

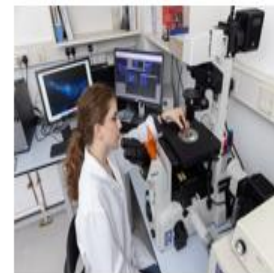
Research Integrity for Research Staff

**UCC Research, Office of the Vice
President for Research and Innovation**

Dr Irene Kavanagh, Research Integrity &
Research Culture Support

Irene.Kavanagh@ucc.ie

[Research Integrity | Research and Innovation |
University College Cork \(ucc.ie\)](#)



UCC HR Research: Online sessions for Research Staff

Topics


- Research Integrity – overview
- Research Misconduct – overview
- High Profile Cases
- Concerns of the Research Community
- The ‘grey-zone’ – scenarios
- Research Integrity – your roles & responsibilities
- Training & Further Information



What do we mean by Research Integrity?

Your thoughts...



 Mentimeter

<https://www.mentimeter.com/>

Type in code displayed



Research Integrity - overview

Research is the quest for knowledge obtained through systematic study, thinking, observation, and experimentation

Different disciplines may use different approaches, but share the motivation to increase our understanding of ourselves and the world in which we live

The research community

individual researchers
research teams
research support staff
research performing organisations
research funders
academies & learned societies,
editors and publishers,
other relevant bodies
wider society



Research integrity is an integral part of the research ecosystem: *[it]* is crucial to preserving the trustworthiness of the research system and its results.

Research Integrity is an integral part of research and research excellence

Research Integrity is also termed Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR)

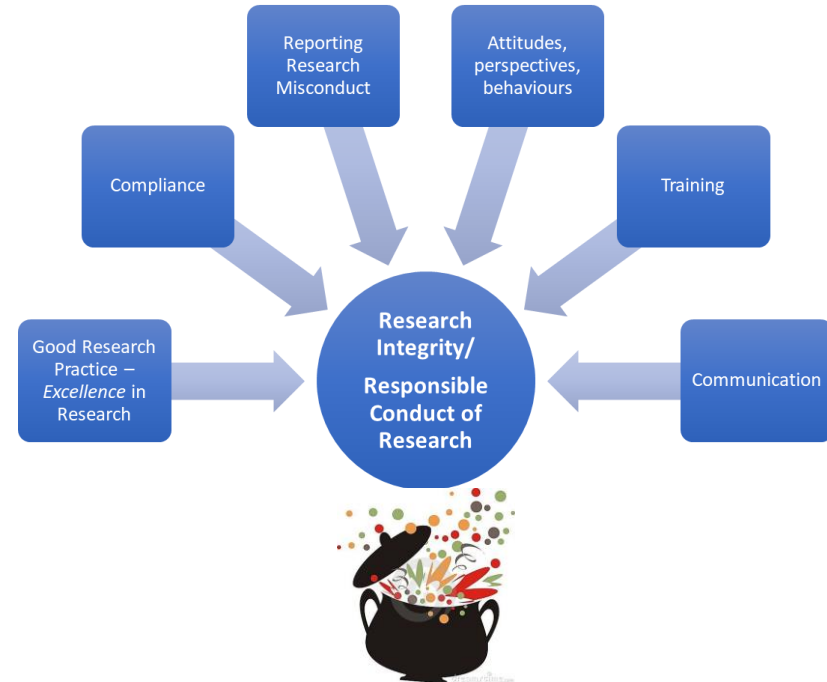
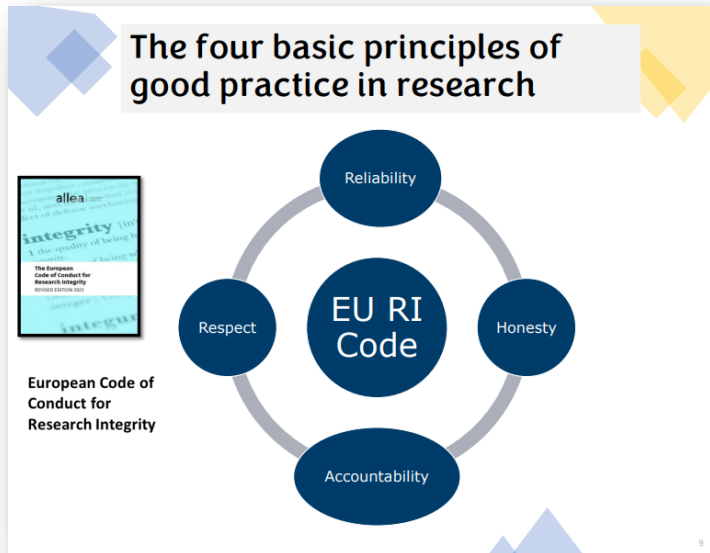
Applies to all disciplines and to researchers at all career stages, research leaders, senior academic staff, and all research support staff (technical, administrative) and research/project managers/coordinators.

Research Integrity relates to the performance of research to the highest standards of professionalism and rigour, and to the accuracy and integrity of the research record in publications and elsewhere.

National Policy Statement on Ensuring Research Integrity in Ireland (2019)

Research Integrity is an integral part of excellence and proper standards in the research process and outputs

The principles of Research Integrity are not separate to your research

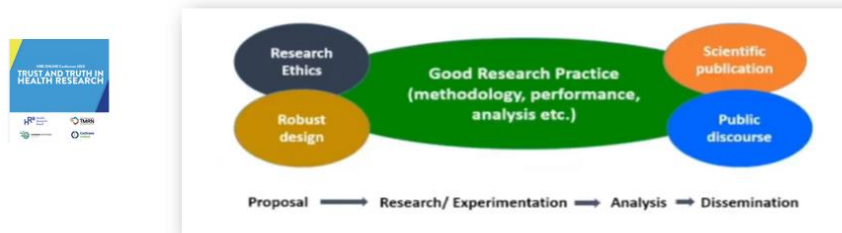


Your role & responsibility as a researcher and a member of the wider Research Community, is to...

- Ensure your research is conducted responsibly, ethically and with integrity
- Ensure Good Research Practice
- Comply with policy, frameworks and guidance
- Ensure you undertake the necessary and appropriate training in Research Integrity and skills to ensure Good Research Practice

Applying the principles and processes of Research Integrity/Responsible Conduct of Research is synonymous with Good Research Practice and excellence and trustworthiness of your research

What does Good Research Practice look like?



