

## Research ethics for the humanities

Theories of science - KULT 8850/8851 28 April 2025

Hannah Winther
Postdoctoral researcher





- 1. What is research ethics?
- 2. Three levels of research ethics
- 3. Research ethical challenges
- 4. How to continue your research ethical education



## Introductions

- What is your field and topic of research?
- Methodology (if relevant)
- Have you experienced any research ethical challenges so far in your PhD?
   (One example – also ok to pass!)







### activism affirming care anti-racism assigned at birth at risk biases biologically male **BIPOC** black and latinx clean energy climate crisis community diversity confirmation bias

cultural heritage cultural sensitivity DEI disability discriminatory disparity diverse groups diversity equal opportunity equitableness feminism gender ideology Gulf of Mexico hate speech

implicit bias inclusiveness increase diversity inequalities injustice intersectionality LGBTQ marginalized most risk multicultural Mx nonbinary people + uterus pregnant people

prejudice pronouns racial inequality sexuality social justice socioeconomic stereotypes systemic they/them transgender traumatic unconscious bias underprivileged victims

# Trump administration freezes more than \$2.2 billion after Harvard rejects its demands

UPDATED APRIL 14, 2025  $\cdot$  10:30 PM ET  $\, \oplus \,$ 

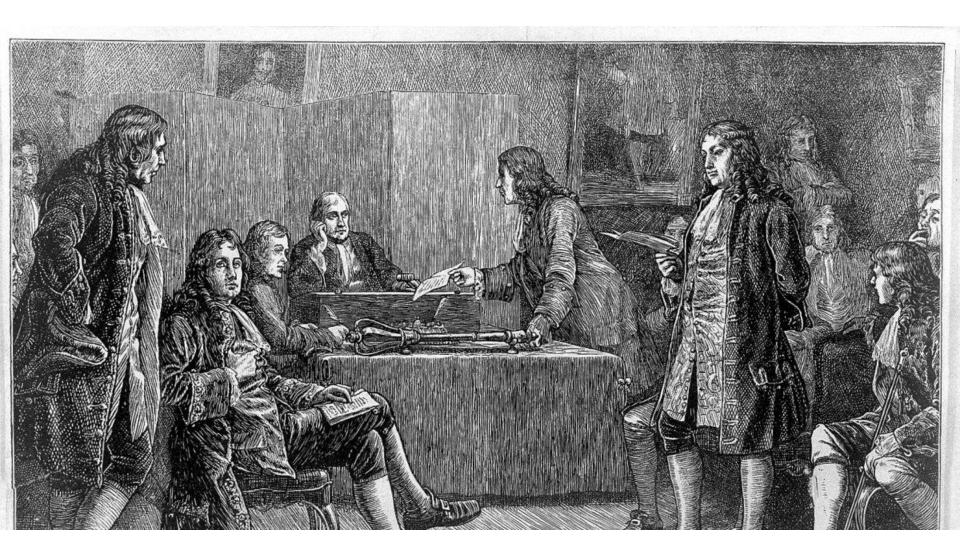
HEARD ON ALL THINGS CONSIDERED







Harvard University has refused to make changes in hiring, admissions and DEI programs. Brian Snyder/Reuters









HJEM

OM REK

FRISTER NY SØKNAD

PROSJEKTREGISTER

POSTJOURNAL

LOGG INN

njem

START

OM Å SØKE REK

JOBBE I PORTALEN (OFTE STILTE SPØRSMÅL)

MAL FOR INFORMASJON OG SAMTYKKE

**Hjelp** | Norsk bokmål ~

**REK** 

Regionale komiteer for medisinsk og helsefaglig forskningsetikk (REK)

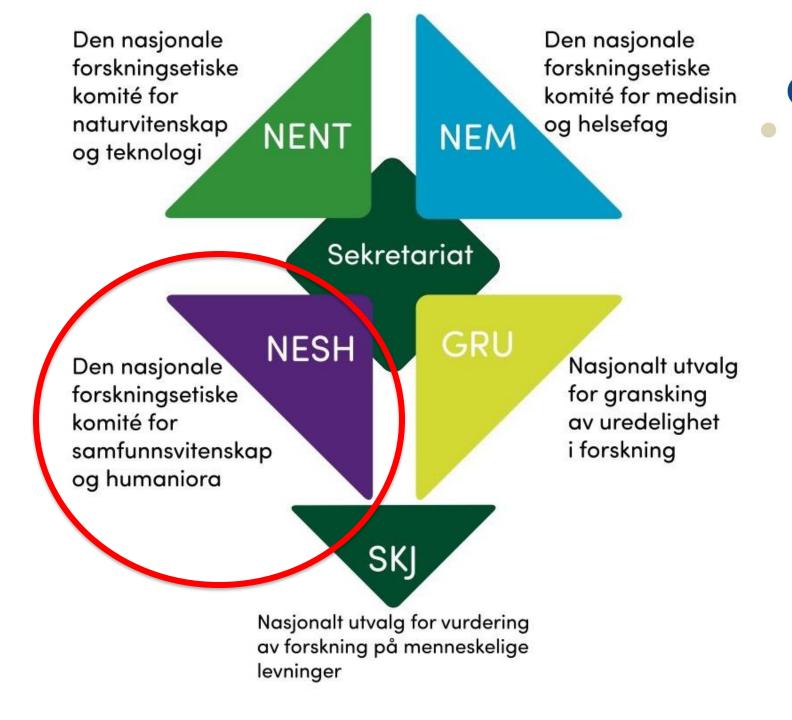
Komiteene for klinisk utprøving av legemidler og medisinsk utstyr (REK KULMU)

