

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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منتدى الشراكة المجتمعية  
النزاهة العلمية

Forum of Societal Partnership in Scientific Research  
**Scientific Integrity**



## Idea of the Forum







The Forum is one of the most important regular academic functions hosted by the university that gains ground in academia. It has become a major event amidst the academic and research functions across the kingdom as it keeps track of the official and private endeavors to promote research and make it play a role in sustainable development, inspired by the leading ventures of community partnership in research locally, regionally and internationally. It also serves as a venue for exchanging experiences among specialists and those who are interested in issues related to research.

The first Forum of "community Partnership in Scientific Research" was honored by the auspices of HRH Prince Naif Ibn Abdulaziz, the then Crown Prince, first deputy prime minister, and minister of interior. He, may Allah have mercy on him, launched the first session of the Forum entitled "community Partnership of Research in KSA" on 1-2 Jumada II 1430 AH., 25-26 May 2009. The second Forum was also held under his patronage, may Allah have mercy on him, on 22-23 Jumada I 1432 AH., 26-27 April 2011. The theme of that Forum was "Research industry in KSA". On 12-14 Jumada II 1434 AH., 22-24 April 2013, the third Forum was entitled "Research and knowledge exchange".

Inspired by the positive outcomes of the Forum the University decided, in cooperation with the National Anti-Corruption commission, to organize the fourth Forum entitled "Scientific Integrity". The Forum will explore the areas of corruption in research, its causes, its effects, and

how effective the current regulations are in enhancing integrity, especially in research and academic studies conducted for obtaining academic degrees or promotion, as well as studies and research developed to serve government and community purposes. It will also feature the most important initiatives for enhancing Scientific integrity.



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# Opening Speeches





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منتدى الشراكة المجتمعية  
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Forum of Societal Partnership in Scientific Research  
**Scientific Integrity**





**President of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (Nazaha)**  
His Excellency Dr. Khalid Ibn Abdul Mohsen Al-Muhaisin







Praise be to Allah for facilitating the holding of this forum on (Scientific Integrity).

Today, we witness influential partners of the National Anti-corruption Commission exerting great efforts in combating corruption. Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University has made great efforts to patronize and organize this forum. Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University has organized the Forum of Societal Partnership in Scientific Research (Scientific Integrity,) in collaboration with the National Anti-corruption Commission (Nazaha). It is my pleasure to contribute to this forum and promote integrity, particularly the scientific one, in order to achieve the goal of Nazaha in establishing and consolidating the principles of integrity in general, as well as those related to integrity in academic research and the commitment to the ethics of scientific research.

Corruption is a complex phenomenon where cultural, economic, and social dimensions intermix. This is what makes the causes of its emergence vary and why its negative effects on the country, citizens, and residents are increasing. Saudi Arabia has realized the dangers of corruption. Accordingly, it has passed laws and legislations to contain it since its unification, the last of which was the issuing of the national strategy for the protection of integrity and the fighting of corruption in 1428 AH, which was followed by the establishment of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (Nazaha) in 1432 AH.

Motivated by Nazaha's strategies and organization, it aims at raising awareness of the significance of protecting integrity and disseminating the concept of transparency in all fields. It also aims at shedding light upon the effects and dangers of corruption and the importance of strengthening integrity and self-censorship, in addition to cultivating a culture of zero tolerance towards corruption. Moreover, it encourages

civil society organizations and the media to contribute to such work and design educational programs on a periodical basis on integrity protection and combating corruption, especially on conducting scientific research works and studies that require commitment to the ethics of scientific research. Undoubtedly, the lack of integrity in scientific works negatively affects the community and the plans for development and improvement of the country.

It must be noted that the national strategy for maintaining integrity and combating corruption has made the protection of integrity and the combating of corruption a joint duty in which institutions and individuals are involved, especially educational institutions. This is due to their important and influential role in teaching generations and contributing to their intellectual, mental, and behavioral development. Therefore, it has paid special attention to and focused on educational bodies and their staff to protect integrity and combat corruption. It has urged educational institutions to add items to the curricula of public and higher education, as well as to implement educational and awareness programs on a periodical basis promoting integrity protection, and combating corruption and dishonesty.

Nazaha values such purposeful initiatives, which contribute to efforts aiming at strengthening integrity protection and combating corruption. We all look for the constructive outcomes and recommendations of this forum. I would like to use this opportunity, to urge academic institutions and specialized research centers to design more plans and awareness programs, studies, and research works in the field of integrity protection and combating corruption.



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Forum of Societal Partnership in Scientific Research  
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**His Excellency the Rector of the University**  
**Chairman of the Higher Organizing Committee of the Forum**  
**Dr. Fawzan bin Abdul-Rahman Al-Fawzan**





منتدى الشراكة المجتمعية في مجال البحث العلمي  
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المنتدى العلمي والتبادلي المعرفي  
Forum of Social Partnership in Scientific Research  
Scientific Research & Knowledge Exchange  
22 - 23 April 2013 / جمادى الآخرة ١٤٣٤هـ

# منتدى الشراكة المجتمعية في مجال البحث العلمي والتبادلي المعرفي

١٣-١٢ جمادى الآخرة ١٤٣٤هـ

Scientific research is one of the most important descriptors in evaluating universities, and one of the components of their success and assessment. This is due to its impact on the development and progress of societies. To fulfill its task in the field of scientific research, Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University has sought to devote all of its resources to support scientific research.

In addition, the university has taken numerous significant steps in building and reinforcing its research framework to effectively contribute to the development of the educational process, to build a knowledge society, to enrich the various academic fields, and to contribute to solving social issues through the production and localization of societal knowledge, for the purpose of achieving the sustainable development of our beloved Kingdom.

To ensure developing mechanisms for establishing relations with society and to exert efforts in shaping them, the university has worked to reinforce the concept of societal partnership in the field of scientific research, which is based on establishing a complementary relationship between universities and governmental, industrial and service institutions in society, as well as non-profit organizations with the aim of maintaining continuous improvement, and accomplishing mutual benefits for all institutions as this would reflect positively on all parties.

Based on this understanding, the university's initiatives have come to organize a Societal Partnership Forum in the field of scientific research, whose first session began in 1430 AH under His Royal Highness Prince Nayif Ibn Abdulaziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister, May Allah bless his soul. The second session

was held in 1432 AH under his sponsorship, which discussed the production of scientific research in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In 1434 AH, the third session of the Forum was held which was devoted to the discussion of the relationship between scientific research and knowledge exchange.

As for this year 1436 AH, we are happy to continue the societal partnership and strengthen its ties. We are proud of the University's link to the National Anti-Corruption Commission, a governmental institution that has great effect on society. It has taken part in organizing this fourth forum entitled "Scientific Integrity".

If integrity is required in all types of works, it is more so in undertaking scientific research because knowledge should instigate and motivate us to adopt all virtues including faith, ethics and most importantly integrity, honesty, and truthfulness.

Finally, we thank Allah for assisting us and facilitating the organization of this forum, since to Him alone goes all thankfulness explicit and implicit, asking almighty Allah to complement all our deeds with success and to make the research works and discussions contribute towards strengthening the foundations of scientific integrity and its values, as well as to fight scientific dishonesty in its various forms and types.

In this regard, it is my pleasure to express sincere thankfulness and gratitude to his majesty the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman Ibn Abdulaziz Al Saud, and to the Crown Prince His Royal Highness Prince Muqrin Ibn Abdulaziz Al Saud, and to the Deputy Crown Prince His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad Ibn Naif



Ibn Abdulaziz, may Allah protect them all for giving higher education in Saudi Arabia in general and Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University in particular their attention and support, since scientific research takes a significant share of this care. May Allah positively reward them for their good deeds.

Our thanks go to the National Anti-Corruption Commission, headed by its President His Excellency Dr. Khalid Ibn Abdulmohsen Al-Muhaisin for what we have seen of their unmatched cooperation, to the extent that their cooperation is considered a model to be followed. We would also like to thank the members of the organizing committee of this forum, headed by His Excellency the Vice rector for Higher Studies and Scientific Research, Dr. Fahd Ibn Abdulaziz Al-Askar. They have my thanks and appreciation and may Allah reward them with good deeds.

We pray to Allah to continue blessing our beloved country with security and faith, praying that He may protect our rulers, and make our deeds devoted to Him only. From Allah alone we seek guidance and success





**The Vice Rector for Graduate Studies and Scientific Research**  
**Vice Chairman of Research Chairs Council**  
**Chairman of the Forum Organizing Committee**  
Prof. Dr. Fahd Ibn Abdulaziz Al-Askar





Organizing scientific events is considered as one of the most important tasks undertaken by academic and research institutions to fulfill their role in promoting specialized scientific knowledge. Building communication bridges to achieve partnership with research and societal institutions is also not of less importance. Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University has realized the importance of these two facts and has sought to achieve societal partnership with public, private, and non-profit making sectors, as it has worked on developing the relationship of its research framework components with these sectors. The Societal Partnership Forum represents one of the most important initiatives in the field of scientific research, regularly organized by the university represented by the Deanship of Scientific Research and the General Secretariat for Research Chairs program.

The Forum has been able to strengthen its position in the academic and research community as one of the most important mechanisms which reinforce scientific and research partnership between the university and other public, private, and non-profit institutions, In addition to contributing to the expression of the university's firm belief in its main role within the societal network system.

Going back in memory shows that the deanship of scientific research was honored by organizing the first Forum of Societal Partnership in scientific research which was held at the university under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Naif Ibn Abdulaziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, from 1 to 2 Jumada II 1430 AH (corresponding to 25-26 May 2009 AD).

The Forum has resulted in a number of societal contribu-

tions. Through which the university has achieved a number of gains the most important of which are the initiatives launched by a group of institutions and businessmen to create a number of research chairs in the university.

This was followed by the second Forum of Societal Partnership during the period 22-23 Jumada I 1432 AH (corresponding to 26-27 April 2011 AD), which was devoted to the topic of scientific research industry in the Kingdom. This is due to the firm belief of university officials that there is a need for academic and research institutions, especially universities, to play a major role in anchoring scientific research in the Kingdom and in providing the required facilities for this industry to carry out the tasks it is expected to fulfill.

The third Forum of Societal Partnership was entitled, "Scientific Research and Exchange of Knowledge" held during the period 12-13 Jumada II 1434 AH (corresponding to 22-23 April 2013 AD). In this session, the Forum was able to reinforce the concept of knowledge exchange, considered relatively new in Saudi Arabia, in addition to working on linking this concept with knowledge economy which is being developed in the Kingdom.

Building on this success and desiring to fulfill the objectives of the national strategy for the protection of integrity and anti-corruption, which includes educating individuals in society at large about the concepts and requirements of integrity, the Fourth Forum of Societal Partnership is held from 16 to 18 Rajab 1436 AH (corresponding to 5-7 May 2015 AD). This session is held in collaboration between the university and the National Anti-Corruption Commission to discuss the topic of scientific integrity. In



fact, scientific integrity represents the cornerstone which directs studies and research to efficiently and competently achieve their goals. In doing this, it paves the way for those involved in such endeavors (i.e., institutions and individuals) to trust the results of these studies and research.

The present session represents a source of pride for us at the university, as it is a true embodiment of effective partnership among public institutions involved in areas related to each other, which burdens us, the organizing committees, with double responsibility. However, our trust is in Allah, then in what participants (i.e., experts and distinctive researchers from inside and outside the Kingdom) will present. We are happy with their participation, thankful to each one of them for participating, and we promise that the progress of the Forum will continue, God willing, to achieve the goals and objectives expected from this session.

In conclusion, I thank Allah, the Almighty, for His blessings and for facilitating holding this Forum. I also thank our Rulers for their unlimited generosity in supporting scientific research in the universities of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our thanks also go to the rector of Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University and His Excellency the President of the National Anti-Corruption Commission for their follow-up, keenness, and efforts to ensure the success of the current session of the Forum. Thanks also go to all employees in the Forum, whether be the ones from the National Anti-Corruption Commission, or the university represented by the Deanship of Scientific Research and the General Secretariat for Research Chairs

Program and all the bodies cooperating with them. Finally, I ask Allah, the Almighty, to guide us and to help us, the Greatest and the most Generous.



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النزاهة العلمية

Forum of Societal Partnership in Scientific Research  
**Scientific Integrity**



# The Forum Highlights





Under the patronage of His Royal Highness  
**Prince Naif bin Abdulaziz,**  
 Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior  
 Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University organizing  
**Second Forum for the Societal Partnership  
 Research Industry In Saudi Arabia**



تحت رعاية صاحب السمو الملكي  
**الأمير نايف بن عبدالعزيز**  
 النائب الثاني لرئيس مجلس الوزراء وزير الداخلية  
 لجامعة الإمام محمد بن سعود الإسلامية  
**المنتدى الثاني للشراكة المجتمعية  
 صناعة البحث العلمي في المملكة العربية السعودية**



Conferences Building  
 Auditorium: (A-B) for men  
 (205-208) for women

جمادى الأولى ١٤٣٢هـ (٢٧-٢٦ أبريل) ٢٠١١-٢٢  
 Jumada I, 22-23, 1432 - April 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup>, 2011

عنوان المؤتمرات:  
 القاعة (أ) و (ب) للرجال  
 القاعات (٢٠٥-٢٠٨) للنساء

Scientific integrity represents the most important pillars that drive studies and research towards achieving their ideal objectives. It paves the way for those who are involved in research, individuals and institutions, to trust in research findings as well as their recommendations and suggestions.

However, several manifestations of corruption have recently been seen in the scientific research fields, represented in the existence of patterns of misconduct, notably: plagiarism, fabrication, falsification, and so on. These have especially become more pronounced after the expansion in the use of modern communication technologies, such as the Internet and electronic databases.

Major reasons include the absence of scientific integrity and non-compliance with the ethics of responsible research. The ignorance of some researchers of the requirements of the scientific method and its standards, and the necessary requirements to achieve scientific integrity are other reasons. In addition, the weakness of some of the regulations and their inability to deter those involved in acts contrary to the values and integrity of science negatively impact this issue.

In spite of dealing with the scientific misconduct issue, it is still so important and because of its serious result on cognitive development and thus its impact on local and global economies, such issues have not received the required attention. To cover this gap, Al-Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University (IMSIU) has begun to periodically organize forum of community partnership in the field of scientific research, and they dedicated the topic of Scientific Integrity for this fourth round Forum in conjunction with the National Anti-Corruption Commission (Nazaha), which will be held during the month of Rajab 1436 H/May 2015.

It is hoped that this Forum contributes to defining the concept of scientific integrity and consolidating its principles and values. Additionally, this Forum tries to reveal patterns of research

misconduct and to discuss the major challenges facing the activation of its mechanism and control efforts. In this topic, locally and globally pioneering initiatives in the promotion of integrity will be illuminated, and it is hoped that a national vision will be developed as one of the outputs from the activities of this Forum and its discussions, sensing the importance of joint community to consolidate and promote the values of scientific integrity in the field of research.

Forum Objectives:

**This Forum aims to:**

1. contribute in strengthening the codes of conduct and its values.
2. clarify the various aspects of corruption in the field of research, and its treatment mechanisms.
3. discuss the major challenges faced inactivating the mechanisms of scientific integrity.
4. monitor the legislation and programs most concerned with the achievements of scientific integrity.
5. explore the community rules expected to contribute to the promotion of research integrity and the fight against research corruption.
6. define the most important leading initiatives in promoting integrity in research, locally, regionally, and internationally.

