



## ***The CREA Code of Ethics and Professional Behaviour***

Degree n. 37, 12.03.2020

## **Introduction**

The Council for Agricultural Research and Economics (CREA) is a national public research and experimentation Institution based in Rome, which has general scientific competence in the agricultural, agri-food, agro-industrial, fishing, forestry, food and human nutrition, rural development and agrarian economics sectors. CREA is under the aegis of the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies and has scientific, statutory, organizational, administrative, and financial autonomy. CREA pursues its goals by means of its research centers, which are populated by a large community of researchers, technologists, technicians, and administrative staff. CREA's research areas and objectives are clearly specified and described in its Statute.

While maintaining awareness of its role in the national and international scientific context, and of its responsibilities towards society deriving from its nature as a public Institution and from its research fields, CREA intends to equip itself with a Code of Ethics and Professional Behavior that integrates what is stated in other general documents already adopted by CREA (Code of Conduct for CREA Employees, European Researcher's Charter, CREA Plan for the prevention of corruption and for transparency). The CREA research guidelines are issued by the Responsible Bodies within the framework of the Three-Year Plan as established by the Statute.

With this specific code CREA intends to provide its employees, in particular those who operate in the field of research (researchers/technologists, fellows and scholarship holders, technicians), both temporary and permanent staff, with clear and up-to-date indications, shared by the international scientific community, which can guide them in all phases of their work, from planning stages to national and international collaboration, actual research work and production of scientific data, and to the use and dissemination thereof.

The CREA Code of Ethics and Professional Behaviour is inspired by a series of documents among which the main ones are: The Singapore Statement on Research Integrity (2011), Freedom, Responsibility and Universality of Science by ICSU (2011), The Montreal Statement on Research Integrity in Cross-Boundary Research Collaborations (2013), the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity (2017).

This document aims to be concise and easy to read and is divided into 4 principles and 15 responsibilities.

For further information on the individual responsibilities, please refer to the above-mentioned documents and to the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity, which is attached to this Code as Annex 1, and of which it forms an integral part.

## The Code

The value and benefits of research for society are closely linked to its integrity. Good practices in research are based on 4 general principles and 15 specific responsibilities for an ethical conduct that researchers/technologists, fellows, and technicians, must follow through every phase of their professional activity, from planning stages to the development of activities, dissemination of results, and mentorship of others.

From an ethical point of view, research activity must be based on the following principles:

- **Honesty** in developing, conducting, reviewing research and communicating results in a transparent, fair, complete and objective way.
- **Reliability** in guaranteeing quality of research in all its phases: it is necessary to reflect during the planning phase, on the choice of methodology, the analysis of data, and on the use of resources.
- **Respect** for Colleagues, for all research participants, for society, for ecosystems, for the environment, and for cultural heritage.
- **Responsibility** for research in all its phases from planning to collaboration, management, dissemination of results, and their impact on society as a whole, as well as revision of data produced by other researchers/technologists.

These 4 general principles are accompanied by 15 specific responsibilities typical of researchers/technologists, fellows and scholarship holders, and technicians (for brevity indicated only as researchers from here on):

1. **Integrity:** researchers should take responsibility for the reliability and trustworthiness of their research, and in collaborative research all partners are responsible for the integrity of their research.
2. **Adherence to regulations:** researchers must know and adhere to all the codes, rules, regulations that apply to their discipline and treat the research subjects (human, animal, biological, environmental, physical, cultural) with care and respect following the relevant legal and ethical provisions.
3. **Research methods:** researchers must employ appropriate research methods taking into account cutting-edge knowledge and must base their conclusions on the critical analysis of data, objectively and fully reporting their findings and interpretations.
4. **Research records:** researchers must ensure adequate care and management of research data and materials and keep clear and accurate data for all research conducted, even if unpublished, for a reasonable period of time in order to allow for verification and replication of their work by others. The methodologies for accessing data must be transparent.
5. **Research findings:** researchers must share data and findings openly and promptly once the priorities and rights of the involved parties have been established.
6. **Authorship:** researchers should take responsibility for their contributions to publications, reports, funding applications and other forms of communication of their research. The list of authors must include all those who meet the authorship criteria, and no-one else.

