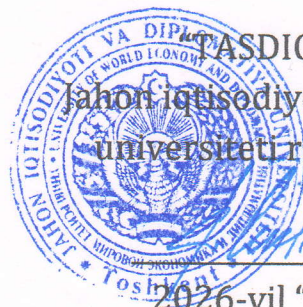


**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI TASHQI ISHLAR VAZIRLIGI
JAHON IQTISODIYOTI VA DIPLOMATIYA UNIVERSITETI**



TASDIQLAYMAN”

Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya
universiteti rektori S.Safoyev

2026-yil “16” *aprel*

**Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universitetida
Ilmiy etika va akademik halollik to‘g‘risidagi
NIZOM**



*JIDU Akademik kengashi majlisida
muhokama qilingan va ma‘qullangan.
2026-yil “16” *aprel* dagi 8 -sonli bayonnoma.*

TOSHKENT - 2026

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
UNIVERSITY OF WORLD ECONOMY AND DIPLOMACY**

"APPROVED"

Rector of the University of World Economy and Diplomacy

S. Safoyev

"16" April 2026

**REGULATION
on Scientific Ethics and Academic Integrity
at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy**

Discussed and approved at the meeting of the Academic Council of UWED.

Minutes No. 8 dated "16" April 2026.

TASHKENT – 2026

REGULATION

on Academic Integrity and Scientific Ethics

at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy

This Regulation has been developed in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “[On Education](#)” dated 23 September 2020, Resolution No. 60 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 24 December 2021 “[On Additional Measures to Ensure the Academic and Organizational-Managerial Independence of State Higher Education Institutions](#)”, Resolution No. RP-61 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 24 December 2021 “[On Measures to Grant Financial Independence to State Higher Education Institutions](#)”, Resolution No. RP-330 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 23 July 2022 “[On Measures for the Systematic Reform of the Activities of the University of World Economy and Diplomacy](#)”, and Resolution No. 824 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 31 December 2020 “[On Measures to Improve the System Related to the Organization of the Educational Process in Higher Education Institutions](#)”; it establishes the procedure for coordinating the criteria of academic integrity and scientific activity at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The criteria of academic integrity and scientific activity are the main pillars for increasing the effectiveness of the national educational programme and training highly qualified personnel.

The University of World Economy and Diplomacy (hereinafter – the University) recognizes internationally acknowledged standards in the field of academic integrity and scientific activity criteria. For the purpose of implementing these standards, the University defines strict compliance with the rules of academic integrity and scientific activity criteria in its activities as a priority task in training qualified personnel and developing science.

The main responsibility for compliance with the rules established by the Regulation on Academic Integrity and Scientific Activity Criteria of the University of World Economy and Diplomacy (hereinafter – the Regulation) is imposed on each student, faculty member and employee. In this regard, every member of the University must demonstrate qualities such as respect for the rights of others, recognition of copyright and compliance with it.

This Regulation and its main provisions are aimed at introducing generally accepted standards of academic integrity and scientific activity criteria into the educational and scientific activities of the University and determine the implementation of three important tasks in this field:

- 1) to establish ethical rules related to academic integrity and scientific activity criteria and prevent improper conduct;
- 2) to form an intolerant attitude among University students and employees toward plagiarism (copying) and to widely promote academic integrity;
- 3) to develop ethical characteristics suitable for students and employees in relation to academic integrity and scientific activity criteria.

The requirements of this Regulation are intended to foster an attitude of respect among all participants of the educational and research process toward the results of the creative work of others, to recognize the results of scientific activity as intellectual property, and to encourage appropriate treatment of them.

This Regulation shall apply beginning from the 2025/2026 academic year.

I. Basic Concepts

Academic integrity – a set of values and principles that express honesty in studying and completing written works (tests, essays, graduation qualification papers and dissertations), in midterm and final assessments, in answering examination questions, in conducting research, in expressing one's knowledge, and in relations with pedagogical staff, other employees and students. In the process of conducting research, data, scientific results, methods, procedures and the status of a scientific publication must be presented truthfully and objectively; plagiarism (copying), falsification of existing data and fabrication of false data must not be permitted.

Academic fraud – a set of actions in the educational and scientific activity process that violate the principles of honesty and legality and undermine academic freedom and the reliability of scientific results.

Scientific activity – a process consisting of systematic study aimed at creating generalizable knowledge or contributing to existing knowledge, including the formulation, testing and evaluation of research.

Ethics of scientific activity – a set of generally recognized ethical rules and principles such as honesty, personal responsibility, openness and respect for the rights of others, a professional approach, preservation of academic reputation and other principles in all forms of research activity by students, researchers and faculty members.

Scope of scientific activity – the boundaries within which the research is carried out, that is, the coverage of all aspects considered in the research. It is also important to indicate exactly which aspects are not covered by the research within the framework of scientific study.

