Code of Practice for Research

(April 2026)

1.1. Purpose

The University of the West of England, Bristol ('UWE', also 'University') is committed to maintaining the highest standards of research excellence and integrity. This Code sets out the standards of research conduct and the responsibilities expected of all those engaged in research in connection to UWE and provides information and support available to ensure such standards are achieved.

1.2. Context

UWE conducts its research in accordance with the Concordat to Support Research Integrity (2025). The Concordat sets out a framework for good research conduct and its governance in the UK; it is pertinent to all research disciplines and places an emphasis on the responsibilities and accountabilities of all research stakeholders.

In addition to this Code and the procedures and policies directly referred to in it, all members of the University engaged in research have the responsibility to familiarise themselves with, and comply with, the legislation and other guidance available on the UWE research integrity, research ethics and UWE Policies websites.

The Code complements existing guidance on research conduct, including The Concordat to Support Research Integrity and materials from regulators, learned societies, research funders, publishers, and others. Similarly, the Code complements organisational policies – such as those for health and safety, raising concerns at work, management of finances or intellectual property, and freedom of speech – and it does not seek to replace them.

1.3. Scope

The Code applies to researchers conducting research at, or under the auspices of, UWE. This includes academic staff, professional service staff, and students conducting research as part of any programme. Visiting researchers and students are also covered by the relevant provisions of the Code. In the case of student research, both students and Directors of Studies (DoS) for research degrees, or the Student Research Supervisor for taught degrees, have responsibilities in relation to the conduct of the research.

2. General principles of good conduct in research

2.1. All individuals involved in research at UWE are expected to observe the highest standards of research integrity and professionalism in respect of their own actions in research and in response to the actions of others. There are five core principles of the Concordat which underly research integrity and which should be considered in all aspects of research:

Honesty is crucial, from the presentation of research ideas and goals, through to authorship and financial contributions, and on to findings. Examples include

honesty in: reporting research methods and procedures; gathering data and information; referencing work; representing and acknowledging the work of others; conveying interpretations; and making justifiable claims based on research findings.

Rigour is demonstrated by behaviour that is in line with prevailing disciplinary norms and standards, including the use of appropriate methods. It may be evidenced through adherence to procedures, standards of practice and agreed protocols, as appropriate, and is expected when drawing interpretations and conclusions from research, including when communicating findings. The integrity of the research record should be protected through secure and rigorous approaches.

Transparency and open communication provide the foundation for the actions taken when conducting or communicating about research. Examples may include: declaring potential competing interests; reporting research data collection methods; acknowledging the use of tools such as emerging technologies; analysing and interpreting data; and publishing or otherwise sharing findings. This may include appropriate open research practices. It permits humility in the process, acknowledging errors committed in good faith and ensuring honest mistakes are seen as productive elements of research.

Care and respect are expected for everyone and everything involved in the research system, and for the protection of the integrity of the research record. They should be extended to everyone involved in the research process, all participants in research, and for the subjects, users and beneficiaries of research, including humans, animals, the environment and cultural objects. Those engaged with research must also show care and respect for the integrity of the research record.

Accountability is expected of everyone individually and collectively to create a research environment in which diverse individuals and organisations are empowered and enabled to own the research process and be accountable for their contributions to the research record. This includes being accountable to participants involved in research, and a responsibility to hold individuals and organisations to account when behaviour falls short of the standards set by the Concordat.

2.2. All research conducted in connection with UWE must be conducted ethically, and must be subject to appropriate and active consideration of ethical issues.

2.3. Those engaging with a research activity are accountable to the University, the public, the research funder and themselves for the work they undertake. Therefore, they must familiarise themselves with and observe the standards of practice set out in any relevant legislation, regulatory standards, and guidelines published by funders and relevant professional bodies.

2.4. UWE promotes equality and inclusion through all aspects of its activity. Those involved in research activities should apply all relevant policies and guidelines in the context of equality and strive for their research to be as inclusive as possible.

2.5. Research integrity and ethics need to be upheld for the whole range of research work, including, but not limited to: designing studies and experiments; generating, recording, archiving, analysing, interpreting data, and deletion of data; sharing data and materials; applying for funding; presenting and publishing results; training new researchers, staff and students; and peer review the work of other researchers.

