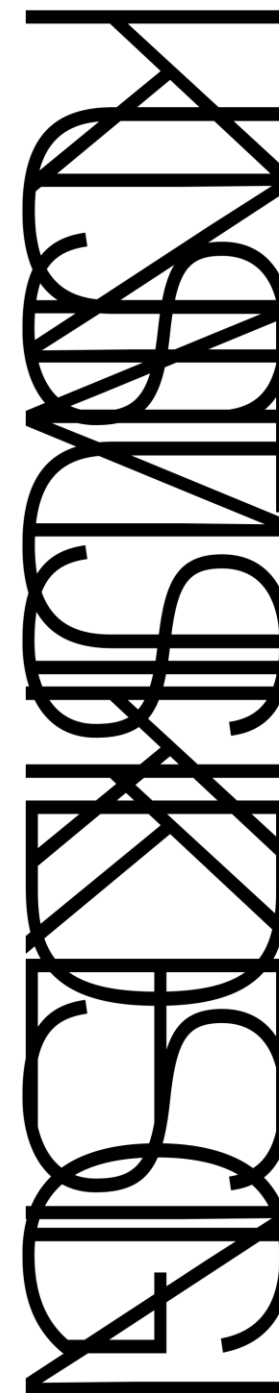


Supervisor Seminar 4 – 15.02.2024

Research Ethics

1. Introduction (Jostein Gundersen)
2. Laws, regulations and guidelines (Anne-Helen Mydland)
3. Research ethics at UiB (Torgeir Rinke Bangstad).
4. Map ethics! (Jostein Gundersen)



Research Ethics

– one of many areas of professional ethics

- Levels of different authority:
- Laws / Lov (Government)
- Regulations / Forskrift (University board)
- Guidelines / Retningslinjer (National Research Ethics Committees, UiB...)
- Routines (UiB)
- Discourse, conventions...

Most relevant legislation

- Lov om universiteter og høyskoler (Universitets- og høyskoleloven)
- Lov om organisering av forskningsetisk arbeid (Forskningsetikkloven)
- Lov om medisinsk og helsefaglig forskning (Helseforskningsloven)
- Lov om behandling av personopplysninger (Personopplysningsloven)
- Lov om opphavsrett til åndsverk (Åndsverksloven)

Research ethics, for whom?

- Forskningsetikkloven / Act on ethics and integrity in research:
The law applies researchers and research in Norway if
 - the employee has a Norwegian employer, or
 - if a major part is funded by a Norwegian funding body
- Students and others who are involved in research activities and others who are researching - but not researchers by title - are thus included in the law

The Act on research ethics and integrity in research

Forskningsetikkloven

- § 4. The researcher's duty of caution

Researchers shall act with caution to secure that all research is conducted according to established research ethical norms. This includes preparations for research, reporting on research, and other research related activities

(AH translation).

Act on research ethics and integrity in research

Forskningsetikkloven

§ 5. Requirements for research institutions

Research institutions are public or private institutions which have research as one of their main tasks. Research institutions must ensure that the research in the institution is conducted according to established research ethical norms. The institution is responsible for:

- a) necessary training of candidates and employees in established research ethical norms and
- b) that anyone who conducts or participates in research is familiar established research ethical norms

(AH translation)

Distribution of responsibility

- **Institution:** Research institutions must ensure that their research is conducted according to established research ethical norms
- **Researcher:** The researcher's independent duty to be cautious and their role in collective responsibility
- **Project leader:** in addition, project managers must assume responsibility for challenges concerning research ethics faced by project team members
- **Research society / peers:** the research society establishes guidelines for research ethics within their respective fields

Norwegian National Research Ethics Committees (FEK)

- The National Committee for Medical and Health Research Ethics (NEM)
- The National Committee for Research Ethics in Science and Technology (NENT)
- The National Committee for Research Ethics in the Social Sciences and the Humanities (NESH)

www.forskningsetikk.no

Artistic Research: under NESH. Supplementary guidelines under development.

FEK general guidelines

Principles

- **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.

