Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vigilijus Sadauskas

*L’expérience Lituanienne*
*The Lithuanian Experience*

Intégrité: une valeur fondamentale pour l'enseignement supérieur et la recherche -
Integrity: a Cornerstone Value for Higher Education and Research

23rd May, 2018, Paris, French Republic
OMBUDSMAN FOR ACADEMIC ETHICS AND PROCEDURES OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA


• 2013 June 18 Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania Resolution No. XII-39 "Concerning the Appointment of the Ombudsman of Academic Ethics and Procedures Vigilijus Sadauskas”

• the 5 year period from 2009 to 2013.
THE OMBUDSMAN FOR ACADEMIC ETHICS AND PROCEDURES (1)

Implements the national higher education and research policy within the competence defined by this Law, other laws and legal acts.

Examines complains and initiates investigation regarding the violation of academic ethics and procedures.

Once a year accounts to the Seimas (Parliament) for his own and the Office’s activities.

The Ombudsman takes a decision after the complaint is examined or the investigation completed. About the decision the Ombudsman must inform the applicant in writing.
THE OMBUDSMAN FOR ACADEMIC ETHICS AND PROCEDURES OF THE
REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA (2)

Functions:

1. To investigate complaints and, on the Ombudsman’s initiative, carry out investigations into possible violations of academic ethics and procedures.
2. To provide recommendations to the scientific and educational institutions on the development, implementation and improvement of academic codes of ethics, etc.
3. To submit proposals to the competent authorities regarding compliance with academic ethics and procedures;
4. To collect, analyse and summarise the data on violations of academic ethics and procedures known to the Ombudsman.
5. To co-operate with the institutions of the Republic of Lithuania and foreign countries for which academic ethics and procedures are important.
6. In accordance with the procedure established by legal acts, encourage and support initiatives of legal and natural persons and society, which help to implement measures for the promotion and safeguarding of the quality of science and studies based on academic ethics.
7. To inform the public about the activities of the Office of the Ombudsman, the complaints or investigations under consideration and the decisions taken by the Ombudsman on the website of the Office of the Ombudsman.
8. To perform other functions necessary for the performance of the Office of the Ombudsman service and tasks, as well as other legal acts.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vigilijus Sadauskas, 2018
OMBUDSMAN FOR ACADEMIC ETHICS AND PROCEDURES OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA (3)

Tasks:

1. To encourage scientific and educational institutions to adhere to academic ethics and procedures.
2. To supervise and control the compliance of academic and academic institutions with academic codes of ethics.
3. To cooperate with the scientific and educational institutions in solving problems related to violations of academic ethics and procedures.
4. To ensure effective and confidential investigation of violations of academic ethics and procedures.
5. To supervise and control the implementation of the provisions of the international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania, the legal acts of the European Union, the laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania regulating academic ethics and procedures.
6. To contribute to the quality of science and studies, promoting the principles of academic responsibility and ethical scientific practices, by means of the use of plagiarism, illegal copying or other illegal exploitation of the results of intellectual property, as well as measures for the prevention of counterfeiting, forgery or manipulation of research data.
Upon having examined the complaint or completed the investigation, the Ombudsman shall take a decision:

1. To inform higher education and research institutions and the Ministry of Education and Science about the persons who have violated the academic ethics and procedures.
2. To obligate the institution, which has awarded a scientific degree and/or held the competition to fill a position, to revoke the decision on the awarding of the scientific degree and/or the winner of the competition.
3. To recommend the higher education and research institutions to revoke the decision taken on the basis of the documents regulating the academic ethics and procedures.
4. To recommend to an employee to refuse participating in an ongoing project of research and experimental (social, cultural) development.
5. To inform an institution responsible for a specific sphere about the persons (authors) who have suffered from violations of the academic ethics.
6. To notify law-enforcement institutions if the evidence of a criminal offence has been established.
7. To appeal to the court if the obligation of the Supervisor is not fulfilled.
8. To declare the complaint unfounded.
9. To close the investigation of the complaint (notification).
The Ombudsman, after examining the complaint or conducting an own-initiative investigation, takes the decision on violations of academic ethics and/or procedures.

