [The meeting shall not be open to the public in principle, but whenever deemed necessary, the committee can ask the related party and hear their opinions.]
- d. Whenever deemed necessary, the committee can ask the related party and hear their opinions.
- e. Any member who is involved in the research subject to an investigation will not be permitted to attend the concerned meeting due to a conflict of interest.

**Article 22 (Authorities and Responsibilities of the Committee)**

- a. The committee can summon for attendance and data submission any informants, examinees, witnesses and testifiers, in the process of an investigation.
- b. When the examinee refuses to attend the meeting or data submission without a justifiable reason, it could be presumed as an indication that he/she has acknowledged the allegations.
- c. The committee can take substantial measures to prevent any loss, damage, concealment or falsification of research records or evidence.
- d. The committee members should comply with confidentiality concerning deliberation-related matters.

**Section 2. Research Integrity Investigation****Article 23 (Reporting a Fraudulent Act)**

An informant can report a fraudulent act using any means available when reporting using their real name. However, when reporting anonymously, he/she must submit the title of the paper, and the evidence and detail of the misconduct in writing or by e-mail.

**Article 24 (Confidentiality and Protection of Rights of Examinee and Informant)**

- a. The committee should not reveal the personal information of the informant unless it is necessary.
- b. The committee must take action to protect the informant if the informant experiences illegitimate pressure or threats due to reporting the fraudulent act.
- c. Until the investigation of a fraudulent act is completed, the committee must be careful not to infringe upon the rights or reputation of the examinee. If the person turns out to be innocent, the committee must make efforts to recover the reputation of the person.
- d. The identity of the informant, investigators, testifiers, and consultants should not be disclosed.
- e. All facts relating to research ethics and authenticity investigations must remain confidential and the people involved in the investigation must not reveal any information obtained during the process. If there is a need to disclose related information, the committee can vote to make such a decision.

**Article 25 (Raising an Objection and Protection of Defense Right)**

- a. The committee must ensure the informant and examinee have equal rights and opportunities to state their opinions and objections. Such procedures must be informed to them beforehand.
- b. An examinee or informant may require the avoidance of deliberation and decision after explanation in case he/she expects an unfair decision.
- c. The research ethics committee must give the examinee a chance to submit their opinion and clarify any fact revealed during the first report or any additional report.

**Article 26 (Preliminary Investigation of Research Misconduct)**

- a. The committee must investigate the presence of misconduct if there is a considerable doubt about legitimate conduct or detailed information about misconduct.
- b. The chairperson can officially carry out the investigation (hereinafter referred to as the "preliminary investigation") which is a procedure to decide whether the suspected misconduct should be investigated after consultation with the chairman of NLBA Eurasian Institute.

- c. The committee shall form the preliminary investigation committee consisting of no more than five members within 30 days of reporting.
- d. The committee shall inform the informant and examinee of the formation of such a committee, and give the examinee a chance to clarify within 30 days.
- e. A preliminary investigation is initiated within 30 days of the formation of the preliminary investigation committee and the investigation should be completed within 30 days of the start of the investigation except in unavoidable circumstances.
- f. If it has been more than five years since a misconduct was committed, the reporting is not handled in principle even if the reporting is accepted.
- g. Through preliminary investigation, the following is reviewed:
  - i. Whether the reported instance qualifies as research misconduct
  - ii. Whether the reporting is specific and clear enough to lead to an actual investigation
  - iii. Whether more than five years has passed since the reported misconduct was committed

**Article 27 (Report and Notice of the Preliminary Investigation Result)**

- a. The result of the preliminary investigation shall be notified to the informant and examinee within ten days of the committee's decision, and reported to the chairman of NLBA Eurasian Institute.
- b. The result report of the preliminary investigation must include the following:
  - i. Specific information regarding the alleged misconduct
  - ii. Facts regarding the alleged misconduct
  - iii. Grounding for decision on whether to conduct an actual investigation

**Article 28 (Raising an Objection and Protection of Right of Defense)**

- a. The committee must ensure that the informant and examinee have equal rights and opportunities of opinion statement and objection. Such procedure must be informed beforehand.
- b. The informant and examinee can make an objection within ten days from the day of being notified of the preliminary investigation.