**Forum Tracks:**

- Track 1 - Aspects of research misconduct: types, reasons, and effects.
- Track 2- Codes of scientific integrity promotion
- Track 3 - Integrity in academic research and studies
- Track 4 - Integrity in academic research and studies oriented to serve government and community purposes
- Track 5 - Scientific Integrity through community participation
- Track 6 - Pioneering initiatives to achieve scientific integrity



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## Forum Activities



# البحث العلمي والتبادل المعرفي

١٢-١٣ جمادى الآخرة ١٤٣٤هـ



# The Forum Opening Ceremony

Rajab 16th-17th, 1436  
May 5th-6th, 2015  
(12:30 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.)

## Sessions Program

- **Welcoming Preface**
- **A Recitation of the Holy Quran**
- **Preface by the Forum Organizational Committee President**  
Prof. Fahd bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Askar  
Vice-rector for Higher Studies and Scientific Research at Al-Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, vice-president of the Research Chairs Council, and the Secretariat General Supervisor of the Program.
- **Preface by the Participants in the Forum**  
Prof. Dr. Skip Garner,  
Virginia Bioinformatics Institute, USA

- **Preface Speech by the National Anti-Corruption Commission (Nazaha)**  
Dr. Khalid bin Abdulmohsen bin Mohammed Al-Mehaisen  
President of the National Anti-Corruption Commission
- **Preface by Acting Rector of Al-Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University**  
The Chairman of the Higher Organizational Committee of the Forum  
Dr. Fawzan bin Abdul-Rahman Al-Fawzan



# Forum Sessions

## First Day

Tuesday - Rajab 16th, 1436 A.H. - May 5th, 2015

# 1





## First Session

Time: 9:00-10:15 a.m.

Aspects of research misconduct: types, reasons and effects (1)

Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Abdul Aziz Ben Sagr Alghamdi, Rector of Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

#	Speaker	Paper Title
1	Prof. Dr. Skip Garner, Virginia Bioinformatics Institute, Virginia Tech and others, USA	Exploiting text similarity to quantify ethical behavior: From plagiarism to grant fraud detection
2	Dr. Raed Mesleh, University of Tabuk, Saudi Arabia	Engineering Professional Ethical Obligations
3	Prof. Dr. Rushood M. Al Khraif, Dean of Scientific Research, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia	The Contributions of King Saud University in the Promotion of Scientific Integrity :Initiatives and Future Aspirations
4	Prof. Dr. Hassan Ali Dawah, Najran University, Saudi Arabia	Forms of Scientific Misconduct: types, reasons and consequences
5	Dr. Sliman Ali Abdulhaq, Alfaisal University, Saudi Arabia	Plagiarism and Fraud in Narration between Early and Late Generations: A Comparative Descriptive Study of Standards of Scientific Integrity
Break		10:15-10:30 a.m.







## Second Session

Time: 10:30-11:45 a.m.

Aspects of research misconduct: types, reasons and effects (2)

**Chairperson:** Prince Dr. Bandar bin Abdullah Al-Mishari  
the assistant interior minister for technology affairs

#	Speaker	Paper Title
1	Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ridza Wahiddin, Deputy Rector (Research & Innovation), International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia	Innovation, Scientific Integrity and Maqasid Al-Shariah
2	Dr. Gerlinde Sponholz, Team Scientific Integrity, Germany	Safeguarding Good Scientific Practice through Teaching Young and Training Senior Scientists: Current Approaches in Germany
3	Prof. Dr. Abdelaziz Yousef Elzouki, Faculty of Medicine, Umm Al-Qura University, Saudi Arabia	Aspects of Academic Dishonesty in Scientific Medical Research
4	Prof. Dr. Khalil Mohamed Khalil Attia, Taif University, Saudi Arabia	Causes, Consequences and Combating of Academic Corruption, and Lessons from Selected Countries
Break and Noon (Dhuhur) Prayer		11:45 a.m.-12:30 p.m.





## Third Session

Time: 7.00 – 9:00 p.m.

Pioneering initiatives to achieve scientific integrity

**Chairperson:** Dr. Abdullah A. Al Abdulkader, Vice-president of the National Anti-Corruption Commission

#	Speaker	Paper Title
1	Prof. Dr. Abdulaziz bin Mohammed AlSuwailem, Vice President for Scientific Research Support, King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST), Saudi Arabia	Ethical Standards, Regulations, and Integrity in Scientific Research: King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology Experience
2	Prof. Dr. Ronald Heslegrave, Corporate Chief of Research, William Osler Health System, Canada	Research Integrity Initiatives in Canada: Enhancing Transparency and Accountability to Promote Trust
3	Prof. Dr. Abdullatif Alnnafe, Al Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, Saudi Arabia	The Contributions of Al-Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University to Promote Scientific Integrity
4	Dr. Daniel Dreyer Denecke, Associate Vice President, Programs and Best Practices, Council of Graduate Schools, USA	Reshaping Graduate Education to Advance Research and Scholarly Integrity: Lessons from a Decade of US Graduate Reform Initiatives (2004-the present)
5	Dr. Abdullah Bin Saad Al-Dearbey, Director of Monitoring, Statistics and Measurement, Department, National Anti-Corruption Commission, Saudi Arabia	Integrity and Transparency in Education
6	Mr. Soh Osuka, Head of Strategies and Communications Section Global Relations and Research Coordination Office, RIKEN, Japan	Cases of Research Misconduct and Training Program for the Integrity in Japan
Dinner		9:30 p.m.-10:30 p.m.

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Research Industry In Saudi Arabia**



بإشراف صاحب السمو الملكي  
**الأمير نايف بن عبدالعزيز**  
نائب رئيس مجلس الوزراء وزير الداخلية  
جامعة الإمام محمد بن سعود الإسلامية  
**المنتدى الثاني للشراكة المجتمعية  
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Conferences Building  
Auditorium: (A-B) for men  
(205-208) for women

جمادى الأولى ١٤٣٢هـ - ٢٧-٢٦ أبريل ٢٠١١م ٢٢-٢٣  
Jumada I, 22-23, 1432 - April 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup>, 2011

المنتدى  
و (ب) للرجال  
٢٠٥-٢٠٨ للنساء





# Second Day

Wednesday- Rajab 17th, 1436 A.H.- May 6th, 2015

# 2

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 Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University organizing  
**Second Forum for the Societal Partnership  
 Research Industry In Saudi Arabia**



بإشراف عاهلنا صاحب السمو الملكي  
**الأمير نايف بن عبدالعزيز**  
 النائب الثاني لرئيس مجلس الوزراء وزير الداخلية  
 بنظم جامعة الإمام محمد بن سعود الإسلامية  
**المنتدى الثاني للشراكة المجتمعية  
 صناعة البحث العلمي في المملكة العربية السعودية**



Conferences Building  
 Auditorium: (A-B) for men  
 (205-208) for women

جمادى الأولى ١٤٣٢هـ، ٢٦-٢٧ أبريل ٢٠١١م / ٢٢-٢٣  
 Jumada I, 22-23, 1432 - April 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup>, 2011

مبنى المؤتمرات  
 القاعة (أ) و (ب) للرجال  
 القاعات ٢٠٥ إلى ٢٠٨ للنساء





## Fourth Session

Time: 9:00 – 10:15 a.m.

Integrity in academic research and studies oriented to serve government and community purposes, and Scientific Integrity through community participation

**Chairpersons:** Dr. Saad bin Abdullah bin Ghoneim  
Lawyer and Judicial Consultant

#	Speaker	Paper Title
1	Prof. Dr. Matthias Kaiser, Director of the Centre for the Study of the Sciences and the Humanities (SVT), University of Bergen, Norway	The Integrity of Science - Lost in Translation?
2	Dr. Feras Mohammed AL-Madani, Vice-Dean of Scientific Research, Northern Border University, Saudi Arabia	Indicators of Transparency in Scientific Research
3	Dr. Amira A. Zayed, Taif University, Saudi Arabia	University and the values of integrity in scientific research "developmental vision"
4	Dr. Wardah B. Ayachi, Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University, Saudi Arabia	The role of quality assurance standards for research Integrity: A study in the importance of integrity as a prerequisite for the success of the program management and development of university scientific research
5	Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Nadim Nahas, Faculty of Engineering, King Abdulaziz University	Comparison between Plagiarism Detection Tools
Break		10:15-10:30 a.m.







## Fifth Session

Time: 10:30 a.m. – 11:55 a.m.

Codes of Scientific Integrity Promotion

**Chairpersons:** Dr. Abdullah Ibrahim Al-Askar

Shura Council member

#	Speaker	Paper Title
1	Prof. Dr. Bruce Macfarlane, University of Southampton, UK	The Ethics of Multiple Authorship: power and performativity among educational researchers in Hong Kong
2	Prof. Dr. Ashima Anand, Member, Committee on Freedom & Responsibility in Science (ICSU) & Principal Investigator Exertional Breathlessness Studies Laboratory, V.P. Chest Institute, Delhi University, India	Ensuring research integrity: a matrix of merits and metrics
3	Dr. Muwafiq Bin Fawaz Al Ruweili, Saudi Shoura Council member, Saudi Arabia	Safeguarding from Forged Certificates in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
4	Dr. Ibrahim AbdulkarimAlhussien et al., King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia	Scientific Integrity: the role of Quality Assurance in the Prevention of Corruption in the Joint Scientific Research
5	Dr. Muhammad Muhammad Sayed Amer, Al-Azhar University-Egypt, and former King Khalid University- Saudi Arabia	Role of Regulations and Byelaws in Combating Violation of Scientific Integrity Jurisprudential and Applied Study of Saudi Regulations
Break and Noon (Dhuhur) Prayer		11:55 a.m.-12:30 p.m.





## Sixth Session

Time: 12:30 – 2:10 p.m.

Integrity in Academic Research and Studies

**Chairperson:** Prof. Dr. Fahd Ibn Abdulaziz Al-Askar

The Vice Rector for Graduate Studies and Scientific Research

Vice Chairman of Research Chairs Council

#	Speaker	Paper Title
1	Prof. Dr. Ahmed Bouridane, Northumbria University at Newcastle, UK	Perceptual Hashing and Data Hiding Technologies for Security Applications
2	Dr. Taha Khairy Taha Ibrahim, Aljouf University	The Basic Principles of Integrity in the Field of Scientific Research
3	Dr. Fatma Saffey Eldin Mohamed et al., College Of Medicine, Taif Univerisity	Assessment of Level of Awareness, Orientation and Implementation of Research Ethics Among medical academic University Staff and Researchers
4	Dr. Ikhlas Nasir Abdurhman Elzubair et al., Aljouf University	Modern software and its impact on avoiding plagiarism in Arabic Language Research
5	Dr. Norah S Farooqi, Umm Al Qura University, Saudi Arabia	Applying Electronic Trust System to Improve Evaluation of Scientific Research
6	Dr. Noof AL-Daheri et al., Taif University	An evaluation of the effectiveness of plagiarism detection programs: A focus on Arabic-based scholarly research. "Turnitin, CheckforPlagiarism, PlagScan, I thenticate, SafeAssignments"





## CVs and Abstracts





CV



## Prof. Dr. Harold Ray (Skip) Garner, Jr.

### PROFESSION:

Experimental Research Physicist and Biomedical Researcher

### EDUCATION:

B.S. (Nuclear Engineering) University of Missouri, Rolla (1976)

M.S. (Nuclear Engineering) University of Wisconsin, Madison (1978)

Ph.D. (Plasma Physics) University of Wisconsin, Madison (1982)

P.E. (Nuclear Engineering, honorary) University of Missouri, Rolla (1994)

### WORK EXPERIENCE:

1974 to 1976 Announcer/Technician at KMNR FM Radio, Rolla, Missouri

1976 – Nuclear Engineer, INSITE Program at Argonne National Laboratory, aChicago, Illinois

1976 to 1982 Research Assistant in Plasma Physics at University of Wisconsin

1979 to 1980 Technical Advisor/Consultant for LaFollette, Anderson, Sinkin, and Munson Law Firm, Madison, Wisconsin

1982 to 1986 Senior Scientist for Fusion Division at General Atomics in San Diego

1986 to 1994 Appointed to the Institute for Development & Application of Advanced Technology at General Atomics

1990 to 1994 Scientific Advisor and founder of HELIX, biotech spinout of General Atomics

1991 to 1993 Principle Scientist and founder of the Biosciences Division, General Atomics

1993 to 1994 Senior Staff Scientist for the Biosciences Division, General Atomics

1994 to 1998 Associate Director, Genome Science and Technology Center,

### UTSW

1999 to 2002 Program Chair, Biomedical Engineering, UTSW/UTA

1999 to 2006 Founding member of the Center for Biomedical Inventions, UTSW

1994 to 2009 P. O'B Montgomery Distinguished Chair in Developmental Biology, Professor of Biochemistry and Internal Medicine, McDermott Center for Human Growth & Development, founding member of the Division of Translational Research, Internal Medicine Department, UTSW

2009 to 2012 Executive Director, Virginia Bioinformatics Institute, Virginia Tech, Professor, Depts. of Biological Sciences, Computer Science, and the School of Medicine

2012-present Medical Informatics and Systems Division Director, Virginia Tech, Professor, Depts. of Biological Sciences, Computer Science, and the School of Medicine

2007-present Chief Scientist, Heliotext

2011-present Chief Scientist, Genomeon



### **Exploiting text similarity to quantify ethical behavior: From plagiarism to grant fraud detection**

Progress in science depends of productive, reproducible and especially accurate research. However, the research, its reporting and funding is not always of the highest ethical caliber. Why; because scientists are human, too. They are susceptible to pressures like any other profession, the pressure to win grants and produce manuscripts which are then reported on their resume, and play an important role in their professional advancement. How can this behavior best be monitored, so that we can devise ways to encourage all scientists to adhere to the highest ethical standards?

One approach, our approach is to employ a type of text analytics, text similarity searching, to detect and analyze professional publication plagiarism and duplication; and it can also be employed to detect and understand other types of unethical behavior, including grant and contract fraud.

During this presentation I will show how the technology

detects potentially unethical text (publications and grant submissions that have inappropriate high similarity).

I will then discuss how this behavior is quantified as well as a sociological analysis of the impact of this behavior on all the stakeholders (authors, editors, granting agencies, and we, the rest of the scientific community and the public at large).



CV



## Prof. Dr. Rushood M. Al Khraif

### I. BASIC INFORMATION:

Rushood M. AL KHRAIF  
Dean of Scientific Research,  
Director, Center for Population Studies  
Professor of Population Geography & Population Studies, KSU

### II. EDUCATION:

Degree	Institution	Major
B.A.	King Saud Univ.	Geography
M.A.	Indiana University	Population Geography.
Ph.D.	Indiana University	Population Geography with minors in Population Studies and Quantitative Methods.

### III. RESEARCH INTERESTS:

Population and Development, labor force, fertility, migration, urbanization, and population methods.

### IV. SCIENTIFIC INITIATIVES:

- The founder of "The Center of Population Studies, CPS"
- The founder of "Saudi Association of Population Studies"
- The founder and Editor-in-Chief of "The Arabian Journal for Population Studies"

### V. SOME ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES:

- Dean of Scientific Research, King Saud University at present.
- Director, Center of Population Studies at present.

