



**ONE  
HEALTH  
POULTRY  
HUB**

# **Publication Policy**

Version 2.0

JULY 2022

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## Review table

|                   | Name      | Title / Position  | Signature  | Date        |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|--|-------------|
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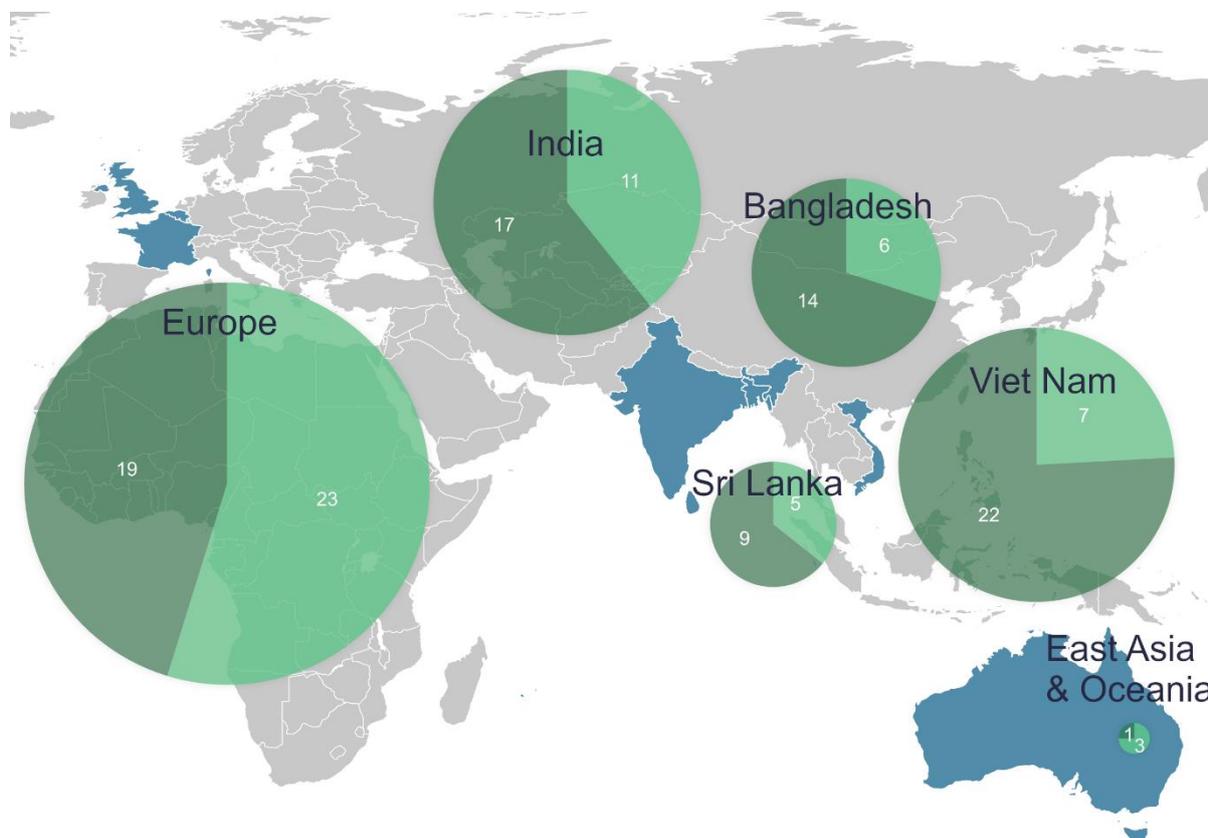
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## 1. Background

The UKRI GCRF One Health Poultry Hub (“the Hub”) consists of 27 partnering research institutions in 10 countries. Geographically, there is a focus on four Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries in South and South East Asia, namely Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. At the time of writing (July 2022), there were over 150 named researchers. These researchers are supported by additional research and administrative staff within the institutions.



Hub investigators (pale green) and contracted researchers (dark green) by region

To address its stated goals, the Hub’s work is very wide and diverse, spanning biological and social sciences (in a One Health context). This is expected to generate a large number of publications in a range of media, including

- papers in peer-reviewed journals, book chapters, conference papers, abstracts of posters and presentations;
- technical reports, standards, handbooks, guidelines, manuals, policy papers, position papers, briefings etc.;
- public-facing articles and media outputs.

It is an obligation and expectation of UKRI that Hub publications are catalogued and reported (through ResearchFish) as a part of the ongoing programme monitoring process. Furthermore, this published work will contribute to the overall impact of the programme and recording of Hub publications is essential for its Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework.

An additional aim of the Hub is to develop the capacity and expertise of researchers across the Hub and encourage them to publish their outputs in the most appropriate and highest-impact journals. The Publication Policy strives to provide a structure whereby researchers are supported and encouraged to aspire to submit their findings to leading subject area journals, thereby strengthening their careers.

