

RESEARCH INTEGRITY



WHO AM I?

Stefanie Van der Burght

- Research Department (2012 - ...)
 - ✓ Policy Advisor
 - Research Integrity and Ethics Advisor
 - ✓ Trainer
 - ✓ Secretary of the Commission for Research Integrity



WHAT IS (RESEARCH) INTEGRITY?



Integrity

integrity

noun [U]

UK  /ɪnˈteɡ.rə.ti/ US  /ɪnˈteɡ.rə.ti/

integrity noun [U] (HONESTY)



 approving

the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles that do not change:

Based on norms, values,
regulations, codes...

Doing the right thing

Doing things right

Also... under pressure

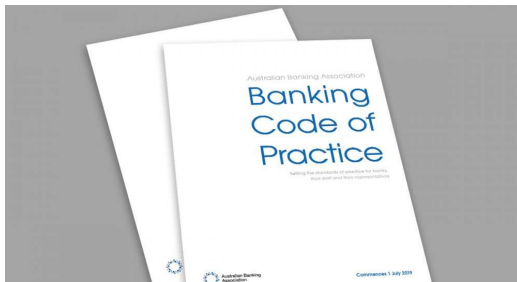
Also... when nobody is watching

INTEGRITY
IS DOING THE
RIGHT THING.
EVEN WHEN
NO ONE IS
WATCHING.

C.S. LEWIS

Professional integrity

Expressed in behavior... also in a professional setting



SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISTS. Code of Ethics

PREAMBLE
Members of the Society of Professional Journalists believe that public enlightenment is the forerunner of justice and the foundation of democracy. The duty of the journalist is to further those ends by seeking truth and providing a fair and comprehensive account of events and issues. Committed to all media and specialties, we strive to serve the public with thoroughness and honesty. Professional integrity is the cornerstone of a journalist's work. Members of the Society share a dedication to ethical behavior and adopt this code to declare the Society's principles and standards of practice.

SEEK TRUTH AND REPORT IT
Journalists should be honest, fair and courageous in gathering, reporting and interpreting information.
Journalists should:

- Test the accuracy of information from all sources and exercise care to avoid inadvertent error. Deliberate distortion is never permissible.
- Diligently seek out subjects of news stories to give them the opportunity to respond to allegations of wrongdoing.
- Identify sources whenever feasible. The public is entitled to as much information as possible on sources' reliability.
- Always question sources' motives before accepting anonymity. Clarify conditions attached to any promises made in exchange for information. Keep promises.
- Make certain that headlines, news releases or promotional materials, photos, video, audio, graphics, sound bites and quotations do not misrepresent. They should not overexaggerate or highlight incidents out of context.
- Never distort the content of news photos or video images in enhancement for technical clarity or to always be permissible. Label cutaways and photo illustrations.
- Avoid conducting on- or off-camera or staged news events. If re-enactment is necessary to tell a story, label it.
- Avoid undercover or other surreptitious methods of gathering information except where traditional open methods will not yield information vital to the public. Use of such methods should be explained as part of the story.
- Never plagiarize.
- Tell the story of the diversity and magnitude of the human experience fully, even when it is unpopular to do so.
- Examine their own cultural values and avoid imposing those values on others.
- Avoid stereotyping by race, gender, age, religion, ethnicity, geography, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance or social status.
- Support the open exchange of ideas, even those they find unpleasant.
- Give voice to the voiceless, official and unofficial sources of information can be equally valid.
- Distinguish between advocacy and news reporting. Analysis and commentary should be labeled and not misperceived fact or context.
- Distinguish news from advertising and show clearly that there is a line between the two.
- Recognize a special obligation to ensure that the public's business is conducted in the open and that governmental records are open to inspection.

MINIMIZE HARM
Ethical journalists treat sources, subjects and colleagues with respect.
Journalists should:

- Show compassion for those who may be affected adversely by a special security when dealing with children and developmentally disabled.
- Be sensitive when dealing with grieving persons or photographs of tragedy or grief.
- Recognize that gathering and reporting information may cause fear. Exercise the same care in a source for assistance.
- Recognize that people who have a greater right to control themselves than do public officials and others who seek power from them. Only an overwhelming public need can justify intrusion into their lives.
- Show good faith. Avoid conducting "hit and run" journalism.
- Be cautious about identifying juvenile suspects or victims of sex offenses.
- Be judicious about naming criminal suspects before the facts are established.
- Balance a criminal suspect's fair trial rights with the public's right to be informed.

ACT INDEPENDENTLY
Journalists should be free of obligation to any interest other than the public's right to know.
Journalists should:

- Avoid conflicts of interest, real or perceived.
- Disclose any financial or other interests that may compromise integrity or damage credibility.
- Refuse gifts, favors, free travel and special treatment, including secondary employment, political involvement, public office and service to community organizations if they compromise journalistic integrity.
- Disclose unavoidable conflicts.
- Be vigilant and courageous about holding those with power accountable.
- Every favored treatment or advantage and special interests and must that pressure to influence news coverage.
- Be wary of sources offering information for favors or money, avoid bidding for news.

BE ACCOUNTABLE
Journalists are accountable to their readers, listeners, viewers and each other.
Journalists should:

- Clarify and explain news coverage and admit dialogue with the public over journalistic conduct.
- Encourage the public to voice grievances against the news media.
- Meet routinely and answer them promptly.
- Repose unexcused practices of journalists and the news media.
- Abide by the same high standards to which they hold others.

The SPJ Code of Ethics is voluntarily embraced by thousands of journalists, regardless of place or platform, and is widely used in newsrooms and classrooms as a guide for ethical behavior. The code is intended not as a list of "rules" but as a resource for ethical decision-making. It is not — nor can it be — an end in itself. The code is enforceable. The present version of the code was adopted by the 1980 SPJ National Convention; other versions of the code had been adopted by the Society in previous years. The first code of ethics was borrowed from the American Society of Newspaper Editors in 1922. In 1973, Sigma Delta Chi adopted its own code, which was revised in 1984, 1987 and 1998.

SECURITY OFFICER CODE OF CONDUCT

Exhibit honesty and integrity in the performance of my duties
Maintain the confidentiality of my employer and locations I am assigned to
Be honest, and forthright in all my interactions
Be punctual and conduct my duties as instructed by my supervisor

Be observant in my duties and report promptly
Be aware of my surroundings at all times
Be observant for workplace
Report hazards promptly
Take action to reduce haz

Be professional and courteous and employer
Be courteous in all my contact
Be friendly and approachable
Establish a rapport with ir

SECURITY OFFICER CODE OF CONDUCT

Maintain a professional, clean appearance.
Maintain cleaned, pressed uniforms.
Ensure equipment is in good repair and functions properly.
Maintain grooming standards as required by my employer.

Exhibit exemplary conduct on and off duty.
Conduct myself to be an example to all.
Maintain my integrity, honesty on and off duty.

Enforce the rules, regulations, laws and policies fairly.
Enforcement must be consistent.
Report violations of laws and policies promptly.

Represent my profession, company and employer proudly.
Do not talk negatively about my company or employer.
Be positive about my employer when interacting with the public.
Serve as an example for other officers and employees.



