



## Statement of Research Principles February 2017

*This document is largely identical to the “Statement of Research Principles” established by EGAP (Evidence in Governance and Politics) in June 2011.*

The *research4impact* (r4i) community seeks to support sound procedural and ethical practice in the conduct of collaborative research and in the use of such research for policy and decision-making in the public and private sectors.

We pledge to maintain high standards of scientific competence and integrity in conducting, analyzing, and reporting our work; in our relations with research participants; with our collaborators; with those who eventually use the research for decision-making purposes; and with the general public. To do so we subscribe to the following principles:

### 1. Human Subjects Protection

When collaborations involve interventions with human subjects, we are committed to their protection. In these cases, an agreement should state which party, if either, has primary responsibility for the intervention. Researchers should disclose the role that they play in the design of interventions implemented by practitioners or third parties.

### 2. Transparency

To maintain transparency and limit bias in reporting, researchers should seek to register research designs, hypotheses, and tests in advance of data collection and analysis. When presenting findings, researchers should distinguish between analyses that were planned *ex ante* and those that were conceptualized *ex post*.

### 3. Procedure and Rights to Publish Findings

Any collaboration between researchers and practitioners must involve agreement on several matters in advance. These matters include the timing of the work, the process through which it will be carried out, and the responsibilities of the parties involved. In addition, collaborators should agree upon in advance, and not make contingent upon the findings, what findings and data can be used for publication. In cases in which such agreement is not made in advance, and unconditional on findings, this fact should be noted in publications.

### 4. Publication of Data

In collaborations between researchers and practitioners, the parties should agree in advance that data used for analysis will be made publicly available (subject to masking of identifiable information) for replication purposes within a specified time period after data collection.

### 5. Remuneration

Researchers should normally not receive remuneration from project implementers whose projects they are studying. In cases in which researchers receive remuneration from such agencies, this fact should be disclosed in footnotes to publications.