Guidelines for Authors

November 1, 2026: Partially revised
The Editorial Committee of Journal of JSCE

Aims and Scope

The Journal of JSCE is an official peer-reviewed journal of the Japan Society of Civil Engineers (JSCE), and is freely accessible to all readers. The Journal publishes academic papers, technical reports, technical notes, discussions and committee reports. The Journal aims to serve as a central source of information on civil engineering science and technology, and publish articles that are original, of a high standard, and useful for the advancement of civil engineering science and technology. The Journal accepts articles including not only academic research papers but also papers that contribute to civil engineering technology in terms of practicality. All articles receive a full and extensive peer review by recognized experts from the particular research fields of subjects. Articles in the Journal of JSCE follow the Continuous Article Publication (CAP) model, where accepted articles are published on a continuous basis. The Journal of JSCE adheres to the Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing (a joint statement by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), and the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA); https://doaj.org/apply/transparency/).

Qualifications for Submission

Papers can be submitted by individuals, whether or not JSCE members, and by JSCE committees.

The JSCE is an organization made up of members who participate mainly on the basis of their individual qualifications, so manuscripts are submitted in principle under the names of individual authors. However, the various JSCE committees for research and studies can submit committee reports of their results. Committee reports are to be submitted by the JSCE committees and as prescribed in item e) "Committee reports". Particulars will be determined by the Editorial Committee of the Journal of JSCE (hereafter referred to as the "Editorial Committee").

Upon submission, copyright in jointly authored academic papers is shared by the multiple authors whose full names were listed at the time the paper was written. The copyright in works published in the Journal (including all rights defined in the Copyright Act, Article 21 (Right of Reproduction), Article 22 (Stage Performance Rights and Musical Performance Rights), Article 22-2 (Right of On-Screen Presentation), Article 23 (Right to Transmit to the Public), Article 24 (Recitation Rights), Article 25 (Exhibition Rights), Article 26 (Distribution Rights), Article 26-2 (Right of Transfer), Article 26-3 (Right to Rent Out), Article 27 (Translation Rights, Adaptation Rights, and Other Rights), and Article 28 (Rights of the Original Author in Connection with the Exploitation of a Derivative Work)) is owned by (transferred to) JSCE.

To avoid any possible conflicts of interest (COI) for reviewers of a manuscript, changes in the way the author names are shown (including the order of authors and change of the corresponding author) are not allowed. If any change relating to how authors are shown is made during peer review, therefore, the paper will be considered withdrawn by the authors and the manuscript resubmitted as a new academic paper.

Article Types

The Journal of JSCE publishes a variety of different article types. Once you have determined the correct Article

Type, it is imperative that you read these guidelines before you submit your manuscript:

a) Academic papers

Manuscripts present theoretical or empirical research or technical results, or show integrated findings into these results, be original, and have a complete structure as an academic paper.

b) Technical reports

1) Manuscripts present investigations, planning, design, construction, site measurement and related subjects covering useful technological and engineering achievements.
2) Manuscripts that have a number of pages exceeding the page limit for committee reports and that present more in-depth content are handled as technical reports.

c) Technical notes

1) Manuscripts cover new research or technical results and are not necessarily written in an organized structure such as an academic paper or technical report.
2) Manuscripts raise issues or present tentative studies, or give opinions on these assumptions.
3) Manuscripts complement or give corrections to already published academic papers or technical reports.
4) Manuscripts present test or measurement data or new tables or figures that can be used for reference in research or technological matters.

d) Discussions

1) Manuscripts present research or technical results achieved by the discussant that are related to the published academic papers, technical reports, technical notes, or committee reports.
2) Manuscripts should be received within six months of publication of the academic paper, technical report, technical note, or committee report being discussed.
3) Similarly, manuscripts present opinions and questions regarding the published academic papers, technical reports, technical notes, or committee reports.
4) When the content of a discussion is judged by the Editorial Committee to be appropriate, the authors of the original academic paper will be asked to respond. Publication will take place when a response manuscript has been submitted and the Editorial Committee has judged the content of both discussion and response to be appropriate.