- General Secretary, "King Saud University for Scientific Excellence", at present.
- General Secretary of King Khalid Award: 2008- 2011
- Dean of College of Arts: 2001 – 2005.
- Editor of Geographic Newsletter of the Saudi Geographical Society: 1990 - 1995.
- Part Time Consultant for some ministries.

### VI. RESEARCH AND MAJOR PUBLICATIONS:

- Population: Concepts, Methods, and Application. (a Textbook in Arabic).
- Urbanization and Growth of Cities in Saudi Arabia. (a Book in Arabic).
- Population Censuses: Concepts, Methods, Evaluation, and uses. (a book in Arabic).
- Dictionary of Population and Development. (a book in Arabic).
- Crime in Saudi Cities: A study of the Geography of Crime. (a book in Arabic).





### **The Contributions of the King Saud University in the Promotion of Scientific Integrity: Initiatives and Future Aspirations**

“Scientific Integrity” is a key concept that Universities and Scientific Institutions give a primary importance toward establishing scientific credibility and purifying the scientific environments from any potential research misconduct. King Saud University has noticeable effort in fostering Scientific Integrity and its strict adherence. The paper focused on the concept of “Research Integrity” and the role that King Saud University is currently undertaking key steps to promote its adherence by faculty and researchers. In addition to the establishment of the “Higher Committee for Research Ethics”, the university adopted recently the “KSU Research Ethics Guidelines” and established a number of subcommittee to ensure its compliance. The paper also draws attention to a number of steps to establish a favorable culture for scientific integrity through training and seminars and the establishment of “Researchers Support and Services

Unit”. The paper indicates with the procedures followed to deal with incidents of research integrity violation. The paper concludes with a number of recommendation.



## Dr. Raed Yousef Mesleh

### Work Experience:

-Associate Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering , university of Tabuk, from 01/09/2010 – Present, Tabuk, Saudi Arabia

-Postdoctoral Fellow, Jacobs University, 01/06/2007 - 31/08/2010  
Bremen, Germany

-Visiting Professor, University of Edinburgh, 01/06/2007- 31/08/2010  
Edinburgh, UK

-Visiting Professor, Heriot-Watt University, 22/06/2011 - 22/09/2011  
Edinburgh, UK

-Maintenance Engineer (Second Stage) Orange Company, 1/06/2000  
- 31/10/2001

Amman, Jordan

-Telecommunications Engineer, Nour Communications Company,  
01/11/2001 – 31/02/2002

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

### Academic Qualifications:

-PhD in Electrical Engineering, Jacobs University, Bremen, Germany  
- June 2007

-MS in Communications Technology, Ulm University, Ulm, Germany  
- August 2004

-BS in Telecommunications Engineering Technology, Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan - June 2000

### Scientific Publications:

Patents	7
Scientific Journals	24
Scientific Conferences	39



### **Engineering Professional Ethical Obligations**

A common misconception about ethics is that in order to commit to the highest ethical conduct, one needs to reject bribery in all its forms. While this is true, it constitutes only a narrow view of the essence of being ethical. In this modern age and with the advent of technologies that put tremendous capability and capacity on our hands to interface with people from across the globe to cooperate, create innovative solutions for human needs, and defend and preserve our way of life, we have tendency to exploit technology in ways that is not necessarily universally ethical, reach “gray areas” in its use with disastrous results or with results that have unforeseen consequences. In this paper we focus on shedding the light on the tenets that need to be present beyond the mere rejection of bribery. Several study cases will be presented and discussed to illustrate the broad perspective of ethics, especially as it relates to technology and the engineering profession.



CV



## Pro. Dr. Hassan Al-Doh

- Professor Hasan Duah, Jazan University, Center for Environmental Studies (since 2010 until now), He received his MA and PhD degrees from the University of Wales & Cardiff . He worked as a lecturer, researcher and mentor of postgraduate students in Cardiff University.
  - Published more than Seventy-three scientific research in the relevant scientific distinct effect is published in Britain, Germany and the United States of America and Ukraine, Switzerland and Saudi Arabia scientific journals.
  - Got the best environmental research award at the Eighth Conference of the Saudi Society for the Life Sciences in 2012.
  - Received funds for four projects from King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology.
- Specializes in classification and biological vector and parasites grassy family food chain organisms ground.
- A full-time member of the development of education in Cardiff University.
  - Director of agricultural pest control department of the University of Cardiff.
  - Associate Professor at King Khalid University in Saudi Arabia

2000-2006.

- Since 2013 Professor, Hasan Duah works in the Preparatory Year and is a research consultant and researcher at the University of Jazan, Center for Environmental Saudi Studies, KSA.
- Supervised 40 PhD students and 55 master's student in biological taxonomy and diversity of insects as well as the relationship of insects to fungi and food chain, and the impact of the introduction of alien species of insects to new environments on local plants.

## Modes of Research Corruption: Types, Causes, and Implications

There has been worldwide concern about corruption in research, which is also observed worldwide in the form of plagiarism and fabrication of scientific information and every practice that falls under scientific misconduct and stands in contrast to scientific integrity. Here comes a question: Why is this issue difficult, critical, and in need for an effective solution? The answer is because scientific integrity is a key to reliable research outcomes and findings necessary to achieve knowledge growth, which is a precursor to the economic and scientific benefit for humanity and environment, and to build a strong relationship between society and scientists. Since the 17th century, sources have documented occurrences of research corruption. Over the past three decades, scientific research corruption threats have risen; being found in the practices of scientists from all over the world and even in the most renowned universities and research institutions. No wonder that the crisis of scientific integrity breach has been covered in world radio stations, newspapers, and prestigious scholarly journals over the past three decades. In the period 2002-2013, 356 reports have been published in newspapers on the breach of scientific integrity, most of which in medical-, psychological, and stem cell research papers. Many initiatives and plans have been launched in most parts of the world to address and control this

phenomenon and numerous esteemed scholarly journals. Nature and Sciences for instance, have rejected research papers whose credibility is questioned and stripped out the scientific credibility of research papers, which are already published by means of publicizing the incidents and boycotting scientists who had breached scientific integrity. Many universities and research institutions have fired scientists charged with scientific misconduct with the proof of evidence or by their own admission. Furthermore, multiple global conferences on scientific integrity have been held to serve as a platform for researchers, research administrators, research-funding agencies, comparable bodies, research centers, and political decision makers to discuss and to endorse recommendations about ways to improve research outcomes and to frame effective workable international policies on combating irresponsible conduct of research.

This phenomenon, however, has not gained enough attention that is required from universities and research centers worldwide, and the number of published studies is very low. There is a profound lack of knowledge of how to deal with the phenomenon. Therefore, this section will focus on modes of research corruption; their types, causes and implications.



CV



## Dr. Sulaiman Ali Abdulhaq

Professor of Literary Criticism and Rhetoric at the University of Alexandria and King Faisal University (KFU).

### **Academic Degrees:**

Associate Prof: Literary Criticism and Rhetoric, 2013.

PhD: 2008 (with First Class Honors).

MA: Arts, 2001 (Excellent).

BA: Arts, Oriental, and Arabic languages: Arabic, 1994 (Above Average, with honors), University of Alexandria.

### **Professional Experience:**

- Supervised and examined many theses and dissertations in Egypt and some other Arab countries.
- Participated in many national, regional, and international scientific conferences in Arabic and non-Arabic countries.
- Published more than 20 books and research papers in some arbitrated scientific annals and journals.

### **Most Prominent Scientific Books:**

- The Technical Structure of an Expression of Praise in Abi - - -
- Tammam and Al-Buhturi: Critical Study of Literary Balances.
- The Stand of Arabic Criticism on the Phenomenon of discrepancy in poetic techniques until the End of the Fourth Century AH.

**Artistic Creativity:** Freedom and conventionality- Hassan Ibn Thatbit's Poetry as an Example.

**The Religious Inclination in Contemporary Saudi Novels:** Aishah Al-Budayi's "Pages from Maid's Diaries" as an Example.

## Plagiarism and Fraud in Narration between Early and Late Generations: A Comparative Descriptive Study of Standards of Scientific Integrity

The question of fabrication and plagiarism in conveying information is considered one of the prominent complex issues in the field of scientific research in the present and the past. It also represents a major handicap for scientific integrity and trust, which should characterize a researcher or a narrator. Due to the important role they play in the distortion of transmitted scientific content and the negative impact of using apocryphal material by different recipients, the historical method had a great interest in scientific documentation. Therefore, "criticizing and analyzing the content" has become one of the most important pillars of scientific "authentication."

The efforts of Muslim scholars in the face of this phenomenon cannot be denied. They sought out precision and scientific integrity in the transfer of scientific information, set strict terms to ensure scientific integrity that must be available in a researcher, as well as taking care of the authenticity of content and its being free of plagiarism, lying, or fraud. Accordingly, they set terms for the narrator, the authority of the chain of narrators of a piece of information, and the validity of the scientific content of the conveyed information. Moreover, the phrase "justice and regularity" (adalah and dhabt) represents an equivalent of what is newly known as "integrity and precision" in the West. In addition, our Muslim scholars have already preceded Western scientists in the development of accurate scientific rules for conveying information, and their approach in seeking

out scientific integrity was the inspiration for many European history scientists, up to the present time.

The importance of this study is that it deals with this phenomenon from a historical perspective, based on the descriptive and comparative approaches, in order to identify the nature of the phenomenon, its causes and manifestations, and the negative impacts on the researcher and the piece of research or the narrator and the information.

The theoretical framework of this research is as follows:

Introduction: defining the issue of plagiarism and fabrication, in the past and in the present.

Literature review: the most prominent ancient and modern studies that focused on the issue.

Types of information: including historical, literary, and religious information.

Causes of plagiarism and fabrication among early and late generations.

Ancient and modern opinion regarding this issue. Negative impacts of the phenomenon of plagiarism and fabrication on scientific research.

This study has reached a number of findings. First, stressing that the issue of plagiarism and fabrication in scientific research is as old as conveying historical, literary, or religious information, which had already been there before information notation time. Second, diversifying the causes of this phenomenon whether it being political, social, religious, or personal. Third, presenting Muslim scholars' distinguished approach to criticizing information, and their leadership in the face of the issue of plagiarism and fabrication. Fourth, emphasizing the serious negative impacts of this phenomenon.



## Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ridza Bin Wahiddin

Obtained his BSc (Hon), MSc and PhD degrees from UMIST, U.K. in physics. Upon completion of his PhD he returned to Malaysia in August 1989 and took up a lecturer position at the University of Malaya.

For his outstanding pioneering work in quantum optics in Malaysia he is the recipient of the 1994 National Young Scientist Award by the Malaysia Ministry of Science, Technology & Environment.

He was the Vice-President of the Malaysian Mathematical Society for the period 1997-1999. On the 10th December 2004 UMIST awarded him the higher doctorate degree of Doctor of Science (DSc) for his contributions to the advancement of knowledge in the field of Quantum Optics.

He was on secondment as the Research Senior Director for Information Security at MIMOS, a Malaysian government research institute focusing on ICT and microelectronics for the

period 1 July 2005 – 30 June 2011.

He is MIMOS Best Innovator for 2007 and recipient of MIMOS Innovator Award (2011) in conjunction with MIMOS 25th Anniversary.

He is an Honoree of the 2009 Asia Pacific Information Security Leadership Achievement from (ISC)2 – Senior IT Security Professional Category.

He is also the recipient of the Cyber Security Malaysia Award for Information Security Visionary of the Year (CXO of the Year) and 2011 ASEAN Chief Security Officer.

Presently Dr Ridza is a Professor at the Department of Computer Science and Deputy Rector (Research and Innovation) at the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM).





## **INNOVATION, SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY AND MAQASID AL-SHARIAH**

Innovation is about problem solving. It is to come out with something new which may be a product, service or a process.

Eventually this will translate into societal well-being, knowledge generation and wealth creation. The backbone to innovation is how new findings may reshape conceptual understanding. Lately, however, there is a shift from comprehension to questioning whether new results are to be trusted. It is therefore interesting to discuss the relationship between innovation, scientific integrity and Maqasid Al-Shariah within the context of promoting scientific integrity through community participation.



CV



## Dr. Gerlinde Sponholz

### Team Scientific Integrity

PD Dr. rer.biol.hum., Dr. med.

Studies in biology, anthropology and medicine at the Ulm University (Germany). Training, counselling and teaching in human biology, human genetics, and ethics in medicine. Since 1994 development of teaching models in medical ethics and research ethics for undergraduate students, graduate students, post docs, organisations. 2001, 2009 and 2013 development of a curriculum for 'teaching good scientific practice' on behalf of and in cooperation with the Research Ombudsman. Since 2013 teachers' trainings in "good scientific practice".

Member of ENRIO (European Network of Research Integrity Offices) and the German Team Scientific Integrity.

[www.scientificintegrity.de](http://www.scientificintegrity.de)

### Publications:

Sponholz G (2011). Curriculum "Good Scientific Practice" for courses in science and medicine. Available at [http://www.ombudsman-fuer-die-wissenschaft.de/fileadmin/Ombudsman/Dokumente/Downloads/Curriculum/German\\_Curriculum.pdf](http://www.ombudsman-fuer-die-wissenschaft.de/fileadmin/Ombudsman/Dokumente/Downloads/Curriculum/German_Curriculum.pdf).

Sponholz, G. (2012). A curriculum for RCR training in Germany. In Promoting Research Integrity in a Global Environment, Mayer T, Steneck NH (eds.), 217–220. Singapore: World Scientific Publishing Co.

Nolte H, Gommel M, Sponholz G (2015 in press) Teaching Good Scientific Practice and Curricular Development in Germany. In: Steneck NH, Anderson MS, Kleinert S, Mayer T (eds.) Integrity in the Global Research Arena. World Scientific Publishing.

### Subject interest:

Teaching medical ethics, research ethics, and good scientific practice; development of teaching tools and curricula; ethics in research organizations; prevention of misconduct in science.

## **Safeguarding Good Scientific Practice through Teaching Young and Training Senior Scientists: Current Approaches in Germany**

After a case of severe scientific misconduct surfaced in 1997 in Germany, many activities started to safeguard good scientific practice (GSP). One of the goals is to educate students and young scientists about the responsible conduct of research (RCR). A curriculum for teaching GSP in medicine and the sciences was developed in cooperation with the Research Ombudsman and the German Science Foundation (DFG) in 2009, and subsequently adapted for all disciplines in 2013.

Since 2009, our Team Scientific Integrity has conducted more than 200 two-day courses and introductory lectures based upon the curriculum, mostly for doctoral students. The participants usually give a very positive feedback about the content of the courses. They also often complain to us that their group leaders or supervisors have not educated them about GSP, or told them how to avoid misconduct in research.

Many graduate schools and university centres for doctoral studies have implemented RCR courses for their graduate students, but most of these courses are not mandatory. Since there are around 25,000 graduate students obtaining a doctoral degree every year in Germany, it would be quite a great task to educate them all in RCR. Most universities and research institutions are not yet prepared for this, and there is a lack of GSP teachers.

In 2013, we started a GSP Teachers' Training Programme. This programme should have two positive outcomes: the mentors and supervisors of young scientists are being trained and can

therefore educate their own mentees better; and more teachers are created to foster GSP in more institutions.

GSP courses and teachers' trainings share a common goal: in both, the participants learn about rules, regulations and definitions of good scientific practice, and about the extent of scientific misconduct and how to deal with it. The courses and trainings also feature diverging goals, mainly relating to the participants' different roles in the process of researching and teaching.



