

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vigilijus Sadauskas

L'expérience Lituanienne
The Lithuanian Experience

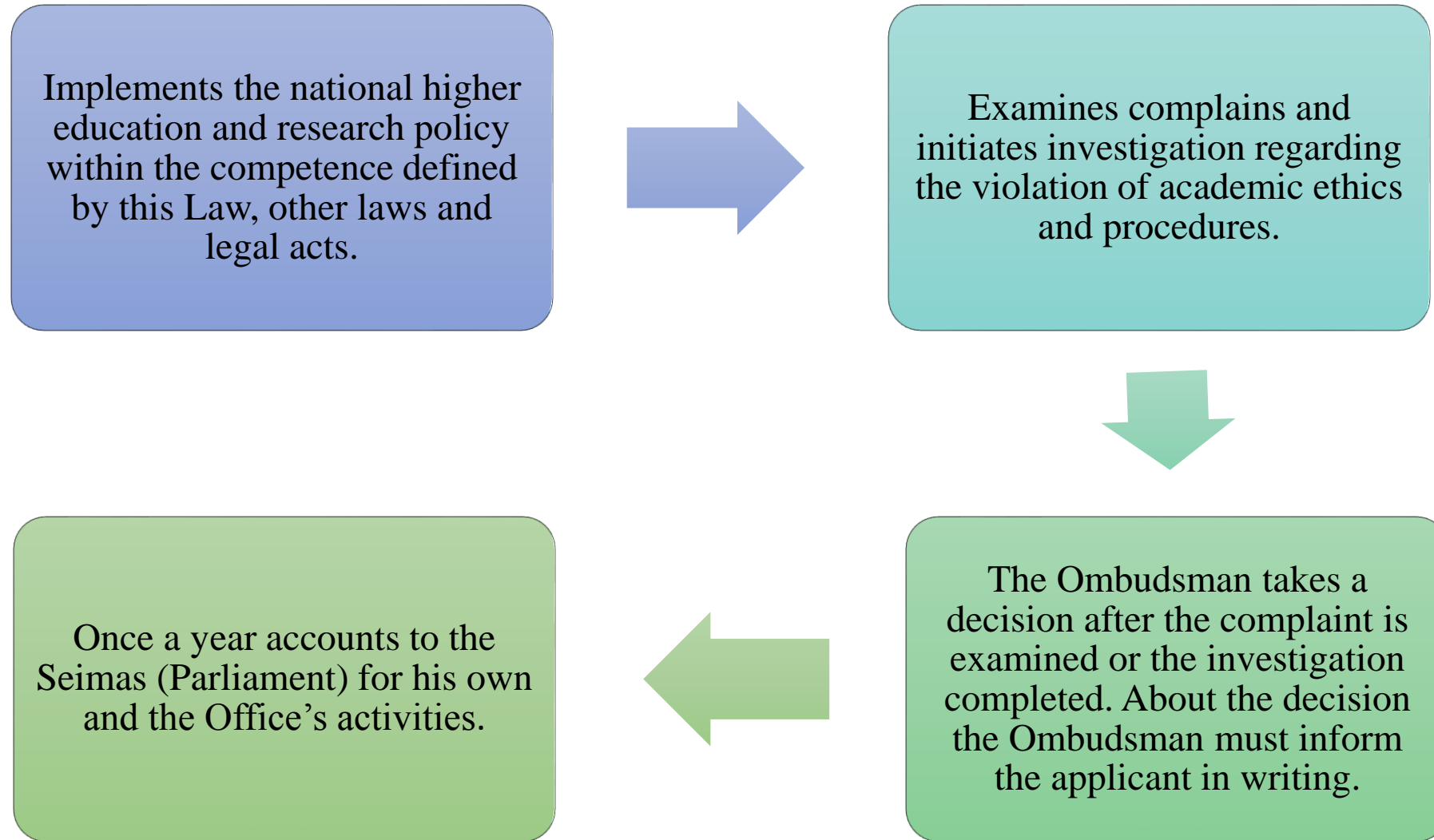
Intégrité: une valeur fondamentale pour l'enseignement supérieur et la recherche -
Integrity: a Cornerstone Value for Higher Education and Research

23rd May, 2018, Paris, French Republic

OMBUDSMAN FOR ACADEMIC ETHICS AND PROCEDURES OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

- On 30 April 2009, Law on Science and Studies of the Republic of Lithuania Nr. XI-242, Article 18. Academic Ethics and Procedures Ombudsman.
- On 15 September 2011, by Resolution No. XI-1583 “On establishment of the Office for Ombudsman for Academic Ethics and Procedures and approval of the Statutes of the Office of Ombudsman for Academic Ethics and Procedures”, the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania established the Office of Ombudsman for Academic Ethics and Procedures.
- 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)



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.

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.

THE OMBUDSMAN FOR ACADEMIC ETHICS AND PROCEDURES (4)

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 POWER OF THE DECISION OF THE OMBUDSMAN

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.

ETHICS VS. LAW

What is ethics?

1. The philosophic science about morality.
2. The system of moral norms of human beings, the synonym of morality.

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.

What is law norm?

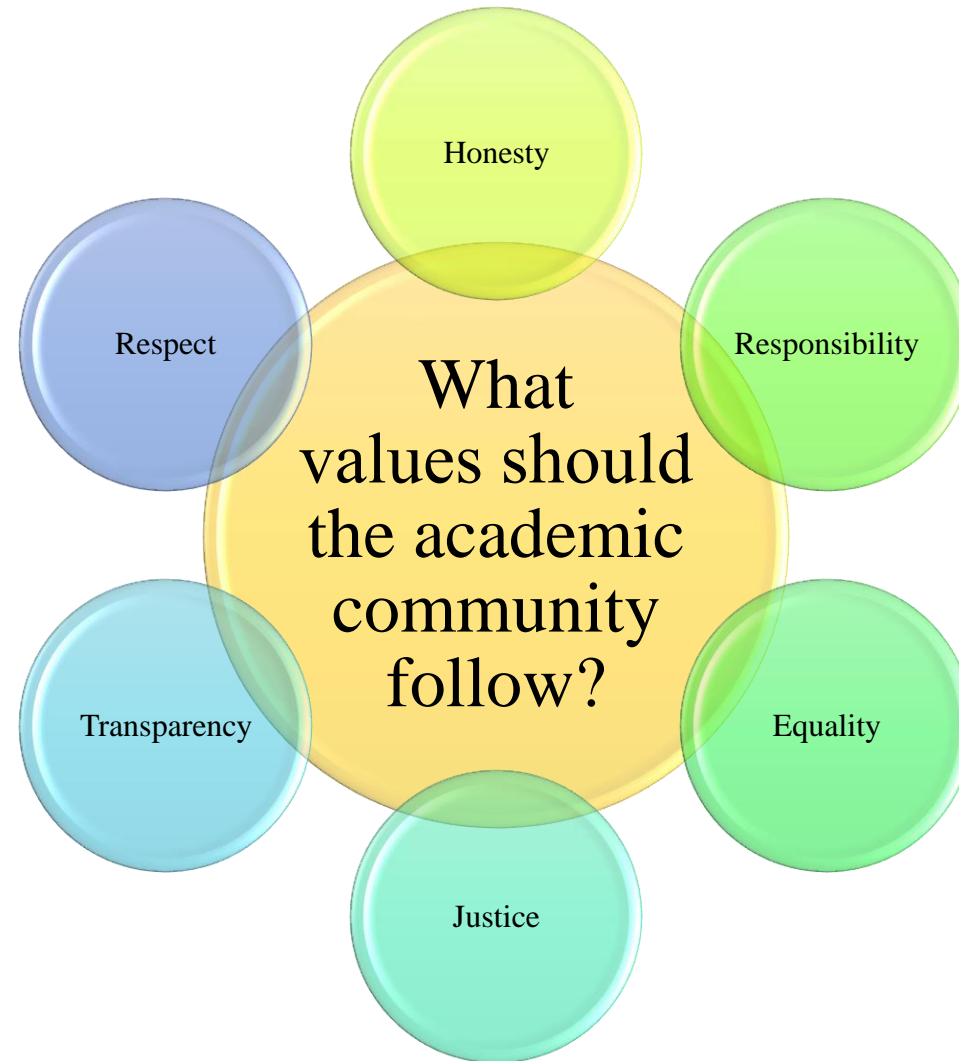
Exact instruction, rule.

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



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACCEPTANCE, IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTAINANCE OF ACADEMIC ETHICS CODE IN INSTITUTIONS OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

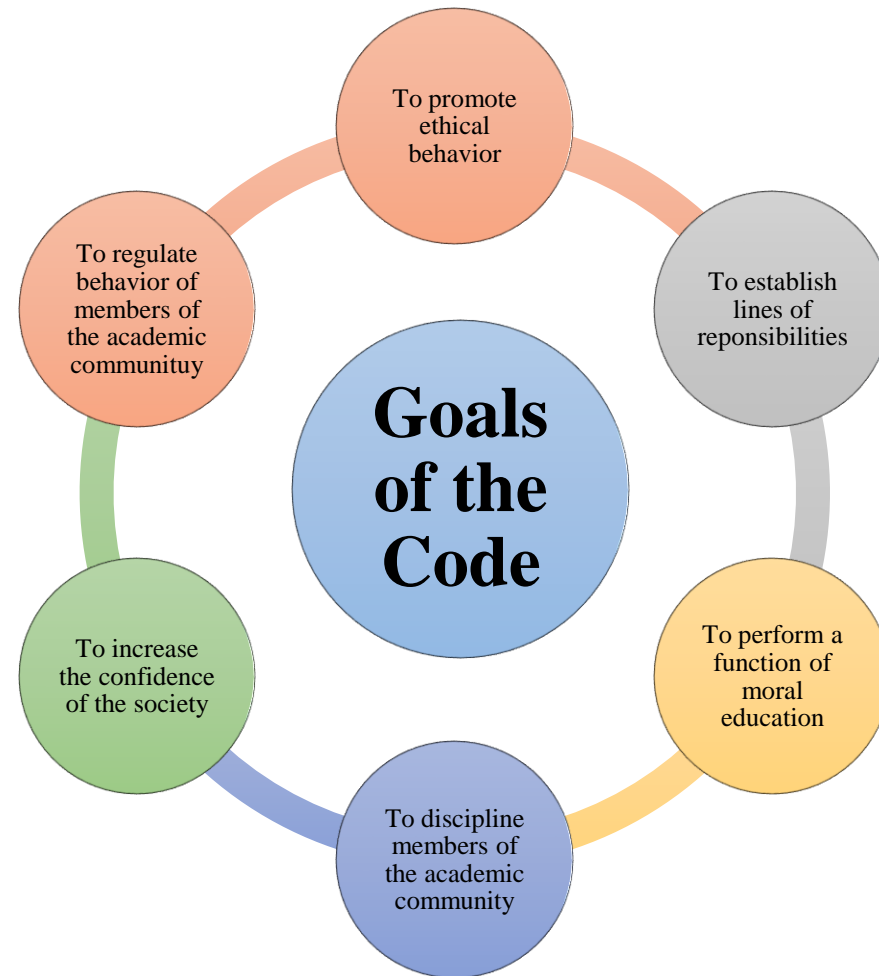
Was approved by Ombudsman 2015 March 31 Order No V-16.