e) Committee reports

Manuscripts present the investigative or research activities and their results of the permanent committees on investigations and research and the committees established for temporary purposes, as defined by the JSCE Rules and the JSCE Committee Regulations, to systematize research or technology in the field and to present future issues and new prospects. The Journal only accepts the committee reports which are submitted by the JSCE committees. Manuscripts should be submitted under the name of the committee. Reports on the results of research activities and reports on committee activities from the permanent committees for research and studies established according to the JSCE Rules and the JSCE Committee Regulations, as well as such reports from special committees for research and studies formed for temporary purposes, can be published in the Journal of JSCE. Committee reports of these kinds are to be published, in principle, in accordance with standards such as the following:

1) Committee reports on the results of research activities are reports to JSCE members on activities for research and studies by the above committees. In their format and content, such reports must be academic or technical research papers that meet the standards of the Journal.
2) Reports on proposed specifications, proposed standards, proposed guidelines, and so on, can be published as pursuant to item 1).

3) Bibliographies that classify and organize literature cannot be published as they are. A report on the results of a literature survey must be made into a report that examines academic or technical trends, or issues relating to themes obtained from the survey and that cites the works surveyed while adding discussion of them.

4) Academic papers presented at symposiums and research presentations conducted on a certain theme as a committee activity cannot be published as they are. Their subject matter must be further examined in light of the discussion conducted at the symposium or other such occasion, and if their content and format then meet the conditions for publication in the Journal, they can be published as presentation papers and reports organized under the topic of the symposium or research presentation.

5) When reports of results from committee activities to survey topics of research by research institutions do not go beyond a listing of those topics, they will not be accepted for publication. They must include professional discussion of the topics examined and present an organized view of research trends as a whole, or of issues, or of future prospects, or other such matters.

Manuscript Submission

1. How manuscripts should be written

Authors must comply with the Code of Ethics of the Japan Society of Civil Engineers (the Code of Ethics for Civil Engineers) and prepare their academic papers in accordance with the separately stated Ethical Standards for Publication in the Journal of JSCE as well as with the following.

(1) Submitted manuscripts should in principle be unpublished and written in English.

(2) Authors wishing to include figures, tables, or text passages that have already been published elsewhere are required to obtain permission from the copyright owner(s) for publication. Authors must submit permissions letters from the copyright owner(s) when submitting the manuscript. A full credit line should be added to the copyrighted material in the manuscript.

(3) If authors are non-native speakers of English, the manuscript must be edited by a native English speaker prior to submission.

(4) Submitted manuscripts must be sufficiently developed.

(5) Conditions that should be met by manuscripts

The following are the five conceivable conditions that should be met by a submitted manuscript:

1) It should be accurate.
2) It should present its content objectively.
3) Its content and expression should be sufficiently developed.
4) It should be unpublished.
5) It should not be under consideration for publication elsewhere.

With regard to item 4) and 5), a manuscript that includes previously published material may be accepted as a submission if any of the following items apply to it:

1) The academic paper has had new findings added and it has been reorganized.
2) It is based on content that was published in a form that was distributed only to a limited readership and it has been reorganized. For example, abstracts and extended abstracts that have not been peer reviewed, and abstracts or posters presented at scientific meetings are not considered previously published work.
3) JJSCE may accept secondary publications only if they meet the criteria described below:
   - The authors have received approval from the editors of both journals (the editor concerned with secondary publication must have access to the primary version). The authors must submit

permissions letters when submitting the manuscript

- The priority of the primary publication is respected by a publication interval negotiated by both editors with the authors.
- The paper for secondary publication is intended for a different group of readers; an abbreviated version could be sufficient.
- The secondary version faithfully reflects the authors, data, and interpretations of the primary version.
- The secondary version informs readers, peers, and documenting agencies that the paper has been published in whole or in part elsewhere—for example, with a note that might read, "This article is based on a study first reported in the [journal title, with full reference]"—and the secondary version cites the primary reference.
- The title of the secondary publication should indicate that it is a secondary publication (complete or abridged republication or translation) of a primary publication.
- The secondary version should provide legitimate and useful information to the readership.
- Copies of the primary version should be included with the submission.

The determination of whether the individual academic papers fall under these conditions and requirements will be made by the Editorial Committee. In order to make this determination easier, and in the interests of accuracy, when a submitted manuscript contains previously published material, or if there is related material, it should be clearly stated in the manuscript which portions had been previously published, to what extent, and in what publication.

