

# Fairness and Good Research Practice, Authorship and Credit

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# Overview of the Session

- Good research practice: Pimple's 'True, Fair, Wise'
- Breaches of good research practice and research misconduct
- FFP – fabrication, falsification and plagiarism
  - The ALLEA Code of Conduct
  - How to manage and prevent
- Authorship
  - Some dilemmas
  - The Vancouver Guidelines
  - The publication process

# The Interests

- Advancing research
- Protection of people, animals, and environment
- Openness and transparency
- Trust – the social contract; science as a public good

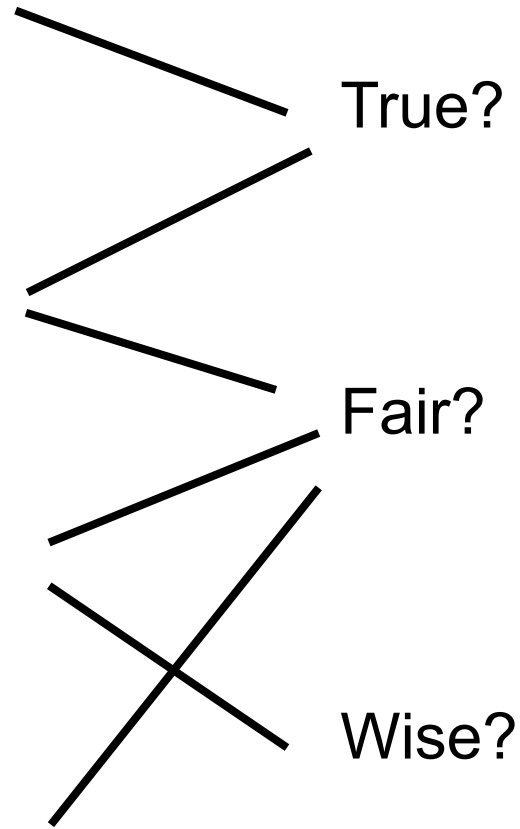
# Good Research Practice

- **Reliability** in ensuring the quality of research, reflected in the design, methodology, analysis, and 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, research subjects, 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 societal impacts.



# Scientific Misconduct

- You and your supervisor Professor P are working together on an article. It is your first article as a co-author. When you look at a draft version of the paper that you at one point receive from Professor P, you are a bit confused. It seems to you that data that speak against the hypothesis in the paper are missing – some things that you thought were in the field notes are not in the paper itself. You check the field notes again, and this confirms what you thought. You approach Professor P about it, who unfortunately is very busy and gives, in your opinion, rather evasive answers. The article is near-finished and is planned to be submitted very soon – preferably within ten days, since it would look really good to be able to list it as ‘submitted’ when you send in a yearly report to the agency that funds the project.



**integrity** | in'

1 the quality of being h  
integrity.

## **The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity**

REVISED EDITION

## Research Misconduct (ALLEA)

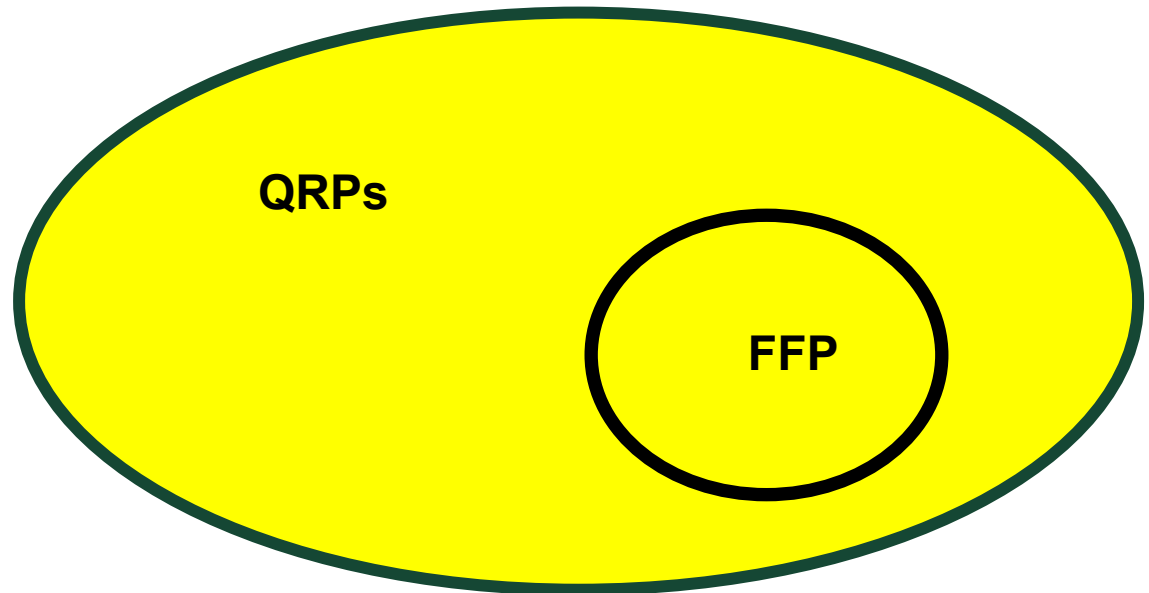
- ‘...fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism (the so-called FFP categorisation) in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results’
- Fabrication: Making up data or results and recording them as if they were real.
- Falsification: Manipulating research materials, equipment, images, or processes, or changing, omitting, or suppressing data or results without justification
- Plagiarism: Using other people’s work or ideas without giving proper credit to the original source