Inspired by a slide by Nele Bracke, Policy Advisor, Ghent University

Research
integrity

THE EUROPEAN CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RI

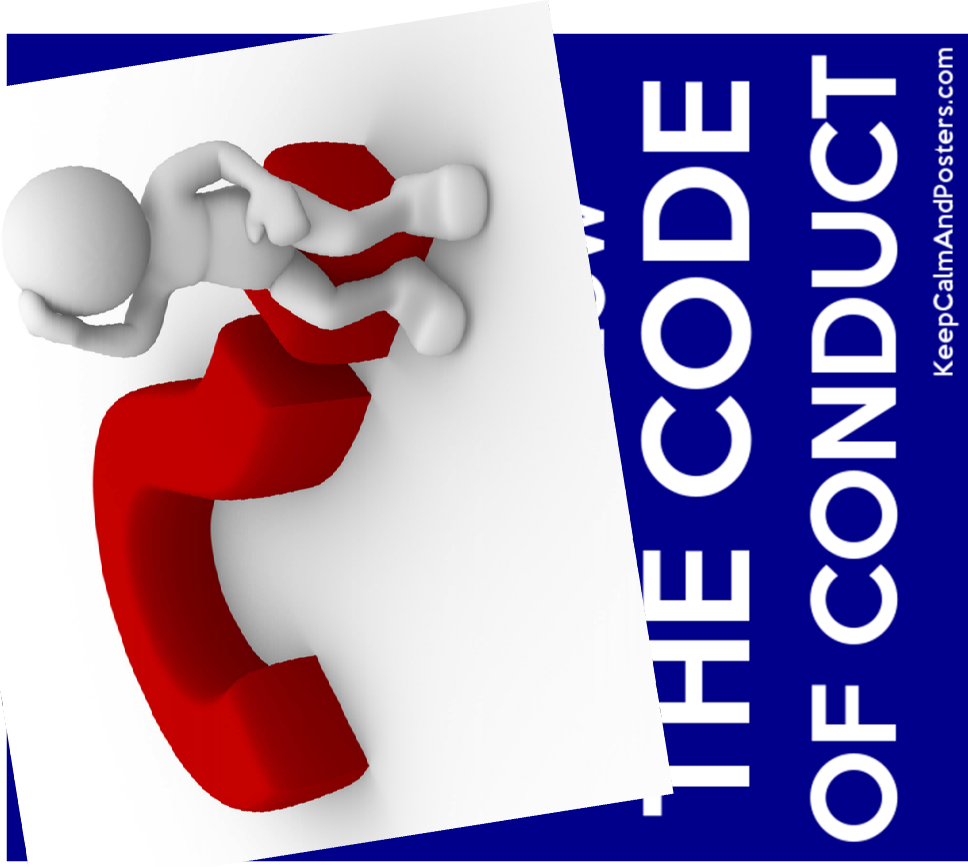


4 VALUABLES

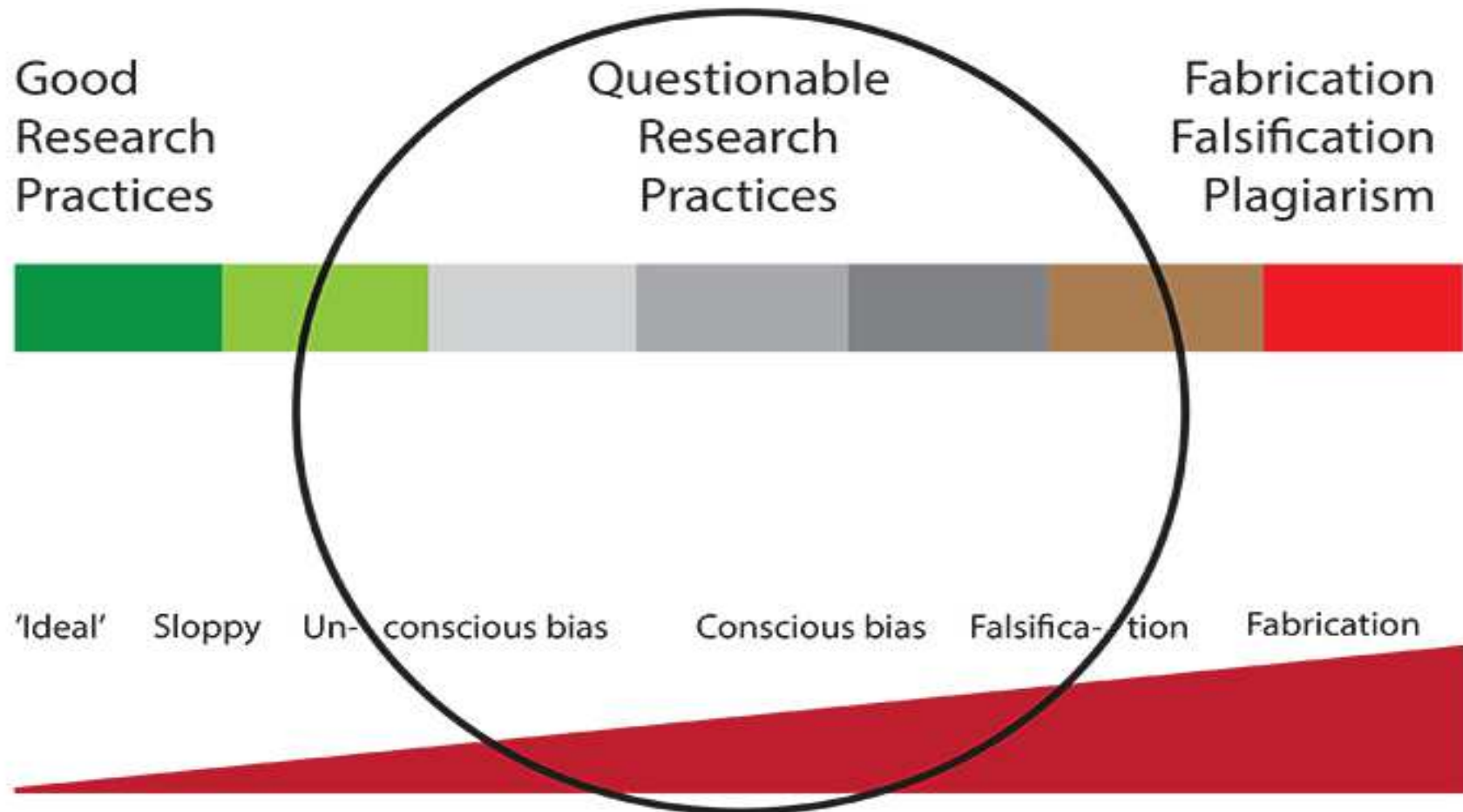
These principles are:

- **Reliability** in ensuring the quality of research, reflected in the design, the methodology, the analysis and the use of resources.
- **Honesty** in developing, undertaking, reviewing, reporting and communicating research in a transparent, fair, full and unbiased way.
- **Respect** for colleagues, research, participants, society, ecosystems, cultural heritage and the environment.
- **Accountability** for the research from idea to publication, for its management and organisation, for training, supervision and mentoring, and for its wider impacts.





RESEARCH BEHAVIOR



GOOD RESEARCH PRACTICES

Good
Research
Practices



Responsible
Conduct of
Research

“Behaviours that follow the standards established by professionals and society for the proper conduct of research”

Epigeum, Research Skills online, Research Integrity – Arts and Humanities

unintentional, ‘one-off’ honest errors



dS + Wetenschappers
waarschuwen voor fouten in
hun eigen onderzoek

WETENSCHAP Meerdere vorsers, onder
wie een Nobelprijswinnaar, hebben op
Twitter bekendgemaakt dat hun
papers foutieve data bevatten.

[Lees verder](#) > De Standaard, 24/01/2020)

Adapted from slide by Nele Bracke, Policy Advisor, Ghent University

BAD RESEARCH PRACTICES

Fabrication
Falsification
Plagiarism

“Behaviours that significantly compromise the accuracy of the research record or the proper professional conduct of research.”

Epigeum, Research Skills online, Research Integrity – Arts and Humanities

Plagiarism Accusations

Merkel's Education Minister Has Ph.D. Title Revoked

German Education Minister Annette Schavan has long been dogged by accusations that she had plagiarized parts of her Ph.D. thesis. Now, the University of Düsseldorf has revoked her degree. She may be forced to resign from Chancellor Angela Merkel's cabinet.

By Jörg Diehl and Oliver Trenkamp in Düsseldorf and Berlin

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/education-minister-schavan-has-ph-d-revoked-in-plagiarism-scandal-a-88107.html>

(2013)



Fraude hoogleraar Stapel 'verbijsterend'

© 31-10-2011, 14:57 AANGEPAST OP 31-10-2011, 20:50 BINNENLAND

De commissie die onderzoek heeft gedaan naar het gesjoemel door hoogleraar Diederik Stapel in Tilburg, noemt de fraude verbijsterend.

<http://nos.nl/artikel/308864-fraude-hoogleraar-stapel-verbijsterend.html> (2011)

Slide by Nele Bracke @ Doctoral Schools

QUESTIONNABLE RESEARCH PRACTICES

Grey zone / Sloppy science

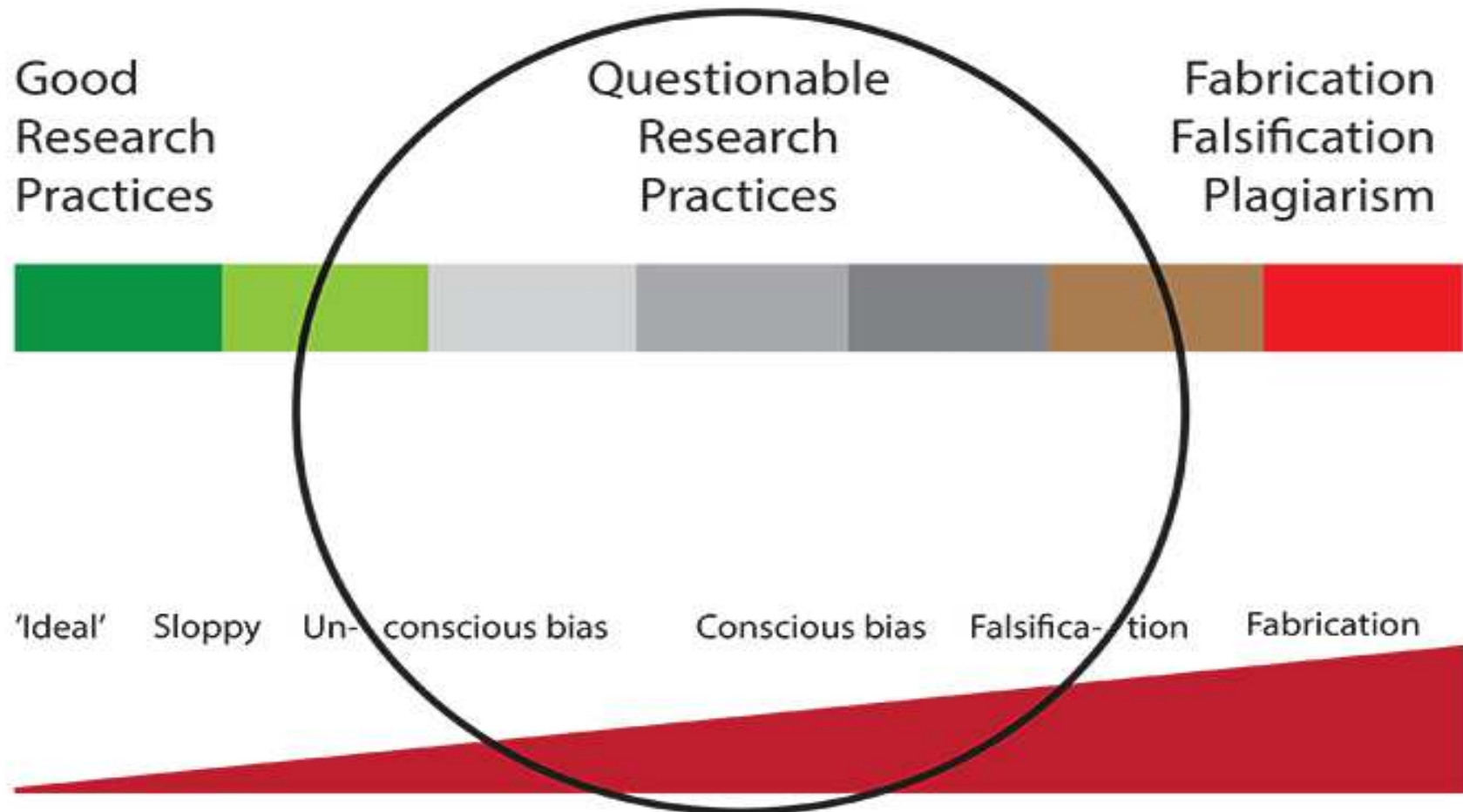
- ‘cutting corners’
- Accumulation of sloppiness, errors
- Adjusting practices