Such a statement of a violation of academic ethics and/or procedures and decision to inform is not a sanction by itself.

The is not empowered to impose any sanctions.

Only the institution of science and higher education is authorised to adopt a valid act regarding violations of academic ethics and/or procedures.

The Ombudsman decisions are, as a matter of principle, assessed as informational and advisory in nature, without legal liability and legal sanctions that do not have a punitive function.

While stating the violation, the Ombudsman bases it on norms of ethics, not law.

The decision of the Ombudsman has moral consequences and only then if the society is moral.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vigilijus Sadauskas, 2018
ETHICS VS. LAW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is ethics?</th>
<th>What is low norm?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The philosophic science about morality.</td>
<td>Exact instruction, rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The system of moral norms of human beings, the synonym of morality.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Ethical norm**

It is recognized, agreed and expressed by certain members of the community, but not "embedded" by other state institutions, a rule of ethical conduct that can be established in the Code of Ethics, rules, guidelines, guides, etc.

**Legal norm**

Is a mandatory rule, adopted, authorized, formally defined by the state or appropriate authorized public organizations, the enforcement of which is guaranteed by the mechanisms of influence of the participants in the relationship.

The ethical norm is a commitment, not an obligation
VALUES OF ACADEMIC COMMUNITY

What values should the academic community follow?

- Honesty
- Responsibility
- Respect
- Transparency
- Equality
- Justice
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACCEPTANCE, IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTAINANCE OF ACADEMIC ETHICS CODE IN INSTITUTIONS OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

Was approved by Ombudsman 2015 March 31 Order No V-16.

• Recommendations are intended to promote the culture of quality and socially responsible behavior in institutions of education and research, cherishing academic integrity, clarity and responsibility for interested parties.

• Recommendations are aiming for contribution to the mission of education and research defined by the Law on Higher Education and Research of Republic of Lithuania, implementation of Lithuanian education and research policy, accordant system of education and research creation and installation.
MAIN CONCEPTS

• **Academic ethics** – universally recognised and enshrined values by academic community in codes of ethics which ensure the clarity of process of education and research, academic integrity among members of academic community, reciprocal trust, respect, equality, justice, non-discrimination, responsibility, sustainable use of resources, academic freedom, impartiality in research papers evaluation and protection of an intellectual property.

• **Underlying values of academic ethics** – academic integrity, responsibility, equality, justice, non-discrimination, accountability, clarity, sustainable use of resources, academic freedom, impartiality in research papers evaluation, trust, respect.

• **Socially responsible behavior** – conscious, mature and based on principles of academic ethics behaviour of a member of institution of education and research and academic community in both interior and exterior environment.
THE PURPOSE OF THE CODE OF ACADEMIC ETHICS

Goals of the Code

- To promote ethical behavior
- To regulate behavior of members of the academic community
- To increase the confidence of the society
- To discipline members of the academic community
- To establish lines of responsibilities
- To perform a function of moral education
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GENERAL RULES OF ACADEMIC ETHICS FOR ACADEMIC COMMUNITY

(1)

**Academic norms** for academic community are enshrined by behavioural provisions which show the policy of an institution of education and research and their implementation is ensured by acts of law of the Republic of Lithuania, contracts and the internal rules of an institution of education and research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic freedom</th>
<th>Being a member of academic community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The right to openly express one’s views towards organisation and administration of studies and scientific research.</td>
<td>• This places every member under obligation to respect common interests of an institution of education and research and to contribute to the realisation of goals of education and research according to potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The responsible use of this right requires to recognise it for other members of academic community as well.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## GENERAL RULES OF ACADEMIC ETHICS FOR ACADEMIC COMMUNITY

### Relations among member of academic community
- These relations are based on principles of respect, goodwill, objectivity and non-discrimination.
- Mentioned principles are violated by discrimination in words, actions or academic rating, also humiliation using one’s supremacy.

### Inter-relations among member of academic
- These inter-relations are based on principles of collegiality and academic solidarity, pointed towards guarantee of education and scientific research quality and creative atmosphere.
- Mentioned principles are violated by unfair competition, belittling scientific or pedagogic practise, partiality on the basis of personal or business relation, use of psychological pressure, disclosure of confidential information.

