1. Scientific research is indispensable for the well-being of humankind and the development of society. As such, research findings shall be widely circulated and rigorously examined and evaluated by fellow researchers.

2. Misconduct in scientific research violates the fundamental norm of conduct expected of all researchers. Moreover, it seriously undermines public trust in the university as a place of research, and may consequently hinder the advancement of science. Research misconduct threatens the very foundations of science; it not only denies the principles of scientific research but also betrays all humanity.

3. Responsible conduct of scientific research is particularly important in view of the appropriate use of research funds given to the University. Researchers must hold themselves accountable to the great number of people who directly or indirectly support the University's research activities. Therefore, they must ensure the objectivity and demonstrability of their research findings.

This is a fundamental prerequisite for any research activity, without which academic freedom is not sustainable. Only by meeting these responsibilities can researchers qualify to conduct research at the University of Tokyo.
研究活動の不正行為とは・・・

研究活動の不正行為：
東京大学の科学研究における行動規範では、研究活動の不正行為を次の3つに定義しています。本学ではこれらの不正行為について、調査・判定を行う体制を整備しています。

不適切な著者追加：論文の内容にほとんど寄与していない者を著者に加えたり、逆に重要な寄与をした者を著者に入れなかったこと

虚偽記載：実際には存在しない業績等を申請書、報告書等に記載すること

重複投稿：規定に反し、複数の学術誌等に実質的に同一内容の論文等を投稿すること

Fabrication: Making up non-existing data or research results.

Falsification: Altering data or research results.

Plagiarism: Appropriating others’ ideas, data, etc. without permission or proper citation.

Moreover, a lack of records, such as raw data and laboratory notebooks, pertaining to a body of research may be considered to constitute destruction of evidence or obstruction of an investigation.

When misconduct is determined to have occurred, penalties, including disciplinary action, return of grant funds or restriction of grant-application eligibility, may be imposed on the perpetrator and for the corresponding author of the paper.

Thus, research findings are accepted as correct only after they are subjected to rigorous review and criticism by fellow researchers.

To facilitate peer review and verification of results, researchers must keep clear and complete records of a study. Laboratory notebooks, data, and other materials produced during the study should be preserved after publication as well.

Novel findings are built on the findings of previous studies. Previous studies related to a research project should be carefully reviewed and faithfully reviewed in order to clarify the context of the new research. Appropriate citation of related studies also helps to establish the originality of the new research.

As members of the University of Tokyo research community, let us conduct research responsibly!

東京大学の研究者として責任ある研究活動を！