“Behaviours that do not live up to the standards for responsible conduct but that are not seen as serious misconduct.”

Epigeum, Research Skills online, Research Integrity – Arts and Humanities

RESEARCH BEHAVIOR



“THERE CAN BE NO FIRST-
CLASS RESEARCH
WITHOUT INTEGRITY.”

Marja Makarow, in *A new code of conduct for researchers* (European Science Foundation, 2010)

TRAINING

Fostering Responsible conduct of research FRCR
4x/py – 2/ps



FRCR – custom made workshop



SOME NUMBERS

- FFP

(Fanelli, PloS ONE, 2009, p.1)

“A pooled weighted average of 1.97% (N = 7, 95%CI: 0.86–4.45) of scientists admitted to have fabricated, falsified or modified data or results at least once –a serious form of misconduct by any standard [...].

In surveys asking about the behaviour of colleagues, admission rates were 14.12% (N = 12, 95% CI: 9.91–19.72) for falsification [...].”

(Translated from EOS, April 2013, p.25)

“From 315 researchers who completed an extensive survey, 4 admit to having fabricated data one or several times in the last three years (1,3%).”

• QRP

(Fanelli, PloS ONE, 2009, p.1)

“[...] and up to 33.7% admitted other questionable research practices.

[In surveys asking about the behaviour of colleagues, admission rates were] up to 72% for other questionable research practices.”

(Translated from EOS, April 2013, p.26-28)

“[...] 69% admit that he/she added at least one coauthor without that person having a real input in the past three years” (gift authorship)

[...] [27% of the respondents admit to have left out data or observations based on a gut feeling]”

Biomedische onderzoekers werken niet altijd even zuiver. De tolerantie voor inbreuken tegen de wetenschappelijke integriteit is ook vrij hoog.

Het steekt allemaal zo nauw niet in het lab



Veel voorkomende inbreuken tegen de wetenschappelijke integriteit

Gebaseerd op de antwoorden van 711 onderzoekers in de biomedische wetenschappen (aan de universiteit of in de industrie)



WHO ARE THEY, WHAT MOVES THEM? CAUSES

(Kornfeld, Academic Medicine, 2012)

Typology: 6 types

Misconduct = result of the interaction of psychological traits and the circumstances in which these individuals found themselves (~publication pressure)

(Tijdink et al., PlosOne, 2016)

Personality has an impact on research behavior (~Machiavellianism)

PERSONALITY



“the desperate”
whose fear of failure overcame a personal code of
conduct



"Hey hon, I finally finished writing the first
line of my book! It took me three months,
but it's the **BEST FIRST LINE EVER!!**
Wanna hear it? Hon?"

INKYGIRL.COM: Daily Diversions For Writers
Copyright © 2008 Debbie Ridpath Ohi

“the perfectionist”
for whom any failure was a catastrophe



“the ethically challenged “
who succumbed to temptation



“the grandiose”
who believed that his or her superior
judgment did not require verification



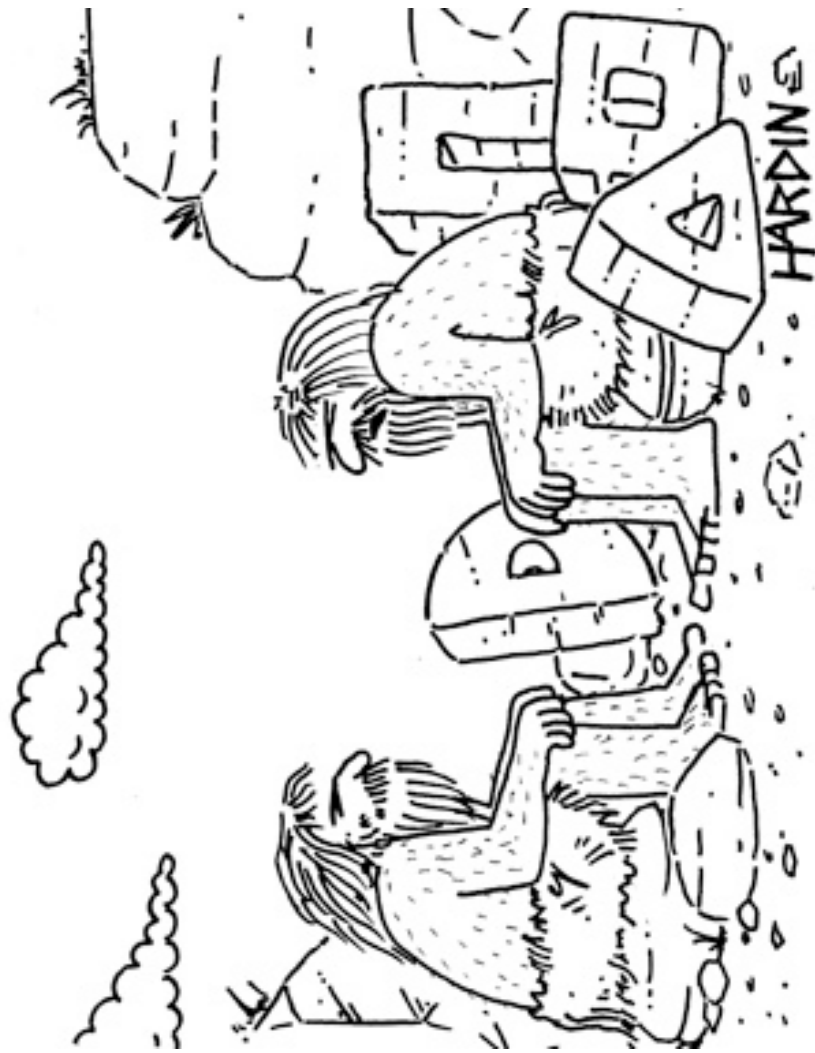
“the sociopath”
who was totally absent a conscience (and,
fortunately, was rare)



“the non professional support staff”
who were unconstrained by the ethics of
science, unaware of the scientific
consequences of their actions, and/or
tempted by financial rewards