### Sustainable and responsible use of resources
- The use of education and research institutional science base must be sustainable, responsible and designated to fulfil obligations for the institution.
- The provision is derogated from if resources are used to get personal benefit, being misused or havocked.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vigilijus Sadauskas, 2018
ETHICS OF PEDAGOGIC PRACTISE

The relation between professor and one’s students is shall be based on principles of academic collaboration and clarity. In order to avoid conflict of interests, any ambiguous relations are forbidden.

Pedagogic ethics

The evaluation of student’s knowledge, abilities and skills shall be fair, conscientious, in accordance with aims of the taught course. Professor must react to any possible dishonest act and try to minimise opportunities for academic dishonesty.

The disclosure of confidential information is harmful to trustworthy atmosphere. Professor is required not to disclose personal or related to academic achievements confidential information for third parties.
• **Scientific practise** must be based on pursuit of truth and honest research while researcher‘s behaviour must be based on morality and socially responsible behaviour.

• **Scientific research** should not harm society and environment, therefore members of academic community commit keeping within the principle of academic integrity.

• The principle of academic integrity is violated by counterfeiting, forgeries, theft or intentional damage of empirical study data and material, (self)plagiarism, belittling colleague because of personal motives, academic bribery, help and participation violating principle of academic integrity.
ETHICS OF STUDENTS’ AND LISTENERS’ PRACTISE (1)

• Students and listeners in study process must keep within the principle of academic integrity.

• Every student who is accepted to certain institution of education and research signs Declaration of Honesty which is in force full period of studies. Other commitment forms of academic integrity may be established by an institution of education and research.

• Students and listeners commit to use infrastructure of an institution of education and research responsibly, sustainably and for it’s intended purpose.
What violates the principle of academic integrity?

- Cheating in writing
- Hiding cases of possible academic dishonesty
- Prompt, use of cheat sheets and other forms of disregard to the order and rules of examiner
- Using other person’s achievements or completed tasks during examination
- Going to any form of exam instead of other student or vice versa.
- Plagiarism and selfplagiarism

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vigilijus Sadauskas, 2018
HOW TO ADOPT THE CODE OF ACADEMIC ETHICS?

• Code projects are *public* for the academic community to discuss and approved by general academic community consensus. The code shall become *a commitment*, not *an obligation*.

• The procedure of investigations of violations of academic ethics in institutional and national levels *should* be established in Code.

• The order of presentation and introduction to regulatory acts on principles of ethics and their implementation *may* be established on Code.

• Adopted Code shall be publicly available.
Implementation of the Code

There should be ethical behaviour training organised, practical publications for academic community and appointed personnel responsible for counselling for academic ethics matters.

Sanctions should be differentiated according to complexity of violation. The procedure of investigations of reports, criteria for sanctions and other provisions which ensure unbiased and fair judgement must be established within the act on Committee of Ethics.

It is impossible to name all violations of academic ethics in the Code therefore duty of Committee of Ethics while investigating certain cases to take into account if specific actions are in accordance with principles of academic ethics.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vigilijus Sadauskas, 2018
HOW TO ENSURE MAINTENANCE OF THE CODE OF ACADEMIC ETHICS?

• Maintenance of the Code is Committee of Ethics duty. Committee keeps within the Code and regulating act on it’s activity.

• Committee should be consisted of three interested parties in equal parts – personnel, students and social partners.

• Principles of concluding Committee:
  1. Three members are elected by governing body from the list of suggested candidates of every division of institution of education and research. Three members are appointed by
  2. Students Representation taking into account that all three stages of studies must be represented.
  3. One member is appointed by institution of education and research trade-union and two member are appointed by institution itself with provision of social partners.

Members of Committee of Ethics must be clean sheet and have experience in implementation of principles of academic ethics.
COMMITTEE OF ETHICS (1)

- **Initiates** amendments and corrections of the code
- **Gathers** in meetings to initiate changes of the Code or when report is received
- **Accepts and considers** reports about possible violations of academic ethics

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vigilijus Sadauskas, 2018
COMMITTEE OF ETHICS (2)

- Committee of Ethics has right *not to investigate* received report if actions of possible violation of academic ethics took place a year ago (except cases of counterfeiting and plagiarism).

