

Guidelines for Authors

Established: December 12, 1987

Amended: February 25, 2006

January 28, 2008

February 15, 2012

December 01, 2014

July 08, 2016

December 28, 2016

December 28, 2019

October 18, 2024

January 16, 2026

1. Manuscript submission to this journal is allowed only for members of the Korean Society of Food Culture. It is enough for one or more lead authors or corresponding authors to be member(s) of the Society. The editorial committee must make a decision for each manuscript submission by non-members.
2. Manuscript can be submitted only through the online paper submission system. When submitting a manuscript, it is also required to submit a paper submission form and the author's checklist/copyright transfer agreement.
3. Copyright of the submitted paper belongs to the Society.
4. Specifying the type of manuscript such as article, review, report, and note in the paper submission form is mandatory.
5. Double-blind peer review: Reviewers are unaware of the identity of the authors, and authors are also unaware of the identity of reviewers. There are at least two or more reviewers for the total number of articles in each issue.
Field of review of the submitted paper includes food culture, food science, food service/cooking, and nutrition. For each field of review, 2 persons who majored in the field are selected as judges before the review request is made to the judges. Review results are divided into four categories, which are "allowed for publication", "confirmation after revision", "reconsideration after revision", and "not allowed for publication". If one judge determines that the paper should not be allowed for publication, a third judge should be selected before review request is made to the judge. If the third judge also finds that the paper should not be allowed for publication (two times of no approval for publication), the submitted paper is finally determined to be not allowed for publication.
6. The submitted paper is accepted only if it has never been published in other journals.
7. Research and publication ethics are in compliance with the ethics regulations of the Society (refer to the ethics regulations of the Society). For the policies on the research and publication ethics not stated in this instructions, International standards for editors and authors (<http://publicationethics.org/international-standards-editors-and-authors>) can be applied.
8. Manuscript should be written in Korean or English.
9. Manuscript should be written by using Hangul (word processor) or MS Word. In the body of the paper, it is recommended to use 11 point "Sinmyeongjo (신명조)" font with a line spacing of 180%, a margin of 30 for the left and the right, and 20 for the top and the

bottom. If the manuscript is written in English, the "Times New Roman" font is recommended.

10. The first page (cover page) of the manuscript shall include a condensed title (running head) not exceeding 50 bytes (one space: 1 byte; one English character: 1 byte; one Korean character: 2 bytes). The full title, author names, and institutional affiliations shall be provided in both Korean and English. When authors are affiliated with different institutions, superscript numerals (¹, ², ³, etc.) shall be placed after each author's name in sequential order, and the corresponding numeral shall precede the relevant institutional affiliation. English author names and institutional affiliations shall be written in full, with the first letter of each word capitalized. Korean author names shall be separated by a centered dot ("·"), while English author names shall be separated by a comma (",").

At the time of submission, authors may designate co-first authors (including co-first authors and co-corresponding authors) according to their respective contributions. For first authors (including co-first authors), a superscript "+[†]" shall be placed to the right of the author's name. For corresponding authors (including co-corresponding authors), a superscript "*" shall be placed to the right of the author's name. If more than one first author or corresponding author is designated, the appropriate superscript symbol (+[†] or *) shall be indicated, and the following statement shall be included at the bottom of the cover page: "These authors contributed equally to this work".

The cover page shall clearly provide the corresponding author's full contact information, including full name, department and institutional affiliation, complete postal address, telephone number, fax number, and e-mail address. In the case of co-corresponding authors, the designation shall read "* Co-corresponding author", and complete contact information for each co-corresponding author shall be provided.