Considerations within artistic research not covered by NESH, but suggested in UHR- KDA report

- Terminology adjusted to artistic research
- Consciousness of the different roles within artistic research
- Fabrication, falsification, forgery and plagiarism in artistic research
- A new section regarding the the concern for other-than human life, nature, environment and ecosystems currently lacking in NESH

Brukervennlighet

- målet er å vektlegge det som er *vesentlige utfordringer* i dag knyttet til kunstnerisk utviklingsarbeid:
 - Rollen som forsker vs rollen som kunstner
 - Eksplisitt refleksjon som gjør det mulig for andre å ta del i den arbeidsmåten og innsikten som det kunstneriske utviklingsarbeidet genererer
 - Ansvar for prosjektledelse, utvikling og drift
 - Rolleavklaringer knyttet til samarbeid
 - Rolleavklaringer internt i institusjonsansvar
 - Data eller forskningsmateriale eller materiale

Terminologi

- Retningslinjene bygger på en rekke begrep. Det er sentralt med en begrepsavklaring og oversikt over forståelsen av begrepene innen kunstnerisk utviklingsarbeid.

Begrep	Forståelse av begrep innen kunstnerisk utviklingsarbeid
Forsker	<p>Den som er ansatt ved en forskningsinstitusjon og som forsker eller utfører kunstnerisk utviklingsarbeid.</p> <p>Ansatte i undervisnings- og forskerstilling som gjør kunstnerisk utviklingsarbeid, kommer inn under dette begrepet.</p>
Faglig	<p>Begrepet “faglig” brukes ihht UH-lovens §1-5.</p> <p>Faglig benyttes i stedet for “akademisk” eller “vitenskapelig”, slik at for eksempel “faglig frihet” benyttes i stedet for “akademisk frihet”.</p>
Etterprøvbarhet	<p>“Etterprøvbarhet” forstås ikke i konteksten “falsifikasjon”, men er knyttet til at andre fagfeller kan følge og vurdere det kunstneriske utviklingsarbeidets arbeidsmåter og innsikter.</p>



Offentliggjøring av resultater av kunstnerisk utviklingsarbeid

Hensikten med offentliggjøring er å sikre at resultater av kunstnerisk utviklingsarbeid deles med fagfeller. Mens kunstnerisk praksis ofte deles offentlig med et bredt publikum, er offentliggjøring av kunstnerisk utviklingsarbeid ment å sikre at resultat deles med egne fagfeller, og dermed bidrar til utviklingen i feltet.

Formater for offentliggjøring

Offentliggjøring skjer i mange format, medier og materialer, henvendt til publikum så vel som eget fagfelt.

Samarbeidspartner

En samarbeidspartner er en person eller en institusjon som deltar i og har et medansvar for det kunstneriske utviklingsarbeidet.

Roller i kunstnerisk utviklingsarbeid:

**Forskningsdeltaker
, informant,
publikum og
tredjepart**

Forskningsdeltaker: Personer som deltar i og bidrar til utviklingen av prosjektet.

Informant: Personer som bidrar med informasjon/datagrunnlag til et forskningsprosjekt, uten aktivt å påvirke forskningen.

Publikum: Personer som oppsøker og opplever en kunstnerisk hendelse som presenteres offentlig.

Tredjepart: Personer som tilfeldig påvirkes av et kunstnerisk utviklingsarbeid uten å ha valgt det.



Responsibilities of supervisors and project managers

[Guidelines for Research Ethics in the Social Sciences and the Humanities | Forskningsetikk](#)

4. Supervisors and project leaders

Supervisors and project leaders have a general and comprehensive responsibility for research ethics in projects conducted under their purview.

Supervisors and project leaders have a general and comprehensive responsibility for ensuring that all projects under their purview is conducted in accordance with recognised norms of research ethics. The responsibility for research ethics applies in all stages of a project, from conceptualization to completion. The responsibility includes research ethics in a broad sense – from co-authorship and data sharing to integrity and social responsibility.