II. Main Principles

2.1. The main principles of academic integrity and scientific activity criteria are:

conscientiousness – honest and proper performance of assessed and non-assessed educational and scientific works;

openness (transparency) – exchange of educational and scientific information, sources, research methods, tools, results and ideas between students, faculty members and other University employees on the basis of openness and mutual trust. Critical opinions and new ideas expressed about a scientific work and its results are aimed at improving the work;

respect for rights and freedoms – the right to freely express creative thoughts and ideas;

equality – equal compliance by every student, faculty member, researcher and other employee with academic integrity and scientific activity criteria and equal responsibility for their violation;

principle of accuracy and honesty – for the inclusion of any source in the list of references or within the work and for citing it, the author must have personally read the source and must cite the idea quoted from that source without altering it;

prevention of conflicts of interest – students, applicants and employees must notify the relevant person of any financial or other conflicts of interest that may harm the validity of proposals, published materials, public publications, as well as all other types of scientific works in their research;

originality of scientific research – a publication based on original research containing conclusions that contribute to the improvement of scientific knowledge or practical skills on the basis of scientific activity criteria. A research work is considered original if it is based on genuine research, that is, if it presents new knowledge and approaches rather than conclusions already existing in science;

freedom of scientific research – the researcher's freedom in choosing a topic, conducting research and publishing research results; unjustified interference in the researcher's scientific and creative activity or the imposition of unjustified requirements is not permitted;

non-discrimination – the prohibition of discriminating against, or granting privileges to, employees, researchers or students on the basis of gender, race, ethnic origin, social status or other factors not related to scientific potential and integrity;

accuracy, consistency and completeness of scientific research – complete and precise expression of the content of data, opinions and conclusions in the formation of scientific work, and compliance with logical consistency;

compliance with the representativeness of citations – the author must refer to the best and most important works in the field on the topic of the scientific research work and must always cite the most recent publications to demonstrate the relevance of the work;

carefulness – responsibility to avoid errors and shortcomings as a result of negligence and to study, analyze and form one's own work, as well as other works and information on the relevant topic, with due attention;

compliance with the confidentiality of information that must be kept secret – compliance with the procedure for working with personal data and with the confidentiality of commercial and official secrets when conducting research; responsibility in conducting research – strict compliance with the protection of the rights of the author or his/her heirs and accurate citation of references when using their works within educational and research activities;

professional courtesy and culture in the academic environment – strict compliance with professional culture, courtesy and ethical rules in mutual conversations, debates and discussions in academic activity and scientific research, placing them above personal character and achievements;

effective management of scientific research – management of research quality for the benefit of others, which provides for presenting scientific research results in a form convenient for broad use by others and placing them in networks accessible to the national and international scientific community;

objectivity of scientific research (maintaining a balance of interests in science) – research must correspond to objective needs and the interests of the parties involved in the research must be studied equally and objectively; the scientific research of employees, students and researchers must be free from an approach that serves the interests of certain categories of persons on the basis of biased information;

responsibility for publication – the academic responsibility to publish scientific results not for the purpose of career advancement, but for the development of science and technology and informing the general public; it is recommended to avoid publishing duplicate publications based on copying.

2.2. Compliance with the main principles of this Regulation, including the fulfillment of academic integrity and scientific activity criteria, shall be ensured through checking the originality of submitted texts by special software tools and through public oversight mechanisms.

III. Rights and Obligations

3.1. The University has the right to require compliance with the provisions of this Regulation and, in case of their violation, to apply appropriate measures (sanctions).

3.2. The obligations of the University in the field of ensuring academic integrity and scientific activity criteria are:

- to create conditions for free use of electronic systems (including anti-plagiarism systems) to check the originality (uniqueness) of academic and research works;
- to inform students and employees about their rights and obligations in the field of academic integrity and scientific activity criteria;
- to take measures to fully protect students' and employees' personal and confidential data from disclosure in accordance with legal requirements;

- to organize notification of students and employees that the originality (uniqueness) of their written works will be checked using special electronic systems;
- to organize the placement of information and infographics about the rules established by this Regulation on the University website and social networks;
- to provide the relevant powers for the effective organization of the activities of the Office of Academic Quality Assurance and Standardization, which effectively and objectively ensures the implementation of this Regulation and has the right to apply appropriate liability measures;
- to create appropriate mechanisms for electronic submission and review of appeals related to compliance with academic integrity and scientific activity criteria at the University;
- to develop and widely implement the “Programme for Promoting Compliance with Academic Integrity and Scientific Activity Criteria”;
- to observe the principles of equality, fairness and prevention of conflicts of interest in ensuring the implementation of the requirements of this Regulation;
- to use various promotional tools by students and employees to ensure academic integrity and compliance with scientific activity criteria at the University;
- to keep confidential the identity of persons who report cases of academic dishonesty (academic fraud) and violations of scientific activity criteria and to perform other obligations within its authority.