An academic paper must stand on its own and be complete in itself. An extremely large paper cannot be published in serial installments.

2. How to prepare manuscripts

General formatting

All text should be double-spaced. Line numbers and page numbers on each page are required to make it easier for reviewers to provide comments. In addition, manuscripts that do not follow the instructions below WILL BE RETURNED to the corresponding author for technical revision before undergoing peer review.

The organization of the manuscript should be in the following order:

- Title page
- Abstract (should not exceed 300 words)
- Key words (2 to 5)
- Main text
- References
- Figure legends
- Figures
- Tables and footnotes
- Appendix (e.g., videos, if applicable)

Title page

The title page should be prepared in MS Word (.doc or .docx) format. It must include the following information:

- Article type

- Title of the manuscript (titles should be concise and describe the content fully and clearly.)
- Full names of all authors
- JSCE membership of all authors
- Institutional affiliations of all authors, indicated by numbers (not symbols)
- Address of institutional affiliations
- Corresponding author's name
- E-mail addresses of all authors
- Conflicts of interest
- Sources of financial support
- Type of contribution of the authors

* Title Page Template can be downloaded.

* Authors must include institutional affiliations related to the submitted work. Contact information should be valid.

Abstract and key words

An abstract of 300 words or less should be placed at the beginning of academic papers. Abstracts should not be written as ordinary descriptions but instead an effort should be made to relate the specifics of key points obtained in the research. Two to five key words that adequately represent the academic paper content should be selected and entered under the abstract.

Main text

Main text should be prepared in MS Word (.doc or .docx) format and as follows:

1) State the purpose clearly and write so that the key points can be easily identified.
2) Connections with previous research or technology should be made clear. In other words, indicate what portions of previous research or technology have been developed and what points are unique.
3) The manuscript should focus on the main point and should be written concisely.
4) The submitted manuscript shall include a sufficient contribution by the authors to the advancement and development of science and technology related to the fields of civil and environmental engineering.
5) Authors shall provide sufficient information in the submitted manuscript to allow authors' peers to reproduce, verify, and evaluate the work. Furthermore, the source of the related past papers shall be clearly indicated so that they can be referred to, and a sufficient explanation of the novelty of the manuscript shall be included. In doing so, care shall be taken not to infringe on the copyrights of related papers.
6) Criticism of existing articles is permitted only for the purpose of making a scholarly argument. Authors must never criticize existing papers for the purpose of personally attacking their authors.
7) Authors must not violate the human rights or any other rights of people who are involved in the investigation, and shall protect peoples' lives, health, privacy, and dignity.
8) Authors shall endeavor to retain the data, programs, etc., involved in the research for purposes such as verification of reproducibility.
9) Upon submission, the manuscript will be automatically checked for plagiarism by the iThenticate plagiarism screening service to determine both textual overlap and manuscript originality.

In general use standard Roman typefaces such as Times New Roman. Use Roman fonts in bold for: the title of the paper; headings to chapters, sections and sub-sections; Table 1 and Figre. 2.
Good example: Drag coefficient is denoted as C_D . Bad example: Drag coefficient is denoted as C_D.

It is considered good, for example, for a manuscript to be written in the following order:

(i) Objective
(ii) Method
(iii) Results and discussion
(iv) Conclusion

Long academic papers cannot be divided into Part 1, Part 2, and so on, and published in serial installments.

(1) Word limits

The word limits are shown in the below table. They do not include Abstract, Figure Legends and References.

Article type	Main text word limit *Each figure or table is counted as equivalent to 250 words.
Academic papers, technical reports	14,000
Technical notes	5,000
Discussions	3,000
Committee reports	7,000

(2) Writing style and chapters, sections, and sub-sections

Personal expressions and content of an advertising or promotional nature should be avoided.

Numbering of chapters, sections, and sub-sections is to be unified under the following scheme. No headings other than these are to be used.

Chapter: 1., 2., 3., and so on

Section: (1), (2), (3), and so on; sub-section: a), b), c), and so on.

