INSTITUT PASTEUR

Institut Pasteur Charter for Research Integrity

September 2024

I – INTRODUCTION

Since 2020, the obligation to conduct research with integrity has been formally enshrined in French law: *"Research work, in particular all public research activities contributing to the objectives set out in Article L. 112-1, shall comply with the requirements of research integrity aiming to ensure that they are honest and scientifically rigorous and to consolidate the relationship of trust with society"*[1]. Research integrity is therefore defined in regulations as "the set of rules and values that must govern research activities to ensure that research is honest and scientifically rigorous"[2].

The fundamental principles of research integrity set out in the 2010 *Singapore Statement on Research Integrity* [1] have been detailed in a *European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity* [2], with a view to harmonising policies at European level. For France, the *National Charter of Ethics for Research Professions* [3] is an adaptation of the main international provisions and emphasises that "*It is the individual responsibility of every public body and institution involved in research and education to implement this Charter by promoting best practices in research, through training and raising the awareness of both their staff and their students, by setting out clear policies, practices and procedures with the aim of preventing and addressing any potential breach. It will be up to each institution to adapt this Charter as appropriate to the disciplines and professions concerned*."

This Charter therefore sets out the principles of research integrity within Institut Pasteur, in particular with the aim of preventing, identifying and addressing cases of misconduct, whether they occur during the performance, publication or review of research activities. It is partly based on the terms of the 2004 Code of Scientific Deontology, which it now supersedes.

In particular, Institut Pasteur adheres to the four fundamental principles of research integrity defined by the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity:

- **Reliability**, which focuses on "*ensuring the quality of research, reflected in the 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** "*for colleagues, research participants, research subjects, 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.*» [2]

This Charter is a reference document for assessing allegations of violations of research integrity (1) made by persons working within, or on behalf of, Institut Pasteur, whatever their status (employees, employees of external research organisations (OREX), trainees, doctoral students, consultants, experts, service providers, etc.) or (2) directed against those same persons, and their activities (scientific or administrative). The term "Employee(s)" is used hereinafter to refer to these persons.

[1] Article L. 211-2, paragraph 1 of the French Research Code.

[2] Article of French Decree no. 2021-1572 of 3 December 2021, implementing Article L. 211-2 of the French Research Code.

As a public utility foundation whose main activity is scientific research, Institut Pasteur has appointed a Research Integrity Officer ("Référent Intégrité Scientifique" or "RIS"), whose role is defined by regulation (see Appendices). In discharging its duties, the RIS is supported by the Scientific Integrity and Conciliation Committee (CISC).

II – TYPOLOGY OF VIOLATIONS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF RESEARCH INTEGRITY

Violations of research integrity can be classified as **particularly serious violations** or as **Questionable Research Practices** (QRPs):

1. Particularly serious violations

- **Scientific misconduct** includes fabrication, falsification or plagiarism (practices known by the abbreviation FFP) in proposing, performing or reviewing research or in reporting research results. These practices distort the results of research. The aforementioned *European Code of Conduct* gives the following definitions of scientific misconduct [2]:

  Fabrication is "*making up data or results and recording them as if they were real*";

  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*». When it involves intellectual property rights, plagiarism may be sanctioned, in accordance with the provisions on infringement[3]. Self-plagiarism ("*re-publishing substantive parts of one's own earlier publications, including translations, without duly acknowledging or citing the original*») is also a form of scientific misconduct, even though it is less serious.

- **The deliberate withholding of data without justification** from the scientific community is another particularly serious violation [4]. In addition, and because it is not sufficient for data to be available in order to be usable, particular attention must be paid to methods for managing and protecting data[4]. Institut Pasteur and, by extension, its Employees, respect the **FAIR principles** for the organisation of data. Researchers must ensure that data is easy to find ("*Findable*"), and that it is preserved over the long term and is easily accessible ("*Accessible*"), easily shared, exchanged and combined ("*Interoperable*"), and provided with metadata enabling the identification of its source and the conditions for its re-use ("*Reusable*"). There is also a version for the practical application of these principles [5].

[3] Article L. 335-2 of the French Intellectual Property Code.

[4] On this topic, see organisation note no. 0121 and the following page: https://pasteurfr.sharepoint.com/sites/VieScientifique/SitePages/Presentation_recherche/Donnees_logiciels/Politique_donnees_logiciels.aspx.