ENVIRONMENT: PRESSURE

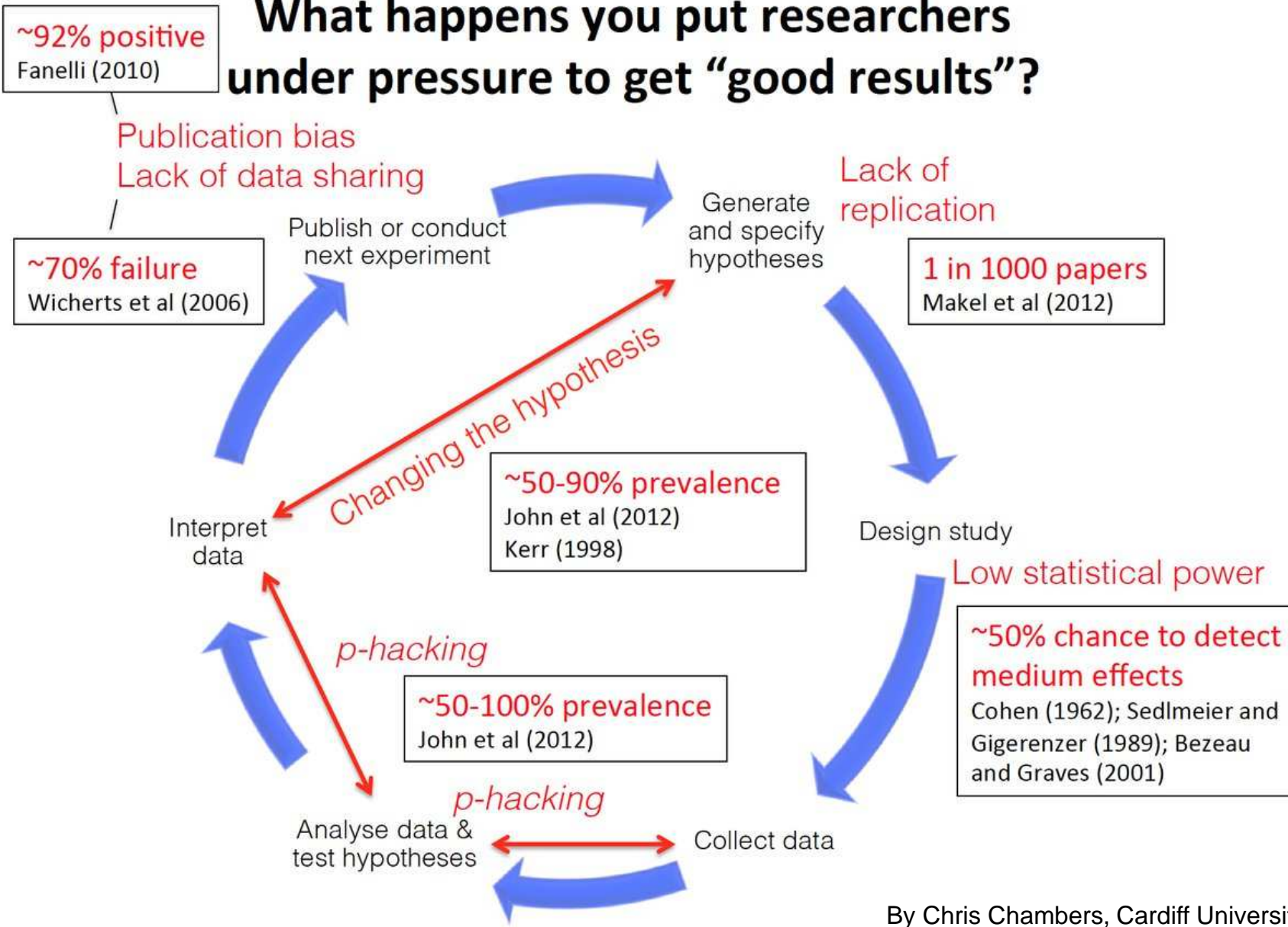




"I was close to a breakthrough when
the grant money ran out."

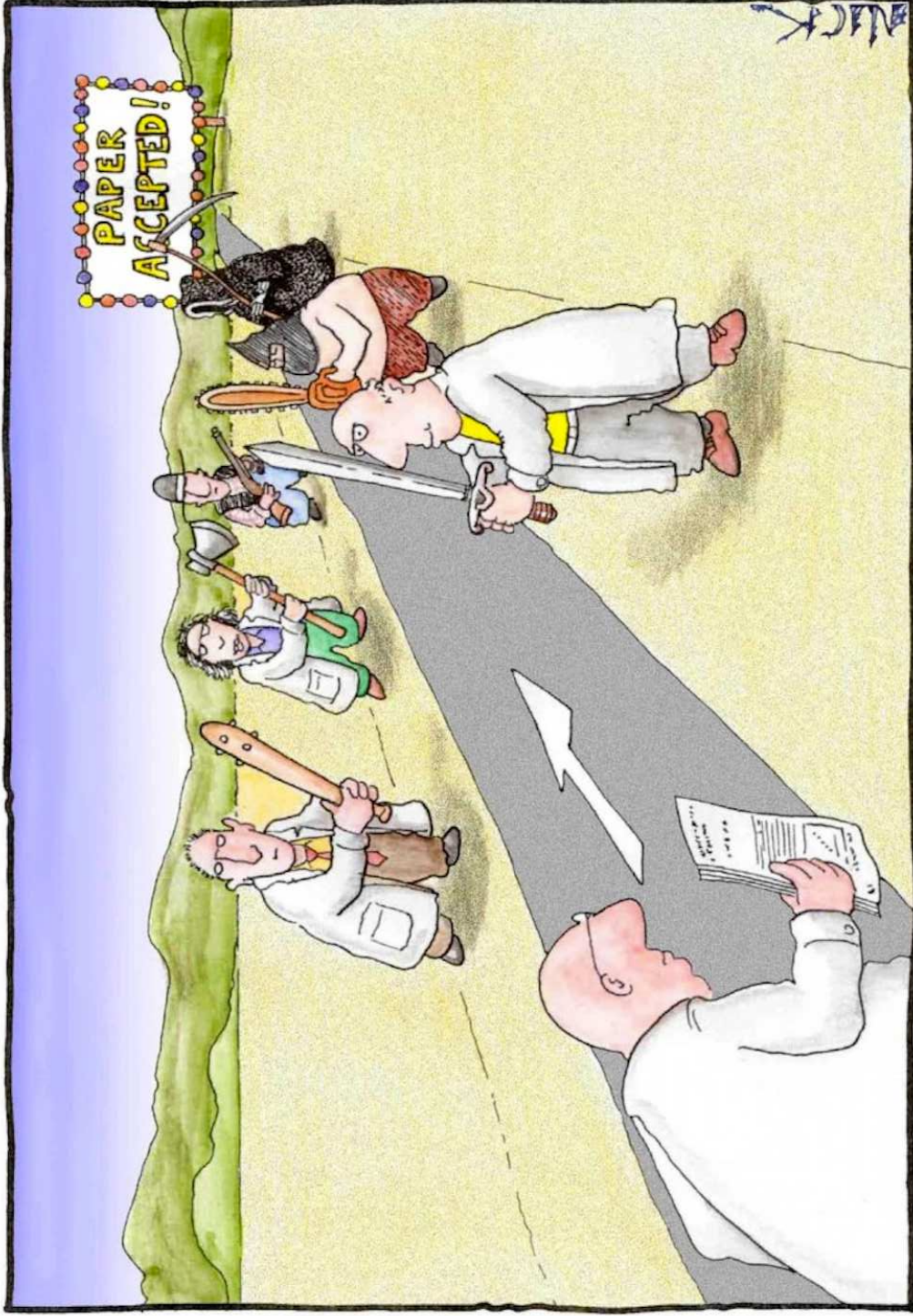
Reprinted from Funny Times / PO Box 18530 / Cleveland Hts. OH 44118
phone: 216.371.8600 / email: ft@funnytimes.com

What happens you put researchers under pressure to get “good results”?



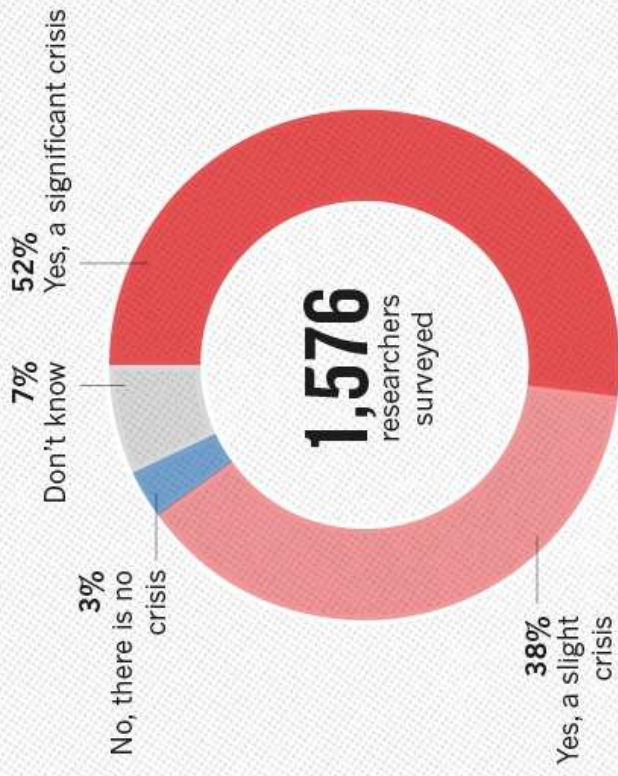
ENVIRONMENT: LOW DETECTION – MYTH OF SELF-CORRECTION





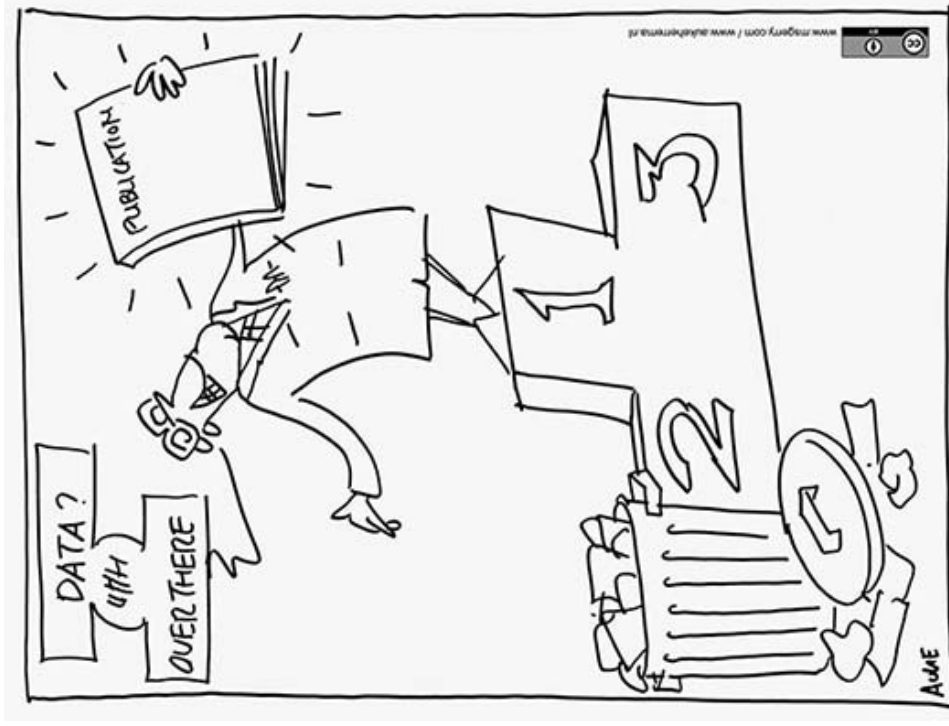
Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as "quite an improvement."