Kontaktinformasjon

Aktuelle meldinger

#### Les REKs høringssvar på Helse- og omsorgsdepartementets forslag til endringer i helseforskningsloven

De regionale komitéer for medisinsk og helsefaglig forskningsetikk (REK) har lenge ønsket en revisjon av loven, og vi er glade for initiativet fra departementet. Mange av endringsforslagene er gode og etterspurte. Samtidig inneholder notatet noen svært bekymringsfulle forslag som vil få konsekvenser for ivaretagelse av forskningsetikken, forskningsdeltakernes rettsvern og tilliten til forskning. <u>LES MER</u>





Intranettet / Kunnskapsbasen / Forskningsetisk utvalg

#### Forskningsetisk utvalg





NTNUs forskningsetiske utvalgs medlemmer, mandat og oppgaver.

English version: The Research Integrity Committee

Samleside om etikk ved NTNU | Sider merket med forskningsetikk

Forskningsetisk utvalg for perioden 2024-2027 består av seks medlemmer. Utvalget har fått et mandat, rutiner for saksbehandling ved fakultetene ved mistanke om uredelighet i forskning samt rutiner for saksbehandling i selve utvalget.

#### Medlemmer 2024-2027

- Leder: Førsteamanuensis Rune Nydal, Program for anvendt etikk, Institutt for filosofi og religionsvitenskap, HF
- Seniorrådgiver Astrid Vigtil, fakultetsadministrasjonen, IV
- Professor Berge Solberg, Institutt for samfunnsmedisin og sykepleie, MH
- Førsteamanuensis Marte Daae-Qvale Holmemo, Institutt for industriell økonomi og teknologiledelse, ØK
- Lagdommer dr. juris. Ragnhild Ryssdal Vada, Frostating Lagmannsrett
- Ph.d.-kandidat Jørgen Kjøsen Lindgren, Institutt for maskinteknikk og produksjon, IV

#### Sekretariat

- Koordinator: Seniorrådgiver Gro Lurås, Avdeling for forskning, innovasjon og eksterne relasjoner

#### Innholdsfortegnelse [-]

- 1. Medlemmer 2024-2027
- 2. Sekretariat
- 3. Oppgaver
- 4. Mandat for Forskningsetisk utvalg ved NTNU
  - Ansvars- og virkeområde
  - Sammensetting og oppnevning
  - Rapportering og innsyn
- 5. Årsrapporter
- 6. Uttalelser fra Forskningsetisk utvalg
- 7. Se også
- 8. Kontakt

## Research ethics in the humanities

- You are not testing medicines on people or making potentially world destructing weapons
- But you will meet a variety of research ethical challenges in your research careers!





Se hva vi kan tilby Studere eller forske Driftsmeldinger Logg inn

NOR ENG SøkQ Meny ≡

#### Sikt

#### Kunnskapssektorens tjenesteleverandør

Sikt leverer produkter og tjenester til forskning og utdanning. Vi tilbyr infrastruktur og løsninger som trengs for at kunnskapssektoren skal nå sine mål om digitalisering, datadeling og åpen forskning.







- Research ethics encompasses norms and values that regulate scientific activity.
- The professional ethics of researchers (role morality), but also:
- The ethics of research institutions

## Research ethics is not checkbox ethics

- There is no comprehensive list of requirements that, if we can check them off, ensures our research is ethical.
- Research ethics is a practice that is continuously in development, and always contextual.
- Research ethical norms offer guidance, but never the full answer.

# **Academic citizenship**



The overall aim of the course is to help the participants in their development of what we call academic citizenship.

Academic citizenship is a broad set of efforts and norms that relates to <u>internal as well as external features of academic life.</u>

The main feature is the <u>ability to reflect about</u> <u>academic work and its context</u>

# Three levels of research ethical commitments



- 1) Quality of research. Good research conduct and the 'ethos' of science
- 2) Protecting persons and/or groups affected by research.
- 3) The social responsibility of research



