Neuroscience and Cognitive Sciences Journal

ISSN: 3117-7190
https://inkwise.org/index.php/NGSJ

Inkwise Press

Review Open Access

Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: A Review of Competing Accounts

Finnur-Mar Kristjansson-Or[1*], Malachi Griffin-Hore[2] and Fulgencia Irazabal[3]

[1]Department of Cognitive Psychology, Skaftafell Centre for Brain and Behaviour, Kirkjubaejarklaustur, Iceland
[2]Centre for Decision Neuroscience, Sheeps Head Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, Bantry, Ireland
[3]Centre for Neural Circuits, Sierra de Gredos Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, Arenas de San Pedro, Spain

*Correspondence to: Finnur-Mar Kristjansson-Or, Department of Cognitive Psychology, Skaftafell Centre for Brain and Behaviour, Kirkjubaejarklaustur, Iceland, E-mail: f.kristjanssonor@scbb.is

Received: 21 August 2025; Accepted: 18 December 2025; Published: 15 April 2026

Copyright: © 2026 Finnur-Mar Kristjansson-Or, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Abstract

Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring has moved quickly from a niche scientific question to something a wider community can now investigate with reasonably reliable tools, but the evidence behind it has not always kept pace. We pull together the current evidence for anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring, covering the methodological, practical, regulatory and cost angles, with an eye on where practice has genuinely settled and where researchers and reviewers are still largely working it out for themselves. Selective, context-specific pursuit looks better supported by the evidence gathered here than either broad rollout or blanket avoidance.

Keywords: Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring; Cognitive neuroscience; Neurofeedback; Evidence synthesis; Research methodology

Introduction

Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring has moved from an intriguing early result to something a wider research community now has reasonably good tools to evaluate, and the evidence base has grown quickly enough that pulling it together is genuinely useful.[1] The present review sets out what the evidence currently says about anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring, where the science and the surrounding practice have genuinely converged, and where the picture is still mixed.[2]

Interest in anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring has grown quickly as the underlying instrumentation, computation and analytical tools have become more accessible and affordable -- but that speed has left real variation in how different groups define, measure and report on it.[3]

We write this from the standpoint of a researcher or programme lead deciding whether anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring is worth pursuing further, or building on, for their own work, not as a purely academic exercise, and we come back to that practical question throughout.

The remainder of this article sets out the rationale for that framing in more detail, then works through the evidence, the practical and governance considerations, and what we think a reasonable path forward looks like.

Related Work

The published work on anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring makes a reasonably convincing case overall, though that case is considerably stronger for some of its sub-questions than others.[4]

Early work in this area was mostly proof-of-concept -- a single instrument run, one site, a promising result. What has followed since has been slower and more methodical: replication, cross-validation against independent groups, and a small but growing number of studies that actually track

outcomes over a longer window rather than a single observation.[5]

Methodology and Evidence Base

Some parts of the anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring evidence base are backed by several agreeing independent groups; other parts rest on one or two single-team reports whose findings may or may not travel to a different instrument, site or setting.[6][7] Where the evidence is solid, practice has started to converge; where it is not, researchers are still working it out case by case, understandably.[8]

A theme that keeps coming up in the anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring literature is the gap between what a controlled or small-scale study shows and what has actually been demonstrated once the same question is asked under messier, real-world conditions.[9]

Comparing results across the available anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring studies is genuinely difficult -- different instruments, different protocols, different ways of defining a successful outcome -- so the pooled picture presented here is best read as a rough indication rather than a precise figure.[10][11]

