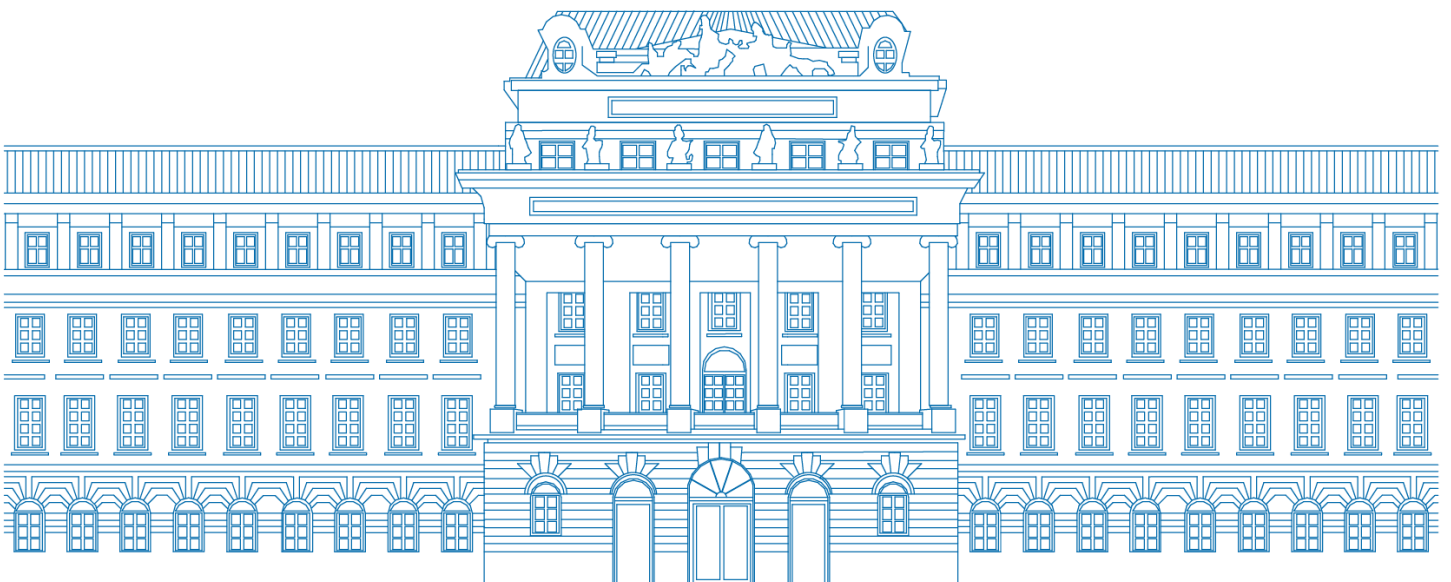




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Beyond Rules and Compliance

Guideline of the Rectorate on Responsible Research
Practice at TU Wien



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Preamble

The goal of scientific research is to gain new knowledge that will enable a better understanding of ourselves and the world we live in. It is a systematic knowledge-seeking human activity, grounded in the freedom of research, the integrity of the researcher and the processes of the research activities, and the research environment fostered by the research performing organization. Academic freedom as coined in Austrian constitutional law¹ and European Union law², form the foundation for the freedom to define research questions, to learn, to teach and publish, to choose collaborations, implementation approaches, methods and theories as relevant to the question(s) at hand. These aspects of academic freedom are of fundamental value to scientific research.

These principles of autonomy and freedom build on a high sense of responsibility in the professional self-understanding of scientists. Trust between science and society as well as progress in science itself require the conduct of scientific activities to be based on the highest scientific and ethical considerations³, in other words: research integrity. The perceived and lived integrity of researchers is essential to upholding trust in the research system and its outputs and it is an inherent part of what we term **responsible research practice** (please see Figure 1).⁴ The document at hand provides orientation for practicing research integrity as part of responsible research, and it can support scientists in developing an ethos, professional skills and a culture that fosters responsible research.