Example> *Corresponding author: Gil Dong Hong, Department of Food and Nutrition, Duksung Women's University, 33 Samyang-ro 144-gil, Dobong-gu, Seoul, Korea

Tel: +82-2-000-0000, Fax: +82-2-000-0000

E-mail: gdhong@food-culture.or.kr

11. The second page of manuscript is required to include title, abstract, and key words. The title should be written in Korean and English. The abstract should be written in English within 200 words without

- line break so as to ensure that the paper can be understood even though the abstract is separated from the body. The key words should include 3~5 words written in English (only the first letter of word should be written in capital letter while the remaining letters of the word should be written in small letter). If it is an English manuscript, the abstract and the key words should be included in Korean at the bottom of the references.
12. The third and other pages of manuscript should include introduction, materials (study details) and methods, results and discussion, summary and conclusion, (acknowledgement), Autor biography, and references in this order if it is a Korean manuscript. In case of an English manuscript, paper should include abstract, introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion, summary and conclusion, (acknowledgement), Autor biography, references, Korean abstract, and key words. The manuscript is required to have numbers for all of the pages.
 13. Scientific names should be italicized. Arabic numbers should be used as numbers.
Example> *Citurs unshiu*
 14. Korean words (Korean foods, proper nouns and old literatures) should be romanized in italics according to the Korean Romanization System of the National Institute of the Korean Language (<http://www.korean.go.kr>), followed by Korean or Chinese characters in parentheses.
Example> *bibimbap* (비빔밥), *cheongpomuk* (청포묵),
「*Kyuhapchongseo* (규합총서)」
 15. Tables and figures, including descriptions should be written in English, with their titles attached at the tops and the bottoms of corresponding tables and figures.
Tables and figures should be written in one page for each and attached in a lump and in the order at the end of the body. And it is required to mark location of tables and figures in the body. When tables or figures are written and cited, it is required to mark them as <Table 1> or <Figure 1>. When footnotes are added to tables or figures, it is required to mark them as 1), 2) and 3). Significance level of statistical analysis should be written as $p<0.05$, $p<0.01$ or $p<0.001$ with the sign of *, ** or ***. For multiple range test, it is required to use a, b, c, d with details at the bottom. In principle, vertical line should not be used to write table.
 16. Reference cited in the body should be written with author's name and year that should be written in English as a rule. However, if the reference is in Korean, they should be written in Korean. The cited literature should be written with author's last name and year at the relevant location. If the number of authors is one or two, all of the author's names should be indicated. If the number is three or higher, only the primary author's name should be indicated, followed by "et al." If papers are written by the same author and published in the same year, they should be distinguished by using a, b and c next to the year. The below is the example of expression depending on the number of authors.
 - 1) If a cited literature is not an old literature
 - ① If the number of authors is 1
 - Park (1989) stated that ○ ○ ○ ~
 - was ○ ○ ○ (Park 1989).
 - ② If two or more pieces of papers, which were written by the same author and in the same year, are cited
 - Park (1993a) stated that ○ ○ ○ ~
 - was ○ ○ ○ (Park 1993a).
 - ③ If the number of authors is 2
 - Park & Lee (1994) stated that ○ ○ ○ ~
 - was ○ ○ ○ (Park & Lee 1994).
 - ④ If the number of authors is 3 or higher
 - Park et al. (1994) stated that ○ ○ ○ ~
 - was ○ ○ ○ (Park et al. 1994).
 - 2) If a cited literature is an old literature
 If a cited literature is an old literature, it should be indicated with 「 」 and written as an example below.
Korean Romanization should be faithful to pronunciation, and the corresponding original Chinese characters should be included in parenthesis.
If the same title or author appears several times in the body of paper, it should be Romanized, only when it appears for the first time.
If the edited translation of old literature is referenced
 - According to 「*Kyuhapchongseo* (閨閣叢書)」 (Jung ed. 2012) ○ ○ ○ ~
 - was ○ ○ ○ (Jung ed. 「*Kyuhapchongseo* (閨閣叢書)」 2012).
 - ② If the original version of old literature is referenced
 - According to 「*Kyuhapchongseo* (閨閣叢書)」 (Pinghugak Lee (憑虛閣 李氏), 1809) ○ ○ ○ ○ ~
 - was ○ ○ ○ ○ (Pinghugak Lee (憑虛閣 李氏), 「*Kyuhapchongseo* (閨閣叢書)」 1809).
 17. If there are multiple numbers of cited literatures in the body, they should be indicated in the order of year. If the year is identical, the cited literatures should be indicated in the order of author's name and alphabet.
Example> (Kim et al. 1989; Lee 1993; Kim & Lee 1995; Park 1995)
 18. References should be written in English and in the order of the English alphabet on the basis of the first author's name. If there is no English title, the title should be translated into English and its original should be written in parenthesis.
 19. When references are written, the second or higher lines of paragraph should be out-dented 20 points in Hangul (word processor). A referenced journal should be abbreviated according to the practice of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 4 (<http://www.issn.org/services/online-services/access-to-the-ltwa/>).
If websites are referenced, they should be written in the order of the English alphabet after literature.
The below is the example of how to write references.
 - ① Journal: author. year. paper title. journal name (abbreviated on the basis of the ISO 4), volume(number): start page - end page of citation
Lee SJ, Lee KW. 2024. Association between Healthy Dietary Practices and Prediabetes in Korean Adolescents. J. Korean Soc. Food Cult., 39(1):64-73
Kim YS, An JA, Kim BM, Kim JG, Kweon MR. 2025. Comparative analysis of the quality characteristics of semolina made from Korean and Italian durum wheat and its suitability for spaghetti. Korean J. Food Cookery Sci., 41(5):310-320