- 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



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.

Academic freedom

- The right to openly express one's views towards organisation and administration of studies and scientific research.
- The responsible use of this right requires to recognise it for other members of academic community as well.

Being a member of academic community

- 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.

GENERAL RULES OF ACADEMIC ETHICS FOR ACADEMIC COMMUNITY

(2)

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.

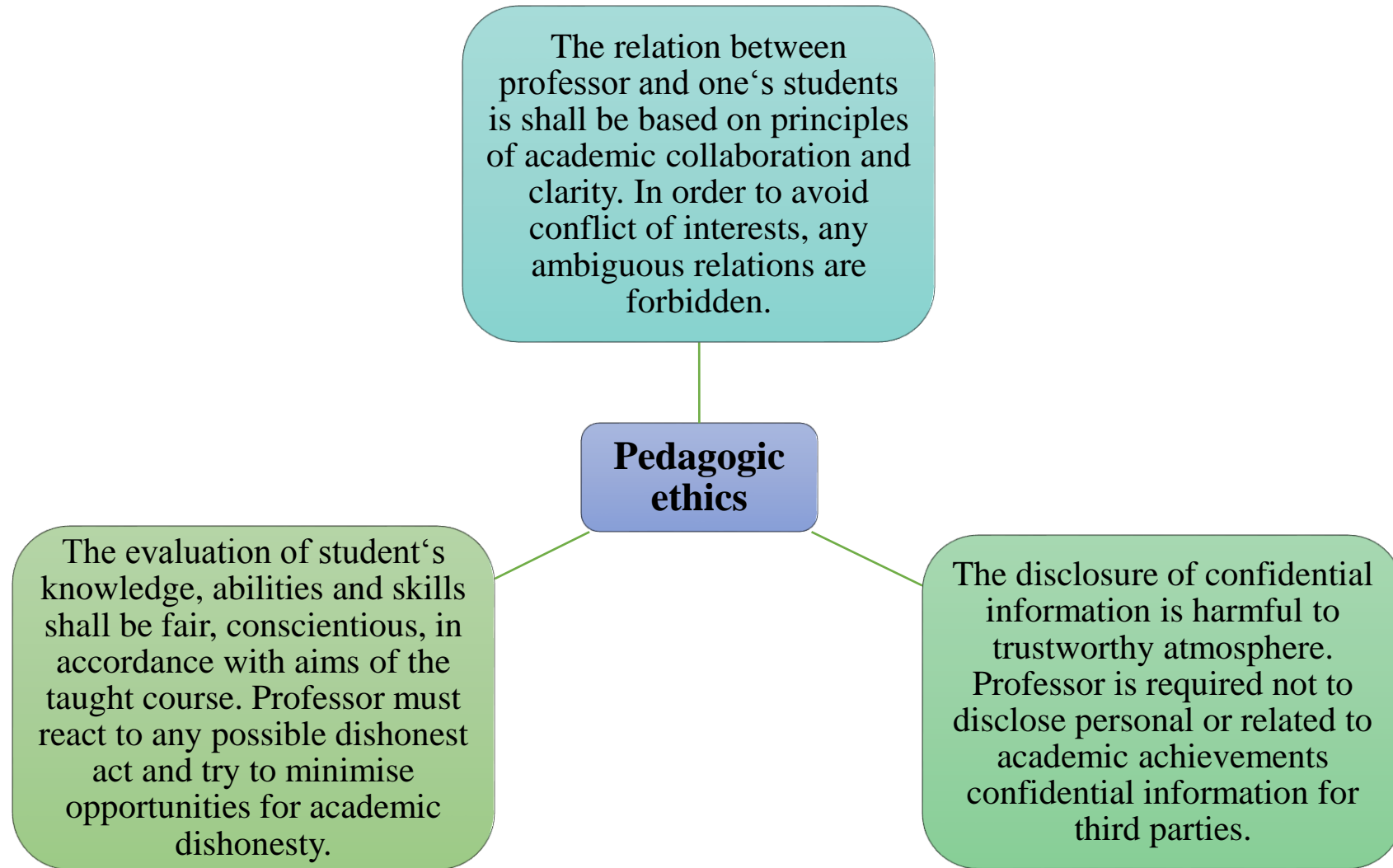
Inter-relations among member of academic

- 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.

ETHICS OF PEDAGOGIC PRACTISE



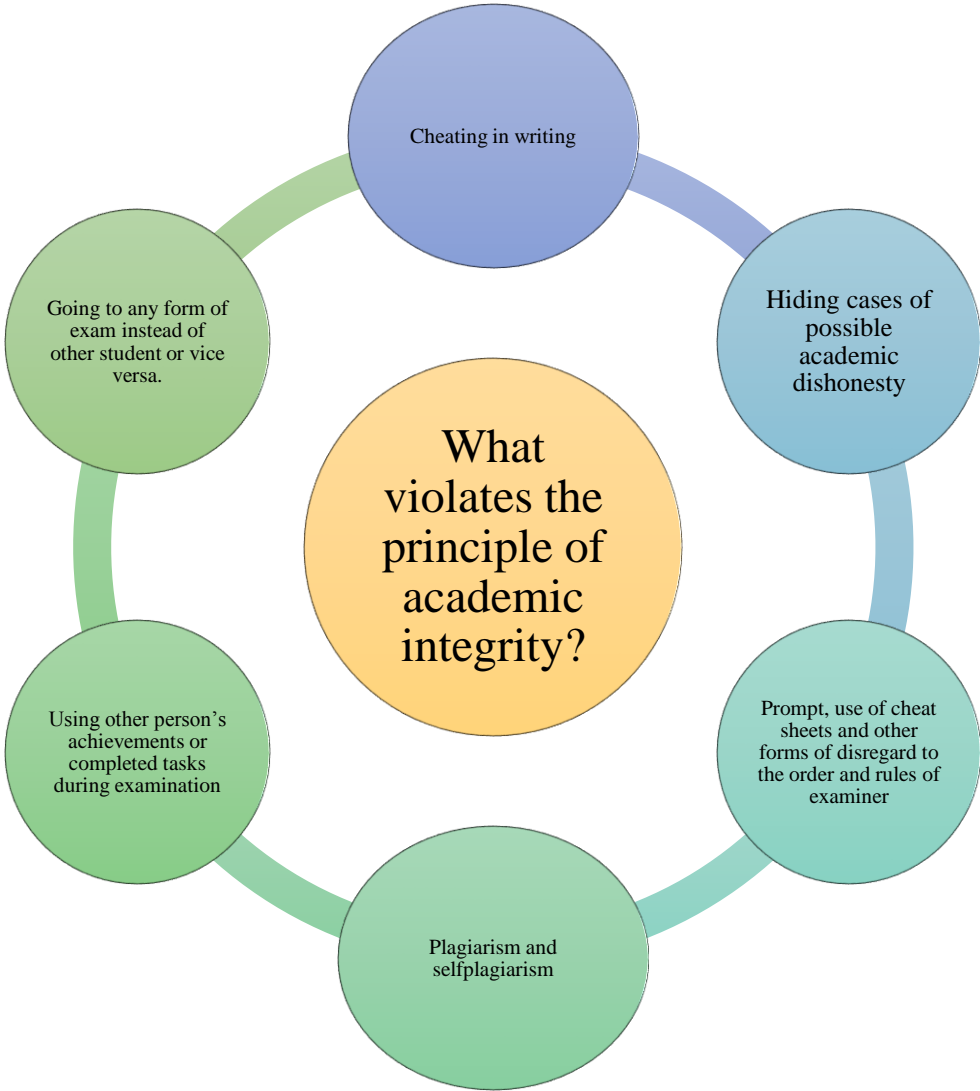
ETHICS OF SCIENTIFIC PRACTISE

- *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*.