- **Conflicts of interest** [5] [4] are covered by the Charter for the Prevention and Management of Conflicts of Interest and are the responsibility of the Managing Director and the Ethics and Compliance Committee. Other policies, such as the *Institut Pasteur financial conflicts of interest policy in PHS funded research (IP PHS FCOI policy)*, require the prevention, detection and management of conflicts of interest for specific categories of funding.

  The RIS and CISC may deal with certain cases of conflicts of interest brought to their attention, where appropriate by working with the bodies implementing the aforementioned Charter.

2. Questionable Research Practices (QRPs)

Although less serious, these practices are also detrimental to the integrity of the research process or to researchers, to public trust in research, and to the reliability or reproducibility of results. They therefore waste valuable resources and deprive the constraints and risks suffered by experimental subjects (participants and animals) of all legitimacy.

The following are particularly QRPs:

- embellishing data, particularly images;
- selective use of data;
- using the wrong research methodology (e.g. incorrect use of statistical tests, manipulation of data to obtain statistical significance);
- biased selection of citations, in order to emphasise one's own results or to satisfy editors, reviewers or colleagues;
- splitting publications, submitting the same data simultaneously to several journals, publishing the same results in several places;
- exaggerating the practical importance of an article's findings.

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[5] According to the Charter, "*a conflict of interest arises if an individual acting within or on behalf of the Institut Pasteur has interests, whether in an individual and/or professional capacity, that influence (1), may influence (2) or appear to influence (3) the way in which the individual fulfils his or her role, tasks and any responsibilities conferred by the Institut Pasteur, to the detriment of his or her obligations of impartiality and objectivity*".

If the individual has a **proven** interest, the conflict is referred to as "actual"; in other words, a private interest exists that may influence the performance of the individual's professional responsibilities or duties. The influence may result from the nature of the interests (e.g. family responsibilities, other professional relationships, adherence to a school of thought, personal assets, investments or debts) or from their value (e.g. interests in a company, the possibility of making significant profit or avoiding losses).

A **potential** conflict of interest refers to a situation in which a personal interest may give rise to a conflict of interest in the future. This basic definition assumes that a reasonable person with knowledge of all the relevant facts pertaining to a situation may conclude that the personal interest is such that it could hinder the impartial judgment of someone with decision-making responsibilities (based on OECD (2005), "Conflict of Interest Policies and Practices in Nine EU Member States: A Comparative Review", SIGMA Papers, No. 36, OECD Publishing).

An **apparent** conflict of interest refers to a situation in which a personal interest might reasonably be considered to influence the individual's judgment, even though no such influence has actually been observed. The potential for doubt as to the integrity of the individual or the institution he or she represents makes it necessary to consider an apparent conflict of interest as a situation that should be avoided (based on OECD (2005), "Conflict of Interest Policies and Practices in Nine EU Member States: A Comparative Review", SIGMA Papers, No. 36, OECD Publishing).

Each of these practices is assessed individually depending on its seriousness, particularly with regard to its impact on the results of the research or their reception, the repeated nature of the misconduct, the causes (e.g. incompetence or lack of supervision) and the intention of the perpetrator [4].

- QRPs include disputes over the authorship of a scientific publication. According to international recommendations [6], authorship is based on a significant contribution to the design and performance of the research, the acquisition, analysis or interpretation of the data, the writing of the manuscript and the final approval of the version to be published, and implies that the author takes responsibility for the work as a whole. The other contributors must be mentioned in the 'acknowledgements' section of the publication.

  Situations frequently seen, and which generally lead to disputes and the reporting of concerns, include:

  - the position of the signatories;
  - the deliberate omission of one or more contributors;
  - the signature of authors who did not make a significant contribution to the work;
  - mentioning a person as co-author without their consent.

  These disputes must be resolved before articles are submitted, by means of a prior agreement on the list of signatories. Journal editors refuse to deal with this type of dispute and suspend the review of the article until the institutions involved have resolved the matter. In the case of an article that has already been published, the RIS should be consulted before contacting the publisher.

  The manager of a research structure is responsible for its publication policy, i.e. the choice of journals, the list of authors, or the choice of work to be included in a publication, in accordance with the priorities and long-term scientific and strategic objectives of the laboratory, while safeguarding the interests of the people involved in producing the data. If they have not personally directed the corresponding research, their decisions must be taken after talking to and seeking the opinion of the actual project leader.

