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
# Programme Overview

## 2nd World Conference on Research Integrity 2010

### Leadership Challenges and Responses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>21-Jul</th>
<th>22-Jul</th>
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<th>24-Jul</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Registration</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
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<td>Opening by Singapore Minister for Education, Dr Ng Eng Hen</td>
<td><strong>Registration</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td><strong>Arrival of Delegates</strong></td>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td><strong>Registration Foyer</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plenary 1: Research Leaders</strong></td>
<td>Concurrent 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
<td><strong>Concurrent 1</strong></td>
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<td>2:00</td>
<td><strong>Concurrent 3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Concurrent 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Concurrent 3</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
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<td>4:30</td>
<td><strong>Plenary 2: National Structures</strong></td>
<td><strong>Closing Plenary</strong></td>
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<td>6:15</td>
<td><strong>Conference Welcomes</strong></td>
<td><strong>Reception</strong></td>
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<td>7:30</td>
<td><strong>Informal Reception</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dinner</strong></td>
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**Post-Conference Workshops and training sessions:**
- Workshop 1: Training for Misconduct Investigations
- Workshop 2: Next Steps in the Development of Organizational, National and Global Codes of Conduct
- Workshop 3: International Responsible Conduct of Research Education Workshop
- Workshop 4: Workshop for Editors & Publishers

- Plenary and other sessions for all participants
- Concurrent sessions to address three or four topics at one time in smaller groups
- Breaks and social events
- Post-conference workshops and training sessions
Proceedings of the Conference to be published by World Scientific Publishing in March 2011

Title: Promoting Research Integrity 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: http://www.singaporestatement.org
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.
Singapore Statement on Research Integrity

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. **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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
Singapore Statement on Research Integrity

• 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