

## Declaration on the Ethics of Publications

### General Provisions:

*Issues of Legal Regulation in Veterinary Medicine* is the journal is included in the List of leading peer-reviewed scientific journals and publications in the Russian Federation in which the main scientific results of dissertations for the degree of candidate and doctor of science should be published. The journal publishes materials on the results of monitoring the veterinary legislation of the Russian Federation and the subjects of the Russian Federation, as well as international regulations on veterinary matters. The journal seeks to comply with the high standards of ethics published by the International Committee on the Ethics of Publications of UNESCO - "Committee on Publication Ethics" (COPE).

The journal publisher established the following rules of ethical conduct. Authors, reviewers and the Editorial Board should ensure and enforce these rules.

### Ethics of authors:

1. The main responsibility of the author is to provide an accurate account of the research conducted, as well as an objective discussion of its significance.
2. The author should understand that the magazine is a resource, the creation of which requires considerable expenses. For this reason, the author is obliged to use it reasonably and economically.
3. The initial report on the results of the research should be sufficiently complete and contain the necessary references to available sources of information so that specialists in this field can repeat this work. If required, the author should make appropriate efforts to provide other researchers with samples of materials that cannot be obtained in any other way, such as clones, strains of microorganisms, antibodies, etc.; at the same time, appropriate material transfer agreements are adopted that limit the scope of use of such materials in order to protect the legitimate interests of authors.
4. The author should cite those publications that have had a determining influence on the essence of the work in question, as well as those that can quickly acquaint the reader with earlier works essential to understanding this study. With the exception of surveys, one should minimize the citation of works that are not directly relevant to this message. The author is obliged to conduct a literary search in order to find and quote the original publications, in which the studies closely related to this message described. It is also necessary to properly indicate the sources of the materials of fundamental importance used in this work, if these materials were not received by the author himself.
5. Any non-standard hazards that may be caused by the materials, equipment or procedures used in the study should be clearly indicated in the manuscript in which this paper is presented.
6. Fragmentation of research reports should be avoided. A scientist who performs extensive research on a system or a group of related systems should organize the publication so that each report gives a complete report on some particular aspect of the general study. Fragmentation requires excessive journal volume and unnecessarily complicates the literary search. For the convenience of readers, reports of related research should be published in the same journal or in a small number of journals.
7. When preparing a manuscript for publication, the author should inform the editor about the related manuscripts of the author, submitted to the press or accepted for publication.
8. The author should not submit manuscripts describing essentially the same results to more than one journal in the form of an initial publication, unless this is a repetition of a manuscript rejected by the journal or revoked by the author. Generally speaking, it is permissible to submit a manuscript of a full article extending a previously published short preliminary report ("message" or "letter") about the same work. However, when presenting such a manuscript, the

editor should be notified of an earlier message, and this preliminary communication should be cited in this manuscript.

9. The author must clearly indicate the sources of all the information quoted or provided, with the exception of generally known information. Information received in private, during the conversation, during correspondence or during discussions with third parties, should not be used or communicated in the author's work without the explicit permission of the researcher from whom the information was obtained. Information obtained in the provision of confidential services, such as when reviewing manuscripts or projects submitted for grants, should be treated in the same way.

10. Experimental or theoretical research can sometimes serve as a basis for criticizing the work of another scientist, perhaps even severe criticism. The articles published, if appropriate, may contain similar criticism. Personal criticism, however, cannot be considered appropriate under any circumstances.

11. The co-authors of the article should be all those persons who have made a significant scientific contribution to the submitted work and who share responsibility for the results obtained. Other contributions should be noted in the notes or in the "Acknowledgments" section. Administrative relations with this research alone are not grounds for the qualification of the person concerned as a co-author (but in some cases it may be appropriate to note significant administrative assistance in the work). Deceased persons who meet the above criteria should be included in the number of authors, and the note should indicate the date of their death. As the author or co-author, you can not specify any dummy name. The author who submits the manuscript for publication is responsible for ensuring that all those and only those persons who meet the criterion of authorship are included in the list of co-authors. The author submitting the article should send each living co-author a draft copy of the manuscript and obtain the official consent of each of the co-authors for co-authorship in this publication.

12. Authors should inform the editor about any potential conflicts of interest, for example, the consulting or financial interests of any company, which could be affected by the publication of the results contained in this manuscript. The authors must ensure that there are no contractual relations or property considerations that could affect the publication of the information contained in the submitted manuscript.

#### **Ethics of reviewers:**

1. If the reviewer believes that he is not an expert on the issues addressed in the article, or understands that he cannot submit a review of the article in a timely manner, he should immediately notify the Editorial Board of the impossibility of reviewing this article.

2. The reviewer should evaluate the manuscript of the article on its scientific content, irrespective of race, sex, sexual orientation, nationality, citizenship or political convictions of the authors of the manuscript of the article.

3. The reviewer should be objective with respect to the scientific content and scientific significance of the article. In the presence of a conflict of interest that may challenge the scientific objectivity of the reviewer, the reviewer must immediately inform the Editorial Board of the impossibility of reviewing the submitted article.

4. Personal criticism of the authors of the article is inadmissible.

5. The reviewer should assess the completeness and objectivity of the reflection in the article of the existing state of the issues under consideration and, if necessary, indicate (as far as possible - with accurate bibliographic references) the inadequacy of such completeness and objectivity.

6. The manuscript of the article submitted to the Editorial Board is a confidential document. The reviewer can discuss the contents of the submitted manuscript of the article only with persons agreed with the Editorial Board. The reviewer is obliged in no way to use the ideas and information contained in the submitted article, before the publication of this article.

**Ethics of the Editorial Board:**

1. When deciding to publish an article, the editor-in-chief of the journal takes into account all opinions expressed by members of the Editorial Board of the journal and reviewers.
2. The editorial board of the journal does not allow the publication of articles about which there are a large number of borrowings, copyright infringement, libel, etc.
3. The editorial board of the journal does not allow the publication of articles in respect of which there is a discrepancy between the accepted ethics of publications.
4. The members of the Editorial Board are obliged to ensure the confidentiality of the content of the submitted article (including in no way using the ideas and information stated in the submitted article before the publication of this article).