3.3. Obligations of faculty dean’s offices:

- to organize explanatory courses for students at the beginning of each academic year within the framework of the Orientation Week on the essence of “Academic Integrity”, its role in formation as a professional specialist and its forms of occurrence;
- to familiarize subordinate students and employees with ethical rules related to academic integrity and scientific activity criteria and to prevent improper conduct;
- to form an intolerant attitude among University students and employees toward plagiarism (copying) and to widely promote academic integrity;
- to organize detailed explanations of the provisions of this Regulation by qualified specialists;
- to ensure that students and faculty members are regularly informed about academic integrity requirements and to monitor compliance with them;
- to participate in the implementation of the measures specified in paragraph 3.2 of this Regulation.

3.4. Obligations of departments:

- to organize training for employees on the use of the anti-plagiarism system and determination of academic integrity on its basis;
- to teach students correct writing skills by faculty members and to re-identify plagiarism;
- to apply the provisions of this Regulation in the academic activity of the department and ensure its implementation;
- to assist employees, students and researchers in successfully obtaining the relevant scientific or academic degree and to provide students with clear instructions and recommendations on academic integrity and scientific ethics while observing copyright rules in all courses, control works, assignments and examination materials;
- to provide explanations to students and researchers about their rights and obligations within the framework of the Regulation and to monitor their implementation in the established manner;
- to participate in the implementation of the measures specified in paragraph 3.2 of this Regulation.

3.5. University faculty members must conduct explanatory work on the provisions of this Regulation with learners of all levels and forms of study by any available means: oral explanations, notes in syllabi, handouts for independent work and others.

3.6. Students and applicants must comply with the rules established by this Regulation and the fundamental principles of scientific ethics and copyright when performing their work.

IV. Forms of Academic Dishonesty (Academic Fraud) and Violations of Research Ethics

4.1. The forms of academic fraud are as follows:

Plagiarism (copying) – the deliberate presentation of the results, ideas or words of others' creative activity, in manuscript, printed or electronic form, including all published and unpublished materials, as one's own ideas without the author's consent; including their use without full reference to the source, or, even if the source is cited, appropriation in such volume and nature that it raises doubt that the student's or employee's written or scientific work, including its main part, was written independently; as well as partial or full use of information generated on the basis of large language models (machine learning) for academic and educational assignments, midterm and final assessments, graduation qualification papers, master's dissertations and doctoral dissertations.

Cases of plagiarism include unauthorized complete reworking or paraphrasing of parts of another person's disclosed or undisclosed work, failure to indicate or denial of the source (reference), presenting such work as one's own, and the use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools above the established indicators.

Falsification (falsification of data) – altering or omitting certain data in a scientific work in order to substantiate one's views, hypotheses and other information.

Fabrication (creation of false data) – presenting data that do not actually exist as if they occurred in a research work.

The results of creative activity protected by copyright include works that meet the requirements of Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Copyright and Related Rights".

4.2. Plagiarism may take the following forms:

- use and citation without indicating the author(s) of the work (source); appropriation by fully copying a work created by others or using it in a volume exceeding the appropriate amount within the framework of a research work;
- paraphrasing an idea without indicating its source;
- submitting a written work (midterm or final assessment), graduation qualification paper, master's or doctoral (PhD, DSc) dissertation fully taken from the internet, created by artificial intelligence tools or previously submitted, as one's own.

4.3. In the educational (educational-methodological) sphere, the following are considered academic fraud:

copying – the use of any unauthorized written (printed, manuscript) sources, including the use of sources by means of technical communication tools, unauthorized appropriation of information reflecting relevant answers to examination questions during the control of a student's knowledge (examinations, tests or other mandatory certification activities);

submitting the same work twice – presenting the same text under different authors' works by a student or employee in preparing control works, graduation qualification papers, master's works, textbooks, teaching aids, scientific articles, monographs and dissertations, and so on. Minor changes and corrections, for example, re-preparing a textbook or monograph as a teaching aid by changing its form, and similar cases are not recommended. Use by the author of a previously prepared text as part of a larger work is not considered double submission or resubmission;

assisting a particular person in violating academic integrity rules – sending another student an assignment submitted in another class, allowing parts of an assignment to be repeated and submitted

as one's own; impersonation – presenting oneself as another person or allowing another person to take one's place in order to obtain academic benefits during examinations, tests, laboratory work, qualification examinations or other assignments;

creating obstacles and hindering – obstructing the educational or scientific activity of others in order to gain an unfair academic advantage. Such obstruction includes falsifying information used for educational purposes, damaging files, manuscripts or electronic and other materials, scientific works, library equipment (or property) used in educational or scientific activity, and any other obstructive actions against educational and scientific-creative activity;

hindering and disrupting classroom sessions and consultations – any actions aimed at deliberately disrupting a lesson or consultation organized by a teacher, dean or tutor;

4.4. It is also prohibited:

- to obtain answers: unauthorized access to confidential information such as examination materials, test questions and other materials;
- to provide answers while performing assessed work, transmit answers to examination assignments, or use unauthorized electronic devices in this regard;
- to obtain, in whole or in part, materials before completing questions (cases) of assessed work or answers to examination tests with the help of another student, employee, teacher or others;
- to purchase ready assessed works or examination answers/tests, facilitate their purchase or otherwise assist in their sale;
- to obtain by any means, including through e-mail, computers and other tools, any answers related to assessed works;
- to remove materials related to assessed work from paper and/or electronic media or copy them from a teacher's or University employee's computer;
- to distribute or disclose confidential information to third parties without prior agreements.