## **Examples of Other Violations of Good Research Practice (ALLEA)**

- Participating in cartels of reviewers and authors colluding to review each other's publications.
- Allowing funders, sponsors, or others to jeopardise independence
- Delaying or inappropriately hampering the work of other researchers
- Misrepresenting research
- Expanding unnecessarily the bibliography of a study to please editors, reviewers, or colleagues
- Hiding the use of AI in the creation of content or drafting of publications
- Manipulating authorship or denigrating the role of other researchers in publications achievements, data, involvement, or interests

## What is it?

- Fabrication, Falsification, and Plagiarism (FFP).
- Other Questionable Research Practices (QRPs); 'Normal misbehaviour'



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# About Us

## The National Board for Assessment of Research Misconduct

● The National Board for Assessment of Research Misconduct (Nämnden för prövning av oredlighet i forskning) is a Swedish governmental agency. The government formed the Board January 1 st 2020. The same day a new Swedish law became effective, "lagen (2019:504) om ansvar för god forskningssed och prövning av oredlighet i forskning".

The board investigates research misconduct, cases that previously were handled by the Swedish universities.

Research misconduct is defined in the law as a serious breach of good scientific practice in the form of fabrication, falsification or plagiarism that is committed intentionally or with gross negligence in

## What to do when things go wrong

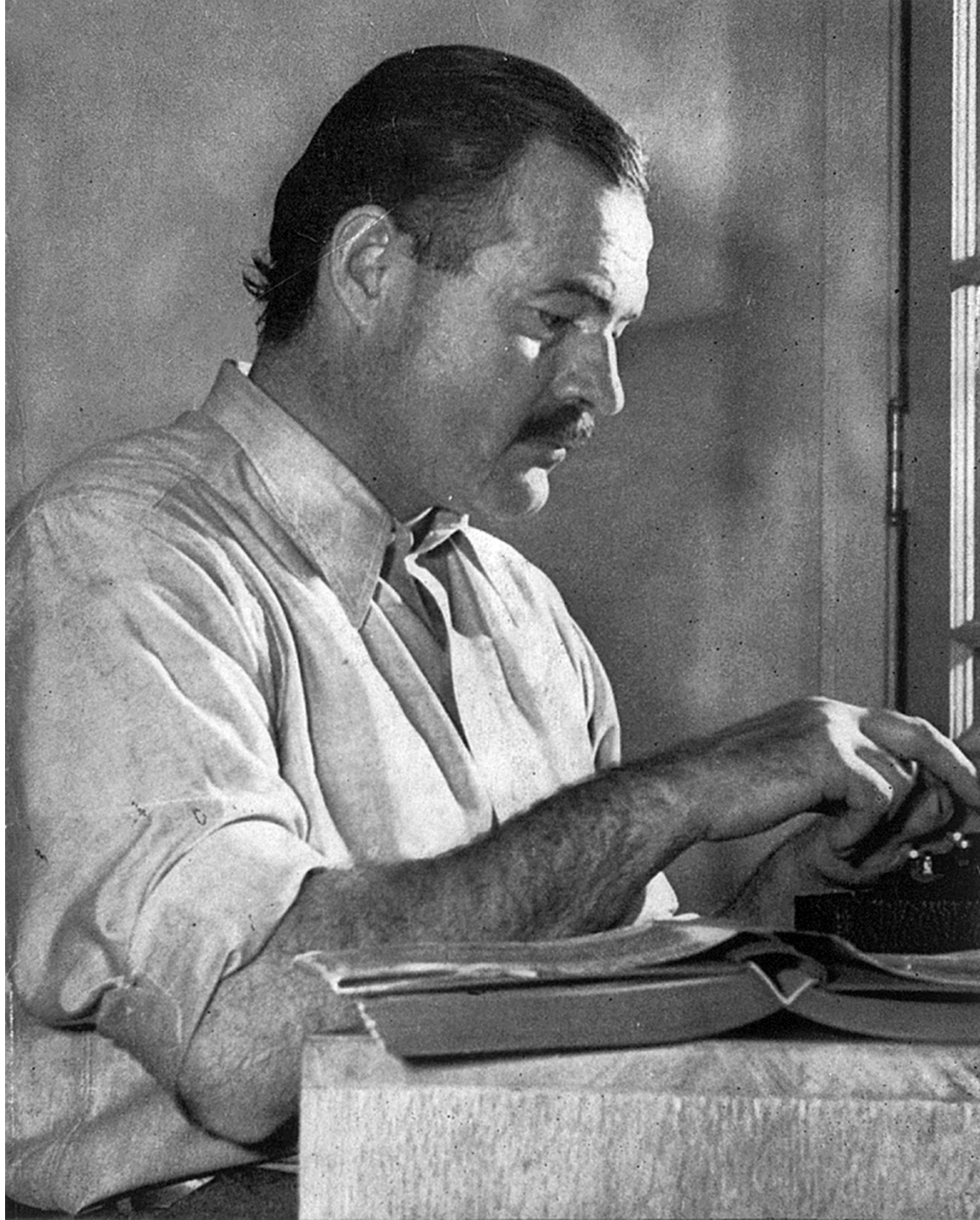
- Check out reporting system – varies by country/university
- Do not be alone
- Document (save e-mails, take notes)

# What to do to prevent misconduct?

Supervisors and mentors should:

1. Regularly review source data
2. Set standards for scientific conduct
3. Pay attention to stress levels
4. Protection of whistleblowers

# Authorship and Credit



## Authorship in Science

- The paradigmatic form of publication at present: Peer-reviewed journal article
- Different from authorship of, e.g., novels?
- Used for evaluation of performance