IS THERE A REPRODUCIBILITY CRISIS?



1,576
researchers
surveyed

©nature



PUBLICATIONS AND DATA

A TABLE OF TRAGEDIES

The factors that lead to bad decisions can be represented by the mnemonic TRAGEDIES. Here are some examples of each pitfall. Recognizing these and responding appropriately can save a career and strengthen science.

Temptation

"Getting my name on this article would look really good on my CV."

Rationalization

"It's only a few data points, and those runs were flawed anyway."

Ambition

"The better the story we can tell, the better a journal we can go for."

Group and authority pressure

"The PI's instructions don't exactly match the protocol approved by the ethics review board, but she is the senior researcher."

Entitlement

"I've worked so hard on this, and I know this works, and I need to get this publication."

Deception

"I'm sure it would have turned out this way (if I had done it)."

Incrementalism

"It's only a single data point I'm excluding, and just this once."

Gunsalus & Robinson, *Nine pitfalls of research misconduct*, Nature, 16/05/2018

Aaron D. Robinson
Embarrassment

"I don't want to look foolish for not knowing how to do this."

Stupid systems

"It counts more if we divide this manuscript into three submissions instead of just one."



LAST RESORT: THE COMMITTEE FOR RI (CWI)



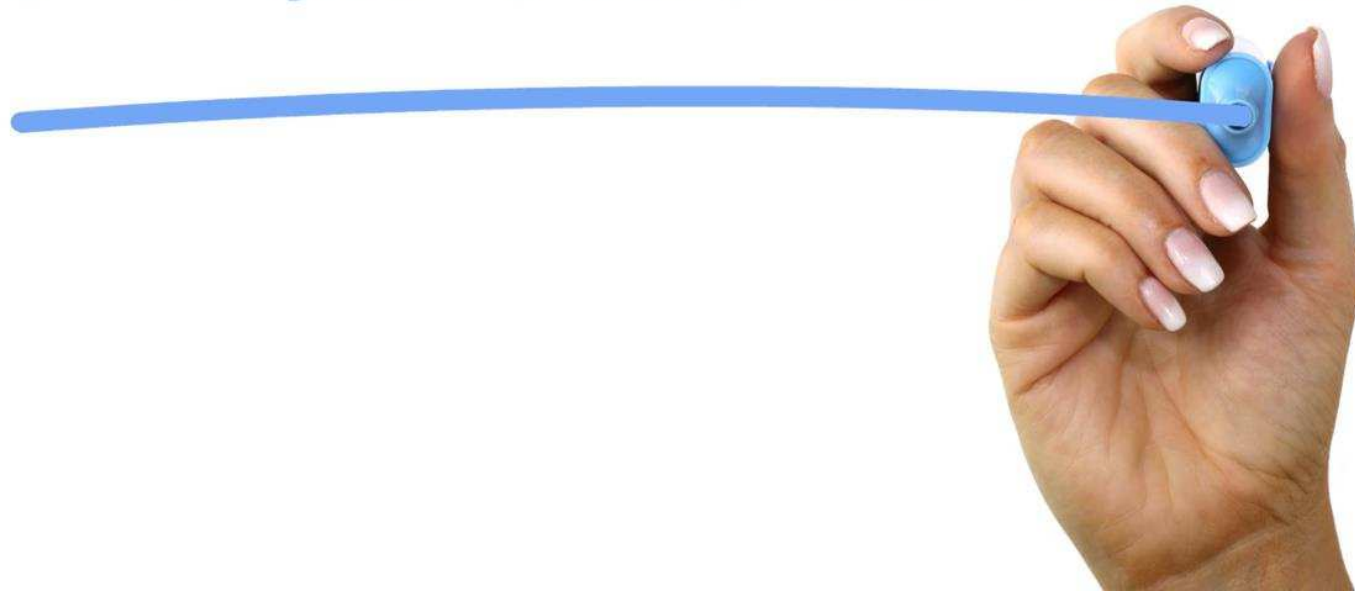
cwi@ugent.be

09 264 95 59

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF CWI PROCEDURE

- Code of Ethics for Scientific Research in Belgium – ALLEA-code
- Easy accessible (CWI@ugent.be)
- Focus on integrity (no ethical commission, disciplinary body,...)
- Confidential procedure – guarantees identity
- Objective and neutral
- Substitution in case of conflict of interest – president + members – at demand
- Rights of defence (hearings, right to reply, file access,...)
- No disciplinary measures – advice university government
- Time frame
- FIRST AID

PREVENTION



LET'S PLAY A GAME!

DILEMMA GAME (ERASMUS U ROTTERDAM)



DILEMMA FUN

- Read the dilemma
- Think about the decisive parameters
- Choose an option – I will tell you when to press
- Check the poll to discover the answers of your group members
- Group discussion
- Ask questions

HAVE YOU ALREADY ATTENDED SOME KIND OF RCR TRAINING?

- A. Yes
- B. No



ISSUE #1 – AUTHORSHIP

DILEMMA

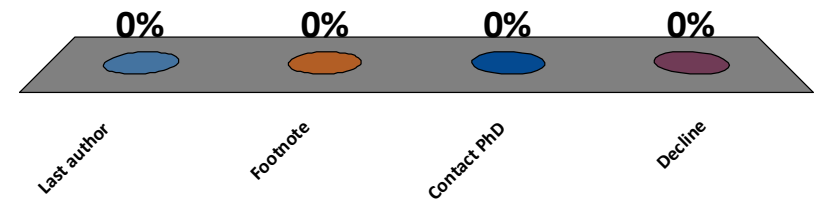
I am starting my PhD project and as a first task I am asked to rewrite a paper by a former PhD colleague who has meanwhile left academia. I notice the paper needs only small changes and the reviewers are very mild and friendly, so the paper may get accepted in the next round. My professor suggests putting me as last author, to support my academic career, despite my limited contribution to the actual research process. He will be the first author. The former PhD has agreed that others can use his work, but no specific agreements were made.

WHAT WOULD BE YOUR OPTION?

- A. I agree to the offer and get listed as last author.
- B. I suggest that I should be mentioned in a footnote, but not listed as author.
- C. I contact the former PhD and ask him whether he wants the publication in his name.
- D. I decline the revising job; I do not want to be involved.

PICK YOUR OPTION NOW

- A. Last author
- B. Footnote
- C. Contact PhD
- D. Decline



WHAT DOES THE CODE SAY?

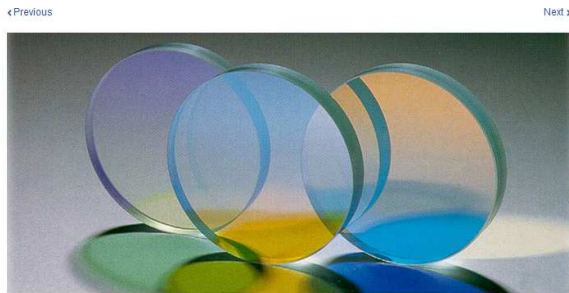
EU-code:

- All authors agree on the **sequence of authorship**, acknowledging that authorship itself is based on a **significant contribution** to the **design** of the research, relevant **data collection**, or the **analysis or interpretation** of the results.
- Authors **acknowledge important work and intellectual contributions** of others, including collaborators, assistants, and funders, who have influenced the reported research in appropriate form, and cite related work correctly
- All authors are **fully responsible for the content** of a publication, unless otherwise specified.

TIPS ON AUTHORSHIP



Source: www.communityfoundation.org.uk



PLOS Collaborates on Recommendations to Improve Transparency for Author Contributions

Posted February 27, 2018 by Veronique Kiermer and Larry Peiperl in Advocacy, Assessment, Publishing, Thought Leaders



orcid.org/0000-0001-8771-7239

In a new report, a group convened by the US National Academy of Sciences and including a dozen journal editors reflects on authorship guidelines and recommends new ways to make author contributions more transparent.

What does it mean to be author number seven on a twenty-five-author article?