**Article 29 (Beginning and Duration of an Actual Investigation)**

- a. The actual investigation begins within 30 days after a positive result from a preliminary investigation. During the period, the actual investigation committee consisting of no more than nine persons (including the preliminary investigation committee) must be formed to conduct an actual investigation.
- b. The actual investigation must be completed within 90 days from the beginning date.
- c. If the investigation committee decides that it cannot be completed within the specified period, it can explain the reason to the committee and request a 30 day extension (one time only).

**Article 30 (Formation of an Actual Investigation Committee)**

- a. An actual investigation committee is composed of no more than nine members.
- b. Formation and duration of an actual investigation committee is determined by the committee. The chairperson of the actual investigation committee is elected among the actual investigation members.
- c. The investigation committee shall include at least two members with specialized knowledge and experience in the relevant field.
- d. A person who has a stake in the investigated matter must not be included in the actual investigation committee.

**Article 31 (Request for Appearance and Document Submission)**

- a. The actual investigation committee can request the examinee, informant(S), and testifiers to appear for testimony and the examinee must comply.
- b. The actual investigation committee can ask the examinee for submission of a document, and retain and store the relative research materials about the person involved in the misconduct after the approval of the head of the research organization in order to preserve evidence relating to the investigation.

**Article 32 (Exclusion, Avoidance and Evasion)**

- a. The examinee or informant(s) can require exclusion by identifying the reason if there are reasons to believe that a committee member is unable to maintain fairness. When such request for exclusion is recognized, the member subjected to the request shall be excluded from the concerned investigation.
- b. If the committee member is directly related to the corresponding matter, he/she shall be excluded from all deliberation, decisions and investigation of the matter.
- c. The chairperson can suspend the qualification of a member who is related to the corresponding matter in connection with the corresponding investigation.

**Article 33 (Investigation Report Submission)**

The actual investigation committee must submit the result to the committee within the actual investigation period, and the result must include the following:

- i. Specific details of the alleged misconduct
- ii. Facts regarding the alleged misconduct
- iii. Evidence, witness list and affidavits
- iv. Investigation results
- v. Other data useful for decisions

**Article 34 (Decision)**

- a. The decision must be made within six months from the beginning of the preliminary investigation.
- b. The committee shall make the decision confirming that the examinee committed research misconduct after reviewing the result report.

**Section 3. Action after Investigation****Article 35 (Action in accordance with Investigation Result)**

When a decision is made confirming the research misconduct, the committee can sanction the author with applicable punishment to each of following, or impose corresponding retribution.

- i. The publication is postponed until the final decision of the research ethics committee is made even if the paper has been confirmed to the author that it will be published.
- ii. The publication of the paper to which the research misconduct is related is to be canceled and deleted from the article list of the journal even if the volume has already been published.
- iii. The author found to have committed such misconduct is prohibited from submitting papers to the journal for three years, and these facts are made public on the homepage of the journal (<http://www.nlbaei.org>).

- iv.If there is an author found to have committed plagiarism or redundant publication, the editorial board stores the relevant investigation details for five years.
- v.The chairperson of the organization with which the author(s) is affiliated is notified of the final decision.

**Article 36 (Investigation Result Notification)**

The chairperson of the committee shall immediately notify the related persons such as the informant and examinee of the committee's decision regarding the investigation result in writing.

**Article 37 (Investigation Result Notification)**

- a.If the informant or the examinee refuses the committee's decision, he/she must submit a re-deliberation request to the committee within 15 days from receipt of the result notice as prescribed in Article 37.
- b.The committee must decide whether re-deliberation is necessary within 10 days of the receipt of the re-deliberation request.
- c.The committee will decide there-deliberation procedure and method.

**Article 38 (Follow-ups such as Recovery of Author's Honor)**

If the results of the investigation confirm that no research misconduct has been identified, the committee must take follow-up steps to recover the reputation of the examinee.