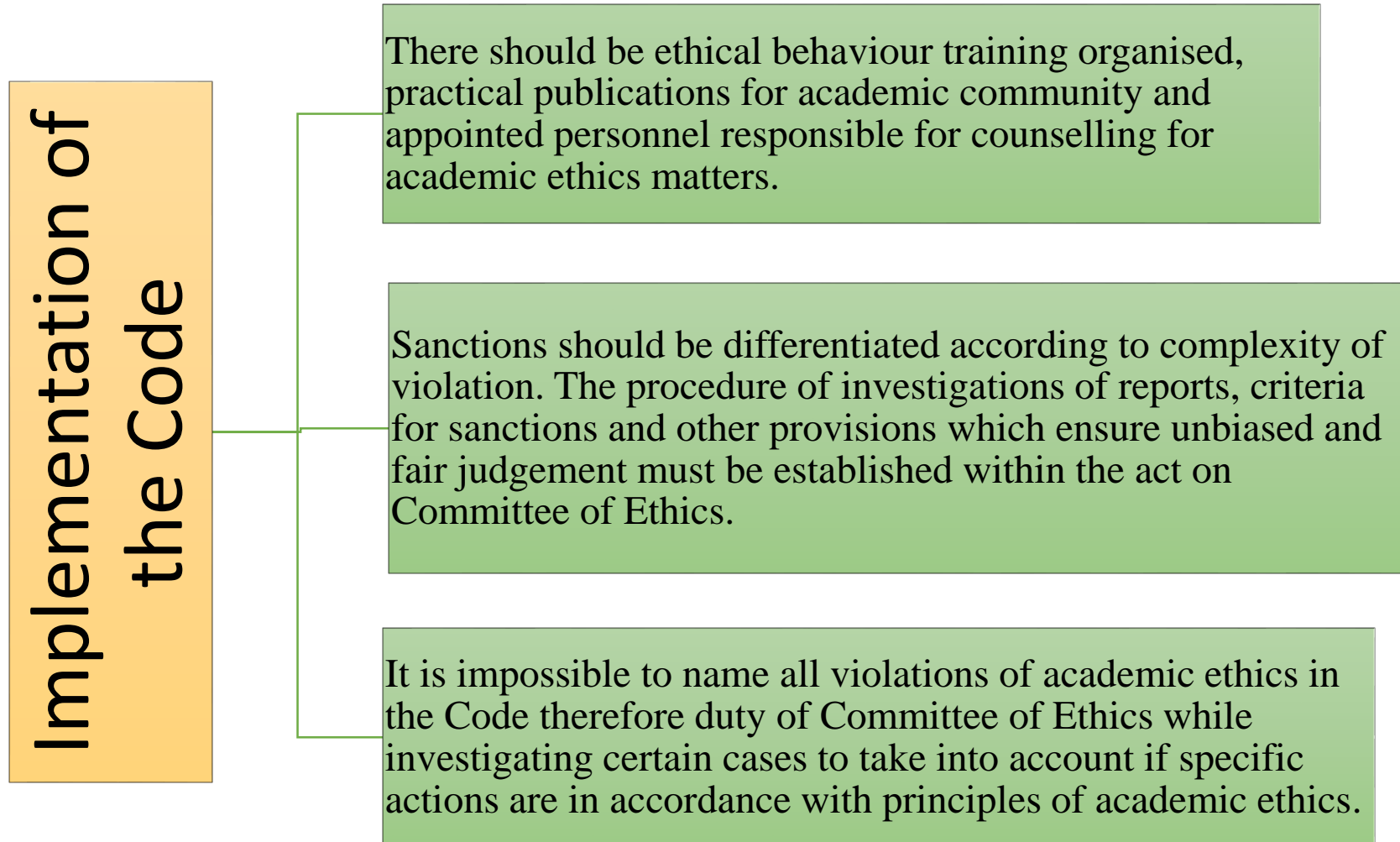
ETHICS OF STUDENTS' AND LISTENERS' PRACTISE (2)



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.

HOW TO IMPLEMENT THE CODE OF ACADEMIC ETHICS?

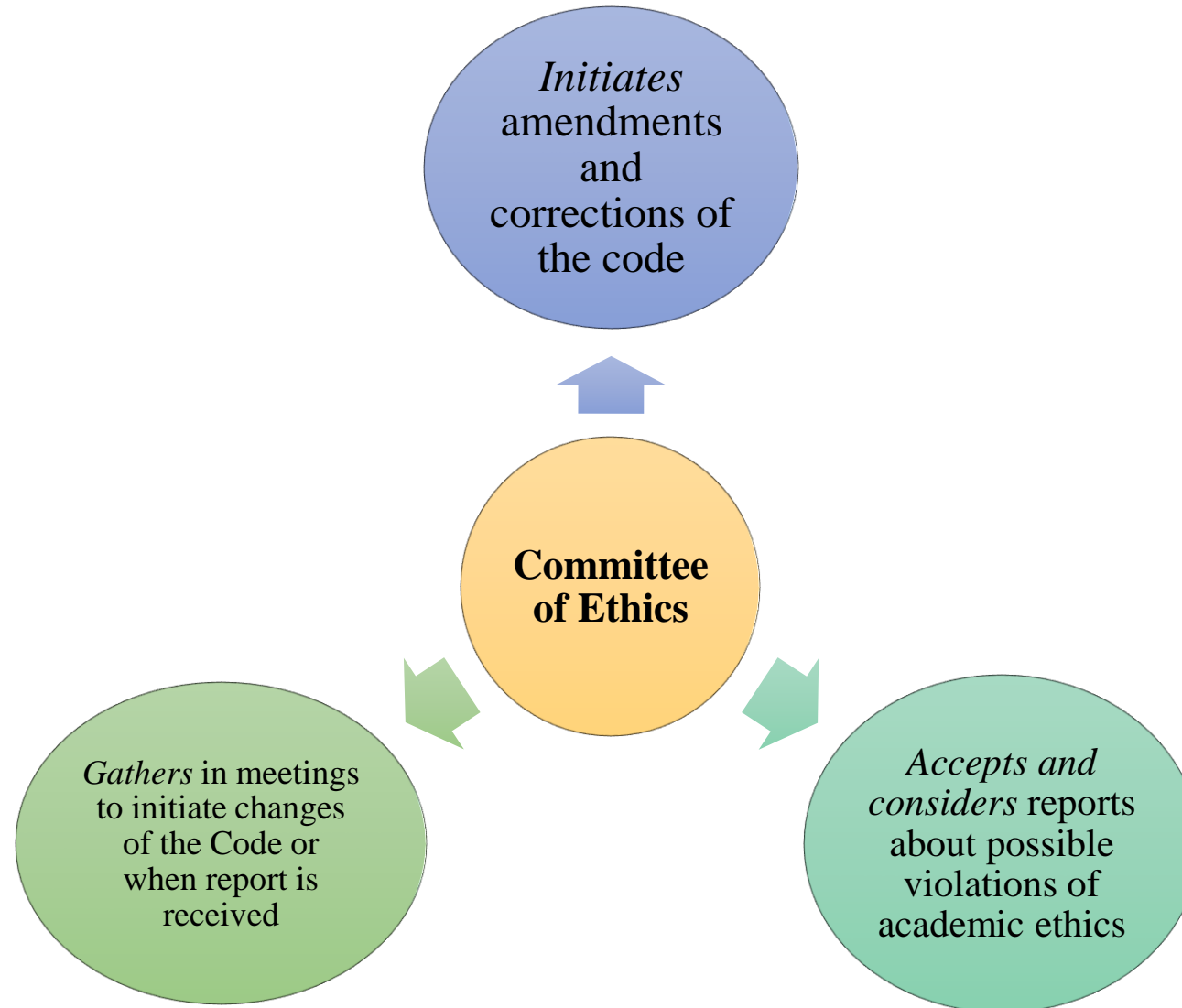


HOW TO ENSURE MAINTENANCE OF THE CODE OF ACADEMIC ETHICS?

- 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)



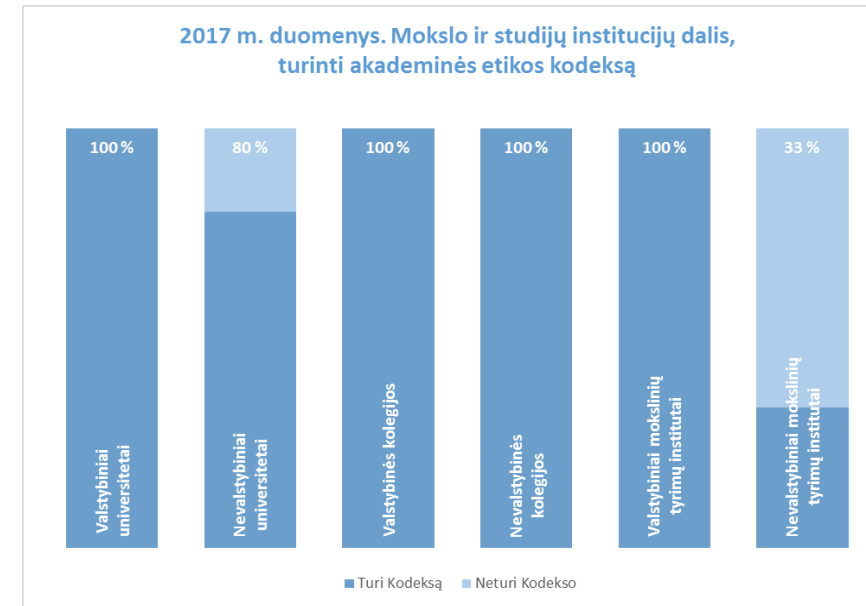
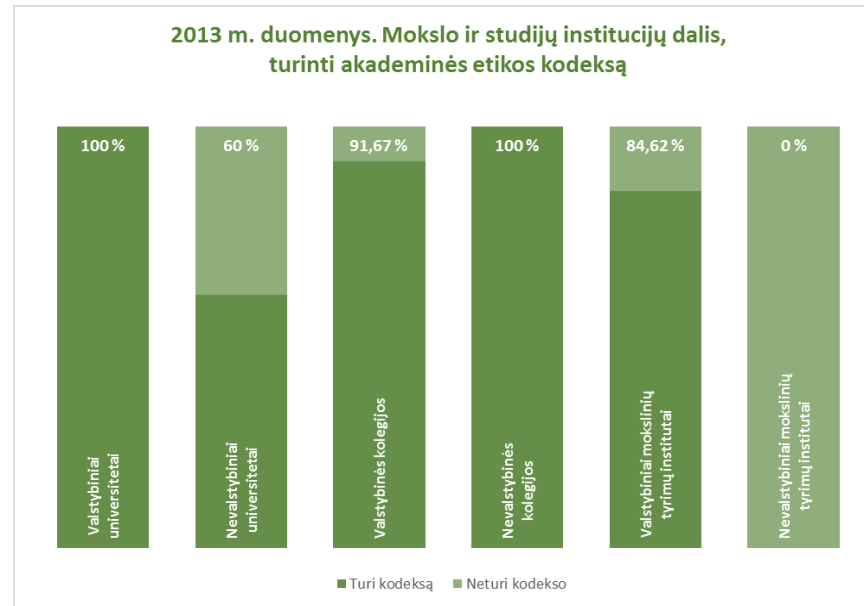
COMMITTEE OF ETHICS (2)

- 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.

CODES OF ACADEMIC ETHICS IN EDUCATION AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS



2013 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.