→ [Faculteit Letteren en Wijsbegeerte](#)

→ [Ethical code \(EN\)](#)

→ [Authorship protocol \(EN\)](#)

→ [Faculteit Recht en Criminologie](#)

→ [Facultair ethisch protocol](#)

→ [Form authorship protocol \(EN\)](#)

→ [Voorbeeldlijst substantiële vs niet-substantiële bijdragen](#)

→ [Faculteit Wetenschappen](#)

→ Omwille van de grote diversiteit tussen groepen heeft de faculteit Wetenschappen ervoor geopteerd geen faculteitsbrede richtlijnen op te stellen maar te verwijzen naar eventuele afspraken binnen de groepen en/of vooropgestelde richtlijnen van tijdschriften. Voor vragen kan je steeds terecht bij de voorzitter van de Facultaire Commissie Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (FCWO) – [prof. dr. Herwig Dejonghe](#).

→ [Faculteit Geneeskunde en Gezondheidswetenschappen](#)

→ [Facultaire richtlijnen auteurschap](#)

→ [Faculteit Ingenieurwetenschappen en Architectuur](#)

→ [Faculteit Economie en Bedrijfskunde](#)

→ [Auteurschaprichtlijnen](#)

→ [Faculteit Diergeneeskunde](#)

→ [Auteurschap wetenschappelijke publicaties](#)

→ [Faculteit Psychologie en Pedagogische Wetenschappen](#)

→ [Auteursrichtlijnen](#)

→ [Faculteit Bio-ingenieurwetenschappen](#)

→ [Auteurschap op wetenschappelijke publicaties](#)

→ [Faculteit Farmaceutische Wetenschappen](#)

→ [Richtlijnen voor auteurschap \(EN\)](#)

→ [Faculteit Politieke en Sociale Wetenschappen](#)

→ [Facultair publicatie-etiquette \(EN\)](#)

In het Nederlands

Search

not always responsible
is that collaborate in

sufficiently original (i.e.
e publication may have
ed differently; in other

d to be interpreted in

On this page

- [Who can be put on the article as \(co-\)author?](#)
- The order of the authors
- (Legal and ethical) infringements on authorship rules

Info Je bent aangemeld. Info op jouw maat vind je op de studentensite of op het intranet voor personeel.

Authorship in scientific articles

Today, the traditional publication model of a single author prevails in only a few disciplines. In most other disciplines, multiple authors are almost always responsible for a publication, ranging from the limited partnership between doctoral students and their supervisor(s) to the publications by large(r) groups that collaborate in large international consortia.

Who can be put on the article as (co-)author?

Being an author in a legal sense (in terms of copyright)

The author(s) is/are the person(s) who has/have produced the publication.

A publication is co-authored when the co-authors together, in consultation with each other, have realized a publication which is concrete and sufficiently original (i.e. authentic and creative) to be protected by copyright. Not all authors are required to make the same (large) contribution. What is key is that the publication may have been possible without the contribution of a person designated as an author, but that it would have been interpreted differently; in other words, **what matters is that the contribution was substantial**.

In this approach, there is still room for interpretation, as opinions may differ on what exactly is a substantial contribution. These concepts need to be interpreted in accordance with the ethical regulations concerning authorship in science.

Being an author in an ethical sense

Authorship: 10 best practices

If you are thinking about writing a new publication:

1. **Consult the guidelines on authorship** within your field and/or faculty and find out what policy is in place at the journal in question. Make sure that any arrangements are always in line with this policy.
2. **Discuss authorship issues beforehand** (i.e. before you start writing) with anyone you want to involve in your publication (e.g. your supervisor, colleagues, experts). Clearly state what role you would like them to take up and what they will get in return. As such, each person involved may point out what their expectations are.
3. Use an authorship protocol (e.g. protocol of the Faculty of Law and Criminology, of the Faculty of Arts and Philosophy) to formalize any arrangements made or at the very least record arrangements in an email. The **allocation and order** of authorship is known and **approved by all partners**.
4. **Appoint one corresponding author** Naturally, this person meets all the criteria for authorship. At the very least, this person has a clear view of how the article was realized and what everyone's contribution was. s/he is also ultimately responsible for all contributions being correctly listed. This person is responsible for the entire content of the article, owns the materials used or knows where to find them (e.g. version control, data) and acts as the official point of contact. When this person is appointed, it is crucial that s/he continues to meet these requirements in the long term; at the very least s/he is required to have fixed contact date, as well as a commitment to follow-up.
5. In the course of the publication, certain **changes** are likely to occur (e.g. determined contributions may be altered, an expert may be added). In that case, any **decisions** that were taken will be reviewed and, if necessary, **amended**. + See item 3.
6. Journals increasingly require an authorship contribution statement, also known as contributorship disclosure, which explicitly and in detail describes what each author has done to realize the results, ranging from producing the research idea to writing and submitting a publication. Regardless of whether it was specifically requested by a journal, it is recommended that **for each manuscript** a clear description is given of **who was responsible** for what part and **what they did exactly**. These statements are preferably included in the actual article. Make sure that the contributions of all authors are explained in a clear, precise, detailed and accurate manner. Examples of authorship policies: Nature, PLoS, ...
7. For each author, add the **correct affiliation** and **ORCID**.
8. Anyone who **does not meet the criteria** for authorship **but did somehow make a valuable contribution** to the manuscript (e.g. by offering an idea, technical support, material, financial support or statistical advice) may be **acknowledged** by being mentioned in the acknowledgements section, in a footnote on the first

ISSUE #2 – PLAGIARISM

DILEMMA

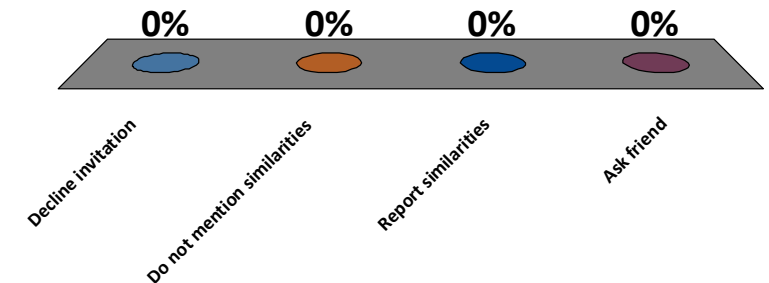
A close friend asks me to comment on his paper. While reading the paper I detect a great number of similarities with some recently published papers. The similarities do not constitute plagiarism in a literal sense, but are noticeable. When confronting my friend with my findings he seems unimpressed and submits his paper to an international journal without any profound changes. A couple of weeks later I receive the request from the journal to act as a referee on this particular paper.

WHAT WOULD BE YOUR OPTION?

- A. I decline the invitation.
- B. I accept the invitation but in my review do not mention the similarities I noticed before.
- C. I accept the invitation and report the similarities.
- D. I ask my friend what he wants me to do.

PICK YOUR OPTION NOW

- A. Decline invitation
- B. Accept & do not mention similarities
- C. Accept & report similarities
- D. Ask friend



WHAT DOES THE CODE SAY?

EU-code:

- Authors **acknowledge** important work and intellectual contributions of others, including collaborators, assistants, and funders, who have influenced the reported research in appropriate form, and **cite** related work correctly.
- Researchers **take seriously** their commitment to the research community by participating in **refereeing, reviewing and evaluation**.
- Researchers review and evaluate submissions for publication, funding, appointment, promotion or reward **in a transparent and justifiable manner**.
- Reviewers or editors with a **conflict of interest withdraw from involvement** in decisions on publication, funding, appointment, promotion or reward.
- **Ignoring** putative **violations** of research integrity by others or **covering up** inappropriate responses to misconduct or other violations by institutions is considered **misconduct**.

WRITE ETHICALLY

FROM START  TO FINISH

PREPARE



Secondary sources might have misinterpreted the work

HAVE A
THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING
OF YOUR SOURCES



Accurately communicate their ideas and terminology

WRITE



SELECTIVE REPORTING

Present unbiased information by acknowledging conflicting evidence and alternative interpretations

CITE YOUR SOURCES

DO NOT PLAGIARIZE

USE YOUR OWN WORDS AND SENTENCE STRUCTURE

MAINTAIN THE INTENDED MEANING OF THE SOURCE

OR QUOTE VERBATIM TEXT

PLA . GIA . RISM - THE PRACTICE OF TAKING SOMEONE ELSE'S WORK OR IDEAS AND PASSING THEM OFF AS ONE'S OWN



Obviously, in a multi-national collaboration, the laws of two or more countries may govern the research. All parties need to agree in advance how compliance with national laws and rules will be assured.

From Boesz, C. C. and Fischer, P. L. (2010)
'International cooperation to ensure research integrity', in M. S. Anderson and N. H. Steneck (eds.) *International Research Collaborations: Much to be gained, many ways to get in trouble*. New York: Routledge, p. 129.



When ~~trans~~biologists work internationally, they should be cognizant of possible conflicts in national regulations. As Boesz and Fischer note, 'all parties need to agree in advance how compliance with national laws and rules will be assured' (2010, p. 129).

Obviously, in a multi-national collaboration, the laws of two or more countries may govern the research. All parties need to agree in advance how compliance with national laws and rules will be assured.

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Boesz and Fischer (2010) recommend that researchers who collaborate internationally decide at the outset how they will handle differences in national laws to which their work is subject.

Obviously, in a multi-national collaboration, the laws of two or more countries may govern the research. All parties need to agree in advance how compliance with national laws and rules will be assured.