(3) Equations and symbols

For the characters, symbols, unit symbols, and so on that are used in equations and figures, every effort should be made to use sensible symbols. When necessary, a list of symbols should be appended. Avoid assigning two or more meanings to the same symbol. Equations should be organized in the simplest form possible. Portions showing the expansion and derivation of equations should be minimized and supplemented with written description. When presenting equations, written definitions of the symbols used should be presented at the place where the symbols first appear. Numbering of equations in the main text should be written as Equation (1) and Equation (2). They can be prepared using LaTeX or other equation editors and can be inserted (pasted) into the Word file in image format.

(4) Systems of units

Units used should in principle be SI units. When traditional unit systems are used, add them in brackets following the corresponding SI units. Do not italicize units.

Examples: 9.8 kN/m^3 (1 tf/m^3)

0.49 MPa (5 kgf/cm^2)

(5) Dates

Years are to be written according to the Western calendar.

(6) References

References should be limited to sources that are available. Do not cite academic papers that are in the submission process and other such sources.

Academic papers that are eligible for publication are made publicly available as electric journals. For references cited in published papers, a separate cross-reference function will be added individually. In order to prevent errors in links to references, be sure to comply with the following precautions relating to formatting, locations for placement, and related matters.

1) Referenced works should be numbered in the order in which they are cited and put together in organized form in the References following the body of the text. In the body of the text, the numbers should be placed superscripted to the right and matched with the work in the References at the end. Superscript notations for the References should not be done as 1,5) but as 1),5).
2) Only works that will still be available sometime after the paper is published should be listed in the References. Websites on the internet should also be limited to those that will be semi-permanently accessible. Other sources, including private communications, supporting documents or historical research material, should also be cited in the References at the end. The sources should be written in accordance with the source document. An example is as follows:
   International Town Planning Conference Amsterdam, Part II Report pp.55-56, 1924.
3) Including AI-generated material as the primary source in the reference is not allowed.
4) References are to be written with author name(s), title of work, title of journal (or book), volume number, page, and year of publication, in that order. For English-language journals, show authors by family name and initials. Include all author names in the list of works, even when there is a large number of authors. For citations in the body of the text, however, sources that have three or more authors may be cited by the first author alone and the rest abbreviated in the form “et al.” and so on. For books, list the author name, title, page, publisher, and year of publication, and capitalize the initial letter of each word in the title. Journal and book titles should be italicized.

Examples of References entries

1) Miles, J. W.: On the generation of surface waves by shear flows, *J. Fluid Mech*., Vol. 3, Pt. 2, pp. 185-204, 1957. doi: https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022112057000567
2) Miche, R.: Amortissement des houles dans le do-maine de l’eau peu profonde, *La Houile Blanche*, No. 5, pp. 726-745, 1956. doi: https://doi.org/10.1051/lhb/1956050
3) Gresho, P. M., Chan, S. T., Lee, R. L. and Upson, C. D.: A modified finite element method for solving the timedependent incompressible Navier-Stokes equations, part 1, *Int. J. Numer. Meth. Fluids*, Vol. 4, pp. 557-598, 1984. doi: https://doi.org/10.1002/fld.1650040608
4) Shepard, F. P. and Inman, D. L.: Nearshore water circulation related to bottom topography and wave refraction, *Trans. AGU*., Vol. 31, No. 2, 1950. doi: https://doi.org/10.1029/TR031i002p00196
5) Smith, W.: Cellular phone positioning and travel times estimates, *Proc. of 8th ITS World Congress*, CD-ROM, 2000.
6) NBC News: Engineering triumph that forged a nation: Panama canal turns 100, 2014. available at: https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/engineering-triumph-forged-nation-panama-canal-turns-100-n181211 (accessed Sep. 18, 2025).

Figures and Tables

Figures and tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals (e.g. Figure 1, Figure 2, Table 1, Table 2), and must be cited in the text in bold in the order they are cited. They can be uploaded in any file format supported by the submission system (Examples: .eps, .jpg, .tiff, .png).

If any copyrighted or previously published material, edited or otherwise, is used in the manuscript, it is the author's responsibility to obtain the permission from the copyright owner(s) prior to making a submission. Also, the authors must cite the source and indicate the permission to use such materials in the corresponding Figure or Table caption, as required by the copyright owner(s). Authors must submit permissions letters from the copyright owner(s) when submitting the manuscript.