7. **Acknowledgements in publications:** researchers should acknowledge the names and roles of those who made significant contributions to the research but do not meet authorship criteria, such as collaborators, assistants, secretaries, translators, in the relevant sections of the publication. Similarly, in scientific publications it is necessary to declare the origin of funding by reporting the name of the funder (institution, ministry, sponsor) and the name of the project within which the research was conducted.
8. **Peer reviewing** when reviewing others' work, researchers should give fair, prompt and rigorous evaluations, while at the same time respecting confidentiality.
9. **Conflict of interest:** researchers must disclose any conflict of interest which could compromise the trustworthiness of their work, both financial and of any other nature, in research proposals, publications, public communications, and in peer reviewing activities.
10. **Communication to the public:** researchers, when engaged in public discussions about the applications and the importance of their research, must limit professional comments to within their recognized fields of expertise and must clearly distinguish professional comments from opinions based on personal views. Moreover, when communicating research, care must be taken for language not to show any form of discrimination towards gender, ethnicity, religions, or any group or minority.
11. **Reporting irresponsible research practices:** researchers are obliged to report to the relevant offices any research misconduct, including data fabrication, falsification, plagiarism or other irresponsible practices which undermine the reliability and dignity of research, and the good name of the Institution such as carelessness, improperly listing authors, and use of misleading analytical methods.
12. **Responding to irresponsible research practices:** once allegations are confirmed, appropriate actions must be taken, such as the correction of data or incorrect conclusions, or the retraction of the article.
13. **Research environment:** the research institution must create and sustain environments that encourage integrity through education, clear standards and policies for career advancement, and it must foster work environments that support integrity.
14. **Pursuit of research objectives:** the aim of researchers' activities is to promote the advancement of knowledge in general and to pursue research objectives as reported in the reference documents (e.g. projects approved by the financing bodies, three-year plan).
15. **Ethical and responsible management of resources in every aspect of research activity:** researchers use the available resources (infrastructures, materials, public and private funds, personnel) responsibly and wisely by favoring pathways and actions that involve greater respect for people and the environment, less pollution, less risk and less waste.

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**integrity** [in' tɪgrɪtɪ]

1 the quality of being honest and   
integrity.

# **The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity**

**REVISED EDITION**

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Revised Edition

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## Preamble

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**R**esearch is the quest for knowledge obtained through systematic study and thinking, observation and experimentation. While different disciplines may use different approaches, they share the motivation to increase our understanding of ourselves and the world in which we live. Therefore, "The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity" applies to research in all scientific and scholarly fields.

Research is a common enterprise, carried out in academic, industry and other settings. Research involves collaboration, direct or indirect, which often transcends social, political and cultural boundaries. It is underpinned by freedom to define research questions and develop theories, gather empirical material and employ appropriate methods. Therefore, research draws on the work of the community of researchers and ideally develops independently of pressure from commissioning parties and from ideological, economic or political interests.

A basic responsibility of the research community is to formulate the principles of research, to define the criteria for proper research behaviour, to maximise the quality and robustness of research, and to respond adequately to threats to, or violations of, research integrity. The primary purpose of this Code of Conduct is to help realise this responsibility

and to serve the research community as a framework for self-regulation. It describes professional, legal and ethical responsibilities, and acknowledges the importance of the institutional settings in which research is organised. Therefore, this Code of Conduct is relevant and applicable to publicly funded and private research, whilst acknowledging legitimate constraints in its implementation.

The interpretation of the values and principles that regulate research may be affected by social, political or technological developments and by changes in the research environment. An effective code of conduct for the research community is, therefore, a living document that is updated regularly and that allows for local or national differences in its implementation. Researchers, academies, learned societies, funding agencies, public and private research performing organisations, publishers and other relevant bodies each have specific responsibilities to observe and promote these practices and the principles that underpin them.

## 1. Principles

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Good research practices are based on fundamental principles of research integrity. They guide researchers in their work as well as in their engagement with the practical, ethical and intellectual challenges inherent in research.

These principles are:

- **Reliability** in ensuring the quality of research, reflected in the design, the methodology, the analysis and the use of resources.
- **Honesty** in developing, undertaking, reviewing, reporting and communicating research in a transparent, fair, full and unbiased way.
- **Respect** for colleagues, research participants, society, ecosystems, cultural heritage and the environment.
- **Accountability** for the research from idea to publication, for its management and organisation, for training, supervision and mentoring, and for its wider impacts.

