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UK Research and Innovation

Supporting collaborative thinking and progress on discussing authorship disputes

Workshops summary of proceedings

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Introduction

Authorship is fundamental to research, carrying with it recognition, responsibility, and accountability. However, assigning authorship can be complex in practice, with authorship disputes negatively impacting researcher wellbeing, career progression, and broader research culture.

This is reflected in UKRIO's advisory service data, which shows that in 2023, **23% of all enquiries related to authorship** – an issue raised by a broad range of stakeholders, including researchers, institutions, and publishers.

This trend is echoed internationally. As noted in *Surveying the provision of research integrity training around the world* (Springer Nature, 2025), authorship guidance was the only non-data-related topic to appear in the top ten areas where respondents indicated a need for further training across all seven surveys. Research integrity officers from universities around the world also report that **authorship disputes are the most common issue they are asked to help resolve** within their institutions.

In response, UKRIO launched **Supporting Collaborative Thinking and Progress on Discussing Authorship Disputes**, a UKRI-commissioned peer-to-peer project. Leveraging UKRIO's cross-sector connections, the project aims to explore the systemic and cultural factors influencing authorship, foster discussion across the research community, and co-develop practical strategies and tools to support good authorship practices.

Project outline

This initiative is led by the UK Research Integrity Office (UKRIO) with strategic guidance from an Authorship Advisory Group (AAG) (see page 3).

The project aims to bring together stakeholders from across the research ecosystem to:

1. Explore the systemic and cultural drivers of good authorship practices, along with common challenges.
2. Collaboratively develop practical strategies to support the adoption of responsible and transparent authorship practices.

These strategies will inform the output of a set of **practical tools to support the research community** in adopting good authorship practices. The project also seeks to broaden conversations around how authorship practices influence researcher wellbeing, research culture, and the wider research environment.

Scope

The project is primarily focusing on authorship disputes within the UK, while also considering challenges in international collaborations. The goal is to improve authorship practices by developing practical tools that research stakeholders can use to enhance their work. Through these tools, the project aims to provide actionable solutions that address broader systemic issues related to authorship.

Objectives

- Facilitate cross-sector dialogue on authorship to promote mutual understanding and shared learning
- Co-develop strategies to improve authorship practices and prevent common disputes
- Provide practical resources to help embed these strategies into institutional and individual practice, supporting a healthier research culture

Outputs

- Two stakeholder workshops (one in-person, one virtual), engaging researchers, research organisations, and publishers in facilitated discussions (50–60 participants per session).
- The present summary report capturing workshop discussions and key learning points.
- A guidance document and model procedure to help institutions anticipate, manage, and resolve authorship challenges.
- A template authorship agreement to support early-stage clarity and prevent disputes.
- A virtual launch event to introduce project materials, encourage sector engagement, and promote uptake.

Authorship Advisory Group (AAG)

The project is supported by an **Authorship Advisory Group (AAG)**, comprising representatives from across the UK research ecosystem – including funders, national institutes and academies, research organisations, publishers, and researchers. The AAG provides expert guidance to ensure the project reflects the needs and perspectives of the wider research community.

Roles and contributions

- Advise on the design and delivery of two stakeholder workshops
- Review and provide feedback on:
  - Guidance on authorship
  - Model dispute procedure
  - Authorship agreement template
- Support dissemination and uptake of project materials
- Act as ambassadors for the project's outputs

Figure 1

AAG members and affiliate organisations

Participating Member(s)	Affiliation
Prof. Andrew George Rachael Gooberman-Hill, Co-chair	UK Committee on Research Integrity (UKCORI)
Prof. Christopher Smith, Executive Chair	Arts & Humanities Research Council (AHRC)
Ms Emma Gulseven, Head of Editorial and Production	The Royal Society
Dr Emma Karoune, Senior Researcher	The Alan Turing Institute
Dr Jane Alfred, Director Catalyst Editorial Ltd	Independent Editorial Consultant
Dr Jo O'Leary, Head of Research Culture and EDI Strategy	UKRI
Prof. Kate Lacey, Professor of Media History and Theory and Director of CHASE (AHRC DTP)	Consortium for the Humanities and the Arts (CHASE), (AHRC DTP), University of Sussex
Kim Eggleton, Head of Research Integrity and Peer Review at IOP Publishing	The Publishers Association
Mrs Louise Jones, Research Integrity and Governance Manager	Newcastle University
Prof. Marcus Munafo, Professor of Biological Psychology, University of Bristol	UK Reproducibility Network (UKRN)
Ms Peris Thuo, Deputy Head of ECRN Paula Back, ECR Network Officer	The British Academy Early Career Researcher Network (ECRN)
Raj Jethwa, Chief Executive	Universities and Colleges Employers Association (UCEA)
Dr Rhys Morgan, Head of Research Policy, Governance, and Integrity	University of Cambridge

Workshop outline

UKRIO hosted **two stakeholder workshops** – one virtual (5 March 2025) and one in-person in London (12 March 2025) – to gather insights from across the research ecosystem. These sessions were designed to ensure that the project's outputs are grounded in the practical needs and experiences of those involved in research.

The workshops aimed to:

- Understand researcher needs around authorship, including what collaborators need to know and discuss throughout a project
- Evaluate a draft authorship dispute procedure for fairness, clarity, and adaptability across contexts
- Stress-test a draft authorship agreement template as a preventative tool to clarify contributions and reduce conflict

Bringing together researchers, funders, publishers, and institutional leaders, the workshops provided **a space for open dialogue on systemic and cultural issues surrounding authorship**.

Workshop format and agenda

Members of the research community interested in attending the workshops completed an expression of interest form. This included details of their suitability for the project, such as relevant professional experience or involvement in authorship disputes.

Participants were selected based on their relevance to the project and to ensure a diverse and representative sample of the research community. UKRIO received **161 expressions of interest**. From these, 141 individuals were invited to attend one of two workshops. Invitations were extended to ensure broad disciplinary, institutional, and career-stage representation across sectors.

83 people attended, including 39 participants for the virtual workshop and 44 for the in-person workshop.

Two members of the AAG attended the workshops: Jane Alfred (virtual) and Andrew George (in-person).