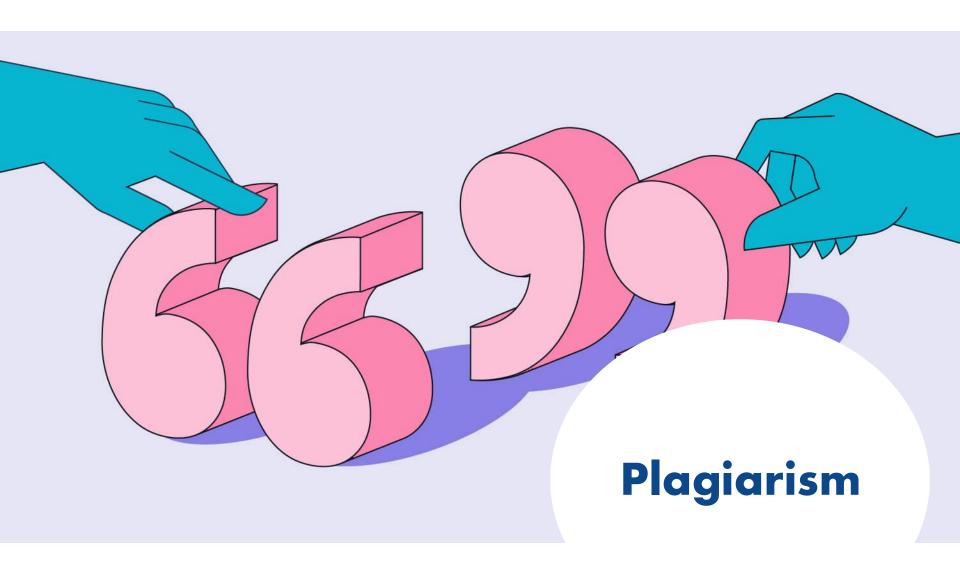
# CUDOS – ethos in modern science (Robert K. Merton, 1942)

- Communism (allemannseie):
   Common ownership of knowledge all scientists should have common ownership of scientific goods (intellectual property), to promote collective collaboration; secrecy is the opposite of this norm.
- Universalism (ingen fortrinnsrett):
   Disregard of who puts forward a knowledge claim or where s/he comes from.
- Disinterestedness (uavhengig av særinteresser):
   No value-based bias scientific institutions act for the benefit of a common scientific enterprise, rather than for the personal gain of individuals within them.
- Organized Skepticism (systematisk granskning, referee o.l.): Control
  of claims through peers scientific claims should be exposed to
  critical scrutiny before being accepted: both in methodology and
  institutional codes of conduct.
- Originality (added later)



## Scientific misconduct

- Multifaceted problem
  - Fabrication: false data.
  - Misleading analyses and interpretations.
  - Plagiarism/theft of others' results, ideas, texts.
  - Self plagiarism or double publication.
  - Misleading representation of the research of others.
- What is the difference between fraud and sloppiness?







### Research ethics law on dishonesty:

Scientific dishonesty means forgery, fabricating evidence, plagiarism, and other serious violations of good scientific practice that is deliberately or negligently carried out. This applies to planning of, completing or reporting on research

# **Plagiarism**



- Turning in someone else's work as your own.
- Copying words/phrases/sentences or ideas from someone else without giving credit.
- Crucial point: give false impression that the text is yours (whether you meant to or not).

knytter forbindelsen mellom "slik det er" og "slik det burde være". Det vil si hverdagen i tjenesten og sentralt utpekte mål og strategier i styringsdokument tilsvarende NOU 2011: 11. Mellomlederne tilrettelegger også for at kunnskap beveger seg mellom de ulike nivåene i organisasjonen, det vil si mellom individ-, gruppe og organisasjonsnivå. Den avanserte kunnskapsarbeideren både kan og vil lede seg selv, men trenger støtte, inspirasjon og læringsmuligheter. Det kan være grunn til å anta at tradisionelle lederferdigheter som analyse, planlegging og kontroll vil være mindre fremtredende i

krav til målstyring, samtidig som det forventes involvering fra ansatte og brukere. Komplekse problem kan være vanskelig å definere og det er vanskelig å finne åpenbare løsninger på problemene. Rittel og Webber (1973) argumenterer for at samfunnet har funnet løsninger for mange av de grunnleggende samfunnsproblemene. Problemet og løsning på problemet har relativt lett blitt identifisert og håndtert. De gjenværende problemene har en mer kompleks karakter. Rittel og Webber (1973) bruker benevnelsen wicked problems. På norsk kan dette oversettes komplekse problem, selv om kompleks ikke helt fanger betydningen til det engelske begrepet wicked. Komplekse problemer har følgende kjennetegn: de er vanskelige å lokalisere, vanskelige å definere, og de har ingen objektivt riktig løsning (Rittel og Webber, 1973).

Digitalisering av kommunehelsetjenesten er å regne som organisasjonsutvikling i store virksomheter med brede samhandlingsflater mot familie og lokalsamfunn og spesialisthelsetjeneste. Vi mener



#### - Kjerkols masteroppgave -

Selv om velferdsteknologi har en stor potensiell verdi, vil effektene være ulike for de involverte aktørene. Både tilsiktede og utilsiktede effekter kan gjøre at noen påvirkes både positivt og negativt når nye løsninger tas i bruk, og det kan være vanskelig å veie disse effektene opp mot hverandre.

#### - Sintef-rapport -

Selv om velferdsteknologi har stor potensiell verdi, vil fordelingen av effektene være ulik for de involverte aktørene. Både tilsiktede og utilsiktede effekter kan gjøre at noen påvirkes både positivt og negativt når nye løsninger tas i bruk, og det kan være utfordrende å veie disse effektene mot hverandre.