4.5. Concealment or falsification of information is considered an academic violation:

concealment of information – concealing information, transcripts or other educational documents for the purpose of deception or obtaining academic advantage;

falsification (collusion) – delivering written works (midterm or final assessment, coursework, graduation qualification paper, dissertation, textbook, teaching aid and other scientific works) fully or partially performed by another person as one's own personal work, or providing one's own work to another person for a fee or free of charge;

submission of false information – intentionally misleading information in written works about certain circumstances, events and facts, and presenting information that does not correspond to reality; unauthorized access to specially equipped rooms where final control examinations are held, placing various devices (smartphones, storage devices) into computer equipment, transferring information contained in them to a computer, as well as transferring information from a computer to various devices, and attempting to perform the above actions.

4.6. Falsification of grades, data and assessed works:

- falsification of grades and results of assessing assignment answers; falsification of data (addition, insertion, correction), that is, falsification of calculation and observation results of surveys, questionnaires and other methods conducted during research;
- unjustified raising or lowering of the grade for written control works;
- intentional falsification or damage to another student's assessed work;
- other cases provided for by legislation are prohibited.

4.7. Submission of incorrect information – submitting or presenting false assignments, certificates and other documents for academic purposes is considered a violation.

Such violations include the following (this list is not exhaustive):

- altered materials and research results;
- fabricated facts or sources;
- false certificates;
- false documents;
- false letters of recommendation and other letters;
- false transcripts, diplomas or other information;
- changing the date and time of an assignment;
- changes in grade information or examination material;
- altering work that has been found unsatisfactory.

4.8. Academic fraud by graduating classes before obtaining an academic degree also includes the following:

unfair practice – neglecting (not completing) graduation qualification practice, completing practice in an organization unrelated to the topic of the graduation qualification paper, or submitting false documents based on the results of the practice;

committing acts contrary to academic integrity during the defense of a graduation qualification paper or master’s dissertation.

4.9. The following are assessed as violations of scientific activity criteria:

fabrication in research – manifested in the fact that the researcher did not conduct research, but invented data or presented non-existent data;

falsification in scientific research works – means that the researcher conducted research but changed all or part of the obtained data in his/her own interests in order to obtain false evidence;

scientific fraud – falsifying or counterfeiting citations to employees’ scientific articles according to international indicators (Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar databases) and their indicators, or artificially increasing them through scientific “intermediaries”;

publication with minor changes (corrections) – repeated publication of very similar articles or other scientific works that have the same scientific conclusion and practical result.

4.10. Simultaneous submission of a manuscript to different publications – submitting one manuscript to several journals at the same time is assessed as a violation of scientific activity criteria. This situation wastes the time of editors and reviewers and damages the reputation of scientific journals by publishing identical scientific results in several journals.

4.11. Incorrect formation of the team of authors is also considered a violation of scientific activity criteria. All co-authors must have made a substantial scientific contribution to the research and participated in the development of the results and conclusions of the work. All co-authors who made a substantial scientific contribution to the work, including students and master’s students, must be included in the team of authors; conversely, persons who did not contribute to the scientific research must not be indicated among the authors.

4.12. The list of types of violations of academic integrity and scientific activity criteria may be supplemented where necessary.

V. Academic Integrity and Scientific Activity Criteria in Educational-Methodological Works

5.1. When preparing control and academic works, communicating with faculty members and passing types of control, a student must comply with the University Code of Ethics and the academic integrity requirements established in this Regulation.

5.2. The main task of a faculty member in the educational-methodological process is to have a good level of knowledge, to convey what he/she knows truthfully and accurately, to be an ethical example, and to establish relations with students aimed at encouraging their learning and their conduct in accordance with ethical requirements.