Supervisors should provide guidance on research ethics both through teaching and during project implementation. Project leaders are responsible for addressing ethical challenges that may arise in collaborations and sub-projects. Institutions must ensure that both supervisors and project leaders are made aware of their responsibilities.

Regulations for the degree of Philosophiae Doctor (PhD) in Artistic Research at the University of Bergen

Section 6-3. Content of the supervision

...

The candidate and supervisors should be in regular contact. The University of Bergen's **ethics guidelines** shall be the basis for the supervisory relationship.

...

Supervisors should give advice on delimiting the research topics and issues, evaluate methods and outcomes, including documentation- and presentation methods, and contribute to orientation in topical academic discourse. **The supervisors must give the candidate guidance in matters of ethics related to the PhD project.**

[Ethical guidelines for relations between supervisors and students or candidates at the University of Bergen](#)

Ethics in KMD's PhD Regulations

Section 7-3. Content of the training component

The training component is to provide the candidate with knowledge, skills and expertise in line with the Norwegian Qualification Framework, and in particular focus on documentation of reflections and results in artistic research, methodology, project development and **ethics**, as well as training in dissemination.

Section 10-1. Requirements for the PhD result

The PhD result shall consist of an artistic result as well as material that documents artistic reflection. The artistic result is to be an independent work that meets international standards in terms of level and **ethical requirements** within the subject area.

...

Ethics in KMD's PhD Regulations

Section 10-2. Joint work

The faculty itself decides whether a PhD result that is produced by several people can be submitted for assessment. The individual contributions must in such case be identifiable.

For works that have been created in collaboration with several partners, **the candidate must follow the norms for crediting participation** that are generally accepted in their academic community and in accordance with international standards.

In PhD results that include work with multiple authors, a **signed declaration** that describes the candidate's input in each work must be enclosed. The candidate as well as all contributors must sign the declaration.

Ethics in KMD's PhD Programme description

4.2 Application for assessment

- Application for assessment of the artistic PhD result is done by submitting an application.
- The application should be submitted to the faculty no later than five (5) months before the planned date for the presentation of the artistic result.
- It is **the responsibility of the main supervisor** to inform the faculty that the application for assessment is imminent, so that necessary preparations can be made. The main supervisor should normally recommend the application.
- The following should be included as attachments to the application:
(see next slide)

Ethics in KMD's PhD Programme description

- a) A description of what will form the basis for the assessment, including a concise written summary of the PhD result in the language that will be used in the assessment, and a plan for where, when and how the artistic result will be publicly presented.
 - b) An explanation of the choice of medium, language, and form for the reflection component, and the deadline for submission, in accordance with the options in [4.3](#).
 - c) A description of how the training component has been or will be fulfilled, or alternatively, a description of other academic training or qualifications.
 - d) Documentation of necessary permits, according to UiB's regulations for PhD in Artistic Research [§ 5-2](#).**
 - e) Declaration from collaborating partner(s) where required, according to UiB's regulations for PhD in Artistic Research [§ 10-2](#).**
 - f) Plan for documentation and archiving in a permanent format of the entire PhD result, in accordance with UiB's regulations for PhD in Artistic Research [§ 12-6](#).
 - g) Declaration stating whether the work is being submitted for assessment for the first or second time.
 - h) Declaration stating that the work has not been submitted for assessment at another institution
- Plan for approved documentation and archiving in permanent format of the complete PhD result

Research ethics at UiB

Torgeir Rinke Bangstad (research advisor at the Faculty of Fine Art, Music and Design (KMD), University of Bergen).



Mer opplæring for ansatte er et av tiltakene for å øke kunnskapen om forskningsetikk. Illustrasjonsfoto: Eivind Senneset

Styrker kunnskapen om forskningsetikk på UiB

Forskningsetikk ved UIB skal styrkes blant annet gjennom bedre opplæring og enklere måter melde fra om mistanke om uredelighet.

På Høyden, March 3, 2023.