CV



## Prof. Dr. Abdelaziz Yousef Elzouki

Present Position : Professor of pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine  
Umm Al-Qura University -

### **Publications;-**

More than 70 scientific publications in peer reviewed international  
medical journals and major medical textbook

### **Awards**

- Prize Award For the Distinguished Scientist in the field of  
Medicine in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 2003. Al-Marae prize,  
Sponsored by King Abdulaziz City of Science and Technology  
Riyadh , Saudi Arabia .
- Mansoura Prize Award (Medicine).  
( For Outstanding Nephrology Research Contribution)  
Egypt State Award 2004 Sponsored by University of Mansoura,  
and Academy of Scientific Research and Technology. Egypt.
- Schouman Prize Award for the Best Young Scientist in Arab

Countries in Clinical Medicine for the Year 1986 - Amman,  
Jordan.

- Biographical Data included in the 14th Edition of Who's Who  
in the World 1997.

### **EDITOR, TXTBOOK**

Textbook of Clinical Pediatrics , Second edition  
Springer2012 Heidelberg , London , New York

Major Reference work 4500 pages , 6 volumes , 386 authors

### **Aspects of Academic Dishonesty in Academic Medical Research: Bases, Implications, and Dangers**

There are many aspects of academic dishonesty in the field of academic medical research, which include the following:

1. The general definition of plagiarism includes stealing the language: stealing words, descriptive phrases, expressions, and scientific ideas or scientific research outputs and presenting them as one's own original work by failing to include quotations or giving the appropriate citation. There are several types of academic plagiarism, which include cloning and copy and paste. We will tackle the types and danger of academic plagiarism on knowledge.
2. Interpretation and modification of academic research outputs to match the outputs of previously published research works and gain support or confirmation. Examples will be given in this regard. This dishonesty leads to unreal concepts and knowledge, which results in serious consequences. Examples will be given in this regard.
3. Adding names of researchers to published research works, while they do not have any real contribution to the research. These additions are motivated by many types

of dishonest purposes. Examples will be given in this regard.

4. Neglecting the real contributions of other colleagues and not including their names in the published research. (Single author) is an example. There are research projects that cannot be conducted without an integrated research team.

5. Using biological samples (blood / urine / tissue) in the research without the permission of a laboratory or a hospital.

6. Enrolling a patient in research projects that require his approval and use of treatments without his consent or knowledge, particularly in clinical trials licensed for the treatment of such conditions. This will lead to inaccurate results because the patient is not committed to take the medication regularly or the needed doses.

We will discuss it in details and give examples of the mentioned types of dishonesty in the field of scientific medical research, as well as their danger in the field of academic research and knowledge concepts. We would like to point out so far that (with the exception of the publisher's rights) criminalization is not codified at the international level for the above- mentioned examples including plagiarism. In fact, there are only academic penalties for committing academic dishonesty.



CV



## Prof. Dr. Khalil Mohamed Khalil Attia

### Academic Qualifications:

- Albert Ludwig Universitaet (Freiburg , Germany) Ph.D. in Economics 1991, Thesis: "Foreign Direct Investment and its Contribution to The Egyptian Development with special Reference to Business and Investment Banks".

### Employment History:

- Lecturer at the Department of Economics and Public Finance, Faculty of Commerce, Assiut University teaching Microeconomics, Public Finance, Economic Development and Planning, Macroeconomics, Managerial Economics, Financial System in Islam

- 2009 Professor of Economics

### Publications:

1. "The Role of The State in Poverty Reduction: An Islamic View", Cairo University, 1998

2. "Poverty reduction in Theory and practice: developmental review and empirical evidences", Zagazeeq University, 1999.

3. "The Social Effects of Economic Reform Policies: The Egyptian Case", Assiut University, 1998.

## Causes, Consequences and Combating of Academic Corruption and Lessons from Selected Countries,

Transparency International defines corruption as "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain". Although it is hard to prove, there is a perception that academic corruption in education institutions all over the world, is on rise. Many causes are responsible for this phenomena like:

1) increasing demand for higher education that increases the struggle to get admissions. 2) Higher education is vital for accessing good job, and this importance makes it attractive target for manipulation 3) in order to satisfy increasing demand for higher education there are many unethical entrepreneurs who set up degree mills to sell fake degrees. 4) And related to the first is that governments are not able to finance free education.

Academic Corruption can lead to turning out unemployable graduates, which could possibility lead to low entrepreneurial ability and consequently engendered economic development. It can also raise the costs of education contribute to inferior public and private education. Academic corruption can endangers not only young people, who are the first victims of corruption in education, and hence can effects the integrity of the individual and society, it can also endanger human life by fake or untrained doctors, judges and engineers, or by bogus scientific research carried out by corrupt academics.

Corruption in education most affects the poor who are not able to bear the hidden costs of corruption. Lastly academic corruption is responsible for wasting the scare resources of the

academic sector especially at times of socioeconomic hardship In order to combat or minimize corruption there many approaches like: 1) Quality Assurance and governance of institutions of higher education. Quality assurance safeguard higher education as a public good and can combat corruption preventively by signaling that there are standards and requirements to uphold and by evaluating the actual delivery of educational services. Governance refers to all those structures, processes and activities that are involved in the planning and direction of the institutions and people working in higher education. There are four aspects for governance in order to combat corruption successfully: a) clearly defined roles and responsibilities, b) fair selection process and effective training opportunities for institutional leaders and governance boards, c) transparency in all processes and d) shared responsibility.

To reform the Higher education in Georgia, the government made three interventions that have served to combat corruption. These interventions are: the initiation of Unified National Entrance Exams, a new system to accredit higher education institutions and restructuring of higher education staff.

Morocco's Strategy in combating corruption depends on articulating the importance of education as a national strategy. This strategy should be integrated into education policy and implemented on an institutional level in accordance with the provisions of UN Convention against corruption. To combat academic corruption Greece tried to increase transparency through encouraging the accreditation of higher education institutes and promoting the participation in international and domestic ranking.



CV



## Prof. Dr. Abdulaziz Mohammed Al-Swailem

- Vice President for Research Support, KACST, Saudi Arabia.
- He was appointed Vice President for Scientific Research Support in Oct. 2010.
- Previously, he served as director for the Natural Resources and Environment Research Institute and as chairman of the Biotechnology Research Center in KACST.
- Prof. Alswailem has Ph.D. from Sheffield University, UK, in field of Biotechnology and genetic engineering.
- He has contributed in numerous research projects in field of Genomics, Proteomics, Biosafety and genetic modification.
- He has authored numerous scientific reports and articles in biotechnology, genetic engineering and Bioethics.
- He was appointed as research Professor in 2010.
- Prof. Al-Swailem has also lectured in several national and international universities, symposia and conferences.
- He was selected as advisor for UNESCO and WIPO.

### Memberships:

Chairman of the International Governmental Bioethics Committee-UNESCO.

Chairman of the National Committee of Bioethics (NCBE), Saudi Arabia.

- Chairman of the supervisory committee for traffic safety Strategic Plan.
- A member of the Board of Directors for King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center.
- A member of the Board of Directors of the Communications and Information Technology Commission.
- A member of the Preparatory Committee of the Supreme Council for Petroleum and Mineral Resources.
- A member of the Supreme Council of Almarai Prize for Scientific Innovation and the Prize's General Secretary.
- A member of the board of Environment.
- A member of the National Committee for the Clean Development Mechanism.





### **Ethical Standards and Regulations and Scientific Integrity in Scientific Research An experiment conducted by King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology**

Research centers at universities and public or private institutions seek to increase the impact of scientific research and its role in the development of civilization and in promoting growth by focusing on the quality and credibility of their research outcomes. This basically depends on the quality and suitability of the presented research ideas, the compliance with ethical standards in writing and implementing research proposals, the efficiency of the research team, and the application of the best methods and research practices. This ensures reaching results that have the greatest effect on the local and international community.

King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology presents and applies ethical standards and regulations of scientific research and scientific integrity policies on sponsored scientific research and also conducts research inside

its own research centers. This paper reviews the most distinguished experiments of the City, ethical standards, local regulations of scientific integrity, mechanisms of applying the regulations, and the positive indications of applying them. The paper also discusses the most outstanding world practices, carried out programs, and the challenges emerging during implementation.



CV



## Prof. Dr. Ronald James Heslegrave,

Is currently the Chief of Research at William Osler Health System in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Previously, he was a Senior Scientist in Research Ethics at the University Health Network, University of Toronto where his interest is in new models of ethics review oversight and developing new process for protecting and informing participants of research. In late 2011, he was appointed as the Inaugural Executive Director of the newly formed non-profit corporation in Canada called Clinical Trials Ontario supported by the Ministry of Economic Development and Innovation. Prior to his current appointment and his work as an Executive Director, he has Chaired Research Ethics Boards in Canada for over 20 years in institutions that support research from areas such as cardiovascular, neurosurgical, organ transplantation, obstetrics and gynecology and especially specialized institutions in cancer, psychiatric care, geriatric and community care. In 2003 he initiated, established and served as the inaugural Chair for 8 years of the Research Ethics Board for multi-centre oncology clinical trials in Ontario. Dr. Heslegrave was also a member a Canadian Expert Panel on Scientific Integrity and has spoken on this topic at the International Congresses on Research Integrity. He is currently the ethics delegate to the Institute of Cancer Research (CIHR). He has been an International Consultant to NIH, Oxford University, Wellcome Trust and the Ministry of Health in Vietnam and a national consultant on streamlining the ethics review process in Canada. His research activities also include expertise in fatigue and shiftwork where he has contributed internationally as well as nationally through the Ministry of Transport, NavCanada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Of particular relevance for this program I would note the following:

- Heslegrave, R.J. Research Integrity in Canada: Enhancing Transparency and Accountability. International Forum on Research Ethics 2014. Invited Address.

Global Education Center for Engineers, Seoul National University, Seoul, South Korea. October 29-30, 2014.

- Heslegrave, R.J. Patient Protection, Engagement & Informed Consent: A Global Perspective. International Forum on Research Ethics 2014. Invited Address. Global Education Center for Engineers, Seoul National University, Seoul, South Korea. October 29-30, 2014.

- Invited Testimony to the Canadian Senate Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology. Roundtable Discussion on Clinical Trials and Drug Regulation. June 6, 2014

- Heslegrave, R.J., Harold, A., Knoppers, B., Zawati, M., Bombardier, C. (2014) Consent, governance, and privacy arising from the use of internet and communication technologies within longitudinal cohort/population based observational studies. Canadian Association of Research Ethics Boards, Montreal, April 23-26.

- Invited Address to the 8th Annual Drug Information Association Conference - The New Clinical Research Environment in India: Implications and Opportunities. Bangalore, India. Oct 24-26, 2013 Presentation: Patient Involvement in Clinical Trials: Canadian Initiatives.

- Invited Address to the International Network of Research Management Societies Biannual Conference. Research Integrity Reform in Canada. Copenhagen Invited International Speaker to the Second World Conference on Research Integrity on Canada's view on research integrity. Singapore 2011-present Chief Scientist, Genomeon.



### **Research Integrity Initiatives in Canada: Enhancing Transparency and Accountability to Promote Trust**

Research is vital for the advancement of social, medical, public policy, and economic agendas for all nations. Innovation and overall progress based on evidence is dependent on the results of valid research. For research to be utilized and effectively implemented, Trust in Science is critical for the public, government decision-makers, researchers and others in order to value the outcomes of research and support the implementation of change to improve standards of living for all citizens of nations. Failure of an ethical oversight system to support the integrity of the research enterprise threatens progress at all levels of societal development. It has been argued that research misconduct is a rare occurrence, misconduct will become apparent through the peer-review process and publication standards and when it does occur, the results may not be of great significance. These arguments lack evidence to support these conclusions.

This presentation will explore the need for transparency and accountability in research and the need for a national oversight mechanism to monitor adherence to defined standards of research conduct. Based on a recent report from an Expert Panel on Research Integrity that was duly constituted by the Canadian federal government, this

presentation will provide recent examples of breaches in research integrity and the consequences of these actions. The presentation will focus on the work of the Expert Panel that was sponsored by the Minister of Industry in Canada. The Panel reviewed the current state of the oversight of research integrity in Canada as a model for research integrity that could be applied in other jurisdictions. The Panel proposed the construction of a positive environment for research integrity focussing on the promotion of the principles and values associated with research integrity to aid in the prevention of purposeful breaches in research integrity. The Panel proposed the implementation of a Council of Research Integrity that would have oversight for research integrity nationally and would develop the necessary expertise to offer expert opinion in cases of possible breaches in research integrity and options for sanctions in such cases.



CV



## Abdullatif Ibn Hamoud Al-Nafie

Professor at the Department of Geography, College of Social Sciences , Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, Riyadh

### Qualification:

- BA, Dept. of Geography, Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, Riyadh
- Diploma, Dept. of Geography, Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, Riyadh
- MA in Bio-geography and environment protection, University of New Mexico, USA.
- PhD in Natural geography and environment protection, College of Geography and Geology, University of Hull, UK.

### Employment and Experience:

Vice-head/head, Department of Geography, vice-dean of the College of Social Sciences for postgraduate studies and research, member and chairman of many academic committees in the university, supervisor and examiner of a number of MA and PhD theses locally and internationally.

### Research Interests:

Geography and environment of arid deserts, geographical information systems, computer and technology in geography, geographical lexicons, research ethics

### Publications:

He published many books and papers in Arabic and English and here is a list of the papers published in English.

Al-Nafie, A., (1989), Large Mammals of Central and Northern Saudi Arabia, (Biogeographic Study) Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of New Mexico.

Al-Nafie, A., (1995), Natural Vegetation of the Sand seas of Central and Northern Saudi Arabia, ( A Biogeographic Study) Unpublished Ph. D. Thesis, University of Hull.

Watts, D. Al-Nafie, A. (2003), Vegetation and Biogeography of the Sand Dunes of Saudi Arabi. Kegan Paul International Limited, London.

Al-Nafie, A., (2009). Geographical distribution of Haloxylon persicum Bunge (Al-Ghada) in Saudi Arabia. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie d'Egypte, v. 82. 171- 187.

Al-Nafie, A., (2008). Phytogeography of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences, 15 (1) 159-176.

Al-Nafie, A., (2012). Vegetation Distribution on Mega Sand Dunes in Nafud Ath Thuwayrat, Saudi Arabia The Gulf Geographical Journal, 3. 1-31



### **Contributions of Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University in promoting Academic Integrity**

Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University is one of the oldest and biggest universities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Being a leading academic institution it offers a variety of academic programs for different educational levels: public education, undergraduate and postgraduate. Since its inception, the university sought to establish the principles of academic integrity and values in all offered courses and research that is conducted or published in the campus. Also, the university attempts to apply all relevant regulations in order to comply with the ethics of academic research precisely, and to inhibit anyone breaching the academic values and integrity.

The University has taken some initiatives by organizing symposia on ethics of academic research and procedures, like for instance a symposium entitled "Academic Review: Objective or Subjective Process?" The fourth session of

the Symposium of Community Partnership in Research was assigned to address the issue of academic integrity, in conjunction with the National Anti-Corruption Commission. In the same line, a number of faculty members who are interested in research and integrity in the university gave some lectures and held short training courses about the ethics of academic research. The audience consists of faculty members, graduate students in the campus and other universities inside and outside the Kingdom.

