



The most typical disqualification cases:

The aim of disqualification rules is to promote the impartiality of decision-making and prevent the inappropriate influencing of decisions. Consideration must be based on objectivity and fairness. A disqualified individual cannot take part in the handling of a matter or be present when the matter is discussed. (Academy of Finland)

A person is disqualified if they feel that their impartiality is compromised.

You are disqualified in the following cases

Research

- Joint research projects/research collaboration

Publications

- Joint publications within the last three years
 - An article in an edited book does not constitute grounds for disqualification if there has been no other research collaboration
 - A presentation/publication prepared for a conference with other authors does not constitute grounds for disqualification if there has been no other research collaboration
 - Other non-scholarly 'publication' does not constitute grounds for disqualification (e.g., a summary of the work performed by a committee drawn up by a ministry)

Funding

- Joint research funding application, regardless of whether the funding application is only pending, funding has been granted or research has commenced

Supervisory relationship

- Supervision of a doctoral thesis, 10-year time limit
- Working as a preliminary examiner or an opponent does not constitute grounds for disqualification if there has been no research collaboration after that

Other

- Supervisor–employee relationship
- Mentoring relationship
- Close relative, close personal relationship, a list is available in the [Administrative Procedure Act](#)
- Membership of the same editorial board does not constitute grounds for disqualification unless there is research collaboration