Figure 2: *Attendees engage in discussions at the in-person workshop*

Figure 3

Programme for workshops

Item	Session format	Time
Welcome and Introduction		
Overview and aim of the project and workshops	Slide presentation	15 minutes
Session 1: Draft authorship guidance		
Session to develop practical guidance to improve practices, prevent disputes and positively influence broader systemic issues related to authorship.	Short overview, breakout discussion groups, and summary.	45 minutes
Session 2: Draft authorship dispute procedure		
Session to develop a model authorship dispute procedure to aid resolution and address behaviours.	Short overview, breakout discussion groups, and summary.	45 minutes
Session 3: Draft authorship strategy agreement		
Session to develop an equitable and ethical authorship strategy agreement to promote a culture of fair authorship practices.	Short overview, breakout discussion groups, and summary.	45 minutes

Breakout groups

Before the workshops, attendees were assigned to one of four breakout groups. Assignments were based on ranked topic preferences collected at registration, alongside participants' backgrounds and expertise. This helped ensure each group included a diverse mix of research stakeholders (e.g., early career researchers, senior academics, research integrity professionals, funders, and publishers). The consistent group structure supported smaller, more focused, and engaging discussions throughout the workshop.

In **Session 1**, each group focused on a distinct aspect of the draft guidance aimed at improving authorship practices:

- Group 1: Authorship criteria and contributorship
- Group 2: The impact of authorship norms on interdisciplinary collaborations
- Group 3: Behaviours and actions that negatively affect the research record (e.g., questionable authorship practices)
- Group 4: The influence of rapidly evolving research environments on authorship

Groups remained the same for Sessions 2 and 3, where all worked on shared overarching topics.

Preread papers

Before the workshops, attendees received a pre-read package containing logistical details and **draft versions of the three tools**: the authorship guidance, model procedure, and strategy agreement. Developed by UKRIO with input from external reviewers, including the AAG, these drafts were informed by published resources and contributors' practical experience.

Attendees were asked to review the materials in advance and consider ways to improve them. Each paper was accompanied by guided questions to support reflection and prepare for workshop discussions. For Paper 1, participants focused only on sections relevant to their assigned breakout topic.

Data capture

To support the development of the authorship tools, discussion content from the workshops was systematically captured. The method of data collection varied depending on the workshop format.

In the virtual workshops, discussions were recorded and transcribed to ensure accurate documentation of participant contributions. In the in-person sessions, ideas and feedback were recorded using flipcharts and Post-it notes (see Figures 4 & 5).

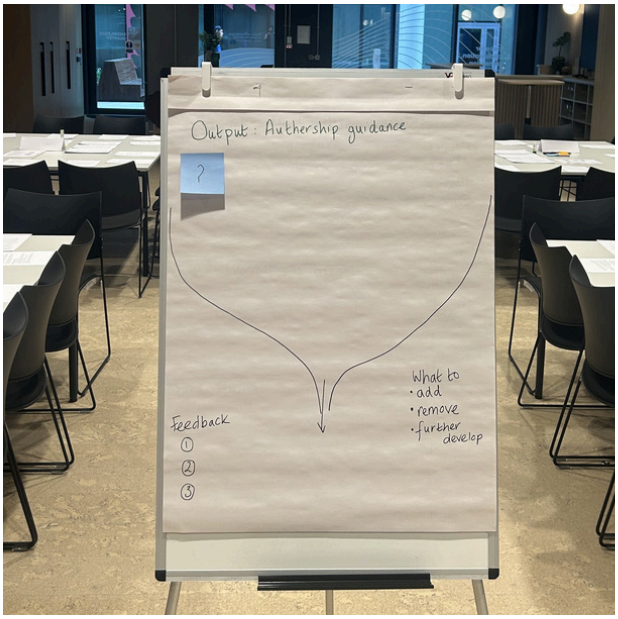


***Figure 4**: Flipchart for in-person workshop*

***Figure 5:** Attendees developing flipchart with Post-it notes*

Padlet

At the conclusion of the workshops, participants were invited to contribute further reflections, questions, and feedback via a Padlet board – an online collaborative platform. This provided an opportunity for attendees to share additional insights following the live sessions. The Padlet remained open for contributions until 28 March 2025. Participant input submitted via the Padlet has been incorporated into the findings and recommendations summarised in this report.

Participant data

A key aim of this project was to **ensure diverse representation across the range of stakeholders and actors involved in authorship disputes**, to support the development of tools and outputs that are relevant and widely applicable. Although broader engagement from certain stakeholder groups would have been welcome, the range of participants present enabled us to gather valuable insights and informed recommendations for the project's outputs.

The figures below provide background information on the participants who attended the workshops. Please note that approximately 71% of workshop attendees provided equality monitoring data.