2.6. Research results need to be checked for accuracy and consistency by the researchers responsible for them before being made public. Researchers must be able to explain and justify how results have been reached.

3. Responsibilities for good research practice

Responsibilities of Researchers

3.1. Researchers are accountable to the University, research funders, the public and themselves for the work they undertake. They have a responsibility to familiarise themselves with and comply with relevant laws, statutes, regulatory standards, and guidelines be it those produced by research funders, relevant UK, European and International legislation, standards, codes and guidelines produced by relevant professional and scholarly organisations, and guidelines and policies produced by UWE.

3.2. Researchers need to meet the standards of rigour and integrity relevant to their research. Postgraduate researchers must comply with the Postgraduate Research Degrees code of practice (PDF), which details the roles and responsibilities of PGRs, their supervisors, and the University.

3.3. As outlined in the Concordat to Support Career Development of Researchers (Researchers' Concordat, 2024) researchers should take a proactive role in their own professional practice and development. They need to make sure they undertake the necessary trainings and development opportunities offered at UWE, including mandatory trainings on research ethics, data management, and research integrity.

3.4. Researchers will seek to meet the requirements of open science in promoting accuracy, transparency and accountability for research conduct, including communication.

3.5. Researchers must ensure the dignity, rights, safety, and wellbeing of all involved in research and avoid unreasonable risk of harm to them and to all participants, in and subjects of, research.

3.6. All researchers much familiarise themselves with and adhere to UWE's Health and Safety procedures. Researchers should seek to embed health and safety appropriately throughout the life course of the project and ensure that it is

regularly reviewed at research project meetings as risks may emerge or change. Appropriate risk assessments must always be in place and up to date to reflect the control and management of the relevant risks.

3.7. Researchers should aim to identify any risk that the proposed research might produce results that could be misused for purposes that are illegal or harmful (including dual use research of concern, DURC). Researchers should comply with Trusted Research guidelines, report any risks to, and seek guidance from, the appropriate person(s) within UWE and take action to minimise those risks.

Institutional responsibilities

3.8. UWE needs to provide an environment (culture, structures, systems, and resource) that fosters and supports research of ethical standards, nurtures a culture of research integrity, mutual cooperation, professionalism and the open and honest exchange of ideas, and needs to address situations where inappropriate conduct is identified.

3.9. The University needs to provide training and support staff and PGRs to act according to the best practice and institutional policy on the conduct of research.

3.10. UWE needs to provide information to all staff and postgraduate research students in relevant organisational policies and procedures, including but not limited to research ethics and integrity, Intellectual Property, research data management, health and safety, data protection, peer review, financial regulations, monitoring and audit of research.

3.11. The University needs to set out clear and robust managerial arrangements for responsibility over appropriate research conduct and reporting arrangements when breaches of research integrity, including research misconduct, are identified.

3.12. UWE needs to provide clear requirements for management of primary data and other research materials.

3.13. The University needs to monitor the above measures for suitability and effectiveness.

Leadership responsibilities

3.14. Individuals in authority set the culture and tone within any organisation. It is the responsibility of the VCE, Heads of College, Deans of Research, Heads of School, Directors/Convenors of Research and other staff to ensure that a climate is created which allows research to be conducted in accordance with good research practice.

3.15. Heads of Colleges and their senior colleagues should ensure that a research climate of mutual co-operation is created in which all members of a research team are encouraged to develop their skills and in which the open exchange of ideas is fostered.

3.16. Efforts need to be made to foster an environment where research is conducted in accordance with good research practice and to ensure that all those involved in research are made aware of these guidelines and related policies and guidelines.

3.17. Senior researchers should make particular effort to help new members of the scientific community understand and adopt best practice. Within a research group, responsibility to ensure that good research practice is maintained throughout the research process ultimately lies with the group leader.

4. Conflicts of interest

4.1. A conflict of interest can arise when a person's judgement is influenced by a secondary interest. This might include when the conduct or reporting of research are compromised for personal/institutional gain (e.g., reputational, monetary, material). Researchers must declare any actual or potential conflicts of interest arising in relation to their work and take action as applicable. They should also declare any conflicts of interest in their publications.

5. Research Ethics

5.1. UWE fully upholds the principles outlined in The concordat to support research integrity (Universities UK, May 2025). All individuals conducting research in connection with the University must incorporate appropriate consideration of ethical issues into the design and management of projects. All ethical and regulatory considerations must be considered before any research work commences.