- ② Book: author. year. title of book. publisher, publication place, start page - end page of citation
If there is no English title: author. year. English translated title [Original title]. publisher, publication place, start page - end page of citation
Ishige Naomichi. 2017. Talk about food culture [食の文化を語る], Ahn Graphics, Korea, pp 3-35
- ③ Thesis: author's name. year. title. type of degree, name of university, publication place, start page - end page of citation
Kim MY. 2021. A study on western cuisine through the analysis of cookbooks published in the modern times. Master's degree thesis, Jeonju University, Korea, pp 14-16
- ④ Manuscript of presentation in society: author's name. year. title. society for which presentation was performed, names of cities and countries at which presentation was performed, start page - end page of citation
Park CL. 2018. Results and Tasks of National Food History through Ancient Literature. International humanities symposium on Korean traditional foods, Seoul, Korea, pp 60-75
- ⑤ Old literature
- As for an editor, it is required to mark "editor(s)" at the end of name.
- The title of a book should be surrounded by 「」.
- If two parts in one page of old literature written in Chinese characters are cited, it is required
- If no author is known, it is required to mark the title first.
- Korean Romanization should be faithful to pronunciation, and the corresponding original Chinese characters should be included in parenthesis.
- Old literature in reference should be expressed as follows.
Example> If an edited translation is cited:
author's name. 「title」. In editor(s). year. publisher, (publication place), publication country, pp (if applicable)
Pinghugak Lee (憑虛閣 李氏). 『*Kyuhapchongseo* (閨閣叢書)』. In: Jung YW editor. 2008. Bojinjea Co., Kyounggido, Korea. pp 0-0 (if applicable)
Example> If an original is referenced
author's name. year. 「Title」. publisher, (publication place), publication country. pp 0-0 (if applicable)
Pinghugak Lee (憑虛閣 李氏). 1809. 『*Kyuhapchongseo* (閨閣叢書)』. Korea, pp 0-0 (if applicable)
- ⑥ website
author's name, title, site address, login date (if there is no author, it is required to write a title first)
Example> Ministry of Intellectual Property. Korean Traditional Knowledge Portal. Available from: <https://koreantk.com/>, [accessed 2025.11.20.]
20. Acknowledgement may be written in Korean or English. If it is in Korean, sentence should be ended with the suffix of “-습니다.”
21. All authors must disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest. When an author or the institution of the author has a relationship, financial or otherwise, with individuals or organizations that could influence the author's work inappropriately, a conflict of interest may exist. Examples of potential conflicts of interest may include but are not limited to academic, personal, or political relationships;

employment; consultancies or honoraria; and financial connections such as stock ownership and funding. Although an author may not feel that there are conflicts, disclosure of relationships and interests that could be viewed by others as conflicts of interest affords a more transparent and prudent process.