Figure 6: Stakeholder groups

Figure 7: Participant disciplines

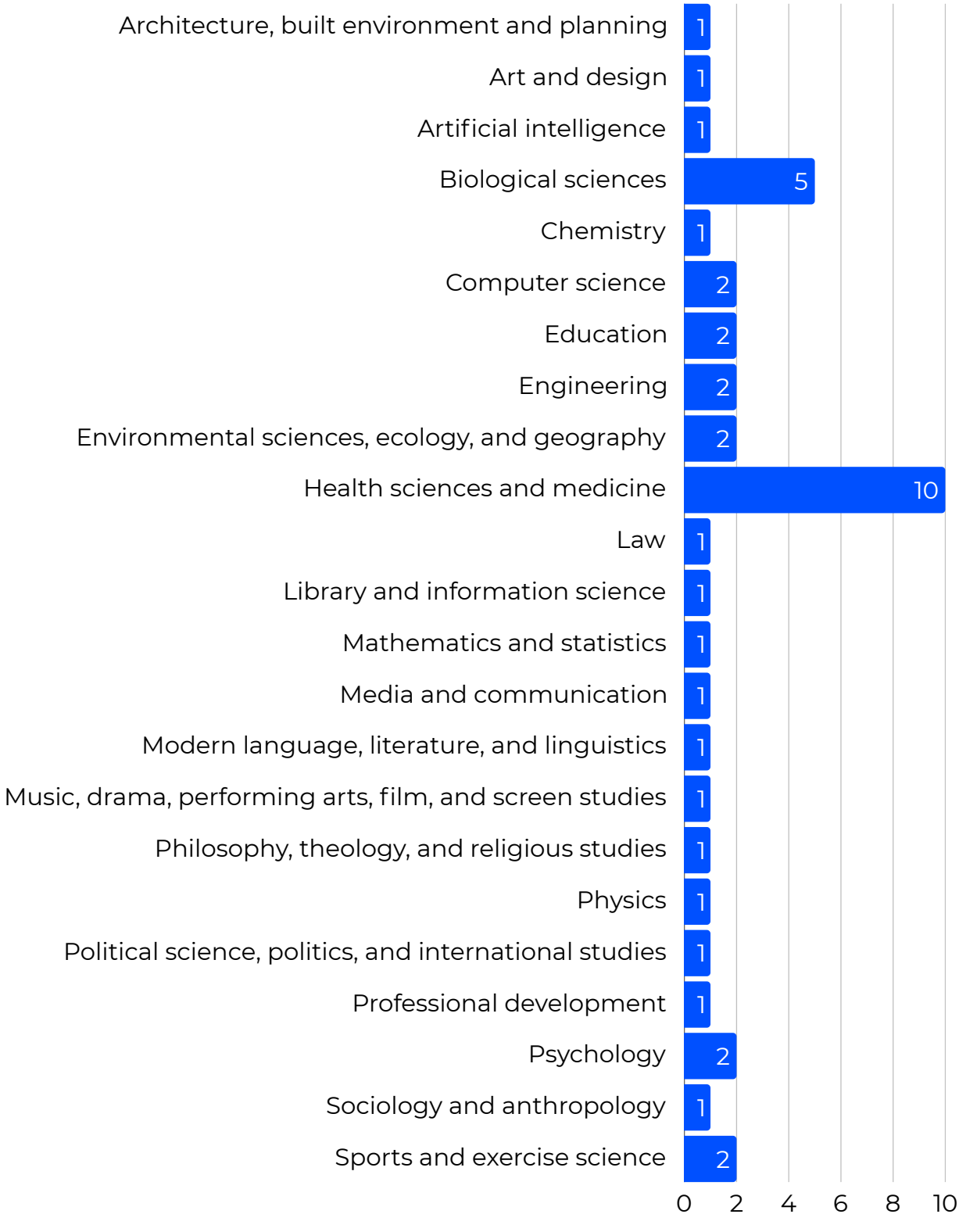


Figure 8: Participant ethnicity

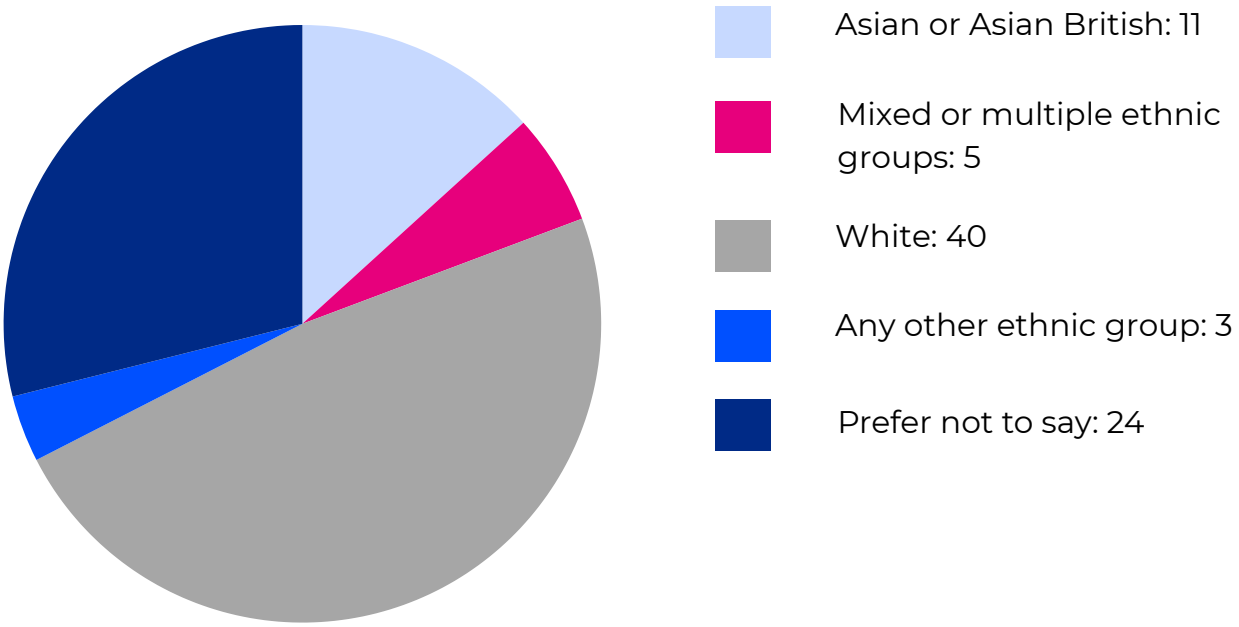