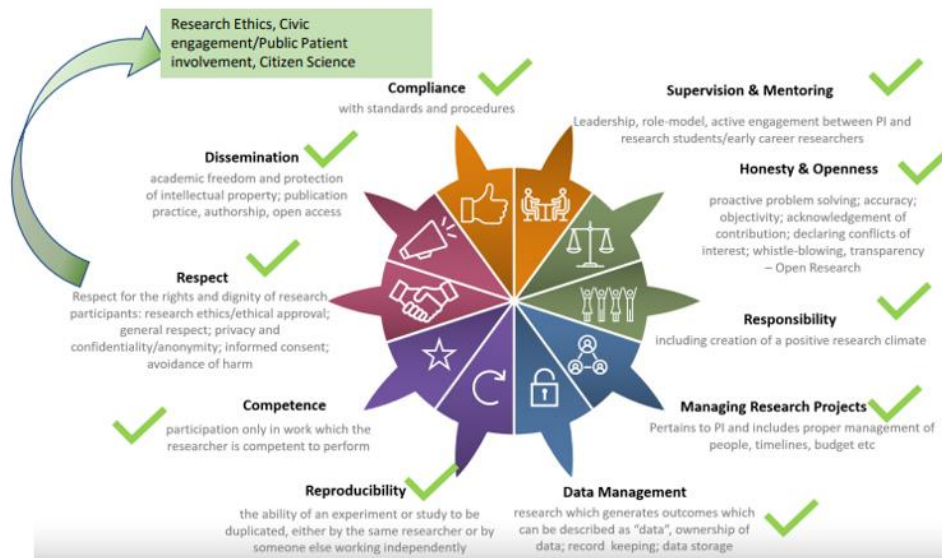
Presented by Dr Maura Hingy, 'Developing a culture of good research practice: National and international examples' at HRB Conference 2020: Trust and Truth in Health Research, 25th Nov 2020.

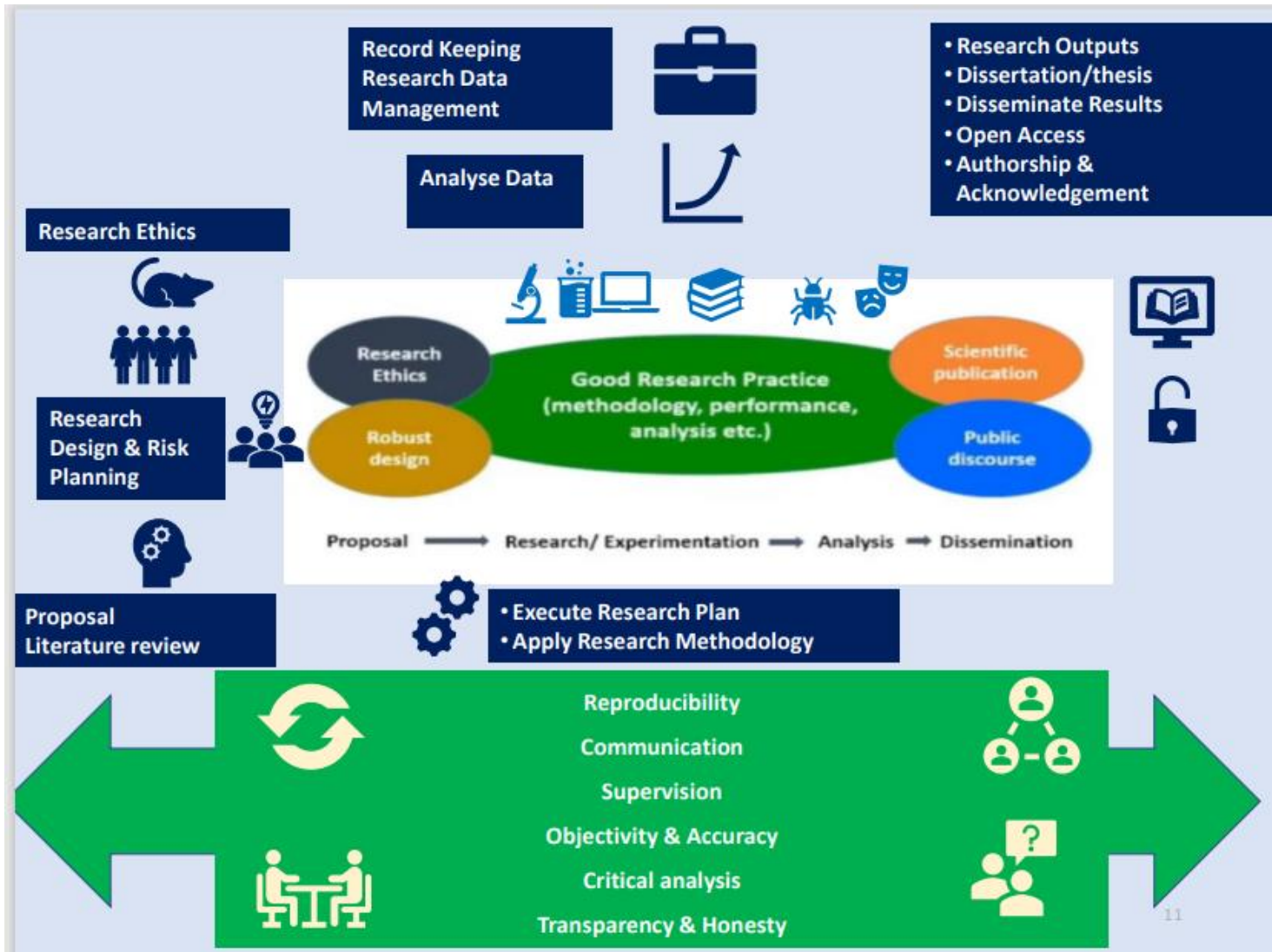


CODE OF RESEARCH CONDUCT

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK ["UCC" or "the University"]

UCC Code of Research Conduct v2.4 Sept 2021







Research Misconduct - overview

RESEARCH MISCONDUCT

Unacceptable Research Practices relate to where an individual deliberately, dangerously or negligently deviates from accepted Responsible Conduct of Research practices that are expected to be followed

European Code for Research Integrity (2017); Resnik et al. (2015); Science Europe (2015)



Image credit to: University of California Museum of Paleontology's Understanding Science (<http://www.understandingscience.org>)

The three major breaches of Responsible Conduct of Research are **FFP**:

Fabrication of data i.e. making up results and recording them as if they were real

Falsification of data i.e. manipulating research materials, equipment or processes, including changing, omitting or suppressing data or results without justification

Plagiarism i.e. using other people's work and ideas without giving proper credit to the original source, thus violating the rights of the original author(s) to their intellectual outputs

- But there are others...



CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

- **Conflicts of interest** represent circumstances in which professional judgments or actions regarding a **primary interest**, such as the responsibilities of a researcher, may be at risk of being unduly influenced by a **secondary interest**, such as financial gain or career advancement

Embassy of Good Science (<https://embassy.science/wiki/Theme:2f1668e3-c46b-44b0-bf6a-fc4698b671ca>); Emanuel & Thompson (2008)

ETHICAL MISCONDUCT

- Failures to follow accepted procedures or to exercise due care in carrying out responsibilities for avoiding unreasonable risk or harm to humans; animals used in research; and the environment
- Failures to follow procedures relating to the proper handling of privileged or private information on individuals collected during the research

UK Research Integrity Office (UKRIO), 2016.

RESEARCH MISCONDUCT ENCOMPASSES A WIDE RANGE OF UNACCEPTABLE RESEARCH PRACTICES



Questionable Research Practices (QRP) "50 Shades of Grey"



- **QRPs** are actions that concern trespassing methodological principles that threaten the relevance, validity, trustworthiness, or efficiency of the study at issue
- **QRPs** sit on the continuum between what is truly correct and truly deceptive.



High Profile Cases

Coping with Chaos: How Disordered Contexts Promote Stereotyping and Discrimination

Diederik A. Stapel^{1,*}, Siegwart Lindenberg^{1,2,*}

• See all authors and affiliations

Science 08 Apr 2011;
Vol. 332, Issue 6026, pp. 251-253
DOI: 10.1126/science.1201068

Article Figures & Data Info & Metrics eLetters PDF

This article has been retracted. Please see:
December 02, 2011

aps | PSYCH

**Falsification
& Fabrication**

Observer > 2013 > January

MEMBER ARTICLE
Derailed: The Risks

Denny Borsboom and Eric-Jan Wagenmakers

December 27, 2012

TAGS: DATA | GENERAL | REPLICATION

Diederik Stapel fabricated data for over 100 reviewed articles, many of which were published in leading journals, including Science. He is the author of *Derailed*, a 315-page book that provides a fascinating and following look at academic fraud.

The New York Times

U.S. N.Y. / REGION BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE



Psychology of Lying
Diederik Stapel's audacious academic fraud.

DIEDERIK
STAPEL
FORGING

They have published social sciences Perspectives & Methods.

Related

News Science Peer review and scientific publishing

False positives: fraud and misconduct are threatening scientific research
High-profile cases and modern technology are putting scientific deceit under the microscope



Alok Jha science correspondent
The Guardian, Thursday 13 September 2012 18.12 BST



...Diederik Stapel was found to have published fabricated data
...Hollandse Hoogte/Boxem

"I failed as a scientist. I adapted research data and fabricated research. Not once, but several times, not for a short period, but over a longer period of time. I realize that I shocked and angered my colleagues, because of my behavior. I put my field, social psychology in a bad light. I am ashamed of it and I deeply regret it"

1/4

UCC
University College Cork, Ireland
Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c-bemNZ-lqA> (to 2.46min)

TEDx
Macclesfield
x = independently organized TED event





French professor faces disciplinary case over hydroxychloroquine claims

Didier Raoult stands accused of touting drug as a coronavirus treatment without evidence



At the beginning of the pandemic Raoult claimed that hydroxychloroquine, a derivative of the antimalarial drug chloroquine, could cure covid-19

Ethical Misconduct

Ethical issues:

2022, France's Agency for the Safety of Health Products (ANSM) is filing criminal charges against the institute led by Didier Raoult: "...serious breaches and (cases of) non-compliance with the rules on research involving humans, notably as regards ethics... [S]hortcomings involved patient consent and information, as well as the collection and use of patient samples"

Elizabeth Bik raised concern wrt methodology, the way the data was handled, the peer review process and ethical issues...

Methodology: researchers had failed to control for confounding factors. For instance treatment and placebo groups in Raoult's study differed in important ways that could have affected the results.

Missing data: Six patients enrolled in the treatment group at the beginning of the study were not accounted for by the end, missing from the data.

Peer review: the paper was submitted and accepted within 24 hours

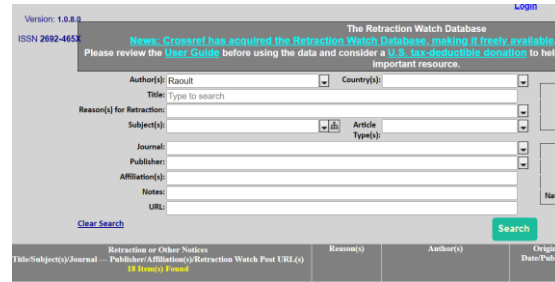
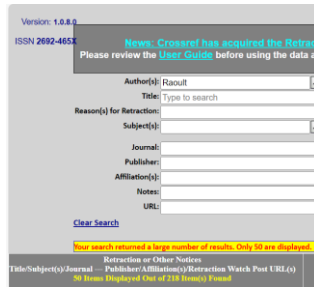
Unacceptable and questionable practices



Unité de Recherche sur les Maladies Infectieuses et Tropicales Emergentes, (Infectious and Tropical Emergent Diseases Research Unit)

Raoult has published prolifically with over 3200 papers indexed on PubMed to date.

Retraction Watch database has shown that to date Didier Raoult has had 18 papers retracted with a further 218 papers with “an Expression of Concern” notice.



<https://retractionwatch.com/>

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

THE CONVERSATION

Academic rigour, journalistic flair

Why the h-index is a bogus measure of academic impact

Published: July 8, 2020 7.52pm BST Updated: July 10, 2020 3.17pm BST

In a recent investigation into Raoult’s research activities by the French newspaper *Médiapart*, a researcher who had been a member of the evaluation committee of Raoult’s laboratory said: “What struck her was Didier Raoult’s obsession with his publications. A few minutes before the evaluation of his unit began, the first thing he showed her on his computer was his h-index.” Raoult had also said in *Le Point* magazine in 2015 that “it was necessary to count the number and impact of researchers’ publications to assess the quality of their work.”

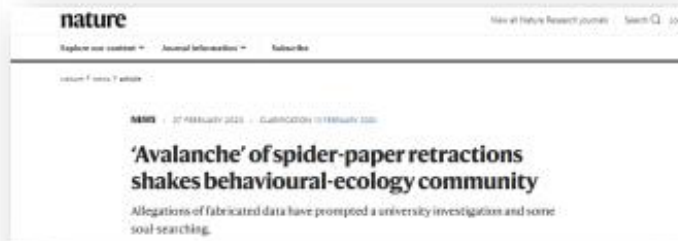
The h-index: Raoult vs. Einstein

H-index-number of articles N by an author that have each received at least N citations, the h-index is limited by the total number of published articles.