Research integrity holds particular relevance for TU Wien with its motto “Technology for People” and an overall commitment to doing good. Moreover, in its fuTure fit⁵ vision, the university promises to strengthen integrity, academic excellence, and ethical responsibility in the development and use of technology. Aiming for the highest standards of research integrity is a shared responsibility of the university and all members of the university community.

We choose to use the notion of responsible research practice to emphasize that TU Wien researchers and students engage in research activities that are not just scientifically and ethically sound but also societally responsible. Members of our community are encouraged to be reflexive of the broader consequences their work might have and to refrain from research activities that would harm humans, animals and/or the environment, or would contribute to undermining human rights or endangering social peace. TU Wien is committed to teaching its students comprehensive skills and cultivating responsible research practices necessary in today’s complex world. The university promotes a mindset that supports responsible research, recognises and rewards diverse contributions to a collaborative, reflective and respectful culture and embodies the values, behaviours, and norms of our relevant research communities. Figure 1 shows the conceptual landscape for ethics and responsibility at TU Wien.

This guideline outlines the principles of responsible research practice at TU Wien. It is in agreement with other relevant policies of the university, complementary to national legislation⁶ and aligned with European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity⁷ and the Guidelines of the Austrian Agency for Research Integrity⁸. Moreover, this guideline embraces the ideals presented in the Seven Ts that characterize the vision for TU Wien:

¹ StGG Art. 17 (Staatsgrundgesetz, Basic Law on the General Rights of Nationals)

² The freedom of scientific research is formally recognized in Article 13 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

³ European Science Foundation Policy Briefing. Good scientific practices in research and scholarship. December 2000.

⁴ Iordanou, K., Antoniou, A. & De Vos, M. Public Trust in Science: A Systematic Literature Review. J Acad Ethics 24, 56 (2026). More information: <https://www.tuwien.at/forschung/fti-support/responsible-research-practices>

⁵ TU Wien fuTure fit (2025). https://www.tuwien.at/fileadmin/Assets/tu-wien/fuTurefit/next_level/fuTure_fit_The_strategy_of_TU_Wien_03_2025.pdf

⁶ Federal Act on the Organisation of Universities and their Studies (Universities Act 2002).

⁷ ALLEA (2023). European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity – Revised Edition 2023. Berlin. DOI 10.26356/ECOC.

⁸ ÖAWI (2026). Richtlinie der Österreichischen Agentur für Wissenschaftliche Integrität zur guten wissenschaftlichen Praxis. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.21256974 (Guideline of the Austrian Agency for Research Integrity on Good Scientific Practice).

- **Technology** - for sustainable solutions
- an environment for fostering and nurturing **Talent**
- **Trust** in the institution and its members
- **Transparency** of processes, as a prerequisite for trust
- **Tolerance** in our encounters with each other
- **Truth**-seeking attitude, and
- **Team** understood as a culture of a collaborative mindset and shared values.⁹

In line with the fuTure fit vision, TU Wien embraces institutional duties of care to build capacity and empower students and researchers to flourish and to become responsible and reflexive members of the research community. Researchers and students, in turn, are responsible for engaging with the standards of good and responsible research practice, making use of the resources and support provided by TU Wien, and thereby contributing their share to a good working environment and research ecosystem.

Declaration of the Rectorate:

Research integrity is not about mere compliance with rules. Rather, it is about cultivation of responsible research practices in everyday interaction, in the lab, lecture halls, and meetings, in other words, in all settings where members of the TU Wien community meet and interact with each other. Fostering such a culture requires reflection, reflexivity, and mutual responsibility. In this sense, responsibility represents a set of capabilities that needs to be nourished throughout university education and embedded in research activities. All members of the University community are expected to contribute with their actions to the upholding of the principles, standards, and a culture of integrity.

This document serves various purposes: it is a reminder for the members of the TU Wien community of our shared values and responsibilities, a reflection tool in concrete research contexts, a reference document in international collaborations, and material to be integrated in teaching and training activities concerning good and responsible research.