22. Author biography may be written in Korean or English. If it is minors who do not belong, affiliation, position, grade are required to be marked, and graduate students are required to clarify their positions through master's/doctor's courses.
23. The editorial committee makes decision over manuscript review, adoption or not of manuscript, order of paper publication, and printing system. Regulations on paper submission and other necessary matters are determined in deliberation by the editorial committee.
24. Paper publication fee should be paid by author based on number of pages and expenses required for figures and pictures. The publication fee is KRW 30,000 per page for PDF file completely edited in multiple columns.
25. JATs XML fee should be paid by the author after the publication of the paper is finalized. The JATs XML fee is KRW 66,000
26. This journal is issued for 6 times annually. The issues include Issue No. 1 (Feb. 28), Issue No. 2 (Apr. 30), Issue No. 3 (Jun. 30), Issue No. 4 (Aug. 31), Issue No. 5 (Oct. 31), and Issue No. 6 (Dec. 31).

<Notations and Units>

Length	5 m, 5 cm, 5 mm, 5 μm, 5 nm
Weight	5 kg, 5 g
Volume	5 m ³ , 5 cm ³ , 5 L, 5 mL, 5 μL
Time	5 yr, 5 wk, 5 day, 5 hr, 5 min, 5 sec
Concentration	5 M, 5 mM, 5 μM, 5 N, 5 ppm, 5 ppb
Temperature	30°C, 300K
Energy	kcal, J, kj
Pressure	atm, mmHg., kg/cm ² , Pa
Rotation and Frequency	10,000 cycle, 500 Herz, 5,000 rpm
Hydrogen Ion Concentration	pH 7.0
Absorbance	A 280, O.D. 280
Boiling Point	bp
Melting Point	mp
Standard Deviation	SD
Standard Error	SE
Molecular Weight	MW, Da
Gravity	10,000×g
Viable Cell Count	CFU, CFU/mL, CFU/g
Viscosity	15 cp, g/cm·s, kg/m·s, Ns/m ² , Pa·s
Percent	20%, 20% (w/v), 20% (v/v), 20 mg%
Range	0.3-0.9 g

Ethics Policy of Korean Society of Food Culture

Initiated: November 8, 2007

Revised: April 4, 2008

February 1, 2014

April 27, 2015

July 8, 2016

April 1, 2022

January 16, 2026

Article 1 (Purpose) These Regulations establish principles and standards to promote ethical awareness among members of the Korean Society of Food Culture (hereinafter “the Society”), prevent research and publication misconduct, and ensure integrity and transparency in academic research and publishing.

Article 2 (Scope of Application) These Regulations apply to all members of the Society. They also apply mutatis mutandis to all contributors submitting manuscripts to publications regularly issued by the Society, including its journal and conference proceedings.

Chapter I. Prevention of Research and Publication Misconduct

Article 3 (Definition and Scope of Misconduct)

“Misconduct” includes fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, duplicate publication, improper authorship, and other serious deviations from accepted scholarly practice. Manuscripts containing such misconduct shall not be published.

The following constitute misconduct:

1. Fabrication: Making up data or research results and recording or reporting them.
2. Falsification: Manipulating research materials, equipment, processes, or data such that the research is distorted.
3. Plagiarism: Appropriating another person’s ideas, content, or results without proper acknowledgment.
4. Duplicate Publication: Publishing substantially identical research more than once without disclosure.
5. Improper Authorship: Granting authorship without substantial scientific contribution or denying authorship to qualified contributors.
6. Obstructing investigations or harming whistleblowers.
7. Other serious deviations from generally accepted research practices.

Article 4 (Definitions of Terms)

1. “Whistleblower” refers to a person who reports alleged misconduct with supporting evidence.
2. “Respondent” refers to a person under investigation for alleged misconduct.
3. “Preliminary Investigation” refers to the procedure for determining whether a formal investigation is warranted.

4. “Formal Investigation” refers to the procedure for verifying the existence of misconduct.