Raoult: has 2,053 articles published between 1979 and 2018, having received a total of 72,847 citations: **h-index calculated for this period is 120.**

Einstein, has 147 articles listed in the Web of Science database between 1901 and 1955, the year of his death and received 1,564 citations during his lifetime: **h-index of 56**

Jonathan Pruitt, a behavioural ecologist and rising star in the field of spider behaviour. His research looked at how different personalities form within communities of social spider species that live in groups – emerging ideas on how animal behaviours evolve in the context of their environment.



**Data irregularities
– fabricated and
falsified data**

**After >2 years of allegations, at least
13 of Pruitt's papers have been
retracted, and 6 others have been
labelled with expressions of concern.
He resigned from McMaster in July
2022 after receiving confidential
settlement terms**



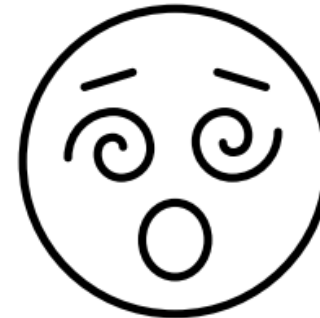
When colleague & co-author Laskowski dug into data sets that Pruitt had provided for the study, she was shocked to find stretches of data that seemed to have been duplicated, to represent findings for multiple spiders.



Concerns of the Research Community

The complexities of Responsible Conduct of Research & Good Research Practice!

- Research is becoming more complex
- Increase in volume
- Research Culture – ‘the system’, e.g. competitiveness
- Increased requirements around compliance
- Bureaucracy
- Information tsunami!



Why care about Research Integrity?

SCIENCE EUROPE

SEVEN REASONS

TO CARE ABOUT INTEGRITY IN RESEARCH



1. Safeguards the foundations of Science and Scholarship
2. Maintains public confidence in researchers and research evidence
3. Underpins continued public investment in research
4. Protects the reputation and careers of researchers
5. Prevents adverse impacts on patients and the public
6. Promotes economic advancement
7. Prevents avoidable waste of resources

Consequences of Research Misconduct

- Negatively Impacts Research Excellence
- Negative impact on patients & study participants
- Negative impact on the wider population
- Collateral damage to colleagues and the field of study associated with the guilty researcher(s)
- Financial Cost

Hiney, M. (2015). Briefing Paper on Research Integrity: What it Means, Why it is important and How we Might Protect it. Available at: [Briefing Paper on Research Integrity: What it Means, Why it is important and How we Might Protect it, 2015](#).

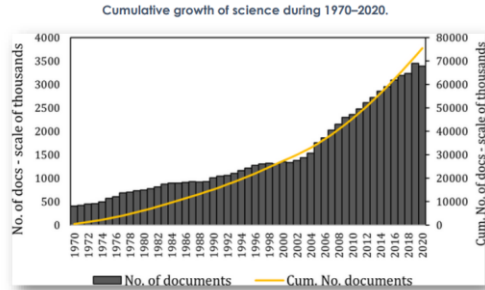


“An often-heard argument against implementing guidelines, frameworks or governance structures to ensure research integrity is that it is an over-reaction, since serious misconduct is so rare”

Hiney, M. (2015). Briefing Paper on Research Integrity. What it Means, Why it is important and How we Might Protect it. Available at: Briefing Paper on Research Integrity: What it Means, Why it Is Important and How we Might Protect it. 2015

- Research Misconduct is an international issue
- Research Misconduct arises in all disciplines: Humanities, Arts, Social Sciences, Business & Law as well as Biomedical, Physical and Engineering Sciences
- The incidence of Research Misconduct is tracked by official statistics, survey results, and analysis of retractions
- **All of these indicators have shown that the incidence of Research Misconduct is increasing over time**
- For example, studies suggest that as many as one in every 100 researchers engages in serious misconduct over the course of a three to five year period (US ORI)

Increase in scholarly output



Haghani M, Abbasi A, Zwick CC, Shuhaseini Z, Haslam N (2022) Trends of research productivity across author gender and research fields: A multidisciplinary and multi-country observational study. PLOS ONE 17(8): e0271998. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0271998>
<https://openminds.plms.org/doi/abs/10.1371/journal.pone.0271998>

..but also increase in % retractions

On The Rise

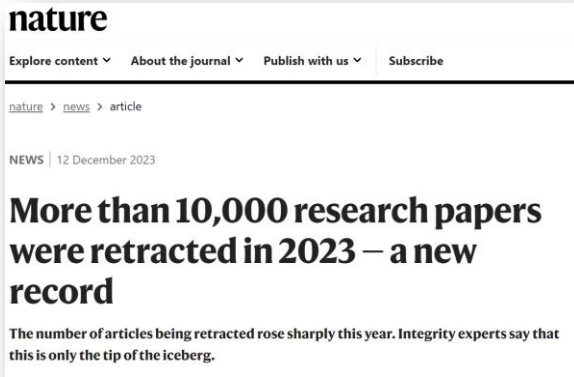


Retractions of a given year's publications as a percentage of papers published in science and engineering. Retraction data from Retraction Watch Database, overall publication figures via U.S. NSF.

Common Reasons for Retractions

- Duplication ("self-plagiarism")
- Plagiarism
- Image Manipulation
- Faked Data
- Fake Peer Reviews
- Publisher Error
- Authorship Issues
- Legal Reasons
- Paper Mills

Oransky I (2023). Retractions are on the rise, but not enough. Retraction Watch Presentation at the UK Research Integrity Conference 2023, 'Research integrity - culture and confidence', 24th May 2023, online.



Papers and peer reviews with evidence of ChatGPT writing



Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

<https://retractionwatch.com/2023/10/06/signs-of-undeclared-chatgpt-use-in-papers-mounting/>

Signs of undeclared ChatGPT use in papers mounting

- Meta-analysis span: 1992 - 2020
- 42 articles
- 571 studies, spanning different disciplines
- 23,228 participants, consisting of researchers and PhD students from 18 countries.
- 2.9% of researchers had committed RM concerning at least 1 of FFP, 12.5% had committed QRPs concerning 1 or more QRPs.
- 15.5% of researchers witnessed certain behaviours of RM, of whom 39.7% had knowledge of various QRPs

Xie, Y., Wang, K. & Kong, Y. Prevalence of Research Misconduct and Questionable Research Practices: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Sci Eng Ethics* 27, 41 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11948-021-00314-9>

QRPs = “Sloppy science/research” – is it a problem?

