

Responsible internationalisation: Guidelines for reflection on international academic collaboration

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- Report published in spring 2020
- Collaboration between Lund University, KTH, Karolinska Institutet and STINT



Background

- Increased complexity and importance of assessing risks in international collaboration
 - Collaboration with partners in some countries debated
 - Risk awareness and capacity for risk assessment of international collaboration on all levels – room for improvement
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What was needed?

- Flexible and accessible
 - Support ability to make informed judgements and risk assessments
 - Bottom up approach
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Different aspects of "risks"

- Why and how does the collaboration take place?

Ex: Is the exchange balanced? (e.g. access to funding or level or knowledge)

- Which actors are collaborating?

Ex: Has the collaboration been approved and established at the right levels at the HEI?

- Political, social and cultural contexts of the partner country

Ex: What type of support is offered to researchers at department level to help them understand and navigate the context of the partner?

Different aspects of "risks" (cont)

- Legal context

Ex: Could the scientific content of the project be restricted by international sanctions?

- Institutional autonomy

Ex: Is there a risk that government actors will influence the research topic, content or data collection beyond the scope of what is deemed acceptable in the field?

- Ethical aspects

Ex: Is the researcher planning to conduct tests on humans or animals that have been ethically approved in the partner country but not in Sweden?

Effects

- Point of reference across the university sector in Sweden
 - Some universities are developing guidelines
 - Collaboration about strategic risk analysis
 - Seminars and workshops based on real and fictive cases
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Thank you

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