

3.3.1 The institution has a stated code of ethics to check malpractices and plagiarism in Research

The institution has a stated code of ethics to check malpractices and plagiarism in Research which states:

- **Integrity:** The researcher is responsible for the trustworthiness of his or her own research. Fabrication, falsification, plagiarism and similar serious violations of good academic practice are incommensurate with such trustworthiness.
- **Respect:** People who participate in research, as informants or otherwise, shall be treated with respect.
- **Good consequences:** Researchers shall seek to ensure that their activities produce good consequences and that any adverse consequences are within the limits of acceptability.
- **Fairness:** All research projects shall be designed and implemented fairly.
- **Integrity:** Researchers shall comply with recognized norms and to behave responsibly, openly and honestly towards their colleagues and the public.
- **Quest for Truth:** Research activity is a quest for new knowledge, with critical and systematic verification and peer review.
- **Academic freedom:** institution shall assist in ensuring the researchers' freedom in their choice of topic and methodology, implementation of research and publication of results.
- **Quality:** Research should be of high academic quality. The researcher and institution are required to possess the necessary competence, design relevant research questions, undertake suitable choices of methodology and ensure sound and appropriate project implementation in terms of data collection, data processing and safekeeping/storage of the material.
- **Voluntary informed Consent:** Consent is the main rule in research on individuals or on information and material that can be linked to individuals. This consent should be informed, explicit, voluntary and documentable.

- **Confidentiality:** As a general principle, those who are made the subjects of research are entitled to have their personal information treated confidentially. The researcher must prevent any use and communication of information that might inflict damage on individuals who are the subjects of research.
- **Impartiality:** Impartiality means avoidance of confusing roles and relationships in a way that may give rise to reasonable doubt concerning conflicts of interest. Openness regarding relevant roles and relationships that the researcher is involved in must be maintained in relation to colleagues, research participants, sources of finance and other relevant parties.
- **Collegiality:** Researchers must show each other respect. They must agree on and comply with good practices for data ownership and sharing, authorship, publication, peer review and cooperation in general.
- **Institutional responsibility:** The responsibility for ethical conduct rests not only with the individual researcher, but also with the research institution.
- **Availability of Results:** As a main rule, research results should be made available. Openness regarding research findings is essential for ensuring verifiability, for returning some benefit to the research participants and society in general, and for ensuring a dialogue with the public.
- **Social Responsibility:** Researchers have an independent responsibility to ensure that their research will be of benefit to research participants, relevant groups or society in general, and for preventing it from causing harm.
- **Global Responsibility:** Research institutions and researchers have a responsibility to communicate relevant knowledge to regions that are otherwise excluded for reasons of economic disadvantage.
- **Laws and Regulations:** In the field of research, there are national laws and regulations as well as applicable international conventions and agreements, and researchers and research institutions must abide by these.