

2nd World Conference on Research Integrity

Plenary III: Developing, sharing and
promoting best practices

Promoting best practices for
scientists and post-doctoral fellows

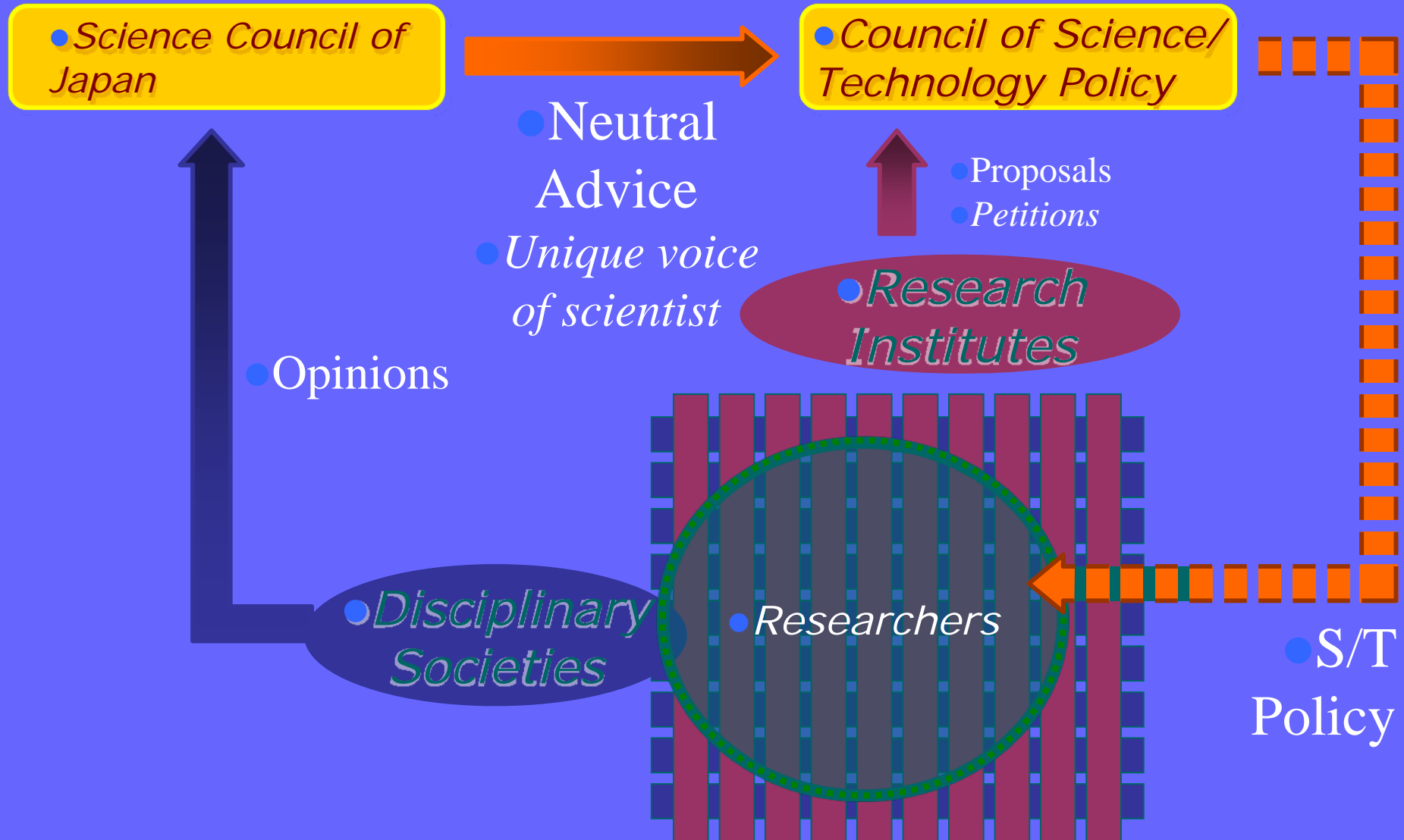
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Pan Pacific Hotel Singapore 21-24 July 2010

Two-layered Mission for Scientists



Code of Conduct consisting of ethical principles

1. Responsibilities of Scientists
2. Conduct of Scientists
3. Continuous Professional Development
4. Accountability and Disclosure
5. Research Activities
6. Establishing Sound Research Environments
7. Compliance with Laws and Regulations
8. Consideration for Research Subjects.
9. Relations with Others
10. Rejection of Discrimination
11. Avoiding Conflicts of Interest
12. Journal Publication Rule
13. Different Situation for Global and Local Region