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Physicists who work outside their own countries need to agree in advance how compliance with national laws and rules will be assured (Boesz and Fischer, 2010).

RULES ON PLAGIARISM

- Content (words), structure (composition)
- Ideas (from colleague, journal,...)
- Images (also internet)
- Articles (newspaper, magazine, ...)
- Internet sources
- Translations

NOT:

- Common knowledge (e.g. date WWII)

ISSUE #3 – DEALING WITH DATA

DILEMMA

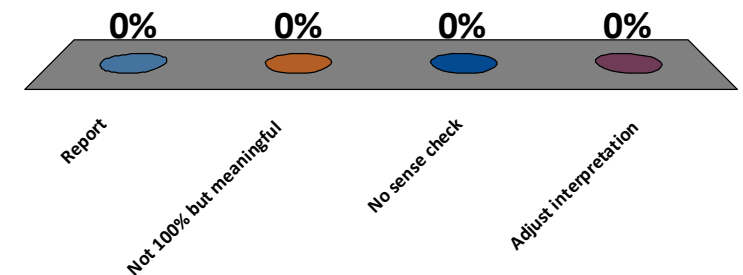
A leading senior researcher in my field of interest asks me to work on a project with him. He has already collected the data from fifty randomly-selected organizations and I am working on the analysis. After finalizing the paper together and submitting it, a reviewer points out that only thirty organizations meet our sample selection criteria. Making use of a smaller sample threatens the credibility and validity of the results. The senior researcher is not worried at all and tells me to simply change the sample selection criteria so that they are easily met by all fifty organizations. What do I do?

WHAT WOULD BE YOUR OPTION?

- A. I accept the change in the sample criteria as proposed by the senior researcher.
- B. I refrain from changing the sample criteria and withdraw my name from the paper.
- C. I make sure that the article mentions that the co-author is responsible for the data and methodology.
- D. I perform an additional survey to come up with 20 new companies that meet our criteria. That will take a significant amount of time and delay the project for a few months.

PICK YOUR OPTION NOW

- A. Accept change sample
- B. Refrain and withdraw
- C. Co-author responsibility
- D. Additional survey



DILEMMA

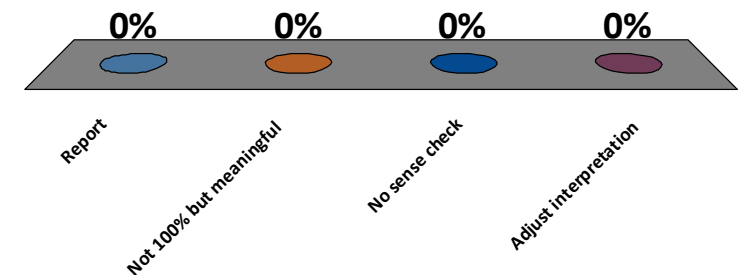
I have run an unsuccessful experiment. The results are very different from any of the earlier experiments. I am disappointed because I had carefully designed all the manipulations and stimuli, and the previous (same) experiments that I ran for the same project had worked out. I am now writing the paper.

WHAT WOULD BE YOUR OPTION?

- A. I fully report the failed experiment as one of the main studies in the paper and speculate about the potential reasons behind the unsuccessful results in the discussion section.
- B. I mention the unsuccessful experiment in one sentence and ask the interested readers to contact me for more details.
- C. I do not mention the unsuccessful experiment anywhere.
- D. I leave out the unsuccessful experiment from the paper, but mention it in the cover letter to the editor and suggest it can be included if so desired.

PICK YOUR OPTION NOW

- A. Fully report as main finding
- B. Short mention + contact
- C. Don't mention
- D. Leave out but mention to editor to make decision

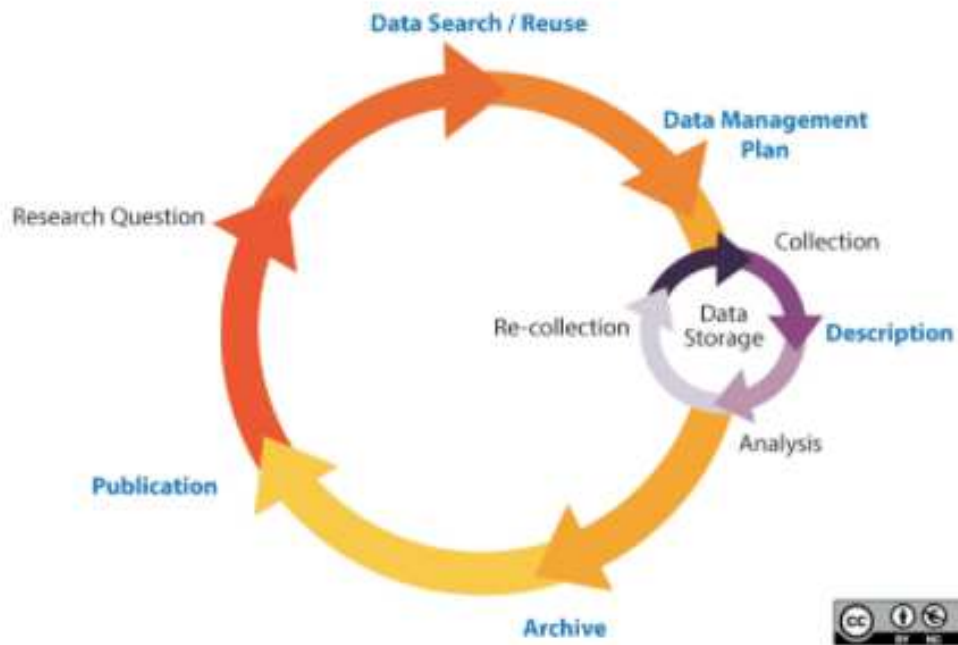


WHAT DOES THE CODE SAY?

EU-code:

- Authors and publishers consider **negative results to be as valid as positive findings** for publication and dissemination.
- Researchers design, carry out, analyse and document research in a careful and **well-considered manner**.
- Researchers publish results and interpretations of research in an open, honest, transparent and **accurate manner**, and respect confidentiality of data or findings when legitimately required to do so.
- Researchers report their results in a way that is **compatible with the standards of the discipline** and, where applicable, **can be verified and reproduced**.
- Withholding research results is considered **misconduct**.
- Researchers, research institutions and organisations ensure access to data is as open as possible, as closed as necessary, and where appropriate in line with the FAIR Principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-usable) for data management.

The Research Data Management Lifecycle



Safe long term data storage

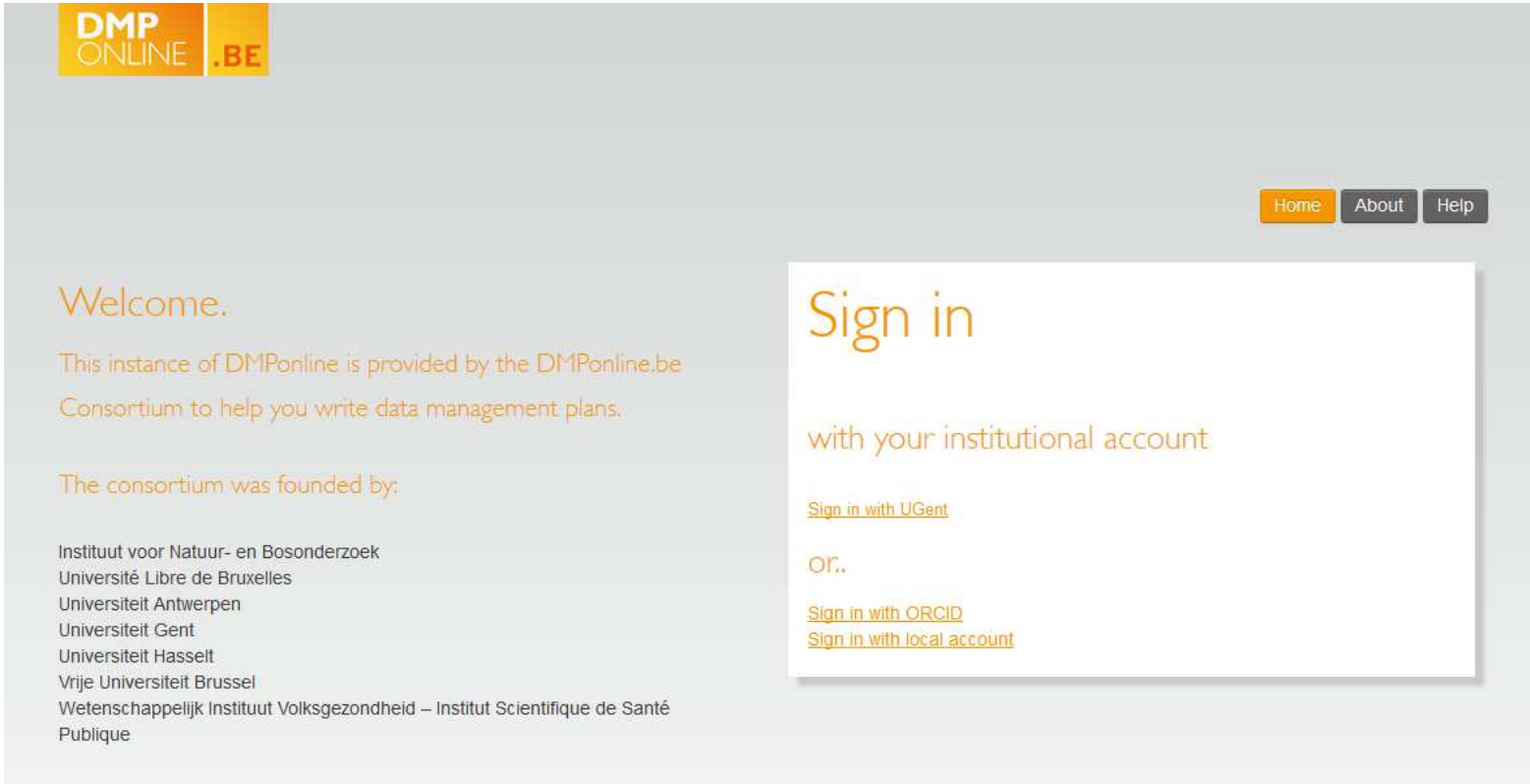
Local storage = RISK

FAIR PRINCIPLES

data findable, accessible, interoperable
and reusable

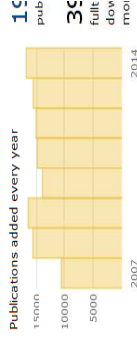
MAKE A DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN (DMP)