## 2. Good Research Practices

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We describe good research practices in the following contexts:

- Research Environment
- Training, Supervision and Mentoring
- Research Procedures
- Safeguards
- Data Practices and Management
- Collaborative Working
- Publication and Dissemination
- Reviewing, Evaluating and Editing

### 2.1 Research Environment

- Research institutions and organisations promote awareness and ensure a prevailing culture of research integrity.
- Research institutions and organisations demonstrate leadership in providing clear policies and procedures on good research practice and the transparent and proper handling of violations.
- Research institutions and organisations support proper infrastructure for the management and protection of data and research materials in all their forms (encompassing qualitative and quantitative data, protocols, processes, other research artefacts and associated metadata) that are necessary for reproducibility, traceability and accountability.
- Research institutions and organisations reward open and reproducible practices in hiring and promotion of researchers.

### 2.2 Training, Supervision and Mentoring

- Research institutions and organisations ensure that researchers receive rigorous training in research design, methodology and analysis.
- Research institutions and organisations develop appropriate and adequate training in ethics and research integrity and ensure that all concerned are made aware of the relevant codes and regulations.
- Researchers across the entire career path, from junior to the most senior level, undertake training in ethics and research integrity.
- Senior researchers, research leaders and supervisors mentor their team members and offer specific guidance and training to properly develop, design and structure their research activity and to foster a culture of research integrity.

### 2.3 Research Procedures

- Researchers take into account the state-of-the-art in developing research ideas.
- Researchers design, carry out, analyse and document research in a careful and well-considered manner.

- Researchers make proper and conscientious use of research funds.
- Researchers publish results and interpretations of research in an open, honest, transparent and accurate manner, and respect confidentiality of data or findings when legitimately required to do so.
- Researchers report their results in a way that is compatible with the standards of the discipline and, where applicable, can be verified and reproduced.

## 2.4 Safeguards

- Researchers comply with codes and regulations relevant to their discipline.
- Researchers handle research subjects, be they human, animal, cultural, biological, environmental or physical, with respect and care, and in accordance with legal and ethical provisions.
- Researchers have due regard for the health, safety and welfare of the community, of collaborators and others connected with their research.
- Research protocols take account of, and are sensitive to, relevant differences in age, gender, culture, religion, ethnic origin and social class.
- Researchers recognise and manage potential harms and risks relating to their research.

## 2.5 Data Practices and Management

- Researchers, research institutions and organisations ensure appropriate stewardship

and curation of all data and research materials, including unpublished ones, with secure preservation for a reasonable period.

- Researchers, research institutions and organisations ensure access to data is as open as possible, as closed as necessary, and where appropriate in line with the FAIR Principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-usable) for data management.

• Researchers, research institutions and organisations provide transparency about how to access or make use of their data and research materials.

• Researchers, research institutions and organisations acknowledge data as legitimate and citable products of research.

• Researchers, research institutions and organisations ensure that any contracts or agreements relating to research outputs include equitable and fair provision for the management of their use, ownership, and/or their protection under intellectual property rights.

## 2.6 Collaborative Working

- All partners in research collaborations take responsibility for the integrity of the research.
- All partners in research collaborations agree at the outset on the goals of the research and on the process for communicating their research as transparently and openly as possible.
- All partners formally agree at the start of their collaboration on expectations and

standards concerning research integrity, on the laws and regulations that will apply, on protection of the intellectual property of collaborators, and on procedures for handling conflicts and possible cases of misconduct.

• All partners in research collaborations are properly informed and consulted about submissions for publication of the research results.

## 2.7 Publication and Dissemination

• All authors are fully responsible for the content of a publication, unless otherwise specified.

• All authors agree on the sequence of authorship, acknowledging that authorship itself is based on a significant contribution to the design of the research, relevant data collection, or the analysis or interpretation of the results.

• Authors ensure that their work is made available to colleagues in a timely, open, transparent, and accurate manner, unless otherwise agreed, and are honest in their communication to the general public and in traditional and social media.

• Authors acknowledge important work and intellectual contributions of others, including collaborators, assistants, and funders, who have influenced the reported research in appropriate form, and cite related work correctly.

• All authors disclose any conflicts of interest and financial or other types of support for the research or for the publication of its results.

• Authors and publishers issue corrections or retract work if necessary, the processes for which are clear, the reasons are stated, and authors are given credit for issuing prompt corrections post publication.

