

**ENRIO: Principles for research integrity:  
Statements and guidelines developed by  
international and regional  
(e.g. European) networks**

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Austrian Agency for Research Integrity, former Chair of ENRIO**



# Singapore Statement

www.wcrif.org/guidance

**Singapore Statement on Research Integrity**

Provable. The value and benefit of research is 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 principled and professional responsibilities that are fundamental to the integrity of research wherever it is undertaken.

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**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

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**RESPONSIBILITIES**

- 1. Integrity:** Researchers should take responsibility for the nature and quality of their research.
- 2. Adherence to regulations:** Researchers should adhere to regulations and policies related to research.
- 3. Research methods:** Researchers should employ appropriate research methods, use credible and original sources of data and methods, and employ robust statistical analysis.
- 4. Accuracy:** Researchers should report, analyze, and interpret data accurately and honestly, and not fabricate or falsify data.
- 5. Research management:** Researchers should ensure that their research is properly managed, including the opportunity to publish and disseminate research.
- 6. Acknowledgment:** Researchers should acknowledge the contributions of others in their research, including the use of open access and preprint servers, and the use of appropriate citation practices.
- 7. Acknowledgment of funding:** Researchers should acknowledge the funding of their research, including the use of open access and preprint servers, and the use of appropriate citation practices.
- 8. Peer review:** Researchers should ensure that their research is properly managed, including the opportunity to publish and disseminate research.
- 9. Conflict of interest:** Researchers should disclose any potential conflicts of interest, including financial interests, and the use of appropriate citation practices.
- 10. Public Communication:** Researchers should ensure that their research is properly managed, including the opportunity to publish and disseminate research.
- 11. Reporting Irregularities:** Researchers should report any irregularities, including the use of open access and preprint servers, and the use of appropriate citation practices.
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The Singapore Statement on Research Integrity is a voluntary statement of principles for researchers in Singapore. It is intended to provide a common set of principles for researchers in Singapore, and to serve as a guide for researchers in other countries. It is not intended to be a binding contract or a set of rules. It is intended to be a statement of principles that researchers in Singapore should strive to follow.

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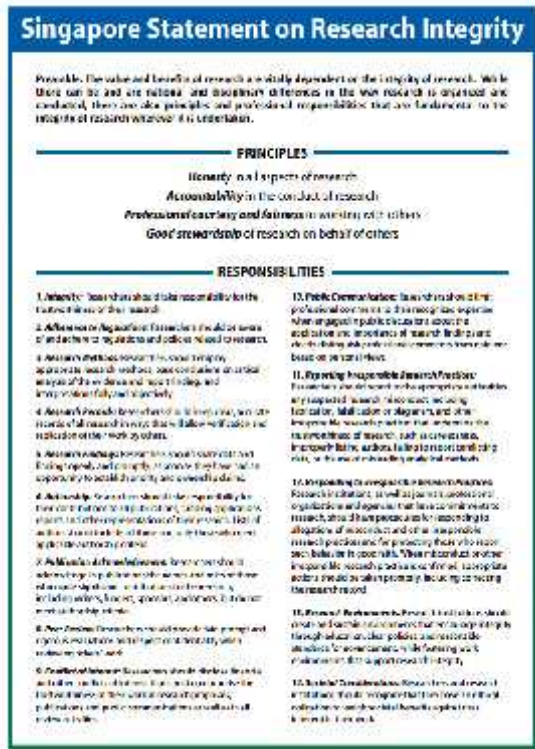
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# Singapore Statement

[www.wcrif.org/guidance](http://www.wcrif.org/guidance)

## Responsibilities



- Adherence to Regulations
- Research Methods/Records/Findings
- Authorship
- Publication Acknowledgements
- Peer Review, Conflict of Interest
- Public Communication
- Reporting and Responding to Irresponsible Research Practices
- Research Environments
- Societal Considerations