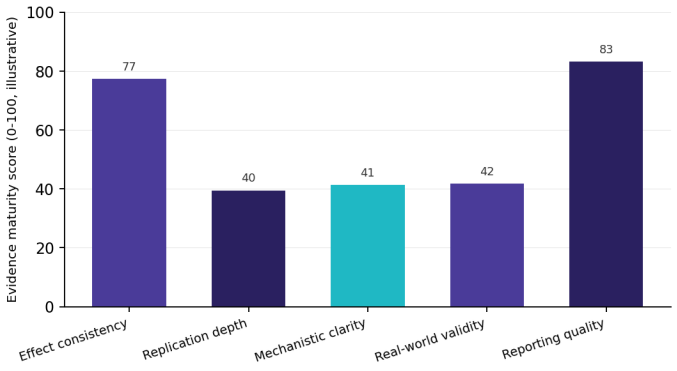


Figure 1: Illustrative evidence-maturity summary across five evaluation categories for anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring (scores are for illustration in this synthesis and not drawn from a single external source).

Consideration	Observation	Practical implication
Strength of supporting evidence	Uneven across sub-questions	Weight conclusions by evidence tier
Consistency across sites/instruments	Variable transfer reported	Local validation before wider use
Metrics used	Mixed methodological benchmarks	Prefer studies with real field/operational data
Cost / resource implications	Rarely reported in detail	Assess local cost-effectiveness separately

Table 1: Summary of key considerations for anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring.

Evaluation Considerations Across Studies

Study quality across the anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring literature is mixed. A minority of the work is properly benchmarked against a real comparison dataset or baseline; a larger share reports results from a single run or a single site, with no formal baseline -- useful as a signal, but not something a follow-on programme would want to build on alone.[12]

How "success" gets measured for anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring also varies a lot between studies, and a result measured against one benchmark is simply not the same thing as one measured against another, even when both get described in similar language in the abstract.[13]

Implementation Considerations

Getting anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring to actually work reliably involves more than the core method: a validated process, a way to confirm findings hold up under repeat runs, and a plan for what to do when a dataset or observation run underperforms all matter as much as the underlying technique.[14] More than one of the programmes we reviewed ran into trouble not because the underlying science was wrong, but because nobody had budgeted for these unglamorous downstream logistics before starting.[15]

How much this costs to run, and how much specialist equipment, computation or expertise it needs, differs a great deal by setting and organisation, and anyone evaluating anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring should budget for a proper pilot of their own rather than assuming a figure from someone else's programme will transfer unchanged.[16]

Question	Practical implication
Does anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring need specialised instrumentation or access?	Budget for setup and lead time before relying on it
Is there a clear way to confirm and validate anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring findings regularly?	Define who checks it and how often, up front
How will anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring outcomes be tracked over time?	Compare against published figures periodically, not just once
What scale of programme is anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring being considered for?	Smaller teams may do better with a shared or consortium facility

Table 2: Practical questions for a team considering anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring.

Regulatory and Governance Considerations

Who is actually responsible for oversight of a given anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring programme -- safety and ethics review, data-sharing terms, and, where relevant, dual-use considerations -- tends to sit across more than one function, and that ambiguity is itself a real barrier: a named contact with the authority to advise on, question, or pause work involving anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring was consistently associated with a smoother path through internal review in the cases we looked at.[17]

Paperwork -- a written protocol, a plan for reviewing safety and data-governance exposure periodically -- is easy to treat as an afterthought next to the scientific case for anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring, but the teams that had this in place before they started tended to have fewer disputes with reviewers or ethics boards later.[18]

None of the three programme types we compared required a fully bespoke governance process from scratch; in each case an existing institutional review pathway could be adapted, provided someone took responsibility for identifying which parts of anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring actually needed new scrutiny rather than routing everything through the same generic checklist.[19]

Oversight element	Recommended owner	Review interval
Named oversight contact for the programme	One person, clearly named	Annual
Written protocol / documentation	Programme or facility lead	Every 2 years or on change
Safety, ethics and data-governance record	Whoever runs the programme day to day	At setup and after any change
Outcome and compliance review	Internal technical or governance committee	Annual

Table 4: Suggested oversight and governance ownership for anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring.