## The grey zones of plagiarism

- Plagiarism is almost never as clear as in this case.
- Research find that students and early career researchers often plagiarize without being aware that they do.
- Thought theft is common. Have you ever presented insight you heard on a podcast as if it was your own? (I have!)
- In research, it is natural to build on other people's insight - we internalize it and it become our own. Do we cite it then?

FORSKNINGSETIKK

Khrono

# Dag O. Hessen innklaget til forskningsetisk utvalg

Bokanmelder og idéhistoriker Frida Skatvik mener Dag O. Hessens nye bok om Zapffe inneholder plagiering og selvplagiering. — Helt utenfor mål, svarer Hessen.



- Svært ubehagelig, sier Dag O. Hessen om at forskningsetisk utvalg skal behandle klagen mot ham. Foto: Siri Øverland Eriksen



Solveig Mikkelsen solveig.mikkelsen@khrono.no



elise.lystad@khrono.no









# **Self-plagiarising?**



Can you steal your own work?



SELVPLAGIERING

### «Kan man virkelig stjele av seg selv?» Student vil ta plagiering til Høyesterett

Utestengt etter å ha sitert seg selv. Har tapt i alle instanser. Håper Høyesterett vil ta saken.

FUSI

### Sykepleierstudent utestengt et helt år for selvplagiering

21-åringen ble utestengt i to semestre etter å ha kopiert noen setninger hun hadde skrevet selv. Universitetet sier det er studentenes ansvar å kjenne reglene for kildehenvisninger.





# Selvplagiat er ikke plagiat

**Khrono** 

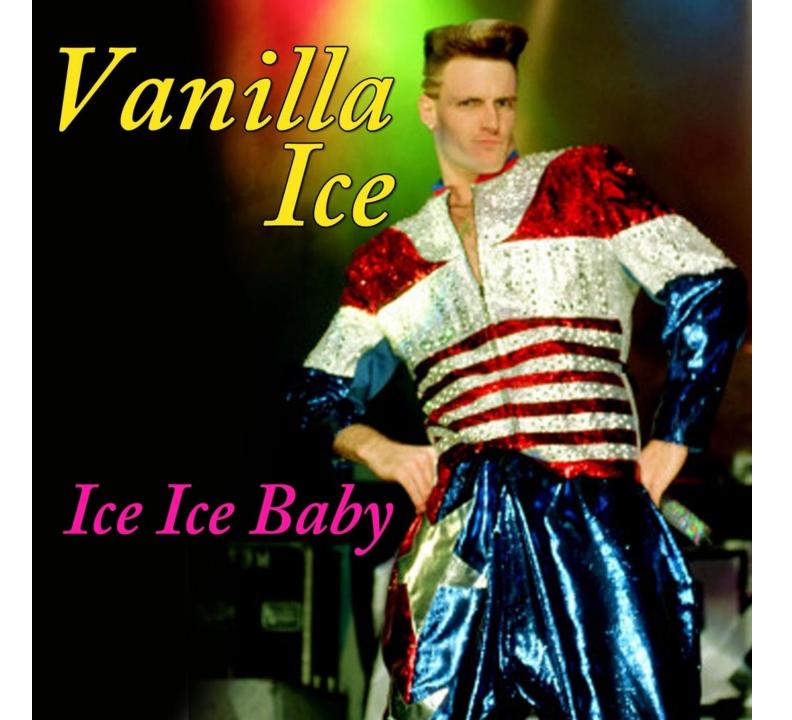
I forskningsetisk forstand er selvplagiat et meningsløst begrep, skriver De nasjonale forskningsetiske komiteene (FEK).



Helene Ingierd er direktør ved de forskningsetiske komiteer. Nå går hun og flere sekretariatsledere ut mot forståelsen av det mye omtalte begrepet selvplagiat. Foto: Ingrid Torp

## **Self-plagiarising?**

- Self-plagiarising is not plagiarising, but bad citation practice.
- •It's YOUR work. You cannot steal from yourself. But you owe it to the reader to be honest about the origin of the idea. Don't present as a new idea an idea that isn't new.
- Cite yourself.
- Difference between published work work and course assignments.



## Ice: Introduce, cite, explain

- Spend 3-5 times the length of a quote to explain why this quote is interesting in your case.
- Say what the other has said, in your own words, in a way that the author could recognize. If you can't, you haven't earned the quote.
- The reader is reading your text to hear YOU think, not someone else. If someone wants to read Kant, they'll read Kant.
- Allusions is ok!
- It's better to use a quote to complicate something you have said, than to support your own argument.

## Questionable citation practices

- It's not always easy to know when to include a source!
- Excessive citations isn't always productive
- Strive to use primary sources









Published: 11 May 2016

## The pressure to publish pushes down quality

<u>Daniel Sarewitz</u> 

✓

*Nature* **533**, 147 (2016) Cite this article

1240 Accesses 81 Citations 1541 Altmetric Metrics



## The research ethics of salami slicing

- Everyone builds on their own research. This is not in itself salami slicing.
- Ask yourself: Is this article providing new insight on this issue?
- When submitting a paper, be transparent.
   Send copies of any manuscripts closely related to the manuscript under consideration. (Elsevier)
- Consider the readers perspective



# Vancouver Recommendations on co-authorship

- Requirements for publication in medical journals:
   «Gold standard» concerning the ethics of authorship, double
   publications, conflicts of interest etc.
- On authorship:
  - Authorship credit should be based on 1) substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; 2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and 3) final approval of the version to be published. Authors should meet conditions 1, 2, and 3.
- As a co-author, you should also be accountable for all parts of the text.