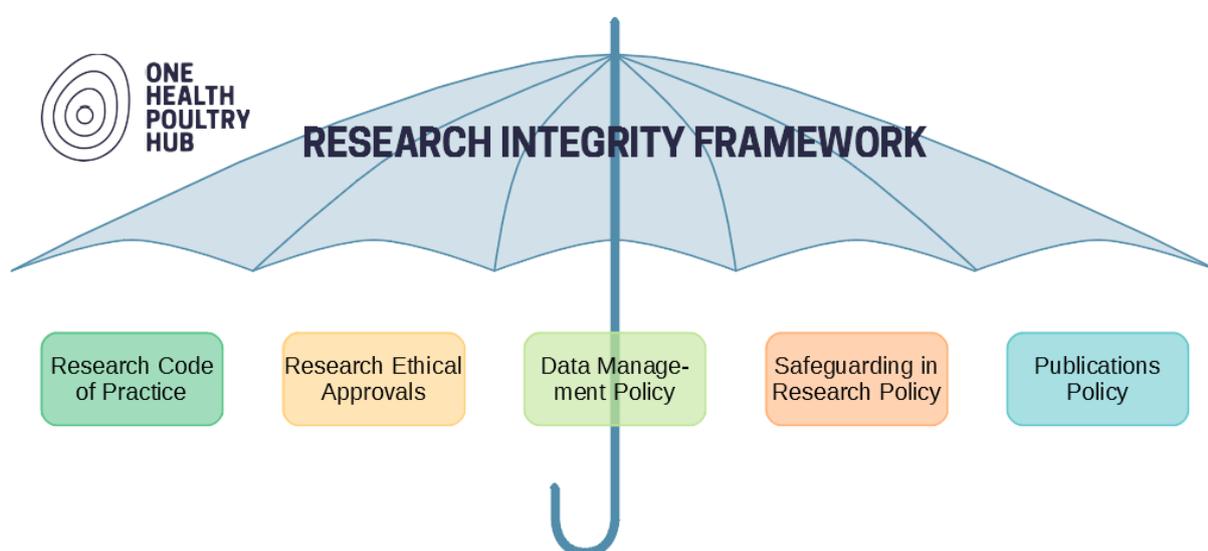
This policy sets out the requirements and processes for publication of Hub outputs. More detailed information will be specified in SOPs if relevant.

## 2. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to make Hub researchers aware of the processes, requirements, procedures and support associated with the submission and publication of results generated by Hub-funded research and impact activities.

## 3. Scope

The Publication Policy falls under the umbrella of the Research Integrity Framework, which incorporates a number of other policies that together strive to ensure that best practice is followed in all aspects related to research within the Hub. As such, it should be considered in conjunction with these other policies.



This policy applies to Hub investigators, researchers, associated students, analysts and all others who intend to publish outputs and/or data generated by Hub research, or to report on activities, or to publish any technical outputs informed by Hub activities, or to raise visibility of Hub activities among various stakeholder groups (including the public at large).

It should be noted that this Hub publication policy does not replace any publication approvals or requirements that researchers are obliged to follow through their own institutions: researchers are expected to fulfil these obligations independently.

All publications in which the Hub is acknowledged, even if this publication is first/last authored by non-Hub researchers, should be recorded.

## 4. Compliance with UKRI's Open Access Policy

UKRI's new open access (OA) policy came into force on 1 April 2022. This requires **all peer-reviewed research articles submitted for publication which acknowledge funding from UKRI to be made open access from the date of publication.**

As this includes all Hub-funded research, this has direct consequences for all Hub researchers. Lead authors of research articles need to be aware of the requirements and ensure that the journal submission is compliant.

### 4.1 Types of open access

Specific types or models of open access have been identified depending on the requirements and criteria of the publishers. These have become classified by colour. As this classification is not descriptive or intuitive, a summary is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of different 'colours' of open access publishing

| 'Colour' of open access publishing | Description   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Gold                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publisher journals</li> <li>• Payment is required to publish in a fully OA journal</li> <li>• Free to read</li> </ul>  |
| Hybrid                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publisher journals</li> <li>• Option to pay to publish as Gold OA, in which case article is made free to read</li> <li>• Alternatively, submission without payment, in which case article is behind a paywall or requires a paid subscription to access</li> </ul>   |
| Green                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publisher journals</li> <li>• Subscription journals which do not make articles free to read and do not require payment but do allow uploading of peer reviewed and author accepted manuscripts to an open repository</li> </ul>  |
| Diamond / Platinum                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community driven journals <i>or</i> institutionally supported journals</li> <li>• 'Publisher pays' model: no charge to publish or to read</li> <li>• Generally lower impact than mainstream scientific publishers</li> </ul>   |
| Bronze                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publisher journals or outlets</li> <li>• No payment is required to publish</li> <li>• Articles are not formally licensed; hence are not shareable or reusable. Publishers have discretion to decide what is open and can move content behind a paywall</li> <li>• Therefore, not considered truly open access</li> </ul> |
| Black                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegally downloaded or pirated versions of articles on pirate sites: not open access!</li> </ul>  |

Open Access (OA) material is digital, online, free of charge, and free of licensing restrictions. Its main application is for academic journal articles and books and it is not just about being able to access, read and download these from publisher websites, the material contained in the work may also be re-used through application of the CC BY Creative Commons licence. A second option for publication is through a research repository.

Open Access raises the profile of research published from developing countries by allowing readers to view content without payment or relying on an organisational library subscription.

In addition, other types of publishing and publication platforms warrant mention, as these represent alternative models to the traditional peer review model or represent a threat:

- As a consequence of costs and debate on access to scientific research findings and the future of scientific publishing, new **disruptive models and initiatives** are emerging which may, in the fullness of time, present viable alternatives for high-impact open-access publication. An example

of this (which is an initiative of Jisc and therefore should be acceptable for UKRI) is the [Octopus](#) service.