The university culminated its attempts to establish the principles of academic integrity and values by proposing to establish a center for academic ethics with a mission to consolidate compliance to academic ethics in all research practices that take place at the university, while monitoring the academic and research environment and implementing the requirements of local, regional and international organizations that are commonly practiced in the field of academic research ethics.



CV



## Dr. Daniel D. Denecke

Associate Vice President, Programs and Best Practices, Council of Graduate Schools

### (i) Education

PhD, 2001; MA 1995 The Johns Hopkins University - English, American Literature

BA, 1992 - University of Colorado, Boulder - English

### (ii) Appointments

- Associate Vice President, Programs and Best Practices, 2012-present
- Director, Best Practices, Council of Graduate Schools, 2003-2012
- Program Manager, Council of Graduate Schools, 2002-2003
- Lecturer, University of Maryland-College Park, 2001
- Lecturer, Georgetown University, 1999-2000
- Lecturer, The Johns Hopkins University, 1993-1999
- Computer Specialist, Center for Advanced Training in Engineering and Computer Sciences, University of Colorado-Boulder

### (iii) Selected Recent Publications

Denecke, D. and Kent, J. 2012. Modeling Effective Research Ethics Education in Graduate

International collaborations: A Learning Outcomes Approach. Washington, DC: CGS.

Denecke, D. and Kent, J. 2012. Research and Scholarly Integrity: A

Comprehensive Approach. Washington, DC: CGS.

Denecke, D., J. Kent, and W. Wiener. 2010. Preparing Future Faculty to Assess Student

Learning. Washington, DC: CGS.

Denecke, D. and J. Kent. 2010. Joint Degrees, Dual Degrees, and Graduate International Research Collaborations. Washington, DC: CGS.

### (iv) Project Leadership

1. As Principal Investigator and Director, The Project for Scholarly Integrity: Institutionalizing Responsible and Ethical Conduct of Research,
2. Principal Investigator and Director, Modeling Effective Research Ethics for Graduate International Collaborations (2011-2014).
3. Principal Investigator and Director, NSF-funded Graduate Professional Development for the STEM Workforce (2014-2017).
4. Principal Investigator and Director, Preparing Future Faculty to Assess Student Learning (2012-15).
5. Director, "Preparing Future Faculty to Assess Student Learning" (2010-March 2011).



### **Reshaping Graduate Education to Advance Research and Scholarly Integrity: Lessons from a Decade of US Graduate Reform Initiatives (2004-the present)**

In this talk, the director of a number of U.S. national multi-university initiatives to advance research and scholarly integrity will discuss results and lessons learned from four separate projects funded by the US National Science Foundation and by the Office of Research Integrity (US Department of Health and Human Services).

Dr. Denecke will discuss evolving definitions of research integrity (from research misconduct to research misbehavior), institutional approaches to integrating and embedding training in research integrity into graduate education, challenges and strategies for overcoming those challenges in institutionalizing effective programs, and results from student surveys and surveys of institutional leaders and program directors conducted by participating universities and the Council of Graduate Schools.

He will discuss how US institutions have evolved to take

an evidence-based approach to advancing research integrity and to shaping effective university programs, and will provide select examples of program content, resources, and activities used by model US programs.

This presentation is intended to provide a springboard for consideration about what aspects of the US model may be applicable and effective in the Saudi Arabian university context.



CV



## Dr. Abdullah Saad Al-Dearbey

Current Position: Director of Monitoring, Statistics and Measurement Dept. Saudi National Anti-Corruption Commission (Nazaha)

### Education & Qualifications:

- Ph.D. 1995 - Biostatistics, University of Alabama at Birmingham, U. S.A.
- MS 1991-Biostatistics, University of Alabama at Birmingham, U. S.A.
- BS 1982 - Accounting, KingAbdulaziz University, Jeddah, K. S.A.

### Experience:

- Nov. 2013 to date, NationalAnti-Corruption Commission, Director of Monitoring, Statistics and Measurement Department
- Feb.2010 toNov. 2013, MINISTRYOFHEALTH, Riyadh. S.A.General supervisor of Develop & Implement Health Classification (ICD-10AM &AR-G)
- March 2007oFeb. 2010, MINISTRYOFHEALTH, Riyadh. S.A.Advisor and General supervisor of PrimaryHealthReform
- Sep. 2004 toMarch 2007, MINISTRYOFHEALTH, Riyadh. S.A. Dean ofAdmission, Registrationand StudentAffairs
- Oct.2003 toAug. 2004,WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, Cairo. Consultant toWorld Health Organization, East MediterraneanRegional

### Office

- May1996 toAug 2003, MINISTRYOFHEALTH, Riyadh. S.A.Assistant Professor & Director of Statistics Department
- Dec. 1996 toAug 200,KING KHALED EYE SPECIALISTHOSPITAL, Riyadh, S.A.Consultant in Research Department (PartTime)
- Dec. 1991 toMay 1996,MINISTRYOFHEALTH, Riyadh, S.A.Biostatistician, Statistics Department
- June 1982 toDec. 1991. MINISTRYOFHEALTH, Riyadh, S.A. General Directorate of HealthAffairs,Albaha, S.A. Accountant and Director of Financial Department

### Research Consultations:

- Biostatistics consultant at KKESH since Dec. 1996 to Aug. 2001. My assignment was to design researches studies, surveys, clinical trials, data analysis and multivariate analysis, regression analysis, logistic analysis and more.
- Review researches submitted to General Administration of Research,MOH.
- Review papers submitted to some of local medical journals.
- Review and refer a researches submitted to KACST.



## The Role of Integrity and Transparency in Combating Corruption

Corruption is an old social phenomenon. Recently, this phenomenon has spread and crossed the borders of countries due to the accelerated changes and developments in domestic and international environments. This is represented by globalization and huge multinational corporations, the revolution of information and communication, capitalist economy, and the political, economic, developmental, social, and other conditions. The corruption phenomenon has been linked to several factors including, the absence of integrity, transparency and accountability; weak regulatory bodies, and the administrative authorities not being subject to legal and behavioral regulations which prevent offences and practices that violate the law and which prevent abuse of power.

Nowadays, corruption is no longer restricted to individual and isolated cases in departments, sectors, or groups of beneficiaries, but has become an organizational phenomenon beyond borders of states. In addition, corruption has become an obstacle for economic and social development. The education sector, with its different levels, is one of the most important sectors that have been affected by corruption. Therefore, it was necessary to create comprehensive and regulatory policies and strategies to combat corruption and promote integrity. To ensure the success of these policies, multiple parties have to participate, including governments, regulatory bodies, and civil society, media, and government sectors, most notably the education sector. Integrity, transparency, accountability, and combating corruption are key elements of good governance. They are adopted by many governments and local and international bodies to be applied in public and private sectors, especially after the financial crises faced by several companies and scientific institutions worldwide. For instance, there were the financial collapse that occurred in 1997 in a number of countries of East Asia and Latin America, the US Enron company crisis in 2001, the US WorldCom communication company crisis in 2002, and finally the financial crisis in 2008 from which the economies of both developed and developing countries suffered.

There is no standard definition of good governance. The concept means

the exercise of political, economic, and administrative authority in a manner characterized by aptness and integrity. Good governance consists of a number of key elements, most importantly integrity, transparency, supremacy of the law, accountability, participation, combating corruption, etc.

Transparency is an essential element of good governance. This is agreed upon in all different definitions of good governance. It means that decision-making and its application are based on specific laws and regulations. It also means availability of information to the public and free access to it by all the parties, which are related to or affected by the application of the decision. One of the most effective ways to combat and prevent corruption is through promoting integrity and creating an environment of values in all state institutions to raise the degree of integrity. This provides a comprehensive view of how various authorities perform their functions in accordance with the national system of integrity. This system provides the opportunity to evaluate all aspects of the state institutions in terms of integrity, transparency, accountability, as well as how these institutions interact and cooperate to perform their functions. Educational institutions at all levels, whether public education, higher education, or other training and educational institutions, are considered as the cornerstone of the national system of integrity in terms of teaching integrity and instilling values as part of their plans for development of human resources to be leaders of future economic and social development. It is obvious that corruption spreads when values are weak, integrity is absent, and accountability is overlooked. This leads to poor performance of government bodies and economic, political, and social effects with undesirable consequences. However, when the indicators of integrity, transparency, and accountability increase in the state institutions, citizens' confidence in the system also increases. This improves the quality of life, ensures sustainable development and supremacy of the law and ultimately succeeds in preventing the phenomenon of and opportunities for corruption.



CV



## Mr. Soh Osuka

Manager, Strategies and Communications Section, Global Relations and Research Coordination Office, RIKEN, JAPAN

### Education:

1996 - M.A. (Bio-molecular Engineering), Graduate School of Biosciences and Biotechnology, Tokyo Institute of Technology. JAPAN

1994 - B.A. (Bio-molecular Engineering), Tokyo Institute of Technology. JAPAN

### Fields of Specialization

Molecular biology, Developmental Engineering, Neurochemistry, Public Policy, Research Integrity

### Employment and Institutional Affiliation

2011- Manager, Strategies and Communications Section Global Relations Office, RIKEN

2008- Part-time Lecturer in Research Ethics, Tsukuba University, JAPAN

2006- Member of the Institutional Review Board, Waseda University, JAPAN

2006- Part-time Lecturer in Research Integrity, Waseda University, JAPAN

2009-2014 - Executive board member, Japanese Society for Science and Technology Studies

2006-2008 - Visiting Researcher, Science and Technology Foresight Center, National Institute of Science and Technology Policy (NISTEP), Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), JAPAN

2004 - 2011 - Research Priority Planning Member, Research Priority Committee, RIKEN

2002-2005 - Research Associate, Brain Science Institute, RIKEN

1999-2002 - Technical staff, Brain Science Institute, RIKEN

1997-2001 - Research Fellow at Osaka University Medical School, JAPAN

1996-1999 - Technical staff, Frontier Research Program, RIKEN



### **Cases of Research Misconduct and Training Program for the Integrity in Japan**

“Research misconduct” has come to public attention since 2000 in Japan, due to the case in archaeology that was reported widely in newspapers. The debate for the guideline continued in academic society for several years, but after a few cases of misconduct in major research universities and institutes including RIKEN were revealed around 2005, the first national guideline was established. Subsequently several cases were treated under this guideline. Eventually last year a few cases were reported widely again, then the new national guideline was established, which will be effective soon in Japan.

Under this circumstance, improvement of the training program for the research integrity among students and young researchers is urgent. Even the new guideline demands for the universities and institutes to train and educate them, many do not have those experiences and most of them started to provide the e-learning course. An online program is convenient, cost-effective and able

to broadcast, but difficult to make them think about what the research integrity is. From my own experience I have covered the lectures of the integrity both in face-to-face and online since 2006, dialog in the lecture might be the most effective method. Since the integrity is always improving, students and researchers should be encouraged to learn on their own and think for themselves in all their life as a researcher.



CV



## Dr. Feras Mohammed Almadani

Assistant Professor of Curricula and methods of teaching the Arabic language at Northern Border University.

The Ph.D degree from Institute of Education at International Islamic University Malaysia.

### Indicators of Transparency in Scientific Research

Transparency is one of the aspects of progress and prosperity in affluent societies.

It is the basis on which commercial and economic transactions are established within societies. When transparency is missing, cheating, fraud, and corruption (financial and administrative) exacerbate in various public vital sectors; then, all sectors— including scientific research— will generally deteriorate. In our institutions, the intellectual property laws are not in force and even they have many technical and legal "holes".

The study aims to identify the aspects of financial, administrative and organizational corruption in the field of scientific research, and to know the impact of financial and administrative corruption on the movement of scientific research in universities and research institutions; it also aims to survey the main aspects of corruption in this field.

The study adopted the descriptive analytical approach which best serves its purpose; thus, the basic concepts

can be explained, the nature and characteristics of this phenomenon can be described, and relationships between variables and their analyses can be recognized. It has been found that administrative centralization is common in research institutes, which increases corruption and individual decision-making, poor selection of reviewers, unsuitability/inadequacy of their expertise to processes of reviewing and evaluating scientific research. The study highly recommends that prominent and highly competent experts should be recruited, i.e., employing them in appropriate technical, administrative and academic positions in scientific research institutions, Moreover, various programs should be provided to detect plagiarism, ensure proper authentication and non-infringement of intellectual property rights of others, especially for research papers in Arabic.



## Dr. Amira .A. Zayed

Associate Professor, Department of Educational Sciences, Taif University, KSA.

### **Research contributions:**

1. Education and cultural identity confirmation in postmodernism society "Proposed strategy" , Journal of the future of the Arab Education - Education and Development Center (ACED), Ain Shams University , 2014.
2. Standards of excellence in university education "Future vision for change" , First International Conference at the University of Port Said University Development Center , 2013.
3. A study of some societal problems for women illiteracy expatriate "critical vision", Journal of the Faculty of Education Kafr el-Sheikh , 2007.

get many recognitions and awards of excellence prize of scientific publishing and the University Shield for scientific

arbitration and others.

### **professional and scientific memberships:**

1. Egyptian and Arab Futures Education Association (Ayafra EAFRA).
2. Arab Society for Technology Education.

### **University and the values of integrity in scientific research "developmental vision"**

The scientific research and technological applications are neutral issues do not carry the same good or evil, but it is the use of human, which makes them are good or evil. Scientific scholar is what constitutes the moral and ethical factor in scientific research.

Every day passes, human aggravated convinced that the world is a past in the way of increasing deterioration but perhaps this was the same deterioration as a result of scientific and technological development.

Science is moving in the wrong path due to lack some researcher's moral and human dimensions of their research. The issue today is no longer a matter of scientific or technological developments achievements can we achieve in this field or the other fields of life. The issue today is due primarily to the results, the serious consequences that can ensure the use of science, applications of the technology and the means connected to it without considering the ethical and humanitarian considerations.

Because of the critical importance of scientific research in the progress of nations; the problems relating to the integrity of scientific research and a high degree of risk where lead society that lacks integrity in scientific research to the path of underdevelopment, where the spread

(plagiarism and lack of scientific integrity ...) any lack of integrity and behaviors values in the most important forum for the progress of society and the scientific research.

The university as an institution educational community is one of the institutions entrusted with the defence of the integrity and the development of private values among researchers especially new researchers through graduate programs, where scientific research is one of the most important functions of values, and this research is trying to discuss his primary objective.

Current research presents a lack of integrity and values, which represent a serious disease in this vital area in any society, and the challenges facing the community and the field of scientific research in establishing and developing the integrity and values in the current era. It also touched on a number of values of integrity that must be provided in scientific research theory as frameworks.

Turning to the relationship between the university and the scientific research community such approaches and ironic about scientific integrity, the search is over a proposal to develop a perception of the role of the university in the development of the values of integrity in scientific research among researchers. Finally, a set of finding, recommendations and proposals relating to the subject matter were recommended.



CV



## Dr. Wardah Blqasim Ammar Al-Ayashi

Faculty of Business Administration - Department of Systems, Princess Nora bint Abdulrahman University

### Academic Qualifications:

- B.A in Political Sciences and International Relations
- B.A in Legal and Administrative Sciences
- M.A in International Relations, thesis entitled, "International Intervention for Humanitarian Motives"
- M.A in Public Law, thesis entitled, "The Impact of the Legal System on Foreign Investment Transactions and the Protection of Investors and encouraging facilities for them."
- Doctorate in International Relations, dissertation entitled, "International Humanitarian Intervention: A Case Study of Sudan"
- Doctorate in Rights, dissertation entitled, "The Role of the Legal System for Oil Investments in Attracting and Protecting Foreign Companies."