Templates and tool: DMPOnline.be



The screenshot shows the homepage of DMPOnline.be. At the top left is the logo 'DMP ONLINE .BE'. In the top right corner, there are three navigation buttons: 'Home' (highlighted in orange), 'About', and 'Help'. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains a 'Welcome.' message, a description of the service as a consortium for writing data management plans, and a list of founding institutions: Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Universiteit Antwerpen, Universiteit Gent, Universiteit Hasselt, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, and Wetenschappelijk Instituut Volksgezondheid – Institut Scientifique de Santé Publique. The right column features a 'Sign in' section with the text 'with your institutional account' and three links: 'Sign in with UGent', 'Sign in with ORCID', and 'Sign in with local account'.

Welcome to the Ghent University Academic Bibliography & Institutional Repository
 publications by UGent researchers.



Deposit mandate and Open Access
 Ghent University has implemented a deposit mandate for scientific publications with an open access policy. More information about the mandate is available on the website www.openaccess.be. Moreover, UGent asks to deposit publications with an open access policy to ensure the availability of the publications without loss of quality.



Department

Non UGent Publication

Department/Affiliation *

Project +

Files & Access

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Upload document

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Geen bestand geselecteerd.

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Filename for new file:

Kind of file *

- Full text
- table of contents
- colophon/title page
- dataset
- data factsheet
- peer review report

Access

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RoMEO check publisher self-archiving policy with Romeo

Open access (the file is freely available, effective immediately)

Only in Ugent Network

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Switch automatically to open access on this day (YYYY-MM-DD):

ISSUE #4 – POWERS THAT BE

DILEMMA

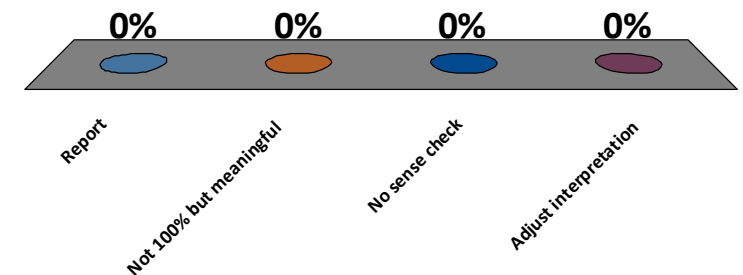
I was given a research grant at Ghent University to study armed groups in a certain area of an African country. By mapping the groups and activities, I was able to study one group fighting for better human rights quite intensively and could give a full view of their organisational structure, the members, sympathisers and their activities. In some cases these activities contain or relate to non-legal (criminal) activities but I have also discovered the group has good connections to several civil servants. I am writing the final report and preparing my communication strategy.

WHAT WOULD BE YOUR OPTION?

- A. I fulfill my obligations as a PhD student (put it in the UGent repository) but otherwise keep a low profile. I decide not to broadcast my results to any African organisation or government service.
- B. I make a full report of all my findings and send it to anyone I think of that might have an interest.
- C. I write two versions of the PhD; one full version for my promoter at Ghent University and one shortened, more anonymized version to send out to African stakeholders. My recommendations still stand but the groups identity is protected.
- D. I demand a confidential version of my PhD and refuse to write any articles about it.

PICK YOUR OPTION NOW

- A. Fulfill obligations and keep low profile
- B. Full disclosure
- C. Two versions
- D. Complete confidentiality



WHAT DOES THE CODE SAY?

EU-code:

- authors ensure that their **work is made available** to colleagues in a **timely, open, transparent, and accurate manner, unless otherwise agreed**, and are honest in their communication to the general public and in traditional and social media.
- researchers **handle research subjects**, be they human, animal, cultural, biological, environmental or physical, **with respect and care**, and in accordance with **legal and ethical provisions**.
- researchers have **due regards for the health, safety and welfare** of the community, of collaborators and others connected with their research.
- researchers **recognize and manage potential harms and risks** relating to their research.

Unacceptable practices include

... allowing funders/sponsors to jeopardise independence in the research process or reporting of results

... misrepresenting research achievements

... exaggerating the importance and practical applicability of findings

MAKE IT CLEAR!

Disclosure slide in all presentations

Disclosure paragraph in all publications

ISSUE #5 – SHARING BENEFITS

DILEMMA

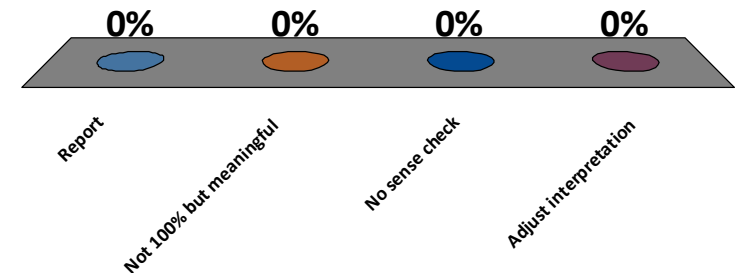
For my research project I painstakingly collected an enormous amount of samples coming from different kinds of insect species, some of which are known, some, I hope, will be new discoveries. The idea is to take them back to Belgium and use the specialised lab devices of Ghent University to analyse metabolic pathways related to a specific gene expression and see how this knowledge can be used in the development of new drugs.

WHAT WOULD BE YOUR OPTION?

- A. I take the samples and bring them back to Belgium for testing and further development. I did all the work, I want this to be a possible breakthrough for my career
- B. I ask my local partner if I can take the samples with me and will acknowledge him/her in all articles to come for his help in finding the right spots for data collection
- C. I'm not aware of any regulations and I'm not bothered by it, at least not until there's a realistic potential for developing a new drug. I'll then take a look at it
- D. I ask my promotor if I can use part of his luggage to fit the samples in

PICK YOUR OPTION NOW

- A. Take the samples and bring them to Belgium
- B. Ask help local partner & acknowledge
- C. I don't care (until commercialising it)
- D. Ask luggage space promotor



WHAT DOES THE LAW SAY?

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity

[Link website Ghent University](#)

log in – in English



ISSUE #6 – INFORMED CONSENT

DILEMMA

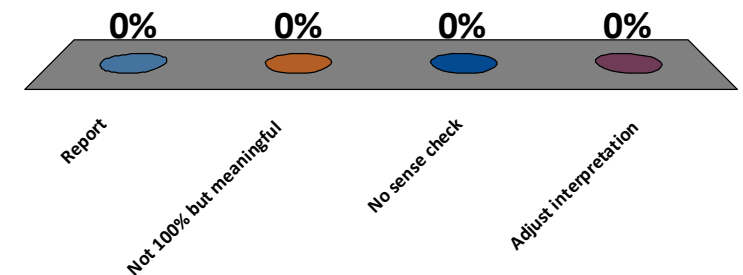
For my medical research I have to include at least 20 patients as participants. I have found very few participants so far. It seems very hard to explain my research topic and the goal of the study in layman's terms. Either people have no idea what is expected of them or, the opposite, they immediately expect me to solve all their health issues. This is endangering the deadline we have agreed upon with our external sponsor. They might reconsider their support for our research project. We are not aware of any side-effects and are looking at the possible benefits. In my experience I know that if I oversimplify what we will do, emphasize the potential benefits for their individual situation and stress that there are no side-effects, more people will be willing to participate.

WHAT WOULD BE YOUR OPTION?

- A. I emphasize the benefits to participants for their individual situation, without mentioning side-effects. They don't need to sign the informed consent. A lot of people in this area are illiterate so this gives an acceptable reason not to.
- B. I only mention to participants that they need not worry about side-effects and this will improve their situation. They can sign the full informed consent.
- C. I accept the fact that I will not meet the deadline we have discussed with our sponsor.
- D. I use a smaller group of participants even though this might endanger the significance of some results.

PICK YOUR OPTION NOW

- A. Emphasize benefits, leave out side-effects, no IC
- B. No worries, IC
- C. Miss deadline
- D. Smaller group



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Need info?
Check our website!

Need more info?
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Research@UGent
#RIUGent