- In addition to copyright, scientific research may give rise to other intellectual property rights. Regarding inventions made by employees of Institut Pasteur while performing their employment contract, the principle is that, unless there is a more favourable contractual stipulation, such inventions belong to the employer, Institut Pasteur. The same principle applies to inventors who are neither salaried employees nor public officers but who are hosted by Institut Pasteur under an agreement[6].

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[6] Articles L. 611-7 and L. 611-7-1 of the French Intellectual Property Code, which stipulate in particular that "*Inventions made by an employee in the performance either of an employment contract including an inventive task corresponding to his actual duties, or of studies and research explicitly entrusted to him, belong to the employer" and that "The inventions made by this inventor in the performance either of an agreement including an inventive mission that corresponds to his actual duties, or of studies and research explicitly entrusted to him, belong to the legal entity carrying out the research that hosts him [...]. The inventor shall inform the host legal entity carrying out the research.*" *Inventors who are neither employees nor public officers may be trainees, doctoral or post-doctoral students receiving a study grant and visiting researchers*.

An inventor is a natural person who has contributed to an invention, i.e. who has played a material role in analysing the problem to be solved and in the technical solution to be provided. When preparing the document to inform the employer or host organisation of an invention, care should be taken, as when drawing up the list of signatories of a publication, to ensure that the inventors and their respective contributions are clearly identified and accepted by all the inventors.

- Public speaking by Institut Pasteur Employees, which is already governed by internal rules[7], must also comply with certain principles of integrity [1]. By expressing themselves in public, Employees are not only taking personal scientific responsibility, they are also putting the reputation of Institut Pasteur on the line. All Employees must always specify the capacity in which they are speaking and clearly distinguish between expertise provided as an Employee of Institut Pasteur and their personal opinion or analysis. When speaking as a specialist, Employees should clearly indicate cases in which the conversation goes beyond their field of expertise, in which their comments are based on factors that are yet to be validated by the scientific community or which are uncertain, and in which their comments are controversial or debated [7].

- Certain forms of misconduct by one or more Employees towards other Employees or the institution also constitute a violation of research integrity, in particular by breaching the principle of respect promoted by the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity [2]. Examples include:

  - the failure, inadequacy or inappropriateness of a manager in providing coaching, supervision and guidance to the detriment of the members of their team or unit, including doctoral candidates and students;
  - insufficient or inappropriate coaching or guidance in the context of managing a team or unit and, more generally, a lack of supervision of research staff and students;
  - disputes between Employees that go beyond sound scientific controversy, for example in the event of an attempt to alter the authorship of a result, to understate the role of other Employees in publications, or to inappropriately delay or hinder the work of other Employees;
  - misconduct towards the institution, such as misappropriation of equipment provided to the Employee or failure to return it in the event of departure or dissolution of the research unit.

[7] In this respect, Article 11.2 of Institut Pasteur's Company Agreement states that: "*Any person working at Institut Pasteur*:
- *may not express opinions that could be binding on Institut Pasteur without having been authorised to do so in writing by Senior Management,*
- *shall submit for the approval of Senior Management, draft conference offerings, interviews, press articles, scientific publications and, in general, any communication that he or she may make on subjects relating to the activities of Institut Pasteur.*"

The compliance of experiments on humans or animals, as well as the prevention of violations, including breaches of ethical principles, non-compliance with protocols or mistreatment of laboratory animals, are handled by committees specific to Institut Pasteur (see Appendices).

III – BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING INFORMATION AND HANDLING CASES OF VIOLATIONS OF RESEARCH INTEGRITY

Institut Pasteur has a Référent Intégrité Scientifique (RIS), who is responsible for deciding on the admissibility of concerns raised and for investigating referrals relating to violations of research integrity. The RIS is appointed by the Managing Director. In performing its duties, the RIS is supported by an internal Scientific Integrity and Conciliation Committee (CISC). The relevant legal provisions and internal decisions are appended to this Charter.

On a proposal from the RIS, the Managing Director appoints the members of the CISC for a term of four years, renewable once. The RIS and the members of the CISC complete and sign a confidentiality undertaking and a declaration of links of interest or an undertaking that there are no conflicts of interest.

The RIS and the CISC ensure compliance with this Charter. They issue their opinions in complete independence and without bias. Their opinion is provided in an advisory capacity to the Managing Director, who has sole authority to take a final decision.

