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IRTF Code of Conduct
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Abstract

This document describes the code of conduct for participants in the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF).

The IRTF believes that research is most effective when done in an open and inclusive forum that encourages diversity of ideas and diversity of participation. Through this code of conduct, the IRTF will continue to strive to create and maintain an environment that encourages broad participation, and one in which people are treated with dignity, decency, and respect

This document is a product of the Internet Research Steering Group (IRSG).

About This Document

This note is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

The latest revision of this draft can be found at https://irtf-chair.github.io/code-of-coduct/draft-perkins-irtf-code-of-conduct.html. Status information for this document may be found at https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-perkins-irtf-code-of-conduct/.

Source for this draft and an issue tracker can be found at https://github.com/irtf-chair/code-of-coduct.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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This Internet-Draft will expire on 8 January 2025.

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1. Introduction

The Internet Research Task Force (IRTF) promotes research of importance to the evolution and deployment of the Internet protocols, applications, architecture and technology, and to understand the development of the Internet in all its diversity and for all its users, considering both technical, economic, and societal challenges of such development. The IRTF focuses on longer-term research issues related to the Internet while the parallel organisation, the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), focuses on the shorter-term issues of engineering and standards-making.

The IRTF believes that research is most effective when done in an open and inclusive forum that encourages diversity of ideas and diversity of participation. Through this code of conduct, the IRTF will continue to strive to create and maintain an environment that encourages broad participation, and one in which people are treated with dignity, decency, and respect.

This document represents the consensus of the Internet Research Steering Group (IRSG). It is not an IETF product and is not a standard.

2. Conduct

The IRTF is committed to providing a safe and equitable experience for all participants. Those participating in the IRTF must extend respect and courtesy to others at all times.

Harassment is unwelcome, hostile, or intimidating behaviour, in particular speech or behaviour that is sexually aggressive or that intimidates based on attributes such as education, race, gender, religion, age, colour, national origin, ancestry, disability, medical condition, sexual orientation, or gender identity [RFC7776].

Examples of harassment include, but are not limited to, the use of offensive language or sexual imagery, degrading verbal comments, deliberate intimidation, stalking, harassing photography or recording, inappropriate physical contact, and unwelcome sexual attention.

Harassment will not be tolerated in IRTF research group meetings, open meetings, conferences, workshops, other events, mailing lists, or other online forums. Participants must follow the IETF anti-harassment policy which also applies to the IRTF [ANTI-HARASSMENT].

Participants who believe they have been harassed, notice that someone else is being harassed, or have any other concerns relating to potential harassment or conduct, are encouraged to raise their concern with the relevant Research Group Chair or the IRTF Chair, or with the Ombudsteam [OMBUDSTEAM] who work on an independent and confidential basis. All such concerns will be seriously considered, and action will be taken as appropriate, up to and including the exclusion of the offending party from IRTF activities.

The IRTF operates and makes use of a number of mailing lists and other online discussion forums. At the time of this writing, Research Group chairs act as moderators for such forums used by their research groups and the IRTF Chair moderates IRTF-wide lists and discussion forums. Other moderators may be appointed in future.

Harassment or disruption due to the posting of messages that are inflammatory, abusive, or otherwise inappropriate, or the repeated posting of off-topic material, on these lists and discussion forums will not be tolerated. Moderators will respond to harassing or disruptive behaviour with either a warning, by temporarily suspending posting rights, or after consultation with the IRTF Chair by permanently suspending posting rights for an individual, based on the seriousness and history of the behaviour.

Participants who have concerns about, or wish to appeal against, a moderation decision should raise their concerns with the IRTF Chair. If the concern relates to moderation decisions taken by the IRTF Chair, then it should be raised with the Chair of the Internet Architecture Board. These parties will review the situation and may reverse the moderation decision or take other action as appropriate.

3. Language and Imagery

English is the de facto language in which the IRTF works, but is not the native language of many IRTF participants. All participants, particularly those with English as a first language, should attempt to accommodate the needs of others by communicating clearly. Participants are reminded that reading, writing, and conversing in a language where one is not a native speaker may be difficult, and to treat those doing so with grace if they do so imperfectly.

Participants should aim to speak slowly and clearly in presentations and discussions, and should strive to make presentations and other materials accessible to those with impaired vision or disabilities. Participants should also avoid the use of slang and unnecessary jargon in both spoken and written communication. When faced with English that may be difficult to understand, IRTF participants should make a sincere effort to understand each other and to engage in conversation to clarify what was meant.

Participants should ensure that language and imagery used in IRTF documents, presentations, mailing lists, research group meetings, open meetings, conferences, workshops, and other events, are respectful and inclusive. Effective research uses terminology that is clear, precise, and widely accessible to readers from varying backgrounds and cultures. Participants are encouraged to follow the guidance on inclusive language in [NISTIR8366] when making contributions to the IRTF [INCLUSIVE].

4. Academic Integrity

Participants must act with respect, honesty, transparency, and fairness. They should be trustworthy, aspire to objectivity, and aim to provide factual evidence in support of their claims and justification for their reasoning. They should be generous, give credit to others where it is due, and recognise that understanding advances through collaborative research efforts of many, rather than for the glory of a few.

Plagiarism, misrepresentation of authorship, and content falsification constitutes dishonesty and fraud. Such actions are prohibited and the IRTF may take action against authors who commit them including retraction of the published work or exclusion of the offending party from IRTF activities.