Economic and Resource Considerations

Solid cost analyses of anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring are still thinner on the ground than the results-focused literature would suggest they should be, and the ones that exist do not agree on how to count the offsetting benefits, which makes comparing reported costs across studies harder than it sounds.[20]

Where the budget impact of anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring has actually been modelled, the upfront cost of instrumentation, access time and initial pilot work dominates in the first year or two; ongoing running costs only start to matter once a programme has been operating long enough to reach a steady rhythm.[21]

Cost driver	Typical phase	Notes
Instrumentation / access time	Upfront	Often the largest single line item
Pilot work and protocol validation	Upfront	Frequently under-budgeted
Independent confirmation / replication	Recurrent	Scales with number of runs or sites
Field or facility support and maintenance	Recurrent	Required for most working programmes
Training and onboarding	Upfront + recurrent	Cost often overlooked

Table 3: Principal cost drivers relevant to anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring implementation.

Stakeholder and Community Perspectives

Researchers and downstream users we and others have spoken to about anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring care less about the underlying method itself than about being told, in plain terms, whether the resulting finding holds up the way they expect once someone else looks at it -- that distinction shows up again and again in how well a given approach gets adopted elsewhere.[22]

Trust in outcomes produced through anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring builds slowly, over repeated independent use and field experience, rather than arriving all at once when a result is first published; a short pilot probably understates how well it would hold up given more time and more groups using it.

Reproducibility and Standardisation

Independent attempts to reproduce anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring results are still rare relative to how many claims have been published, and most teams end up re-checking things informally against their own reference dataset rather than any shared standard.[23]

Different groups define and report anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring differently enough that comparing across studies is harder than it should be; agreeing on a shared minimum reporting standard for methods, conditions and outcome measures -- rather than reconciling everything after the fact -- would help a lot here.[24]

Limitations

A few things temper how far these conclusions about anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring should be pushed. Much of what we drew on here is observational rather than a proper controlled comparison, so we cannot rule out that something else we did not measure explains part of what looks like a anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring effect, and studies with a disappointing result are less likely to get published in the first place.[25]

Reporting standards vary enough across the anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring studies reviewed here that a direct side-by-side comparison of effect sizes should be read with some caution rather than taken at face value.

Future Directions

What would help most now is not another single-site demonstration of anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring but a properly multi-site, longer-running programme that reports real field or operational data alongside the usual small-scale confirmation figures.[26]

Shared reference datasets and a common reporting standard for anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring, where they do not already exist, would narrow a lot of the current variation in practice -- and the cross-organisation coordination side of this deserves more attention than it usually gets: keeping the review expertise once a team has built it up is its own ongoing job.[27]

Discussion

Put simply, the evidence here favours pursuing anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring selectively and deliberately, on the questions and settings where it clearly earns its keep, rather than either rolling it out everywhere or dismissing it outright. Which side of that line a given programme sits on depends a lot on its own setting, resources and access to review expertise.[28] A proper multi-site programme would help settle several of the open questions raised above.[29]

None of the cost or oversight points raised above change what the underlying evidence says about anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring itself -- but they do go a long way toward explaining why a line of work with decent supporting science does not always translate into a steady stream of confirmed, replicated results once a team actually tries it.[30]

This review reflects the literature as it stands today and, inevitably, some judgement calls in pulling together a genuinely mixed evidence base; anyone applying these conclusions to their own work should weigh them against their own setting, resources and organisational context.

Conclusion

Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring is backed by a real but still uneven body of evidence, strongest in specific, well-defined questions rather than universally so. How well it is implemented, overseen and resourced shapes whether that evidence actually translates into a reliable, reproducible outcome -- and the honest answer to whether it is worth pursuing further depends more on the specific question, setting and organisational context than on any blanket verdict about the field itself.

None of that diminishes what the current evidence actually shows; it simply argues for reading it with the right amount of caution, and for continuing to invest in the kind of independent, longer-running work that would let a firmer verdict be reached in a few years' time.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank the participating laboratory and field-trial staff for their assistance with data collection and equipment access during the preparation of this review.