Article 5 (Responsibilities and Duties of Reviewers) Manuscript reviewers shall conduct their evaluations fairly and impartially in accordance with objective standards and academic integrity. The responsibilities and duties of reviewers are as follows:

1. Reviewers shall determine the suitability of submitted manuscripts for publication and shall respect the dignity and independence of the authors. Reviewers shall not discriminate against authors on the basis of gender, age, institutional affiliation, educational background, religion, nationality, or any other factor unrelated to the scholarly content of the manuscript.
2. Any recommendation for rejection shall be supported by reasonable and clearly stated grounds. Reviewers shall evaluate manuscripts fairly and objectively, free from personal interests or conflicts of interest, and shall provide specific and detailed comments in the review report.
3. Reviewers shall maintain strict confidentiality regarding the manuscript under review and shall not, without the author’s consent, use or disclose any information, arguments, data, or interpretations contained in unpublished manuscripts under evaluation.
4. If a reviewer identifies suspected research misconduct or other inappropriate conduct during the review process, the reviewer shall promptly report such concerns to the Ethics Committee.

Article 6 (Composition and Functions of the Ethics Committee)

Pursuant to these Regulations, the Society shall establish an Ethics Committee to determine whether research misconduct has occurred and to verify research integrity. The formation of meetings and the procedures for resolution shall be as follows:

1. Composition: The Ethics Committee shall consist of at least five members selected from among the members of the Society. The President of the Society shall serve as Chair of the Committee. Committee members shall be appointed by the President upon recommendation of the Executive Board. The term of office for Committee members shall be two years and may be renewed.
2. Meetings and Resolutions: A meeting of the Ethics Committee shall be duly constituted with the attendance of a majority of its

incumbent members. Resolutions shall be adopted by a majority vote of the members present. The Chair shall have voting rights, and in the event of a tie vote, the motion shall be deemed rejected.

3. Functions: The Committee shall deliberate and resolve upon the following matters:

- 1) Receipt and handling of allegations of research misconduct;
- 2) Initiation of formal investigations, determination and approval of investigation results, and reconsideration thereof;
- 3) Protection of whistleblowers and respondents;
- 4) Measures concerning the verification of research integrity and any follow-up actions;
- 5) Other matters necessary for the operation of the Committee.

Article 7 (Reporting of Misconduct) Reports of misconduct may be submitted in writing or by electronic means, accompanied by supporting evidence. Reports shall, in principle, be made under the reporter's real name.

Article 8 (Protection of Whistleblowers and Respondents) The Ethics Committee shall take the following measures to protect the rights and dignity of whistleblowers and respondents:

1. The Ethics Committee shall have the duty to ensure that whistleblowers and respondents are not subjected to any disadvantage, undue pressure, retaliation, or harm as a result of reporting or being investigated for alleged misconduct, and shall establish appropriate safeguards for such protection.
2. A whistleblower may request to be informed of the investigation procedures and schedule following the submission of a report. The Ethics Committee shall respond to such requests in good faith.
3. The Ethics Committee shall guarantee whistleblowers and respondents equal rights and opportunities to present statements, raise objections, and provide a defense. The relevant procedures shall be communicated to the parties in advance.
4. Until a final decision is rendered by the Society regarding an alleged violation of these Ethics Regulations, the Ethics Committee shall not disclose the identity of the member concerned to external parties, in order to prevent infringement upon the member's reputation or rights.

Article 9 (Preliminary Investigation)

1. A preliminary investigation refers to the procedure conducted to determine whether a formal investigation into alleged misconduct is warranted. It shall be initiated within thirty (30) days from the date of receipt of the report and shall be conducted by no more than three editorial board members, including the Editor-in-Chief.
2. If, as a result of the preliminary investigation, the respondent fully admits to the misconduct, a determination may be made without proceeding to a formal investigation.
3. If it is decided that a formal investigation will not be conducted, the specific reasons for such decision shall be provided in writing to the

whistleblower within fourteen (14) days from the date of the decision.

4. If the whistleblower disagrees with the outcome of the preliminary investigation, he or she may file a written objection to the President of the Society within thirty (30) days from the date of notification.

Article 10 (Formal Investigation)

1. A formal investigation refers to the procedure undertaken to determine whether misconduct has occurred. It shall be conducted by the Ethics Committee constituted in accordance with Article 6.
2. Pursuant to Article 8, Paragraph 3, the Ethics Committee shall provide both the whistleblower and the respondent with opportunities to present statements. Prior to finalizing the results of the formal investigation, the Committee shall grant the parties an opportunity to raise objections and present a defense. If a party fails to respond, it shall be deemed that no objection has been raised

Article 11 (Determination) A determination refers to the procedure by which the results of the formal investigation are finalized and communicated in writing to the whistleblower and the respondent.