### Academic Works:

She has several academic works in the following universities (teaching): Bayan University in Tripoli, Faculty of Law: 2002-2005AD. Africa University for Humanities and Applied Sciences in Tripoli, Libya, Faculty of Political Sciences and International Relations: 2003-2007AD. Al-Fateh Open University in Tripoli, Faculty of Political Sciences and International Relations: 2005-2006AD. Bayan Al-Asser University for Humanitarian and Applied Sciences: 2005-2007AD. King Abdulaziz University in Jeddah: 2008-2011AD. Princess Nora bint Abdulrahman University: 2011-2015AD.

Language proficiency: Fluent Arabic, fluent French, very good English, and intermediate German. She also had the privilege of a membership in several scientific associations and regional and international unions such as: Algerian Writers Union, Algerian League for the Defense of Human Rights (LADDH), International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration (IASIA) in Brussels, and many others.

She has participated in courses and training programs both internationally and regionally.

### Published books:

- "International Humanitarian Intervention between the Political Game and International Legitimacy: Sudan Case Study."
- "Human Rights between the Purposes of Islamic Law and International Covenants."

### Published refereed research works:

- "Arbitration in Oil Contracts: Comparison Study between the Laws of Algeria and Kuwait".
- "The Arab League: Its Origin and Future Developments".
- "Islamic Perspective of the Role of Family in Enhancing Intellectual Security among Children."

She has also contributed to translating numerous articles and scientific research from French into Arabic.





**The role of quality assurance standards in the promotion of scientific integrity:  
A pilot study of the importance of integrity as a prerequisite for the management of the program and the development of university scientific research**

One of the objectives of the strategic plans for any University, is the application of quality for Academic Accreditation assurance standards, so we find that most universities seek to apply these criteria, foremost of which is the program management and development of scientific research, where the program management under the leadership of the program effective leadership based on good practices enhanced guidance clear guidelines define the scope of responsibility and its borders to allow creativity and innovation in the context of public policy, and clear mechanisms for accountability to activate and apply the concept of integrity, which is one of the basic requirements that the employees of the university should be involved in the provision of programs and research projects that adhere to ethical standards and high integrity

such as avoid plagiarism in teaching, scientific research and fabrication, forgery and other scientific aspects of corruption, and summarized the research problem in the importance of the application of anti-corruption and the protection of integrity as a prerequisite for the success of the program management and development of scientific research university mechanisms?



## Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Nadim Nahas

- Professor of Engineering, KAU. Saudi Arabia.
- Professor of Active Learning.
- Consultant of the Vice President for Graduate Studies and Scientific Research, since 2007.
- Ph.D. Aerospace Engineering, Cranfield University, U.K., 1981.
- Has taught more than 15 courses in Engineering.
- Certified trainer in: Engineering Thinking, Innovative Thinking, Strategic Planning, PMP (Project Management Professional), Thinking Compass according to Herman Scale.
- Has worked (either as a head or as a member of committee) in developing many programs and courses at undergraduate as well as graduate levels.
- Member of ABET Committee that was responsible to Obtain ABET Accreditation for the College of Engineering (2002, 2008).

- Has served in many administrative committees.

### Research Interests:

- Structural Mechanics and Materials.
- Composite Materials and Nanocomposites.
- Finite Element Analysis.
- Engineering Education.
- Research Related to Community.

### Publications:

- 70 Scientific Papers.
- 12 Books.
- Hundreds of Articles in Magazines and Newspapers.



## Comparison between Plagiarism Detection Tools

With the spread of using Internet in teaching and learning, and in the literature review, plagiarism has spread widely, where researchers take readymade researches and claim them to themselves. The action of "copy and paste" has become extensive in all fields, and the scientific research domain is no less than other spheres. This has prompted many international organizations to produce many computer software to detect plagiarism in scientific papers and researches.

Plagiarism in media and newspaper articles is not easy to follow, due to the fact that many people have made it the norm in their work. I always see my articles published under other people's names especially in Internet forums and the social media.

There are tens of computer programs that can detect plagiarism in scientific papers and essays. Some of these are free, and some are paid for.

This paper presents comparison between the most famous programs for plagiarism detection. The purpose is to establish scientific honesty in order to upgrade the level of university researches.



CV



## Prof. Dr. Bruce Macfarlane

Bruce Macfarlane is professor of higher education at the University of Southampton.

Specialist in academic ethics and leadership in higher education. He has previously held chairs at universities in the UK and Hong Kong and visiting professorial positions in Japan and Australia. Key research contributions in developing conceptual understandings of teaching and research integrity; academic citizenship; intellectual leadership; student performativity; university cultures and transitions between further and higher education; and the pedagogy of business and management education.

His publications, including 4 single authored books published by Routledge, have developed conceptual frameworks for interpreting academic practice, ethics and leadership.

Key concepts his work has helped to define include academic

integrity, academic citizenship, intellectual leadership, and student performativity.

His current research focuses on the ethics of multiple authorship, academic integrity in China and student academic freedom. He is a Fellow and former Vice Chair of the Society for Research into Higher Education.



### **The Ethics of Multiple Authorship: power and performativity among educational researchers in Hong Kong**

The allocation of authorship credit in academic publication raises complex ethical issues but is comparatively under-researched, particularly in the social sciences.

Evidence indicates however that while multiple authorship has been conventionally associated with the biomedical sciences, it has also grown substantially in the social sciences over the last 20 years.

Most empirical research though is focused on authorship issues in the biomedical sciences and investigatory approaches frequently privilege the views of powerful role holders (such as journal editors) rather than those of academic faculty, particularly of junior rank. The presentation will report the results of research into attitudes to multiple authorship based on a survey questionnaire of academics of all ranks working in schools and faculties of education in universities in Hong Kong.

The survey instrument used real-to-life case scenarios to generate both quantitative and qualitative data.

The results illustrate the way in which intellectual

contribution is often overridden by considerations related to hierarchical power relations in multiple authorship, notably by reference to research project leadership and doctoral supervision.

These considerations normalize parasitical behaviour by more senior researchers and the public misrepresentation of authorial credit.

Certain aspects of authorial practices in Hong Kong, notably the white bull effect where senior investigators use pressure or coercion to gain unmerited credit, need to be understood by reference to prevailing cultural norms found in East Asia including respect for authority, indebtedness and the long term building of social relationships through exchange, otherwise known as *guanxi* in Chinese societies.

The research results also raise wider issues in respect to the relationship between publication and performativity in academic life evidenced by a widespread belief in the legitimacy of manipulating authorship order on the basis of personal career advancement needs.



CV



## Prof. Dr. Ashima Anand

Ashima Anand is a respiratory neurophysiologist with research interests in clinical sciences that integrate mechanisms of sensory transduction and respiratory control - especially during exercise in cardiopulmonary disease and hypobaric conditions i.e. at high-altitude.

Born in Delhi on 27-7-50 with schooling in Delhi and Srinagar and graduation from Delhi University and a Ph.D from the Physiology Department of Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute , she carried out post-doctorate studies at Oxford on an MRC grant; at the School of Hygiene, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore on a Francis B. Parker Fellowship and at the Max-Planck Institute of Systemphysiologie, Dortmund on a Max-Planck Fellowship. Further collaborations were carried out with A.S.Paintal FRS (Delhi), A.Iggo FRS (Edinburgh), D. Whitteridge FRS (Oxford), S.Gandevia (Sydney) and A.Dehghani (Shiraz).

She is currently based in a laboratory run by the Department of Science and Technology, at the V. P. Chest Institute, Delhi University. She is a Fellow of the Indian National Science Academy (INSA), National Academy of Medical Sciences (India) and the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World

(TWAS); a Member of the Third World Organization of Women in Science and the Physiological Society, UK. She has served on INSA's Council and on committees for Science Promotion, Women Scientist Schemes, and Occupational Health Hazards of Women. She believes that where expertise or resources are limited, goals can be achieved by undertaking collaborative work. Has several publications in outstanding international peer-reviewed Journals; co-edited a Monograph on Respiratory Sensations and Control Mechanisms; on Cough with Slovakian Colleagues. She is the recipient of prestigious Indian Awards. Maintaining ethics in science and adhering to scientific morals is one of her main interests and efforts. She pursues this fiercely both with regard to the conduct of science in the laboratory and as a member and earlier Joint-Secretary of the Society of Scientific Values and, specifically with regard to the various issues confronting modern biology as a member of the Committee on Ethics of the International Union of Physiological Sciences (IUPS, 2002-to date).She is a member of ICSU's Committee on Freedom & Responsibility in science (CFRS, 2009-to date).



### **Ensuring research integrity: a matrix of merits and metrics**

All scientific research- especially that in the biomedical field will eventually affect human and environmental well being. So while scientists enjoy the freedom to conduct scientific research with equitable access to movement, information and other resources they must conduct and thereafter communicate their scientific work with integrity, respect, fairness and trustworthiness since unsubstantiated or false results will produce incalculable damage to individuals' lives.

Currently, a great emphasis is being laid on the use of bibliometrics such as Journal Impact Factor, Citation Index, h-Index etc for evaluating scientific contributions and advancements. This has given rise to a metric-enhancing activity by investigators which has begun to threaten the integrity of scientific research that is being conducted.

The way forward is to validate all metrics by expert evaluation by peers.



CV



## Dr. Muwafiq Ibn Fawaz Ibn Hallaf Al-Ruwaili

### Academic Qualifications:

1. Doctorate degree: Curricula of Secondary Education, College of Graduate Studies, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A., 1\8\1986 AD.
2. Master degree: Curricula of Secondary Education, College of Graduate Studies, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A., 18\12\1982 AD.
3. Bachelor degree: Teaching Social Studies, College of Education, King Saud University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 1398 AH.

### Professional Experience:

1. 1430 AH: Member, Shura Council.
2. 2005-2009 AD: First deputy Chairman, Director of Training and Appointment, Riyadh Bank.
3. 1417-1418 AH: Part-time Training Advisor, Institute of Banking, Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency.
4. 1418-1434 AH: Member, Committee of Higher Education

5. 2003-2005 AD: Supervisor of Training and Scholarship, General Organization for Social Insurance.
6. 2002-2003 AD: Part-time Advisor of Training and Scholarship, General Organization for Social Insurance.
7. 1413 AH: Associate Professor, Curriculum and Teaching Methods, College of Education, King Saud University, Riyadh.
8. 1994 -1996 AH: Part-time Training Advisor, Foundation of Gulf Stars Systems.
9. 1406 AH: Assistant Professor, Curriculum and Teaching Methods, College of Education, King Saud University, Riyadh.
10. 1398 AH: Teaching Assistant: Curriculum and Teaching Methods, College of Education, King Saud University, Riyadh.
11. 1390 AH: Assistant Cartographer, Air Space, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.





### Protection from Fake Certificates

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has witnessed, and is still witnessing a vicious attack from international and local universities not recognized by the Ministry of Higher Education.

The role of these universities is embodied in one task, which is granting fake certificates to Saudis.

This phenomenon has become so widespread in society that many Saudis have become holders of such certificates whose source' eligibility is suspicious.

Due to open impunity, these universities work in broad daylight by publicly spreading their ads on the internet and decorating their sites with lists of their graduates' names with certificates of different academic levels.

Likewise, their graduates and delegates have started to publicly post their names and CVs on such sites proving

their relationship with these universities and declaring being awarded degrees by these academic institutions without fear of punishment or blame.

This paper will discuss the following:

- 1- Types of universities and certificates.
- 2- Activity and production of fictitious universities.
- 3- Condemnation of fake certificates.
- 4- Efforts in fighting fictitious universities and their fake certificates.
- 5- Hashtag #هلكوني



CV



## Dr. Ibrahim Abdulkarim Alhussien

Coordinator of the Project Management Unit and Quality Control. King Faisal University, 2014- present, Certified Assessor and Guide of the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) model, 2009, Consultant to the Arabs Quality Makers Organization, Quality Management System Auditor ISO, Foundation Arab Quality Makers (2003), Consultant of quality of education, King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz Quality Centre, Alhasa, Saudi Arabia, Consultant to the United Nations Children's Fund "UNICEF" (Quality Standards for Child-friendly schools project), Award-winning and estimates in the field of quality and excellence.

## **The Role of Quality Assurance in Preventing Dishonesty in Joint Academic Research**

Dr. Ibrahim Abdulkarim Al-Hussein and Prof. Ibrahim Al-Hawas

The system of quality assurance is one of the important measures to prevent and confront dishonesty through mechanisms and standards that ensure the quality and integrity of the research, which in turn gives proactive indicators of the importance of having standards and regulations to work on and to fulfill their requirements. Among the most important components of the system of quality assurance, which contributes to the prevention of dishonesty in the field of academic research, are the standards and procedures related to academic integrity, governance of labor discipline, assessments, internal and external audit, as well as insuring that the expected outputs of the research are fulfilled through research activities.

Quality research partnerships between universities

require infrastructure of systems and standards, which focus on the quality and academic integrity for both parties. The lack of academic integrity standards in any of the parties will lead to increase dishonesty that effects the outputs of academic research and the reputation of the research institution that may hinder forming research partnerships.

### **The objectives of the current study can be defined as followed:**

- 1- To identify the role of the system of quality assurance in preventing dishonesty.
- 2- To introduce the importance of sustainable academic integrity.
- 3- To state the factors affecting the prevention of dishonesty and the promotion of academic integrity.



CV



## Dr. Muhammad Muhammad Sayed Ahmad Amer

- Associate professor, College of Sharia and Law, Al-Azhar University – Cairo.
- Former Associate Professor, College of Sharia and Fundamentals of Religion, King Khalid University.

### Research and Publications:

1. Economic Boycott in Light of Jurisprudence of Budgets.
2. Spatial Jurisdiction in Disputes of Pilgrims and Umrah Performers.
3. Activation of Consumer Protection Regulations for Pilgrims and Umrah Performers.
4. The Extent of Saudi Border Guards Authority in Tracing Perpetrators in the International Waters, Comparative Jurisprudential Study of Saudi and International laws.
5. Inheritance by Estimation and Reservation, Comparative Study of the Law.
6. The Human's Guide to the Inheritance of Relatives, with a Clarification of the Applicable Law.
7. The Rebels, Analytic Study of Shafi'ites.
8. Default Judgment in Islamic Jurisprudence, Comparative Jurisprudential Study.
9. Authorization to Shafi'ites.
10. Considered Conditions in the Acceptance of Judge's Letter, a Comparative Jurisprudential Study.

11. Ethical deviation of Arbitrator, and Breach of Scientific Research Confidentiality, Comparative Study of Egyptian and Saudi Law.
  12. Jurisdiction in Saudi Insurance Disputes.
  13. Problem of Scientific Research Funding.
  14. Legal Liability for Actuary in Saudi Insurance Companies. (Joint Research)
  15. Labour Disputes, Comparative Jurisprudential Study of Saudi Labour Law. (Joint Research)
  16. Regulations and Conditions of Jurisprudence of Priorities in Hajj. (Joint Research)
- Participation in many Conferences and Seminars, in cluding.
1. 13th Forum for Hajj and Umrah Research – Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Umm Al-Qura University – Makkah, 1434AH.
  2. 14th Forum for Hajj and Umrah Research – Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - Umm Al-Qura University - Makkah, 1435AH.
  3. The First Saudi Conference on Scientific Publishing– King Khalid University – Abha – 1435AH.
  4. The First National Conference on Strategies for Facing the Challenges of Higher Education and Scientific Research in Egyptian Universities – Strategic Planning Unit - Zagazig University – Egypt, 2014.