⁹ Rector Jens Schneider presented the 7 Ts in his inaugural speech on October 6, 2023. Also available in the fuTure fit strategy: https://www.tuwien.at/fileadmin/Assets/tu-wien/fuTurefit/next_level/fuTure_fit_The_strategy_of_TU_Wien_03_2025.pdf

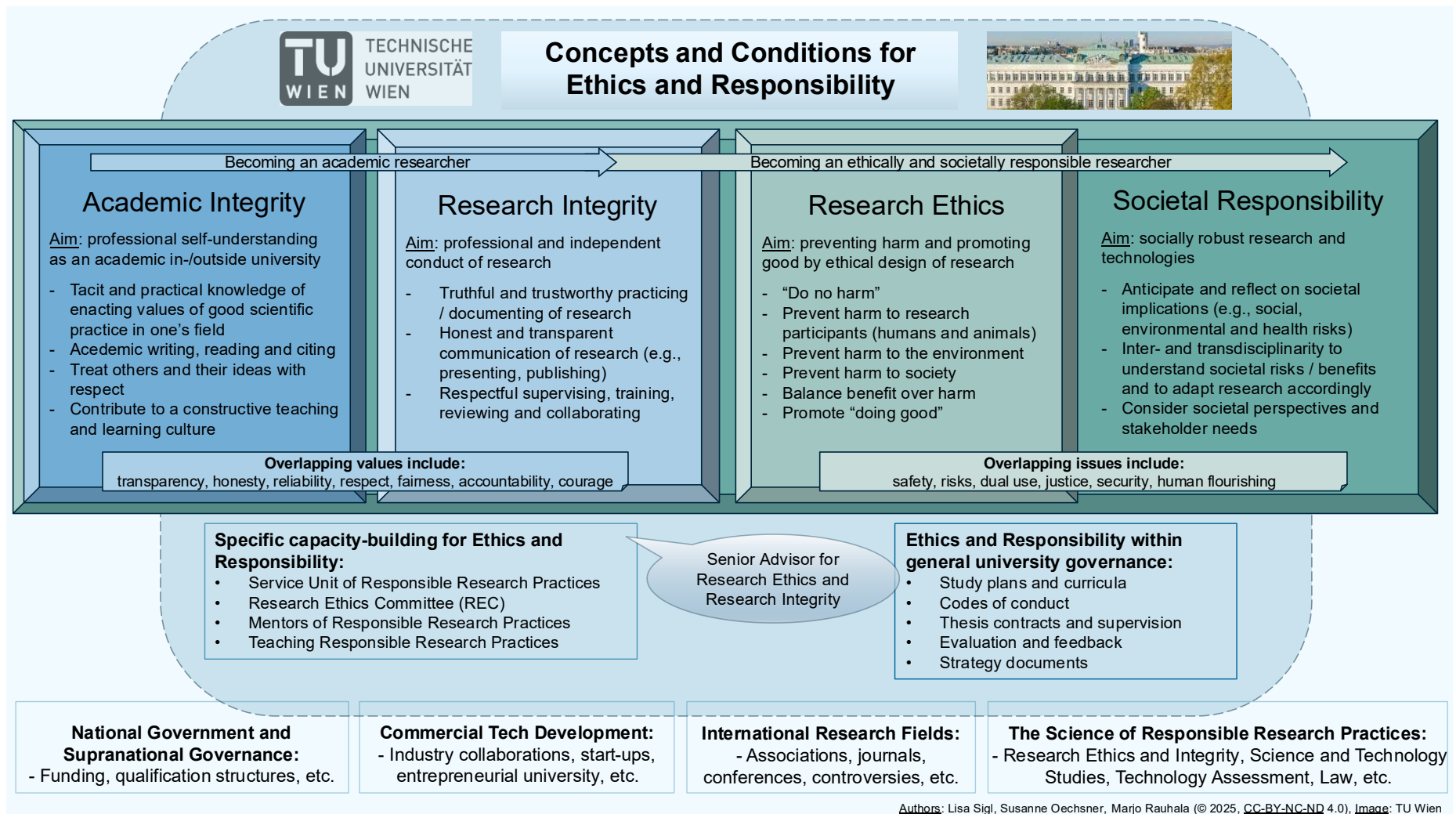


Figure 1: Concepts and conditions for ethics and responsibility at TU Wien.