PLOS ONE

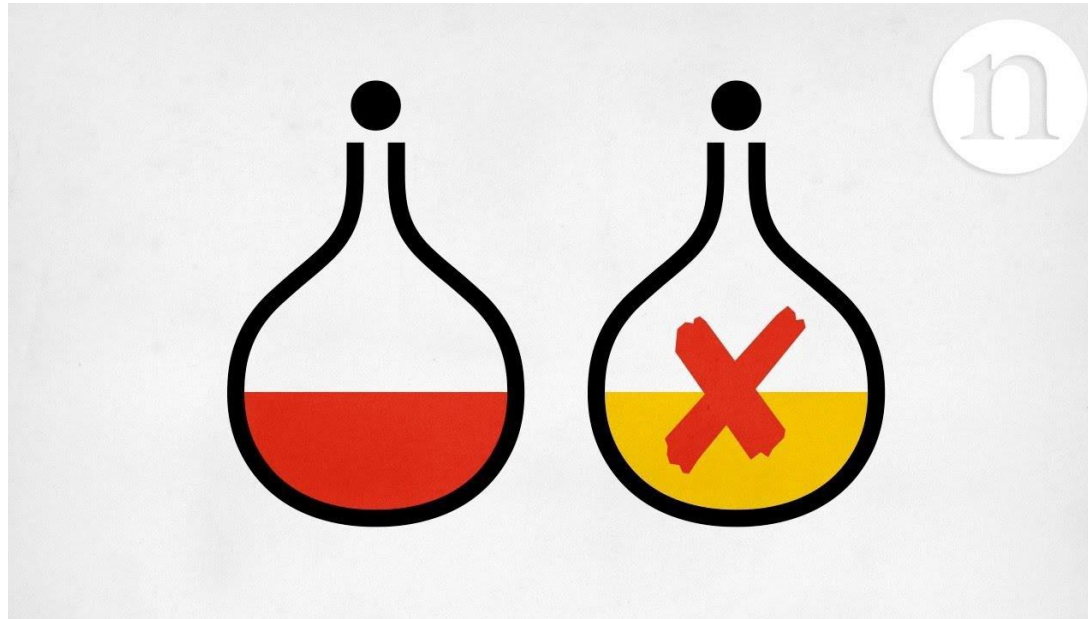
RESEARCH ARTICLE
Prevalence of questionable research practices, research misconduct and their potential explanatory factors: A survey among academic researchers in The Netherlands

Gopali Gopalakrishna^{1,2*}, Gerben ter Riet^{3,4}, G. Vink¹, I. Stoop¹, J.M. Wicherts¹, L.M. Bouter^{1,2,5}
M. Wicherts^{1,2}, Lex M. Bouter^{1,2,5}

Collectively, lesser forms of research misconduct, or QRPs, may have more impact owing to their prevalence

- National Survey on Research Integrity 6,813 academic researchers in The Netherlands
 - Prevalence of fabrication and falsification were 4.3% and 4.2%, respectively
 - 51.3% of respondents engaged frequently in at least one QRPs

G. Gopalakrishna, G. ter Riet, M. Cruyff, G. Vink, I. Stoop, J.M. Wicherts, L.M. Bouter (2021) Prevalence of questionable research practices, research misconduct and their potential explanatory factors: a survey among academic researchers in The Netherlands. Preprint <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/353051736>



Out of 1,576 scientists, most agree that there is a crisis and over 70% said they'd tried and failed to reproduce another group's experiments.

Baker, M. (2016). 1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility. Nature 533, 452–454 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1038/533452a>

Safeguarding our research


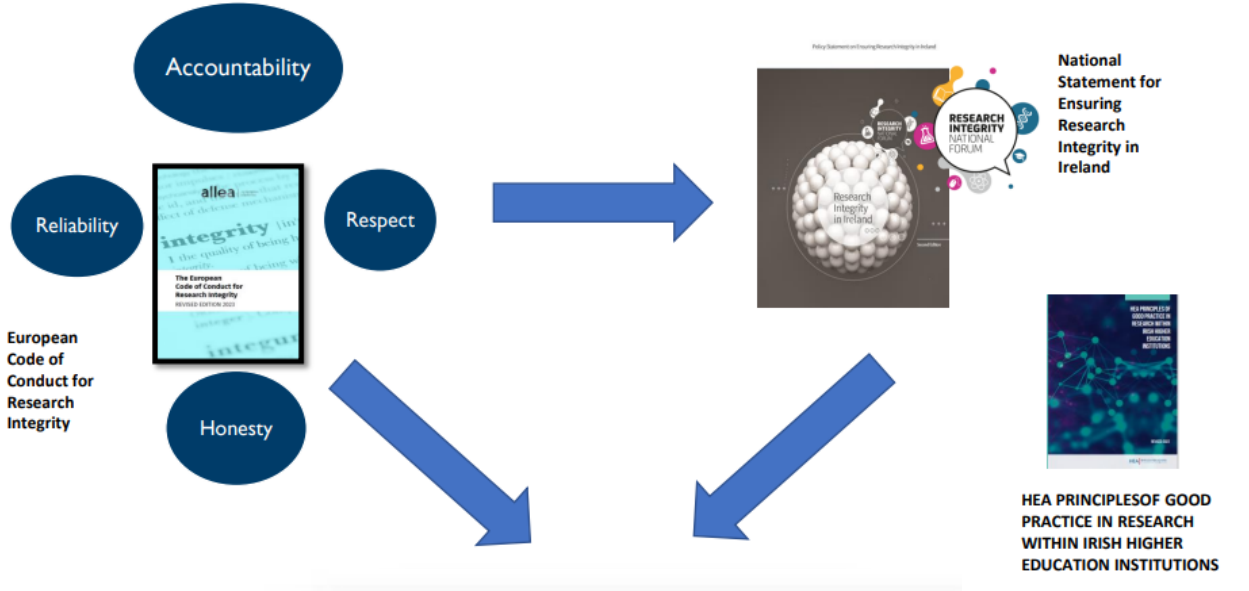
- As instances of research malpractice and misconduct are increasing worldwide.
- **National Research Integrity Forum (NRIF)**
 - *It is essential that the Irish research system as a whole protects its reputation for the quality and integrity of its research activity and outputs.*

<https://www.iaa.ie/for-researchers/research-integrity/>



For the most-part it is the research community who flag concerns about unacceptable practices and research misconduct – it is critical to have frameworks and processes in place to protect them and scholarly criticism of dubious research practices and outputs.