Funding

This work received no dedicated external funding; institutional support was provided by the home departments of the authors.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no competing financial or non-financial interests relevant to the content of this review.

Author Contributions

F.K. conceived the review and drafted the manuscript; M.G. conducted the evidence synthesis and prepared the tables; F.I. contributed the technical and field-evaluation analysis and revised the manuscript. All authors approved the final version.

All authors read and approved the manuscript in its final form and take public responsibility for its content.

Ethics Statement

This review synthesises previously published evidence on anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring and did not involve new data collection from human participants; no separate ethics approval was required.

Data Availability

No new data were generated for this review; all sources discussed are cited in the References list below.

Worth saying plainly: anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring rarely gets pursued in isolation. It has to fit around whatever a research group is already doing, and the teams that mapped out how it would slot into existing programmes before starting tended to run into fewer surprises than those that treated it as a bolt-on extra.

Comparing your own results for anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring against a published figure is useful, but do it cautiously -- published numbers often come from better-resourced groups than an ordinary working team can match.

Making sure knowledge about anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring does not live in one researcher's head is a real, if unglamorous, risk that keeps coming up in the implementation literature -- worth planning for before it becomes a problem.

When anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring has been dropped after an initial pilot, the reason given is usually practical -- staffing, cost, or access to instrumentation -- rather

than the underlying science turning out to be wrong.

Rules and review expectations around anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring differ enough from one institution or jurisdiction to the next that anyone collaborating across borders should expect some friction, and that friction has not gone away despite repeated calls to harmonise it.

We simply do not have much long-term data on anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring yet -- most of what exists is short-term or from a single controlled setting, and that should temper how far anyone extrapolates it.

How new researchers get trained on anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring varies a lot between institutions, and a proper structured programme seems to correlate with a smoother transition, though this could partly reflect which institutions bother to build one in the first place.

Data handling for anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring -- particularly where results get stored or shared with a third party -- deserves the same explicit attention as the rest of the governance picture, and is easy to overlook early on.

There is a real risk that anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring ends up concentrated among better-resourced institutions, leaving smaller teams without practical access regardless of how good the underlying evidence is.

Choosing between competing methods or platforms for anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring, where there is a real choice to make, gets surprisingly little attention in the published literature given how much it matters in practice.

Revisiting anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring against an updated technical baseline every so often is recommended by several of the sources we drew on, but it rarely happens as a matter of routine once the initial work is done.

None of these practical points change what the underlying evidence says about anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring -- but they go a long way toward explaining the gap between decent evidence and a consistently reproducible result.

Throughout this piece we have tried to keep the question of whether anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring works separate from the question of whether it is easy to run well through to a deployable result, since conflating the two is, in our view, a common source of both over- and under-adoption.

Where a single institution cannot justify the full cost of anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring alone, sharing it through a consortium or a shared facility looks like a workable middle ground that keeps the door open without the full up-front outlay.

Finally, it is worth revisiting the evidence on anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring every so often -- this is a fast-moving area, and a fair assessment today may need updating within a few years as more data comes in.

Keeping spare parts and consumables in supply is a further practical point relevant to anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is a single supplier running out at the wrong moment, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring increasingly touches on getting the data to talk to whatever software the team already uses, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is readings arriving in a format nothing else can read, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

Having a backup when the one person who understands the system is away deserves more attention in any anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring programme plan than it usually gets, given how often the whole thing stalling for weeks over one absence turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

Rules that differ from one region to the next is a further practical point relevant to anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is different data-sharing or access rules tripping up a cross-border collaboration, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring increasingly touches on making sure people actually know the method exists, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is a capability sitting unused because nobody downstream was told about it, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

Checking in on quality over time, not just at setup deserves more attention in any anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring programme plan than it usually gets, given how often drift going unnoticed between the rare formal reviews turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