1 Principles and Core Values of Responsible Research

Responsible research practice is based on fundamental principles of research integrity which guide individuals and institutions in their work as well as in their engagement with the practical, ethical, and intellectual challenges inherent in research. Fundamental to them is the **academic freedom** to define research questions, and choose collaborations, implement approaches, methods and theories relevant to the question(s) at hand. TU Wien adopts the following principles, in harmony with and somewhat expanding those defined by the European Code of Conduct for Integrity in Research (European Code of Conduct)¹⁰ and the Guideline of the Austrian Agency for Research Integrity (ÖAWI):

- **Reliability** in ensuring the quality of research concerning design, methodology, analysis, and use of resources.
- **Honesty** in developing, undertaking, reviewing, reporting and communicating research in a transparent, fair, full, and unbiased way.
- **Respect and care** for colleagues, research participants, research subjects, society, ecosystems, cultural heritage, and the environment.
- **Responsibility and accountability** for research, from idea to publication, for its management and organization, for training, supervision and mentoring, and for its wider societal impacts.
- **Inclusion and diversity** as a starting point for questioning one's privileges, becoming aware of unconscious biases in day-to-day work and research activities, and enhancing participatory processes as well as valuing inputs and outputs coming from the perspectives of different disciplines than one's own.

Ensuring responsible research practice and research integrity is a shared responsibility of the University, its research communities, and individual researchers. We turn to this mutual responsibility in Chapter 2.

2 Responsible Research Practice at TU Wien

2.1 Capability Building, Supervision, and Mentoring

The flourishing of responsible research practices needs a supportive environment. TU Wien actively promotes a culture of integrity and a mindset of responsible research practice by providing appropriate infrastructure and capacities, enabling training and empowerment, and offering clear guidelines for research integrity and research ethics. [For details, please refer to [7.1 Research Environment and Working Culture](#).]

- TU Wien ensures that rigorous training and capability building in research design, methodology, analysis, research ethics, research integrity, and research leadership is available for all researchers from across the entire career path.

¹⁰ The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity provides a framework that enables organisations to formulate their own guidelines. The sections that follow are based on the European Code of Conduct (ECoC) and its recommendations. The ECoC can be accessed here: <https://allea.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/European-Code-of-Conduct-Revised-Edition-2023.pdf>.

- Senior staff members at TU Wien lead by example, foster discussion on responsible research practice, and encourage junior staff members to participate in relevant training. Senior staff members recognize the need to periodically undertake training themselves.
- TU Wien empowers its researchers in promoting responsible research practices through awareness raising, dedicated educational and training efforts, and professional research ethics and integrity services.

2.2 Research Procedures

- At TU Wien researchers are responsible for designing and conducting work that is informed by the current state of the art in their field, with particular respect for the expertise of others in interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary settings.
- Researchers recognise and weigh potential harms and risks, including those of research security, relating to their research and its applications and mitigate possible negative impacts.
- The entire research process, from design to analysis and documentation, is performed in a careful, transparent, and well-considered manner. Outputs and interpretations are shared in a timely, open, honest, and accurate way, in a format amendable to the disciplinary field, intended audience(s) and beneficiaries. Confidentiality of data and/or findings is respected when legitimately required to do so.
- Researchers report their outputs in a way that is compatible with the standards of their discipline, acknowledging the fact that these standards may change over time. Reproducibility and replicability are aimed for, as relevant for the research paradigm, when reporting the results.
- When AI is used as part of the research process, researchers remain ultimately responsible for the integrity of the content. Researchers disclose the use of generative AI in research according to disciplinary standards and publication guidelines and pay particular attention to issues related to privacy, confidentiality and intellectual property rights when sharing sensitive or protected information with AI tools.¹¹
- Researchers make proper and conscientious use of research funds.