5.2. Research involving interaction with human participants or communities should be informed by context-specific ethical practice. Researchers must actively respect the human rights and dignities of all those involved in any project and must appropriately address questions of consent, capacity, power relations, deception, confidentiality and privacy. Researchers must develop and maintain respectful and ethical relationship with all research parties and should not compromise research standards or legal obligations.

5.3. All research should undergo the appropriate ethical review. The cornerstones for the management of ethical issues within the University are self-reflection, explicit discussion, institutional accountability, and proportionality. That is to say, individuals undertaking research in the University's name or on its behalf should take responsibility for actively considering whether their activities fall within the scope of the University's ethical framework, and where this is the case, the activities should be formally considered and approved through the appropriate process.

5.4. Ethical approval must be obtained before you can start any research project involving human participants, their material or data (including social media data); if in doubt, researchers should contact their College Research Ethics Committee (CREC) to check if approval is required before commencing a project.

5.5. At UWE projects are considered by one of the three College Research Ethics Committees (either CATE, CBL, CHSS CREC) or by the University Ethics and Integrity Committee (UEIC).

5.6. For any research that involves NHS staff, facilities, patients, samples, tissue or data, the approval of an appropriate NHS research ethics committee and or NHS Management approval must be gained before commencement. For information on the different roles involved in clinical research, planning and working with sites, and protocols please see the NHS Health Research Authority website.

5.7. Researchers should ensure the confidentiality of personal information relating to the participants in research, and that the research fulfils any legal requirements such as those of data protection legislation.

5.8. Projects which include work with human tissue (research and teaching), defined as material that has come from a human body and consists of, or includes, human cells (including cheek swabs, saliva, hair, urine), need to be registered on the Human Tissue Sub-Committee (HTSC) research and teaching registers as appropriate. Any work making use of Human Tissue needs to comply with the national regulations for use of Human Tissue in Research.

5.9. All projects (research and teaching) involving animals and animal by-products must seek ethics approval from the Animal Welfare and Ethics Sub-Committee (AWESC) prior to the commencement of the project. The University expects that research involving animals, including observation of normal activity, will be planned and executed recognising requirements for awareness of animal welfare and consideration of the animal's owner or keeper, if relevant. If a research project involves both animals/animal by-products and human participants, then both the AWESC and UWE Research Ethics application forms must be completed to allow appropriate ethical scrutiny of the research in respect of the animals/animal by-products and human participant elements of the research.

5.10. Researchers should consider at an early stage in the design of any research involving animals the opportunities for reduction, replacement and refinement of any animal involvement - the three Rs.

5.11. All projects should be registered on UWE's Research Governance Record.

6. Health and Safety

6.1. The University strives for a positive health and safety culture and requires good health and safety management in all aspects of its activities. In planning and conducting research, researchers should be aware of and comply with the University's health and safety policies and standards. Researchers should seek to embed health and safety appropriately throughout the life course of the project and ensure that it is regularly reviewed at research project meetings as risks may emerge or change.

6.2. Researchers are expected to take relevant risk assessment course (e.g. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) training). Where relevant, risk

assessments should be carried out in relation to the researchers themselves and for those participating in the project or affected by its conduct. Where appropriate, issues concerning possible adverse environmental impacts of the research should be taken into account.

7. Research Data

7.1. Research data should be generated using sound techniques and processes and accurately recorded in accordance with good research practices by those conducting the research.

7.2. Research data must be managed in accordance with UWE's research data management procedures. Effective management of research data underpins the quality and integrity of research. It supports openness, and, where appropriate, enables the sharing and re-use of data within the research community.

7.3. All projects should have a corresponding Research Data Management Plan and all research data must be managed and curated effectively throughout its lifecycle to ensure integrity, security and quality and where possible to support new research and research data sharing. Data should be stored securely and where applicable in anonymised form on UWE provided OneDrive.

7.4. Particular care must be taken with handling and storing sensitive, classified and/or personal data or special category personal data. Data anonymisation should ensure that data cannot be linked back to individuals' details unless by authorised persons. It is essential that all sensitive, classified and/or personal or special category personal data are disposed of appropriately and securely at the end of their lifespan, in line with legal and ethical requirements.