## **Role of Regulations and Byelaws in Combating Violation of Scientific Integrity Jurisprudential and Applied Study of Saudi Regulations**

### **Significance of the Problem:**

The violation of scientific research integrity leads to losing confidence in the results and recommendations, which are the essence of research. Consequently, researchers would not base their work upon such results and recommendations. Research would revolve around a vicious circle that will harm the community. The research problem in this study focuses on an important question: What is the role of regulations & Byelaws in combating violation of scientific integrity?

### **Research Objective:**

This research aims to investigate Saudi regulations that guarantee scientific integrity in accordance with Islamic jurisprudence.

### **Research Methodology:**

This research adopts a descriptive approach. Inductive and deductive approaches are used where appropriate and if needed.

### **Main Results:**

Several results have been obtained. There are over ten Saudi regulations for investigation that condemn violation of scientific integrity. Some crimes are specified, and the law explains their three basic elements, namely: legal, material, and mental. There is a lack of awareness

regarding these regulations, as well as occasionally the lack of deterring penalties. Finally, among the important results is that Islamic Sharia has been at the forefront in this field to condemn and punish any action that violates scientific integrity.

### **Main Recommendations:**

The most significant research recommendations are to stiffen penalties related to crimes of scientific research violation, to enlighten researchers and publishers about the risks of scientific integrity crimes, and to designate a unified judicial body specialized in dealing with such crimes. Moreover, there is a need to address the relevant authorities with the outcomes of the conference to apply and take advantage of these outcomes. Finally, the conference should be held periodically.



## Prof. Dr. Matthias Kaiser

Dr. phil.; philosophy

Professor at and Director of the Centre for the Study of Science and the Humanities (SVT) at the University of Bergen since March 2011. Before that he was Director of the National Committee for Research Ethics in Science and Technology (NENT) since 1991. He holds acknowledged competence as full professor in philosophy of science since 1996. Previously he was adjunct professor on a part-time basis at the SVT (2008-11) and until 2006 he was adjunct professor for philosophy of science in the doctoral education program at the College of Architecture (AHO) in Oslo.

His main work and areas of expertise are in the fields of philosophy of science, ethics of science, and technology assessment. His areas of competence include social studies of science and technology, history of science, ethics, logic, and history of philosophy.

Due to his previous position at NENT he is familiar with matters of science and technology policy, and he has built up competence in the field of scientific integrity.

He has published two books, co-edited two further books, written several committee studies (including ethical guidelines) and project reports and edited three thematic issues of scientific journals. In addition he has published or co-authored approximately 100 articles in various journals and anthologies.

During 1996-2002 he was Chair of ICSU's Standing Committee on Responsibility and Ethics in Science (SCRES).

During the years 1999-2000 he was Acting Director of Norway's newly appointed Board of Technology (parliamentary technology assessment), and as founding member, now President, he is actively engaged in the European Society for Agricultural and Food Ethics (EurSafe).

He is a founding member of The World Technology Network (WTN). He is also on the Board of the Altonaer Stiftung für philosophische Grundlagenforschung (ASFGP, Hamburg), and directs part of its activities. He was the appointed Norwegian representative in an OECD working group on Facilitating Research Misconduct Investigations.

Kaiser is currently a member of the editorial boards for three international and one national peer reviewed journals. Kaiser was Centre Research Associate at the Centre for Philosophy of Natural and Social Science at the London School of Economics.

He has lectured in many universities and institutes around Europe and other countries (e.g. USA, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brasil, Australia, Taiwan, China, Russia).



### **The integrity of science - lost in translation?**

This paper presents some selected issues currently discussed about the integrity of science, and it argues that there exist serious challenges to integrity in the various sciences. Due to the involved conceptual complexities, even core definitions of scientific integrity have been disputed, and core cases of scientific misconduct influenced the public discussion about them.

It is claimed that ethics and law may not always go well together in matters of scientific integrity.

Explanations of the causes of scientific misconduct vary, and defining good scientific practices is not a straightforward task.

Even though the efficacy of ethics courses to improve scientific integrity can be doubted, and universities probably need to come up with more innovative formats to improve ethics in scientific training, ethics talk may be the only practical remedy.



CV



## Prof. Dr. Ahmed Bouridane

**Current Position:** Professor of Computer Science

**Degrees:** BSc Hon. (Algiers), MPhil (Newcastle Upon Tyne), PhD (Nottingham), SMIEEE

**QUALIFICATIONS:**

January 1989-February 1992: PhD degree: Department of Electrical & Electronic Engineering, the University of Nottingham (UK).

**EMPLOYMENT:**

March 1992–March 1993: Post Doctoral Research Assistant, Marmara Research Centre, the Turkish Scientific Research Council (Gebze, Turkey)

March 1993–March 1994: Post Doctoral Research Assistant, Department of Computer Science, The University of Nottingham (UK)

March 1994–November 1994 Head of Software Advanced Techno-Electronics Ltd., Nottingham (UK)

November 1994–September 2009: Reader (since October 2000) in Computer Science School of Electronics, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Queen's University Belfast

October 2009–Present: Professor of Image Engineering and

Security School of Computing, Engineering and Information Sciences Northumbria University at Newcastle  
Head of Research of Computer Science at Northumbria University since 2009.

**AWARDS AND HONOURS:**

- Member of the EPSRC Peer Review College
- Member of Agence Nationale de la Recherche (ANR, France)
- Member of Australian Research Council (ARC)
- Award: For research contribution in the area of Secure Information Systems by European Center for Secure Information and Systems, 2006.
- Best Paper Award: IEEE Irish Machine Vision and Image Processing Conference (IMVIP 2009) “Rotation Invariant Matching of Partial Shoeprints”
- Senior Member of IEEE
- Member of the Irish Pattern Recognition and Classification Society
- Collaborator with Microsoft Research USA – Crypto and Anti-Piracy Group to exploit the Microsoft EyeCert ® Technology.





### **Pereceptual Hashing and Data Hiding Technologies For Security Applications**

The field of digital security has witnessed an explosive growth during the last years, as phenomenal advances both in research and applications have been made. Global security and forensic market is forecast.

to reach US\$18 billion by 2016. Multimedia and forensic imaging applications often involve photographs, videos and other image impressions that are fragile and include subtle details that are difficult to see.

As a developer, one needs to be able to quickly develop sophisticated imaging applications that allow for an accurate extraction of precious information from image data for identification and recognition purposes.

This is true for any type of biometric and forensic image data.

In addition, there is a need to protect digital media content especially biometric data that is being wildly and widely distributed and shared through the Internet by an ever-increasing number of decentralised users.

Digital data hiding and digital steganography and digital stagenalysis are useful and operate by embedding auxiliary information for use as digital signatures for use to authenticate digital media.

One of the most distinctive features of this seminar will cover covers a number of imaging applications and their deployment in security problems including recent advances in digital watermarking and data hiding, emerging biometric recognition such as camera forensic and digital media forensics and shoeprint recognition for forensic use.



## Dr. Taha Khairy Taha Ebrahem

1988 – 1992 Faculty of commerce -- EL Azhar university.

Assistant Professor in Accounting, College of Humanities and Administrative Sciences

- Aljouf University

Assistant professor in accounting in the cairo college for high education 2012/2014

PH.D : In accounting from el azhar university, year 2012.

Major: ( accounting ) – from EL Azhar university .

Topic ( a proposal frame work for tax auditing quality indicators in the sight of the Egyptian tax legislations with a comparison with the Islamic legislation)



### **The Basic Principles of Integrity in the Field of Scientific Research**

This research focuses on pinpointing the problem of plagiarism committed by some researchers. It also intended to point out the reasons of committing it. The research concluded with the following points:

There are many shortcomings in the field of scientific research which distort it, causing it to lose the elements of integrity, efficiency, flexibility, and stability.

There are some deficiencies in the process of qualifying the researchers academically and practically which result from their meager research skills and their lack of awareness.

Good planning of research elements, as they are divided into sections, chapters, units, points or any other category according to the research size.

The researcher's commitment to the moral and behavioral values, albeit not exclusively, scientific honesty, admitting the citation facts to give credibility, transparency to his work and to avoid offending other.

Avoid repetition as much as possible in stable scientific issues.

Specifying the aim and scope of the research.

Good presentation and organization.

Embodying the research character, through analyzing, deducing, criticizing every point the research.

Following a certain methodology in the scientific research.

Scientific and practical addition in the field of scientific research, as well as new ideas that are worthy of study and research in the future.

Objectivity in the recommendations that have been found and that can be applied in practice.



CV



## Dr. Fatma Saffey Eldin Mohamed

### **CURRENT POSITION:**

- Associate Professor of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Girls' section, Taif University.
- Lecturer of Tropical Medicine- Faculty Of Medicine For Girls, Alazhar University

### **SUBSPECIALTY:**

Tropical Medicine

### **QUALIFICATIONS:**

- M.B.B. CH. Degree from Alazhar University, Faculty of Medicine For Girls, September, 1999.
- Master Degree of Tropical Medicine, Sep, 2006 from AlAzhar University, Faculty of Medicine For Girls.
- MD. degree in Tropical Medicine October, 2010, Alazhar University, Faculty of Medicine For Girls.

### **Medical Licensure:**

Saudi council for health specialties registration.

### **Assessment of Level of Awareness, Orientation and Implementation of Research Ethics Among medical academic University Staff and Researchers**

Dalal Mohiddeen Nemeneqani , Fatma Saffey Eldin Mohamed , Ahmed Abdelaziz Aboeli, Mona Saffey Eldin Mohamed

Medical researches have achieved a great progress in the past years the whole world, Arabic and developing countries as well has been made in the area of over the past 50 years that is becoming, Medical researches are very important and are considered main principles for progress in medical field as it is important for discovery of new treatments, new drugs, decreasing their side effects, new investigation development, medical devices and surgical techniques.

All those who are working in medical field not only has to know new techniques but also he must share in research for the benefits he gets and uses in his clinical practice for the sake of improving level of health care provided to humans.

There are many regulation and rules controlling researches and specialy researches on humans and animals called

research ethics, all researchers in medical field or other fields must be awarded, with these ethics and implement it in all their researches Aim.

In the current study, Awareness, Orientation and Implementation of Research Ethics Among medical academic University Staff and Researchers were assessed.

Methods and results.

- The research was conducted on medical personnel who have conducted or involved in researches on humans subjects thru a designed questionnaire.

- The results were analyzed using SPSS version 16.

Recommendations.

1- Improving awareness and orientation of staff members and other researchers about research ethics e.g. by workshops

2- Encouraging research as it is important in all fields

3- There must be a research ethics committee in each university overviews all researches national and international

4- There must be a strict rules for those who are not committed with research ethics specially human and animal research.



## Dr. Ikhlas Nasir Abdulrahman Al-Zubair

- Ph. D (2011) in Islamic Studies, specialized in Fundamentals of Fiqh.
- Assistant professor in Al-Jouf University from 2011 to 2014.
- Member of the committee for interviewing postgraduate students during 1990-1994.
- Worked as a teacher at a secondary school in Sudan, as well as a seconded teacher in Oman from 1990 to 1994.
- Worked as an academic supervisor at Sudan Open University in 2003
- lecturer at Omdurman Islamic University from 2008 to 2011.
- Attended many conferences, seminars, and workshops in the educational and academic quality fields.

### **Modern software and its impact on avoiding plagiarism in Arabic Language Research**

to answer the research questions.

The study aims to focus on the problem's that impacts to progress of the scientific researcher, concentrate on how to improve a qualified researches in the framework of Arabic research in order to save the intellectual probarites and increase the producing of researches. The challenges that facing the unique research can classified to:

- 1- Modification.
- 2- Citation.
- 3- Plagiarism.

The research follow arbitration questionnaire and make adjustment as will as statistical test.

The framework of the research focus on the roll of the applications (software), that find out the plagiarism, which ensure the authenticity of scientific researches and intellectual proparety. The practical part in the research (analysis) follow descriptive statisticals analysis and use Matalab (software) program. The Matalab has ability to analysis the data collected and use the results of analysis



CV



## Dr. Norah Saleh Farooqi

An Assistant Professor in Computer Science, Information Science Department, Umm Al Qura University. She received her PhD in Computer Science (Databases' Security), from the University of Sheffield, UK. The research interests includes Databases, Security, Access Control, Networks and Cloud Computing.

Dr. Nora has conducted many researches in the field of computers and networks, which include,

[1] N. Farooqi and S. North, "Time Cost Evaluation of Trust Based Access Control for XML Databases", The 9th International Conference for Internet Technology and Secured Transactions (ICITST), IEEE Xplore, London, UK, Dec 2014, pp.324-426.

[2] N. Farooqi, Applying Dynamic Trust Based Access Control to

Improve XML Databases' Security, PhD Thesis, Department of Computer Science, The University of Sheffield, UK, 2013, available at the following URL: <http://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk/4468/>



### **Applying Electronic Trust System to Improve Evaluation of Scientific Research**

Scientific research is one of the most important tools to develop societies scientifically, cognitively, and culturally. Because of the significant roles of research, it can influence educational institutions positively or negatively. Therefore, being concerned about the quality of research and its evaluation process is vital. Some evaluation processes can lack efficiency and standardization, and serve personal interests'. However, such processes should cover concepts of integrity, fairness, justice, and transparency.

Some subjective factors can affect the scientific integrity in research evaluations, such as personal benefit and bias. The integrity of officials and evaluators cannot be guaranteed absolutely, nor can the extent to which they follow rules faithfully and impartially. In order to make evaluation processes fair, simple, and transparent, and to save research rights, this paper proposes an electronic system to evaluate research based on trust.

The proposed electronic system depends on system concepts that calculate trust value automatically, and then uses it to improve the security environment. Trust based access control is used in networks and databases to protect data and manage privileges. The proposed system uses organization rules' to evaluate research and find the appropriate trust value. The system is updated frequently according to the factors involved in a given evaluation. The results of applying this system show flexibility in calculations and fairness, efficiency, and impartiality in the evaluation process. This paper describes the aims and benefits of using an electronic trust system to evaluate research, and explains the system structure and procedures.



CV



## Noof Al-Daheri

Received her bachelor in management information systems from king Abdul-Aziz University and her master degree in business information management and systems from La Trobe university. She works as a lecturer at the MIS department in Taif University. The proposed system for her graduation project has been selected as the best by Research Centre for Computers, Communication and Social Innovation (RECCSI) of Latrobe University.

**An evaluation of the effectiveness of plagiarism detection programs: A focus on Arabic-based scholarly research. “Turnitin, CheckforPlagiarism, PlagScan, Ithenticate, SafeAssignments”**

**Noof Al-Daheri and Walaa Omar Barifah**

Plagiarism has been considered as a serious phenomenon in the recent years, particularly in the higher education institutions. The widespread and easy access to electronic resources over the Internet have significantly increased the plagiarism incidents. To overcome this problem, plagiarism detection application and systems have been designed and developed. Several studies evaluate the performance of Plagiarism detection applications and focus solely on English content. Therefore, this empirical study aims to gauge the level of the effectiveness of five-plagiarism detection tools, which support Arabic Language. This study examines fifteen samples document-containing proportion of copy and paste plagiarized passages. Regarding paraphrasing, more than 10 samples papers

containing portion of paraphrasing plagiarized passages were submitted to checkForPlagiarism.net platform to assess its performance. Overall, CcheckForPlagirasm.net had the best performance between the five soft wares that detects direct and paraphrasing plagiarisms as well.