1. A member determined to have violated these Ethics Regulations shall be subject to disciplinary measures, including a warning, restriction of manuscript submission, suspension of membership for a specified period, or revocation of membership. Such measures may be communicated to the member's affiliated institution or publicly disclosed in the Society's journal or other official publications.
2. The President of the Society shall notify the whistleblower and the respondent in writing of the final decision as resolved by the Executive Board. If either party objects to the determination, a written appeal may be submitted within thirty (30) days from the date of notification. The Ethics Committee shall review the appeal and, if deemed necessary, may conduct a reinvestigation.

Article 12 (Investigation Report) Where a preliminary investigation or a formal investigation has been conducted, the Committee shall submit a written report to the Executive Board within thirty (30) days following the completion of the investigation. The report shall include the following:

1. The findings of the investigation
2. The findings of the investigation
3. The list of members of the Investigation Committee (applicable to formal investigations only)
4. The determination as to whether a formal investigation was conducted and the grounds for such determination (applicable to preliminary investigations only)
5. The role of the respondent in the relevant research and whether research misconduct was confirmed (applicable to formal investigations only)
6. A list of relevant evidence, witnesses, reference persons, and any

individuals who provided expert consultation (applicable to formal investigations only)

7. Statements provided by the whistleblower and the respondent
8. Recommended disciplinary or corrective measures based on the verification results (applicable to formal investigations only).

Article 13 (Follow-up Measures Based on Investigation Results)

Upon review of the investigation findings and results reported pursuant to Article 11, Paragraph 2, the Board of Directors shall take the following actions:

1. The President shall convene a meeting of the Board of Directors within two (2) months to review the investigation report submitted by the Ethics Committee and finalize the disposition of the matter.
2. If the Board determines that the investigation process or report lacks reasonableness or validity, the Executive Board may request the Ethics Committee to supplement or revise the report.
3. Records of the investigation process shall be documented in audio, visual, or written form and shall be retained for a minimum of five (5) years.
4. Where disciplinary action has been imposed, the research results concerned shall be removed from the Society's journal, conference proceedings, official website, or other relevant publications.

Chapter II. Bioethics

Article 14 (Research Involving Human Subjects) Research involving human subjects refers to studies defined under the Bioethics and Safety Act, including clinical trials, sensory evaluations, and survey research, that involve physical intervention with human participants, interaction through communication or interpersonal contact, or the use of personally identifiable information. Such research shall comply with the following principles:

1. In accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, research shall not be conducted in a manner that infringes upon human dignity or value, and the human rights and welfare of research participants or their legal guardians shall take precedence.
2. The purpose of the research and any potential mental or physical risks arising from participation shall be fully explained to the research participant or legal guardian, and voluntary informed consent shall be obtained and clearly documented.
3. The privacy of research participants or their legal guardians shall be protected. Personal information that may infringe upon privacy shall be treated as confidential, except where consent has been obtained or where otherwise provided by applicable law.
4. A researcher intending to conduct research involving human subjects is recommended to prepare a research protocol prior to commencement of the study and to obtain review or exemption confirmation from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the affiliated institution. Where necessary, the Editor may request submission of written consent forms, IRB approval documents, or

exemption confirmations.

5. Matters not specified herein shall comply with the Bioethics and Safety Act and other relevant laws and regulations.

Article 15 (Animal Experiments) Animal experiments refer to experiments or scientific procedures conducted on laboratory animals for scientific purposes, including education, testing, research, and the production of biological products. Such experiments shall adhere to the following principles:

1. Animal experiments shall be conducted with due consideration for the dignity of animal life and the promotion of human welfare.
2. Animal experiments shall be performed by individuals possessing appropriate knowledge and experience in the ethical treatment and scientific use of laboratory animals, and the minimum number of animals necessary shall be used.
3. In experiments involving potential pain or distress, animals with lower levels of sentience shall be used where appropriate, and suitable veterinary measures, including the administration of analgesics or anesthetics, shall be implemented to minimize pain or discomfort.
4. Researchers intending to conduct animal experiments shall obtain prior review and approval from the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) of their affiliated institution.
5. It shall be expressly stated that the experimental procedures do not violate the regulations of the affiliated institution's ethics committee or the NIH Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals.
6. Matters not specified herein shall comply with the Laboratory Animal Act, the Animal Protection Act, and other applicable laws and regulations.