(1) Figures
All illustrations (line drawings and photographs) are classified as figures.
Resolution of 1200 dpi for monochrome images and 300 dpi for color and grayscale images is recommended. Take care, since setting the resolution too high results in a conspicuously large file size.
When creating figures, set the thickness of lines and size of characters with the finished appearance in mind. The standard character height is 1.5-2 mm in the finished figure. Symbols should be depicted in a slightly large size so they will not appear too small.

(2) Figure legends
Legends must be prepared for all figures presented in the manuscript and should be understandable without reference to the text. All figure titles and legends should not be embedded in the submitted image.

(3) Tables and footnotes
Table captions should be understandable without reference to the text. Tables must be configured in a horizontal layout only.

Appendix
The Journal of JSCE accepts supplementary materials that may contain additional figures, tables or supporting movies. The authors should submit the supplementary materials as "Manuscript" during the manuscript submission process via the submission system. All video files should be submitted in MPEG-4 (.mpg) format. Refer to the supplementary materials starting with S1, S2 (e.g. Fig. S1, Table S1, Movie S1) in the manuscript's main text. Supplementary materials are published exactly as they are received and not edited by the Journal. All supplementary materials will be published alongside the article on the Journal website.

3. How to submit manuscripts
Submission is limited to electronic submission (submission to website). Submission is done by the corresponding author, and the corresponding author is responsible for handling the submission until the manuscript goes through review and is finally published. The corresponding author does not need to be the first author. For further particulars about electronic submission, please refer to the web page for our submission system.

4. Data sharing
As required by The FAIR Data Principles, the Journal of JSCE encourages the authors of manuscripts to share their de-identified research data including, but not limited to, raw data, processed data, software, algorithms, protocols, methods, materials, study protocols, statistical analysis plans, and analytic codes. If authors wish to include a data sharing statement in the manuscript, a statement will be published alongside their paper.

Peer Review
Articles submitted to the Journal of JSCE are subject to a single-anonymized peer review process. This means the

identities of the peer reviewers remain anonymous but the authors' identities are known to the reviewers. Peer review is a critically important process of evaluation for any manuscript submitted to the Journal of JSCE. Every article dispatched for full peer review will receive a comprehensive, fair, and unbiased critical assessment.

(1) Purpose of peer review

Peer review is conducted for the purpose of providing information by which to judge whether or not submitted manuscripts (academic papers, technical reports, technical notes, discussions, and committee reports) are appropriate for publication in the Journal of JSCE. When questions or matters requiring clarification emerge in peer review, revisions may be requested. However, the responsibility for the content of a manuscript should fundamentally be borne by the authors, and the worth of that content should be determined by the readers at large. In addition, examination and peer review of academic papers by members of the Editorial Committee and reviewers must be conducted in accordance with the separately prescribed Ethical Standards for Publication in the Journal of JSCE.

(2) Peer review categories

The Journal of JSCE has the following submission categories, and submitted manuscripts in principle undergo peer review in the submission category requested by the authors. The applicable submission category and the category of the submitted manuscript should be chosen at the time of submission. Articles will be published in the following publication categories.

The typical key words for each submission category are shown in the following.

Submission category	Key word	Publication category
Structural Engineering and Earthquake Engineering (except for Buildings)	structural engineering; steel structures; hybrid structures; wind engineering; maintenance engineering; earthquake engineering; engineering seismology; seismic design; earthquake disaster mitigation	Structural Engineering, Earthquake Engineering and Applied Mechanics
Applied Mechanics	solid mechanics; fluid dynamics; mechanics of granular materials; nonlinear mechanics; computational mechanics; mathematical engineering; physical mathematics	
Hydraulic Engineering	water and material circulation; hydrometeorology and hydroclimatology; river hydraulics; sediment transport; morphodynamics of river bed and channel; floods and inundation; flood disaster prevention; river structures; river planning and management; river and watershed environment; physics and environment of closed water bodies; water resources	River, Coastal, Ocean Engineering and Hydrology
Coastal Engineering	waves and currents; coastal sediments and beach processes; coastal structures; coastal environmental processes; adaptation against climate change; amenities and ergonomics in coastal zone; ocean resources and development; coastal protection and management; coastal disaster survey and research; coastal sensing; monitoring, experimental technique and data processing	
Ocean Engineering	ocean policies, projects, and management; planning, design, construction, and maintenance of maritime facilities; ocean research and technology development; conservation and restoration of the marine environment; utilization of the ocean; disaster risk management in the ocean	
Geosphere Engineering	soil mechanics; geomechanics; geotechnical engineering; foundation engineering; rock mechanics; applied geology; geo-disaster; geoenvironmental engineering	Geosphere Engineering
Tunnel Engineering	tunnel; mountain tunnel; shield tunnel; open cut tunnel; jacking tunnel; submerged tunnel; underground structure; rock mechanics; geotechnical engineering; large cavern	
Underground Space	utilization of underground space; underground disaster prevention; underground flooding; underground fire; maintenance of underground space; lifecycle management of underground space; underground barrier-free; spread of underground space; action psychology in underground space	
Infrastructure Planning and Management (Method and Technology)	infrastructure planning theory; infrastructure management; public policy; traffic phenomenon analysis; land use analysis; national land/regional/urban planning; transportation facility planning; traffic operation management; environmental planning; disaster risk management; landscape/design; historical studies in civil engineering; spatial information; consensus building	