Figure 9: Participant gender

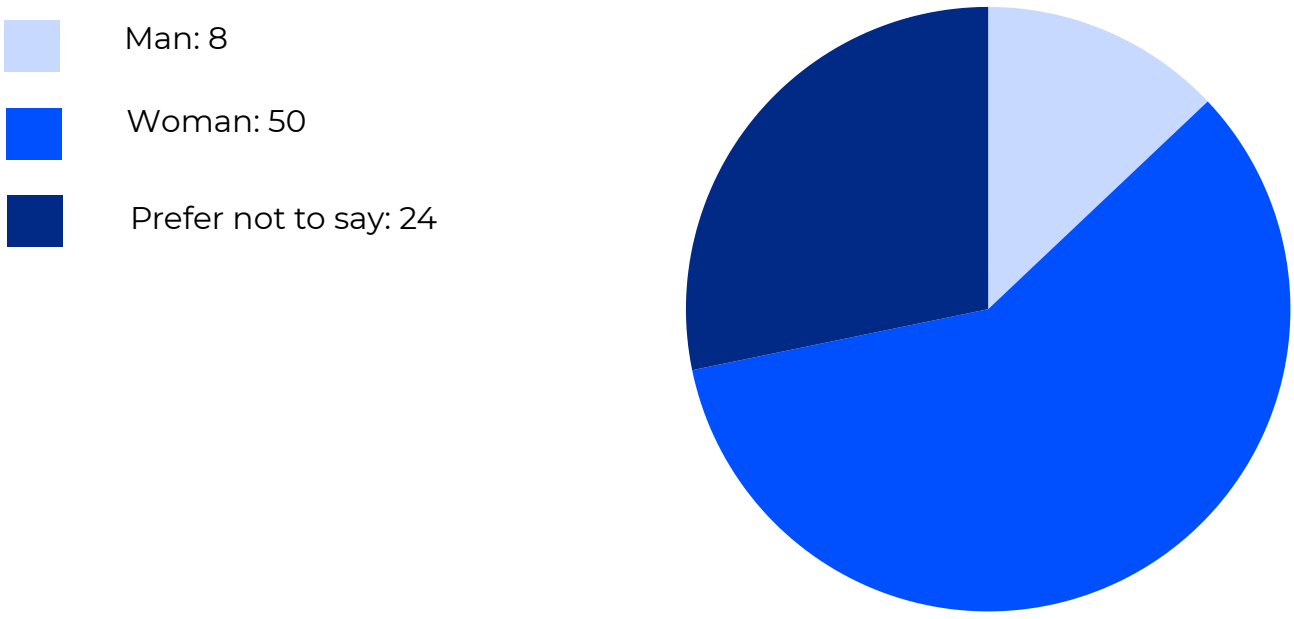


Figure 10: Participant age

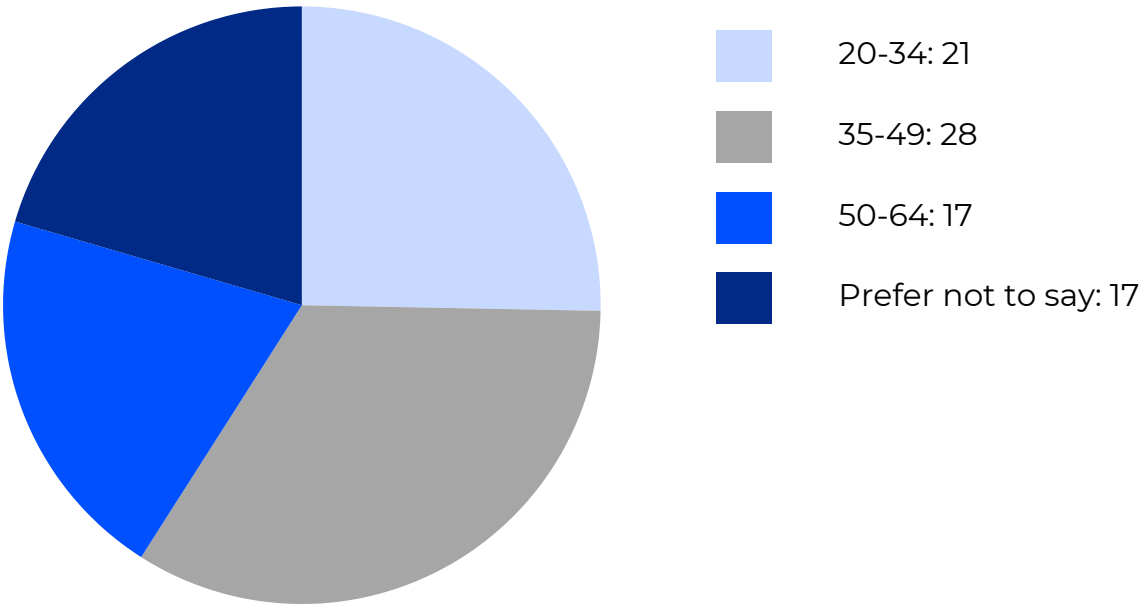
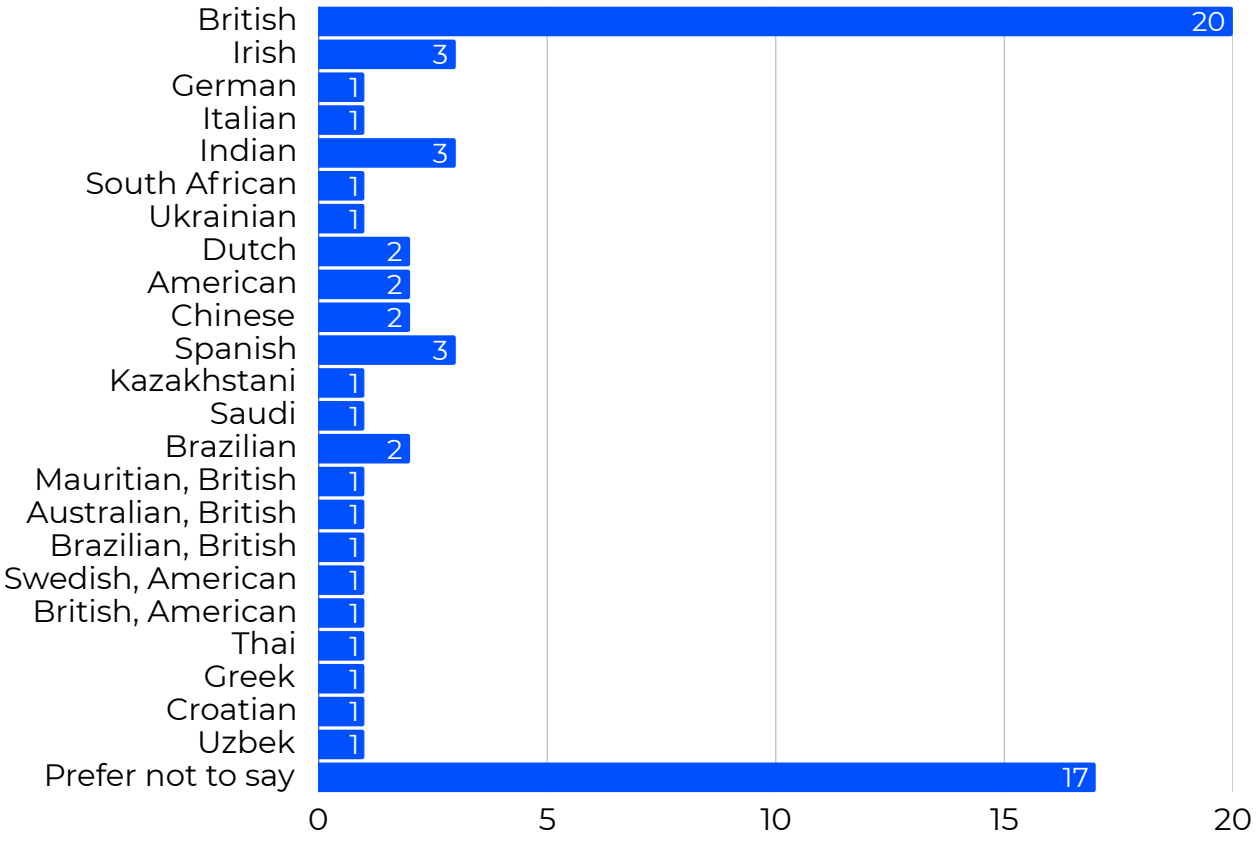