The use of automated systems, for example, large language models and other AI-based tools, to generate all or part of the content of a document, paper, presentation, or other submission to the IRTF must be documented and credited such that it is clear what parts were generated by the automated system. Using such tools without credit is considered a misrepresentation of authorship.

The IRTF publishes informational and experimental documents in the RFC series. The nature of these documents, and their preceding internet-drafts, is that they often extend or elaborate upon previously published research results, to support ongoing development and experimentation by the IRTF community. These documents are encouraged as an important part of the process of disseminating research ideas and ensuring that they work in the Internet at large, but authors must ensure that prior work on which they are based, including their own prior work, is appropriately cited and acknowledged, and that such documents respect the copyright of prior work.

IRTF documents may represent the views of their authors or they may be consensus documents representing the views of a research group. It is a misrepresentation for authors to falsely claim that a document represents the consensus view of a research group. Similarly, the editors of a research group consensus document must not misrepresent their role as that of authors.

5. Research Ethics

Participants must ensure that their research, in particular research that involves human subjects or personal data, is conducted ethically and with respect for persons, in careful consideration of the risks and benefits of the work, ensuring that those who bear the risk also gain some benefit, and with respect for the law and public interest.

Participants should consult with their organisation's Institutional Review Board, Research Ethics Committee, or similar, prior to conducting research that might raise ethical concerns.

Participants are referred to the guidance in the Menlo Report [MENLO], the Belmont Report [BELMONT], and the ACM Policy on Research Involving Human Participants and Subjects [ACM] for further discussion of issues around ethical conduct of research.

6. Participation and Accessibility

To encourage broad participation, and support the goal of providing an open and inclusive forum that encourages diversity of ideas and diversity of participation, IRTF participants should consider accessibility and access-related concerns when organising research group meetings, open meetings, conferences, workshops, and other events to ensure such events are broadly accessible to all who wish to participate.

Participants should work to enable remote participation in IRTF events to support those who cannot attend in person, and should aim to make materials available online in a timely and broadly accessible manner.

The IRTF will work to provide travel grants, fee waivers, childcare, and other support to help participation by students, early career researchers, members of under-represented groups, those with disabilities, and others who might otherwise be unable to participate. Participants are encouraged to make use of these opportunities.

IRTF Research Groups may have open or limited membership [RFC2014]. Limited membership may be advantageous to the formation of the long-term working relationships that are critical to successful collaborative research. However, limited membership must be used with care and sensitivity to avoid unnecessary fragmentation of the work of the research community. The charter of each Research Group defines its membership policy (whether open or limited), and the procedure to apply for membership in the group. While limited membership is permitted, it is in no way encouraged or required.

Research Group Chairs must enforce the membership policy of their group in a fair and transparent manner, providing a clear rationale for their decisions. Participants with concerns about the administration of the membership policy for a research group, or who wish to appeal a membership decision, should raise their concern with the IRTF Chair.

In exceptional cases, advice from legal counsel may be to restrict an individual from using IRTF systems and/or from participating in IRTF research group meetings, open meetings, conferences, workshops, and other events. In such cases, the IRTF Chair will act following the principles outlined in the Statement on Restricting Access [RESTRICTING]. Due to the potential impact on the standards process, arising from the use of shared infrastructure and joint meetings between IRTF and IETF, any such action by the IRTF Chair will only be taken in consultation with the IESG.

7. Rationale

The IRTF is not the IETF. While the two organisations work closely together, and often co-locate meetings and other activities, they have different goals and work in different ways.

The IETF is a consensus-driven standards-developing organisation, where participants use their best engineering judgment to find the best solution for the whole Internet, as it stands today, and to develop the best technical standards to make the Internet work better. IRTF research can be more speculative, and takes a longer-term view of the development of the Internet without the requirements for consensus or near-term applicability and deployability that come from standards development. A further discussion of the differences between IRTF and IETF can be found in [RFC7418].

Compared to the IETF equivalent [RFC7154], this IRTF code of conduct reflects those differences in emphasis between the two organisations.

8. Security Considerations

This IRTF code of conduct does not directly affect the security of the Internet.

Research results, when translated into practice, have the potential to significantly impact the security and privacy of users of the Internet. Researchers should consider the potential security benefits, risks, and implications of their work and, where possible, should aim to improve security and protect the privacy of Internet users through their research [RFC8890].

9. IANA Considerations

This document requires no IANA actions.

10. References

10.1. Normative References

[ANTI-HARASSMENT]
"IETF Anti-Harassment Policy", November 2013, <https://irtf.org/policies/#anti-harassment>.

[INCLUSIVE]
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[RFC7154] Moonesamy, S., Ed., "IETF Guidelines for Conduct", BCP 54, RFC 7154, DOI 10.17487/RFC7154, March 2014, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7154>.

[RFC7418] Dawkins, S., Ed., "An IRTF Primer for IETF Participants", RFC 7418, DOI 10.17487/RFC7418, December 2014, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc7418>.

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[RFC8890] Nottingham, M., "The Internet is for End Users", RFC 8890, DOI 10.17487/RFC8890, August 2020, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc8890>.

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[BELMONT] National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, "The Belmont Report - Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research", n.d., <https://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/regulations-and-policy/belmont-report/>.

[MENLO] US Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Directorate, "The Menlo Report - Ethical Principles Guiding Information and Communication Technology Research", August 2012, <https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/CSD-MenloPrinciplesCORE-20120803_1.pdf>.

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