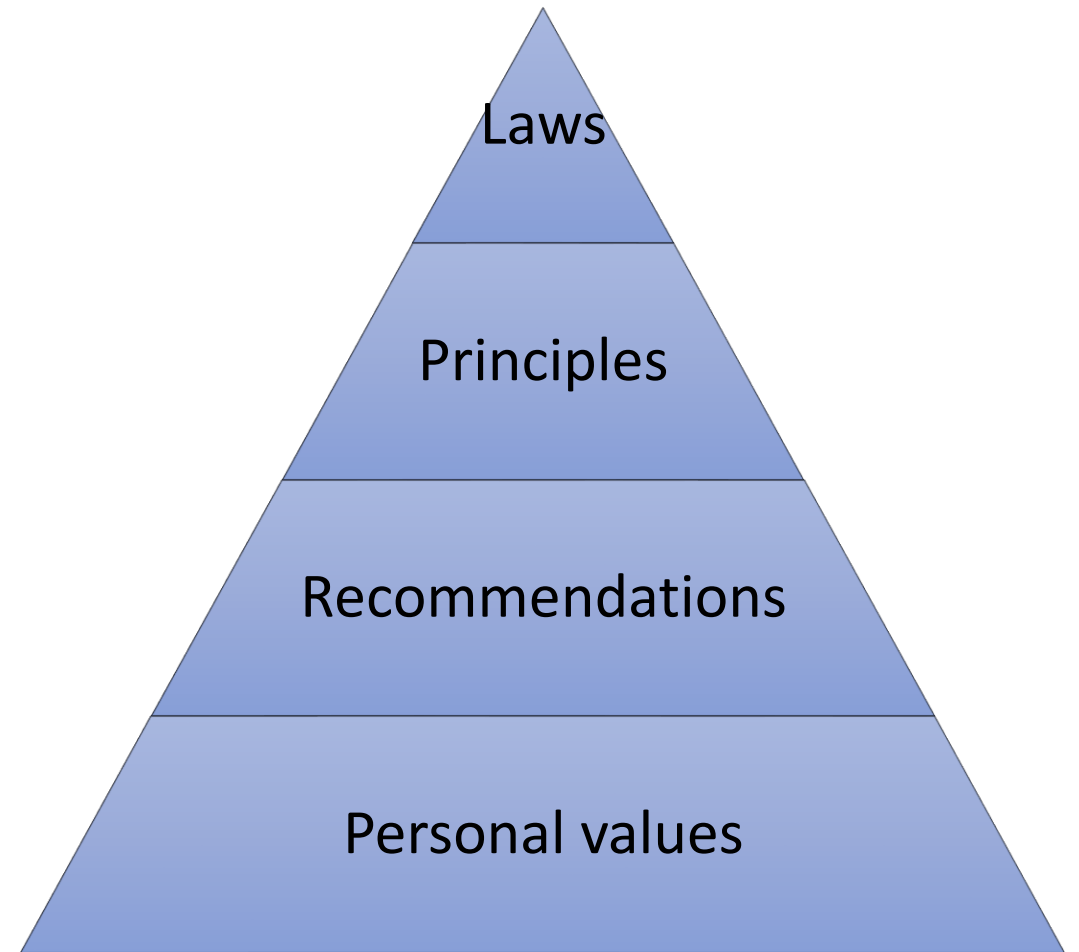# Discussion 1: Responsibility and internationalisation

Responsibility can be seen from the point of view of requirements/compliance or more broadly as a set of voluntary actions. Based on established academic goals and available guidelines, discuss how responsibility and accountability can be achieved and the realistic expectations that management teams (at different levels) can have on researchers and universities' international activities.

- Which trade-offs are important to consider at a strategic level and are formed in the intersection of opportunities, integrity and academic freedom?
- How do you communicate expectations and raise awareness of risks, opportunities, and trade-offs to important stakeholders (e.g. researchers, media, government, foreign partners)?