- If Committee decides *not to investigate* received report, the complainant and the Ombudsman for Academic Ethics and Procedures must be informed about the decision and all additional information shall be forwarded to Ombudsman.

- Case is *investigated* if report is submitted in writing with exact facts and justifying documents or Committee comes across reliable information about possible violation of academic ethics.

- Decision about violation is made after investigation is done and by *simple majority of votes*. If decision recognises violation, sanctions shall be adapted according to criteria established in the Code.
FINAL PROVISIONS

• These recommendations are implemented by institutions of education and research in *free and conscious will*.

• It is advisable for *professors* to sign Declaration of Honesty when they start working for an institution of education and research.

• It is suggested and advisable for institutions of education and research to take into account *experience and examples of foreign countries* while preparing or changing the Code of Academic Ethics.
According to the survey data, there were no codes of academic ethics in:
- 40% of non-state universities,
- 8.33% of state colleges,
- 15.38% of state research institutes.

There were no codes of academic ethics in non-state research institutes.

According to the survey data, codes of academic ethics have not been approved in:
- 20% of non-state universities,
- 66.7% of non-state research institutes.
PLAGIARISM, COINCIDENCE (MATCH UP), CITATION (QUOTE)

Plagiarism – appropriation of authorship.

Coincidence (Match) – becoming the same, overlapping.

Citation (Quote) – exact passage.
SEARCH TOOLS FOR COINCIDENCE (MATCH)

http://de.vroniplag.wikia.com/wiki/Home

As a result of stated violation of academic ethics – plagiarism – Petras Baršauskas has resigned from the rector’s office of the Kaunas University of Technology (KTU) and his habilitation was abolished.
DECISION ON VIOLATIONS OF ACADEMIC ETHICS COMMITTED BY PETRAS BARŠAUSKAS
20 October 2017, No. SP-22 (2)

PETRO BARŠAUSKAS KNYgos „TRANSFER OF INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES TO CEECs” ir HAROLD KOONTZ, HEINZ WEIBRICH KNYgos „ESSENTIALS OF MANAGEMENT”
LYGINAMOJI LENTE

1. In Theory Z, selected Japanese managerial practices are adopted to the environment of the United States. One of the characteristics of Type Z organization, which is an emphasis on group decision making, responsibility remains with the individual (which is quite different from the Japanese practice, which emphasizes collective responsibility). There is also an emphasis on informal and democratic relationships based on trust.

DECISION ON VIOLATIONS OF ACADEMIC ETHICS COMMITTED BY PETRAS BARŠAUSKAS
20 October 2017, No. SP-22 (3)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vigilijus Sadauskas, 2018
DECISION ON VIOLATIONS OF ACADEMIC ETHICS COMMITTED BY PETRAS BARŠAUSKAS
20 October 2017, No. SP-22 (4)

PETRAS BARŠAUSKAS KNYGOS „TRANSFER OF INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES TO CEECS” IN CHRISTOPHER A. BAILIFF, VICTARAS GROSAL STRAIPSNO „MANAGING ACROSS BORDERS: NEW ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES” LYGINAMOJI LENTĖLĖ

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Pavyzdys</th>
<th>3 pav.</th>
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<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>Recent changes in the international operating environment have forced companies to optimize efficiency, reduce costs, and increase simultaneously in their worldwide operations. To companies that previously concentrated on developing and managing one of these capabilities, this new challenge implied not only a total strategic recreation, but also a major change in organizational capability as well.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>187</td>
<td>For all nine companies at the core of our study, the challenge of breaking down bases and building a truly multidimensional organization proved difficult. Behind the pervasive either/or mentality that led to the development of unidimensional capabilities, these were identified as three simplifying assumptions.</td>
<td>31</td>
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1) Rūpinosi už teise paraičius;
2) Rūpinosi monodimensionalios (vienojoji) prizmės;
3) Rūpinosi monodimensionalios (vienojoji) prizmės;
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DECISION ON VIOLATIONS OF ACADEMIC ETHICS COMMITTED BY PETRAS BARŠAUSKAS
20 October 2017, No. SP-22 (5)