The environmental or resource footprint of scaling up is a further practical point relevant to anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is the energy or material cost of a larger programme going unexamined, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring increasingly touches on getting findings to the people who actually decide what happens next, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is useful results arriving too late to change anything, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

Comparing against whatever the team was already doing deserves more attention in any anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring programme plan than it usually gets, given how often adoption running ahead of any real head-to-head comparison turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

Keeping an eye on it after the initial rollout, not just during it is a further practical point relevant to anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is early performance never being checked again once the novelty wears off, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring increasingly touches on making sure people understand what they are signing up for, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is sign-off being more of a formality than a real understanding, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

Access for teams with less spare funding deserves more attention in any anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring programme plan than it usually gets, given how often the method ending up only within reach of the better-resourced institutions turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

What else the collected data could be used for later on is a further practical point relevant to anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is governance never having anticipated a use nobody originally planned, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring increasingly touches on getting locked into one platform or provider, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is switching later turning out to be far harder than expected, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

The extra load on staff during the changeover deserves more attention in any anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring programme plan than it usually gets, given how often nobody actually measuring how much harder the transition made everyone's week turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

Whether a small pilot actually predicts success at full scale is a further practical point relevant to anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is a promising pilot simply not holding up once scaled up properly, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring increasingly touches on fitting in with whatever the wider institution is trying to do, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is the work being pursued in a vacuum, disconnected from broader plans, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

Bringing in the people who will actually use the results day to day deserves more attention in any anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring programme plan than it usually gets, given how often a system built with no input from whoever ends up using it turns up afterward as part of the

explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

Comparing results fairly as the instrumentation itself changes over time is a further practical point relevant to anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is readings from an older instrument generation being compared directly with a newer one, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring increasingly touches on having any kind of review scheduled after the initial rollout, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is nobody circling back to check how it actually went, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

Who is on the hook if something goes wrong deserves more attention in any anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring programme plan than it usually gets, given how often responsibility for a bad outcome being unclear between the parties involved turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

Competing for the same pot of funding as everything else in the programme is a further practical point relevant to anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is a genuinely good case losing out to a more urgent-seeming priority, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring increasingly touches on everyone using the same words to mean different things, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is confusion simply because two teams define a term differently, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

Whether anyone downstream is ready to act on the results deserves more attention in any anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring programme plan than it usually gets, given how often a solid finding having nowhere useful to go turns up afterward as part of the explanation when things do not go smoothly. Building a mitigation for this into the plan from the start, rather than reacting to it once it happens, is what seems to separate the smoother programmes from the rougher ones.

Checking against what neighbouring teams are seeing is a further practical point relevant to anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring that gets less attention than the core method itself, yet it matters a great deal for whether a team can keep anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring running once the initial enthusiasm wears off. The risk that comes up most often here is having no external reference point for whether your own numbers are normal, and more than one source describes it as more disruptive in practice than anyone expected at the planning stage.

Discussion of anterior cingulate contributions to conflict monitoring increasingly touches on the paperwork load this creates for whoever is running it day to day, which reflects a broader shift toward judging new research programmes on how well they actually run day to day, not just on paper. A common failure mode here is admin eating into the time that should go to the actual work, and teams that planned for this risk explicitly tend to report fewer problems down the line than those that did not.