# Montreal Statement

[www.wcrif.org/guidance](http://www.wcrif.org/guidance)

## International Collaboration

Suggestions to clarify the responsibilities for international collaborations in relation to:

- Management
- Collaboration
- Results



# The Hong Kong Principles: Rethink researchers' assessment

- Principle 1: Assess responsible research practices
- Principle 2: Value complete reporting
- Principle 3: Reward the practice of open science (open research)
- Principle 4: Acknowledge a broad range of research activities
- Principle 5: Recognize essential other tasks like peer review and mentoring

Moher D, Bouter L, Kleinert S, Glasziou P, Sham MH, Barbour V, et al. (2020) The Hong Kong Principles for assessing researchers: Fostering research integrity. PLoS Biol 18(7): e3000737. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3000737> Published: July 16, 2020

**Europe**



# Situation in Europe

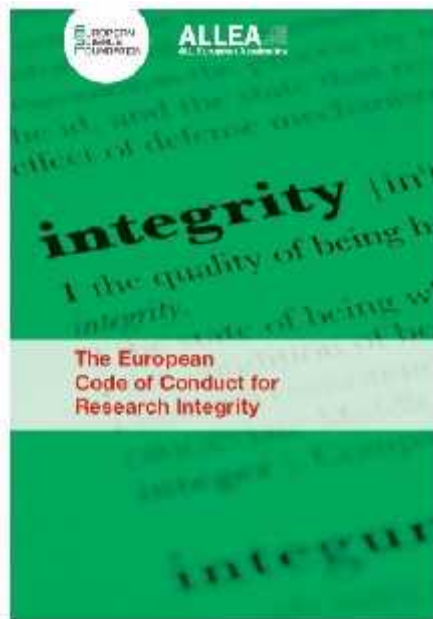
Countries with...

- national investigatory authorities
- national research performing/funding organizations with investigatory authority
- National RI mediating organization
- National RI promoting/supporting/advisory platforms
- National organisations investigating RM cases and promoting RI
- No national RI structure



# European Code of Conduct

European Code of Conduct by  
ESF/ALLEA



2010

European Code of Conduct by  
ESF/ALLEA



Updated in 2017

# European Network of Research Integrity Offices



- Founded in 2007/2008 (right after 1st WCRI in Lisbon)
- First meeting with 8 representatives
- 2020: more than 30 member organizations from 23 European countries
- [www.enrio.eu](http://www.enrio.eu)

**We are ENRIO.  
We are all about research integrity.  
Or the lack of it.**

# European Network of Research Integrity Offices



## Exchange of information and experiences

- Improve own structures and procedures
- Support and advise members having no national structure

## Working Groups

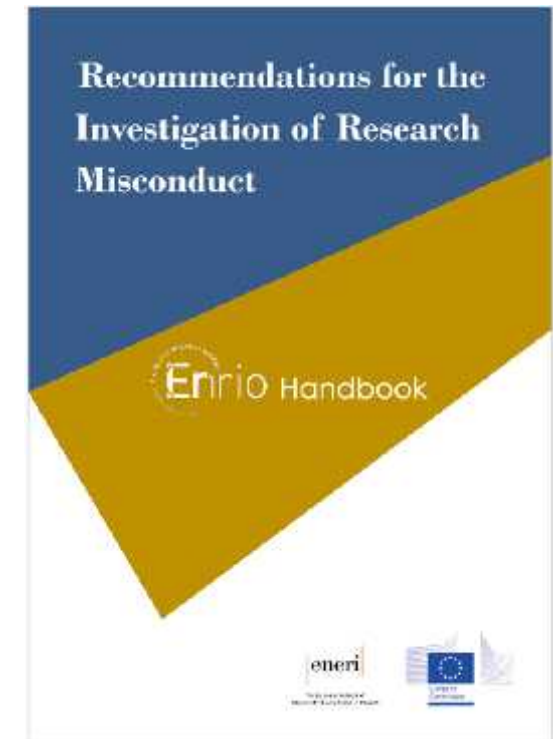
- Research Integrity Trainings
- Investigations of Research Misconduct

# European Network of Research Integrity Offices



- Working Group on Investigation (Chair: Torkild Vinther):

ENRIO Handbook: Recommendations for the  
Investigation of Research Misconduct



# ENRIO Statement: Research integrity even more important for research during a pandemic



The COVID-19 pandemic has rightly stimulated much research, both of a medical and non-medical nature.