• Authors and publishers consider negative results to be as valid as positive findings for publication and dissemination.

• Researchers adhere to the same criteria as those detailed above whether they publish in a subscription journal, an open access journal or in any other alternative publication form.

## 2.8 Reviewing, Evaluating and Editing

• Researchers take seriously their commitment to the research community by participating in refereeing, reviewing and evaluation.

• Researchers review and evaluate submissions for publication, funding, appointment, promotion or reward in a transparent and justifiable manner.

• Reviewers or editors with a conflict of interest withdraw from involvement in decisions on publication, funding, appointment, promotion or reward.

• Reviewers maintain confidentiality unless there is prior approval for disclosure.

• Reviewers and editors respect the rights of authors and applicants, and seek permission to make use of the ideas, data or interpretations presented.

### 3. Violations of Research Integrity

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It is of crucial importance that researchers master the knowledge, methodologies and ethical practices associated with their field. Failing to follow good research practices violates professional responsibilities. It damages the research processes, degrades relationships among researchers, undermines trust in and the credibility of research, wastes resources and may expose research subjects, users, society or the environment to unnecessary harm.

#### 3.1 Research Misconduct and other Unacceptable Practices

Research misconduct is traditionally defined as fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism (the so-called FFP categorisation) in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results:

- **Fabrication** is making up results and recording them as if they were real.
- **Falsification** is manipulating research materials, equipment or processes or changing, omitting or suppressing data or results without justification.
- **Plagiarism** is 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.

These three forms of violation are considered particularly serious since they distort the

research record. There are further violations of good research practice that damage the integrity of the research process or of researchers. In addition to direct violations of the good research practices set out in this Code of Conduct, examples of other unacceptable practices include, but are not confined to:

- Manipulating authorship or denigrating the role of other researchers in publications.
- Re-publishing substantive parts of one's own earlier publications, including translations, without duly acknowledging or citing the original ('self-plagiarism').
- Citing selectively to enhance own findings or to please editors, reviewers or colleagues.
- Withholding research results.
- Allowing funders/sponsors to jeopardise independence in the research process or reporting of results so as to introduce or promulgate bias.
- Expanding unnecessarily the bibliography of a study.
- Accusing a researcher of misconduct or other violations in a malicious way.
- Misrepresenting research achievements.
- Exaggerating the importance and practical applicability of findings.

- Delaying or inappropriately hampering the work of other researchers.

- Misusing seniority to encourage violations of research integrity.

- Ignoring putative violations of research integrity by others or covering up inappropriate responses to misconduct or other violations by institutions.

- Establishing or supporting journals that undermine the quality control of research ('predatory journals').

In their most serious forms, unacceptable practices are sanctionable, but at the very least every effort must be made to prevent, discourage and stop them through training, supervision and mentoring and through the development of a positive and supportive research environment.

#### 3.2 Dealing with Violations and Allegations of Misconduct

National or institutional guidelines differ as to how violations of good research practice or allegations of misconduct are handled in different countries. However, it always is in the interest of society and the research community that violations are handled in a consistent and transparent fashion. The following principles need to be incorporated into any investigation process.

#### Integrity

- Investigations are fair, comprehensive and conducted expediently, without compromising accuracy, objectivity or thoroughness.

- The parties involved in the procedure declare any conflict of interest that may arise during the investigation.

- Measures are taken to ensure that investigations are carried through to a conclusion.

- Procedures are conducted confidentially in order to protect those involved in the investigation.

- Institutions protect the rights of 'whistle-blowers' during investigations and ensure that their career prospects are not endangered.

- General procedures for dealing with violations of good research practice are publicly available and accessible to ensure their transparency and uniformity.

#### Fairness

- Investigations are carried out with due process and in fairness to all parties.

- Persons accused of research misconduct are given full details of the allegation(s) and allowed a fair process for responding to allegations and presenting evidence.

- Action is taken against persons for whom an allegation of misconduct is upheld, which is proportionate to the severity of the violation.

- Appropriate restorative action is taken when researchers are exonerated of an allegation of misconduct.

- Anyone accused of research misconduct is presumed innocent until proven otherwise.

## Annex 1: Key Resources

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All European Academies (2013). "Ethics Education in Science". Statement by the Permanent Working Group on Science and Ethics.