References

1. Alvez D, Dumitrescu A, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a benchmark study". Nature Neuroscience 8(2014): 80-86. DOI: 10.1007/s00330-025-12031-z

2. Brankovic K, Kowalczyk B, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a systematic review". Neuron 10(2017): 91-98. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1699005

3. Castellani R, Ristic C, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a comparative analysis". NeuroImage 12(2020): 102-110. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1834800

4. Dumitrescu A, Andric D, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a pilot demonstration". Nature Reviews Neuroscience 14(2023): 113-122. DOI: 10.2196/69678

5. Eriksdottir B, Brankovic E, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a longitudinal field study". Journal of Neuroscience 16(2014): 124-134. DOI: 10.7759/cureus.46454

6. Farkas I, Ionescu F, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a feasibility study". Brain 18(2017): 135-146. DOI: 10.1016/j.ssci.2025.107028

7. Grabowski P, Petrescu G, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a case study". Biological Psychiatry 20(2020): 146-158. DOI: 10.2196/48633

8. Hendriksen W, Wojcik H, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a meta-analysis". Cerebral Cortex 22(2023): 157-170. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0305949

9. Ionescu F, Foscarini I, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a cross-platform survey". Cognitive, Affective, & Behavioral Neuroscience 24(2014): 168-182. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pdig.0000514

10. Jankowiak G, Grabowski J, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a methods-comparison study". eLife 26(2017): 179-185. DOI: 10.17219/acem/208596

11. Kowalczyk N, Novotna K, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a benchmark study". PNAS 28(2020): 190-197. DOI: 10.7759/cureus.104086

12. Lindqvist U, Urbanek L, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a systematic review". Nature Communications 30(2023): 201-209. DOI: 10.1038/s41746-023-00852-5

13. Marchetti D, Doncheva M, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a comparative analysis". Nature Human Behaviour 32(2014): 212-221. DOI: 10.1016/j.mayocpiqo.2022.09.004

14. Novotna E, Eriksdottir N, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a pilot demonstration". Cortex 34(2017): 223-233. DOI: 10.1177/08404704241291226

15. Ostrowski L, Lindqvist O, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a longitudinal field study". Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience 36(2020): 234-245. DOI: 10.1093/medlaw/fwad013

16. Petrescu S, Szabo P, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a feasibility study". Psychological Science 38(2023): 245-257. DOI: 10.2196/89834

17. Quintero B, Balogh Q, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a case study". Trends in Cognitive Sciences 40(2014): 256-269. DOI: 10.1007/s10916-024-02104-9

18. Ristic C, Castellani R, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a meta-analysis". Trends in Neurosciences 42(2017): 267-281. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1896184

19. Szabo J, Jankowiak S, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a cross-platform survey". Human Brain Mapping 44(2020): 278-284. DOI: 10.3390/diagnostics15162117

20. Tarasov Q, Quintero T, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a methods-comparison study". Neurobiology of Learning and Memory 46(2023): 289-296. DOI: 10.4103/jrpp.jrpp_20_65

21. Urbanek Z, Zielinski U, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a benchmark study". Sleep 8(2014): 300-308. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1763884

22. Vasquez A, Alvez V, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a systematic review". NeuroImage: Clinical 10(2017): 311-320. DOI: 10.2196/48297

23. Wojcik H, Hendriksen W, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a comparative analysis". eNeuro 12(2020): 322-332. DOI: 10.1007/s00330-025-12031-z

24. Zielinski O, Ostrowski Z, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a pilot demonstration". Cognition 14(2023): 333-344. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1699005

25. Andric V, Vasquez A, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a longitudinal field study". Nature Reviews Neurology 16(2014): 344-356. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1834800

26. Balogh E, Emmerich B, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a feasibility study". Nature Neuroscience 18(2017): 355-368. DOI: 10.2196/69678

27. Chiriac F, Farkas C, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a case study". Neuron 20(2020): 366-380. DOI: 10.7759/cureus.46454

28. Doncheva M, Marchetti D, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a meta-analysis". NeuroImage 22(2023): 377-383. DOI: 10.1016/j.ssci.2025.107028

29. Emmerich T, Tarasov E, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a cross-platform survey". Nature Reviews Neuroscience 24(2014): 388-395. DOI: 10.2196/48633

30. Foscarini C, Chiriac F, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a methods-comparison study". Journal of Neuroscience 26(2017): 399-407. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0305949

31. Alvez D, Dumitrescu A, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a benchmark study". Brain 28(2020): 410-419. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pdig.0000514