Infrastructure Planning and Management (Policy and Practice)	policies and practices on infrastructure; social capital management; national land; region and urban; transportation; transportation operation and management; environment; disaster prevention; landscape and design; river and river basin; natural resources; climate change; nature restoration; spatial information; consensus-building; economic, fiscal and financial issues; community development; political and practical theories for infrastructure planning and management; historical study for infrastructure planning and management; practical studies on humanity and social science (public administration, policies, politics, economics, sociology, psychology, geography & history, philosophy folklore and etc.)	Infrastructure Planning and Management
History of Civil Engineering	history of people; history of technology; social and economic history; institutional history; history of education; design theory; planning theory; civil engineering heritage; repair and restoration; conservation technology	
Architecture of Infrastructure and Environment	design of infrastructures and public spaces; planning and management of townscape/landscape; survey, analysis and assessment of visual quality; townscape development and renovation; survey and report of case study; theory, thought and criticism of townscape / landscape	
Concrete Engineering	concrete; steel; polymer material; new material; concrete structure; hybrid structure; design; construction; durability; maintenance	Materials and Structures
Pavement Engineering	planning, design, construction, maintenance and operation of airport, roadway and other pavement systems; pavement modeling; pavement analysis approaches; pavement evaluation; pavement materials; pavement recycling; interaction of pavements and vehicles; economics and environmental aspects of pavements	
Wood Engineering	wood-based material; wooden structure; hybrid structure; ground reinforcement; slope protection; climate change; carbon storage/stock; recycle; cascade; carbon neutral; life-cycle assessment; waste; durability; biodeterioration; historical structure; design and construction; maintenance	
Civil Engineering Informatics	spatial information processing; graphic and image processing; CG/xR; planning mathematics; simulation; AI/data analysis; database; BIM/CIM, sensing/communication/control; intelligent construction/i-Construction; information systems; information management	Construction Engineering and Management
Construction Management	infrastructure development; infrastructure management; project management; management systems; project delivery methods; procurement and contract; project finance; public private partnership; public policy; construction market; construction industry and businesses, human resource management; technology for design, construction, maintenance and repair; technology development and innovation; risk management	
Professional Practices in Civil Engineering	synthesis engineering and integration of technologies; engineering economy and social consensus building; social communication; international contribution; vision for civil engineering; role of civil engineers and engineering ethics; best practices	
Safety Problem	construction safety; occupational safety; safety education; safety information; safety system; disaster resilience education; regional disaster prevention; risk and crisis management; disaster response; resilience; community development for disaster reduction; reconstruction; risk assessment; human resources development for disaster prevention; business continuity plan; district continuity plan; community disaster management plan	
Environment and Resources	environmental engineering; environmental systems; global environment; public health; water supply; wastewater; environmental planning and management; environmental preservation; ecosystem management; biogeochemical cycles in watershed; waste management; material cycle and 3R; atmospheric cycle; global warming and climate change; impacts/mitigation/adaptation to climate change; renewable energy; noise and vibration; microbiology in environmental engineering; education for environmental sustainability; international cooperation	Environment and Resources
Education and Human Resource Development	engineering education; educational practice; education planning; human resource development; lifelong education; continuing education; gender equality education; education in industry; ethics education; school education; education within organizations	Education and Human Resource Development in Civil Engineering

In addition, related global environmental issues are also handled in every submission category.