- ‘Currency’ – thus potential for conflicts and cheating
- Different tradition in different disciplines and locations

Paper	Number of Citations
1	100
2	78
3	62
4	43
5	32
6	18
7	3
8	2
9	1
10	1

h-index = 6

# Exercise

## **The Vancouver Guidelines (ICMJE)**

1. Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; AND
2. Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; AND
3. Final approval of the version to be published; AND
4. Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

## More Vancouver

- In addition to being accountable for the parts of the work done, an author should be able to identify which co-authors are responsible for specific other parts of the work. In addition, authors should have confidence in the integrity of the contributions of their co-authors
- All those designated as authors should meet all four criteria for authorship, and all who meet the four criteria should be identified as authors. Those who do not meet all four criteria should be acknowledged...
- ...all individuals who meet the first criterion should have the opportunity to participate in the review, drafting, and final approval of the manuscript

## **Guidelines: Publication Process**

- Decide early and collectively on order of authors and associated responsibilities. PhD students should discuss with their supervisors.
- Keep all co-authors informed about the correspondence with the journal editors
- Keep track of contributions – especially important for PhD students and their supervisor



# CRediT

CRediT (Contributor Roles Taxonomy) is a high-level taxonomy, including 14 roles, that can be used to represent the roles typically played by contributors to research outputs. The roles describe each contributor's

Conceptualization

Data curation

Formal Analysis

Funding acquisition

Investigation

Methodology

Project administration

Resources

Software

Supervision

Validation

Visualization

Writing – original draft

Writing – review &  
editing

## Further Reading

- <https://allea.org/code-of-conduct/>
- <https://www.vr.se/english/analysis/reports/our-reports/2025-07-03-good-research-practice-2024.html>
- <https://www.icmje.org/recommendations/>