Suggested reading: Chapter 2 in Forslag til retningslinjer for ansvarlig internasjonalt samarbeid. https://hkdir.no/aktuelt/gi-innspill-til-nasjonale-retningslinjer-for-ansvarlig-internasjonalt-samarbeid

What "works" and factors to consider?

- Contextual factors
- Goals
- Level of bureaucracy
- Simplicity
- Leadership

Laws

Principles

Recommendations

Personal values

Reciprocity/fair exchange

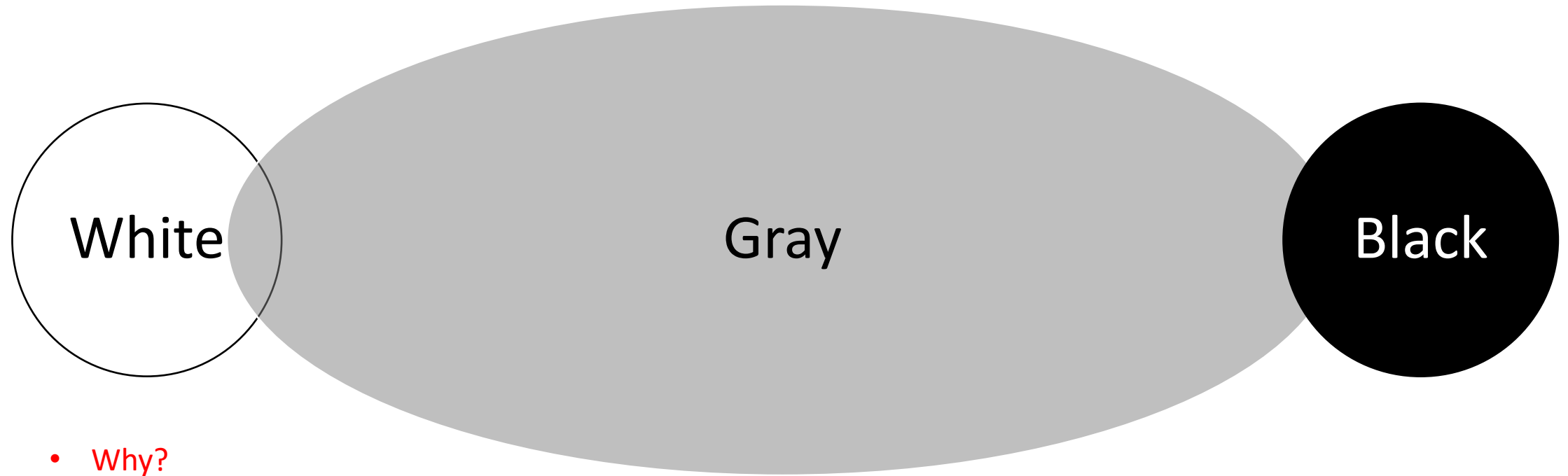| Aspects of reciprocity	Comments
Results	The findings of research should be under the ownership of all active researchers in the project.
Publications	All active researchers in the project should be part of the publications. Share or acknowledgement should be made by established norms.
Learning	An important aspect of a partnership is to learn more of each other, and to create a shared understanding of a common interest in a research project.
Resources	Contribution from all sides of a partnership is necessary. Although equal contribution of resources is not always possible or practical a discussion of "fair" contribution is needed.
Access to data	The data that is being created or used should be available to all partners. Proper management of data according to existing legislation is integral.
Intellectual property	Contributing actors in research for which IPRs are sought should be part of patent applications. National legislations should be abided by.
Mobility	Mobility is an important aspect of understanding other contexts and partners. Especially junior researchers should have the possibility to spend time in a partner's environment. While a balance in mobility might be difficult to achieve in practice, it should be an ambition.
Accountability	Researchers in a project have a responsibility in a project to make sure that research is conducted with high standards of integrity. Co-developed research entails also shared accountability.

Discussion 2: Building a culture of responsibility

Academic activities base on notions such as academic freedom, integrity and institutional autonomy. A broadened and more heterogeneous internationalization creates challenges these principles and their interpretations. An increased focus on building an identity around the fact that international collaborations create benefits but at the same time must be managed actively, is needed. Discuss how a more responsible internationalization can take place (if necessary) and how a proactive approach can be taken at the organizational level.