2017 According to the survey data, codes of academic ethics have not been approved in: 20% of non-state universities and 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.

plagiarism

≠

Match up

SEARCH TOOLS FOR COINCIDENCE (MATCH)

VroniPlag Wiki – kollaborative Plagiatsdokumentation
Eine kritische Auseinandersetzung mit Hochschulschriften

Eine kritische Auseinandersetzung mit der Dissertation von Dr. Dr. Sophia Sepperer: Der Rechtskräfteinwand in den Mitgliedstaaten der EuGVO

Dissertation zur Erlangung des Doktorgrades der Rechtswissenschaft[®] der Freien Universität Berlin[®]
Erstgutachter: Prof. Dr. Helmut Grothe[®], Zweitgutachter: Prof. Dr. Dr. Ores. h.c. Franz-Jürgen Sacker[®], Tag der mündlichen Prüfung: 15.7.2009, Publikation: Tübingen 2010, Nachweis: Deutsche Nationalbibliothek[®]
Folge von Fremdrechtübernahmen nach Sellen, Anzahl Seiten mit Forderungen in 75%: 34, d.h. 57 %

Seitenzahlen Stand 22.10.2015 08:21 Quelle: vroniplag.wikia.com/wiki/See

■ nicht erbschriebene Seiten ■ Seite enthält Fremdrechtübernahmen
■ mehr als 50 % der Seite betroffen ■ mehr als 75 % der Seite betroffen

Wie best man diese Grafik?

Eine kritische Auseinandersetzung mit der Dissertation von Dr. Ursula Gertrud von der Leyen: C-reaktives Protein als diagnostischer Parameter zur Erfassung eines Amnioninfektionssyndroms [sic] bei vorzeitigem Biasesprung und therapeutischem Entspannungsbad in der Geburtsvorbereitung

Dissertation zur Erlangung des Doktorgrades der Medizin der Medizinischen Hochschule Hannover[®], Betreuer: PD

Plagiarism in Germany

- The last two years have seen an increase in plagiarism in Germany

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Detection Software

software should not be used when something is suspected. It should be critically evaluated.

It can indicate presence of plagiarism, but **cannot** prove absence of plagiarism.

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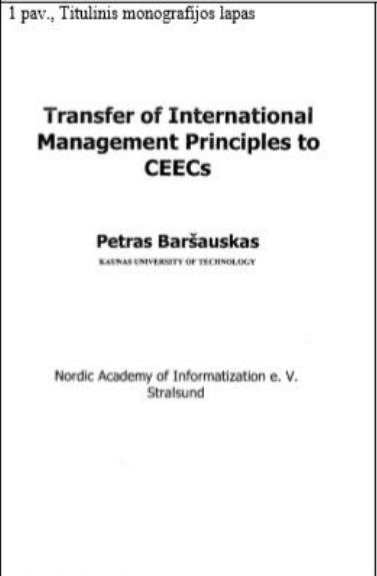

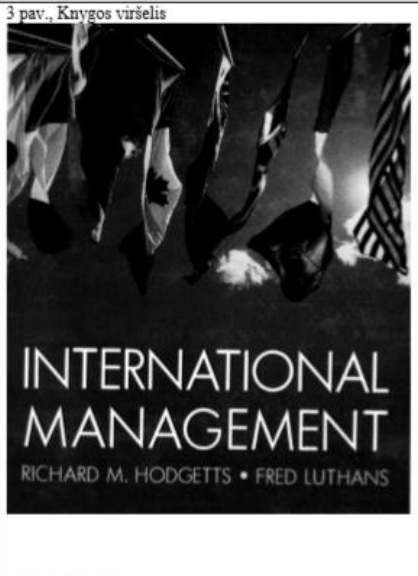

http://www.au.dk/fileadmin/www.health.au.dk/Medarbejdere.health.au.dk/Ansvarlig_forskningspraksis/Debora_Web_er-Wulff_01.pdf

DECISION ON VIOLATIONS OF ACADEMIC ETHICS COMMITTED BY PETRAS BARŠAUSKAS

20 October 2017, No. SP-22 (1)

Sprendimo „Dėl Petro Baršausko akademinės etikos pažeidimų“ Nr. SP-22
1 priedas

PETRO BARŠAUSKO KNYGOS „TRANSFER OF INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES TO CEECS“ IR RICHARD M. HODGETTS, FRED LUTHANS KNYGOS „INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT“ LYGINAMOJI LENTELE¹

<p>Baršauskas, P. 2000. <i>Transfer of International Management Principles to CEECs</i>. 2nd ed. Stralsund: Nordic Academy of Informatization e. V. ISBN 3-00-007003-6.</p> <p>Recenzantai: J. Rothlauf, Taikomųjų mokslų universitetas (University of Applied Science, Stralsund, Germany); A. Noack, Taikomųjų mokslų universitetas (University of Applied Science, Stralsund, Germany).</p>		<p>1 leidinys: Hodgetts, R. M., Luthans, F. 1991. <i>International Management</i>. McGraw-Hill, ISBN 0070292000.</p>	
<p>1 pav., Titulinis monografijos lapas</p> 	<p>2 pav., Pavyzdys, 98 monografijos lapas</p> 	<p>3 pav., Knygos viršelis</p> 	<p>4 pav., Pavyzdys, 128 knygos lapas</p> 
<p>Puslapiai</p> <p>33</p>	<p>Turinys</p> <p>Exporting or importing often are the only available choices for small firms want to go international. These choices also provide an avenue for larger firms that want to begin their international expansion with a minimum of investment. The paperwork associated with documentation and foreign currency exchanges can be turned over to an export management company to handle, or the firm can handle things itself by creating its own export department (Liedžiūnaitė, Katriuskas, 1996). The firm can turn to major banks or other specialist, who for a</p>	<p>Puslapiai</p> <p>103</p>	<p>Turinys</p> <p>Export/import Exporting or importing are often the only available choices for small firms wanting to go international. These choices also provide an avenue for larger firms that want to begin their international expansion with a minimum of investment. The paperwork associated with documentation and foreign currency exchange can be turned over to an export management company to handle. Or the firm can handle things itself by creating its own export department. The firm can turn to major banks or other specialists who, for a fee, will provide a variety of services including letters of credit, currency conversion, and related financial assistance.</p>



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.

¹ Žymėjimas ir kitos pastabos:


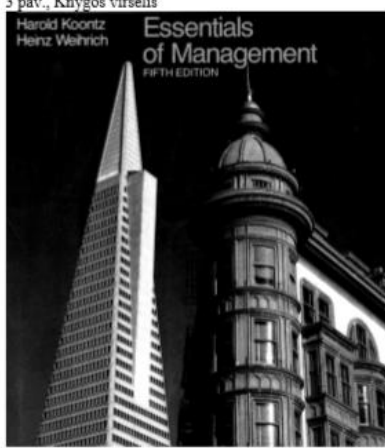
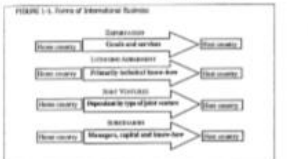

- 1) lentelėje yra pateiktos P. Baršausko monografijos (kairėje pusėje) ir atitinkamo leidinio (dešinėje pusėje) dalys, kuriose buvo aptikta sutapčių. Leidinių dalys pateikiamos remiantis monografijos turinio tvarka;
- 2) pažodinis sutaptys yra nežymėtos, neišskirtos spalvomis, specialiu šriftu ar kitais būdais;
- 3) pavienių simbolių, skyrybos ženklų skirtumai nėra žymimi;
- 4) skirtumai, kurie yra susiję su numeracija ir teksto dalių tvarka, pavieniais ir panašią reikšmę turinčiais žodžiais ar jų junginiais, yra žymimi **mėlyna spalva**;
- 5) tekstų dalys, aptinkamos tik viename iš leidinių, yra žymimos **geltona spalva**;
- 6) nuorodos į kitų autorių tekstus P. Baršausko monografijoje yra žymimos **raudona spalva**.

DECISION ON VIOLATIONS OF ACADEMIC ETHICS COMMITTED BY PETRAS BARŠAUSKAS

20 October 2017, No. SP-22 (2)

Sprendimo „Dėl Petro Baršausko akademinės etikos pažeidimų“ Nr. SP-22
2 priedas

PETRO BARŠAUSKO KNYGOS „TRANSFER OF INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES TO CEECs“ ir HAROLD KOONTZ, HEINZ WEHRICH KNYGOS „ESSENTIALS OF MANAGEMENT“
LYGINAMOJI LENTELĖ¹

<p>Baršauskas, P. 2000. <i>Transfer of International Management Principles to CEECs</i>. 2nd ed. Stralsund: Nordic Academy of Informatization e. V. ISBN 3-00-007003-6.</p> <p>Recenzentai: J. Rothlauf, Taikomųjų mokslų universitetas (University of Applied Science, Stralsund, Germany); A. Noack, Taikomųjų mokslų universitetas (University of Applied Science, Stralsund, Germany).</p> <p>1 pav., Titulinis monografijos viršelis 2 pav., Pavyzdys, 21 monografijos lapas</p>		<p>2 leidinys: Koontz, H., Wehrich, H. 1990. <i>Essentials of Management</i>. 5th ed. McGraw-Hill. ISBN 007035605X. Pastaba: leidinys nėra nurodytas P. Baršausko monografijos literatūros sąrašė.</p> <p>3 pav., Knygos viršelis 4 pav., Pavyzdys, 497 knygos lapas</p>	
			
			
Puslapiai	Turinys	Puslapiai	Turinys
16	In Theory Z, selected Japanese managerial practices are adapted to the environment of the United States. One of the characteristics of Type Z organisation, as suggested by Professor William Ouchi , is an emphasis on group decision making, responsibility remains with the individual (which is quite different from the Japanese practice, which emphasises collective responsibility). There is also an emphasis on informal and democratic relationships based on trust.	494	In Theory Z, selected Japanese managerial practices are adapted to the environment of the United States. It is practiced by companies such as IBM, Hewlett Packard, and the diversified retail company Dayton-Hudson. One of the characteristics of Type Z organization is an emphasis on the interpersonal skills that are needed for group interaction. Yet, despite the 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. Yet the hierarchical structure still remains intact, as illustrated by IBM, in which not only goals but also authority, rules, and discipline guide corporate behavior.