[www.allea.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Statement\\_Ethics\\_Edu\\_web\\_final\\_2013\\_10\\_10.pdf](http://www.allea.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Statement_Ethics_Edu_web_final_2013_10_10.pdf) [Accessed 15/01/2017]

AllTrials: Trials Registration and Reporting Platform.

<http://www.alltrials.net/find-out-more/> [Accessed 14/03/2017]

American Association for the Advancement of Science (2017). The Brussels Declaration: Ethics and Principles for Science & Society Policy-Making.

<http://www.sci-com.eu/main/docs/Brussels-Declaration.pdf?58b6e4b4> [Accessed 14/03/2017]

Committee on Publication Ethics COPE. Guidelines.

<http://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines> [Accessed 15/01/2017]

Data Citation Synthesis Group, Martone M. (ed.) (2014). Joint Declaration of Data Citation Principles. San Diego, CA: FORCE11.

<https://www.force11.org/group/joint-declaration-data-citation-principles-final> [Accessed 15/01/2017]

EQUATOR Network: Reporting Guidelines to enhance the quality and transparency of health research.

<https://www.equator-network.org/> [Accessed 13/03/2017]

EURODAT. Collaborative Data Infrastructure: Guidelines on data management.

<https://eudat.eu/data-management> [Accessed 15/01/2017]

InterAcademy Partnership (2016). "Doing Global Science: A Guide to Responsible Conduct in the Global Research Enterprise". Princeton University Press.

<http://interacademycouncil.net/24026/29429.aspx> [Accessed 15/01/2017]

International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. Defining the Role of Authors and Contributors.

<http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html> [Accessed 15/01/2017]

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and Global Science Forum (2007). Best Practices for Ensuring Scientific Integrity and Preventing Misconduct.

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.15497/RDA0004> [Accessed 15/01/2017]

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UK Academy of Medical Sciences (2015). Perspective on 'Conflict of Interest'.

<https://acmedsci.ac.uk/file-download/41514-572ca1ddd6cca.pdf> [Accessed 13/03/2017]

Wilkinson MD et al. (2016). The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship, *Scientific Data* 3:160018 doi: 10.1038/sdata.2016.18 <http://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201618> [Accessed 15/01/2017]

World Conference on Research Integrity WCRI (2013). Montreal Statement on Research Integrity in Cross-Boundary Research Collaborations.

<http://www.researchintegrity.org/Statements/Montreal%20Statement%20English.pdf> [Accessed 05/01/2017]

World Conference on Research Integrity WCRI (2010). Singapore Statement on Research Integrity.

[www.singaporestatement.org/statement.html](http://www.singaporestatement.org/statement.html) [Accessed 15/01/2017]

## Annex 2: Revision Process and List of Stakeholders

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### Revision Process

This document is based on "The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity" developed in 2011 by All European Academies (ALLEA) and the European Science Foundation (ESF). It is a living document that will be reviewed every three to five years and revised as necessary to take account of evolving concerns, so that it can continue to serve the research community as a framework for good research practice.

The current revision is motivated by developments in, among others: the European research funding and regulatory landscapes; institutional responsibilities; scientific communication; review procedures; open access publishing; the use of repositories; and the use of social media and citizen involvement in research. Initiated by the ALLEA Permanent Working Group on Science and Ethics, the revision included extensive consultation among major stakeholders in European research, both public and private, to ensure a sense of shared ownership.

### List of stakeholders

Multilateral stakeholders organisations that provided written feedback\* and/or participated at the stakeholder consultation meeting in Brussels in November 2016<sup>†</sup>:

- BusinessEurope<sup>\*\*</sup>
- Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)\*
- Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)<sup>\*\*</sup>
- Conference on European Schools for Advanced Engineering Education and Research (CESAER)<sup>\*\*</sup>
- DIGITALEUROPE<sup>\*\*</sup>
- EU-LIFE<sup>\*\*</sup>
- European Association of the Molecular and Chemical Sciences (EUCHEMS)<sup>\*\*</sup>
- European Association of Research and Technology Organisations (EARTO)<sup>\*\*</sup>
- European Citizen Science Association (ECSA)\*
- European Commission<sup>\*\*</sup>
- European Group on Ethics in Science and Technologies (EGE)\*
- European Network of Research Integrity Offices (ENRIO)<sup>\*\*</sup>
- European University Association (EUA)<sup>\*\*</sup>
- Euroscience<sup>\*\*</sup>
- FoodDrinkEurope<sup>\*\*</sup>
- Global Young Academy (GYA)<sup>\*\*</sup>
- League of European Research Universities (LERU)<sup>\*\*</sup>
- Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe (OpenAIRE)<sup>\*\*</sup>
- Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA)\*
- Sense about Science\*
- Science Europe<sup>\*\*</sup>
- Young European Associated Researchers (YEAR)<sup>\*\*</sup>
- Young European Research Universities Network (YERUN)<sup>\*\*</sup>

