Code of Conduct regarding Conflict of Interests ZonMw

Valid from 1 October 2010

Preamble

ZonMw is the Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development.

Progress requires research and development. ZonMw funds health research and stimulates use of the knowledge developed to help improve health and healthcare.

Applicants for research grants must have full confidence that:
- decisions will be taken without bias and without regard to personal interest;
- information about their applications will not be disclosed to anyone except those directly involved in the decision-making process.

Those prepared to contribute to the process of assessment and decision-making must have every confidence that ZonMw’s rules for assessment procedures are such that there can be no doubt about the integrity of assessors and decision-making bodies. That is why ZonMw has established this code of conduct on the basis of the principles outlined above.

1. Declaration

All those involved in decision-making procedures should consider whether they are in any way biased in favour or against any of the applications, and whether they have any form of involvement with any of the applications or applicants.

Before commencing their tasks, they are required to sign the declaration of involvement/non-involvement attached to this document. By doing so, they also pledge to observe confidentiality concerning both the content of the applications and the decision-making process regarding them.

2. Involvement with applications and applicants

Forms of involvement with applications or applicants which must be reported in this declaration include those in the following non-exhaustive list:

2.1 Involvement with the application
- being an applicant or co-applicant within the same evaluation round;
- having been involved in the preparation of the application.

2.2 Involvement with the applicant or joint applicant

Having a personal relationship, such as:
- a family relationship with the applicant or co-applicant (up to and including the 3rd degree);
- friendship;
- a personal conflict.

Having a professional relationship, such as:
- supervising or having supervised the doctoral work of the applicant or co-applicant;
- collaborating with the applicant or co-applicant on research projects and/or publications, or having done so in the last three years, or planning to do so in future;
- being colleagues within the same section/department or similar organisational unit, or planning to be so in the future;
- having a hierarchical relationship with the applicant or joint applicant, or planning to have such a relationship in the future, up to and including the level of a faculty or similar organisational unit;
- a professional conflict.

Having an economic interest, such as:
- being in a position to derive some material advantage from participating in the decision-making process or from information obtained during that process.
3. Policy on involvement

3.1 Where there is any form of involvement with an application (particularly any of the forms of involvement specified in subsection 2.1), the person concerned must not:
   - act as a reviewer in relation to any application within the round of assessment;
   - be a member of any advisory body within the round of assessment;
   - act as a member of the decision-making body within the round of assessment in terms of participating either in deliberations, including the preparatory written procedures, or in the decision-making process.

3.2 Where there exists any form of involvement with an applicant or co-applicant (particularly any of the forms of involvement specified in subsection 2.2), the same prohibitions normally apply as in the case of involvement with an application (see subsection 3.1).

Depending on the extent of involvement, the number of applications with which the person concerned is found to have an involvement, the role of that person in the decision-making process, and the impact of the relevant grant programme, it may be decided to take other measures to prevent the relevant form(s) of involvement with the applicant influencing the decision-making process. Such a decision must be taken by the director of ZonMw and communicated to the committee concerned. If some form of this indirect involvement is later identified at a meeting of an advisory or decision-making body, the decision must be taken by the committee chair after consulting the committee members and obtaining the consent of the secretary; the director of ZonMw remains responsible for a decision taken in this way.

In both cases, the decision and the reasons for it must be specified in the report on the round of assessment.

The decision must include the measures to be taken, which must certainly include:
   - the exclusion of the person concerned from the committee's deliberations of the application concerned, including the preparation of preparatory documents and considerations;
   - reporting on the assessment process in such a way that the decision-making body will be in a position to check the relevant evaluation and/or prioritisation and modify it if it sees fit.

The relevant advisory or decision-making body should be informed about these measures before it starts work and must report afterwards whether the measures proved effective in preventing decisions being influenced by forms of involvement.

4. Scope of the code

The code relates in principle to all advisory and decision-making procedures for the allocation of research funding for which ZonMw is responsible. The director of ZonMw may decide to permit exceptions but only if the nature of the grant programme makes it difficult to apply the code in full. Any such exceptions must be announced in advance, e.g. when the relevant call is being released.