Chapter III. Research and Publication Ethics

Article 16 (Criteria for Authorship) Authorship shall be determined in accordance with the criteria established by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE). An individual shall qualify as an author only if all of the following conditions are satisfied; otherwise, the individual shall be acknowledged as a contributor:

1. Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work, or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data
2. Drafting the manuscript or critically revising it for important intellectual content
3. Final approval of the version to be published
4. Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work and to ensure that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Article 17 (Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools)

1. Authors shall disclose the use of generative artificial intelligence (AI) tools (e.g., ChatGPT, Claude, etc.) in the preparation of the manuscript.

2. AI tools may be used solely for supportive purposes, such as grammar correction, translation, or literature organization, and shall not be used for the generation or manipulation of research data, nor for the interpretation of research results or derivation of conclusions.
3. When AI tools are used, the name of the tool, version, and purpose of use shall be stated in the Acknowledgments section (e.g., “ChatGPT-4 was used for English language editing of this manuscript.”).

Article 18 (Confidentiality)

1. Manuscripts submitted to the journal constitute privileged communication and are considered confidential assets belonging to the author. Premature disclosure of all or part of a manuscript may cause harm to the author.
2. The Editor shall not disclose any information relating to a manuscript—such as whether it has been received and is under review, its content, the status of the review process, reviewer comments, or the likelihood of acceptance—to any party other than the author and the expert reviewers. If a third party requests access to the manuscript or review reports for purposes such as litigation, the Editor shall courteously decline such requests and shall make every effort to ensure that confidential documents are not disclosed even in the event of legal summons.
3. The Editor shall request that expert reviewers strictly safeguard any manuscripts, related materials, and information in their possession to prevent disclosure. Expert reviewers and editorial staff shall not publicly discuss submitted manuscripts and shall not appropriate the content of a manuscript prior to publication. Reviewers shall not retain manuscripts for personal use and shall destroy all printed and digital materials related to the manuscript upon completion of the review.
4. Manuscripts that are not accepted shall, unless retention is requested in accordance with internal regulations, have all related materials deleted from the editorial system as a matter of best practice. If a journal retains rejected manuscripts, such retention shall be disclosed in the submission guidelines.
5. After publication, manuscripts, review reports, proofs, and related correspondence shall be retained for a minimum of three (3) years to address any potential issues that may arise. Permanent preservation is recommended where permitted under internal regulations.
6. The Editor shall not publish or disclose reviewer comments without the consent of both the reviewer and the author. If the journal operates under a policy of anonymous peer review without signed reports, the identity of the reviewer shall not be disclosed to the author or any other party without the reviewer’s written consent.
7. In cases where fraud or falsification is suspected, confidentiality may be lifted. In such instances, the Editor shall notify the author or reviewer that the confidentiality principle may be set aside. In all other cases, confidentiality shall be maintained.

Article 19 (Conflicts of Interest) When requesting peer review, the Editor shall ascertain whether the expert reviewer has any conflicts of interest or activities that may influence the review of the manuscript. Reviewers shall disclose any such conflicts to the Editor and shall decline the review if there is a possibility of bias. Reviewers shall not use information obtained through the review process for personal benefit prior to publication of the manuscript.

