



Universität Hamburg

Rules of Good Scientific Practice

University of Hamburg

Chair of International Trade and Economic Integration

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1. Guiding Principles

Scientists are required to follow the rules of good scientific practice. This means that they

- observe and follow rules that are deemed as scientific standard within the particular economic field
- do not touch intellectual property of others
- do not interfere scientific work of others
- question their results and analyze them critically

2. Guidelines for scientific working

- If the particular contribution isn't reported by name, all authors are responsible for a joint publication.
- Results and documents of others are their (intellectual) property. It is not allowed to use them in any respect without personal permission through the owner.
- With respect to empirical research, it is important
 - to disclose the applied methods (if they are not known to the professional public)
 - to present the results in a way that enables verification
 - to thoroughly document data used in the research, in particular if it is collected in the context of the research and as far as the data is significant for the publication
 - that results are based on the data used
 - to ensure safe and durable storage of primary data collected during the research (if it served as base for a publication), for a minimum of ten years, in the institution where the research was conducted

3. Academic Misconduct

Conscious and reckless misstatements, violation of intellectual property of others or sabotage of their research are considered as academic misconduct.

The individual case is decisive. In particular, academic misconduct is:

- Misstatements
 - fabrication of data
 - falsification of data and results, e.g. if relevant results are not reported in order to not challenge any other result
 - manipulation of an illustration
 - false information in an application letter or an application for a grant (including false information regarding the publication progress and process)
- Violation of intellectual property of others with respect to written work, essential scientific knowledge, hypotheses and research approaches, in particular:
 - Plagiarism

- Exploitation of research approaches and ideas (especially as reviewer or supervisor of scientific research)
 - Illegitimate pretension of authorship or co-authorship
 - Falsification of content
 - Intentional and arbitrary delay of publication of a scientific work (especially as reviewer or publisher)
 - Provision of unauthorized access to the research to a third party before the paper, the hypothesis or approach is published
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- Claim of authorship of someone else's work without his or her agreement, including honorary authorship
 - Sabotage of research work (including damaging, destructing or manipulating of experimental designs, instruments, documents, hardware, software etc.)
 - Disposal of original data, as far as laws or guidelines for scientific practice are violated

Joint responsibility for misconduct can result from:

- Contribution in the misconduct of others
- Co-authorship in publications that contain falsifications

4. Performance and Evaluation criteria

Innovativeness and quality do have priority over quantity.