

## Report on the Second World Conference on Research Integrity

presented by

#### **Tony Mayer**

@ ESF Member Organisations' Forum Rome 11 November 2010



- Held in Singapore
- 21 24 July 2010
- 340+ participants from 51 countries
- Full two days programme plus a third intensive Workshops day





Hosted, Sponsored and Supported by









Supported by



LIROPEAN CIENCE OUNDATION















#### **Sponsors & Supporting Organisations**

0



#### 2nd World Conference on Research Integrity 2010 Leadership Challenges and Responses

	Time	21-Jul	22-Jul	23-Jul	24-Jul
Programme	8:00 9:00		<b>Registration</b> Opening by Singapore Minster for Education,	Registration	Post-Conference Workshops and training sessions:
Overview			Dr Ng Eng Hen Keynote Address by Professor David Vaux (La Trobe University, Australia)	Plenary 3: Best Practices	Workshop 1: Training for Misconduct Investigations
	10:30	Arrival of Delegates	Break	Break	Workshop 2: Next Steps in the
	11:00	Registration Foyer	Plenary 1: Research Leaders	Concurrent 2	Development of Organizational, National and Global Codes of Conduct
Plenary and other sessions for all participants	12:30		Lunch	Lunch	Codes of Conduct
Concurrent sessions to address three or four	2:00		Concurrent 1	Concurrent 3	Workshop 3: International Responsible
topics at one time in smaller groups	4:00		Break	Break	Conduct of Research Education
Breaks and social events	4:30		Plenary 2: National Structures	Closing Plenary	Workshop
Post-conference workshops and training sessions	6:15	Conference Welcomes	Reception		Workshop 4: Workshop for
	7:30	Informal Reception	Dinner		Editors & Publishers



#### Proceedings of the Conference to be published by World Scientific Publishing in March 2011

#### **Title:** Promoting ResearchIntegrity in a Global Environment: The Singapore Conference on Research Integrity





## 95 Speakers



### 29 came from Europe of whom

## 9 were participants in the MO Forum







#### **Two Main Consensus Conclusions**

- There should be a Third World Conference, probably in early 2013
- The Singapore Statement on Research Integrity





#### **Introduction to the Singapore Statement**

- The Singapore Statement on Research Integrity was developed as part of the 2nd World Conference on Research Integrity, 21- 24 July 2010, in Singapore, as a global guide to the responsible conduct of research.
- It is not a regulatory document and does not represent the official policies of the countries and organizations that funded and/or participated in the Conference.
- For official policies, guidance, and regulations relating to research integrity, appropriate national bodies and organizations should be consulted.









#### **Singapore Statement on Research Integrity**

- Developed by small drafting team of Anderson, Mayer and Steneck consulting with all participants of the Conference
- Consensus document published on 22 September 2010
- Available at: <u>http://www.singaporestatement.org</u>



**Tony Mayer** 



Melissa Anderson



Nick Steneck



#### **Preamble:**

The value and benefits of research are vitally dependent on the integrity of research. While there can be and are national and disciplinary differences in the way research is organized and conducted, there are also principles and professional responsibilities that are fundamental to the integrity of research wherever it is undertaken.



#### **Four Principles:**

- Honesty in all aspects of research
- Accountability in the conduct of research
- Professional courtesy and fairness in working with others
- Good stewardship of research on behalf of others



#### Singapore Statement on Research Integrity Fourteen Responsibilities(1):

- **1. Integrity:** Researchers should take responsibility for the trustworthiness of their research.
- 2. Adherence to Regulations: Researchers should be aware of and adhere to regulations and policies related to research.
- **3. Research Methods:** Researchers should employ appropriate research methods, base conclusions on critical analysis of the evidence and report findings and interpretations fully and objectively.
- 4. Research Records: Researchers should keep clear, accurate records of all research in ways that will allow verification and replication of their work by others.



#### Singapore Statement on Research Integrity Fourteen Responsibilities(2):

- **5. Research Findings:** Researchers should share data and findings openly and promptly, as soon as they have had an opportunity to establish priority and ownership claims.
- **6. Authorship:** Researchers **should take responsibility** for their contributions to all publications, funding applications, reports and other representations of their research. Lists of authors should include all those and only those who meet applicable authorship criteria.
- 7. Publication Acknowledgement: Researchers should acknowledge in publications the names and roles of those who made significant contributions to the research, including writers, funders, sponsors, and others, but do not meet authorship criteria.



#### Singapore Statement on Research Integrity Fourteen Responsibilities(3):

- **8.** *Peer Review:* Researchers should provide fair, prompt and rigorous evaluations and respect confidentiality when reviewing others' work.
- **9.** Conflict of Interest: Researchers should disclose financial and other conflicts of interest that could compromise the trustworthiness of their work in research proposals, publications and public communications as well as in all review activities.
- **10.** Public Communication: Researchers should limit professional comments to their recognized expertise when engaged in public discussions about the application and importance of research findings and clearly distinguish professional comments from opinions based on personal views.



#### Singapore Statement on Research Integrity Fourteen Responsibilities(4):

**11. Reporting Irresponsible Research Practices:** Researchers should report to the appropriate authorities any suspected research misconduct, including fabrication, falsification or plagiarism, and other irresponsible research practices that undermine the trustworthiness of research, such as carelessness, improperly listing authors, failing to report conflicting data, or the use of misleading analytical methods.

**12. Responding to Irresponsible Research Practices:** Research institutions, as well as journals, professional organizations and agencies that have commitments to research, should have procedures for responding to allegations of misconduct and other irresponsible research practices and for protecting those who report such behaviour in good faith. When misconduct or other irresponsible research practice is confirmed, appropriate actions should be taken promptly, including correcting the research record.



#### Singapore Statement on Research Integrity Fourteen Responsibilities(5):

- **13. Research Environments:** Research institutions should create and sustain environments that encourage integrity through education, clear policies, and reasonable standards for advancement, while fostering work environments that support research integrity.
- **14. Societal Considerations:** Researchers and research institutions should recognize that they have an ethical obligation to weigh societal benefits against risks inherent in their work.



- Now translated into Chinese: 科研诚信新加坡声明
- Hope to translate into French, German and Spanish
- Web site had 1,731 unique visitors as at 14 Oct 2010
- Leading countries by visitor page numbers: USA, GB, Undesignated, Singapore, Canada, Australia, France, Denmark, South Korea, Germany, Hong Kong, Japan



#### **Singapore Statement on Research Integrity** Future Aims and Next Steps:

- The Singapore Statement will hopefully be a landmark and that a poster will be placed in all laboratories and research areas worldwide and adopted by COPE members.
- Brief key organisations such as European Commission, ERC, EUA, LERU, etc on adoption of the Singapore Statement and the ESF Code.



## **Possible Third World Conference**

- Having addressed mainly institutions and leaderships, the third Conference should concentrate on individuals and their behaviour.
- Preparatory meetings possibly between, for example, EUA/CDE and US/CGS
- Still lots to be done



# Thank you for your attention