2.3 Safeguards

- Researchers treat research participants and subjects (be they human, animal, cultural, biological, environmental, or physical) and related data with respect and care and in accordance with ethical and legal provisions.
- Key responsibilities of researchers include:
 - **Informed Consent:** Informing human participants about the nature of their research involvement and the processing of personal data. Obtaining informed consent for research participation (e.g., in surveys, prototype testing, observations, field trials, interviews) is the norm, the deviation from which requires justification. Processing of participants' personal data follows legal provisions, university policy and guidance¹², established frameworks like the Declaration of Helsinki¹³, and relevant discipline-specific guidance on human research participation.

¹¹ European Commission. (2026). Living Guidelines on the responsible use of generative AI in research. ERA Forum Stakeholders' document. 3rd Version, May 2026. https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/document/download/2b6cf7e5-36ac-41cb-aab5-0d32050143dc_en?filename=ec_rtd_ai-guidelines.pdf

¹² M. Rauhala & V. Dolovai (2021). Informed Consent: Good Practice Recommendations. Guidance Document. TU Wien. https://www.tuwien.at/fileadmin/Assets/forschung/Forschungsethik/Guidance_Document_Informed_Consent.pdf

¹³ The World Medical Association (2024). The Declaration of Helsinki. <https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki-ethical-principles-for-medical-research-involving-human-subjects/>

- **Processing of personal data:** Following legal norms. Any processing of personal data must comply with the principles of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), in particular lawfulness, fairness and transparency, purpose limitation and data minimisation, and must be based on a valid legal basis under Art. 6 GDPR.¹⁴
- **Research Ethics Review:** Seeking review and guidance from the TU Wien Research Ethics Committee to address the ethical concerns in their research.
- **Diversity Sensitivity:** Ensuring research protocols are sensitive to differences in age, gender, culture, religion, ethnicity, social class, geographical location, and other dimensions of diversity.
- **Risk Management:** Actively identifying, assessing, and mitigating a wide range of potential risks of harm, such as physical, psychological, social, environmental and economic risks, in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of participants, students, animals and the social environment. Some risks of harm may be directed to researchers themselves, requiring minimization and mitigation.
- **Compliance and Collaboration:** Observing policies, guidelines, and ethical requirements relevant to their own discipline and those at TU Wien. In collaborations, partners in other research contexts may need to follow different frameworks, which has to be addressed in planning cooperations. Researchers overseeing projects that transcend professional and disciplinary boundaries (e.g. citizen science, participatory research) take responsibility for ensuring research integrity standards, training, and safeguards.

2.4 Collaborative Working

- Researchers at TU Wien who engage in research collaborations take responsibility for the integrity of the research process and its results together with their collaborators and partners. More specifically, all partners in research collaborations:
 - commit to open and honest communication, recognising the value of learning from challenges and errors without blame or reproach;
 - formally agree at the outset, and monitor and adapt as necessary, on the goals of the research and the process for communicating their research as transparently and openly as possible;
 - formally agree at the outset, and monitor and adapt as necessary, on the expectations and standards concerning research integrity, the laws and regulations that will apply, protection of the intellectual property of collaborators, and procedures for handling conflicts and possible cases of misconduct;
 - are consulted and formally agree on submissions for publication of research results and other forms of dissemination or exploitation of the results;
 - take responsibility for applying the above points in an appropriate manner, particularly in interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary collaborations.

