Code of Conduct for Research

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The University of Tokyo

東京大学の科学研究における行動規範

To Promote Responsible Conduct of Research for the Sound Development of Science

http://www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/ja/administration/codeofconduct/
研究活動の不正行為とは

What is research misconduct?

Research Misconduct:
The University of Tokyo’s Code of Conduct for Research defines the following three acts as research misconduct. The University has policies and procedures in place to investigate and judge allegations or evidence of misconduct.

Fabrication: Making up non-existing data or any other research results.

Falsification: Manipulating, changing or omitting data or any other research results obtained from the research activity such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.

Plagiarism: Appropriating another person’s ideas, analysis/analytical processes, data, research results, manuscripts or words without permission from the person(s) concerned or without giving appropriate credit.

In addition, the following are also taken as Research Misconduct:
- Cover-up attempts such as destruction of evidence, or obstruction of an investigation, including hiding, dispersing, or not organizing sources such as the research record, or experimental samples etc., essential for carrying out experimental repetition or reproduction; or to intentionally make false statements made to obstruct the investigation; and
- Instructing, ordering or compelling others to do any of the above-mentioned misconducts.

When misconduct is determined to have occurred, penalties, including disciplinary action, return of grant funds or restriction of grant-applicant eligibility, may be imposed on the perpetrator and/or the corresponding author of the paper.

Questionable Research Practices:
In addition to refraining from research misconduct, the Code of Conduct obligates researchers to uphold high ethical standards as members of the scientific community. Therefore, the researcher must not engage in such questionable research practices as the following.

Improper authorship:
Listing as authors those who have contributed little to a paper, or failing to list those who have made a significant contribution.

Misrepresentation of academic achievements:
Falsely representing academic achievements on research proposals or reports.

Duplicate submission:
Submitting reports of substantially the same work for publication in more than one journal without following applicable regulations.