## Annex 3: ALLEA Permanent Working Group on Science and Ethics

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The ALLEA Permanent Working Group on Science and Ethics (PWGSE) is concerned with a wide range of issues, both 'internal' (within the scientific community) and 'external' (relations between science and society). Since ethical considerations have been an essential component in the consolidation of a united Europe, and also in the creation of ALLEA, the PWGSE was established to bring together experts from academies across Europe and provide them with a platform for continuous debate on research ethics and research integrity.

The PWGSE has been extending its capacities and activities during recent years, in order to adequately fulfil its mission of collective deliberation on topics such as research integrity, ethics education in science and research training, ethics of scientific policy advice, trust in science, scientific misconduct, and plagiarism, among others.

Further issues recently addressed include dual use of research outcomes, ethical aspects of risks, science and human rights, support for higher education and research in Palestine, research on human embryos, synthetic biology, nanotechnologies etc. Additionally, the group provides expertise for the Horizon 2020 funded ENERI project (European Network of Research Ethics and Research Integrity), which aims to train experts in ethics related issues and to harmonise research integrity infrastructures across Europe.

The PWGSE meets regularly and has also convened thematic meetings in wider settings, typically in partnerships with other relevant organisations such as the European Commission, the European Science Foundation (ESF), the International Council for Science (ICSU), and UNESCO, among many others. The members of the PWGSE drew on its extensive network of experts and institutions for the successful execution of the revision process of "The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity".

### Members of the ALLEA Permanent Working Group on Science and Ethics

Göran Hermerén (*Chair*) – Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities  
Maura Hiney – Royal Irish Academy, *Chair of Drafting Group*  
László Fésüs – Hungarian Academy of Sciences, *Drafting Group*  
Roger Pfister – Swiss Academies of Arts and Sciences, *Drafting Group*  
Els Van Damme – Royal Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts of Belgium, *Drafting Group*  
Martin van Hees – Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, *Drafting Group*  
Krista Varantola – Council of Finnish Academies, *Drafting Group*  
Anna Benaki – Academy of Athens (Greece)  
Anne Fagot-Largeault – Académie des Sciences (France)  
Ludger Honnefelder – Union of the German Academies of Sciences and Humanities  
Bertil Emrah Oder – Bilim Akademisi (The Science Academy, Turkey)  
Martyn Pickersgill – Royal Society of Edinburgh (United Kingdom)  
Pere Puigdomenech – Royal Academy of Sciences and Arts of Barcelona / Institute for Catalan Studies (Spain)  
Kirsti Strøm Bull – Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters  
Zbigniew Szawarski – Polish Academy of Sciences  
Raivo Uibo – Estonian Academy of Sciences

Support to PWGSE and Drafting Group: Robert Vogt (ALLEA secretariat)

ALLEA, the European Federation of Academies of Sciences and Humanities, was founded in 1994 and currently brings together 59 Academies in more than 40 countries from the Council of Europe region. Member Academies operate as learned societies, think tanks and research performing organisations. They are self-governing communities of leaders of scholarly enquiry across all fields of the natural sciences, the social sciences and the humanities. ALLEA therefore provides access to an unparalleled human resource of intellectual excellence, experience and expertise.

Independent from political, commercial and ideological interests, ALLEA's policy work seeks to contribute to improving the framework conditions under which science and scholarship can excel. Jointly with its Member Academies, ALLEA is in a position to address the full range of structural and policy issues facing Europe in science, research and innovation. In doing so, it is guided by a common understanding of Europe bound together by historical, social and political factors as well as for scientific and economic reasons.

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# integrity | in'tiɡrētē |

1 the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles; uprightness

integrity.

2 the state of being whole and undivided

\* the condition of being complete and consistent

\* internal consistency

\* external consistency

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