# What does it take to qualify as co-author of a scientific article according to the "Vancouver convention"?

#### **ALL** authors should

- Give a substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; AND
- Draft the work or revise it critically for important intellectual content; AND
- Give a final approval of the version to be published;
   AND
- 4. Agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved; be able to identify which coauthors are responsible for specific other parts of the work; confidence in the integrity of the contributions of their co-authors.





PhDsupervisorrelationship

## The ethics of asymmetrical relationships

- Make plans, share expectations, it's useful to get things in writing.
- Co-authorship situations can change.
- Remember that it's ok to change your supervisor if things doesn't work out.
   Talk to your head of department or bring up concerns at the midway evaluation meeting, where your supervisor is not present.

## Supervisors (mis)use of PhD's data

At NTNU, a PhD candidate complained that his supervisor published results before the candidate (who had produced the results) had completed his PhD. As the supervisor had published the results, which were based on the candidate's wealth of interesting data from the lab, there was nothing left for the candidate to publish.

#### Questions:

- Does a supervisor have the right to use the results produced by the PhD candidate, and if so, when?
- Is it always possible to explicate the boundries between supervision and scientific contribution?

## Integrity in supervision relationships

If the supervisor wants to use the candidate's data material or research findings in his or her own publications or research, the supervisor must obtain permission from the candidate and follow the rules of the academic field for citing sources and attributing credit. In research projects with commercial potential, the supervisor must ensure that the ownership of ideas by the candidate and the supervisor is clarified from the start.

(From the code of ethics for teaching and supervisory relationships at NTNU)





## Predatory journals

- Predatory journals are publications that claim to be legitimate scholarly journals, but misrepresent their publishing practices.
- It is becoming increasingly more difficult to navigate this landscape.

# How can you avoid publishing in predatory journals?

- Be sceptical towards flattering emails!
- Check if the Norwegian Center for Research Data and Directory of Open Access Journals have listed the journal
- Kanalregisteret (Level 1 and 2 is satisfactory, avoid level 0)
- Ask your colleagues
- Borderline predatory journals (MDPI?)







Four basic, ethical principles (cf. Beauchamp and Childress, 2001):

- Beneficence (do good)
- Nonmalefience (do no harm)
- Justice
- Respect for autonomy



# ms of the service. I agree to the terms

ACCEPT

## Some guidelines for informed consent

- Consider the scope of what you are asking your participant to contribute. What are the vital parts they should consider before accepting? How can you communicate this clearly?
- Are there any changes in the research design which conceivably could make the participant withdraw their consent?
- Proceed with special caution if the research participants are persons who are unable to give informed consent.

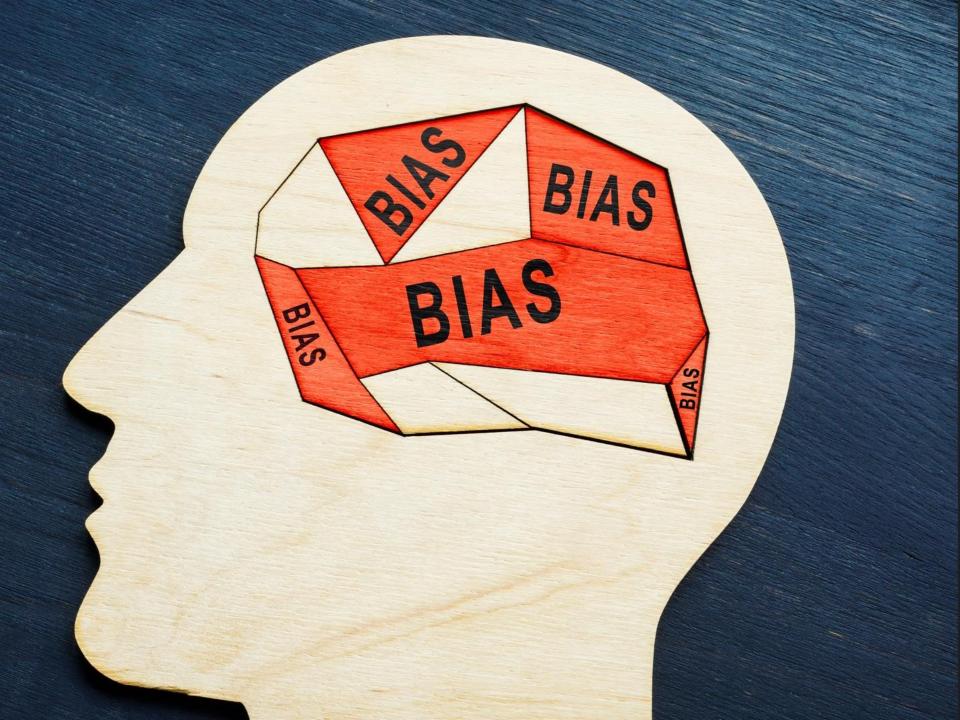
## Some guidelines for informed consent

- What "informed" means has to be assessed on a case-by-case basis
- Rule of thumb: Research subjects must have information from which nothing has been excluded that could reasonably be expected to alter their consent.
- Check SIKT for consent form but adapt to your own needs.



