



Sydney Law Review Publication Information and Ethics Statement

1. Ownership and Management of the Sydney Law Review

The *Sydney Law Review* is owned and published by The University of Sydney Law School within the University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia.

The journal is funded by:

- the Sydney Law School;
- hardcopy subscription fees;
- payments from the Australian [Copyright Agency](#) for educational copying etc; and
- royalty revenue from some online publishers of the journal including HeinOnline, EBSCO, Gale Cengage and Informit.

2. Governing Body

The *Sydney Law Review* is governed by an Editorial Board of academics from the Sydney Law School.

The Constitution of the *Sydney Law Review* provides for the composition and roles of the Board.

The Editorial Board comprises the Editor(s) of the Review plus a minimum further six members of the academic staff of the University of Sydney Law School, plus such other members as the Editor(s) choose to appoint.

A minimum of one and maximum of two members of the Editorial Board will serve as Editor(s) of the Review.

The secretary to the Board and production manager of the *Sydney Law Review* is the Publishing Manager, Sydney Law School, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia.

3. Editorial Board and Production Manager Contact Information

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4. Publishing Schedule

Ordinarily quarterly (four times a year):

- March (issue no 1)
- June (issue no 2)
- September (issue no 3)
- December (issue no 4)

Some content is also published in advance access form.

5. Open Access Policy

The *Sydney Law Review* supports open access. All articles published in the Review appear free of charge on [Sydney Law Review website](#) and the [AustLII website](#).

In accordance with the Review's [Author Agreement](#), authors may reproduce and communicate their published article to the public, on condition that:

- the Author does not charge a fee or other valuable consideration; and
- such reproduction or communication includes an acknowledgement that the article was first published in the Review and provides full publication citation details: namely, author, article title, year of publication, volume number, issue number and journal title [*Sydney Law Review*].

To facilitate the double-blind refereeing process, the Review requires submitters to remove any draft manuscripts from publicly accessible sources during the review process.

6. Digital Archiving

Sydney Law Review content is archived on [AustLII](#) from its first year of publication (1953).

7. Author Fees

There are no fees or charges for manuscript processing and/or publishing materials in the journal.

8. Peer Review Process

Submissions are first assessed by the Editors and, if considered suitable, will be sent for double-blind peer review by reviewers that are expert in the field.

All submissions approved to go out for peer review are subject to at least two double-blind reviews. In the event that the Review is unable to secure two double-blind peer reviews due to the nature of the field/topic or any other reason, we will ensure one double-blind peer review and at least one other anonymous peer review.

The submission and the reviews are then considered by the Editorial Board, which makes the final decision regarding publication. In some cases, this process may involve re-submission and re-review.

The review process (for submissions approved to go out for peer review) usually takes 8–12 weeks, after which the authors are notified of the Board's decision. Please be aware that there may be delays due to late reviews and/or holiday periods.

The Review's policy is to keep the identity of referees and authors confidential. Referee comments are provided (anonymously) to the author(s).

Where an author has been invited to revise and resubmit their submission, the revised submission will be reviewed before the Board makes a final decision. This may mean that the revised submission will be reviewed by a new reviewer and/or the original reviewer(s).

9. Authorship and Acknowledgements

All submission authors must be listed. An author is an individual who:

- has made a significant intellectual or scholarly contribution to research and its output, and
- agrees to be listed as an author.

All contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship must be listed in an acknowledgement at the end of the author biography footnote(s).

Where relevant, submissions must include a funding acknowledgement statement at the end of the author biography footnote(s). In general, the funding agency or agencies should be written out in full, followed by the grant number(s) in square brackets (for example, 'This work was supported by the Australian Research Council [grant number xxx]'). The Editors will consider other appropriate wording suggested by the author(s).

10. Copyright

The author retains copyright in the Work and grants the Review an exclusive licence to publish the Work according to the terms of the Review's Author Agreement.

All revenue, Copyright Agency payments and royalties from the published Work are retained by the Review.

11. Identification of and Dealing with Allegations of research misconduct

The Editors shall take reasonable steps to identify and prevent the publication of manuscripts where research misconduct has occurred, including plagiarism, citation manipulation, and data falsification/fabrication. All authors of submissions to the *Sydney Law Review* authorise the Review to use duplication-checking software.

In the event that the Editors and/or Editorial Board are made aware of any allegation of research misconduct relating to a submission to, or published article in, the *Sydney Law Review*, the Editors shall follow the Committee on Publication Ethics ('COPE') guidelines (or equivalent) in dealing with the allegation.

12. Conflicts of Interest of Editors, Authors and Reviewers

Sydney Law Review requires its Editorial Board members (including the Editors) to declare any conflicting interests and to exclude themselves from any discussion and decision-making concerning submissions in relation to which they do or may be considered to have a conflict.

Sydney Law Review requires authors to include a declaration of any conflicting interests at the end of the author biography footnote(s).

Sydney Law Review requires reviewers to declare any actual or possible conflicting interests as soon as apparent to them.