Figure 11: Participant nationality



Slido polls

To set the stage and encourage reflection, each workshop began with two live poll questions delivered via Slido, an online interactive tool. Participants were asked to select the response that best reflected their views or experiences from a set of predefined options.

Figure 12: Slido question 1

'Thinking about an authorship dispute you have been involved in, witnessed, or have knowledge of, which of the following was likely the main cause?'

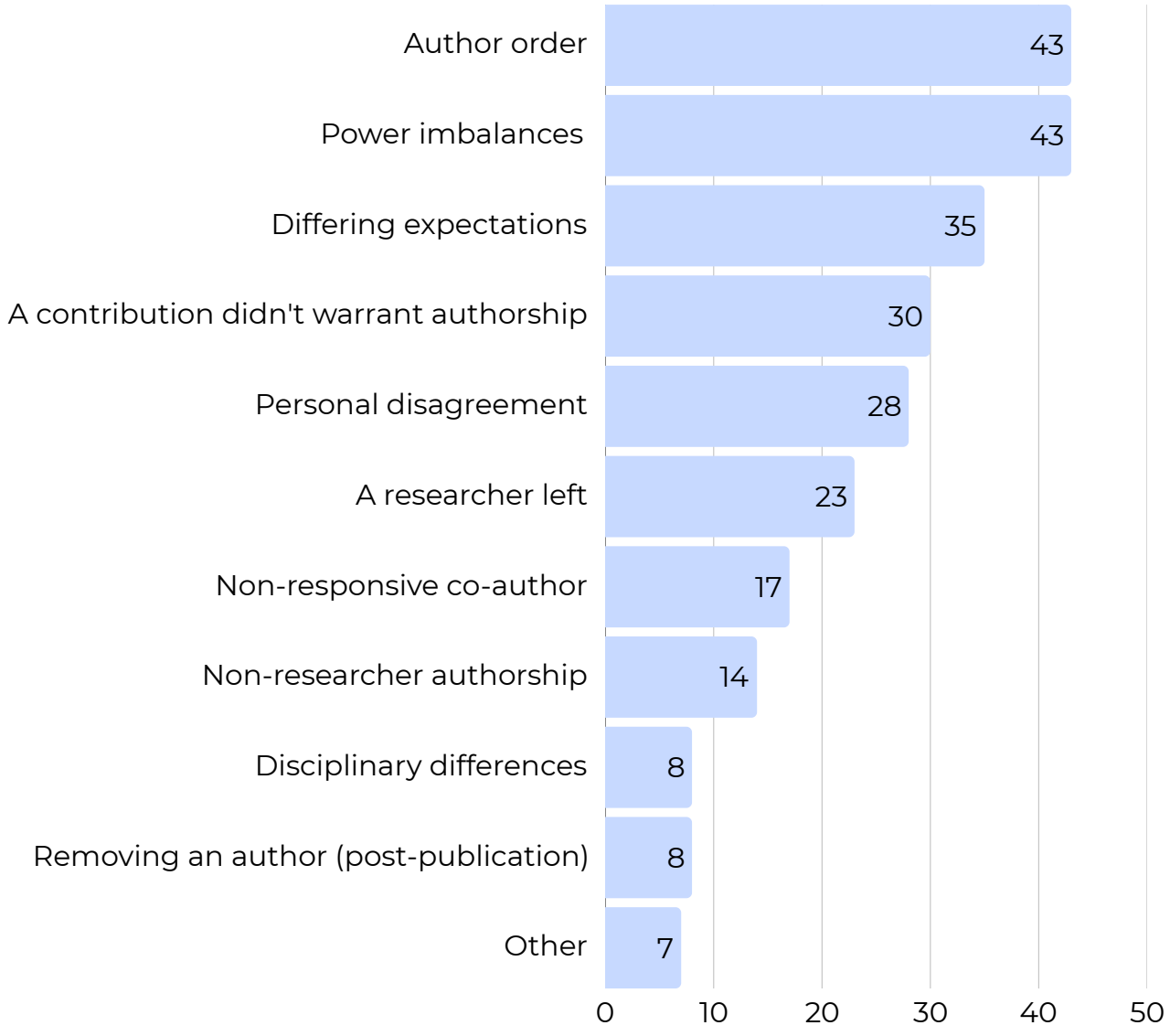
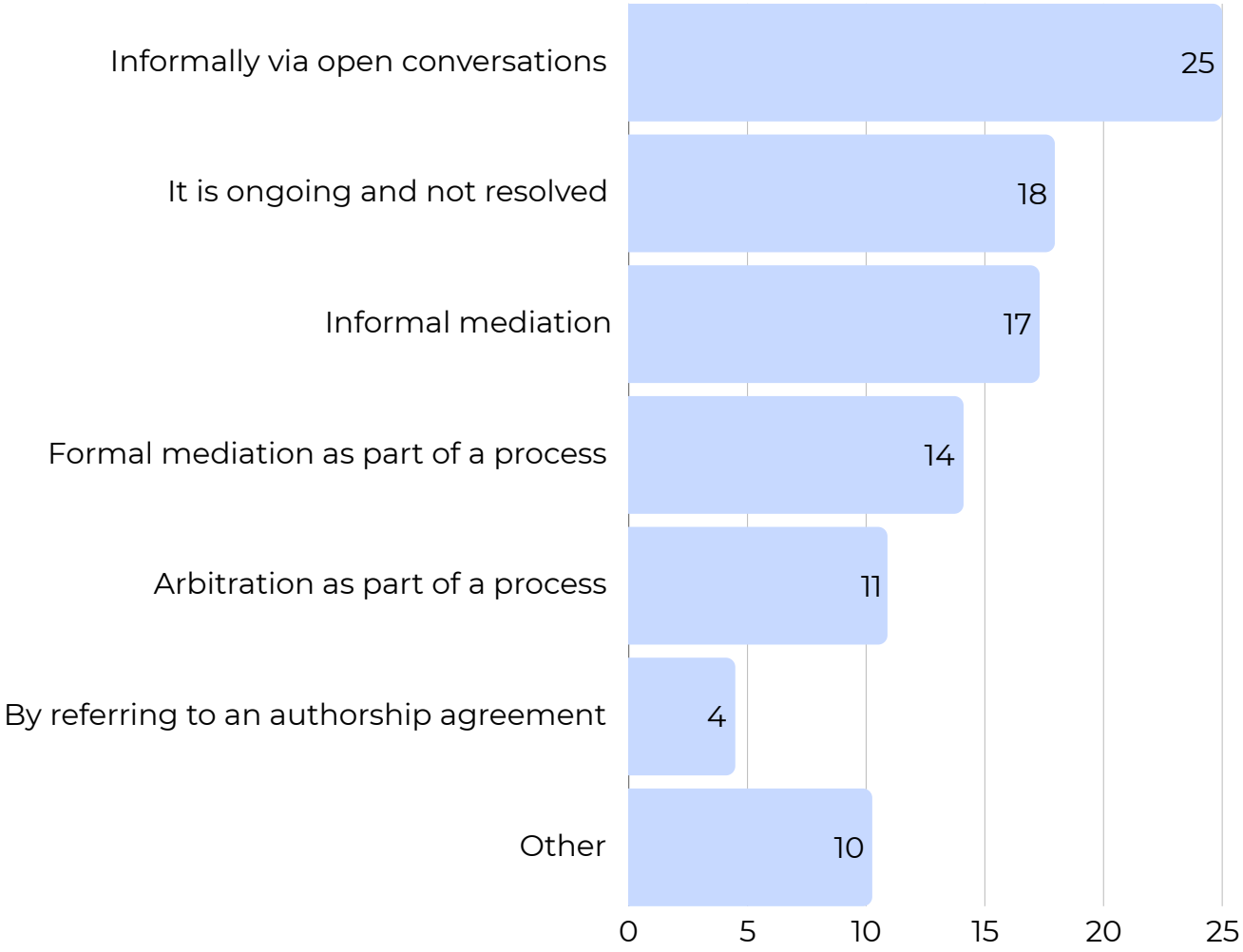