## Dr. Barakah Modheif Al-Talhi

### Qualifications

- Ph.D. from the College of Fundamentals and Religion, Department of Sunnah Sciences.

Currently, Dr. Barakah is the director of the Women Administration of Guidance and Counseling at the Prophet's Mosque. She has worked as a teacher for different stages of public education and Qur'an inculcation schools. She has also worked as a teacher and a librarian in the Prophet's Mosque and held other positions.

### Publications

Dr. Barakah has a number of publications and research works in different fields, such as:

- Hisbah (denouncing evil actions in marketplaces).
- Means of Dawah in the Prophet's Mosque.
- The Impact of Saudi Media on Dawah.

- The Education of Women in the Prophet's Mosque, Women's Fatwa between excessiveness and carelessness, and other **Publications.**

Dr. Barakah has participated in several conferences and seminars, such as:

- Seminar on Developing a Plan for People with Disabilities.
- The Prophet of Mercy (peace be upon him) Conference.
- Scientific courses in the UAE.
- Conference on "Governmental leaders in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia between Reality and Expectations".

## Corruption in Scientific Research: Causes and Effects on Nations

Knowledge is one of the greatest goals which seekers have ever sought, due to its great importance to the goodness of people in this worldly life and in the hereafter. If this knowledge is corrupted with impurities and deviated from its right path, it will be disapproved and its danger to the nations will be great. Allah says in the Holy Quran, "Have you seen him who takes his own lust (vain desires) as his ilah (god)? And Allah knowing (him as such), left him astray, and sealed his hearing and his heart, and put a cover on his sight. Who then will guide him after Allah? Will you not then remember?" Al-Jathiyah: 23.

The greatest corruption is that in which one is involved with awareness, knowledge and intent. Scholars call it the Compound Ignorance, which means to have a firm belief contrary to reality. It is the biggest stimulus for intolerance and following desires, lusts and suspicions.

The Hadiths of Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, had prevented all reasons for corruption in seeking knowledge. For example, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, said: "He who does not acquire knowledge with the sole intention of seeking the Pleasure of Allah but for worldly gain, will not smell the fragrance of Jannah on the Day of Resurrection." [It was related by Abu Dawud, Book of Knowledge (Kitab Al-Ilm) – Chapter: Regarding Seeking Knowledge for Other than (the sake of) Allah (4/47/ No. 3664)].

The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, also said:

"The first of men (whose case) will be decided on the Day of Judgment will be a man who.... Then will be brought forward a man who acquired knowledge and imparted it (to others) and recited the Qur'an. He will be brought And Allah will make him recount His blessings and he will recount them (and admit having enjoyed them in his lifetime). Then will Allah ask: What did you do (to requite these blessings)? He will say: I acquired knowledge and disseminated it and recited the Qur'an seeking Thy pleasure. Allah will say: You have told a lie. You acquired knowledge so that you might be called" a scholar," and you recited the Qur'an so that it might be said:" He is a Qari" and such has been said. Then orders will be passed against him and he shall be dragged with his face downward and cast into the Fire " [It was related by Muslim, (Kitab Al-Imara) the Book of Government – Chapter: He Who Fights Just for Showing off and for Gaining Good Reputation Deserved to Enter Hell-Fire (13-14/52/ No. 152-1900)]. This is an intense warning to those who have breached while seeking knowledge and conducting scientific research, and were involved in financial, personal or desire-driven corruption. It also urges research credibility, quoting integrity, and writing honesty.

This paper discusses the importance of the research, its approach, its boundaries, and the psychological, religious and social causes of corruption, in addition to the religious effects of scientific corruption on nations, individuals and societies, as well as the effects of corruption on security and on the economy. The research is concluded with a set of recommendations.



CV



## Prof Dr. Ovid J. L. Tzeng,

Academia Sinica,

### **Education:**

Ph.D. June, 1973, (Experimental Psychology), Pennsylvania State University .

M.A. June, 1969, (Educational Psychology), National Chengchi University (Taipei)

B.A. June, 1966, (Education), National Chengchi University (Taipei) .

### **Professional Membership:**

American Psychological Society (fellow & Charter Member)

Psychonomic Society .

International Reading Association .

Taiwanese Psychological Association .

Taiwan Society of Cognitive Neurosciences .

### **Professional Experience:**

Chancellor (5/15/2012—present), University System of Taiwan  
Adjunct Research Fellow (10/1/2014—present), Academia Sinica.

Distinguished Research Fellow (12/1/2002—10/1/2014), Academia Sinica .

Minister of /Council for Cultural Affairs (11/28/2011—2/5/2012),

Executive Yuan, TAIWAN/ROC .

Minister Without Portfolio(5/20/2008 —2/5/2012), Executive Yuan, TAIWAN/ROC .

Chancellor (11/1/2006—5/20/2008), University System of Taiwan .

Vice President (2/1/2002 – 10/19/2006), Academia Sinica .

Minister of Education (5/20/2000 – 1/31/2002), Ministry of Education, TAIWAN/ROC .

President (07/1999-05/2000) National Yang-Ming University.

### **Books.**

Li, P., Tan, L. H., Bates, E., & Tzeng, O. J. L. (Eds). (2006). The Handbook of East Asian Psycholinguistics (Volume I). New York: Cambridge University Press.

McCardle, P., Lee, J.-R., Tzeng, O., & Miller, B. (Eds.). (2011). Dyslexia across Languages: orthography and the Brain-Gene-Behavior Link. Baltimore, MD: Brookes Publishing.



### **Fostering Research Integrity: Creating an Effective Digital Curriculum on the Net**

The frequency of research misconduct has been a matter of real concern in scientific communities for decades. Data from the U.S. Office of Research Integrity (ORI) indicate that the number of retracted articles has been increasing and accounted for approximate in direct funding by the NIH between 1992 and 2012. Due to such frequencies of inappropriate conduct of research that took place in the past, resulting in a median 91.8% decrease in publication output and large declines in funding after censure by the ORI, creating effective programs for fostering research integrity among new generations of scientists have attracted widespread attention.

Since research integrity serves the purposes of pursuing truth, eliminating fraud and forgery from academic activities, and providing for the welfare of the global community, the Taiwanese government has launched a nationwide project (2014-17) to educate all higher-education faculty and students regarding the importance of ethics in conducting research. For years, Taiwan has been dedicated to being a trustworthy partner in

the scientific-inquiry community. Taiwanese universities and research institutions have established a considerable number of global academic partnerships with foreign research centers. These joint research projects and other collaborative efforts have greatly strengthened Taiwan's interconnectedness with the world. Established in 2008, the University System of Taiwan (UST) is a union of four distinguished research-oriented universities in Northern Taiwan. The UST aims to actively forge close communication and cooperation among the four universities involved and seeks to integrate their pedagogical functions and research resources in order to more fully and extensively cooperate in seeking further breakthroughs in overall teaching quality and research excellence. As one of the leading higher education systems in Taiwan, the UST recognizes the training of research integrity as the basic core in higher education and requires all new graduate students to take a research ethics training course on line. In the presentation, I will discuss the development of this digital training course, with respect to its contents and assessment, including an animated movie program.



CV



## Dr. Abdullah Abdulkarim Muhammad Abdullah

Associate Professor of Civil Law, College of Law and Political Sciences, Beirut Arab University

Regional expert and adviser at the United Nations

He received a doctorate in law from Beirut Arab University (Lebanon) on the subject of legal protection of intellectual property in 2007. He earned a master's degree in private law from the same university in investment insurances in the Arab countries in 2003. In addition, he got a Diploma in the field of in-depth higher education in international arbitration, transferring technology contracts, private international law, and comparative civil law in 2001.

Occupational and Professional Positions: Associate Professor of civil law in the College of Law and Political Sciences at Beirut Arab University. The director of the Legal Studies Unit at the college. A member at the College Board. A member of several committees at the college. A regional expert and legal adviser at the United Nations and regional and international organizations. An internationally recognized expert in intellectual property. A spokesperson in more than 140 international conferences and workshops about intellectual, economic, and legal fields.

He has many participations and cooperation with international

organizations, regional and national bodies, and research centers such as the United Nations, the World Bank, the Arab League, the Center for Arab Unity Studies, the Arab Thought Foundation, Arab Society for Intellectual Property in Jordan, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Justice in Jordan, the Ministry of Justice in Tunisia, Kuwait University, Qatar University, and the Bureau of Investigation and Public Prosecution in Saudi Arabia.

He supervised many academic theses and university research studies within the preparation for the master's and doctoral degrees.

Legal Publication and Research: He has many books, studies, researches, and worksheets, including: Consumer Protection in Some Arab Legislations Between Reality and Practice, Integrity Promotion in Both Public and Private Sectors, Foreign Investment Insurances in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): Saudi Arabia as a model, Towards Effective Frameworks to Prevent Impunity for Perpetrators of Corruption, Encyclopedia of Arab Legislation in Intellectual Property with a general introduction to Intellectual Property Rights, Investment Insurances in Arab Countries, and many others.



## Applying the Rules and Ethics of Academic Research, and Intellectual Property Rights, A Step towards Enhancing Academic Integrity

These last years have witnessed a steady increase in academic research activity, particularly in the Arab region. This has linked with the growing importance of intellectual property rights, and an increasing awareness of the depth of its positive impact on the efforts of improving the systems of intellectual innovation and creativity, as well as the extent of its effect on development and trade.

Research in the field of protecting intellectual property rights is generally characterized by privacy and significance. This has given research in this field the attention of legislators, jurists, economists, and even politicians due to the growth of international consensus about the need to unite in order to protect intellectual property rights. This could be done in general through reforming legislation and regulations, building institutions, training human resources, strengthening international cooperation, and increasing awareness in various segments of society.

In this regard, countries have developed effective frameworks and built appropriate strategies to promote scientific research and intellectual property rights. These efforts will strengthen the research fields and promote further development and modernization.

With the development of the era of information technology revolution and the spread of knowledge, new challenges

have surfaced. Problems have emerged about dealing with a new type of intellectual property called digital property. Perhaps the focus here is on computer programs, its data, and published works on the internet. The type of technology that has been used to produce, collect, or access them is the fruit of an intellectual and creative effort. This has made it a must to protect this effort as a right of intellectual property and to protect its owner as an author, inventor, or more generally an owner of an intellectual right.

Perhaps one of the most prominent aspects of integrity is what is known as academic integrity, which was established to apply the rules and ethics of academic research and to respect intellectual property rights, This topic - in addition to what is mentioned in the international conventions about protecting intellectual property - can be included within both the international and the Arab conventions for Anti-Corruption, especially through the integrity of academic research in public and private academic institutions, as well as the abiding by integrity rules in government procurement procedures.

The subject of this research will be divided as follows:

- Introduction of basic concepts: academic research and intellectual property rights: concept and relationship.
- Types, mechanisms and ethics of academic research.
- Manifestations of corruption in academic research.
- Implications and effects of academic research violations of intellectual property rights.
- Research results.



CV



## Prof. Dr. Walid A. Salameh

Professor of Computer Engineering/Science

### Education:

PhD. Computer Engineering (METU) 1992

M.Sc. Computer Engineering (METU) 1988

B.Sc. Computer Engineering/Science (YU) 1985

### Professional Carrier:

2005- Full Professor

2006-2008 Dean of IT-College, (PSUT-Jordan)

2008-2010 Visiting Professor at New York Institute of Technology

2010- 2014 Dean of the Graduate Studies and Scientific Research  
Deanship (PSUT)

2014- Vice President for Academic Affairs

Recent Research Areas:

Cloud Computing, Arabic Content, Natural Language Processing, and  
Data mining.

### Professional Experiences:

- A member of the National Team Supervision for the ICT program stream at the MOE/Jordan.

- Assessed and evaluated the eMIS programs at the MOE/Jordan
- Local Consultant for the (Education Reform for Knowledge Economy Project-ERfKE) - MoE.

- Served as a Trainer for the eMIS/Programming Section given to the MoE Teachers.

- Worked with the (Education Support Project-ESP-ERfKE) as a local consultant for Tasks and missions (Teacher Training, bidding committee member for an MIS Project, and other similar related tasks)

- Writing several e-learning courses curriculum and vocabularies for Arab Education Bureau -Riyadh-KSA.

- Evaluator and tester for several e-learning Solutions in Different Sectors.

- MIS Consultant for the Secondary School Curricula in Jordan

- Assisted the MOE/Jordan with the Implementation of the New MIS curriculum at Secondary Education (MIS-Stream and other streams)

- MIS-Senior Consultant. World Bank, Ministry of Social Development (MOSD), Jordan. March, 2007-2008

- Financial Information System Architect for the Ministry of Education-Jordan, CEDA-BearingPoint-(Funded by the Canadian Govt.), 2005

- UNDP-POGzR -MIS-Consultant-(Automating the Jordanian-Public Prosecution Offices)

- MoE-Jordan, Advisory Board Member for the Scientific Stream for the High School.



### **Responsibility for observing and maintaining scientific integrity**

To address some of the questions raised by the shifting models of support for research science, the governmental and other funding have helped shaping the character of academic science and technology, both directly and through a collaborative network of national and international financial and physical resource sharing.

To play a vital role in maintaining the scientific integrity, the governments involvement in scientific research activities is one of the most parameters that secures the success and the value of a solid scientific research. It has been observed that partnership between government and academia has impacted science, and how the ideas became more competitive.

Definitely, ensuring integrity in science is a bit complex, multifaceted task, touching upon education, publication, the functions of scientific and academic institutions, and the responsibilities of funding agencies, like the governmental and international ones.

We will shed the light on these complexities, opportunities and threats as well.

## الشراكات بين العلم والحكومة (مسؤولية مراقبة النزاهة العلمية والمحافظة عليها: الدول العربية أنموذجاً)

ساعد التمويل الحكومي وغيره من مصادر التمويل في رسم معالم العلوم الأكاديمية والتقنية، سواء بصورة مباشرة أو من خلال شبكة تعاونية لمشاركة الموارد المالية والمادية الوطنية والدولية لمعالجة بعض المسائل التي أثارها أنماط الدعم المتغيرة للبحوث العلمية.

ويُعد إشراك الحكومات في أنشطة البحث العلمي واحداً من أكثر الثوابت التي تضمن نجاح البحث العلمي الموثوق وقيّمته، إذ يلعب ذلك دوراً حيوياً في الحفاظ على النزاهة العلمية. وقد لوحظ أن الشراكة بين الحكومة والأوساط الأكاديمية قد أثرت في العلوم، بحيث أصبحت الأفكار أكثر تنافسية.

ومما لا شك فيه أن ضمان النزاهة العلمية يُعتبر معقداً بعض الشيء ومهمة متعددة الأوجه، حيث تتطرق إلى التعليم، والنشر العلمي، ومهام المؤسسات العلمية والأكاديمية، ومسؤوليات وكالات التمويل مثل الوكالات الحكومية والدولية.

وستُسلط هذه الورقة البحثية الضوء على هذه التعقيدات، والفرص، والتحديات.