**Article 39 (Storing the Record and Confidentiality)**

- a.All records regarding the preliminary and actual investigation are stored for five years from the date of the investigation's conclusion.
- b.All facts relating to research ethics and the investigation must remain confidential and the people involved in the investigation must not reveal any information obtained during the process. If there is a need to disclose investigation information, the committee can vote to make such decision.

**Article 40 (Etc.)**

Matters that are not determined by these rules are to be decided by the editorial board.

**Article 41 (Date of Effectiveness)**

These regulations shall be effective as of January 1, 2024.

## **Editorial Regulations**

Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Studies (JAARS)

### **Chapter 1. General Roles**

#### **Article 1 (Purpose)**

The purpose of the following rules is to prescribe matters regarding the editorial work and standards for the Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Studies (hereinafter referred to as “JAARS”) published by NLBA Eurasian Institute.

### **Chapter 2. Editorial Committee**

#### **Article 2 (Editorial Committee)**

The editorial committee (hereinafter referred to as “committee”) is established in order to accomplish the purpose of Article 1.

#### **Article 3 (Formation of Editorial Committee)**

- a. The editorial members shall be appointed by the chairman of NLBA Eurasian Institute, and the committee shall consist of no more than 50 members.
- b. The chief editor shall be appointed by the chairman of NLBA Eurasian Institute and is in charge of all editing.
- c. The editorial committee shall be composed of two chief editors, one editor, and one managing editor. The editors are appointed by the chairman of NLBA Eurasian Institute among editorial members.
- d. The term for the chief editor is three years, and the term for the editorial members is two years, and editorial members may be reappointed.
- e. This committee makes decisions with a majority attendance of the members and a majority agreement of the members present.

#### **Article 4 (Qualification of Editorial Members)**

The editorial members shall meet the following qualifications:

- i. Being at least an associate professor in a domestic/international university or a person equally qualified
- ii. Someone who studies in an area within the JAARS's specialty and who has published at least 3 articles in a journal (or 1 article in an SCI, SSCI and/or SCOPUS indexed journal) within the last three years

#### **Article 5 (Responsibilities and Obligations of Editorial Members)**

- a. Editorial members are fully responsible for the decision to publish JAARS-submitted papers, confirm their integrity during the deliberation process, and observe candidates during the editing process.
- b. Editorial members should respect the author's person and independence as a scholar, and make the process of the evaluation of the research paper public if there is a request.
- c. Editorial members should handle submitted papers only based on the quality and submission guidelines, not based on the author's gender, age, or affiliation.

- d. Editorial members should request a reviewer with specialized knowledge and fair evaluation ability in the relevant field to evaluate submitted papers. However, if evaluations of the same paper are remarkably different, editorial members can acquire advice from an expert in the relevant field.
- e. Editorial members should not disclose the matters of the author and the details of the paper until a decision is made pertaining to the publication of the submitted paper.

### **Chapter 3. Paper Submission and Peer Review Committee**

#### **Article 6 (Qualification of Submission and Submission)**

- a. All the paper submitters must be members registered with JAARS.
- b. All papers should be submitted through the JAARS's online submission system (<http://www.nlbaei.org/>) and Email: [edubscon@outlook.com](mailto:edubscon@outlook.com), and can be submitted at any time. English-language papers from authors outside of the United States of America may also be submitted using e-mail.

#### **Article 7 (Formation of Peer Review Committee)**

- a. Peer reviewers are appointed by the chief editor, and selected based on the field of the reviewer's expertise. (According to circumstances, a peer reviewer who is not a member of JAARS may be appointed.)
- b. Editorial members for each content subject such as international economy, international management, or practice of trade can also serve as peer reviewers.
- c. The chief editor represents editorial members, handles all the matters relating to review, and reports the results of peer review to the committee.
- d. The managing editor is in charge of the procedure relating to review.
- e. The classification and selection of submitted papers is decided by the chief editor and the managing editor, and they report it to the committee.