PETRA BARŠAUSKO KNYGOS „TRANSFER OF INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES TO CEECS“ ir JULIJA G. DJAEIROVA STRAIPINIS „FOREIGN INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE“LYGINAMOJĮ LENTELĘ

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<th>Type</th>
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<th>2 pcs.</th>
<th>Povypūda I</th>
<th>12 skirtingų lapų</th>
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<td>2 pcs.</td>
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<td>12 skirtingų lapų</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Table**

   | No. | Decision on Violations of Academic Ethics Committed by Petras Baršauskas
   |----|---------------------------------------------------------------
   | 32 | 20 October 2017, No. SP-22 (5)

2. **Text**

   > PETRA BARŠAUSKO KNYGOS „TRANSFER OF INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES TO CEECS“ ir JULIJA G. DJAEIROVA STRAIPINIS „FOREIGN INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE“LYGINAMOJĮ LENTELĘ

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</table>

3. **Diagram**

   - Diagram showing the comparison between two types of data.

4. **Notes**

   - Note 1: Description of the comparison between two types of data.
   - Note 2: Additional notes for the diagram.
DECISION ON VIOLATIONS OF ACADEMIC ETHICS COMMITTED BY PETRAS BARŠAUSKAS
20 October 2017, No. SP-22 (6)

PETRAS BARŠAUSKAS HABILITACIJAI TEIKIAMOS MONOGRAFIJOS SANTRAUKOS „TARP Autonomo VERSLO VADYBOS PRINCIPIO TAI VABU KRYME VIDURIO IR RYTŲ EUROPOS SĄLYSE“ ir
RICHARD M. HODGETTS, FREUD LUTHANS KNYGOS „INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT“ LYGIAMOJ LENTELĖ 2


Raudonkalnis, D., Romualdis Švarcius (Vilnius Gedimino technikos universitetas; socialinė mokslai, vadyba ir administravimas, 018), naujus;
prof. hab. dr. Raimondas Gedvilas (Vilnius Gedimino technikos universitetas; socialinė mokslai, vadyba ir administravimas, 018), prof. hab. dr. Juris Leonovicius (Lietuvos teisės akademia; socialinė mokslai, teisė, teisės mokslai, 409); prof. hab. dr. Zydrunas Liudeikis (Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas; socialinė mokslai, ekonomika, 409);
prof. hab. dr. Algirdas Narusauskas (Vilniaus universitetas; socialinė mokslai, ekonomika, 015), prof. hab. dr. Alonido Vainikala (Rygos universitetas; socialinė mokslai, vadyba ir administravimas, 015).

Diagrama: Three-Dimensional Framework for Assessing Political Risk

1 Zymūsios ir kitos pateikiamos:
1) nacionalinių gaminių sritys, įmonės pasaulio lygumoje; 
2) tarpusavio bendradarbiavimo lygumoje; 
3) politinės situacijos, įtakos lygumoje; 
4) ekonomikos lygumoje; 
5) socialinės lygumoje; 
6) politinės lygumoje;
The Chairman of the Seimas temporarily stops the activities of his advisor A. Krupavičius

Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences of Vytautas Magnus University prof. A. Krupavičius and doctoral studies student of Kaunas University of Technology V. Šimonaitė unethically quoted the text of dr. Giedrius Žvaliauskas who is currently teaching KTU.

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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vigilijus Sadauskas, 2018
DECISION ON VIOLATIONS OF ACADEMIC ETHICS COMMITTED BY PROF. DR. ALGIS KRUPAVIČIUS AND DOCTORAL STUDENT VITALIJA SIMONAITYTĖ 20 February 2018, No. SP-1 (2)

253 After registration of a party, appropriate membership fees remain an important condition for its further functioning. The Ministry of Justice annually monitors the number of party members in every political organization. Each party must submit a list of its members, confirmed by the signature of their respective presidents or other authorized representatives. The Ministry of Justice then checks the lists and notifies the Central Electoral Commission as to their compliance with the legal requirements. If a political party fails to submit such a list, the Ministry of Justice has the right to initiate a dissolution procedure, and to remove the party from the party register (Article 8). In 2015, out of 38 political parties, as many as 13 failed to submit membership information, and dissolution procedures were initiated against one.