2.5 Data Practices and Management

- TU Wien provides secure infrastructure for research data and secures preservation and trusted permanent access to research data for at least 10 years. Together with the university, researchers in turn:

¹⁴ Consent to participate in research and consent under the GDPR are not the same and should be clearly distinguished. If GDPR consent is used as the legal basis, both can be covered in one document as long as the distinction is clear. If another legal basis applies, the informed consent should not give the impression that data processing is based on consent.

- ensure appropriate stewardship and curation of all data, protocols, code, software, and other research materials, including unpublished ones;
- keep appropriate records on corrections, deletions, etc., of data to allow for, at least, identification of original data used in publications;
- ensure that 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 Reusable) for data management;
- are transparent about how to access and gain permission to use data, metadata, protocols, code, software, and other research materials. Information on provenance and other contextual information as well as usage licenses are provided;¹⁵
- inform research participants about how their data will be used, reused, accessed, stored, and deleted, in compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR);
- acknowledge data, metadata, protocols, code, software, and other research materials as legitimate and citable products of research;
- ensure that any contracts or agreements relating to research outputs include equitable and fair provision for the management of their use, ownership, and/or protection under intellectual property rights.

2.6 Publication and Dissemination of Texts, Data and Authorship

- As authors, researchers formally agree on the sequence of authorship, acknowledging that authorship itself is based on: (1) a significant contribution to the design of the research, relevant data collection, its analysis, and/or interpretation; (2) drafting and/or critical reviewing the publication; (3) approval of the final publication; and (4) agreeing to be responsible for the content of the publication, unless specified otherwise in the publication. Co-authors are encouraged to create a prior, written agreement on authorship roles, described in an *author contribution statement*.¹⁶
- Authors are fully responsible for the content of their publication and outputs, unless otherwise specified. In multi-author publications, all co-authors carry this responsibility. In ordering authors, the conventions in the specific epistemic communities and fields must be considered. All potential authors need to agree. Researchers at TU Wien refrain from honorary or gift authorships as they erode trust in science.
- Authors acknowledge important work and contributions of those who do not meet the criteria for authorship, including collaborators, assistants, and funders who have enabled the research.
- Authors ensure their work is published in a timely, open, and accurate manner, communicating findings to the public transparently and honestly. They are mindful about not raising unfounded expectations. If necessary, they issue corrections or retractions.
- Researchers are transparent about their assumptions, values and the robustness of their data and evidence, including remaining uncertainties and knowledge gaps.
- Authors disclose any financial and nonfinancial conflicts of interest as well as sources of support for the research or the publication.

¹⁵ In its Policy for Research Data Management, TU Wien encourages the use of open licenses. The policy is available here: <https://www.tuwien.at/en/research/rti-support/research-data/info-and-guidelines/policy>

¹⁶ The criteria for authorship are aligned with those of the European Code of Conduct. Author contributor statements have been developed to complement traditional authorship by providing ways to describe diverse contributions behind published research. More information: <https://credit.niso.org> or in "Responsible Authorship: TU Wien Good Practice Guidance" at <https://zenodo.org/record/5668289>; and www.icmje.org

- Authors acknowledge that negative results can be as relevant as positive findings for publication and dissemination. TU Wien encourages their publication and discussion.
- These standards apply universally across all publication formats, including open access and subscription journals, datasets, and books.

2.7 Reviewing and Assessment

- Researchers demonstrate commitment and responsibility to their research communities by participating in refereeing, reviewing and assessment, and this work is acknowledged by the research community and the TU Wien.
- Researchers review and assess submissions for publication, funding, appointment, promotion, or reward in a transparent and justifiable manner. When faced with a conflict of interest as reviewers or editors, they withdraw from involvement in decisions on publication, funding, appointment, promotion, or reward.
- Researchers respect confidentiality as reviewers unless there is prior approval for disclosure. In particular, they maintain confidentiality when coming across personal and sensitive information about applicants and colleagues, and/or their research plans.
- As reviewers and editors, researchers respect the rights of authors and applicants and seek permission if they intend to make use of the ideas, data, or interpretations presented.
- In evaluation and review work, reviewers follow the guidelines on the use of generative AI provided by the organization that they are contracted by for their task. Reviewers refrain from using generative AI tools especially in sensitive activities that could impact other researchers or organizations (for example peer review).¹⁷
- Reviewers protect unpublished or sensitive work (such as their own or others' unpublished work) by taking care not to upload it into an external AI system unless there are assurances that the data will not be re-used, e.g., to train future language models.¹⁸