#### **Article 8 (Qualification of Peer Reviewers)**

Peer reviewers shall have the following qualifications:

- i. Being at least an associate professor in a domestic/international university, or a person who is as equally specialized as the person above.
- ii. Someone who studies an area within the JAARS's specialty and has published at least 3 articles in a journal (or 1 article in an SCI, SSCI and/or SCOPUS indexed journal) within the last three years.
- ii. Someone who presents a paper, chairs a session or serves as a discussant at an academic conference at the same level of the institution, or has served as a reviewer of a study which has been indexed in a domestic or international journal within the last three years.

#### **Article 9 (Responsibility and Duty of Peer Reviewers)**

- a. Peer reviewers should evaluate papers and report the results of the evaluation to the committee within the time period set by the committee. However, if he/she believes that they are not appropriately qualified to review the paper, they should notify the committee without delay.
- b. Peer reviewers should respect the author's person and independence as a scholar. Peer reviewers may request for revision of the paper with detailed explanations if needed in the evaluation of the research paper.

c. Papers are reviewed confidentially using a method in which the name and affiliation of the author is confidential to the public. Showing the paper and/or discussing the contents of the paper with a third party is not desirable unless a consultation is needed for purposes of review.

**Article 10 (Unethical Behavior in the Review Process)**

- a. Peer reviewers must not manipulate either directly or indirectly the related research-specific information contained in the research proposal or review process without the consent of the original author.
- b. Peer reviewers must be careful of the following since it could be regarded as unethical research practices in the review process:
  - i. The act of handing over a requested paper to students or a third party
  - ii. The act of discussing the details of a paper with colleagues
  - iii. The act of obtaining a copy of the requested material without shredding it after review
  - iv. The act of disgracing the honor of others or fabricating a personal attack in the review process
  - v. The act of reviewing and evaluating a research paper without reading it

**Article 11 (Personal and Intellectual Conflict)**

- a. Peer reviewers must fairly evaluate using an objective standard regardless of personal academic conviction.
- b. Peer reviewers must avoid personal prejudice when reviewing a paper. If there is a conflict of interest including personal conflict, it must be notified to the committee.
- c. Peer reviewers must not propose rejecting a paper due to a conflict in interpretation or with the point of view of the reviewer.

## **Chapter 4. Principle and Process of Paper Review**

**Article 12 (Papers for Peer-review)**

Review shall proceed based on the writing and submission guidelines. If the submitted paper substantially diverges from the writing and submission guidelines, the paper may not be reviewed.

**Article 13 (Request for Review and Review Fee)**

- a. The chief editor discusses the selection of reviewers with editorial members and selects two reviewers for each paper after submitted papers pass the eligibility test.
- b. The chief editor immediately requests the two selected reviewers to review the relevant submitted paper.
- c. Papers are reviewed by confidential method in which the name and affiliation of the author is confidential to the reviewer, the name of the reviewer is confidential to the author.
- d. The chief editor requests a review after deleting the name and the affiliation of the author from the submitted paper, so that the reviewer cannot obtain the identity of the author.
- e. A review fee shall be paid to the reviewer.

**Article 14 (Review of Paper and Decision)**

- a. Reviewers shall submit a decision report via the JAARS's online submission system (<http://www.nlbaei.org/>) and Email: [edubscon@outlook.com](mailto:edubscon@outlook.com) within two weeks after they are asked to review a paper.

b. The reviewer shall decide whether the paper should be published based on the following standard. However, if the paper receives less than 30 points in the suitability and creativity of the topic, it will not be published.

- i. The suitability of the topic (20 points)
- ii. The creativity of the topic (20 points)
- iii. The validity of the research analysis (20 points)
- iv. The organization and logic development of the paper (20 points)
- v. The contribution of the result (10 points)
- vi. The expression of the sentence and the requirement of editing (10 points)

The reviewer must give one of the following four possible marks within the two week period: A (90~100 points, acceptance), B (80~89 points, acceptance after minor revisions), C (70~79 points, re-review after revision), F (Rejection), and write an overall review comment concerning the revision and supplementation of the paper.

c. In an instance where the reviewer does not finish the review within the two week period, the chief editor can nominate a new reviewer.