- **Preprint repositories / servers** host preliminary reports and research findings that have not (yet) been peer-reviewed. Different levels of screening may be performed, and community feedback can be given to reduce errors, but it should be assumed that the work may contain errors and has not been externally validated. The advantages are *timeliness* (results are available months or years before the peer-reviewed papers), *visibility* and *comprehensiveness* (access to a wider range and larger volume of results than make it through the peer review process). Researchers may upload results while the peer review process is being followed, but journals are increasingly requiring this to be disclosed, or setting conditions (e.g. that preprints cannot be modified while peer review is in process). The Covid-19 pandemic has increased the legitimacy and acceptability of preprint publication. While such preprints are not shown by literature search engines, there is a risk that scientists cite these as if they were peer-reviewed outputs.
- **Academic social networks** such as ResearchGate, Academia.edu, Google Scholar and Mendeley may also include opportunities to directly upload, present and make available any range of research outputs. The credibility is variable, but they tend to have become more accepted. ResearchGate has been criticised for providing a platform that can be exploited by predatory publishers (see below); while it is not a platform for open access publishing, they have been targeted by scientific publishers for copyright infringement as users may upload non-open access, copyrighted articles.
- Finally, **predatory journals**: publishers who seek to capitalise on the lucrative scientific publishing industry (or the desire of scientists to embellish their publication records) by presenting themselves as reputable but who are not scientifically credible and do not apply the standardised or rigorous editorial and peer review practices required.

## 4.2 Routes to open access publishing

The UKRI policy includes several routes to open access, depending on the specific type of open access; these are reflected in the decision flowchart in Appendix C.

The [Directory of Open Access Journals](#), [Journal checker tool](#) and [Jisc Sherpa Romeo](#) are helpful tools to ascertain journal status and options.

### 4.1.1 Route 1: Gold OA

As this is fully open (i.e. journals or publishing platforms which make the Version of Record open access via their website from the date of publication with a CC BY or other permitted licence), it is UKRI's preferred route, and should hence be the first to be investigated.

Note that such open access publishing often incurs Article Processing Charges (APCs). Hub authors need to confirm that these can be covered or dealt with.

Where these journals are hybrid, i.e. offer a choice between fully open publication (usually with APCs) or subscription-only publication (with no APCs), if a transformative agreement is in place with the journal publisher (see 4.3), the normal subscription-only option can be 'upgraded' to fully open access without incurring the usual APC. In the absence of a transformative agreement APCs are not eligible costs for funding and must be paid from an alternative source.

### 4.2.2 Route 2: Green OA

This is defined as publication in a subscription journal which allows the Author's Accepted Manuscript (or post-print) to be deposited in an institutional or subject repository at the time of publication with a CC BY or other permitted licence. A publisher embargo period is not permitted.

This therefore requires a number of additional steps:

- Confirmation that the journal permits such self-archiving, and does not impose an embargo period.
- Upon submission, UKRI recommends including the following statement in the acknowledgement section of the manuscript and the submission cover letter: 'For the purpose of open access, the author(s) has applied a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence to

any Author Accepted Manuscript version arising'. This ensures it is clear what licence will be applied to the author's accepted manuscript.

- Selection of an appropriate repository (e.g. institutional, subject or personal repositories; or refer to [OpenDOAR](#)) and manual uploading of the Author's Accepted Manuscript / post-print manuscript as soon as it becomes available.

As this is not a direct or fully open access route, it is considered secondary by UKRI. However, it does not incur APCs.

#### 4.2.3 Route 3: Other options

This route is limited but in the event neither of the previous routes have any scope, other options may present themselves. This includes Diamond open access publishing.

#### 4.2.4 Further requirements

After selecting the route of publication but before submission, the following additional checks need to be made:

- Ensure the open access version of the article has a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence to maximise opportunity for sharing and reuse. One way to do this is to include a "rights retention statement" in the manuscript, which means rights to the article are retained by the authors (rather than being transferred them to the publisher), whilst granting the publisher a licence to publish the article. An exception to use a CC BY-ND (no derivatives) licence can be applied for by submitting a short form to UKRI.
- The manuscript should appropriately acknowledge the UKRI Hub funding by including the following statement in the Acknowledgements section: "This work was funded by the UKRI GCRF One Health Poultry Hub (Grant No. BB/S011269/1), one of 12 interdisciplinary research hubs funded under the UK government's Global Challenges Research Fund Interdisciplinary Research Hub initiative."
- A data access statement must also be included in all Gold OA manuscripts.

### 4.3 Costs of open access publishing

#### 4.3.1 Article Processing Charges (APCs)

Generally, Article Processing Charges (APCs) are imposed for open access under Route 1.

In the UK, UKRI provides most research organisations with an open access block grant to contribute to these costs, alongside other funding they may use to support research publication. Research organisations have discretion on how their block grant is used to best support the open access policy.

However, **APCs and other publications costs (e.g. page charges) for research articles cannot be recovered from the Hub grant.** As DAC-listed country partners do not have access to any block grants, it is unclear how APCs can be covered for manuscripts where the lead and/or coordinating authors are from Hub DAC country partners.

One option is for authors to approach the journal or publisher and request for the APC to be waived. Such waivers are often available for researchers based in LMICs. However, they are discretionary, subject to negotiation on a case-by-case basis and rarely result in waiving the entire APC. At the time of writing, the scope and success of such waivers has not been tested for DAC country Hub researchers.

If APCs cannot be covered, Route 3 options remain the only viable alternatives for open access publishing. However, these options are less likely to be high impact and hence of comparatively lesser interest for the Hub.

#### 4.3.2 Transformative Agreements

Many journals are transitioning to open access models (if relevant via a hybrid status). In addition to access to UKRI block grants, some Hub partners in the non DAC-listed countries have negotiated Transformative Agreements (also referred to as Read and Publish deals and transitional agreements) with publishers which aim to accelerate this transition. These agreements aim to transform the

business model from one based on toll access (subscription) to one in which publishers are remunerated a fair price for their open access publishing services. In practice, this means that the APCs have been pre-paid. In the context of the Hub, it signifies that submitting authors from institutions which have negotiated such Transformative Agreements are not required to pay the APC for the publishers' journals.