3 Violations of Research Integrity

Following the European Code of Conduct, it is key that researchers thoroughly understand the knowledge, methodologies and ethical practices associated with their field. Deviating from responsible research practice is incompatible with professional conduct. It damages the research processes, degrades relationships among researchers, undermines trust in and the credibility of research, wastes resources and may expose research participants, 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 (“FFP”) in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results:
 - **Fabrication is making up data or results and recording them as if they were real.**

¹⁷ European Commission (Ibid.)

¹⁸ Ibid.

- **Falsification is manipulating research materials, equipment, images, or processes, or changing, omitting, or suppressing data or results without justification.**
- **Plagiarism is using other people's work or 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 responsible research practice that damage the integrity of the research process or of researchers. **Examples of other unacceptable practices, including those presented in the European Code of Conduct can be found in the Annex (see 7.2).**

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. In case of disagreements, local and expedient dialogue-based and collegial solutions are preferred initial pathways to problem solving.

3.2 Dealing with Violations and Allegations of Misconduct

TU Wien places trust in capability building, empowerment, dialogue, prevention and training in fostering good and responsible research practice. In research collaborations, however, misunderstandings, disputes and even conflicts are sometimes unavoidable. The member of the Rectorate responsible for research has the mandate to initiate procedures for assessments and investigations in alleged cases of misconduct. Staff members with sufficient and relevant expertise in research integrity matters will coordinate the action. The pathways to conflict resolution can include internal and/or external moderation, mediation, an impartial internal investigation by a dedicated committee, and impartial investigation on the national level, involving the Austrian Agency for Research Integrity (ÖAWI). Central principles in assessing alleged cases of misconduct are impartiality, independence, and transparency, which contribute to trust in the fair procedure and outcome.

In proven cases of misconduct, there can be consequences under employment law.

The procedures for assessment and investigation are detailed in a research integrity policy of TU Wien.

4 Periodic Review of the Guideline

The Rectorate will periodically review this guideline, at least once every two years. The review task is initiated by the member of the Rectorate responsible for research and their staff with relevant competence and expertise in subject area of research integrity.

5 Entry into Force

This Guideline shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the University Gazette and shall replace in their entirety the Code of Conduct – Rules to Ensure Good Scientific Practice, as set out in MBL 2007, Issue 26, Serial No. 257 of 21 November 2007.

6 Summary



Figure 2: A summary of Responsible Research Practices at TU Wien.

7 Annex

7.1 Research Environment and Working Culture

Fostering a culture of integrity is a mutual responsibility between the university, its research communities, and individual members. TU Wien actively promotes a culture of research integrity. It cultivates a mindset of responsible research practice by enabling training and empowerment, providing appropriate infrastructure, capacity building, and clear guidelines for ensuring responsible research. This commitment can be seen in the following measures:

- TU Wien enables the members of its community to flourish in a working environment that is psychologically safe, is free of undue pressure, promotes well-being, and values a culture for research and learning. This is supported by taking academic leadership development seriously and recognizing and rewarding all contributions to creating collegial and constructive working cultures.
- TU Wien creates an environment of mutual respect that implies a responsibility to promote equity, diversity, and inclusion. The university actively supports policies for diversity and inclusion of its staff and closely follows the development of international agreements in reforming research assessment such as CoARA¹⁹ that understands diversity, inclusiveness, and collaboration as key values.
- TU Wien has fair and transparent recruitment and evaluation procedures that focus on quality and a responsibly applied assessment of quantity.
- TU Wien promotes quality and impact over quantity and recognizes research outputs of diverse forms. The university moreover takes a critical stance on hyper-competition and excessive publication pressure, as they may endanger the trustworthiness of the scientific literature, motivating fake co-authorships, use of paper mills, or proliferation of low-quality, low-originality contributions with marginal new insight.
- TU Wien recognizes and rewards activities in research integrity and responsible research practices when hiring, promoting, and assessing researchers.
- TU Wien provides comprehensive and competent services in career development, research delivery, and funding acquisition for researchers in all stages of their careers.
- The TU Wien Research Ethics Committee (see 2.3) performs research ethics review in a manner that supports researchers in addressing ethical concerns throughout their project's lifecycle.
- TU Wien supports proper infrastructure for the management and protection of data, personal identity, and research materials in all their forms that are necessary for reproducibility, traceability, and accountability (see 2.5).
- Appropriate procedures and structures are available for solving potential disputes and conflicts that may emerge in research collaborations.
- TU Wien supports researchers who receive threats and protects bona fide whistle-blowers, taking into account that early career and short-term employed researchers may be particularly vulnerable. Confidentiality and transparency are carefully weighed in the reporting processes.

¹⁹ Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment (CoARA). <https://www.coara.org/>

7.2 Examples of Unacceptable Practices in Research

In addition to the forms of research misconduct addressed in Chapter 3 (Violations of Research Integrity), the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity provides examples of other types of unacceptable research practices. These include, slightly adapted, the following:

- Allowing funders, sponsors, or others to jeopardise independence and impartiality in the research process or unbiased reporting of the results.
- Misusing seniority to encourage violations of research integrity or to advance one's own career.
- Delaying or inappropriately hampering the work of other researchers.
- Misusing statistics, for example to inappropriately suggest statistical significance.
- Hiding the use of AI or automated tools in the creation of content or drafting of publications.
- Withholding research data or results without justification.
- Citing selectively or inaccurately (for example, to enhance own findings or to please editors, reviewers, or colleagues).
- Expanding unnecessarily the bibliography of a study to please editors, reviewers, or colleagues, or to manipulate bibliographic data.
- 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').
- Establishing, supporting, or deliberately using journals, publishers, events, or services that undermine the quality of research ('predatory' journals or conferences and paper mills).
- Participating in cartels of reviewers and authors colluding to review each other's publications.
- Misrepresenting research achievements (including manipulating one's research record or CV), data, involvement, or interests.
- Accusing a researcher of misconduct or other violations in a malicious way.
- Ignoring putative violations of research integrity by others or covering up inappropriate responses to misconduct or other violations by institutions.

7.3 Additional resources

Adams, E. & Casci, T. (2020) Rewarding contributions to research culture is part of building a better university. LSE Blog. <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2020/12/08/rewarding-contributions-to-research-culture-is-part-of-building-a-better-university/>

All European Academies (ALLEA) (2018). Ethical Aspects of Open Access: A Windy Road. <https://www.allea.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Ethical-Aspects-of-Open-Access-Report.pdf>

Bal, P. Matthij et al. (2019): Manifesto for the future of work and organizational psychology, European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology 8:3,289-299, <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/1359432X.2019.1602041>

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Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). Guidelines. <http://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines>

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). <https://doaj.org/>

Embassy of Good Science. https://embassy.science/wiki/Main_Page

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European Citizen Science Association (ECSA). Guidelines and Policies. <https://www.ecsa.ngo/guidelines-policies/>

European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (2020). Six Recommendations for Implementation of FAIR Practice. <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2777/986252>

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Hay, S. (2018). Reducing Research Waste. <https://bioethics.hms.harvard.edu/journal/irb-research-waste>

Hicks D., Wouters, P., Waltman L., et al. (2015). Bibliometrics: The Leiden Manifesto for Research Metrics. Nature 520, 429-431. <https://doi.org/10.1038/520429a>

International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE). Defining the Role of Authors and Contributors <http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html>

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