Governments, institutions and the public expect from researchers credible data and reliable conclusions on which they can confidently base momentous policy decisions about healthcare, economics and society.

The urgency to understand and overcome the pandemic may induce researchers to ignore the due consideration for ethics and biosafety standards and protocols, or to cut corners in research to quickly reach conclusions in order to impact rapid decision making. While fast results are clearly required in this critical situation, that is no excuse for bad research practices. Some poorly designed studies have already been published in the specialist literature. Controversial statements and unproven claims from researchers have appeared in the media. Some of these have been immediately questioned, leading to confusion and loss of trust among the public.

The scientific and scholarly community has established rules that govern robust, peer-reviewed and trustworthy research. Failing to follow these rules will have a detrimental effect on research: bad practices will distort our knowledge of COVID-19 and will obstruct or delay our efforts to stop the pandemic and save lives.

Researchers should communicate their work on social and other media responsibly, with professionalism and transparency. Subjective or unfounded interpretations must be avoided and information must not be intentionally omitted. Eroding the integrity of research undermines the trust of our colleagues, the public and policymakers. Academic and research organisations in particular, as trusted promoters of good research practices, should be extra vigilant in identifying and clearly exposing poor as well as fraudulent practices to protect the public from flawed interpretations by overenthusiastic, careless or unscrupulous researchers.

As a network of research integrity organisations from across Europe, we now urge the research community to respect the highest integrity standards in performing and reporting research for the benefit of humanity now and in the future.

<http://www.enrio.eu/enrio-statement-research-integrity-even-more-important-for-research-during-a-pandemic/>

# PRINTEGER STATEMENT

Promoting Integrity as an Integral Dimension of Excellence in Research

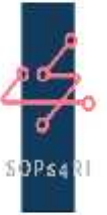


## § 3. Strengthening a research integrity culture

“... It is **the responsibility of top and middle management** to set the standards for acceptable conduct and contribute to sharing good research practices. **Leaders at all levels** must themselves **be good role-models**, and must strive for, and communicate clear expectations of, research integrity. In general, senior colleagues should contribute to the socialization of more junior colleagues into a good integrity culture...”



# Standard Operating Procedures for Research Integrity SOPs4RI

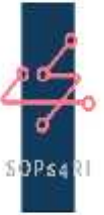


## The SOPs4RI Toolbox is

- A structured collection of easy-to-use Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines
- For Research Performing and Research Funding Organisations
- to inspire policy makers to foster research integrity at the organizational level



# Standard Operating Procedures for Research Integrity (SOPs4RI)



nature

COMMENT • 12 OCTOBER 2020

## Research integrity: nine ways to move from talk to walk

Counselling, coaches and collegiality – how institutions can share resources to promote best practice in science.

Niels Mejlgaard , Lex M. Bouter, George Gaskell, Panagiotis Kavouras, Nick Allum, Anna-Kathrine Bendtsen, Costas A. Charitidis, Nik Claesen, Kris Dierickx, Anna Domaradzka, Andrea Reyes Elizondo, [Nicole Foeger](#), Maura Hiney, Wolfgang Kaltenbrunner, Krishma Labib, Ana Marušić, Mads P. Sørensen, Tine Ravn, Rea Ščepanović, Joeri K. Tjeldink & Giuseppe A. Veltri

**TOOLBOX: published Oct 2020**





# GREETINGS FROM EUROPE