

An oval-framed portrait of two young children, the 'Twin Babies', seated in a dark, ornate chair. They are both wearing white dresses with blue bows at the waist. The text 'Ethical issues regarding research and publications' is overlaid in white on the image.

Ethical issues regarding research and publications



The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity

3. Violations of Research Integrity



Optocht van professorem, por Samuel Jessurun de Mesquita, via Communia Association

3.1 Research Misconduct and other Unacceptable Practices

Research misconduct is traditionally defined as fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism (the so-called FFP categorisation) in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results:

- ***Fabrication*** is making up results and recording them as if they were real.
- ***Falsification*** is manipulating research materials, equipment or processes or changing, omitting or suppressing data or results without justification.

- **Plagiarism** is using other people's work and ideas without giving proper credit to the original source, thus violating the rights of the original author(s) to their intellectual outputs.



Imagen: Biblioteca Fray Arturo Calle Restrepo OFM Medellín

TYPES OF PLAGIARISM



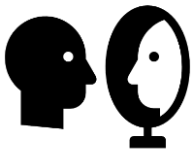
Direct or verbatim plagiarism occurs when an author copies the text of another author, word for word, without the use of quotation marks or attribution, thus passing it as his or her own.



Paraphrasing plagiarism involves the use of someone else's writing with some minor changes in the sentences and using it as one's own.



Mosaic plagiarism interlays someone else's phrases or text within its own research. It is also known as patchwork plagiarism.



Self-plagiarism or duplication happens when an author reuses significant portions of his or her previously published work without attribution.

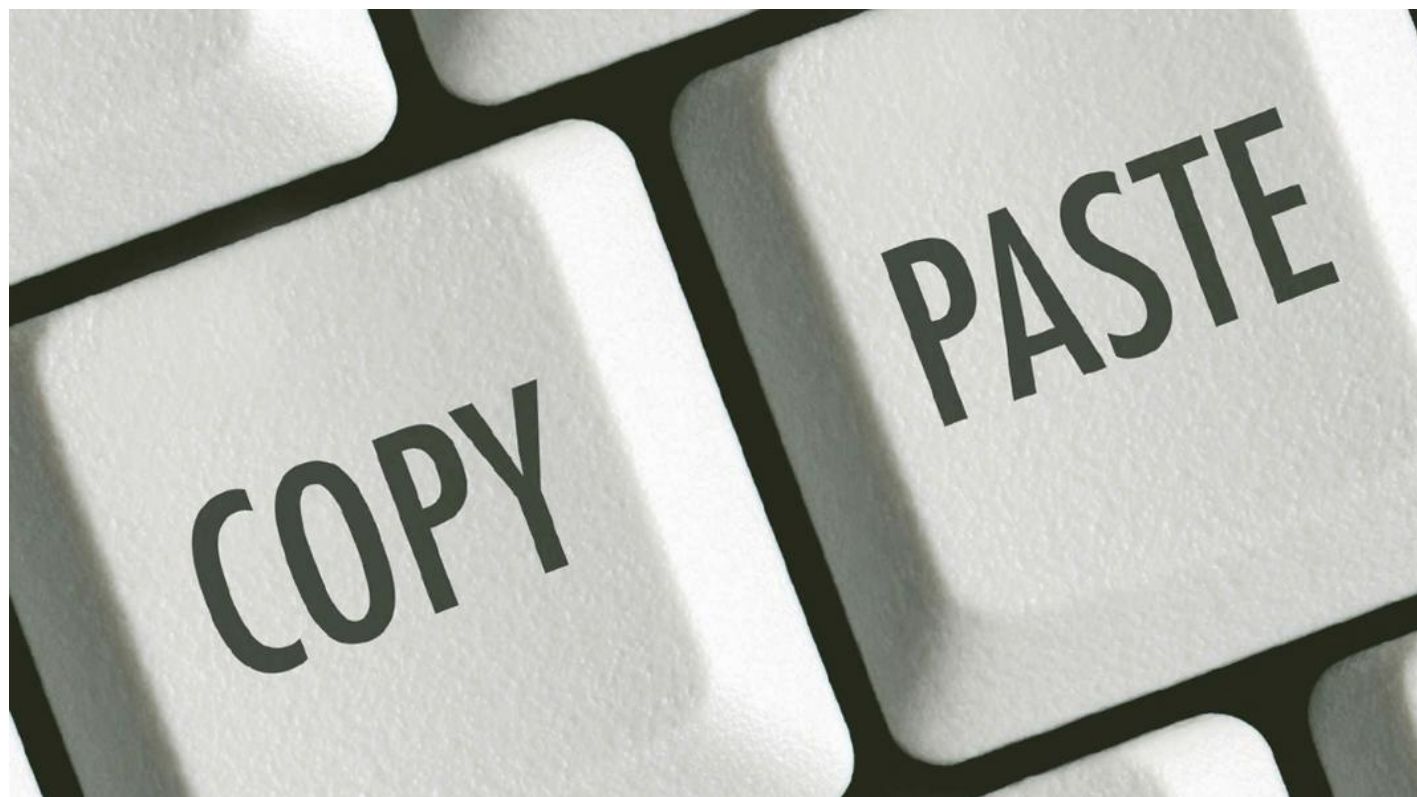
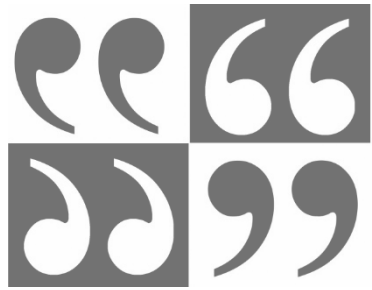




Imagen: Openclipart

How to avoid plagiarism....