- What are proper mechanisms and activities to build a culture an organizational of responsibility?
- Whose responsibility is it to develop routines, promote practices and change?
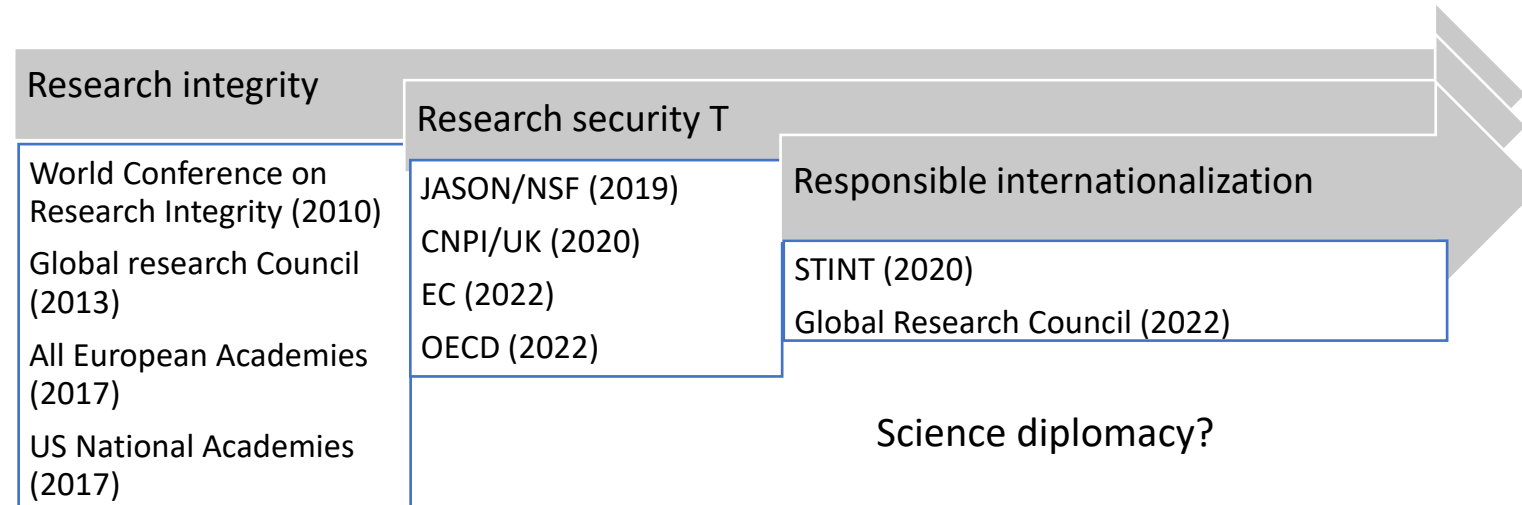
Suggested reading: https://www.stint.se/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/STINT_Ansvarsfull-internation_web.pdf