Depending upon the content, authors may be asked to change the requested submission category.

(3) Peer review procedure

1) The Editorial Committee puts submitted manuscripts through peer review and decides whether or not it can be published. In peer review, the Editorial Committee sometimes poses questions to the author and asks for revisions to be made to the content.

2) If there is no response from authors within 16 weeks of an inquiry or request for revision of a manuscript, the Editorial Committee can terminate the peer review.
3) The number of requests that can be made for content revision as in item 1) is limited in principle to two requests.

(4) Reviewers

Peer review is performed by reviewers designated by the Editorial Committee. In principle, three reviewers are chosen for academic papers, technical reports, technical notes, discussions, and committee reports.

(5) Peer review method

Peer review is carried out in accordance with the separately established Guidelines for Reviewers. This involves objectively evaluating how the submitted manuscript is positioned within its field, whether it includes content that is created from a novel perspective, the extent of the contribution made by the research or technical results achieved, and so on, assessed in terms of the items below.

(6) Conditions for publication

Determination of whether or not submissions are publishable are made by the Editorial Committee on the basis of peer review results. When there are recommendations for revision, they will be examined by the Editorial Committee, which will issue requests for revision. Whether authors have responded adequately to recommendations for revision will be judged by the Editorial Committee. When necessary, a repeat peer review may be requested.

(7) Revised Manuscript

It is expected that any manuscripts receiving a revision decision will be fully amended according to the comments of both the reviewers and the editors. Authors must also include a detailed point-by-point response letter. Authors should submit the revised manuscript within 16 weeks from the date of prior decision. Revisions must be approved by all authors prior to submission of the revised manuscript. The number of requests that can be made for content revision is limited in principle to two requests.

Editors and Journal Staff as Authors

Manuscripts submitted by editors, Editorial Committee members, or journal staff will follow the same process as outlined above. However, they are excluded from any editorial decision process of their own manuscript and have neither access to that manuscript nor any information about the review process other than what is provided in the editor's decision letter. The manuscript submitted by editors, Editorial Committee, and journal staff of the Journal of JSCE should include a statement that declares their personal conflict of interest with the Journal.

Editorial Policy and Publication Ethics

1. Overview

The Journal of JSCE observes the highest standards in journal publication. The Journal supports and adheres to the guidelines and best practices including the Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing (a joint statement by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), and the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA); (https://doaj.org/apply/transparency/)).

2. Authorship/contributorship

Each author is expected to have made substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data; or the creation of new software used in the work; or have drafted the work or substantively revised it

AND to have approved the submitted version (and any substantially modified version that involves the author's contribution to the study);

AND to have agreed both to be personally accountable for the author's own contributions and to ensure that

questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work, even ones in which the author was not personally involved, are appropriately investigated, resolved, and the resolution documented in the literature.

Contributors who do not meet all the criteria above should not be listed as authors. Guest or honorary authorship is strictly prohibited.
The corresponding author must ensure that a manuscript is read and approved by ALL authors prior to submission.
Those who do not qualify for authorship may be acknowledged individually or together as a group under a single heading within the Acknowledgements. The Acknowledgements should be placed following the paper's Conclusions. Examples of activities that do not qualify a contributor for authorship are: acquisition of funding; general supervision of a research group; general administrative support and writing assistance; technical editing; language editing, and proofreading.
Notification of manuscript submission will be sent by e-mail to all authors listed in the manuscript.
Authors should discuss, determine and (if there are any) settle disagreements about the order of authorship before submitting their manuscript. To avoid any possible COI for reviewers of a manuscript, changes in the way the author names are shown (including the order of authors and change of the corresponding author) are not allowed. Therefore, if any change relating to how authors are shown is made during peer review the paper will be considered withdrawn by the authors and the manuscript resubmitted as a new academic paper.

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In line with the COPE's position statement, the Journal of JSCE does not allow artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted tools/technologies such as Large Language Models (LLMs), chatbots, or image creators to be listed as author or co-author. Those tools cannot be responsible for the accuracy, integrity, and originality of the work, thus they do not meet the criteria for authorship listed above.

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