The development of a national and UCC framework for Research Integrity



UCC
University College Cork, Ireland
Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh

CODE OF RESEARCH CONDUCT

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK ["UCC" or "the University"]

Research Integrity increasingly at the forefront of the national and institutional Research Agendas



2.5 Research Culture: *Embed consistent good research practices to drive research excellence and quality of outcomes*... ensure that the [HEA Principles of Good Practice](#), in line with the new HEA legislation, are implemented by all higher education institutions and other public research performers in key areas such as Research Integrity; National Action Plan for Open Research

[Impact 2030: Ireland's Research and Innovation Strategy](#)

Pillar Two: IMPACT OF RESEARCH AND INNOVATION STRUCTURES ON EXCELLENCE AND OUTCOMES

The Strategy architecture and the institutional landscape provide an environment where talent and excellence are rewarded and impact assured.

UCC Strategy



Goal 1

Deliver impactful research and innovation that addresses global grand challenges in signature areas of excellence, through the *UCC Futures Framework*, resulting in a distinctive research reputation

- III. Transform UCC's research culture through the implementation of Engaged Research and Open Research, underpinned by integrity, ethical and responsible practice

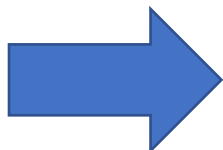


Research Funding Organisations (RFOs), such as National/EU Funders and the Wellcome Trust (UK) expect and require researchers and Research Performing Organisations (RPOs) to uphold Research Integrity principles and practices

- Applications & post award
- Reports
- RI training
- Require RPOs to have proper processes and procedures for handling allegations of Research Misconduct

The **Epigeum online Research Integrity Training** is mandated by Irish funding bodies:

- SFI-IRC (Research Ireland)
- HRB
- EPA

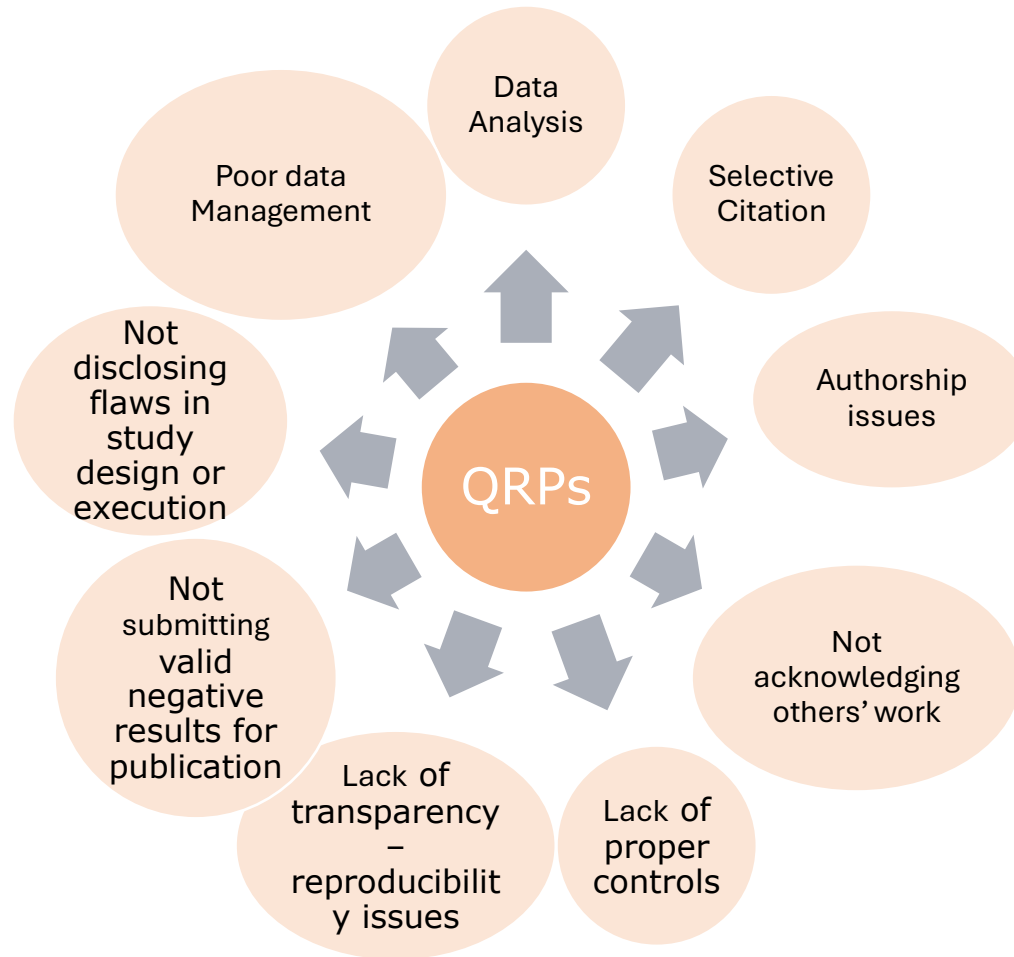


Certification in Epigeum RI is recognised & required by these funding bodies





**The 'grey-zone' –
scenarios!**



QRPS – misconduct or not?

Whether a QRP qualifies as research misconduct is often determined by the seriousness of the incident and the culpability and intent of the researcher

Poor research practices can be deliberate or unintentional

- For instance plagiarism can be due to a serious breach of responsible research conduct ('blatant plagiarism')
- *or* it can be a result of Questionable Research Practices (QRPS) due to 'cutting corners' (intentional) or unintentional – carelessness/lack of knowledge

Example:

How can you avoid unintentional plagiarism?

[Tips to avoid Accidental Plagiarism \(youtube.com\)](#)

What would you do...?



Scenario 1 – image manipulation



ori.hhs.gov | [@hhs_ori](https://twitter.com/hhs_ori) | askORI@hhs.gov





Scenario 1-Discussion Questions

Go to www.menti.com and use the code



- **Why do you think the postdoc chose to falsify his data?**
- **What would you do in his place?**

Spot the difference



H. Kasban, Sabry Nassar, *An efficient approach for forgery detection in digital images using Hilbert–Huang transform*, *Applied Soft Computing*, Volume 97, Part A, 2020, 106728, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asoc.2020.106728>.

- **An image used for research/research output is DATA**
- Undocumented alterations to research images, ie image manipulation, may represent a case of research misconduct.