Material Type	In Text Citation	Reference List Entry
Book: Single Author	[10]	[10] W.-K. Chen, <i>Linear Networks and Systems</i> . Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123-135





Imagen: Biblioteca F&A Arturo Calle Restrepo OFM Medellín

Plagiarism = using another person's words or ideas without giving credit to that person

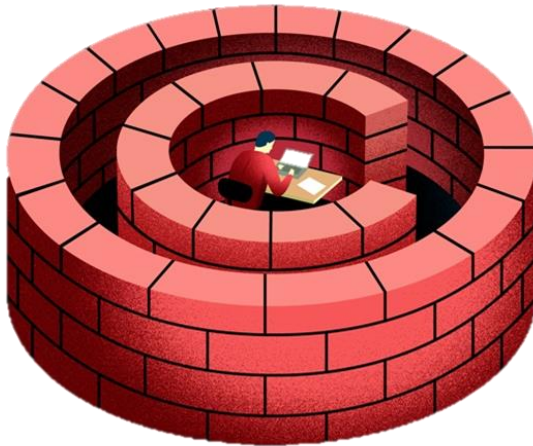


Imagen de Symon McVilly, en: Copyright and Wrong

Copyright infringement occurs when a copyrighted work is reproduced, distributed, performed, publicly displayed, or made into a derivative work without the **permission of the copyright owner**

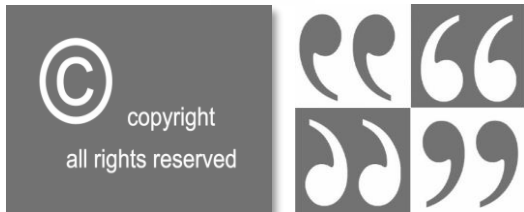
When managing a permission of the copyright owner is not needed ...



In public domain are all the creative work to which no exclusive intellectual property rights apply. Those rights may have expired or been expressly waived.



CC licenses: permission given by the copyright owner of a content. They allow to share and reuse such material under certain terms.



Legal exceptions = legal permission
Quotation (national legislation)

It shall be permissible to make quotations from a work which has already been lawfully made available to the public, provided that their making is compatible with fair practice, and their extent does not exceed that justified by the purpose (Berne Convention, art. 10.1)

Plagiarism and copyright infringement are not the same. You can plagiarize without infringing copyright, and you can infringe copyright without plagiarizing. Although they are two separate concepts, plagiarism and copyright infringement can also occur at the same time.

SOME EXAMPLES FOR PLAGIARISM v. COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

[Ohio State University. Library]

Example: Plagiarism, NOT copyright infringement

You copy a few sentences word for word from *On the Origin of Species* by Charles Darwin for your report on evolution, but you do not cite the original work or acknowledge the author. This is plagiarism because you have presented someone else's work as your own. However, it is not copyright infringement because the copyright term for *On the Origin of Species* has expired; this means that the work is in the public domain and is no longer protected by copyright.

Example: Copyright infringement, NOT plagiarism

You create a website to provide information to the public on an important topic. To make your material more engaging, you search the internet for decorative or funny images and include at least one image on every page of your site. You are careful to cite the source of each image. This is not plagiarism because you have properly cited the source of each image. However, this could be considered copyright infringement because materials found online are protected by copyright even if they are not accompanied by a copyright notice, and you are reproducing and distributing copies (two of the ***exclusive rights** of rights holders) of a protected work without permission (and no ****statutory exception** may apply). You can avoid copyright infringement in this situation by using images that are in the public domain or licensed for your use (such as Creative Commons licensed materials).

Example: Both plagiarism AND copyright infringement

You post a recently published short story by your favorite author to your blog, and claim that you wrote it yourself. This is plagiarism because you are using someone else's work without giving them credit, and it is likely copyright infringement because you are reproducing and distributing copies (two of the ***exclusive rights** of rights holders) of a protected work without permission (and no ****statutory exception** applies).

Example: Neither plagiarism NOR copyright infringement

You include several short quotes from scholarly articles in your research paper and you include citation information for each source. This is not plagiarism as you have clearly identified third party material in your report by using quotation marks and providing citations to the original sources. This is also not likely copyright infringement because the use of short quotes in research is a widely accepted example of Fair Use: a ****statutory exception** included in U.S. Copyright Law.



¡Thank you very much for your attention!