Code of Research Ethics of the Korean Society of Civil Engineers

Enacted on January 15, 2008

Part I General Principles

Article 1 Purpose
This code is to specify the standards and punishments etc of research misconducts occurred to both treatises, which are submitted and published on the KSCE Korean journal, the KSCE Journal of Civil Engineering and the KSCE Monthly Magazine of the corporation aggregate, the Korean Society of Civil Engineers (hereinafter, referred to as the “Society”), and the results of scientific and technological research, which is conducted under any contract research that is commissioned to the Society, and to establish the research ethics and integrity of the Society.

Article 2 Research Ethics Committee
1) Temporary research ethics committee may be established to review and resolve matters stipulated under this code.
2) Chairman of the research ethics committee is a vice president taking charge of the scientific affairs of the Society, and is entitled to convene and preside the research ethics committee. However, when the committee is constituted without the vice president taking charge of the scientific affairs of the Society, its chairman is elected by the mutual vote of its members.
3) The president of the Society is entitled to nominate total 9 members of the research ethics committee including the vice president taking charge of the scientific affairs of the Society, director of civil research institute or editor-in-chief of the related publication, or relevant experts. However, the author and research manager of the treatise, which comes under the review of the committee, cannot be the member of the research ethics committee.
4) Whenever any review matter is put on the agenda, the research ethics committee is often constituted and held.

Part II Research Misconduct

Article 3 Object of Research Misconduct
Research misconduct is targeted to apply to treatises, which are submitted and published on the KSCE Korean journal, the KSCE Journal of Civil Engineering and the KSCE Monthly Magazine of the Society. It is also applied to the results of scientific and technological research, which is conducted under any contract
research that is commissioned to the Society, according as its application to the treatise.

**Article 4 Fabrication•Falsification**

Fabrication or falsification covers any act to describe intentionally and differently data used in research or numbers and pictures of research results as follows:

a. Fabrication means any act to make the data or research results of mendacity, which does not exist.

b. Forgery means any act to distort research contents or results by manipulating research process artificially or modifying • deleting data.

**Article 5 Plagiarism**

1) Plagiarism means any act that scientific idea, opinion, expression and research results etc, which are already published through all written media such as domestic and international journal, published treatise of scientific meeting, research report, master • doctor degree thesis, book, magazine and internet etc., are described intentionally without disclosing their sources.

2) Plagiarism is applied to a case, in which a researcher is the same as the author of previously published treatise (self plagiarism).

3) However, in case that scientific knowledge or research result, which is already generalized and circulating, is described without disclosing its source, it is not deemed as a plagiarism.

**Article 6 Simultaneous Submission**

Any submitted treatise should not be redundantly submitted to the registered journal and the registration candidate journal of the Korea Citation Index of the Korea Research Foundation or to any foreign scientific journal regardless of the time (at the same time, before or after) the submission.

**Article 7 Redundant Publication**

1) ① Any treatise published in the registered journal and the registration candidate journal of the Korea Citation Index of the Korea Research Foundation or to any foreign scientific journal should not be redundantly published.

   ② Difference from any pre-existing treatises is judged on the basis of the following standards:

   a. At least two items or more among items such as object, method, scope, data, results, logic development way etc in the submitted treatise should be remarkably different from those of the pre-existing treatise.

   b. Usage of different languages between the submitted treatise and the pre-existing treatise is not acknowledged as a difference.

2) ① Some treatises which are published in society journals such as school journals other than the registered journal and the registration candidate journal of the Korea Citation Index of the Korea Research Foundation
can be submitted and published in case it is revised • supplemented.

② Revision • supplementation under the regulation of section ① is judged on the basis of the following standards:

a. At least one or more items among items such as object, method, scope, data, results, logic development way etc in the submitted treatise should be remarkably different from those of the pre-existing treatise.

b. Usage of different languages between the submitted treatise and the pre-existing treatise is not acknowledged as a difference.

3) In case the whole or part of the treatise published in a scientific meeting is submitted as itself or with revision • supplementation, its fact should be specified.

4) In case that whole or part of the research report is submitted as itself or with revision • supplementation, its fact should be specified.

5) In case that whole or part of the master • doctor degree thesis is submitted as itself or with revision • supplementation, its fact should be specified.

Part III Review and Resolution Procedure

Article 8 Judgment of Research Misconduct

1) If any members of the Society or the internal and external side of the Society provide some information on any research misconduct, the editorial committee or director of civil research institute should collect relevant data and confirm the reliability of the provided information.

2) After the editorial committee or director of civil research institute confirms the reliability of the provided information, it should put the matter of the research misconduct on the agenda of the research ethics committee and submit the review data.

3) The chairman of the research ethics committee should grant the researcher a chance to vindicate him/herself in a written form before conducting the review of the research misconduct.

4) The research ethics committee should judge with a quorum of 2/3 attendance of its members and a 2/3 vote of the quorum whether the research misconduct is occurred and should review and resolve the period of prohibiting the relevant researcher from the submission of its treatise.

5) The president of the Societies should notify the relevant researcher of the contents and reason of the resolution.

Article 9 Objection

1) If the researcher of which research is judged as misconduct considers that the contents and reason of the resolution of the research ethics committee is unfair, he/she can file a written objection once within one
month from the notice date.

2) The research ethics committee should review its objection and then reconfirm or modify the contents of its resolution.

3) The president of the Society should notify the relevant researcher of the contents and reason of the resolution of the research ethics committee.

**Article 10  Confidentiality**

1) The identity of the person who provides the information of the research misconduct should not be disclosed to the public.

2) Before the research misconduct is finally judged or when it is judged that research misconduct has not occurred, the identity of the relevant researcher should not be disclosed to the public.

**Part IV Resolution Handling**

**Article 11  Resolution Handling**

In case that the research ethics committee judges that fabrication, falsification, plagiarism or redundant publication is made on any manuscript, it should forward the investigation result to the awards and punishment committee.

**Supplementary Provisions**

**Article 1  Alteration and Abolitions of Regulation**

This code can be altered and abolished by the resolution of the board of directors.

**Article 2  Execution Date**

This code is executed from its enacted date.