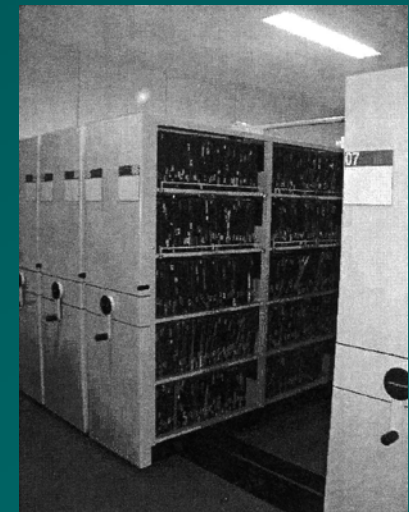
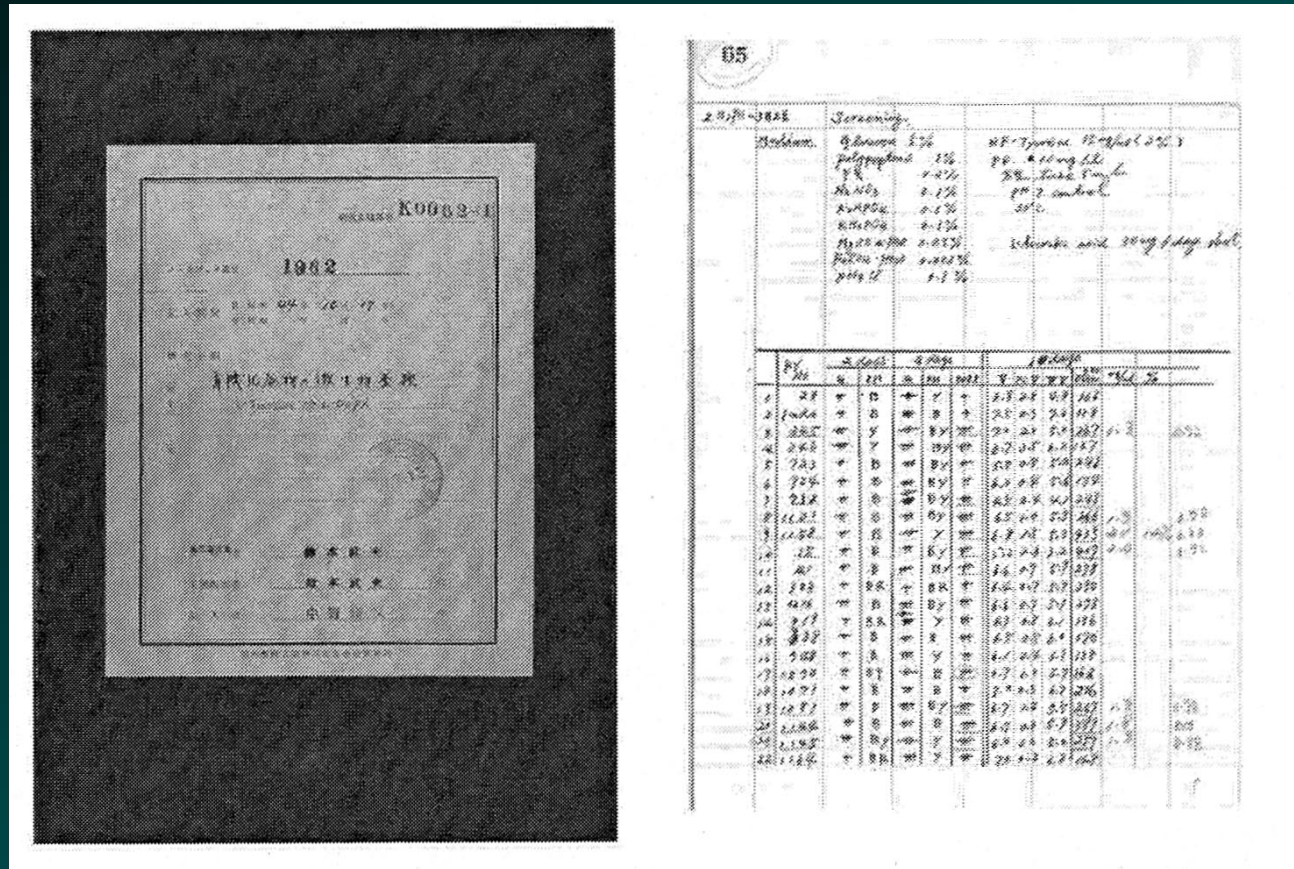
Toward Autonomous Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Scientists