¹ Žymėjimas ir kitos pastabos:

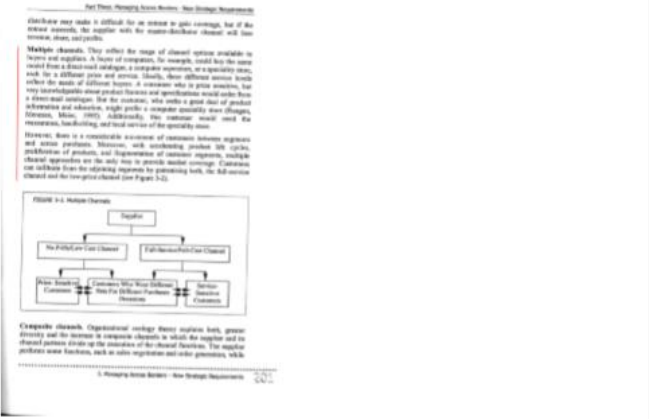

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- 2) pažodinės sutaptys yra nežymėtos, neišskirtos spalvomis, specialiu šriftu ar kitais būdais;
- 3) pavienių simbolių, skrybros ženklų skirtumai nėra žymimi;
- 4) skirtumai, kurie yra susiję su numeracija ir teksto dalių tvarka, pavieniais ir panašią reikšmę turinčiais žodžiais ar jų junginiais, yra žymimi mėlyna spalva;
- 5) tekstų dalys, aptinkamos tik viename iš leidinių, yra žymimos geltona spalva;
- 6) nuorodos į kitų autorių tekstus P. Baršausko monografijoje yra žymimos raudona spalva.

DECISION ON VIOLATIONS OF ACADEMIC ETHICS COMMITTED BY PETRAS BARŠAUSKAS

20 October 2017, No. SP-22 (3)

Sprendimo „Dėl Petro Baršausko akademinės etikos pažeidimų“ Nr. SP-22 3 priedas

PETRO BARŠAUSKO KNYGOS „TRANSFER OF INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES TO CEECS“ IR ERIN ANDERSON, GEORGE S. DAY, V. KASTURI STRAIPSNIO „STRATEGIC CHANNEL DESIGN“ LYGINAMOJILENTELE¹

<p>Baršauskas, P. 2000. <i>Transfer of International Management Principles to CEECs</i>. 2nd ed. Stralsund: Nordic Academy of Informatization e. V. ISBN 3-00-007003-6. Recenzentai: J. Rothlauf, Taikomųjų mokslų universitetas (University of Applied Science, Stralsund, Germany); A. Noack, Taikomųjų mokslų universitetas (University of Applied Science, Stralsund, Germany).</p>	<p>3 leidinys: Anderson, E., Day, G. S., Rangan, V. K. 1997. „Strategic Channel Design“, <i>Sloan Management Review</i>. 1997 (Summer): 59–69.</p>
<p>1 pav., Pavyzdys, 201 monografijos lapas</p> 	<p>2 pav., Pavyzdys, 64 straipsnio lapas</p> 
<p>Puslapiai 196-197 Turinys New research in strategic decision making indicates that the traditional exhaustive and inclusive planning model doesn't work. Instead, more effective firms sacrifice thorough planning for experimental action by generating large numbers of options, but not thoroughly analysing most of them. An effective firm launches many small experiments or trials, carefully analyses only a few options, and reacts quickly to feedback from the experiments. There is no time for exhaustive forecasting and analysis, and it is difficult to pin down means-ends relationships, and forecast outcomes. Hence, organisations place many small "bets," and then enlarge those that seem to be most favourable. In distribution, this means experimenting with many different ways of reaching the market (e.g. direct mail, telemarketing, and more traditional resellers), often simultaneously. Theorists argue that options (or "bets") are best suited for highly uncertain environments, where</p>	<p>Puslapiai 63 Turinys How should a company manage in a high-velocity environment? New research in strategic decision making indicates that the traditional exhaustive and inclusive planning model doesn't work. Instead, more effective firms sacrifice thorough planning for experimental action by generating large numbers of options but not thoroughly analyzing most of them. An effective firm launches many small experiments or trials, carefully analyzes only a few options, and reacts quickly to feedback from the experiments. There is no time for exhaustive forecasting and analysis, and it is difficult to pin down means-ends relationships and forecast outcomes. Hence, organizations place many small "bets" and then enlarge those that seem to be most favorable. In distribution, this means experimenting with many different ways of reaching the market (e.g., direct mail, telemarketing, and more traditional resellers), often simultaneously.</p>

¹ Žymėjimas ir kitos pastabos:

- 1) lentelėje yra pateiktos P. Baršausko monografijos (kairėje pusėje) ir atitinkamo leidinio (dešinėje pusėje) dalys, kuriose buvo aptikta sutapčių. Leidinių dalys pateikiamos remiantis monografijos turinio tvarka;
- 2) pažodinės sutaptys yra nežymėtos, neišskirtos spalvomis, specialiu šriftu ar kitais būdais;
- 3) pavienių simbolių, skyrybos ženklų skirtumai nėra žymimi;
- 4) skirtumai, kurie yra susiję su numeracija ir teksto dalių tvarka, pavieniais ir panašiai reikšmę turinčiais žodžiais ar jų junginiais, yra žymimi mėlyna spalva;
- 5) tekstų dalys, aptinkamos tik viename iš leidinių, yra žymimos geltona spalva;
- 6) nuorodos į kitų autorių tekstus P. Baršausko monografijoje yra žymimos raudona spalva.

DECISION ON VIOLATIONS OF ACADEMIC ETHICS COMMITTED BY PETRAS BARŠAUSKAS

20 October 2017, No. SP-22 (4)

Sprendimo „Dėl Petro Baršausko akademinės etikos pažeidimų“ Nr. SP-22 4 priedas

PETRO BARŠAUSKO KNYGOS „TRANSFER OF INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES TO CEECS“ IR CHRISTOPHER A. BARLETT, SUMANTRA GHOSBAL STRAIPSNIO „MANAGING ACROSS BORDERS: NEW ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES“ LYGINAMOJI LEITELĖ¹

<p>Baršauskas, P. 2000. <i>Transfer of International Management Principles to CEECs</i>. 2nd ed. Stralsund: Nordic Academy of Informatization e. V. ISBN 3-00-007003-6. Recenzenta: J. Rothlauf, Taikomųjų mokslų universitetas (University of Applied Science, Stralsund, Germany); A. Noack, Taikomųjų mokslų universitetas (University of Applied Science, Stralsund, Germany).</p>	<p>4 leidinys: Barlett, A. C., Ghosbal, S. 1987. „Managing across Borders: New Organizational Responses“, <i>Sloan Management Review</i>. 1987 (Fall), 29 (1): 43–53.</p>
<p>1 pav., Pavyzdys, 187 monografijos lapas</p> <p><small>Baršauskas, P. 2000. <i>Transfer of International Management Principles to CEECs</i>. 2nd ed. Stralsund: Nordic Academy of Informatization e. V. ISBN 3-00-007003-6. Recenzenta: J. Rothlauf, Taikomųjų mokslų universitetas (University of Applied Science, Stralsund, Germany); A. Noack, Taikomųjų mokslų universitetas (University of Applied Science, Stralsund, Germany).</small></p> <p>1 pav., Pavyzdys, 187 monografijos lapas</p> <p><small>Baršauskas, P. 2000. <i>Transfer of International Management Principles to CEECs</i>. 2nd ed. Stralsund: Nordic Academy of Informatization e. V. ISBN 3-00-007003-6. Recenzenta: J. Rothlauf, Taikomųjų mokslų universitetas (University of Applied Science, Stralsund, Germany); A. Noack, Taikomųjų mokslų universitetas (University of Applied Science, Stralsund, Germany).</small></p>	<p>2 pav., Pavyzdys, 44 straipsnio lapas</p> <p><small>Barlett, A. C., Ghosbal, S. 1987. „Managing across Borders: New Organizational Responses“, <i>Sloan Management Review</i>. 1987 (Fall), 29 (1): 43–53.</small></p>
<p>Puslapiai Turinys</p>	<p>Puslapiai Turinys</p>
<p>186 Recent changes in the international operating environment have forced companies to optimise efficiency, responsiveness, and learning 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 reorientation, but also a major change in organisational capability as well.</p>	<p>43 IN A COMPANION ARTICLE (Summer 1987), we described how recent changes in the international operating environment have forced companies to optimize efficiency, responsiveness, and learning 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 reorientation but a major change in organizational capability, as well.</p>
<p>186 For all nine companies at the core of the study, the challenge of breaking down biases, and building a truly multidimensional organisation proved difficult. Behind the pervasive either/or mentality that led to the development of unidimensional capabilities, there were identified as three</p>	<p>44 For all nine companies at the core of our study, the challenge of breaking down biases and building a truly multidimensional organization proved difficult. Behind the pervasive either/or mentality that led to the development of unidimensional capabilities, we identified three simplifying assumptions</p>

¹ Žymėjimas ir kitos pastabos:

- 1) leitelėje yra pateiktos P. Baršausko monografijos (kairėje pusėje) ir atitinkamo leidinio (dešinėje pusėje) dalys, kurios buvo aptikta sutapčių. Leidinių dalys pateikiamos remiantis monografijos turinio tvarka;
- 2) pažodinės sutaptys yra nežymėtos, neiškirtos spalvomis, specialiu žyru ar kitais būdais;
- 3) pavienių simbolių, skyrybos ženklų skirtingai nėra žymimi;
- 4) skirtingai, kurie yra susiję su numeracija ir teksto dalių tvarka, pavieniais ir panašią reikšmę turinčiais žodžiais ar jų junginiais, yra žymimi mėlyna spalva;
- 5) tekstų dalys, aptinkamos tik viename iš leidinių, yra žymimos geltona spalva;
- 6) nuorodos į kitų autorių tekstus P. Baršausko monografijoje yra žymimos raudona spalva.