5.3. A faculty member must observe the following rules of academic integrity in educational-methodological processes:

- to teach modules for which he/she has academic competence, that is, training in the field of science and theoretical and practical knowledge regarding research and modern views related to the module being taught;
- to assist all learners in developing their academic potential to the fullest possible extent; to encourage them to learn, analyze read information and lectures, reflect on what they have learned, and, where appropriate, critically approach information provided by the teacher;
- to participate with faculty members and other students in research projects and events;
- to help students understand the nature of scientific debates and develop a culture of participation in them rather than presenting disputed information as “truth”;
- the information and data provided during classes must correspond to the content of the lesson and the nature of the module. A faculty member must enter the class not to “spend time”, but to provide knowledge and skills; caution is required when applying tasks and assignments that may contradict values deeply rooted in students’ consciousness. If a student objects to a particular assignment for personal reasons, the faculty member must be ready to provide alternative tasks;
- to follow the rules of courtesy and professionalism in communication with students and to be a personal example of integrity by demonstrating intolerance toward unethical conduct;
- to give priority to the principle of fairness in communication with and assessment of students and to strive to be fair to all learners;
- to encourage listening to others and clearly expressing one’s point of view while recognizing differences in personal opinions and views;
- to strive to create a safe environment in the classroom where students can communicate openly, express their opinions freely and develop intellectually;
- to demonstrate respect for students by observing the principle of confidentiality by keeping students’ grades and personal information confidential;
- to fully state the purpose and requirements of the educational module and provide detailed information about clear assessment criteria;
- to strictly comply with the requirements of this Regulation when preparing educational-methodological works under his/her authorship (textbooks, teaching aids, educational-methodological manuals, module content and others);
- to define publication of educational-methodological works under his/her authorship not as a means of meeting criteria for obtaining an academic title, but as providing students with quality knowledge and modern educational literature;
- to use objective methods and tools that provide equal opportunities for all to achieve equally good results in assessing students and to comply with the requirements established in other University documents.

5.4. In the educational process, students must comply with the provisions of this Regulation and other University documents when passing types of control (midterm and final) and in relations with University employees and other students.

5.5. In the educational process, when passing types of control (midterm and final), the originality (uniqueness) of submitted written works is required to be at least 65%. The originality (uniqueness) of a graduation qualification paper must be at least 70% for a bachelor’s degree, and 80% for a master’s dissertation.

Works that do not comply with these requirements must not be recommended by the scientific supervisor and reviewers for the next stage and defense, and such work may be assessed as a violation of academic integrity and research ethics.

5.6. The scientific supervisor of a graduation qualification paper and master's dissertation (hereinafter – scientific supervisor) must comply with the provisions of this Code and prevent conflicts of interest.

The scientific supervisor must be aware of and comply with the principles related to the relevant specialty and education. In particular, he/she must:

- not allow personal relations with the student;
- assess the student's work in proportion to his/her level or not assign a task of a higher level;
- not appropriate works for which he/she is the scientific supervisor;
- be honest and open before the student and the scientific community;
- refuse to be a scientific supervisor or recuse himself/herself due to a conflict of interest;
- not engage in extortion or offer to write the work himself/herself;
- process the work through special electronic anti-plagiarism programs;
- maintain a high level of personal integrity in any relationship with students.

5.7. Employees must comply with the provisions of this Regulation when preparing and publishing educational-methodological works (textbooks, teaching aids, educational-methodological manuals, module content and others).

The author must disclose all financial assistance and grants provided for preparation and publication, and information about individuals or legal entities that financially supported the creation of the educational-methodological work, so that the reader can assess the possible impact of financial support on the research results.

The originality (uniqueness) of educational-methodological works (textbooks, teaching aids, educational-methodological manuals, module content and others) is required to be at least 75%.

5.8. When preparing and publishing educational-methodological works (textbooks, teaching aids, educational-methodological manuals, module content and others), strict compliance with the requirements established in this Regulation is required.

5.9. A person appointed as a reviewer for a graduation qualification paper, master's dissertation and educational-methodological works (textbooks, teaching aids, educational-methodological manuals and others) must observe the following ethical rules:

- process the work through special electronic anti-plagiarism programs;
- not appropriate works for which he/she is the reviewer;
- be responsible, honest and open with regard to the reviewed work;
- provide a calm and professional assessment of the work free from personal hostility;
- explain his/her assessment in detail and provide detailed justification of constructive criticism and recommendations beneficial to the author;
- not refuse to recommend the work by citing general and unclear shortcomings or technical reasons that do not affect the content of the work;
- provide an objective assessment of the research work regardless of whether it corresponds to his/her hypothesis or scientific results;
- not falsify information indicated in the review and not state grounds that may cause confusion;
- submit the review within the established period and, if delay is possible, inform the relevant responsible person;
- inform the Academic Council of any unethical, suspicious or unprofessional element.

5.10. By decision of the Academic Council, a reviewer for a graduation qualification paper, master's dissertation and educational-methodological works (textbooks, teaching aids, educational-methodological manuals and others) may be appointed anonymously.

VI. Academic Integrity and Scientific Ethics Criteria in Scientific Research Works

6.1. Rules of scientific ethics are related to processes such as articles, dissertations, monographs, grants, reports, patents, expert examinations, reviews, experiments, work with data and conflicts of interest. Violations of ethical rules negatively affect the activities of authors, and authors must comply with the rules of scientific ethics.

The following basic terms are used in these ethical rules:

Scientific ethics – rules and moral principles for conducting scientific research honestly, fairly and responsibly.