#### *4.3.3 Strategy for covering costs of open access publishing*

Given the Hub's aim to promote equity in partnerships, it is in its interest to ensure equitable ability and access for Hub researchers to publish in open access journals, whether from DAC or non DAC listed countries. A strategy for doing so is out of scope for this policy but may include some of the following elements:

- The Hub Publications, IP and Data Management Committee (PIPDMC) will act as an information resource to inform and advise any Hub researcher on options for open access publishing.
- The Hub may assist or liaise with Hub researchers when applying for waivers for APCs.
- The Hub may communicate and advocate for the interest of the Hub's research towards the UKRI GCRF team. This may include requesting exemptions or exceptions of the ability to use Hub grant funding for APCs.

## 5. Principles and process of registration of Hub publications

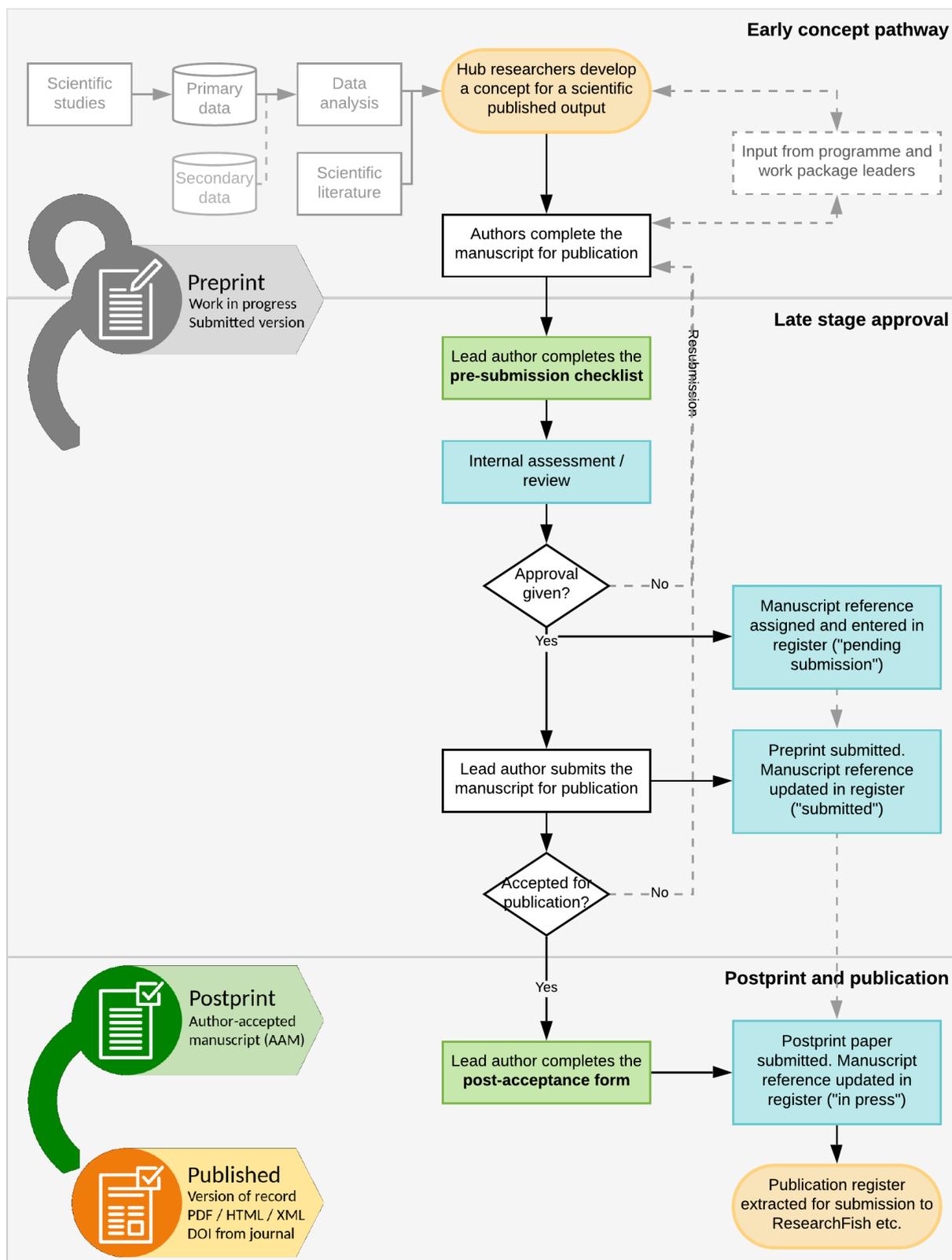
The Hub has an obligation to monitor all scientific publications that are developed and submitted by Hub research teams for publication. This has a number of sound reasons:

- To ensure that UKRI policy requirements are met (including open access publishing).
- To ensure that the published outputs have the best impact possible e.g. by advising or recommending journals that have highest chance of success or the best impact metrics.
- To maintain some oversight and limit reputational damage e.g. publication of work expressing results, opinions etc. that are inconsistent with the Hub's aims and values, appropriate recognition for Hub researchers contributing to the work.
- To limit risks e.g. of submission of work to predatory journals.
- To ensure that all such published outputs are visible and are included in Hub output reporting.

This means that Hub researchers have an obligation to report and submit their intended submissions at two points in the development process. To minimise the administrative burden, this policy aims to be as 'light touch' as possible, striking a balance between the need to record all Hub publications, maintain strategic oversight of Hub outputs and ensure research rigour and integrity, whilst operating a simple mechanism for internal discussions and approvals.

### 5.1 Academic publications and outputs

The process of preparation, development, approval, submission and publication of academic papers is summarised in the schematic diagram below.



This is a three-step process. Some explanatory text follows.