DECISION ON VIOLATIONS OF ACADEMIC ETHICS COMMITTED BY PETRAS BARŠAUSKAS

20 October 2017, No. SP-22 (5)

Sprendimo „Dėl Petro Baršausko akademinės etikos pažeidimų“ Nr. SP-22
5 priedas

PETRO BARŠAUSKO KNYGOS „TRANSFER OF INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES TO CEECS“ IR JULIA G. DJAROVA STRAIPSNIO „FOREIGN INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE“ LYGINAMOJI LENTELE¹

<p>Baršauskas, P. 2000. <i>Transfer of International Management Principles to CEECs</i>. 2nd ed. Stralsund: Nordic Academy of Informatization e. V. ISBN 3-00-007003-6. Recenzentai: J. Rothlauf, Taikomųjų mokslų universitetas (University of Applied Science, Stralsund, Germany); A. Noack, Taikomųjų mokslų universitetas (University of Applied Science, Stralsund, Germany).</p>	<p>5 leidinys: Djarova, J. G. 1999. „Foreign Investment Strategies and the Attractiveness of Central and Eastern Europe“, <i>International Studies of Management & Organization</i>. 1999 (Spring), 29 (1): 14–33.</p>
<p>1 pav., Pavyzdys, 62 monografijos lapas</p> <p><i>Part One: Internationalization and International Management</i></p> <p>In cases, when a firm wishes to pursue a marketing strategy, it must investigate consumer needs and levels of demand, prices, competitors, distribution channels, possible suppliers, and the legal framework of the country. This strategy usually implies ownership involvement in domestic companies or the establishment of a subsidiary. The process might take a substantial amount of time, but often has a long-term impact (Hunting, 1987).</p> <p>Global companies often combine market strategies and cost-reduction strategies. Domestic firms may search for an investment opportunity abroad in order to establish a “cheap satellite,” or a subsidiary/supplier abroad with either lower production costs, or one that can use the old technologies of the parent company. Some companies may merely be eager to explore the challenge of a new investment area that they consider more attractive than each option domestically.</p> <p>When Western companies consider a CEEC as an investment area, they may define their strategic objectives only after having analyzed the region or country for what it has to offer. The strategic objectives, therefore, act simultaneously as strategic investment criteria.</p> <p>Western investors think of a CEEC as of any other investment area in terms of comparative advantages and disadvantages that are important when shaping one or another investment strategy. Three main areas of analysis appear to be important for companies seeking to CEECs: regional and national macroanalysis, which investors may use to choose a region or a country for further investigation; microanalysis of the region or country, and specific investment opportunities (see Fig. 1-1).</p> <p>Regional and national macroanalysis usually involves the study of macroeconomic, political, and social indicators that often serve as input to the country's risk analysis. At the heart of this analysis is political and economic stability. Among the factors investors look for are democratic governments, clear moves toward a market economy, and resolution of foreign exchange, convertibility, and profit repatriation issues (Johanson, Fuchs-Fuchs, 1985).</p> <p>Microanalysis covers specific market considerations, economic policies like privatization and foreign investment, the legislative and regulatory environment, and business infrastructure. In this respect, as a relatively new investment area, a CEEC is markedly characterized by the change process that started in 1989. Microanalysis, therefore, is determined by the success of the transformation process, which differs from country to country. A study carried out on behalf of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD, 1996) has shown, for instance, that a new point increase in the investment indicator (defined by EBRD in its annual reports) raises the</p> <p>52 4. International Business and Investigation of Foreign Direct Investments</p>	<p>2 pav., Pavyzdys, 17 straipsnio lapas</p> <p><i>FOREIGN INVESTMENT STRATEGIES 17</i></p> <p>ity comes along. Such companies are usually sensitive to investor' risks; their investment decision is largely defined by their expectations for high returns.</p> <p>In addition to “going global” and “year investment abroad,” companies may pursue cost-reduction strategies (Figure 2). Applying only a cost-reduction strategy results mainly in transferring production from a more expensive to a less expensive plus. In this case a business necessary to find a reliable partner in terms of quality and business loyalty that can act as a subcontractor. Subcontracting and reduction can be realized by building up local facilities. In other cases, the domestic market does not wield so much influence on the cross-border decision. The only thing that is important in the legal framework that defines the investment regions in the host country.</p> <p>If a firm wishes to pursue a market strategy, it must investigate consumer needs, prices, competitors, consumer demand, distribution channels, possible suppliers, and the legal framework of the country. This strategy usually implies ownership involvement in domestic companies or establishing a subsidiary. The process might take a substantial amount of time but often has a long-term impact.</p> <p>Global companies often combine market strategies and cost-reduction strategies. Domestic firms may search for an investment opportunity abroad in order to establish a “cheap satellite”—a subsidiary/supplier abroad with lower production costs, a subsidiary/provider abroad using old technologies of the mother company. Some domestic companies may be eager only to explore the challenge of a new investment area that they consider more attractive than investment options at home.</p> <p>When Western companies consider CEE as an investment area, they may define their strategic objectives only after they have analyzed what the region/country has to offer. The strategic objectives therefore act simultaneously as strategic investment criteria.</p> <p>Western investors think of CEE—as of any other investment area—in terms of comparative advantages and disadvantages that are important when shaping one or another investment strategy. Three main areas of analysis appear to be important for companies seeking to CEE: regional and national macroanalysis, which investors may use to choose a region or a country for further investigation; microanalysis of the region or country, and specific investment opportunities.</p> <p>The regional and national macroanalysis usually involves macroeconomic, political, and social indicators that often serve as input to a country's risk analysis. At the heart of this analysis is political and economic stability. Among the factors investors look for are democratic governments, clear moves toward a market economy, and resolution of foreign exchange, convertibility, and profit repatriation issues.</p> <p>The microanalysis covers specific market considerations, economic policies like privatization and foreign investment, legislative and regulatory environment, and business infrastructure. In this respect, as a relatively new investment area, CEE is markedly characterized by the change process that started in</p>
<p>Puslapiai Turinys</p> <p>37 CEECs do not differ from the rest of the world, where 25% of international trade consists of bartering and counter-trade, especially when funds are lacking. Sometimes, barter deals can be a complementary activity for partners involved in ownership or joint venture forms, serving as a substitute for money exchange between the partners (Djarova, 1999).</p> <p>41 Sometimes, the western company might also bring in technologies or equipment. In this way, payment is made only once, and it is very much an investment type of payment. In addition, a new firm is established that gives the western partner more freedom of choice over what kind of labour to employ and which assets to include. The negotiations are carried out directly between the partners.</p>	<p>Puslapiai Turinys</p> <p>28 CEE countries do not differ from the rest of the world, where 25 percent of international trade consists of bartering and counter-trade, especially when funds are lacking. Sometimes, barter deals can be a complementary activity for partners involved in ownership or joint venture forms, serving as a substitute for money exchange between the partners.</p> <p>26-27 In the case of a joint venture, the partners contribute to the new equity in money or in kind. Usually, the East European partner enters into the joint venture with fixed assets and people, and the Western partner with money. Sometimes, the Western company might also bring in technologies or equipment. In this way, payment is made only once, and it is very much an investment type of</p>

¹ Žymėjimas ir kitos pastabos:

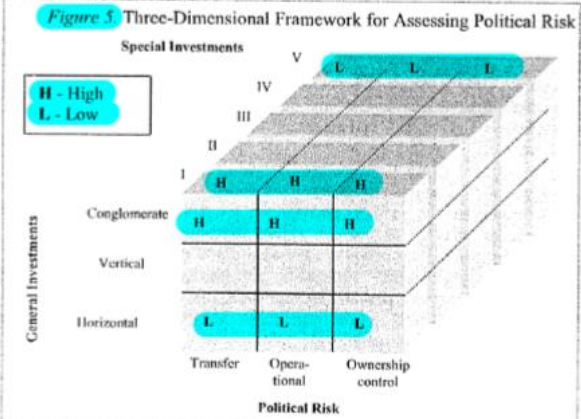
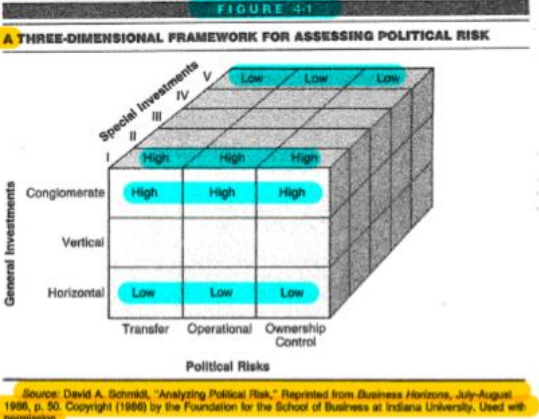
- 1) lentelėje yra pateiktos P. Baršausko monografijos (kairėje pusėje) ir atitinkamo leidinio (dešinėje pusėje) dalys, kuriose buvo aptikta sutaptčių. Leidinių dalys pateikiamos remiantis monografijos turinio tvarka;
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- 4) skirtumai, kurie yra susiję su numeracija ir teksto dalių tvarka, pavieniais ir panašią reikimą turinčiais žodžiais ar jų junginiais, yra žymimi mėlyna spalva;
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- 6) nuorodos į kitų autorių tekstus P. Baršausko monografijoje yra žymimos raudona spalva.

DECISION ON VIOLATIONS OF ACADEMIC ETHICS COMMITTED BY PETRAS BARŠAUSKAS

20 October 2017, No. SP-22 (6)

Sprendimo „Dėl Petro Baršausko akademinės etikos pažeidimų“ Nr. SP-22

PETRO BARŠAUSKO HABILITACIJAI TEIKIAMOS MONOGRAFIJOS SANTRAUKOS „TARPTAUTINIO VERSLO VADYBOS PRINCIPŲ TAIKYMO YPATYBĖS VIDURIO IR RYTŲ EUROPOS ŠALYSE“ ir RICHARD M. HODGETTS, FRED LUTHANS KNYGOS „INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT“ LYGINAMOJI LENTELĖ¹

<p>Baršauskas, P. 2002. <i>Tarptautinio verslo vadybos principų taikymo ypatybės Vidurio ir Rytų Europos šalyse</i>. Vilnius: Technika.</p> <p>Habilitacijos komitetas: pirmininkas prof. habil. dr. Borisas Melnikas (Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas, socialiniai mokslai, vadyba ir administravimas, 03S); nariai: prof. habil. dr. Romualdas Ginevičius (Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas; socialiniai mokslai, vadyba ir administravimas, 03S), prof. habil. dr. Juozas Leonavičius (Kauno technologijos universitetas; socialiniai mokslai, sociologija, 03S), prof. habil. dr. Zigmantas Lydeka (Vytauto Didžiojo universitetas; socialiniai mokslai, ekonomika, 04S), prof. habil. dr. Albinas Mareinskas (Vilniaus universitetas; socialiniai mokslai, vadyba ir administravimas, 03S), prof. habil. dr. Leonas Simanaukas (Vilniaus universitetas; socialiniai mokslai, ekonomika, 04S), prof. habil. dr. Aleksandras Vasiliauskas (Ekonomikos institutas; socialiniai mokslai, vadyba ir administravimas, 03S).</p>	<p>2 leidinys: Hodgetts, R. M., Luthans, F. 1991. <i>International Management</i>. McGraw-Hill, ISBN 0070292000.</p>
<p>Puslapiai 69 Turinys</p> 	<p>Puslapiai 122 Turinys</p>  <p>Source: David A. Schmidt, "Analyzing Political Risk," reprinted from <i>Business Horizons</i>, July-August 1986, p. 50. Copyright (1986) by the Foundation for the School of Business at Indiana University. Used with permission.</p>

¹ Žymėjimas ir kitos pastabos:

- 1) lentelėje yra pateiktos P. Baršausko santraukos (kairėje pusėje) ir atitinkamo leidinio (dešinėje pusėje) dalys, kuriose buvo aptikta sutapčių. Leidinių dalys pateikiamos remiantis santraukos turinio tvarka;
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- 5) tekstų dalys, aptinkamos tik viename iš leidinių, yra žymimos geltona spalva;
- 6) nuorodos į kitų autorių tekstus P. Baršausko santraukoje yra žymimos raudona spalva.