**Article 15 (Correction of Papers according to the Editing Guideline)**

a. Before holding an editorial committee meeting, the chief editor shall request editorial staff correct those papers that receive “acceptance” or “acceptance after minor revisions”, using the journal’s paper editing guidelines. However, if there is a paper that receives “acceptance” after the editorial committee meeting, the chief editor will request the editorial staff to correct the paper after the meeting.

b. The chief editor shall notify each author of the result of his or her paper review after receiving the corrected version of the paper from the editorial staff. However, papers which receive a “rejection” shall not be notified of their result.

**Article 16 (Decision of Paper and Principle of Editing)**

a. The chief editor shall call an editorial board meeting and make publication decisions after receiving finished papers from reviewers.

b. The editorial board will make decisions to publish based on the following chart. The editorial board should respect

| Results of 2 peer-reviews | Overall evaluation(average) | Decision to publish              |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| AA                        | A                           | Acceptance                       |
| AB, AC, BB                | B                           | Acceptance after minor revisions |
| AD, BC, BD, CC            | C                           | Re-evaluation after revision     |
| CD, DD                    | F                           | Rejection                        |

reviewers' decisions on relevant papers, but can make decisions based on the editorial policy of the JAARS.

c. The paper that is awarded “acceptance” should receive a “B” or higher from reviewers or the level of overall evaluation (average) should be “B” or higher, and the paper that is awarded “acceptance after minor revisions” should have its satisfactory revisions and/or developments confirmed by the initial reviewer after re-submission.

d. The editorial board shall confirm that papers in consideration for publication are suitable to the writing and submission guideline of JAARS, look through detailed matters, and decide particular issue policies such as the number of papers and the order of them.

- e. In the case where a paper was presented or submitted for review previously, it cannot be published in JAARS.
- f. In the case where an author submits two or more papers for consideration, only one paper that receives “acceptance” shall be published in the same issue.

#### **Article 17 (Notification of the Result)**

- a. The chief editor shall notify an author of the review result after the initial evaluation or re-evaluation is finished, but can request the author to revise and develop the paper based on the evaluation report. If the editorial board makes a final decision on publication, the author should be notified.
- b. The author must be notified of the review result within one month from the day of receiving the paper or revised paper (or the deadline of submission). If it is impossible to notify the author within one month, the reason and the due date of notification must be notified to the author.
- c. Unless there is a specific reason, the author must submit a file including a response to the evaluation report, revision to and/or development of the paper to the chief editor after editing the paper within the period the editorial board suggests when he/she is asked to edit the paper. The changed details must be confirmed by the editorial board as well. In case the author does not submit the revision and development to the editorial board within the period, it shall be automatically postponed until this process is finished.
- d. A paper that receives a “C” in the overall evaluation (average) shall be re-evaluated after the chief editor sends the revised article and revision report to the initial reviewer(s).
- e. In cases where the evaluations of the same paper are remarkably different among reviewers, the chief editor can nominate a third reviewer and request a re-evaluation. In this case, the chief editor shall send the evaluation report to three different reviewers and have them submit the final evaluation report based on the details of the paper, and the paper can be published after revision only if the final mark awarded the revised paper is higher than a “B” in the overall evaluation.
- f. The chief editor will issue an acceptance letter for the papers confirmed to be published.

#### **Article 18 (Proofreading and Editing)**

- a. The chief editor shall request domestic/international members to proofread and edit papers confirmed to be published.
- b. Proofreading and editing members shall be recommended by the chief editor and appointed by the chairman of NLBA Eurasian Institute.
- c. The chief editor shall send the results of proofreading and editing to the original author and request the author to edit the paper appropriately.
- d. The author, unless there is a specific reason, must submit the revised paper and revision report to the chief editor after editing the paper within the period the editorial board suggests when he/she is asked to edit the paper. The changed details must be confirmed by the editorial board as well.
- e. Even if a paper is confirmed to be published, it will be rejected if it has not fulfilled the editing procedure following the result of proofreading and editing, or has been found to have committed research misconduct of any kind.
- f. If an editing member finds plagiarism, inadequate form, or low quality in the process of editing a paper that the journal has confirmed to be published, he/she must notify the chief editor and can suggest proper responses to the findings. g. The chief editor suggests whether to avoid publication of a paper or have the author re-submit the paper after revision and development according to the guidelines stipulated in Article 5. In the case of a paper requested to be revised and developed, publication can be postponed based on the degree of completion and the schedule of revision and development.