7.5. When collecting personal data, researchers must comply with data protection legislation. Full guidance for researchers on compliance with data protection legislation in academic research can be found in the University's Data Protection Policy.

7.6. It is important to clearly state who owns the data that are being generated through research activity.

8. IP

8.1. Researchers should be aware of, and take appropriate steps to protect, any intellectual property (IP) with commercial potential arising from their work. The University wishes to encourage the development and exploitation of its intellectual property, through whichever means is most appropriate, to the benefit of the University, its staff and as part of its contribution to society.

8.2. Researchers, including students and their supervisors, should be aware of the University's Intellectual Property Policy and Intellectual Property Commercialisation Policy, which include details of rights to any IP, and any income generated from their work. UWE has Intellectual property and knowledge transfer guide with more information.

9. Publication and dissemination of research results

9.1. All publications and research outputs must report research and research findings accurately and with integrity.

9.2. Clarity on what constitutes authorship is important in the context of good research practice. Any work put forward for publication must be the authors' own. It is the responsibility of the authors to ensure that, except where properly acknowledged, claims to originality can be justified.

9.3. No person who fulfils the criteria for authorship should be excluded from the submitted work. Authorship should not be allocated to honorary or "guest" authors (i.e., those who do not fulfil criteria of authorship). Researchers should be aware that anyone listed as an author of any work should be prepared to take public responsibility for that work and ensure its accuracy and be able to identify their contribution to it. For this reason, it is unacceptable to include any AI, including but not limited to generative AI, as an author or co-author of a research output.

9.4. All the authors should have made a significant intellectual contribution to the work. UWE expects that to qualify for authorship the person needs to make substantial contribution to the conception and design of the study, or the acquisition, analysis or interpretation of research data; AND to the drafting of work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; AND final approval of the version to be published.

9.5. All authors should accept personal responsibility for ensuring that they are familiar with the contents of the output and they are able to identify their unique contribution.

9.6. Any person who has not participated in a substantial way in conceiving, executing or interpreting at least part of the relevant research should not be included as an author of an output derived from that research, but may be appropriately acknowledged.

9.7. Self-plagiarism, the act of copying and reusing one's own research results in multiple publications, without attribution, is not acceptable.

9.8. Researchers have a responsibility to ensure that any inconsistencies or errors in their published material are rectified in a timely manner. If a researcher suspects that there has been an error, or a correction is required they should discuss with their co-authors or supervisors in the first instance. Subsequent action will be determined by the correction requirements, the error type, and the publisher policies.

9.9. The University is strongly committed to achieving impact with its excellent research and considers it good practice to target communication at a range of relevant audiences as well as the more traditional academic outputs. Researchers should make all reasonable attempts to maximise the impact of their work, whether this involves the academic community, potential users or the

public. This may for example include oral presentations, magazines and the use of social media.

10. Open research

10.1. UWE strongly encourages the adoption of open research practices. Open research refers to practices that share research early and widely from different stages of the research process. This includes methods, materials, design and analysis, protocols, data, software, educational resources, reviews, and publications. It supports replication and transparency of research and allows different stakeholders to access the work which increases its visibility. It provides enhanced opportunities for collaboration, and improved public confidence in research.

10.2. The University is committed to the principles set out in the Concordat on Open Research Data. This Concordat helps ensure that the research data gathered and generated by members of the UK research community is made openly available for use by others wherever possible in a manner consistent with relevant legal, ethical, disciplinary and regulatory frameworks and norms.

11. Funding

11.1. Researchers collaborating with commercial or other non-research organisations must have a collaboration agreement signed before any work commences that stipulates key roles, responsibilities, obligations, and rights of all parties, and how the research will be jointly managed. The agreement should clarify ownership of intellectual property, authorship, and specify exemptions to open licensing terms for the use of research material and legally protected databases. The agreement must reflect any funding terms and conditions including conditions for funding transfer between sponsors and collaborators or commercial partners.

11.2. The University does not knowingly collaborate with, or accept monies from, any illegal body (under UK law). The University also does not accept research funding associated with the tobacco industry. In that respect, UWE follows guidance by Cancer Research UK Code of Practice on Tobacco Industry Funding to University, and The Wellcome Foundation.