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

2018-02-20 sprendimo Nr. SP-1 „Dėl prof. dr. Algio Krupavičiaus ir dokt. Vitalijos Simonaitytės akademinės etikos pažeidimų“
1 priedas

PAREIŠKĖJO TEKSTO IR ALGIO KRUPAVIČIAUS IR VITALIJOS SIMONAITYTĖS PUBLIKACIJOS „POLITINIŲ PARTIJŲ ORGANIZACIJA: LIETUVOS ATVEJIS“¹ LYGINAMOJI LENTELE²

PAREIŠKĖJO NURODYTI DOKUMENTAI, PASTABOS DĖL SUTAPČIŲ IR PARENGTAS TEKSTAS			A. KRUPAVIČIAUS IR V. SIMONAITYTĖS NURODYTI ŠALTINIAI, PASTABOS DĖL SUTAPČIŲ IR PUBLIKACIJOS TEKSTAS		EKSPERTŲ VERTINIMAS	
1. Nurodyti šaltiniai	2. Pastabos dėl sutapčių	3. Tekstas	4. Publikacijos tekstas	5. Pastabos dėl sutapčių	6. Nurodyti šaltiniai	7. Ekspertų vertinimo pastabos
LRPPĮ 8.8 Politinės partijos privalo kiekvienais metais, ne vėliau kaip iki kovo 1 dienos ir ne vėliau kaip iki spalio 1 dienos, Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės (toliau – Vyriausybė) nustatyta tvarka pateikti Teisingumo ministerijai savo politinės partijos narių sąrašą. Teisingumo ministerijai teikiamuose politinių partijų narių sąrašuose turi būti nurodyta politinės partijos nario vardas, pavardė, asmens kodas, gyvenamosios vietos adresas, o jeigu jis yra Lietuvos Respublikoje muolat gyvenantis kitos Europos Sąjungos valstybės narės pilietis, – ir pilietybė. Šie duomenys turi būti patvirtinti politinės partijos vadovo arba jo įgalioto asmens parašu. Teisingumo ministerija patikrina politinių partijų narių sąrašus ir ne vėliau kaip iki kiekvienų metų balandžio 1 dienos ir iki lapkričio 1 dienos praneša Vyriausiajai rinkimų komisijai, ar politinės partijos narių skaičius atitinka šio įstatymo reikalavimus.	1. (Registruotas partija, narys yra dydis...). Tai yra įvardiniai sakiniai, kurių LR Politinių partijų įstatyme nėra. Tai yra 8 str. vykdomo reguliavimo bendras apibūdinimas. O toliau tekste yra ir detalios surašyti 8.[8] str. reikalavimai.	Registruotas partija, narys yra dydis ir toliau lieka svarbia sąlyga politinės organizacijos tolimesniam funkcionavimui. Įstatymo leidėjo įgaliota Teisingumo ministerija vykdo kasmetinę stebėseną, koks yra politinei organizacijai priklausančių LR piliečių ar šalyje muolat gyvenančių kitų ES valstybių narių piliečių skaičius. Šiam tikslui 8 straipsnyje yra įteisinta politinių partijų prievolė kiekvienais metais pateikti Teisingumo ministerijai savo narių sąrašą. Jei remiantis gautais partijos narių sąrašais Teisingumo ministerija nustato, jog politinė partija turi mažiau nei 2000 narių, 9 straipsnis nurodo, kad tokia politinė organizacija turi būti likviduojama Civiliniame kodekse nustatyta tvarka. Tokia pati procedūra yra taikoma ir tai politinei organizacijai, kuri vienerius metus nepateikia savo narių sąrašų Teisingumo ministerijai (8 straipsnis).	After registration of a party, appropriate membership size remains an important condition for its further functioning. The Ministry of Justice annually monitors the number of party members in every political organization. Each year they must submit a list of their members, confirmed by the signature of their respective chairmen or other authorized representatives. The Ministry of Justice then checks the lists and notifies the Central Electoral Commission as to their compliance with 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).	Pastabų nepateikta	LRPPĮ 8.8. Politinės partijos privalo kiekvienais metais, ne vėliau kaip iki kovo 1 dienos ir ne vėliau kaip iki spalio 1 dienos, Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausybės (toliau – Vyriausybė) nustatyta tvarka pateikti Teisingumo ministerijai savo politinės partijos narių sąrašą. Teisingumo ministerijai teikiamuose politinių partijų narių sąrašuose turi būti nurodyta politinės partijos nario vardas, pavardė, asmens kodas, gyvenamosios vietos adresas, o jeigu jis yra Lietuvos Respublikoje muolat gyvenantis kitos Europos Sąjungos valstybės narės pilietis, – ir pilietybė. Šie duomenys turi būti patvirtinti politinės partijos vadovo arba jo įgalioto asmens parašu. Teisingumo ministerija patikrina politinių partijų narių sąrašus ir ne vėliau kaip iki kiekvienų metų balandžio 1 dienos ir iki lapkričio 1 dienos praneša Vyriausiajai rinkimų komisijai, ar politinės partijos narių skaičius atitinka šio įstatymo reikalavimus. 8.9. Jeigu politinė partija šio straipsnio 8 dalyje nustatyta tvarka vienus metus nepateikia savo narių sąrašų, Teisingumo ministerija apie tai praneša Juridinių asmenų registro tvarkytojui ir šis inicijuoja politinės partijos likvidavimą Civilinio kodekso 2.70 straipsnyje nustatyta tvarka.	1-as ekspertas. Firmas sakėms yra tiesioginis lietuviško teksto vertimas, be jokių pakeitimų. Likusi dalis galbūt galėtų būti paimta ir iš dokumentų, bet teksto panašumai akivaizdūs. 2-as ekspertas. Labai tikėtina, kad vertimas. 3-ias ekspertas. Angliškas tekstas vertinamas kaip teksto lietuvių kalba vertimas.



[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 Vitalija Simonaitytė unethically quoted the text of dr. Giedrius Žvaliauskas who is currently teaching KTU.

¹ Krupavičius, Algis ir Simonaitytė, Vitalija. 2016. „Organization of Political Parties: the Case of Lithuania“, kn. Sobolewska-Mysłik, Katarzyna, Kosowska-Gąstoł, Beata ir Borowicz, Piotr (redaktorai) Organizational Structures of Political Parties in Central and Eastern European Countries. Krakov: Jagiellonian University Press: 251–276 p.

² Lentelė buvo sudaryta įvertinus Pareiškėjo, A. Krupavičiaus, V. Simonaitytės paaiškinimus ir pateikta ekspertams vertinti. Lyginamąją lentelę sudaro 7 stulpeliai:

1-ame stulpelyje pateikiamos Pareiškėjo nurodytos dokumentų, kurie buvo nagrinėjami *Tekste*, iškarpos. Pareiškėjas nurodė, kad nagrinėjo 2013 m. Darbo partijos (lentelėje – DP) statuto, 2015 m. Lietuvos socialdemokratų partijos (lentelėje – LSDP) statuto ir 2013 m. Tėvynės sąjungos – Lietuvos krikščionių demokratų (lentelėje – TS-LKD) įstatus;

2-ame stulpelyje pateikiami Pareiškėjo paaiškinimai dėl *Teksto* lietuvių kalba ir *Publikacijos* anglų kalba sutapčių;

3-iam ir 4-ame stulpeliuose pateikiamos ekspertų vertintos Pareiškėjo parengto *Teksto* lietuvių kalba ir A. Krupavičiaus, V. Simonaitytės *Publikacijos* anglų kalba sutaptys;

5-ame stulpelyje pateikiami A. Krupavičiaus ir V. Simonaitytės paaiškinimai dėl *Teksto* lietuvių kalba ir *Publikacijos* anglų kalba sutapčių;

6-ame stulpelyje pateikiamos A. Krupavičiaus ir V. Simonaitytės nurodytos dokumentų, kurie buvo nagrinėjami *Tekste*, iškarpos. A. Krupavičiaus ir V. Simonaitytės *Publikacijos*: bibliografiniam literatūros sąrašui 274–275 p. nurodyta, kad nagrinėti 2015 m. trijų politinių partijų įstatai;

7-ame stulpelyje pateiktos numeruotos trijų ekspertų sutapčių vertinimo pastabos.