### 5.1.1 Early concept pathway

This phase incorporates the conceptualisation of the publication, based on the data collected, secondary data utilised, literature consulted etc. The team of authors is constituted and the scope and outline of the work to be published are developed. The authors develop the manuscript, calling on

Hub support if required or feasible. It is assumed that there is input, assistance or oversight from Hub Work Package and/or Programme leaders in this process. This ensures that the focus of the work is appropriate.

This phase culminates in the completion of a manuscript which is, if not final, then close to being ready for submission.

There is no requirement at this stage to consult or notify the PIPDMC.

### 5.1.2 Late stage approval

The lead author of the proposed publication submits details via a web-based form (Annex A.1). The manuscript is expected to be at a mature stage of development so that the Hub assessment of the work is reflective of what will eventually appear in print. The draft document is to be uploaded so that it can be assessed.

The submitted details and draft document are assessed by the PIPDMC. The purposes of this assessment are to:

1. Ensure that the **scope and prospective content** of the publication are consistent with Hub aims and scope; and to identify any issues, objections or sensitivities if not.
2. Ensure that any considerations related to **ethical approvals, data and IP** have been adequately addressed and considered.
3. **Clarify authorship** and elucidate the contributions of each author to the paper.
4. Check that **appropriate acknowledgement** is made of Hub input and funding.
5. Provide **suggestions and support** e.g. relating to the proposed journal for submission, potentially identifying support persons, language services if required etc.

This assessment is not equivalent to an internal review, as this would be time-consuming and inefficient (considering that the manuscript is to be submitted to peer review as part of the publication process). Rather, two Hub people will complete a checklist (Annex B), culminating in a recommendation to submit, address concerns prior to submission, or not submit. This will be carried out within **two weeks** of the submission.

- If submission is conditional on addressing comments or approval is not given, feedback from PIPDMC may be used by authors to amend and resubmit their proposal.
- If approval is given, the publication is given a reference code, and entered into a publication register ("pending submission").

The lead author may subsequently submit the manuscript. The preprint document should be submitted once it is available, and the status of the publication is amended in the database ("submitted").

### 5.1.3 Postprint and publication

#### If the manuscript is accepted for publication

The Committee does not need to be informed about the process of revision and review. However, once the final postprint proof is available, the lead author should submit details of the final postprint paper via a second web-based post-acceptance form (see Annex A.2; this form also incorporates details that will be required for subsequent ResearchFish submission). The DOI, PMID or equivalent identifier should be supplied if possible. The paper details in the publication register are updated ("in press"). Eventually, the published paper is to be uploaded and details in the publication register updated ("published").

#### If the manuscript is not accepted for publication

The authors may consider submitting elsewhere. In this case, it should be considered as a new publication, and the pre-submission checklist completed again. In this case, the PIPDMC assessment will be expedited to **one week** turnaround.

This process will ensure that all peer-reviewed academic Hub outputs are monitored and collated and the details captured during the process directly utilised for submission to ResearchFish. In addition to

the efficiencies represented by this, it will negate the requirement for authors to individually upload their peer reviewed publications (this will be managed centrally in the Hub).

## 5.2 Technical publications

For the purposes of this policy, technical publications are defined as published outputs produced by Hub researchers and authors which have specialist technical content but which are not submitted to academic journals and are not subject to an external peer-review process.

This may include technical reports, manuals and handbooks, standards, publications prepared for specialist media (e.g. poultry magazines, IT guides), professional guidelines, position or briefing papers etc.

These outputs should be recorded for submission to ResearchFish. Some visibility by the PIPDMC is required. However, the level of scrutiny required is less rigorous and formal approval is not required.

Hence, the two-step process described above does not apply. However, the lead author is required to complete a post-publication form (Annex A.2). This enables PIPDMC to ensure these publications are centrally compiled, and included in the publication register (for subsequent submission to ResearchFish).

## 5.3 Public-facing publications

This includes all copy that is directly published in the public domain and includes blog posts, opinion pieces, editorials, print articles, interviews (including audio and video), relevant social media posts etc.

Such outputs may be numerous and variable. They are also more likely to be individual (and reflecting personal opinion) as opposed to having multiple authorship.

There is no requirement for approvals for these publications. However, they should be registered for submission to Research Fish where necessary. The Hub Communications Manager is best placed as a resource person to develop such outputs, and to compile and register these.

## 6. What happens when outputs are published which haven't gone through the process?

Inevitably, publications will be produced which have not followed the process outlined in this policy. For example:

- The outputs were produced before the process was introduced.
- The authors were not aware of the requirements.
- The authors were aware of the requirements but did not complete the required steps.

### 6.1 The outputs were produced before the process was introduced

Details of all publications and outputs from the Hub are required to be submitted to ResearchFish as part of UKRI reporting requirements. Thus, Hub National Coordinators, central Hub management and named investigators have been asked to provide copies of all outputs that occurred before the introduction of this policy. Once the system is operational, all these participants will be asked to review the publication register and identify any outputs which have been omitted, to ensure nothing is overlooked.

### 6.2 The authors were not aware of the requirements

It is the responsibility of PIPDMC to ensure that all Hub participants are aware of the process and requirements. However, if despite this material is published which has not gone through the process, the Committee will:

- Assess the publication and record it in the publications register.

- Communicate with the authors to ensure that future outputs are appropriately registered.

### 6.3 The authors were aware of the requirements but did not complete the required steps

In an ideal world, this scenario should not occur however it remains a possibility and in the worst-case scenario, unauthorised publication has the potential to lead to publication of material that could harm the reputation of the Hub and of Hub researchers.