- 2000: Research ethics committee (redelighetsutvalg) established at UiB
- 2006: University of Bergen's 10 ethical rules established by the university board
- 2017: Research ethics committees become mandatory in Norway
- 2022: The Office of the Auditor General of Norway (Riksrevisjonen) concluded that universities in Norway lack **adequate training in research ethics and systems to discover, report and process** cases where established research ethics norms are violated
- 2023: Local research ethics committees established at all seven faculties at UiB
- 2023: UiB system for anonymous reporting of suspected research misconduct

The importance of research ethics is acknowledged in the strategy of the University of Bergen

"Research ethics and the integrity of science are core values for our work" (p. 8).

"We will promote the understanding of research ethics and the importance of research integrity" (p. 9)



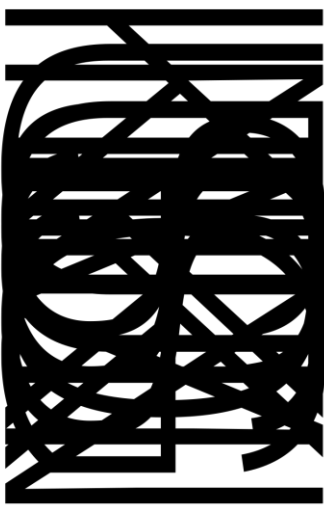
UNIVERSITY
OF BERGEN



Strategy 2023-2030

**KNOWLEDGE
THAT SHAPES
SOCIETY**

- The autonomy of the research community in e.g., choosing the subject matter and methods of its own research is enabled (rather than restricted) by research ethics (cfr. Research ethics legislation -> FEK).
- To this end, however, the University of Bergen must secure that research is conducted in accordance with ethical norms and standards and that the necessary training in research ethics is available to research staff.
- At UiB, research ethics training is incorporated into existing development programs for heads of departments, research leaders and intermediate leaders in the university administration. Reflection on research ethics may (/should) also be incorporated regular employee talks with research staff.



The research ethics portal at uib.no offers updated information about the responsibilities of researchers, PhD candidates, students, project leaders and supervisors in ensuring that ethical guidelines are abided by.



Research Ethics

Research ethics ▾

Scientific misconduct ▾

Courses and training ▾

Personal data and privacy

UiB >

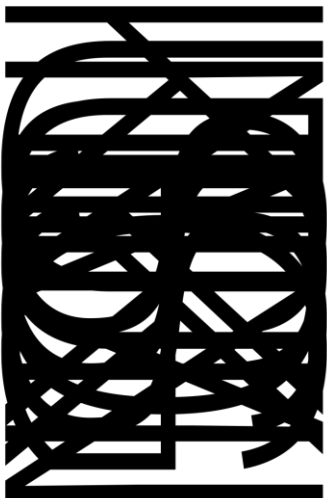


Research ethics is defined as values, principles, norms and institutional arrangements that together contribute to constituting and regulating scientific activities.

[Reporting suspected misconduct](#) [Courses, training and studies](#)

[Advice and guidance](#)

[Research ethics guidelines](#)



Improvement of research ethics training and systematic work with research ethics is important to prevent grave violations of research ethical norms (scientific misconduct).



Fakultet for kunst, musikk og design

UiB > Fakultet for kunst, musikk og design >

Om forskningsetikk

Her finner du presentasjoner og referanser som angår forskningsetikk ved KMD, kunstnerisk og vitenskapelig, samt lenker til lover og retningslinjer.

- Det lokale redelighetsutvalget ved KMD
- UiB og forskningsetikk
- Relevante lover
- De nasjonale forskningsetiske komiteene
- Europeiske retningslinjer for forskningsintegritet
- Presentasjoner og materiale fra internseminarer 2020-21 med KMDs forskningsutvalg og forskerutdanningsutvalg
- Map Ethics! KMDs delprosjekt i Erasmus+ prosjektet Advancing Supervision for Artistic Research Doctorates.

RÅDGIVING PERSONVERN OG ETIKK

Har du spørsmål eller trenger rådgiving?
Stipendiater: Kontakt [Karen -Sofie Schøtt Olsaker](#)
Ansatte: Kontakt [Torgeir Rinke Bangstad](#)

Local (faculty-level) research ethics committees (lokale redelighetsutvalg) at UiB investigates reported cases of suspected scientific misconduct.