The RIS can be contacted for general questions relating to research integrity at ris@pasteur.fr. Institut Pasteur also has a network of Research Integrity Correspondents, who are responsible for receiving general requests for information concerning potential breaches of the principles of research integrity, and for explaining the rules for raising concerns and the procedure followed in the event of a referral. The Research Integrity Correspondents regularly report to the RIS on the questions submitted to them. During this reporting process, the questions received by the Research Integrity Correspondents are anonymised. Only the RIS is authorised to receive and characterise any reports of concerns received. The Research Integrity Correspondents do not take part in the procedure for addressing violations of research integrity.

IV – PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING VIOLATIONS OF RESEARCH INTEGRITY

1. General principles [2]

The RIS coordinates the procedure for handling cases of misconducts.

The procedure for investigating misconduct is fair, objective, adversarial, diligent, rigorous and exhaustive. It is carried out within a reasonable period of time after acknowledgement of receipt of the concern raised. The parties concerned are regularly informed of the progress of the investigation.

After a concern has been raised, strict confidentiality is maintained throughout the procedure as regards its existence and the information gathered in investigating the concern. This information is kept in a secure location and is only accessible by and disclosed to those individuals who have a legitimate interest in knowing about it and insofar as this is necessary.

Individuals who have raised a concern in good faith are protected by the institution from any retaliatory measures, both during the procedure and once it has ended. Confidentiality regarding the identity of the person raising the concern is maintained throughout the procedure, unless this principle cannot objectively be applied (in particular in cases of disputes over authorship or as part of a conciliation procedure). The persons involved in investigating a concern shall keep confidential both the existence and facts of the procedure and the identity of the person concerned.

A concern must not be raised based on slanderous or defamatory intent. If the concern is improper, unfounded and/or raised in bad faith, the individual raising the concern may be liable to disciplinary action.

The individual in respect of whom a concern is raised will be informed, and will also receive information on their rights under personal data protection regulations, within one month of the decision on the admissibility of the concern.

However, when precautionary measures are necessary, in particular to prevent the destruction of evidence relating to the matter, this person shall be informed after the measures have been taken, within the maximum time limits defined by applicable regulations.

Except in the cases indicated above as exceptions to the principle of confidentiality, the individual in respect of whom a concern is raised may not receive information that would enable them to identify the complainant, in particular on the basis of their right of access or their right to information relating to the processing of personal data. On these matters, the RIS shall be assisted by the Data Protection Officer of Institut Pasteur.

When the RIS considers that it is not in a position to investigate a question or a reported concern in an independent, unbiased or objective way, it shall decide to withdraw and inform the Managing Director who, in accordance with Article D211-4 of the French Research Code, shall either appoint in writing another officer to discharge the duties on an *ad hoc* basis, provided that the individual meets the same appointment criteria (see Appendices), or shall instruct the OFIS (*Office Français d'Intégrité Scientifique*) to appoint another RIS.

When the Managing Director finds herself in a conflict of interest in relation to a question or concern raised, or if the question or concern is likely to involve the bodies of Institut Pasteur, the Managing Director will contact OFIS, which will suggest one or more external RISs, or a committee of *ad hoc* experts, who will then be appointed by the Managing Director.

The members of the CISC shall declare at meetings any situation that could be a real, potential or apparent conflict of interest with the persons involved in a possible case of misconduct brought to their attention. The member concerned may decide to withdraw. Failing this, the other members shall deliberate to determine whether there is a conflict of interest and whether, as a result, the member may, or may not, take part in the discussions and deliberations. These points shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

The Managing Director shall ensure that the reputation of persons wrongly suspected is restored by taking any action she deems necessary.

2. Raising concerns

The Managing Director and any Employee may report a violation of research integrity to the RIS. Any concerns should be reported to ris@pasteur.fr. Concerns reported anonymously are not accepted and will not be processed.

The following information must be provided when raising a concern:

- The identity, position and contact details of the person raising the concern;
- The identity, position and contact details of the person(s) complained of;
- Description of the facts.

The person raising the concern shall endeavour to reveal only those facts that are strictly necessary to verify the alleged events.

The RIS will acknowledge receipt of the concern in writing within approximately seven working days.

3. Admissibility

The RIS and the CISC shall determine whether concerns raised are admissible with regard to the scope of this Charter based on the information provided, within approximately one month of acknowledging receipt. If the admissibility cannot be examined within this time limit, the RIS will inform the person who raised the concern.