International cooperation and gray areas

White

Gray

Black

- Why?
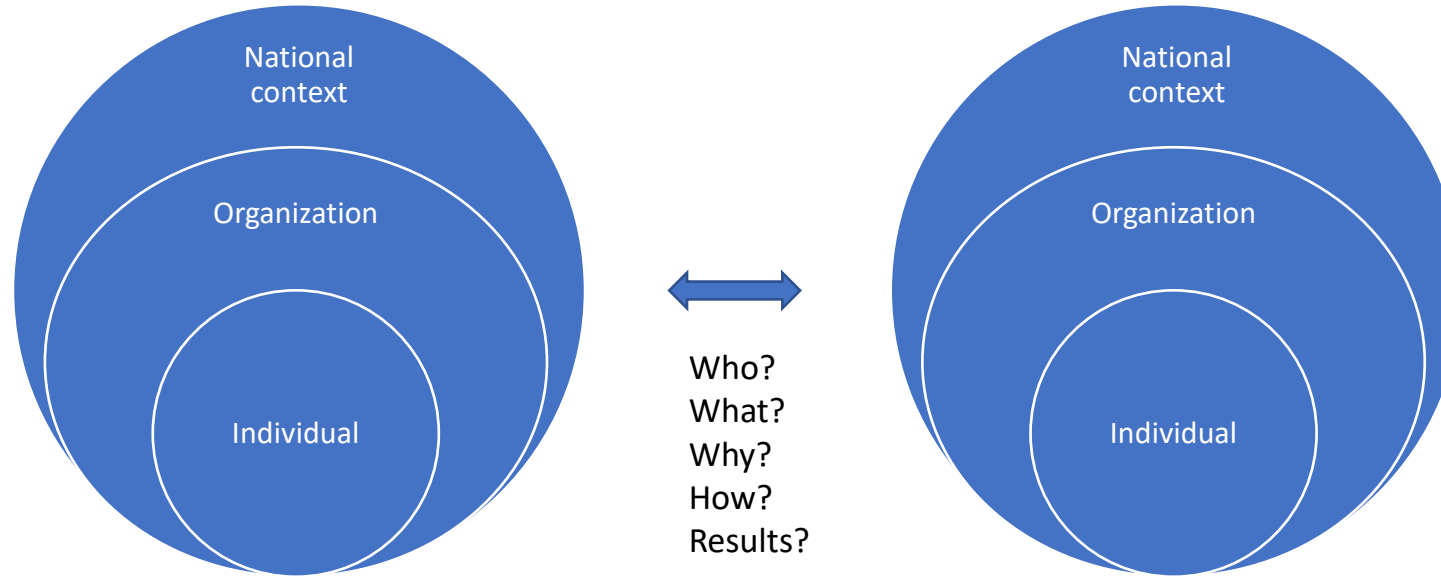- Whose?
- Incentives?
- Sanctions?

Changing landscape and norms

Research integrity

World Conference on Research Integrity (2010)

Global research Council (2013)

All European Academies (2017)

US National Academies (2017)

Research security T

JASON/NSF (2019)

CNPI/UK (2020)

EC (2022)

OECD (2022)

Responsible internationalization

STINT (2020)

Global Research Council (2022)

Science diplomacy?

Questions/fields	Field I	Field II	Field III
Main audience	Researchers.	Policy, and research organizations.	Researchers, research groups and organizations.
Main topics	Research integrity, ethics, and openness.	National security and competitiveness, strategic autonomy, and democratic values.	Geopolitical friction, research integrity, and openness, inclusivity.
Main challenges	Global complexity and geopolitics. Ethics education.	Clashes in values between autocracies and democracies, inclusivity.	Conflicts in norms (between national institutional structures and organizations). Building capabilities.
Expectations	Individual responsibility.	Compliance, national and organizational responsibility.	Individual and collective responsibility (researchers and organizations).

Discussion 3: Risk management

To support researchers and teachers, guidelines have been developed to inform international collaborations. However, there is currently a lack of concrete operational routines for assessing risks with international work at research group level or department/faculty level. Discuss what such concrete routines might look like.

- What risk areas should be covered/indicated?
- How can routines serve as a support rather than an administrative burden?
- How can you work with "overreach" mitigation or that collaborations are avoided?

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Concentric circles (left): National context / Organization / Individual

Concentric circles (right): National context / Organization / Individual

Between them: ↔ Who? What? Why? How? Results?

Level/risks	Individual	Organizational	National
Legal/security	- Breaking laws, or sanctions - Personal safety (you/partners)	- Breaking laws, sanctions	- National security - Sanctions against a country - Protectionism
Financial	- Double dipping - Lack of resources	- Double dipping - Lack of resources	- Competitiveness
Reputational	- Competitiveness - Guilt by association - Personal reputation	- Competitiveness - Guilt by association - Organizational reputation	- National competitiveness - National reputation or recognition
Ethical/moral	- Pushing boundaries of what is appropriate - Legitimizing questionable projects	- Pushing boundaries of what is appropriate - Legitimizing questionable projects	- Violation of human/individual rights - Increased nationalism and xenophobia