11.3. UWE will exercise due diligence when accepting funds from businesses and multinational co-operations, including foreign government associates. Funding will only be accepted from reputable funders and with terms and conditions of funding that do not carry risks to security, finance, or reputation, and are compliant with legal and ethical regulations and requirements.

12. Regulatory and compliance issues

12.1. All research carried out at UWE must comply with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and standards. Researchers should work to ensure that throughout

the lifecycle of their investigations regulatory and compliance issues relating to their research projects are identified and managed. All appropriate licences, permission and approvals must be in place before research starts.

Export control

12.2. An export is the transfer of goods or technology or software from the UK to a destination outside the UK. Export control regulations apply to the exports of tangible goods, such as equipment and samples, and intangibles, such as technology, software and/or knowledge, that may be used for military purposes (either directly or civilian items that can be used for military purposes [dual-use]) or for Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) purposes. Other reasons for controls include foreign policy and international treaty commitments (e.g., trade sanctions or arms embargoes), or sanctions. Researchers undertaking research activities in controlled areas must comply with applicable export control legislation and are advised to search the UK Strategic Export Control Lists to identify whether their research is controlled. UWE has webpages providing information on Export control.

National Security and Investment Act

12.3. The National Security and Investment Act (NSI Act) allows the government to scrutinise and intervene in certain acquisitions made by anyone that could harm the UK's national security. The new rules empower the government to impose conditions on qualifying acquisitions of entities and assets, or, if necessary, to block or unwind the offending transactions.

12.4. Intellectual Property can be a qualifying asset under the Act, if it falls into / is close to the 17 sensitive areas the UK government considers likely to give rise to national security risks. To determine if the NSI Act applies to your work, the control, acquirer, and target (subject) risk must be considered. As with export control, the responsibility for national security due diligence rests ultimately with the Principal Investigator.

Trusted Research and International Partnerships

12.5. When establishing new research collaborations, particularly international collaborations, researchers should consider whether their collaboration will expose them, their research, data or intellectual property to risk. This is particularly relevant for those working in STEM subjects, dual-use technologies, emerging technologies, social sciences and commercially sensitive areas. UWE's Guidance on responsible international research collaboration helps researchers understand their responsibilities and protect their research (and their research reputation) from potential risks.

Nagoya Protocol

12.6. The Nagoya Protocol is an international Access-Benefiting Sharing (ABS) agreement that facilitates the international exchange of non-human genetic resources to support the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the

use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. Researchers that use non-human genetic resources that originate from overseas must meet certain compliance and due diligence obligations under the UK (ABS) Regulation that implements the Nagoya Protocol in the UK. As relevant, ABS permissions and approvals must be in place before research starts. For more information, please see the University guidance on the Nagoya Protocol.

Generative AI

12.7. The University has issued guidance around Generative AI in research. This guidance seeks to support the responsible, appropriate, and informed use of AI tools and to support academic and research integrity. The overriding principle that applies to all staff and students is that any use of generative AI tools must be accompanied by critical analysis and oversight on the part of the user.

12.8. Where AI tools form part of research design or methods, the toolkit within specific discipline, or are a subject of research, their use should be covered by relevant ethical approval and data protection processes.

12.9. Where AI tools are being used to support writing, in order to meet crucial requirements for assessment or academic/research integrity, work must be your own effort (e.g. it must not be the product of generative AI) If you make use of an AI tool at any point in your research or writing process, you must acknowledge the use of that tool as you would any other piece of evidence or material in your submission.

13. Questionable Research Practice and Research Misconduct

13.1. The University strives to embed a culture of research integrity in both its staff and students and is committed to supporting a research environment that is underpinned by a culture of integrity and based on good governance, best practice and support for the development of researchers. The University takes very seriously any breach of the standards of research integrity outlined in this Code of Practice, and is committed to using transparent, robust and fair processes to investigate it.

13.2. All members of the University have a responsibility to report any incident of a potential breach of research integrity, be it questionable research practice but particularly research misconduct, whether this has been witnessed, or is suspected. Those raising a concern about a breach of research integrity, or running related investigations are expected to act in good faith, and according to the University's Procedure for Investigating Breaches of Research Integrity.

Annex

Some key legislation and regulations relevant to research

- The Data Protection Act 2018 sets out the steps required to protect the security of all 'personal information' processed or shared by the University which relates to or identifies living individuals. It sits alongside the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and tailors how the GDPR applies in the UK. Research data needs to be protected in compliance with GDPR.