If the concern is inadmissible, the procedure will be closed and the person who reported it will be promptly informed in writing of the reasons for inadmissibility. If necessary, they will be redirected to the appropriate body.

If the concern falls within the scope of this Charter, the person who raised it may be interviewed by the RIS and the CISC to verbally explain their concerns. If this interview confirms the likelihood of a violation of research integrity, the person raising the concern will be invited to submit a written, detailed and documented description of the facts to cisc@pasteur.fr, so that the reason for the request can be clearly identified.

The person raising the concern shall have one month from the date of notification of the admissibility decision to make the written referral. If no referral is made, and depending on the nature of the facts, the RIS and the CISC may nevertheless decide to continue investigating the admissible facts reported.

4 Referral [2]

Receipt of the case shall constitute the official referral to the RIS and the CISC and mark the starting point for the investigation. Referrals should be sent to cisc@pasteur.fr.

Where possible, the persons concerned will be invited to take part in a conciliation procedure (Point 5 below). Otherwise, the referral will be handled in accordance with the investigation procedure (Point 6 below).

5. Conciliation Procedure

After examining the case submitted, and where it concerns, in particular:

- deliberate retention of data without justification,
- the role of authors in a scientific publication,
- recognition of intellectual property rights, or
- cases of professional misconduct between Employees,

the RIS and the CISC may propose a conciliation procedure to the parties with a view to settling the dispute between them.

If one party refuses to take part in conciliation or if conciliation fails within a reasonable period of time, the case will be handled in accordance with the principles below

6. Investigation procedure [2]

The parties concerned will be regularly informed of the progress of the procedure, so that they can present evidence in support of their claims. Each party may present its arguments at a plenary session of the CISC.

The RIS has the authority to hear the parties separately and ask them to provide documents that may shed light on the situation, in particular laboratory notebooks, or to allow access to electronic laboratory notebooks (eLab). These documents will be analysed by the CISC at a plenary session and may give rise to further discussions.

If necessary in the context of the investigation, and at the request of the RIS, the Managing Director has the authority to take any precautionary measures and to demand documents that may shed light on the situation – in particular laboratory notebooks – in compliance with laws and regulations and internal procedures.

Any Employee who is not involved in the procedure and who has knowledge of it is bound by an obligation of confidentiality.

In some cases, an expert opinion may be required, in particular to determine best practice in a specific area. The RIS and the CISC may invite one or more experts to attend CISC plenary sessions. This participation shall require the signing of a confidentiality undertaking and a declaration of links of interest showing the absence of any real, potential or apparent conflicts of interest or an undertaking that there are no conflicts of interest. The experts shall provide an advisory opinion.

When a case is particularly complex or sensitive, the RIS may set up a temporary *ad hoc* committee, comprising independent experts from outside Institut Pasteur, who have signed a non-conflict of interest and confidentiality agreement, to take part in investigating the case.

For each referral, a preliminary report containing the presentation, summary and analysis of the facts, the initial findings of the RIS and the CISC, and any anonymised opinions of the experts will be sent to the parties concerned. The parties will be asked to submit their comments in writing and to provide supporting documents within one month of receiving the preliminary report. These documents may result in amendments to the preliminary report on factual aspects, or may be appended to the final report.

The final report, comprising the preliminary report, the comments of the parties and the conclusions and any recommendations of the RIS and the CISC, shall be sent to the Managing Director by the RIS.

7. Coordination when several research operators are involved

In the event that persons involved in a reported concern belong to organisations other than Institut Pasteur, the RISs of the respective institutions, or their counterparts in the case of foreign organisations, must designate between them the person who will coordinate the joint investigation procedure and, if necessary, create a joint working group. As far as possible, the investigation will be carried out in compliance with the rules specific to each organisation. In the event of any disagreements, consultations may take place at the respective management levels in order to agree on a final common position. If it is not possible to agree on a final common position, each institution will take measures in respect of its employees in accordance with its own rules.

8. Decision and Sanctions [2]

The Managing Director of Institut Pasteur will take the necessary decisions after receiving the final report or, where applicable, the report of the group set up to handle a situation involving several institutions. If the allegations are unfounded or if the referral has become inapplicable, a decision to close the case will be taken. If the facts described are confirmed, the measures taken may be preventive and/or corrective; they must be necessary, appropriate and proportionate, and may involve disciplinary, academic or financial sanctions. The Managing Director will ensure that the measures decided upon are effectively implemented by Institut Pasteur. Institut Pasteur also reserves the right to initiate legal proceedings to defend its interests. Any other institution concerned by the violation shall retain its own rights of action and sanctions.