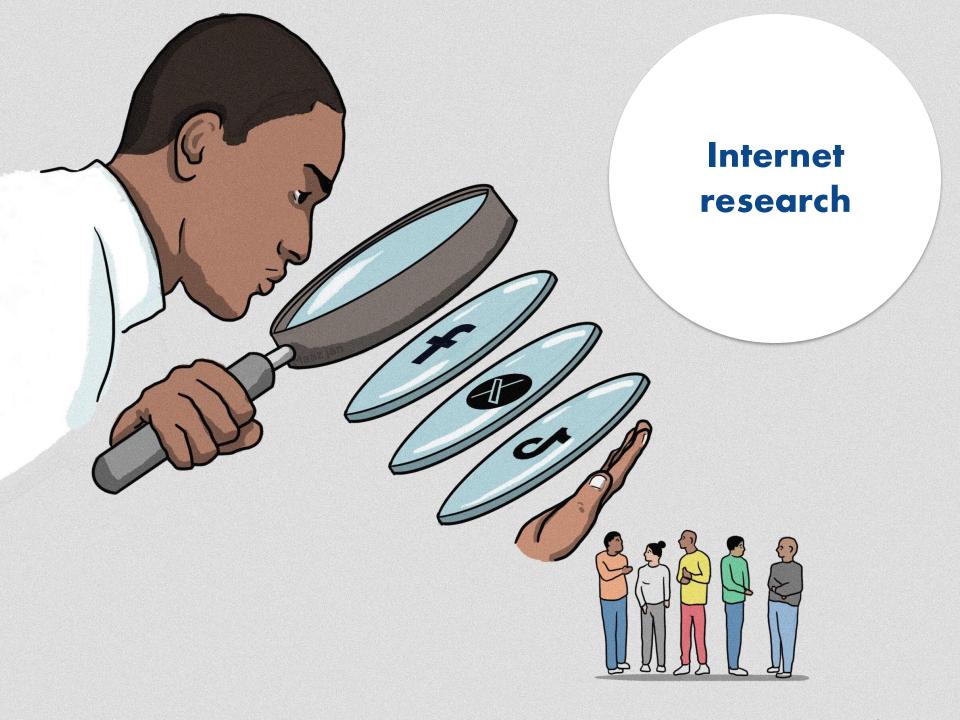
## Confidentiality in research

- Data management plan: How sensitive are the data, and who can have access to them? (SIKT)
- Depending on the sensitivity of the issue and consent, how should research participants be anonymized?
- It can sometimes be necessary to lower the quality of the research in order to ensure confidentiality.



## Bias in research

- We cannot completely avoid biases, but we can learn to be more aware of them!
- Selection bias: What data do you include in your research? If the aim is to be representative, how can representation be ensured?
- Publication bias: Bias with regards to language of research, journal access, familiarity bias, outcome bias
- Be honest about your biases (sometimes this is just stating the limitations of your study)



## Guidelines for using internet data

- Assess the contextual integrity of the data
- Obtain informed consent when appropriate
- Ensure anonymity and confidentiality
- Reflect on the ethical implications of research methods



A Guide to Internet Research Ethics









# ONTNU

Knowledge for a better world

## Norwegian universities consider the ethics of oil and gas research

If Norway, one of the most oil-dependent countries in the world, can question petroleum research, will others follow?









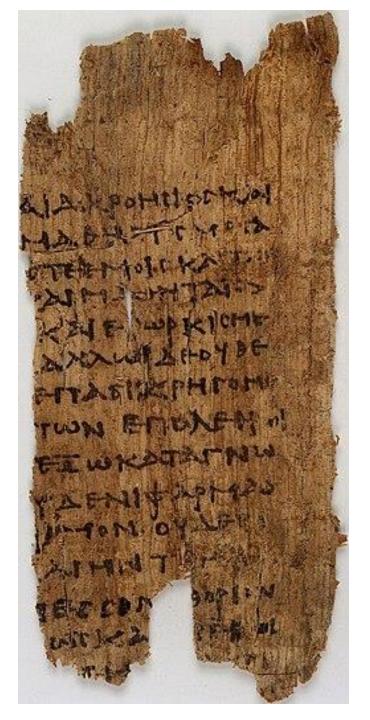
## NTNU vedtar boikott av israelske akademiske institusjoner

Vi håper NTNUs kursendring vil motivere andre norske universiteter til å slutte seg til denne viktige bevegelsen. Samtidig er det en vei å gå ved NTNU også.