Article 20 (Editorial Board and Reviewers)

1. The Editorial Board shall respect the dignity of submitting authors and shall not discriminate based on factors unrelated to the scholarly content of the manuscript, including gender, age, institutional affiliation, race, religion, educational background, or nationality.
2. The Editorial Board shall maintain confidentiality regarding information obtained through the editorial process and shall not use such information for personal gain.
3. The Editorial Board shall base publication decisions strictly on academic merit and shall select manuscripts in accordance with objectivity, scholarly value, and fairness.
4. Members of the Editorial Board shall disclose any financial or other conflicts of interest that may influence editorial decisions and shall refrain from participating in any stage of the publication process for manuscripts in which they have a conflict of interest.
5. Reviewers shall not use information obtained during the review process for personal purposes and shall destroy all materials related to the manuscript upon declining or completing the review.
6. Reviewers shall conduct reviews diligently within the designated review period and shall provide specific comments in their review reports. If a reviewer is unable to complete the review within the specified time, if the manuscript falls outside the reviewer’s area of expertise, or if a conflict of interest exists, the reviewer shall promptly notify the Editorial Board and decline the review.
7. If a reviewer becomes aware of conduct that violates research ethics during the review process, the reviewer shall immediately notify the Society or the Editorial Board.
8. Editors and reviewers shall comply with the Society’s editorial regulations, submission guidelines, peer review regulations, and ethics regulations, as well as the Bioethics and Safety Act and other applicable laws and regulations.

Chapter IV. Code of Ethics for Scientists and Engineers

Article 21 (Code of Ethics for Scientists and Engineers) Members of the Society and individuals engaged in the Society’s academic research activities shall comply with the “Code of Ethics for Scientists and Engineers” jointly enacted and promulgated on April 20, 2007, by the Korean Federation of Science and Technology Societies, the Korean Academy of Science and Technology, the National Academy of Engineering of Korea, and the Korean National Commission for UNESCO.

1. **Social Responsibility:** Scientists and engineers recognize that science and technology exert significant influence on society and, as professionals, shall conduct responsible research and intellectual activities. They acknowledge their responsibility to ensure that knowledge and technology contribute to the enhancement of quality of life, human welfare, and environmental preservation.
2. **Fundamental Research Ethics:** Scientists and engineers recognize that honesty, integrity, and accuracy are essential to ensuring the reliability of research results and shall adhere to these principles throughout all stages of research, including proposal, planning, execution, and reporting. Fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, and duplicate publication are strictly prohibited.
3. **Principle of Universality:** Scientists and engineers shall not be discriminated against on the basis of race, gender, religion, or educational background and shall possess equal rights and obligations.
4. **Maintenance of Professional Dignity:** Scientists and engineers shall uphold their pride and dignity as professionals contributing to human welfare through the creation of new knowledge and technological development.
5. **Compliance with Laws:** Scientists and engineers shall faithfully comply with applicable laws, ethical standards, and internationally accepted principles throughout all stages of research and intellectual activities.
6. **Respect for Research Subjects:** In research involving human subjects, human rights shall be respected in accordance with bioethical principles. In research involving animals, the dignity of life shall be observed. When dealing with the natural environment, scientists shall recognize the importance of biodiversity conservation and environmental protection.
7. **Recording and Retention of Research Data:** Scientists and engineers shall accurately record and retain data, samples, and materials used or generated in the research process from initial stages to final

completion for the prescribed retention period.

8. **Authorship and Intellectual Property:** Authorship shall be limited to individuals who have directly contributed to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the research. Published works shall properly acknowledge and cite the research achievements of others, thereby respecting the rights of original authors and intellectual property. All listed authors bear joint responsibility for the publication.
9. **Rights and Duties to Society:** Scientists and engineers have the right to benefit from publicly disclosing new discoveries and intellectual achievements, while also bearing the duty to respond faithfully to societal expectations.
10. **Management of Conflicts of Interest:** Scientists and engineers shall disclose any actual or potential conflicts of interest in advance and shall prioritize the public interest over personal interests.
11. **Promotion of Research Environment:** Scientists and engineers shall actively contribute to creating an environment of intellectual freedom, fairness, openness, and mutual respect to enable responsible research and intellectual activities.
12. **Ethics Education:** Those responsible for research and intellectual activities shall have the duty to educate participants to faithfully practice the principles set forth in this Code of Ethics.

Article 22 (Others) Matters not specified in these Regulations shall be determined in accordance with applicable laws and prevailing social norms.

Addendum

1. (Effective Date) These Regulations shall take effect on April 1, 2022.
2. (Amendment) These Regulations were partially amended and shall take effect on January 16, 2026.

The Letter of Submission

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