Figure 13: Slido question 2

'How was the disagreement resolved?'



Analysis

Poll results reflected familiar trends: **authorship disputes most often arose from author order, power imbalances, and mismatched expectations**. These were typically resolved informally – through discussion or mediation – or remained unresolved. Formal mediation or arbitration occurred in about a quarter of cases.

Notably, only 4.5% of respondents reported using an authorship agreement, highlighting their underuse as a preventative tool. This was echoed by an early career researcher (~6 years post-PhD), who noted they had never used or encountered one across four multidisciplinary teams.

Session 1: Draft authorship guidance

Workshop attendees in the first session reviewed the **draft authorship guidance** with the aim of improving practices, preventing disputes, and tackling systemic authorship issues. During 40-minute breakout group discussions, participants explored specific topics for inclusion and identified any gaps or shortcomings in how the guidance addressed their own authorship concerns.

The below insights are drawn from the workshop discussion groups and contributions submitted via the workshop Padlet.

Group 1: Authorship criteria and contributorship

Participants evaluated whether the guidance provided sufficient detail on authorship criteria and effectively addressed differing definitions and interpretations across disciplines.

Discussions

- The term 'significant contribution' lacks a consistent definition across fields, institutions, and publishers
- There is confusion around the different roles of author and contributor, including their respective responsibilities
- Power imbalances negatively influence authorship decisions and discussions
- Practical challenges, such as inconsistent understanding and use of the CRediT taxonomy, impede good authorship practices

Suggestions for improvement

- Use clear, accessible language
- Align with established frameworks (e.g., COPE, ICMJE) to support consistency
- Define contributions early in the research process
- Define what is meant by 'significant' contribution
- Clarify the distinction between authorship and acknowledgement
- Include practical, discipline-specific examples and case studies
- Expand guidance to reflect non-STEM disciplines and practice-based research outputs

Group 2: The impact of authorship norms on interdisciplinary collaborations

Participants evaluated whether the guidance provided sufficient detail on authorship criteria and effectively addressed differing definitions and interpretations across disciplines.

Discussions

- Clear authorship definitions are crucial, especially in interdisciplinary contexts
- It's important to distinguish intellectual contributions from different forms of support
- The guidance doesn't fully reflect how journal systems operate
- Focusing solely on 'projects' overlooks how outputs may extend beyond initial research contexts

Suggestions for improvement

- Provide clear guidance on group authorship, indexing, and recognising collaborators
- Expand CRediT taxonomy with discipline-specific examples
- Address practical challenges, including recognition of technical staff managing multi-team inputs, and navigating conflicting journal policies
- Include ethical advice on equal authorship and open research practices
- Emphasise shared principles and clarify key terms like 'prior publication'
- Ensure inclusivity of underrepresented contributors such as technicians, librarians, and citizen scientists
- Practical challenges, such as inconsistent understanding and use of the CRediT taxonomy, impede good authorship practices

Group 3: Behaviours and actions that negatively impact the research record (questionable authorship practices)

Participants were asked to evaluate whether the guidance adequately addresses the seriousness of questionable authorship practices and whether additional examples should be included.