- The Mental Capacity Act 2005, covering England and Wales, provides a statutory framework for people who lack capacity to make decisions for themselves, or who have capacity and want to make preparations for a time when they may lack capacity in the future. Researchers who carry out research within the remit of the Act are also legally required to adhere to the Code of Practice.

- The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society.

- As part of The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, higher education institutions are subject to statutory Prevent Duty. UWE is required to demonstrate that it has arrangements in place and pay due regard to the need to safeguard people in its community from being drawn into terrorism. However, the Act also recognises the necessity for freedom of speech in universities which may involve researchers accessing material or producing research that falls under provisions of the Act.

- Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) Regulations 2014 regulate research which involves the contained use of genetically modified organisms. This is the primary piece of legislation that applies to the use of genetically modified organisms in the workplace.

- The Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing is an international legal framework that enables equitable sharing of genetic material (plant, animal, microbial, other) including the traditional knowledge associated with the genetic resources, and the benefits that arise from their use.

- The Human Tissue Act 2004 covers England, Wales and Northern Ireland and is **not** limited to healthcare settings. It regulates the removal, storage and use of human tissue. This is defined as material that has come from a human body and consists of, or includes, human cells. This includes but is not limited to: serum, blood, urine, saliva, hair, nails and gametes (sperm/ egg cells).

- Freedom of Information Act 2000

Trusted Research and international research collaboration

- All research activity in controlled areas, whether related to a formal partnership or not, must be compliant with applicable export control legislation. UK export controls are designed to restrict the export and communication of military and dual-use items. The controls apply equally to the academic community as to any other exporter, and may touch on a range of areas of academic exchange that might enable technology transfer, physically, electronically and, in rare cases, verbally.
  Government Guidance about exporting controlled goods can be found at: Exporting controlled goods - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).

  Further information about US Export Control legislation is given at: https://www.trade.gov/us-export-controls

- The UK National Security and Investment Act (2021) provides the government with powers to scrutinise and intervene in business transactions (including by higher education and research organisations) in 17 key areas of the economy, to protect national security.

- An Academic Technology Approval Scheme (ATAS) applies to all international students and researchers (apart from exempt nationalities) who are subject to UK immigration control and are intending to study or research at postgraduate level in certain science/technology subject areas. ATAS clearance is a mandatory requirement prior to the individual undertaking study and/or research activity. Applications are assessed by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO).

- The Foreign Influence Registration Scheme (FIRS) is a two-tier scheme which will require the registration of arrangements to carry out political influence activities in the UK at the direction of a foreign power.

- Compliance with Local Legislation
  If you are collaborating with an international partner, there may be laws and regulations with which you will need to comply in your collaborator's country. Be aware of any different legislative frameworks, including legal protection around IP, under which they operate, and how this might impact on partnership agreements.

Key legislation relating to research with animals and animal by-products

- The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 (ASPA) regulates procedures that are carried out on 'protected animals' for scientific or educational purposes that may cause pain, suffering, distress or lasting harm. UWE does not hold a Home Office Licence, so such research cannot be conducted on UWE premises.

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 covers protection of wildlife (birds, and some animals and plants), the countryside, National Parks, and the designation of protected areas, and public rights of way.
- Wildlife and habitat regulations in the UK The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
- Guidance on importing live animals or animal products - GOV.UK
- Guidance for the animal by-product industry - GOV.UK

Health-related research

- UWE Researchers must comply with the UK Department of Health Research Governance Framework requirement that **all clinical trials research** be in compliance with Good Clinical Practice (GCP). All researchers involved in the project should therefore complete GCP Training.
- UKRI/MRC guidance about clinical research governance, including clinical trials, can be found at: Clinical research governance – UKRI
- Legislation relating to clinical trials of **medicinal products**, and details can be found at: Clinical Trials of Investigational Medicinal Products (CTIMPs) - Health Research Authority (hra.nhs.uk).
- Legislation relating to clinical trials of medical devices and details can be found at: Clinical Trials of Investigational Medicinal Products (CTIMPs) - Health Research Authority (hra.nhs.uk).
- Information about when software applications are considered to be a medical device, and how they are regulated, can be found at: Medical devices: software applications (apps) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).