## **Chapter 5. Editing and Publication**

### **Article 19 (Editing and the Date of Publication)**

JAARS is published six times a year in principle. However, if there is a reason such as the number of submitted papers, the committee can increase or decrease the number of issues.

### **Article 20 (Notification of Editing)**

- a. The chief editor shall acquire publication consent from the authors of the confirmed papers before printing.
- b. The chief editor shall report to the chairman of NLBA Eurasian Institute when the editorial process following editorial policy is completed, and shall further follow the outlined process for printing and editing.

### **Article 21 (Sanction on Plagiarism and Redundant Publication)**

If the ethics committee finds that a submitted paper or a published paper contains plagiarism or was published in another journal, the following sanctions will be taken:

- a. Distributing after deleting the relevant paper in the journal if the journal has not been distributed yet,
- b. Notification of paper deletion on the website if the related issue has already been distributed,
- c. Notification of the plagiarism or redundant publication of the relevant paper on the website,
- d. Banning the relevant author from submitting papers to all journals published by JAARS for two years from the date when plagiarism and redundant publication is found and from presenting in conference,
- e. Notifying the author's affiliated organization or institution of the fact of the plagiarism or the redundant publication, if necessary.

### **Article 22 (Transfer of the Rights of Publication, Duplication, Public Transmission, and Distribution)**

- a. The right of publication of the paper is owned by NLBA Eurasian Institute unless specified.
- b. The author(s) shall transfer the right of duplication, public transmission, and publication to NLBA Eurasian Institute. If they do not agree, the relevant paper cannot be published in JAARS.

### **Article 23 (Notification of Paper on Homepage)**

Papers published in JAARS shall be publicly notified on the JAARS homepage (<http://www.nlbaei.org/>)

### **Article 24 (Etc.)**

The matters that are not decided in these rules are either subject to the submission guidelines or decided by the editorial board.

### **Article 25 (Date of Effectiveness)**

These regulations shall be effective as of January 1, 2024.

## Author's Check List

Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Economics (JAARS)

Title of Manuscript: \_\_\_\_\_

Manuscript ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Please check  to confirm fulfillment of instructions below before submitting your manuscript.

### 1. General guidelines

- The submission contains an original manuscript, a checklist, and a copyright transfer agreement.
- The manuscript follows the journal template, using MS Word.
- The manuscript consists of a title page, abstract, keywords, JEL Classifications, acknowledgement (if any), main text, references, appendix (if any), tables and figures.
- The pages are numbered consecutively beginning with the title page.

### 2. Title page

- The manuscript consists of title, author(s)name(s), and affiliation(s).
- The lower area of the title page includes the name(s)of the author(s)and e-mail of the corresponding author only.

### 3. Abstract, Keywords and JEL classifications

- The Abstract is less than 250 words for an original article.
- Includes no more than six keywords.
- Includes no more than five JEL classifications.

### 4. Main text

- Subtitles are ordered according to the journal template.
- All figures and tables are cited in numerical order as they are first mentioned in the text.
- All figures and tables are referenced within the text.

### 5. Tables and figures

- The titles of figures and tables are set flush left above them, capitalizing the first letter of each word in these titles except for prepositions and articles.
- Vertical lines are avoided in tables.
- Pictures or photos are supplied in high resolution (minimum 300 dpi) .
- Pictures or photos are supplied at a reasonably legible size for printing if they may be affected by resizing in the printing process.