Scientific misconduct is defined in (forskningsetikkloven §8) as:

- falsification (e.g., fraudulent or wholly fictional data)
- fabrication (e.g., wrongful manipulation and omission of data)
- plagiarism and/or
- other serious violations of recognised research ethical norms that have been committed intentionally or grossly negligently in the planning, implementation or dissemination of research.



Sandra Borch overtok som forsknings- og høyere utdanningsminister etter Ola Borten Moe i august i fjor. Fra 2021 til 2023 var hun landbruks- og matminister.

Student fant plagiat i Sandra Borchs masteroppgave

Forskerforum, January 19th, 2024.

Suspected cases of scientific misconduct is reported to the head of department or the faculty for further investigation and documentation. The case is either dismissed or, upon strengthened suspicion sent to the central research ethics committee who concludes and reports to the national commission (Granskingsutvalget) who also processes appeals from the accused in cases of scientific misconduct.

University of Bergen

Local research ethics committee

The committee consists of three members and is led by vice dean for research. The members must have necessary competence in research and research ethics.

Central research ethics committee

The committee is led by vice-rector for research and international relations and consists of members with competence in research, research ethics and law

Local research ethics committees at the faculty level

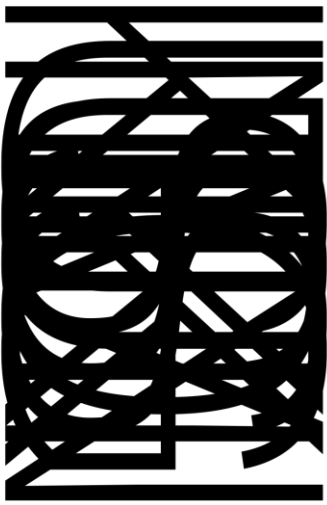
The investigation seeks to establish:

- potential violations of established research ethical norms
- whether the researcher is responsible for the violation
- systemic errors at the University of Bergen
- whether research results and published works need to be retracted

Concluding the investigation

- grave cases are submitted to the central research ethics committee
- less grave cases are closed and the conclusion reported to the central research ethics committee

Cases that are clearly unjustified are dismissed and the central research ethics committee is informed.



Cases which conclude with proven scientific misconduct are still few and far between. Why?

FORSKNINGSETIKK

Ph.d.-kandidat og veileder felt for vitenskapelig uredelighet

Veilederen tok seg ikke tid til å lese artikkelen hen selv var medforfatter på, ifølge redelighetsutvalget. I alt ble tre personer ble felt for vitenskapelig uredelighet i fjor.



Khrono.no, 26.01.2024.

Research ethics and personal data protection

- The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR of 2016) was implemented in 2018 and a data protection officer (personvernombud) became mandatory for most public sector agencies in Norway.
- The data protection officer offers advice about the commitments of the university according to GDPR including the concern for privacy in research projects.
- RETTE (Risiko og ETTErlevelse i forskningsprosjekter) is the name of UiBs database for research projects that process personal data
- RETTE ensures a university-wide overview, enables internal control, verifiability and demonstrates responsible conduct in the processing of personal data
- Research projects and student assignments which processes personal data needs to be registered in RETTE (rette.app.uib.no)
- Medical and health research requires pre-approval through REK (rekportalen.no)



Research ethics and personal data protection

- Research ethics is *far* more comprehensive than consent to store and use personal data for research purposes...
- ...but researchers need to demonstrate that they have proactively addressed the data protection implications of projects
- The national research ethics committees offers no direct advice on data protection issues which are under the auspices of Datatilsynet. The local data protection officer at the University of Bergen offers advice on personal data protection in research projects: Janecke.Veim@uib.no

UiB > Personer >



Foto: Eivind Senneset

Janecke Helene Veim

Seniorrådgiver, Personvernombud

[Universitetsdirektørens kontor](#)

[Personvernportalen](#)