If research outputs are released without approval, the Hub may choose not to report these through ResearchFish. If PIPDMC judges that the unapproved release of a publication could cause reputational damage then the Hub senior PMO team will inform UKRI and with PIPDMC will carry out an internal investigation to determine whether there has been research misconduct and to consider what disciplinary measures should be taken.

## 7. Arbitration of conflicts, disputes and grievances

PIPDMC may also intervene to resolve issues between different authors related to publications. Although no structured or formal process will be implemented for this, PIPDMC is expected to play a role in the mediation, discussion and resolution of such issues. A few examples follow.

### 7.1 Conceptualisation of the work

There may be instances in which different Hub researchers intend to use or wish to publish the same or similar data, applying comparable approaches. In such cases, there may be partial overlaps which affect how the results can be published.

Through the approval process, PIPDMC should be appraised of who is intending to develop which work, ensure that duplication or competition does not occur. Should there be any disagreements, the Committee will intervene and attempt to resolve such issues equitably with the full agreement / participation of all parties.

In addition, PIPDMC can consult with Hub technical experts who could be of assistance in setting strategic direction.

### 7.2 Authorship

One of the reasons for implementing the two-step process described in 4.1 is that it is likely to pre-empt (or identify at an early stage) any issues and sensitivities relating to authorship. This may include:

- Attribution of the work (who has done what, and how much).
- Who is included in the author list and in what place – and whose contributions are acknowledged.

The pre-submission checklist should encourage discussion at an early stage to clarify expectations and relative contributions. The assessment by PIPDMC may further address this.

Should there be any grievances of individual authors, they should communicate these to PIPDMC, which will discuss and attempt to resolve this, formally or informally.

### 7.3 Content and inferences

There may be marked differences of opinion regarding the aims, methodological approaches, specific research content and conclusions drawn from the work. For example, this may include:

- Who makes decisions regarding the focus, analytic process, content and direction of the publication.
- Disagreements regarding interpretation and inferences drawn from the results.

Any such issues are expected to initially be resolved by the authors. Involvement of PIPDMC should not be required but if requested they may intervene. PIPDMC may also be able to identify neutral third-party experts within the Hub who may be able to provide support and opinions.

## 7.4 Disciplinary action

This is the worst-case scenario and is not expected to be required.

PIPDMC may be required to address situations in which Hub researchers have not (or are accused of not having) fulfilled the expectations and standards set by the Research Integrity Framework (e.g. the Research Code of Practice). This may disrupt development of publications and lead to tensions and conflicts, and Committee intervention is required.

As a first line, PIPDMC will attempt to resolve issues through discussion. Key people within the Hub may be informed of this discussion (e.g. the PI and Research Coordinator). If it is clearly shown that some disciplinary action is required, the case will be referred to the Hub Executive Board.

The consequences may be variable and will not be specified here. This may include the relevant researcher(s) receiving a warning, being removed from the work underway or in the worst case, if serious malpractice has been demonstrated, removed as Hub participants.

## 8. Monitoring of the Publication Policy

The implementation of this policy will be monitored by PIPDMC which reports to the Executive Board.

Evidence of implementation will be monitored through:

- Minutes of the relevant PIPDMC meetings.
- Inclusion in reporting to UKRI as part of ongoing activity reporting requirements; specifically, the annual reporting to ResearchFish.
- Establishment and management of a publication register and compilation of all published outputs.
- Reports and presentations to the wider Hub community, as and where relevant and useful (e.g. during annual Hub conferences).

The External Advisory Board will receive an annual update on all issues related to publications.

This Policy is a controlled document and as such will be reviewed and revised as per typical Standard Operating Procedure methods.

| Version no. | Effective date   | Significant changes   |
|-------------|------------------|---|
| 1.0         | 23 October 2020  | Initial version   |
| 1.1         | 13 November 2020 | Review by Hub Director and lead researchers                 |
| 2.0         | 5 July 2022      | Updated to incorporate UKRI Open Access Policy requirements |
|             |                  |   |

## 9. References consulted

### 9.1 Internal references

- The **Research Integrity Framework** outlines the context within which this policy operates.
- The **Research Code of Practice** outlines the scientific standards and integrity that are expected of all Hub researchers.

- The **Ethics Policy** covers processes and procedures related to obtaining ethical approvals and consents to perform experimental research.
- In combination with the **Privacy Policy**, the usage of private data and rights of access of study participants to such data are determined.
- The **Data Management Policy** covers all aspects related to data confidentiality, security and access.
- Various **SOPs** will outline specific procedures and actions.