1. The Responsibility of Organizational Managers
2. The Need for Education on Research Ethics
3. Important Points for Research Groups
4. Important Points for Research Processes
5. Dealing with Misconduct in Research
6. Establishing a Self-monitoring System
7. Freedom with honest mind
8. Reporting fairly to Society and Media
9. Communication and Discussion with Co-Workers

“Blue Note Book” of Kyowa Hakko Co., Ltd

“For the researchers, everything should be written on this notebook including ideas, results and discussions”

Since July, 1953



Regulation of Scientists' Code of Conduct in Japan

Science Council of Japan

- “Scientific Misconduct and its Prevention” (2003)
- “Current Status of, and Countermeasures against Misconduct in Science” (2005) and other reports

The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN)

- “Statement on Scientific Misconduct and its Prevention” (2004)
- “Basic Policies Regarding Research Misconduct” (2004)

National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)

- “Regulations regarding Research Misconduct at the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)” (2005)
- “Report on Research Misconduct and Future Measures envisaged” (2006)

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

- Establishment of “Special Committee on Misconduct in Research Activities” (first meeting held in March 2006)

The University of Tokyo

- Presentation of “Code of Conduct in Scientific Research” (March 2006)

Other academic societies

(from the presentation given by Prof. Shigeaki Yamazaki, Faculty of Letters, Aichi Shukutoku University, at the BTJ Journal Seminar - 24 February 2006)

Dealing with Misconduct in Research

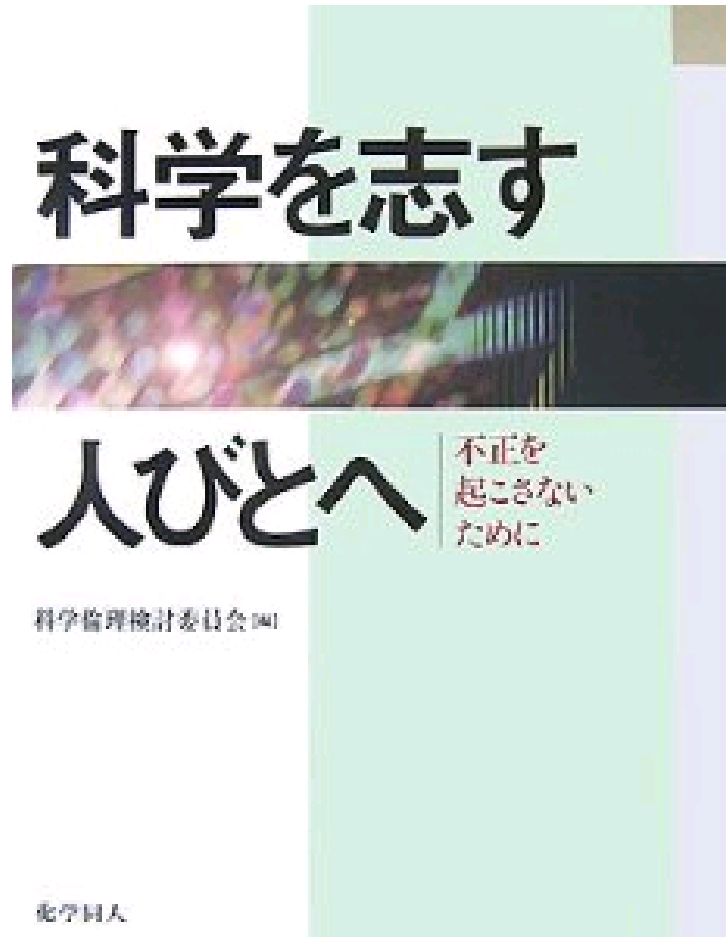
To deal with possible misconduct such as fabrication, falsification or plagiarism, the following measures should be taken at the earliest possible date:

1. A proper channel should be set up for consultation on suspected misconduct. At the same time, particular attention should be paid to the importance of ascertaining whether the suspicion is false.
2. All due consideration should be made to ensure that anyone reporting misconduct should not suffer disadvantage as a result thereof.
3. When there is suspicion of misconduct, relevant facts should be promptly investigated in accordance with due procedures, necessary measures should be taken with impartiality, and the result should be made public. Particularly strict measures should be taken in the case of fabrication, falsification or plagiarism.
4. Everyone in the organization should be reminded of relevant laws, ordinances and regulations in carrying out research and using research funds.
5. Due consideration should be given to prevent research activity from becoming unduly constricted, while appropriate rules should be worked out to deal with conflicts of interests.