Retraction – the correction of published information and warning other authors and researchers that the results of a published article (or material) have been used incorrectly in their research, thereby ensuring honest research.

Retraction of a scientific publication – a mechanism for correcting scientific publications in which a published article is officially recognized as incorrect due to serious errors such as plagiarism or falsification of data.

6.2. In carrying out scientific research activity, the main conditions of the Code are as follows:

- correct determination of authorship (in compliance with copyright principles, subjects of scientific activity who have made a creative contribution to certain scientific works are recognized as authors. That is, only persons who have contributed to the research should be indicated as co-authors of research works. Indicating persons who did not participate in the research among the co-authors is not allowed);

- not allowing plagiarism and providing references correctly and completely;
- not allowing appropriation of protected results of creative activity;
- paying attention to scientific novelty;
- correctness in scientific polemics (debates), not allowing insult or humiliation of reviewers, researchers and other participants in the discussion;
- scientific conscientiousness in conducting experiments and forming scientific theories;
- understanding personal professional responsibility;
- not engaging in extortion or writing scientific works for money;
- understanding moral responsibility for negative consequences.

6.3. The following are considered violations of the rules of conduct (ethics) in scientific research:

- plagiarism, falsification or fabrication of false data;
- failure to recognize authorship or contribution to scientific works;
- use of copyright objects or information in confidential manuscripts or personal conversations without proper permission;
- use of archival materials in violation of the rules for using archival documents;
- “raising the scientific level” of an article according to international indicators by deliberately presenting false information or applying to dishonest intermediaries;
- presenting in the conclusion of a research work proposals that have not been analyzed in the work and have not been empirically (practically) proven;
- forms of violation of scientific activity criteria provided for in Chapter 4 of this Regulation;
- non-compliance with legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the University Charter, established internal rules and collective agreements;
- other types of conduct within scientific research may also be recognized by the Academic Council as violations of ethical rules.

6.4. The originality (uniqueness) of research works (scientific articles, monographs, PhD and DSc dissertations) must be at least 85%, and self-citations must not exceed 15% of the total volume of

citations. Any dissertation must not repeat the author's previous work, namely a graduation qualification paper or dissertation; the author's citations to his/her previous scientific work must not exceed 15%.

Departments must conduct checks of graduation qualification papers, master's works and PhD and DSc dissertations using special electronic anti-plagiarism programs at their preliminary discussions.

Works that do not comply with academic integrity and research ethics requirements must not be recommended for the next stage. The responsibility of the head of department, scientific supervisor, reviewers and chair of the Scientific Seminar for recommending works that do not comply with this requirement and the provisions of this Regulation for the next stage shall be considered at meetings of the University Academic Council.

VII. Retraction Cases

7. Scientific retraction (withdrawal of an article) is a mechanism for correcting published information whereby journal editors formally withdraw a published article due to serious errors, falsification of data, plagiarism or ethical violations. Editors must carefully check incoming manuscripts for plagiarism, self-plagiarism, copying, textual falsity and falsification using local and international systems. Journals must also organize and support a quality peer-review process by experts.

8. The following may be grounds for retraction:

- the presence of incorrect and/or undocumented plagiarism in the published article;
- publication of duplicate articles in several publications;
- self-plagiarism involving broad repetition of research results and text already published in other publications;
- identification of falsification or falsehoods (for example, presentation of experimental data);
- identification of serious errors in the publication that call its scientific value into question (for example, incorrect interpretation of research results);
- incorrect list of authors (the main author is not included, or persons who do not meet authorship criteria are included);
- undisclosed conflict of interest;
- republication of an article without the author's consent;
- other violations.

9. The main circumstances leading to retraction are:

- removal (retraction) of an article (conference materials, collection of articles) from a scientific journal or other scientific publications is carried out on the basis of an official request from authors or others to the editorial office of the journal concerning identified violations. Retraction may also be carried out on the initiative of the editorial office or publisher; anonymous reports cannot be grounds for retraction;
- if a part of the article (for example, several sentences) is plagiarized, correction of the article (editing without withdrawal) may be possible instead of retraction;
- if duplicate articles are identified in two or more publications, the editorial offices of the publishers discuss the situation and, by agreement, choose one of the following: an agreement is reached not to retract one version of the text, namely the text in the article published first. If retraction arises because of a delayed response to the author by the first publication or lack of transparency by the editorial office of that publication, the article must be retracted from the first publication;
- if there is no evidence of the reliability of the publication (for example, authors provide contradictory information; the institution where the authors work refuses to investigate the alleged violation or to disclose the results of such investigation; investigations were not conducted fairly or were unreasonably prolonged), editors must immediately publish concerns about the text in the journal without retracting the publication until reliable evidence is obtained. If the unreliability of the

publication is later confirmed, the article must be retracted from the journal; otherwise, an appropriate comment on the situation must be given in the journal;

- if the withdrawal is related to the actions of several authors rather than all authors of the publication, this must be stated in the retraction notice;
- retraction does not depend on the publication date of the article in which violations were identified;
- retraction does not mean removing the article from the journal or website, but warning against its further use by providing information about identified violations. Only in difficult situations, that is, when the text remaining on a website or in a journal may harm science or a certain part of society, may the article be removed.