## 9.2 External references

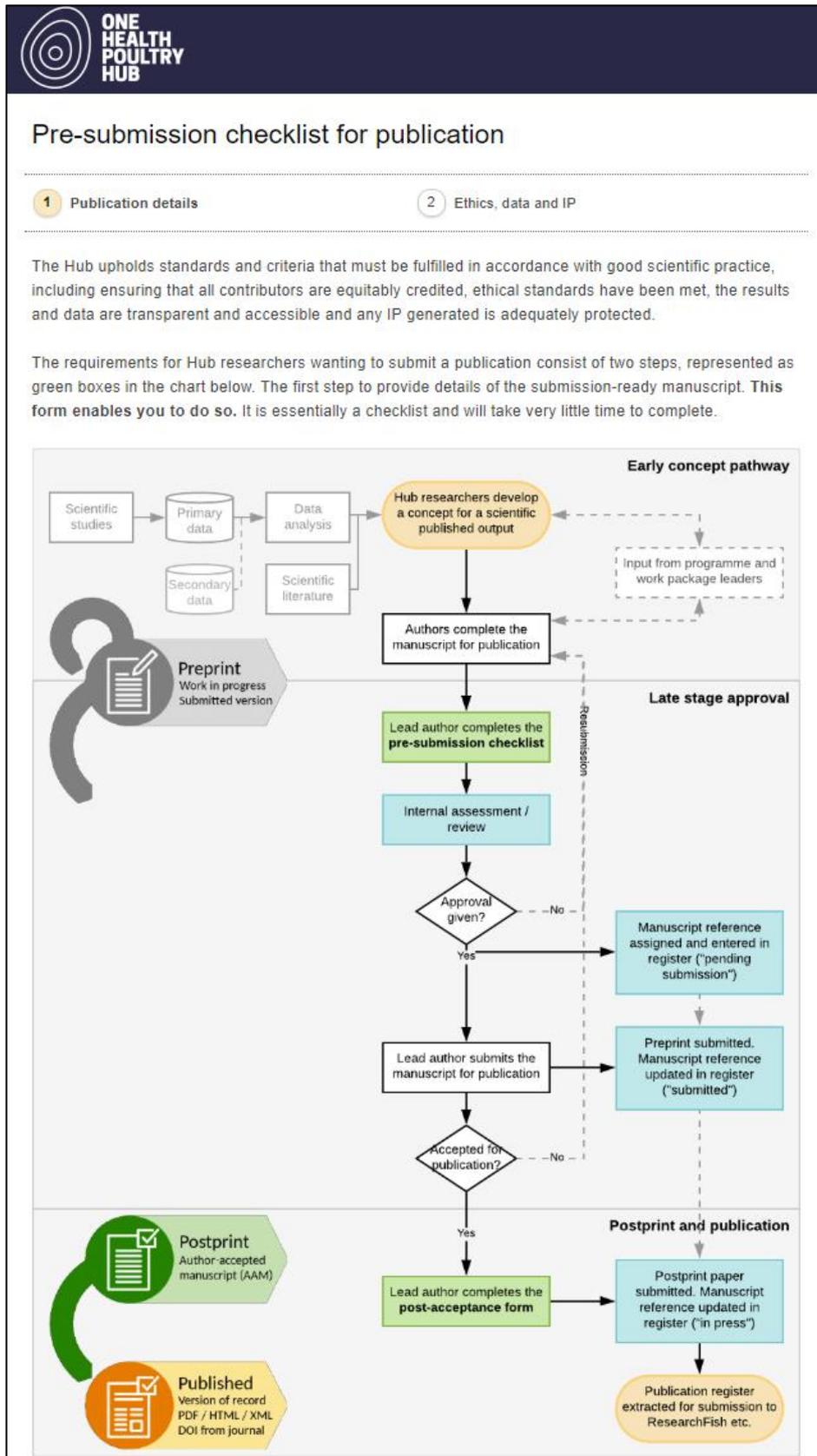
- The [UKRI open access policy](#) contains a link to the policy document and FAQs.
- The [UKRI open access policy information pack](#) contains a slide deck for research organisations.
- This explanation of policy changes provides further background information: [UKRI Open Access Policy: explanation of policy changes](#).
- The UKRI page on publishing research findings (for grant holders) is here: [Making your research publications open access](#).
- Understanding Creative Commons CC BY: <https://creativecommons.org>.
- The [Directory of Open Access Journals](#) lists fully open journals, including information on APCs.
- The [Journal checker tool](#) identifies Jisc-approved transformative journals for specified institutions. [Jisc Sherpa Romeo](#) provides a transformative journal list to confirm this status.

## Appendices

## A. Forms for publications of scientific outputs

### A.1 Pre-submission form

Pre-submission web form: <https://poultryhub.wufoo.com/forms/presubmission-checklist-for-publication>



The purposes of this form are to ensure that:

1. There is visibility of the work being prepared by researchers across the Hub.
2. The requirements and criteria for submission for publication have been adequately met.
3. Considerations related to ethics, data and IP have been covered.
4. Support and advice can be provided in the form of feedback to optimise the quality and impact of the published outputs.

#### A. Submitting person

This would normally be the lead author.

Name:

First

Last

Email:

#### B. Title and type of intended publication

These may be provisional and change at a later date depending on feedback given.

Intended title of the publication:

What is the intended type of publication?

Please upload the draft document:

No file chosen

#### C. Authorship

Name the current lead and contributing authors. These may be provisional and may change at a later date.

First named author (surname and initials):

Other named authors (surname and initials - separate names with a ;):

All three of the following requirements must be met for publication of the work.

- All authors have agreed to the content of this publication.
- All listed authors have substantively contributed to the research.
- All people who are acknowledged are aware of this and have no objection.

1 / 2



## Pre-submission checklist for publication

1 Publication details

2 Ethics, data and IP

### D. Ethical approvals

Have any required ethical approvals been acquired in connection with the work leading to this publication?

- Yes
- No

Does the publication contain an ethics statement?

- Yes
- No

Does the publication contain a conflict of interest statement?

- Yes
- No

### E. Data

It is an expectation that study data generated by Hub research are kept in a central data repository.

Does the intended publication make direct use of data generated by Hub research?

- Yes
- No

Does the publication contain a data availability statement?

- Yes
- No

### F. Intellectual property

Has any IP been identified in association with this publication?