S. R. Jordan. *Research integrity, image manipulation, and anonymizing photographs in visual social science research*. *International journal of social research methodology*, 07/2014, Volume 17, Issue 4


- Digital manipulation of images – increasingly problematic
- Images are data
- Difficult to develop universal set of rules – discipline specific

Tips

- Follow subject-specific best practice and journal guidelines in which you intend to publish
- Avoid complex or inconsistent manipulations:
 - cutting and pasting (copying one part of an image into a different image or a different part of the same image)
 - cloning (replacing one part of an image with material from another part of the same image)
 - burning (darkening specific parts of an image);
 - improper cropping; colour/contrast/brightness manipulation;
 - inconsistent image use
- Explain how you processed/manipulated the image you are presenting
- Keep and time stamp the original image; you could be asked to provide this information if the validity of your published image is ever questioned

Scenario 2 –Data Analysis

Go to www.menti.com and use the code



**Should any information
be excluded from
interpretation?**

Scenario 2 –Data Analysis

Should any information
be excluded from
interpretation?

Unexpected conditions and events	✓	After 30 days of using a piece of equipment to collect data, you discover that the equipment was not calibrated properly on two of those days
Unreliable data/information	✓	A painting used in the study of an artistic tradition could not be authenticated
Protocol did not run as planned	✓	A number of participants in a clinical trial did not follow instructions
Technical oversight	✓	The behaviour of a group of animals studied in the wild could have been disturbed by an outside influence.
Researcher error	✓	Some consent forms for a survey research project were not signed

There may be acceptable good reasons for excluding information

- Ensure that the reasons behind your selections (and especially your omissions) are explained when you report your findings.
- Know the best practices for your field
- Discuss your data selection plans with colleagues, peers and mentors to gain their advice and expertise
- Are completely clear about what you have done, and the decisions you have made, when you present or discuss your data
- Are aware of and take steps to avoid **confirmation bias**

Check out: [Bias in Research](#)

What is unacceptable?

Pick and choose evidence

Selective use of time periods

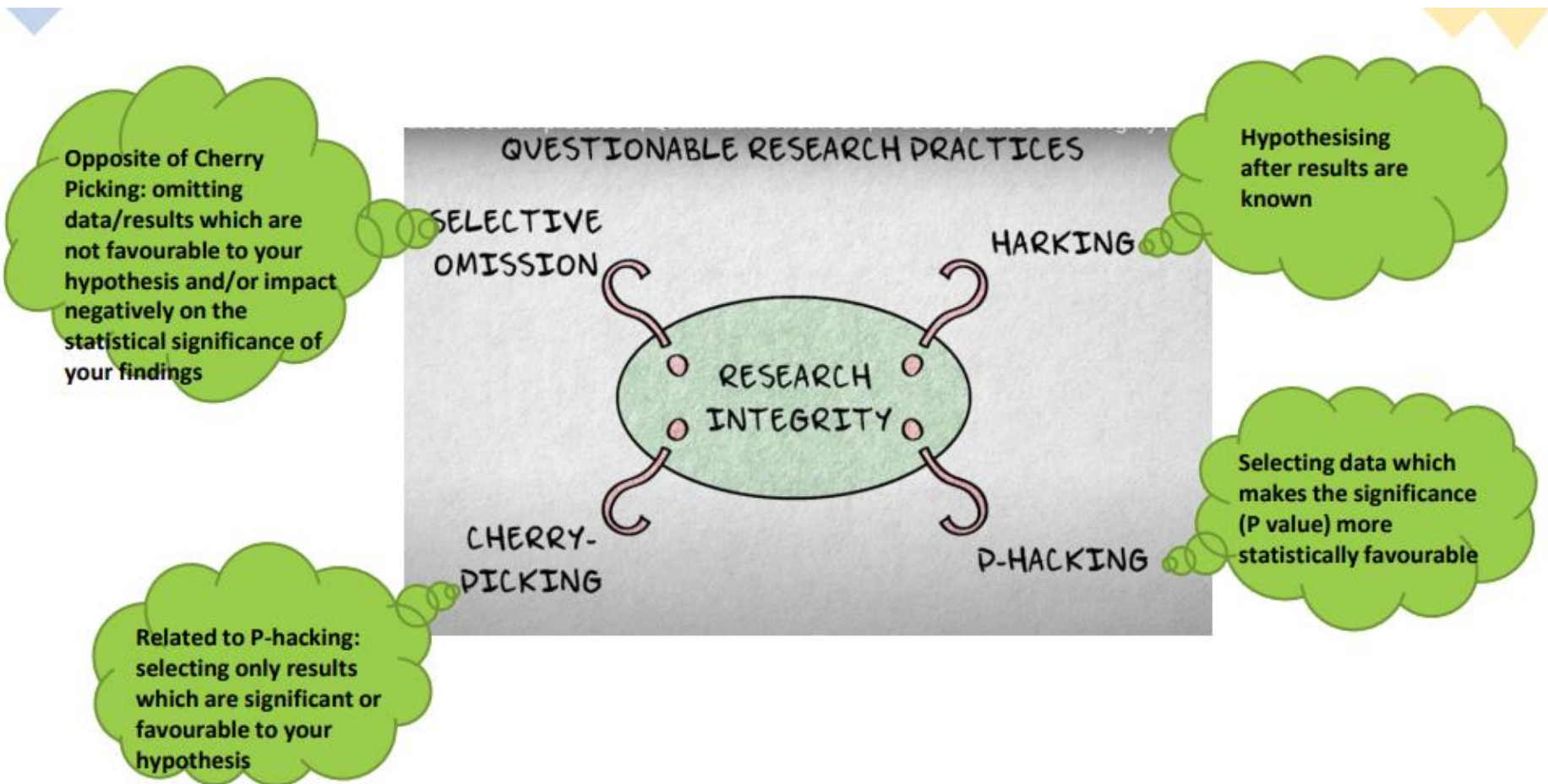
Delete unwanted data Fabricate data

Ignore conflicting evidence

Improper controls

Ignore protocol requirements

Terminate study prematurely



Scenario 3: authorship



ori.hhs.gov | [@hhs_ori](https://twitter.com/hhs_ori) | askORI@hhs.gov



ori.hhs.gov/images/ddblock/SCRIPT-08-hi-res.mp4

Go to www.menti.com and use the code

Join at [menti.com](https://www.menti.com) | use code **4847 0674**



Scenario 3-Discussion Questions

What could the PI have done to help prevent this situation from occurring?

What considerations should be taken into account when determining authorship?