### 6. References

- References follow KITRI style.
- Each entry in the reference list is cited in the main text.
- All references are listed in alphabetical order followed by the year published.
- The title of books and journals is expressed in italics.
- Complete references are included with the full title of the article and up to six author names. Where there are seven or more authors,they are identified as “et al.”
- Journal articles have been double-checked as to whether the author name, (published year), title, journal name, volume (issue number) and pages are correct.
- Books have been double-checked as to whether the author name, (published year), title of book (editions, if any), place of publication, publisher’s name, and pages are correct.

## Copyright Transfer Agreement

NLBA Eurasian Institute

Title of Manuscript:

All Authors:

All authors of this manuscript must agree to the following:

- 1.All authors certify that the manuscript does not violate any copyright and confirm its originality.
- 2.All authors have made an actual and intellectual contribution to this manuscript and hold responsibility for its contents.
- 3.This manuscript has not been published or will not be submitted to another journal for publication.
- 4.The “Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Studies” has rights in legal action against the infringement of copyright of this manuscript without authors’permission.
- 5.All authors of this manuscript confirm the transfer of all copyrights in and relating to the above-named manuscript, in all forms and media, through the world, in all languages, to “Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Studies”.
- 6.If each author's signature does not appear below, the signing author(s)represent that they sign this Agreement as authorized agents for and on behalf of all the manuscript authors, and that this Agreement and authorization is made on behalf of all the authors.

In order for my manuscript to be accepted for publication in the Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Economics (JAARS), I hereby assign and transfer to the NLBA Eurasian Institute all rights, title, and interest in and the copyright in the manuscript, entitled.

Date:

Corresponding Author:

Signature:

\*Submission:You must submit a scanned file (file type: jpg, gif, or pdf) of this signed confirmation and final manuscript file (file type:MS Word) online after the manuscript has been accepted for publication.

## Call for Papers

Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Economics (JAARS)

The Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Economics (JAARS) is the official publication of the NLBA Eurasian Institute publishes manuscripts of significant interest that contribute to the theoretical and practical basis of business, economics, and international trade studies. JAARS's broad scope and editorial policies create accessible, thought-provoking content for the general academic community of business, economics, and international trade. The goal of JAARS is to publish insightful, innovative and impactful research on business, economics, and international trade. JAARS is multidisciplinary in scope and interdisciplinary in content and methodology.

### Subject Coverage

JAARS is an interdisciplinary journal that welcomes submissions from scholars in business, economics, and trade disciplines and from other disciplines (e.g. political science) if the manuscripts fall within the JAARS domain statement. Papers are especially welcome which combine and integrate theories and concepts that are taken from or that can be traced to origins in different disciplines.

JAARS is a methodologically pluralistic journal. Quantitative and qualitative research methodologies are both encouraged, as long as the studies are methodologically rigorous. Conceptual and theory-development papers, empirical hypothesis-testing papers, and case-based studies are all welcome. Mathematical modeling papers are welcome if the modeling is appropriate and the intuition explained carefully.

### Notes for Prospective Authors

Submitted papers should not have been previously published nor be currently under consideration for publication elsewhere. All papers are referred through a peer review process.

All manuscripts should follow the submission guidelines on the JAARS homepage (<http://www.nlbaei.org/>).

JAARS operates an on-line submission system. Manuscripts should be submitted to the on-line submission system at <http://www.nlbaei.org> following all prompts on the screen.

There is no firm submission deadline for papers and the submitted articles will be evaluated on a rolling basis. Any queries should be sent to the Editor of JAARS at the following address: [edubscon@outlook.com](mailto:edubscon@outlook.com)

## Guidelines for Authors (In Brief)

### [Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Studies (JAARS)]

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#### How to submit the paper

The authors submit their manuscripts (in MS Word Format) to the on-line submission system at <http://www.nlbaei.org>

#### Blind Review Policy

The journal follows double blind peer review policy. The paper is sent to two reviewers appropriately qualified experts in the field selected by the editor to review the paper in the light of journal's guidelines and features of a quality research paper. For papers which require changes, the same reviewers will be used to ensure that the quality of the revised paper is acceptable.