- Vi vil ikke gi oss før NTNU fryser samarbeidet med Kongsberg-gruppen til de slutter å selge våpen som brukes i folkemord, skriver Studenter for Palestina og Akademisk nettverk for Palestina. Foto: Benedikt Erikstad Javorovic





## Proposal for a scientific oath



I acknowledge that I am a part of an international community of researchers. I will practise my activities in line with the recognised standards for good research practice. I shall conduct my research in an honest and truthful way and show respect for humans, animals, and nature. I shall use my knowledge and skills to the best of my judgement for the good of humanity and for sustainable development. I shall not allow interests based on ideology, religion, ethnicity, prejudice, or material advantages to overshadow my ethical responsibility as a researcher.

**NENT**, 2016



Søk etter prosjekter, resultater og personer

Cristin-person-ID: 876065

#### **PERSON**



#### **Hannah Winther**



#### POSTDOKTOR

ved Institutt for filosofi og religionsvitenskap ved Norges teknisknaturvitenskapelige universitet



VITENSKAPSDISIPLINER

Filosofi

**EMNEORD** 

 $Litteratur\ og\ filosofi \bullet \ Bioetikk \bullet \ Dyreetikk \bullet \ Wittgenstein-forskning \bullet \ Krigstidskvartetten$ 



#### KONTAKTINFORMASJON

www.ntnu.no/ansatte/hannah.win<mark>t</mark>..



#### FORSKNINGSETISK ERKLÆRING

Jeg har satt meg inn i og lover å følge

NESH etiske retningslinjer



## Why do research communication?

- Is the distinction between research and research communication always helpful?
- Having to communicate your ideas clearly and concisely to outsiders makes can be helpful to your own research process.
- Writing for other outlets than academic journals can help your form and make you a better writer.
- Research shapes what society we live in.

For ansatte / Forskning / Forskningsformidling

English

## Forskningsformidling

For medarbeidere

Hjelp for forskere som vil formidle forskning og kunstneriske resultater til publikum og bestemte brukergrupper.

#### Formidling i medier og kanaler

- Tips til forskningsmagasinet Gemini
- Tips til forskning.no og forskersonen.no
- Tips til eksterne medier
- Tips til NTNUs kontoer i sosiale medier
- Delta i samfunnsdebatten og NTNUs ekspertlister
- Skrive kronikk i aviser og magasiner
- Lage podkast
- Blogge
- Skrive i Store norske leksikon

#### Kontakt

- Kommunikasjonsteam ved fakultetene
- Andre kontaktpunkt ved NTNU

#### Noen råd

- Råd fra prisvinnende forskere
- Gjør forskningen din synlig
- Noen tips for effektiv formidling

#### Medieomtale

Oversikt over forskere i media





https://www.wsj.com/articles/allegations-ofgroping-lewd-comments-and-rape-academiasmeto-moment-1515672001

## Allegations of Groping, Lewd Comments and Rape: Academia's #MeToo Moment

Students and faculty from universities in the U.S., Europe and beyond describe a wide range of alleged sexual harassment in an anonymous, crowdsourced spreadsheet

## Starter #metoo for akademia

#metoo. Ansatte ved NTNU har satt i gang et opprop, ikke bare mot seksuell trakassering, men mot maktmisbruket og urettferdighetsfølelsen de mener maktforhold i akademia kan medføre (https://khrono.no/opprop-meetooakademia-ntnu/starter-metoo-for-akademia/201651

# Reasons to care specifically in the world of research and academia



- A culture of not talking about it or minimizing it
- Uneven power structures
  - Between supervisor and student/PhD-candidate
  - Between junior and senior researchers
  - Between 'big shots' in the subject and the rest
- Fear of being excluded from research projects, publications, labs, not get references...

## What is sexual harassment?



#### NTNU's definition:

Sexual harassment is often defined as unwelcome sexual attention that is perceived as offensive and objectionable for the person affected. It is common to distinguish between physical, verbal and non-verbal harassment.

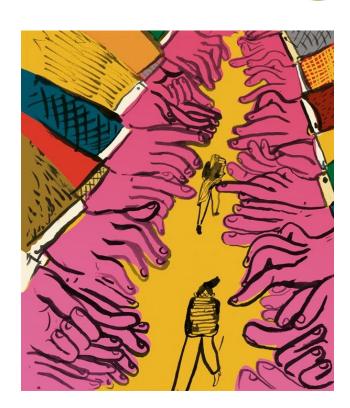
#### Legal definition:

Sexual harassment» means any form of unwanted sexual attention that has the purpose or effect of being offensive, frightening, hostile, degrading, humiliating or troublesome." (Equality and anti-discrimination act - likestillings- og diskrimineringsloven)

# Case: Unwanted attention from supervisor

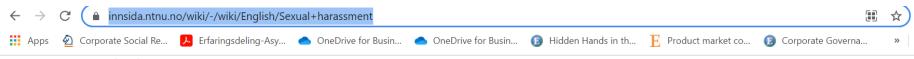


- A female master student is on several occations sexually harassed by her supervisor, a prominent professor within the discipline. She discusses the problem with co-students, but never considers to blow the whistle on the professor.
- One is so vulnerable. He could for example prevent me from getting a PhD scholarship at a later stage.
- Do you think she deals with the situation in the proper way? If not, what should she have done?