10. Implementation of retraction:

- if the author/team of authors considers it necessary to withdraw the article, they may apply to the editorial office of the scientific journal by explaining the reason for their decision. If the editorial office of the scientific journal agrees to the retraction, the editorial office independently carries out the retraction process in accordance with these rules. If the editorial office does not respond to the authors' request, assistance may be sought by applying to the organization of which the scientific journal is a member;
- if the editorial office of a scientific journal receives a request from a person not included in the author team of the publication, the editorial office must contact the authors or team of authors and conduct an investigation. After obtaining certain explanations, the editorial office must decide whether to withdraw the article, correct it or refuse withdrawal/correction, and must send information about the decision to the applicant and the authors. The editorial office then independently carries out the retraction process in accordance with these rules;
- if the editorial office of a scientific journal decides to withdraw the article based on its own examination process or information received by the editorial office, it is important to notify the author/authors of the decision and obtain their consent to retraction. The authors of the article must be familiarized with the process justifying the retraction. Even in cases where violations are obvious and the reputation of the journal has been damaged, if the author/team of authors ignores the editorial office's request, the editorial office reserves the right to withdraw the article without the authors' consent. In such cases, the editorial office may send the information to the organization where the author/authors work and inform them of the decision taken.

11. Procedure for retracting an article:

- the process of retracting (withdrawing) an article is carried out after an investigation and after a decision is made by the editor-in-chief and editorial board of the scientific journal on the basis of the investigation results. To conduct the investigation, the editor-in-chief of the journal may appoint special experts from the editorial board, involve members of the editorial board (if such a body exists) or invite external experts;
- the decision to retract an article is formalized by the minutes of the editorial board meeting. The minutes indicate: the date of the meeting, the composition of editorial board members who participated in the meeting and adopted the decision, a description of the investigation results, the justification for the decision, publication details of information on the retracted article, and information about the person who initiated the retraction and withdrawal.

Professional Ethics in the Academic Community

12.1. Faculty members must maintain professional relations with their colleagues and refrain from actions that disrupt academic cooperation.

12.2. Faculty members must conduct scientific research in accordance with generally recognized scientific and ethical standards. At the same time, cases such as plagiarism, falsification of data,

incorrect or misleading presentation of research results and incorrect indication of authorship are assessed as academic violations and are strictly prohibited.

VIII. Harassment, Discrimination, Persecution and Abuse of Official Authority

13.1. UWED pursues a zero-tolerance policy toward harassment, discrimination, persecution and abuse of official authority. If such actions, according to reasonable assessment criteria, have caused a certain degree of harm, restriction or inconvenience to the victim, they may be deemed to have occurred regardless of the intention of the person who committed them.

13.2. Types of harassment:

Sexual harassment and harassment of a sexual nature – unwanted conduct of a sexual nature, including sexual jokes, inappropriate physical touching, repeated and unwanted invitations to meet, and pressure in exchange for sexual benefits.

Sexual harassment and harassment of a sexual nature may, in particular, be manifested in the following forms:

“quid pro quo” harassment – directly or indirectly linking an academic, organizational or professional privilege, grade, recommendation letter, scientific supervision, grant, employment or other opportunity to consent to sexual conduct;

harassment through creating a hostile or humiliating environment – the creation of an intimidating, humiliating or uncomfortable environment that restricts a person’s opportunity to study, work or participate in academic activity as a result of repeated or sufficiently serious unwanted conduct of a sexual nature.

13.3. Academic harassment means obstructing the scientific activity of a student or colleague through misuse of academic authority. This includes restricting research opportunities, refusing to provide scientific advice without a valid reason, unjustifiably refusing permission to submit a dissertation or scientific work, and forcing students to support the personal academic position of the scientific supervisor.

At the same time, a decision made by a faculty member, scientific supervisor or other authorized person is not assessed as academic harassment if it is based on predetermined academic criteria, educational and scientific standards and the quality of the work.

14.4. When appeals concerning academic harassment are considered, both parties are ensured the right to provide their explanations, present evidence and request that the case be reviewed by an impartial body. A student or colleague has the right to protection from academic harassment, while a faculty member or scientific supervisor has the right to state his/her position regarding the accusations brought against him/her.

In the process of considering an appeal concerning academic harassment, retaliation, pressure or adverse consequences against either party are prohibited.

14.5. Abuse of official authority (power harassment) means exerting pressure by using hierarchical official authority. Such cases include humiliating or insulting subordinate employees, imposing excessive or unreasonable work requirements, intimidation or public discrediting.