Authorship

- Assuming accountability for all aspects of the work, ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.
- Giving final approval of the version to be published.
- Drafting the work or revising it critically to incorporate important intellectual content.
- Making a substantial contribution to the conception or design of the work (or the acquisition, analysis or interpretation of data for the work).

Acknowledgement

- Acting as a mentor or supervisor.
- Conducting routine work (e.g. scheduling interviews or collecting routine data)
- Providing the funding for work done by others.
- Providing special equipment, materials, reagents or skills.

Resources: COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics)
<https://publicationethics.org>
CRedit (Contributor Roles Taxonomy)
<https://credit.niso.org/>



Research Integrity - - Roles & Responsibilities

Collective Responsibility

“The primary responsibility for ensuring this lies with individual researchers and institutions. However, the entire research community, which also encompasses academic publishers, funders and regulators, has responsibilities to fulfil in order to maintain high standards of research integrity”.

Epigeum Online Research Integrity Training (v2.0), Oxford University Press (2021)

- Enhancing Research Integrity therefore means fostering and developing a cultural mind-set whereby all researchers should strive to improve the quality, relevance and reliability of their work.

<https://www.lua.ie/for-researchers/research-integrity/>



The Turing Way (2020) 10.5281/zenodo.3695300

- **Comply with and uphold the Principles set out in the UCC Code of Research Conduct:**
 - **Conducting Research responsibly and with integrity**
 - **reporting misconduct**
 - **Training requirements**
- **Be familiar with and uphold other UCC policies relating to Research Integrity: Research Ethics, Data Management, Conflict of Interest policy, Open Access etc**
- **Undertake training in Research Integrity**
 - **Epigeum online training in Research Integrity (Mandatory)**
 - **UCC ‘in house’ training in Research Integrity**

**BE AWARE & BE INFORMED
UNDERTAKE FURTHER
TRAINING!!**

You should be aware that claiming ‘you were not aware’ is not an excuse for unacceptable and questionable practices that may be subject to further investigation



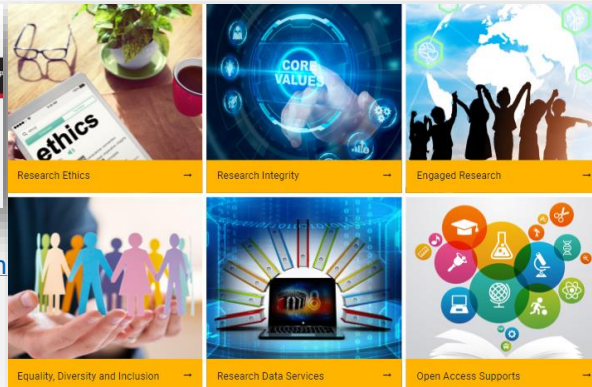
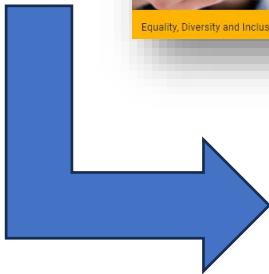


Research Integrity@UCC- Training & Further Information

Research Integrity-where do I find out more and what training should I undertake to ensure responsible & best research practice?



[Research Culture | Research and Innovation | University College Cork \(ucc.ie\)](https://www.ucc.ie/en/research/culture/)



[Home](#) | [Research and Innovation](#) | [Research](#) | [Research Culture](#) | [Research Integrity](#)

Research Integrity

<https://www.ucc.ie/en/research/culture/integrity/>



(1)



[Epigeum Research Integrity Training | University College Cork \(ucc.ie\)](https://www.ucc.ie)

(2)

[Research Skills Training Programme 2024](#)

(3)

[Digital Badge in the Responsible Conduct of Research](#)





Research Integrity Training





[Research Integrity Training | Research and Innovation | University College Cork \(ucc.ie\)](#)

October 2nd, 2024

(1) [Epigeum Research Integrity Training | University College Cork \(ucc.ie\)](#)

Core Modules 1-8 	Specialist Modules 9-13 
1. Good Research Conduct	Conflicts of Interest
2. Irresponsible Research Practices	Responsible Conduct of Research with Humans Participants
3. Planning Your Research	The Care and Use of Animals in Research
4. Managing and Recording Your Research	Intellectual Property
5. Data Selection, Analysis and Presentation	Export Controls
6. Scholarly Publication	
7. Professional Responsibilities	
8. Communication, Social Responsibility and Impact	

 **Modules 1-8:** Early-mid career researchers (students/postdocs)
 **Modules 1&2:** Mid-advanced career researchers
 **Modules 9-13:** All researchers, as relevant/necessary

Epigeum

- Self-register via [UCC webpage](#)
- Free access
- **Early Career: Pass Modules 1-8 (Core Modules)**
- **Mid-Advanced Career: Pass Modules 1&2**
- **Renew training every three years: Pass Modules 1&2**
- Undertake in your own time – self directed
- **MANDATED by Irish Research Funding Organisations**

(2) [Research Skills
Training
Programme 2024](#)

Targeted at researchers across all disciplines and at all career levels.

Workshops cover a variety of topics relating to Research Skills, including **Good Research Practice** and **Responsible Conduct of Research** such as Research Integrity, Research Ethics, Research Data Management, Open Science, Publication Practice etc.

Attending 5 sessions of the Research Skills Training Programme within the same calendar year will entitle researchers to a certificate of completion (**CPD**)

Research Integrity & Research Ethics

14/11/2024

***recording available**

Irene Kavanagh and Chairs of UCC Research Ethics Committees –
Claire O Neill, Christian Waeber, David Kerins

(3) [Digital Badge in the Responsible Conduct of Research](#)

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Digital Badge in the Responsible Conduct of Research

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Open to members of UCC's Research Community across each of the four colleges, and all research career stages (postgraduate research students, postdoctoral researchers, research fellows, PIs/supervisors/mentors, research leaders & senior/academic staff and research support staff).

The topics covered centre on **Research Integrity**, the **FAIR Data Principles**, **Data Management** and **Reproducible Research**. Most funding bodies, both Irish and European, now require evidence of training on these topics

Course Content & Requirements

- Self-directed learning through Canvas
- In-person workshop (9.30am to 4.30pm)- tailored to the specific needs the group
- Submission of a reflective exercise
- Completion of the online Epigeum Research Integrity course. For registration and further information see [Epigeum Online Research Integrity Training](#)

Thank
you!

Dr Irene Kavanagh | Research Officer | UCC Research
| *Research Integrity Support* |

**UCC Research | Office of the Vice President for Research &
Innovation |**

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