Checklist for Research Misconduct Procedure



The Checklist aims to help institutions to ensure they have considered considered all aspects of the UKRIO Model Procedure. It should be used with the Model Procedure, not instead of it!

It is not compulsory to include something on each point for a procedure to be compatible with the Model Procedure. A note at the end of this document sets out our view on what is needed to be compatible with the Model Procedure.

Preamble – setting the scene and general issues

| 1 | | Set national context: reference to Concordat for Research Integrity, UKRIO, and other requirements |
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| 2 | | Statement of commitment to research integrity |
| 3 | | Set institutional context: reference to Code of Practice for Research, or equivalent, and other relevant policies, including disciplinary procedure, academic misconduct, or professional misconduct |
| 4 | | Involvement of other departments such as HR, legal, finance, etc. |
| 5 | | Reference to public interest disclosure/whistleblowing policy and how this procedure links to that |
| 6 | | Glossary of terms used in procedure, including a definition of research |
| 7 | | Flow chart/summary |
| 8 | | Principles and standards underpinning procedure (e.g., confidentiality, fairness, etc). |
| 9 | | Discuss stress and other repercussions: ensuring wellbeing of those involved, how to seek help and support, mentors, etc. |
| 10 | | Responsibilities of researchers, including an expectation to report |
| 11 | | Who does the procedure cover (i.e., which researchers are included and excluded)? |
| 12 | | Cross-institutional matters and how they are handled, including joint and honorary contracts |
| 13 | | How those involved may be represented/accompanied to meetings |
| Ma | king | an allegation |
| 14 | | Who can raise an allegation (i.e., not restricted to people internal to the institution)? |
| 15 | | How complainants should raise complaints, and opportunities for confidential discussion |
| 16 | | Informal resolution and mediation: whether it is offered and how |
| 17 | | Anonymous allegations |
| 18 | | Historic allegations or those relating to a large body of work over a period of time |
| 19 | | Ability to deal with matters not raised by individuals (e.g., in media or public reports, that raise concerns) |

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Definitions of research misconduct

| 20 | What does it cover (i.e., which forms of research misconduct)? |
|----|--|
| 21 | Which definition of research misconduct is used and is it comprehensive? |
| 22 | Does the definition refer to exclusions such as honest errors? |
| 23 | Reference to questionable research practice or the equivalent (including explanation) and what processes are used to resolve them if not the research misconduct procedure |
| 24 | Reference to level of intent, recklessness etc. (i.e., when the activities meet the definition) |

Receipt of allegations

| 25 | Ability to take immediate action where necessary |
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| 26 | The need to take care when dismissing at this stage as complainant has no other recourse |
| 27 | Legal notifications and notifications to funders |
| 28 | What you do when people leave, drop out, don't engage, admit the allegation, etc. |
| 29 | How to deal with situations where people have left the institution, there are multiple complainants or respondents, etc. |
| 30 | How to approach historic allegations or accusations spanning many years or projects |

Investigations

| 31 | Seeking expert advice |
|----|--|
| 32 | Process to appoint investigator/panels |
| 33 | Panel members independent of institution |
| 34 | Conflicts of interest (COIs)and recusal of those with potential COIs |
| 35 | Complainant/respondent opportunity to comment on panel members |
| 36 | How investigations are carried out |
| 37 | Interviews with complainants, respondents, and witnesses |

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Outcomes and reporting

To correct the record as well as deal with individual behaviour; to include contacting journals for 38 retractions/corrections. This is the responsibility of the institution, not the respondent Appeals 39 Whether the procedure meets the requirements set out in the Concordat 40 Grounds for appeal permitted 41 How the appeal is dealt with - review or reinvestigation 42 Who manages the process? General 43 How to raise concerns about the procedure or its operation 44 Review of the procedure, and how often this is done 45 Record keeping and retention 46 Timescales for managing investigations 47 Language used - is it open, helpful, jargon-filled, overly bureaucratic, etc? Availability and accessibility of procedure - is it openly available or on an intranet? Can it be read by 48 screen readers?

As a minimum, to meet the UKRIO 'standard' a procedure should:

- Meet the minimum standards set out in the Concordat;
- Include clarity on who is covered by the procedure, such as students, former staff, etc;
- Be clear on what is covered clear definition of research misconduct;
- Have a two-stage process, i.e., initial and full investigation though receipt of allegations and initial investigation could be merged;
- Include an opportunity for both the complainant and respondent to contribute and have their say;
- Include external panel members for the full investigation;
- Include follow-up to correct the record where necessary, in addition to actions relating to respondents.