Discussions

- Omission or misattribution of authors without transparency distorts the research record
- Power imbalances often lead to underreporting of unethical practices
- There is uncertainty about when questionable practices amount to formal misconduct
- Early documentation of authorship roles helps prevent future disputes
- Exploitative authorship practices in partnerships involving researchers from Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) remain a concern

Suggestions for improvement

- Outline roles, processes, and potential outcomes in handling authorship disputes
- Provide specific guidance on equitable authorship in international collaborations
- Include advice for all stakeholders – employers, funders, publishers, sponsors, and support staff – not just researchers
- Promote early and ongoing authorship discussions throughout the research process

Group 4: The influence of rapidly changing environments on authorship

Participants were asked to assess whether the guidance provided sufficient knowledge and practical advice to help researchers navigate rapidly evolving aspects of the research environment that affect authorship.

Discussions

- More detailed guidance is needed on emerging issues such as Artificial intelligence, Intellectual property, and predatory journals
- Guidance should be future-proof, as authorship-related challenges are evolving rapidly

Suggestions for improvement

- Clearly distinguish between IP ownership and authorship credit, accounting for varied institutional policies
- Support researchers in navigating shifting publishing norms and integrity checks
- Use adaptable language (e.g., 'future technologies') to keep the guidance relevant over time
- Strengthen advice on vetting publication routes (e.g., 'Think. Check. Submit.') and caution against intermediaries like submission or editing services
- Establish regular reviews to keep the guidance up to date with emerging developments

Session 2: Draft authorship dispute procedure

This session gathered feedback on the **draft authorship dispute procedure**, evaluating its suitability for diverse organisations, ability to address varied dispute types, and effectiveness in managing formal investigation stages including responsibilities, conflicts of interest, and enforcement.

The below insights are drawn from the workshop discussion groups and contributions submitted via Padlet.

Discussions

- The procedure needs clearer context on when disputes arise and explicit references to relevant institutional and publisher policies
- Roles of journals and publishers should be clarified, emphasising their verification role rather than direct dispute resolution
- The procedure should try to address disputes with non-academic collaborators, power dynamics, and prioritise a human-centered, empathetic approach to protect well-being
- It should clearly outline possible dispute outcomes and involve senior leadership and impartial mediators from the outset, ensuring mediators are discipline-knowledgeable

Suggestions for improvement

I. Strengthening guidance and prevention

- Promote the guidance to raise awareness and create a common reference, especially for early-career researchers
- Encourage early authorship agreements, particularly for interdisciplinary or large collaborations
- Emphasise the need for fostering a positive research culture based on transparency, respect, and fair recognition

- Distinguish between authorship disputes and broader conflicts within research teams or institutions
- Cover complex, multi-institutional disputes with clear roles and conflict-of-interest management
- Tailor advice to different audiences, including both those involved in disputes and those managing the process

II. Enhancing support systems and roles

- Clarify the roles and responsibilities of editors and publishers in disputes
- Recommend senior leadership involvement early in the process to lend authority and support.
- Clearly define the role of research offices at each stage of dispute resolution

III. Improving dispute resolution processes

- Align dispute resolution with research integrity principles, prioritising fairness and avoiding unethical authorship practices
- Address power imbalances, including flexible resolution processes and safe environments for junior researchers
- Provide clear information on possible dispute outcomes to encourage reporting, especially by early-career researchers
- Promote the involvement of neutral mediators from the start to ensure fairness and create safe spaces for dialogue
- Ensure mediators are knowledgeable about relevant disciplinary norms to avoid bias
- Support the formal dispute stage by ensuring clear, fair processes with evidence-based decision-making and thorough documentation
- Align procedures with the publication stage, recognising when formal processes and publisher involvement begin

Session 3: Draft authorship strategy agreement

During this session, groups reviewed the **draft authorship strategy agreement template**, using 2-4 authorship dispute case studies to assess its effectiveness in preventing or resolving such issues. They also evaluated the agreement's capacity to incorporate disciplinary nuances, meet good authorship practices, handle emerging disputes, and identified areas needing amendments or additional inclusions.

The summary below highlights the key areas for improvement identified by workshop attendees and Padlet contributors.

Discussions

- Concerns exist that the agreement may not prevent authors from being excluded from outputs when senior authors override agreements due to significant influence
- Overly bureaucratic update processes could complicate or delay publication, suggesting simpler forms to encourage engagement
- Some participants felt the agreement might be introduced too early to be effective, suggesting implementation closer to a 'pre-final draft' stage
- The agreement lacked sufficient provisions for ongoing communication about paper progress, raising concerns about excluded contributors and suggesting clearer responsibilities for maintaining updates

Suggestions for improvement

I. Defining authorship and contribution

- Agreements should clearly define authorship based on established guidelines like ICMJE or COPE, differentiating authors from acknowledged contributors
- Clarify whether 'Contributor' implies co-authorship or a non-author role, potentially with discipline-specific notes
- Clearly outline how to manage authorship involving patients or experts by experience, ensuring accessibility and respect for their choices

II. Dynamic management and communication

- The agreement should include clauses for contributors leaving projects and clarify expectations when roles or institutions change
- Authorship order should be provisional and revisited as work evolves, expanding the agreement's table to include roles like submitting and corresponding authors
- Encourage early discussions about tracking contributions using online tools or shared documents
- Include provisions for regular, informal review and reconfirmation of authorship roles before each manuscript in long-term, multi-output projects
- Assign responsibility for updating the agreement and consider institutional oversight or mediation for power imbalances

III. Transparency and formalisation

- Explicitly list dispute resolution mechanisms, including access to neutral oversight, institutional/journal policies, escalation pathways, and provisions for complex situations like misconduct allegations
- The agreement should guide how joint first authorship is presented in publications, such as using asterisks or footnotes
- Require signatures at key project points (initiation, revisions, final draft) and ensure all parties have access to the signed document
- Institutions could maintain a log of involved papers to ensure contributor recognition, though practical implementation may vary

IV. Scope and inclusivity

- Outline expectations for using generative AI tools within the section on author responsibilities
- The agreement should reference principles and guidance relevant to international development and Global South contexts
- While outlining key discussion points, the agreement should avoid rigid requirements, recognising varied project needs
- Adapt the agreement to be more inclusive beyond STEM fields

Next steps

Discussions provided rich, practice-informed input that is **directly shaping the development of the project's three key outputs**. The AAG has been reviewing input from participants in detail and using it to refine and strengthen each output. Whilst not all the areas covered by the workshops will be taken forward as part of this project, the discussions will provide the impetus for wider future work.