The young people who aspire to Sciences

Guide book to avoid the misconduct

by the Science Ethical Committee

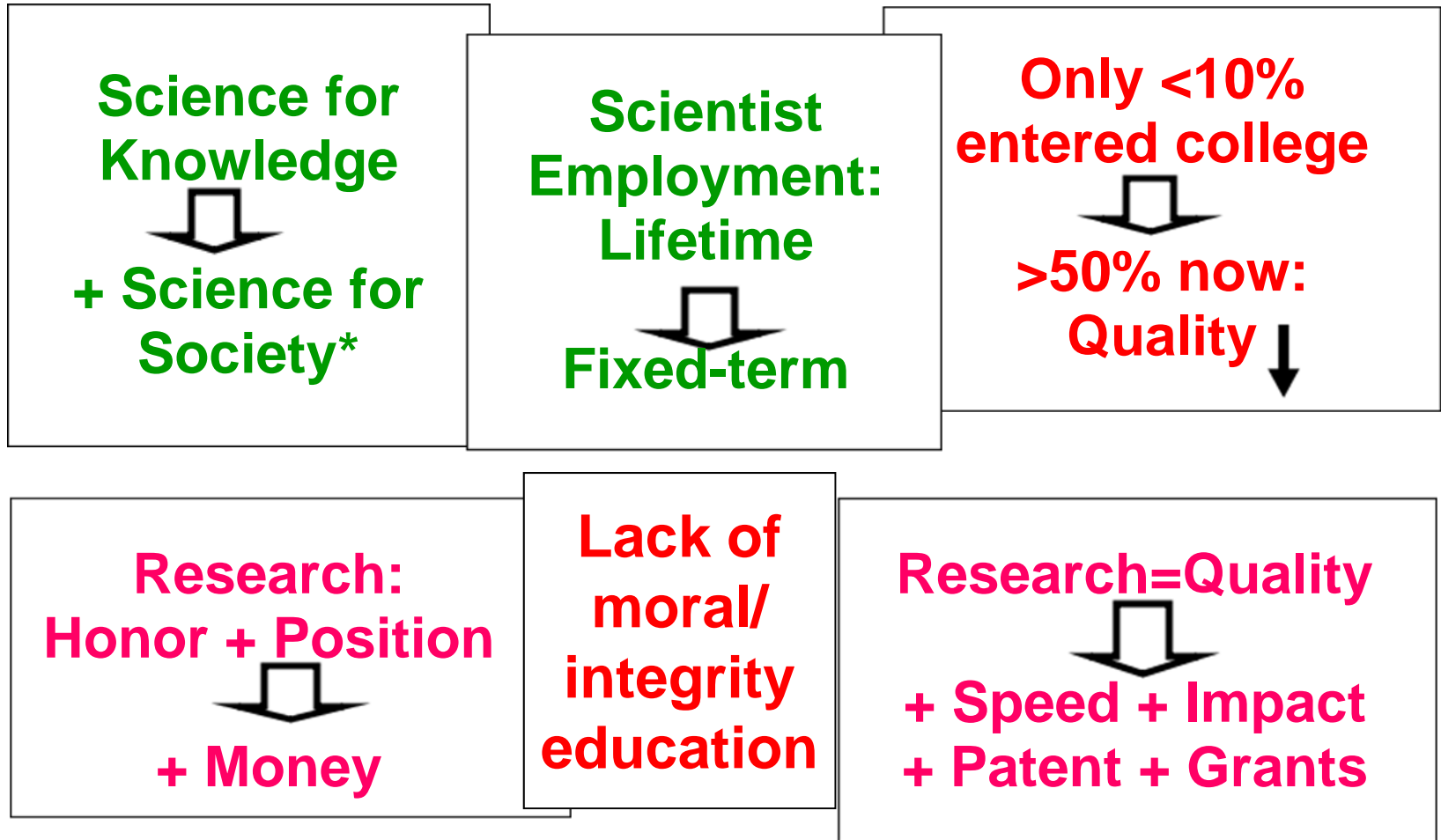


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Some of the Changes Identified

Purpose, Efficiency, Evaluation & Competition



* First World Conference on Science, Budapest, 1999.