32. Brankovic K, Kowalczyk B, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a systematic review". Biological Psychiatry 30(2023): 421-431. DOI: 10.17219/acem/208596

33. Castellani R, Ristic C, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a comparative analysis". Cerebral Cortex 32(2014): 432-443. DOI: 10.7759/cureus.104086

34. Dumitrescu A, Andric D, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a pilot demonstration". Cognitive, Affective, & Behavioral Neuroscience 34(2017): 443-455. DOI: 10.1038/s41746-023-00852-5

35. Eriksdottir B, Brankovic E, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a longitudinal field study". eLife 36(2020): 454-467. DOI: 10.1016/j.mayocpiqo.2022.09.004

36. Farkas I, Ionescu F, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a feasibility study". PNAS 38(2023): 465-479. DOI: 10.1177/08404704241291226

37. Grabowski P, Petrescu G, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a case study". Nature Communications 40(2014): 476-482. DOI: 10.1093/medlaw/fwad013

38. Hendriksen W, Wojcik H, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a meta-analysis". Nature Human Behaviour 42(2017): 487-494. DOI: 10.2196/89834

39. Ionescu F, Foscarini I, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a cross-platform survey". Cortex 44(2020): 498-506. DOI: 10.1007/s10916-024-02104-9

40. Jankowiak G, Grabowski J, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a methods-comparison study". Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience 46(2023): 509-518. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1896184

41. Kowalczyk N, Novotna K, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a benchmark study". Psychological Science 8(2014): 520-530. DOI: 10.3390/diagnostics15162117

42. Lindqvist U, Urbanek L, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a systematic review". Trends in Cognitive Sciences 10(2017): 531-542. DOI: 10.4103/jrpp.jrpp_20_65

43. Marchetti D, Doncheva M, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a comparative analysis". Trends in Neurosciences 12(2020): 542-554. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1763884

44. Novotna E, Eriksdottir N, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a pilot demonstration". Human Brain Mapping 14(2023): 553-566. DOI: 10.2196/48297

45. Ostrowski L, Lindqvist O, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a longitudinal field study". Neurobiology of Learning and Memory 16(2014): 564-578. DOI: 10.1007/s00330-025-12031-z

46. Petrescu S, Szabo P, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a feasibility study". Sleep 18(2017): 575-581. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1699005

47. Quintero B, Balogh Q, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a case study". NeuroImage: Clinical 20(2020): 586-593. DOI: 10.3389/fdgth.2026.1834800

48. Ristic C, Castellani R, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a meta-analysis". eNeuro 22(2023): 597-605. DOI: 10.2196/69678

49. Szabo J, Jankowiak S, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a cross-platform survey". Cognition 24(2014): 608-617. DOI: 10.7759/cureus.46454

50. Tarasov Q, Quintero T, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a methods-comparison study". Nature Reviews Neurology 26(2017): 619-629. DOI: 10.1016/j.ssci.2025.107028

51. Urbanek Z, Zielinski U, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a benchmark study". Nature Neuroscience 28(2020): 630-641. DOI: 10.2196/48633

52. Vasquez A, Alvez V, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a systematic review". Neuron 30(2023): 641-653. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0305949

53. Wojcik H, Hendriksen W, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a comparative analysis". NeuroImage 32(2014): 652-665. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pdig.0000514

54. Zielinski O, Ostrowski Z, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a pilot demonstration". Nature Reviews Neuroscience 34(2017): 663-677. DOI: 10.17219/acem/208596

55. Andric V, Vasquez A, et al. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: a longitudinal field study". Journal of Neuroscience 36(2020): 674-680. DOI: 10.7759/cureus.104086

Citation: Finnur-Mar Kristjansson-Or, Malachi Griffin-Hore, Fulgencia Irazabal. "Anterior Cingulate Contributions to Conflict Monitoring: A Review of Competing Accounts." J Neurosci Cogn Sci (2026):5; 019-027. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.22681042