- Yes
- No

#### What happens next?

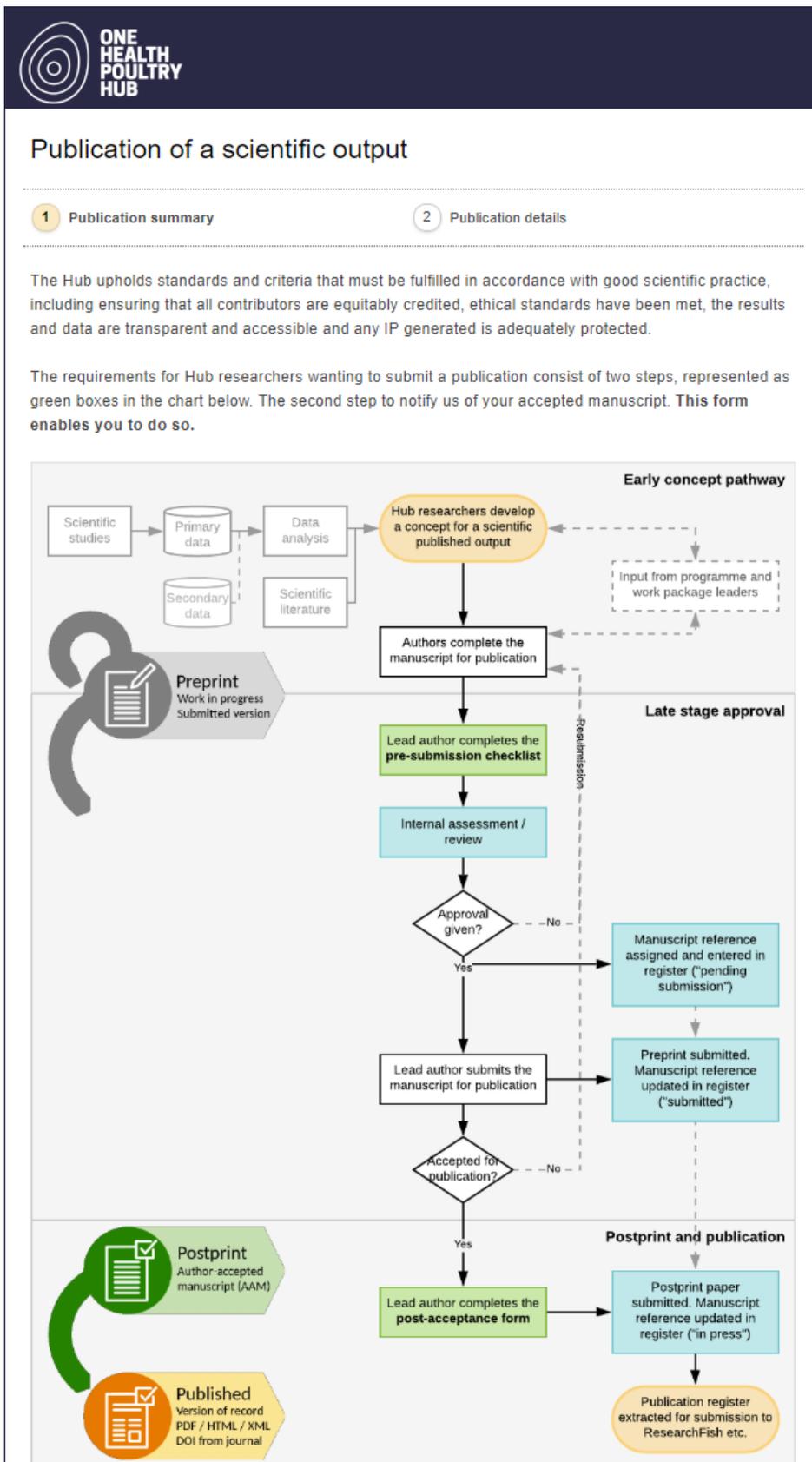
Your submission will be assessed by the Publications, IP and Data Management Committee. This will be a rapid assessment resulting in a recommendation to submit, address concerns prior to submission, or not submit. You should receive this outcome within two weeks of your submission.

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A.2 Post-acceptance form

Post-publication form: <https://poultryhub.wufoo.com/forms/publication-of-a-scientific-output>



**A. Submitting person**  
 This would normally be the lead author.

Name Email

First Last

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**B. Publication type**

Type of publication:

Do you have a publication ID?  
 Yes  
 No

Please upload the final published output:  
 No file chosen

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**Publication of a scientific output**

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1 Publication summary
  2 Publication details

---

**Publication details**  
 Complete as many of the following fields as relevant.

Title:

First named author (surname and initials):

Other named authors (surname and initials - separate names with a ;):

First named Editor (surname and initials):

Other Editors (surname and initials):

Volume:

Issue:

Pages:

ISSN:

ISBN:

Edition:

Year of publication:

Publisher:

Place of publication:

Publications URL:

Have the edited data leading to the publication been submitted to an open data repository for public access?

- Yes
- No

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## B. Internal reviewer assessment checklist

Internal reviewer assessment web form: <https://poultryhub.wufoo.com/forms/presubmission-assessment-of-a-publication/>



### Pre-submission assessment of a publication

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**A. Reviewer**

Name:

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
|----------------------|----------------------|

First                  Last

Email

Date:

|                      |   |                      |   |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| <input type="text"/> | / | <input type="text"/> | / | <input type="text"/> |  |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|

DD                  MM                  YYYY

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**B. Assessment of the publication**

Given that most submissions of manuscripts will go through a peer-review process, this is simply a high-level assessment to ensure the intended publication is consistent with Hub objectives and criteria.

Intended title of the publication:

First named author (surname and initials):

Evaluate the following criteria:

|                                    | Highly appropriate    | Adequate              | Remediation/clarification needed | N/A                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Consistency with Hub objectives    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> |
| Topic and scope of the publication | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> |
| Relevance and quality of content   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> |
| Structure of the publication       | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> |
| Choice of journal                  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> |

General comments:

ODA compliance:

- This submission is ODA compliant
- I have concerns about ODA compliance, namely:

Overall assessment: \*

- Proceed with submission
- Review and address concerns prior to submission
- Do not submit

### C. Open Access publishing decision tree