In the interests of science, Institut Pasteur and its staff, priority must be given to continuing the scientific activity, after any sanctions have been taken and insofar as the nature of the misconduct does not prevent its continuation.

The Managing Director will decide on the most appropriate communication to be undertaken, both internally and externally, in the interests of Institut Pasteur

9. Archiving

All documents relating to the procedure for handling proven violations will be archived by the RIS in a secure storage area specially dedicated to archiving and to which access authorisations are specially regulated. These documents will be kept for the duration of the statutory limitation periods for potential legal action and, where applicable, for the duration of the legal proceedings.

Personal data processed in connection with an inadmissible concern or a procedure that does not confirm the existence of a violation of research integrity will be destroyed as soon as the procedure is closed. The RIS may retain these files once they have been anonymised.

10. Monitoring of RIS and CISC activity

An annual activity report on the application of this Charter will be submitted by the RIS to the Managing Director. A summary and anonymised version of this report will be published on the Institut Pasteur intranet.

V – TRAINING AND AWARENESS

The RIS will coordinate actions to prevent misconduct, raise awareness and provide training in the rules on research integrity. These actions will be taken throughout the career of Employees, whatever their status (salaried, OREX, trainees, doctoral students, etc.).

VI – FINAL PROVISIONS

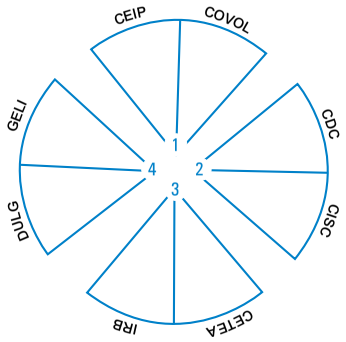
The Managing Director is responsible for ensuring that this Charter is implemented. It will be brought to the attention of Employees after completion of the formalities with the employee representatives, by the usual means of internal and external communication, and will be enforceable against them as from this communication.

It shall be amended in accordance with the same provisions, in particular by proposal from the RIS and the CISC.

Committees of the Institut Pasteur

The Institut Pasteur ensures the effective application of its commitments to ethics, deontology and scientific integrity through several committees which act independently, in their respective missions, in accordance with the principles of legal compliance and responsible research. These committees offer safeguards to Pasteurian research by

1. Nurturing reflection about research
2. Ensuring deontology and integrity
3. Carrying out ethics review
4. Providing monitoring and follow-up



1 CEIP
Institut Pasteur Ethics Committee

The committees meet annually under the aegis of the CEIP to coordinate their actions in favor of a responsible approach to research at the Institut Pasteur.

Reporting directly to the Managing Director of the Institute, the CEIP is an advisory body in charge of informing institutional decision-making on ethical issues and for promoting a culture of ethics and of responsibility within the institution. It ensures compliance with the Ethics Charter.
ceip@pasteur.fr

COVOL
Volunteers' Committee

The COVOL is an advisory body set up to strengthen interactions between the Institut Pasteur and people voluntarily involved in research. It can give an advisory opinion on any aspect related to human subject research conducted at Institut Pasteur.
covol@pasteur.fr

2 CDC
Deontology and Compliance Committee

Reporting to the Managing director and to the Board of Governors of the Institute, the CDC is an advisory body that assists them in implementing policies to prevent and to manage situations of conflict of interest, through the opinions and recommendations it issues. It ensures compliance with the Institut Pasteur's Charter for the management and prevention of conflicts of interest..

CISC
Scientific Integrity and Conciliation Committee

Reporting directly to the Managing Director of the Institute, the CISC assists and supports the 'Référent à l'Intégrité Scientifique' (RIS) in fulfilling his or her role of defining policies for complying with scientific integrity requirements, for handling allegations of breaches of research integrity, giving priority to conciliation whenever possible, and for coordinating training and awareness-raising initiatives.
cisc@pasteur.fr

3 CETEA
Animal research ethics committee

On behalf of the French Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR), this independent ethics committee is responsible for the ethical assessment of projects using animals for scientific purposes. This evaluation serves as a basis for the MESR, which issues authorizations before projects can be conducted.
cetea@pasteur.fr