Final outputs and launch

The three tools – guidance, procedure, and agreement – will be **finalised and published in September 2025**. A launch event will accompany their release to promote awareness, support implementation, and acknowledge the contributions of all those involved.

Thank you from UKRIO

We extend our **sincere thanks to all workshop participants** for generously contributing their time, insights, and perspectives. Their input is essential to developing tools that truly reflect the diverse, real-world needs of researchers. We look forward to sharing the project's outcomes with them and continuing our collaboration to support high standards of research integrity.

Appendix: Workshop attendee list

- Prof. Rob Ackrill – Nottingham Trent University
- Dr Jane Alfred – Catalyst Editorial
- Ms Drusilla Asante – Northumbria University
- Dr Natasha Awais-Dean – King's College London
- Dr Sarah Bangs – PLOS
- Mrs Michelle Barthelemy – Babraham Institute
- Dr Sarah Bennett – University of Warwick
- Mrs Helen Beynon – BMJ Group
- Prof. Erica Borgstrom – The Open University
- Ms Christine Braban – UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology
- Prof. Nicholas Caldwell – University of Suffolk
- Dr Lauren Cantos – University College London (UCL)
- Dr Mireia Carcole Estrada – Dementia Research Institute at UCL (DRI-UCL)
- Miss Sneha Chakraverty – Northumbria University
- Dr Rosemary Chigevenga – Oxford Brookes University
- Mrs Anjana Choudhuri – Swansea University
- Miss Tegan Coleman – University of Kent
- Dr Simone Cuff – Cardiff University
- Mrs Angela Davies – University of Bradford
- Ms Edie Davis – Research Ireland
- Mr Ben Dickinson – Wiley
- Mrs Louise Dunlop – Queen's University Belfast
- Dr Kate Ellis – UCL Hospital
- Mr Sidney Engelbrecht – King Abdullah University of Science and Technology
- Dr Sam Gallagher – Intellectual Property Office (IPO)
- Prof. Andrew George – None, UKCORI
- Dr Ed Gerstner – Springer Nature
- Dr Karim Gharbi – Earlham Institute
- Dr Hanna Groothuizen – King's College London
- Dr Iryna Halasa – King's College London
- Prof. Claire Hardaker – Lancaster University
- Mr John Hilton – None
- Dr Daisy Huang – University of Edinburgh
- Dr Patricia Hunter – University College London
- Miss Gemma Jackson – University of Bradford
- Mr Pranjal Jain – Swansea University
- Dr Chrysa Kapeni – Cancer Research UK – Cambridge Institute
- Dr Joanne Kenney – University of Edinburgh
- Dr Simon Kerridge – University of Kent
- Prof Alison Kingston-Smith – IBERS, Aberystwyth University
- Dr Chadaphorn Kodsueb – Swansea University
- Dr Julia Lambret Frotte Silva – NIAB
- Ms Ellen MacRae – University of Edinburgh
- Prof Ana Marušić – University of Split School of Medicine

- Dr Gill May – UCL Cancer Institute
- Dr Serena Mitchell – King's College London
- Dr Karen Morash – Rose Bruford College of Theatre and Performance
- Dr Magdalena Morawska – Queen Mary University of London
- Prof. Sudaxshina Murdan – UCL School of Pharmacy
- Mrs Nishita Nair – IOE, UCL's Faculty of Education and Society
- Dr Gareth Neighbour – The Open University
- Dr Chris Ness – University of Edinburgh
- Dr Olivia Nippe – Elsevier
- Prof. Alis Oancea – University of Oxford
- Dr Jigisha Patel – Committee on Publication Ethics (volunteer)
- Mr James Patterson – Queen Mary University of London
- Miss Liz Pickworth – Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC)
- Ms Rachel Port – University College London (UCL)
- Miss Katie Pryce – Oxford University Press
- Ms Niamh Quann – University of Leicester
- Dr Nelle Reeg – German Research Ombudsman
- Ms Olesya Romashko – Swansea University
- Dr Teresa Romero – University of Portsmouth
- Mr Charlie Russell – University of East Anglia
- Dr Emma Ryley – CRUK Cambridge Institute, University of Cambridge
- Ms Rachel Safer – Oxford University Press
- Miss Antara Sikder – University of York
- Dr Jessica Stanley – Nottingham Trent University
- Dr Anne Taylor – Wellcome Trust
- Prof. Kai-Michael Toellner – Babraham Institute
- Ms Elinor Toland – University of Glasgow
- Dr Daniel Ucko – American Physical Society
- Dr Filipa Vance – University of Bath
- Ms Jenny Vaughan – Intellectual Property Office
- Miss Nicole Vissers – Sainsbury Wellcome Centre and UCL
- Miss Freya Walker – University of Glasgow
- Mrs Kirsty Wallis – University College London (UCL)
- Dr Jennifer Wright – Cambridge University Press
- Dr Victoria Yorke-Edwards – University College London
- Ms Jo Zhong – London South Bank University (LSBU)
- Dr Andra le Roux-Kemp – University of Lincoln and Queen Mary University of London
- Dr Kate Russell – University of East Anglia
- Mrs Laura Wilson – Taylor & Francis

The **UK Research Integrity Office (UKRIO)** is an independent charity, offering support to the public, researchers and organisations to further good practice in academic, scientific and medical research. We pursue these aims through a multi-faceted approach:

- Education via our guidance publications on research practice, training activities and comprehensive events programme.
- Sharing best practice within the community by facilitating discussions about key issues, informing national and international initiatives, and working to improve research culture.
- Giving confidential expert guidance in response to requests for assistance.

Established in 2006, UKRIO is the UK's most experienced research integrity organisation and provides independent, expert and confidential support across all disciplines of research, from the arts and humanities to the life sciences. We cover all research sectors: higher education, the NHS, private sector organisations and charities. No other organisation in the UK has comparable expertise in providing such support in the field of research integrity.

UKRIO welcomes enquiries on any issues relating to the conduct of research, whether promoting good research practice, seeking help with a particular research project, responding to allegations of fraud and misconduct, or improving research culture and systems.

www.ukrio.org

info@ukrio.org

linkedin.com/company/ukrio

UK Research Integrity Office
Impact Hub London Euston, 1 Triton Square, London NW1 3DX
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