#### **Procedures at NTNU**





- the place
- · the circumstances of the harassment
- and how you reacted

If you are the victim of an abuse you should **report** directly to the police.

#### How to report incident(s) #

#### Report sexual harassment/abuse

If you don`t wish to notify electronically, you can send a letter to: NTNU, HR- og HMS-avdelingen, v/ Gry Eva Alterskjær, 7491 Trondheim

#### What happens when I report an incident? #

Your report will be sent to an external committee, which will assess the situation. The committee consists of four people who are not employed at NTNU.

They will read and consider the report you have submitted. In some cases, the committee will want to collect more information than you have submitted, and they will then contact you in a safe and confidential manner.

When they have obtained the information they need, they will provide an assessment and advice to your employer on what to do next. The report may be forwarded to the police, but it may also be dealt with internally according to employment law.

In some cases, NTNU will be obliged to forward the report. This applies to reports of inci-

#### What now?

- Where do you go if you have questions?
- Remember that research ethics should (in most cases) be a part of your dissertations! Write down experiences and reflections on choices you made throughout, this can be excellent material for "kappa".

The Ethics Portal

NTNU





#### The Ethics Portal

The Ethics Portal is a website for all NTNU employees, and focuses on ethical dilemmas relating to research and personnel issues.

The aim is to stimulate ethical reflection at all levels at NTNU: by the individual employee/PhD candidate/student, by the various units, and by management at different levels in the organization.

The points below present specific cases based on episodes and constellations of cases from NTNU. The presentation of these cases has been recast to some extent where this was necessary to protect anonymity. What the cases have in common is that they represent dilemmas and issues that are not easy to resolve by referring to ethical guidelines and regulations. You are welcome to use these cases as a starting point for discussion.

Each case is followed by questions, comments, and relevant links to guidelines and regulations.

#### Contact



Mattias Solli Philosopher - Associate Professor in University Pedagogy → +4792680599 mattias.solli@ntnu.no
Department of Education and Lifelong

Learning



Studies

The 11 focus points

#### **Focus points**

- 1. Transparency and confidentiality
- 2. Freedom of expression and loyalty
- 3. Acceptable and unacceptable relationships
- 4. Handling conflicts of interest
- 5. Blowing the whistle on dishonesty and research fraud
- 6. The research process. Contracts and reporting routines
- 7. Governance of the relationship between the supervisor and the PhD candidate/student
- 3. Storage, use and publication of data and personal data
- 9. The dilemmas of multidisciplinary work
- 10. International cooperation
- 11 #MeToo Academia







Q Søk etter lover, forskrifter, dommer, stortingsvedtak, tariffavtaler m.m.

Søk

Lov om organisering av forskningsetisk arbeid (forskningsetikkloven)



Innholdsfortegnelse v



Lovens forskrifter

Gå til opprinnelig kunngjort versjon

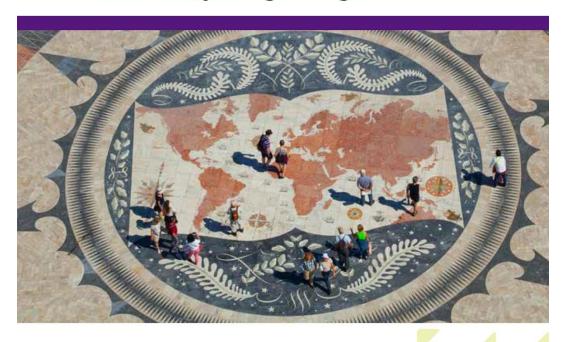
#### Lov om organisering av forskningsetisk arbeid (forskningsetikkloven)

Dato	LOV-2017-04-28-23
Departement	Kunnskapsdepartementet
Sist endret	LOV-2024-03-08-9 fra 01.08.2024
Ikrafttredelse	01.05.2017
Endrer	LOV-2006-06-30-56
Kunngjort	28.04.2017
Rettet	07.09.2021 (faglige fotnoter fjernet)
Korttittel	Forskningsetikkloven

Jf. tidligere lov 30 juni 2006 nr. 56.



#### Forskningsetiske retningslinjer for samfunnsvitenskap, humaniora, juss og teologi







Om oss

Retningslinjer

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Nyheter Magasinet Forskningsetikk

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#### Artikler fra Forskningsetisk bibliotek (FBIB)

Ressurser

Introduksjon	Forskersamfunnet	Forskningsdeltagere	Samfunnsansvar
Om artiklane	Redelighet og kollegialitet	Personvern og ansvar for den	Forholdet forskning/samfunn
	Forskningsetikken i veiledning	enkelte	Hva er forskningsetikk? Smale og brede forståelser
Forskningsetikkens historie	Veiledning og kollegialitet	Ansvar for den enkelte	——————————————————————————————————————
	Varslerfunksjoner	Betaling av forskningsdeltakere	Nord/Sør
Metoder		Konfidensialitet	Kulturarv med tvilsomt opphav
Biografi	Gråsoner i akademisk siteringspraksis	Samtykke	Forskeres kommunikasjon med journalister, publikum og brukere
	Medforfatterskap		