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 size remains an important condition for its further functioning. The Ministry of Justice annually monitors the number of party members in every political organization. Each year they must submit a list of their members, confirmed by the signature of their respective chairmen or other authorized representatives. The Ministry of Justice then checks the lists and notifies the Central Electoral Commission as to their compliance with 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.	1	<p><u>partijų veiklai užtikrinti.</u></p> <p>Registravus partiją, narystės dydis ir toliau lieka svarbia sąlyga politinės organizacijos tolimesniam funkcionavimui. Įstatymo leidėjo įgaliota Teisingumo ministerija vykdo kasmetinę stebėseną, koks yra politinei organizacijai priklausantių LR piliečių ar šalyje nuolat gyvenančių kitų ES valstybių narių piliečių skaičius. Šiam tikslui 8 straipsnyje yra įteisinta politinių partijų prievolė kiekvienais metais pateikti Teisingumo ministerijai savo narių sąrašą. Jei remiantis gautais partijos narių sąrašais Teisingumo ministerija nustato, jog politinė partija turi mažiau nei 2000 narių, 9 straipsnis nurodo, kad tokia politinė organizacija turi būti likviduojama Civiliniame kodekse nustatyta tvarka. Tokia pati procedūra yra taikoma ir tai politinei organizacijai, kuri vienerius metus nepateikia savo narių sąrašų Teisingumo ministerijai (8 straipsnis).</p>	Sutaptis vertinta ekspertų. Ekspertų vertinimą žr. 1 priede.
253–254	It is also important to note that the content of the statutes of Lithuanian parties depends on a number of external regulations. The Law on Political Parties (Article 6) specifies which elements of party life must be defined by party statutes at the time a party is registered. For example, it is necessary to define conditions of party membership, including: conditions of and procedures for joining; conditions of withdrawal and expulsion; party members' rights and duties; 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 competences 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, the procedures 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 control over their activities. 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.	4–5	Kalbant apie Lietuvos politines partijas svarbu atkreipti dėmesį ir į tai, kad statuto (įstatų) turinys nemažai priklauso ir nuo išorinio reguliavimo. LR politinių partijų įstatymo 6 straipsnyje yra detalai nurodoma, kokie partinio gyvenimo elementai turi būti reglamentuoti politinės partijos įstatuose (statute), registruojant politinę organizaciją. Pavyzdžiui, yra būtina nustatyti narystės partijoje sąlygas: įstojimo į politinę partiją ir išstojimo, pašalinimo iš jos sąlygas ir tvarką; partijos narių teises ir pareigas; nario mokesčių dydžio nustatymą, mokėjimo ir naudojimo tvarką. Taip pat būtina įvardinti politinės partijos padalinių steigimo, veiklos nutraukimo tvarką. Svarbiausių partinių institucijų įsteigimą ir vietos partinėje hierarchijoje nustatymą: suvažiavimo (susirinkimo, konferencijos) kompetenciją, sušaukimo periodiškumą, sušaukimo ir sprendimų priėmimo tvarką; kolegialių valdymo organų kompetenciją, rinkimo ir atšaukimo tvarką, laikotarpį, kuriam kolegialūs valdymo organai gali būti išrinkti, jų sprendimų priėmimo tvarką; partijos vadovo rinkimo ir atšaukimo tvarką, jo kompetenciją, laikotarpį, kuriam vadovas gali būti išrinktas; valdymo organų atskaitomybės suvažiavimui (susirinkimui, konferencijai) ir jų veiklos kontrolės tvarką. Politinių partijų įstatymas taip pat reikalauja, kad būtų nurodyta ir partijos įstatų ir programos keitimo bei turto ir lėšų naudojimo kontrolės tvarka. Taigi įstatyme yra nurodomi visi svarbiausi partinio gyvenimo elementai. Kita vertus, nors valstybės įtaka vidiniams partinio gyvenimo organizavimui yra nemaža, tačiau galutiniai sprendimai, kokios bus įsteigtos, pavyzdžiui, vykdomosios partinės institucijos bei kokios bus jų tarpusavio sąveika ir pan. didele dalimi priklauso nuo politinės partijos architektų vizijų bei susitarimų tarp partinių lyderių ir jų pasekėjų.	Sutaptis vertinta ekspertų. Ekspertų vertinimą žr. 1 priede.
254	American politician Jesse M. Unruh in the mid-1960s noted that money is 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 printed 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 EU; interest on funds kept in party bank accounts; 1 percent of individual annual income tax donated by Lithuanian residents; and donations made during campaign periods by eligible individuals. It should also be emphasized that parties may not accept donations from legal persons as of 2012.	1	Politinių partijų finansavimo šaltiniai taip pat yra valstybės priežiūros objektas. 19 straipsnyje yra nurodoma, kad politinių partijų finansavimo šaltiniais gali būti tik partijos nario mokesčiai; valstybės biudžeto asignavimai; politinės partijos gautos lėšos iš leidybos, spaudos platinimo, nuosavybės teise priklausancio turto valdymo, politinių bei kultūrinių renginių organizavimo ir kitos veiklos; LR registruotų bankų ar registruotų bankų padalinių paskolos politinei partijai; palūkanos už banko sąskaitoje esančias lėšas; nuolatinio Lietuvos gyventojų savanoriškai skiriama 1 proc. dydžio sumokėto metinio pajamų mokesčio dalis; politinės kampanijos laikotarpiu politinės partijos gaunamos turinčių teisę aukoti fizinių asmenų aukos šios politinės partijos politinei kampanijai finansuoti. Juridinių asmenų finansinės injekcijos politinėms partijoms yra draudžiamos.	Sutaptis ekspertų nevertinta.
254	The Law on Political Parties regulates how and in what amount membership fees shall be paid. Membership fees are both initial and periodical (Article 19). Throughout the course of one year, party members may pay membership fees not exceeding a composite of 20 average monthly wages 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 percent of the annual income declared by that party member for the previous	1–2	LR politinių partijų įstatymas reguliuoja ir nario mokesčių mokėjimo tvarką – tai nėra išimtinai tik pačios politinės organizacijos vidaus reikalas. 19 straipsnyje yra nurodoma, kad politinės partijos nario mokesčiai yra stojamasis nario mokesstis, periodinis nario mokesstis bei kiti nario mokesčiai. Svarbiausia yra tai, kad partijos narių sumokamų mokesčių partijai dydžiui yra taikomi apribojimai. Partijos narys per metus politinei partijai gali sumokėti nario mokesčių, neviršijančių 20 paskelbto praėjusių kalendorinių metų ketvirto	Sutaptis vertinta ekspertų. Ekspertų vertinimą žr. 1 priede.

³ Išnaša Pareiškėjo *Tekste*:

Ši teisė nemokamai naudotis LRT analogiškai yra įteisinta LR Seimo rinkimų įstatymo 51 straipsnyje, LR rinkimų į Europos Parlamentą įstatymo 52 straipsnyje, Lietuvos Respublikos Prezidento rinkimų įstatymo 46 straipsnyje. Be to, LR referendumo įstatymo 17 straipsnis taip pat suteikia teisę Lietuvos politinėms partijoms, o taip pat Seimo nariams, Ministrui Pirmininkui, ministrams nemokamai naudotis LRT referendumo agitacijai. LR savivaldybių tarybų rinkimų įstatymo 48 straipsnis nurodo, kad VRK paskelbus kandidatų sąrašus ir kandidatus, kandidatų diskusijos per LRT finansuojamos valstybės biudžeto lėšomis iš VRK skirtų asignavimų.

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)

69 %

46 out of
67

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

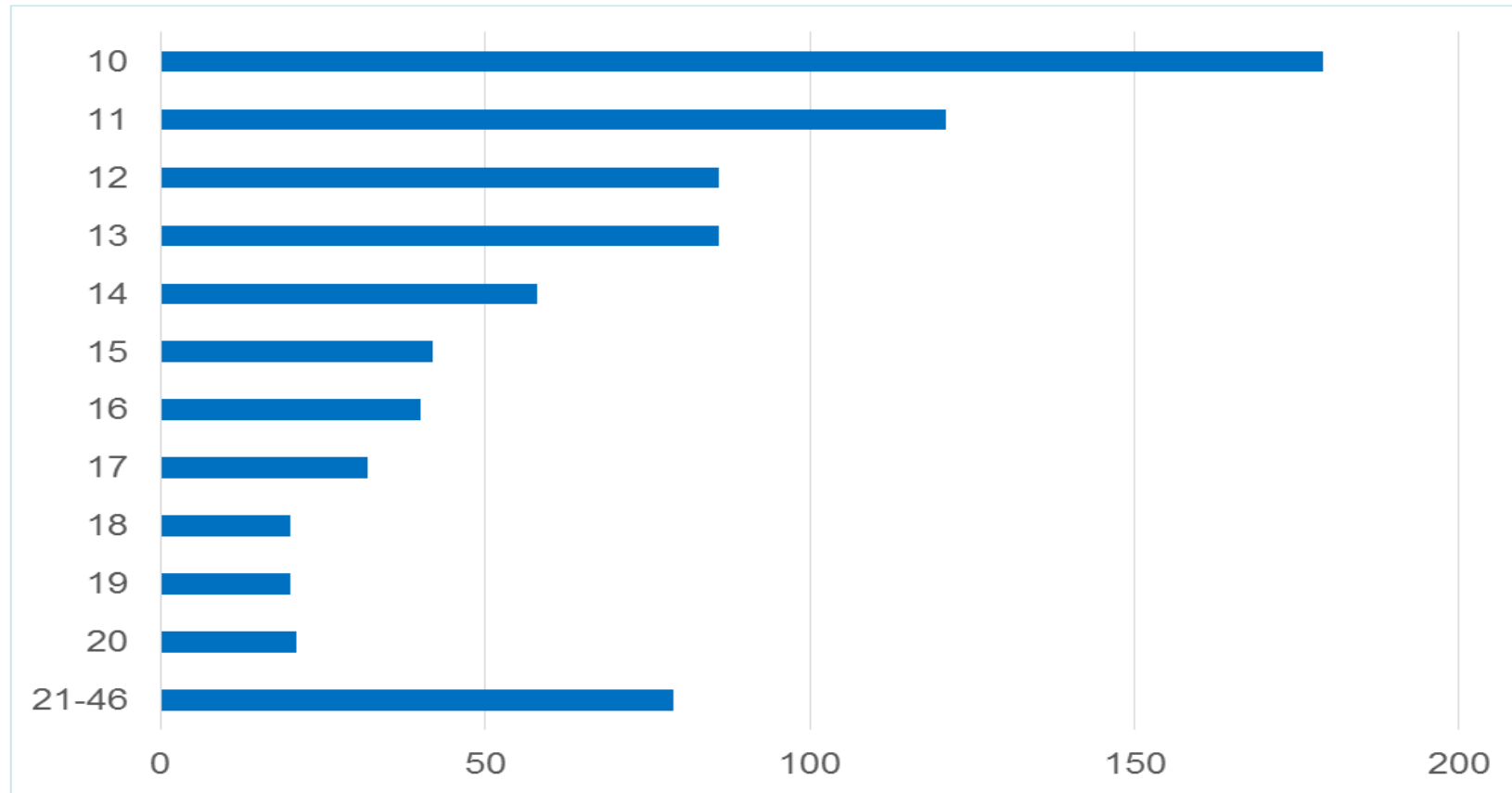
Survey of higher education and research institutions on researchers with 10 or more scientific works.

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