IRB
Institutional Review Board

This indepedent ethics committee is responsible for the ethical assessment and authorization of human research protocols, especially when the Institut Pasteur is the sponsor of research conducted abroad.
irb@pasteur.fr

4 DULG
Dual-Use Liaison Group

This monitoring committee is responsible for analysing 'dual-use' research of concern, particularly involving pathogens, conducted at the Institut Pasteur. Awareness-raising actions complement this monitoring process, to ensure that researchers are aware of the risks of such research and of risk mitigation strategies.
durc@pasteur.fr

GELI
Conflict of interest review group

This cross-departmental group (DJ, DRH, DARRI, DM) was set up pursuant of the Charter for the management and prevention of conflicts of interest. It is responsible for examining concrete conflict of interest situations that may arise for people working at the Institut Pasteur (including members of the "national reference centers", or "CNR"), and for proposing mitigation measures.
geli@pasteur.fr

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Appendice 2: reference documents on research integrity.

[1] Singapore Statement, available at: https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/declaration-desingapour-sur-lintegrite-en-recherche/

[2] European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity, available at: https://allea.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/European-Code-of-Conduct-Revised-Edition-2023.pdf

[3] French Charter of Ethics for Research Professions, available at: https://www.ofis-france.fr/the-french-charter-of-ethics-for-research-professions/

[4] «Bilan et propositions de mise en oeuvre de la charte nationale d'intégrité scientifique», «Corvol» Report – 2016. This document is available at: https://www.academie-sciences.fr/pdf/communique/rapport_corvol_290616.pdf

[5] FAIR Principles, available at: https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/

[6] AVIESAN, Recommandations pour la signature des articles scientifiques dans le domaine des sciences de la vie et de la santé - 2019; Inserm, L'intégrité scientifique à l'Inserm, Signature des publications scientifiques, les bonnes pratiques - 2018; ICMJE, Recommandations pour la conduite, la présentation, la rédaction et la publication des travaux de recherche soumis à des revues médicales - 2018. These documents are available at: https://pro.inserm.fr/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/recommandationsignature_article_-Aviesan_2019.pdf.
For similar recommendations in English, you can also consult: https://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html

[7] COMETS, Opinion No. 2021-42 «Communication scientifique en situation de crise sanitaire : profusion, richesse et dérives» - 2021, available at: https://comite-ethique.cnrs.fr/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/AVIS-2021-42.pdf

Appendice 3: The missions of public utility foundations and of the RIS (référent intégrité scientifique) as defined by French Decree no. 2021-1572 of 3 December 2021, set out in Articles D211-2 to D211-4 of the French Research Code.

"D211-2. The public institutions and public utility foundations mentioned in the third paragraph of Article L. 211-2:

1° Ensure that the research they perform or in which they participate complies with the requirements of research integrity;

2° Train staff and students in complying with these requirements;

3° Promote the dissemination of open-access publications and the availability of methods, protocols, data and source codes associated with research results;

4° Define the conditions for the conservation, communication and re-use of the raw results of the scientific work carried out within them;

5° Ensure that any concern raised in connection with a violation of research integrity is handled in accordance with a procedure defined having regard to the recommendations of the Haut Conseil de l'évaluation de la recherche et de l'enseignement supérieur (High Council for the Evaluation of Research and Higher Education) defined pursuant to the provisions of Article L. 114-3-1."

"D.211-3. The authority responsible for the management of the public institution or the public utility foundation shall appoint a "référent intégrité scientifique (RIS).

The RIS shall:

1° Participate in implementing the actions mentioned in Article D. 211-2;

2° Investigate concerns raised in connection with a violation of research integrity directly referred to it or received by it. In such cases, it will carry out the necessary investigations in the presence of both parties and may request any documents that may be required to establish the facts;

3° Forward to the authority responsible for the management of the institution or foundation a report setting out the findings of its investigations;

4° Report to the authority responsible for the management of the institution or foundation any internal policies or practices that do not offer sufficient safeguards in terms of research integrity.

The public institution or public utility foundation shall provide the RIS with the resources required to discharge its duties."

"D.211-4. When the research integrity officer is unable to investigate a concern in an objective, independent and unbiased manner, the authority responsible for the management of the institution or foundation shall appoint another officer to replace it.

If the concern raised is likely to implicate the bodies of the institution or foundation or if it is itself in a conflict of interest situation, the authority responsible for the management of the public institution or foundation shall ask a qualified person who does not belong to the institution or foundation to propose another person to conduct the investigation."

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