#### Manuscript Preparation Guidelines

The author(s) must follow the Manuscript Preparation Guidelines in preparing the manuscript before submission.

#### 1. Language

The language of the manuscript must be English (American English, e.g. "color" instead of "colour").

#### 2. Length of Paper

The length of the paper should not exceed 30 pages (Times New Roman, 12 Font) excluding tables, figures, references and appendices (if any). Articles should be typed in double-space (including footnotes and references) on one side of the paper only (preferably Letter size) with 1 inch margin. Authors are urged to write as concisely as possible, but not at the expense of clarity.

#### 3. Title Page

The title page should include: (i) A concise and informative title, (ii) The name(s) of the author(s), (iii) The affiliation(s) and address(es) of the author(s), and (iv) The e-mail address, telephone and fax numbers of the corresponding author.

#### 4. Abstract

Please provide an abstract of 200 to 250 words. The abstract should not contain any undefined

abbreviations or unspecified references. The content of abstract must include Purpose, Design/Methodology/Approach, Findings, and Research Implications.

#### 5. Keywords and JEL Classification Code

Please provide 4 to 6 keywords which can be used for indexing purposes.

#### 6. Acknowledgement

The author may use acknowledgement section in the title page of the paper (if any).

#### 7. Subdivision of the article

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Sections should be numbered in Roman numerals (e.g., I, II). Subsections should be numbered using the decimal system (e.g., 1., 1.1., 1.1.1., 1.1.2., 1.2., ..., 2., 2.1.). The abstract is not included in section numbering.

#### 8. Table and Figure

Present tables and figures within the article, not at the end of the article. Please note that the article will be published in black and white (print), although online version will contain the colorful figures (if any). However, the color print will be available in extreme cases as per the request of the author.

#### 9. References

Author(s) should follow the latest edition of KITRI style in referencing. Please visit [www.nlbaei.org](http://www.nlbaei.org) to learn more about KITRI style.

##### ■ Citations in the text

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa).

##### ■ Reference List

References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary.

## Guidelines for Authors (In Brief)

### [Journal of Advanced Academic Research and Studies (JAARS)]

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#### ■ Examples:

##### Reference to a journal publication:

Wegener, D. T., J. F. Dollan and Soon-Hwan Jeon (2015), "Current Trends of Marketing Activities in Parallel Imports", *Journal of Asia Trade and Business*, 11(5), 55-57.

Hyun, Jun-Seog and Won-Joong Kim (2015), "A Study on the Effects of Export-Import Share and Exchange Rate", *Journal of International Trade & Commerce*, 11(1), 142-145. <http://dx.doi.org/10.16980/jitc.11.1.201502.139>

**NB:** For Oriental authors such as Korean, Chinese and Japanese authors, the first names are spelled out. Names shall be romanized according to their own preference. For Korean authors, the first and second syllables of first names shall be hyphenated.

##### Reference to a book:

Schmithoff, C. M. (2010), *Letter of Credit*, New York, NY: Pitman Press, 158.

Jeon, Soon-Hwan (2017), *International Trade Practices* (5th ed.), Seoul: Hanol, 156.

##### Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Bomhoff, E. J. (1998), "Introduction". In E.

M. Rogers and S. Taylor (Eds.), *The Global Leadership Mindset* (2nd ed.), Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 12-25.

##### Reference to a web source:

Liu, Chengwei (2005), *Price Reduction for Non-conformity: Perspectives from the CISG*. Available from <http://www.cisg.law.pace.edu/cisg/biblio> (accessed January 11, 2016)

#### Manuscript Review Timeframe

Manuscripts will be initially reviewed by the Editor within two weeks from submission.

The Editor will contact the corresponding author with news of whether or not the submission will be advanced to the first round of blind reviews (or is being rejected as not suitable for publication in the journal).

Typically, the blind review process takes approximately six to eight weeks.

The JAARS does not process any submission that does not comply with complete requirements of submission guidelines.

Contributors of articles accepted for publication will receive a complimentary copy of the issue in which their article appears.

# JAARS



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