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### Aims and Scope

"Turkish Journal of Analytical Chemistry" publishes original full-text research articles and reviews covering a variety of topics in analytical chemistry. Original research articles may be improved versions of known analytical methods. However, studies involving new and innovative methods are preferred. Topics covered include:

- Analytical materials
- Atomic methods
- Biochemical methods
- Chromatographic methods
- Electrochemical methods
- Environmental analysis
- Food analysis

- Forensic analysis
- Optical methods
- Pharmaceutical analysis
- Plant analysis
- Theoretical calculations
- Nanostructures for analytical purposes
- Chemometric methods

### ETHICAL GUIDELINES

TurkJAC follows ethical tasks and responsibilities are defined by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) in publication procedure. Based on this guide, the rules regarding publication ethics are presented in the following sections.

### **Ethical Approval**

Ethics committee approval must be obtained for studies on clinical and experimental regarding human and animals that require an ethical committee decision, this approval must be stated in the article and documented in the submission. In such articles, the statement that research and publication ethics are complied with should include. Information about the approval such as committee name, date, and number should be included in the method section and also on the first/last page of the article.

### Editors

- 1. In the preliminary evaluation of a submission, the editor of the journal evaluates the article's suitability for the purpose and scope of the journal, whether it is similar to other articles in the literature, and whether it meets the expectations regarding the language of writing. When it meets the mentioned criteria, the scientific evaluation process is started by assigning a section editor if necessary.
- 2. A peer-reviewed publication policy is employed in all original studies, taking into full account of possible problems due to related or conflicting interests.
- 3. Section editors work on the articles with a specific subject and their suggestion is effective in the journal editor's decision about acceptance or rejection of the article.
- 4. No section editor contacts anyone except the authors, reviewers, and the journal editor about articles in the continued evaluation process.
- 5. In the journal editor's decision to accept or reject an article, in the addition of section editor's suggestion in consequence of scientific reviewing, the importance of the article, clarity and originality are decisive. The final decision, in this case, belongs to the journal editor.

### Authors

- 1. The authors should actively contribute to the design and execution of the work. Authorship should not be given to a person who does not have at least one specific task in the study.
- 2. Normally all authors are responsible for the content of the article. However, in interdisciplinary studies with many authors, the part that each author is responsible for should be explained in the cover letter.
- 3. Before the start of the study it would be better to determine the authors, contributors, and who will be acknowledged in order to avoid conflict in academic credits.
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- 7. All authors agree that the data presented in the article are real and original. In case of an error in the data presented, the authors have to be involved in the withdraw and correction process.
- 8. All authors must contribute to the peer-reviewed procedure.

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- 1. Peer reviewers worked voluntarily are external experts assigned by editors to improve the submitted article.
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- 3. Reviewers are expected not to share the articles reviewed with other people. The review process should be done securely.
- 4. Reviewers are scored according to criteria such as responding to the invitations, whether their evaluations are comprehensive and acting in accordance with deadlines, and the article submissions that they can make to TurkJAC are handled with priority.