253-5 It is also important to note that the content of the statutes of Lithuanian parties depends on a number of external regulations, which may change over time. Changes in party statutes (Article 8) specify statutes (statute) and implement certain provisions of the statutes. The party statutes at the time a party is registered, for example, are not necessary to define conditions of party membership, including: conditions of and procedures for joining; conditions of withdrawal and expulsion; party internal management; and procedures for establishment, payment, and utilization of party membership fees. It is also necessary to describe the following: procedures for establishment/termination of local branch activity; the competence and frequency of the national congress and other meetings such as the conference (as well as the procedures for its convention and how decisions are made); the competences of collegial governing bodies of the party, for their election and recall, the period of time for which they may be elected, and procedures for decision making; procedures for election and recall of the party leader and the length of his/her term in office; and procedures for accountability of the governing bodies to the national congress, as well as procedures for general and special elections. The Law on Political Parties also requires specification of procedures for modification of the party program and statute. The law thus specifies all key elements of party life.

254 American politician James Al. Ussel in the mid-1960s noted that mostly in the mother’s milk of politics in democratic countries. In Lithuania, sources of party funding are strictly supervised by the state. Article 19 of the Law on Political Parties specifies acceptable sources of party funding. These include membership fees; state budget appropriations; funds received by the party from other activities (publishing, distribution of party materials and party symbols, management, use and disposal of legally-owned property, organization of political and cultural events, and other activities), loans received by the political party from banks registered in Lithuania or the international organizations/institutions and funds from foreign annual income tax donated by Lithuanian residents; and donations made during campaign periods by eligible individuals. It should also be emphasised that parties may not accept donations from legal persons or other.

254 The Law on Political Parties regulates how and on what amount membership fees shall be paid. Membership fees are both initial and periodic (Article 19). Throughout the course of a year, party members may pay membership fees not exceeding a composite of 20% of the monthly average from the fourth quarter of the previous calendar year. During a single calendar year, the total amount of membership fees paid by one party member may not exceed 10% of the annual income declared by that party member for the previous year.

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INVESTIGATION ON RESEARCHERS WITH 10 AND MORE SCIENTIFIC WORKS (evidence-based policy) by THE OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN FOR ACADEMIC ETHICS AND PROCEDURES 2014 (1)

Overview on "Authorship Criteria and Priority Criteria: International Experience"

Survey of higher education and research institutions on researchers with 10 or more scientific works.

About 40 % of the universities did not provide data.

In-depth interview with selected researchers.

Recommendations for higher education and research institutions as publishers of scientific work on the application of authorship and ranking criteria in academic work.
INVESTIGATION ON RESEARCHERS WITH 10 AND MORE SCIENTIFIC WORKS (evidence-based policy) by THE OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN FOR ACADEMIC ETHICS AND PROCEDURES 2014 (2)

Average - 14,2
OMBUDSMAN'S DIFFICULTIES AT THE WORK

Not enough human and financial resources are allocated.

The desire of politicians to influence the Ombudsman's activities and independence.

The unwillingness of politicians and universities to give / share the access to scientific publications and other databases.

Politicians are afraid that academic work will be carried out from their the past. But plagiarism does not have a limitation period... as other violations

and so on
The United Nations Human Rights Committee has provided a general commentary on the latter article, paragraph 49 of which states that "laws punishing the expression of opinions on historical facts are incompatible with the obligations that the Pact imposes on Member States, with due regard for respect for opinions and freedom of expression; The Pact does not permit the prohibition of a general misconception or inappropriate interpretation of past events; restrictions should never apply and should not exceed what is permitted by paragraph 3 of the Covenant or required by Article 20 in the light of freedom of speech. "Only free research and discussion can be seen as an" erroneous "view of an" incorrect "interpretation. It is the duty of the academics and academic community, not the politicians or judges. After all, the results of the study can not be regarded as final, and not repeatedly considered even after new facts and / or findings have been identified.

THE END