14.6. Discrimination means unfair or unequal treatment of a person on the basis of particular characteristics. Such characteristics include gender, citizenship, ethnic origin, religion, disability or age.

14.7. No person may be persecuted, pressured or subjected to adverse measures for reporting a violation, participating in an investigation process, or seeking advice or assistance on matters related to harassment.

14.8. A conflict of interest arises when a faculty member’s personal or financial interests affect his/her professional decisions and activities. Such cases include supervising a person with whom there is a kinship relationship, assessing a student with whom there is a personal relationship, or using scientific and financial resources for personal interests.

14.9. University infrastructure, funds and equipment must be used only for academic purposes. University buildings, equipment, financial resources and intellectual property must be used only for academic purposes established by legislation. Misuse of University resources includes use of University funds for unintended purposes and personal financial interests, unauthorized use of funds allocated for scientific research, and improper or unlawful use of institutional information.

IX. Procedure for Reviewing Cases of Violations

15.1. Appeals regarding ethical violations are accepted in written or electronic form. Anonymous appeals are not considered, except in special cases where there is an immediate threat to public safety.

15.2. After an appeal is received, a preliminary investigation is initiated by a special commission.

15.3. The accused person has the following rights:

- to become familiar with the content of the appeal;
- to receive information about the author of the appeal (where this does not contradict legislation);
- to state his/her position in written or oral form;
- to present evidence.

15.4. Each appeal is considered within 10–15 working days. Where necessary, this period may be extended with justification.

15.5. The investigation is carried out in the following stages:

- a) preliminary assessment;
- b) collection of evidence;
- c) obtaining explanations from the parties;
- d) preparation of a final conclusion.

15.6. The accused person or the applicant has the right to appeal the decision to a higher authority within 10 working days. An appeal may be filed in cases of procedural violations, the existence of new evidence or where the adopted decision is considered unfounded.

15.7. Liability for false appeals

A person who knowingly submits a false or unfounded appeal shall be held liable in accordance with legislation and internal rules.

15.8. The commission operates on the basis of the principles of the presumption of innocence, equality of the parties, impartiality and transparency.

X. Detection of Academic Fraud and Liability for Its Violation

16.1. University employees and faculty members are responsible for compliance with academic integrity in the educational process and research activity.

16.2. Cases of non-compliance with academic integrity and scientific activity criteria at the University may be identified in the following forms:

- on the basis of checking educational-methodological works (textbooks, teaching aids, educational-methodological manuals and others), graduation qualification papers, master's dissertations and research works (scientific articles, monographs, PhD and DSc dissertations) by means of special electronic anti-plagiarism programs;
- on the basis of studying appeals (electronic, written or oral) received about academic fraud or the results of conducted surveys;
- according to appeals received by the University management through a special bot on a social network and their confirmation;
- on the basis of studies conducted by structural units supervising compliance with academic integrity and research ethics at the University;

- on the basis of appeals received from state bodies and organizations and their study;
- on the basis of studying information provided by students, researchers and other persons in the form of public oversight and in other forms not prohibited by law.

16.3. University pedagogical employees may be held disciplinarily liable for violating academic integrity and scientific ethics rules in the following cases:

concealment – keeping secret information about the violation of the provisions of this Regulation or intentional non-compliance with them;

allowing a violation – allowing violations of the provisions of this Regulation or intentionally failing to ensure its implementation by a person whose direct official duty is to comply with and ensure implementation of this Regulation;

collusion – performing any assessed work instead of a learner or applicant (whether for a certain payment or free of charge);

unlawful acquisition and/or dissemination of academic information – delivering examination materials and/or answers to them, as well as informing learners (examinees) about questions to be given, assisting in the sale and/or purchase of ready lectures, essays, assignments and academic works; stealing any answer to assessed work by any means, including downloading it by e-mail or from a computer for provision to a learner;

falsification – falsifying grades or assignment answers, data, signatures in academic work, intentionally damaging or falsifying academic work;

abuse of authority – influencing the assessment of learners in various forms of interested (or non-interested) situations, abusing powers within official duties, requesting a positive assessment, influencing discussions of research works;

alteration (raising a grade) – changing a grade due to favoritism toward a learner and/or in exchange for remuneration for a service rendered;

non-compliance with scientific ethics criteria – action (inaction) expressed in the violation of the provisions of this Regulation by students of all levels, employees, applicants and faculty members in research activity, or allowing violations by others.

XI. Consideration by the Academic Council of the Liability of Employees and Students Who Violated Academic Integrity and Scientific Activity Criteria

17.1. The liability of employees and students who have violated the rules established by this Code and other documents on academic integrity and scientific activity criteria shall be considered by the Academic Council on the basis of the Regulations of these councils.

17.2. Within its powers, the Academic Council shall take the following measures in relation to a student who has violated academic integrity or scientific activity criteria:

- the matter of assigning an unsatisfactory grade – “0” (zero) points – for a type of control, practice report, graduation qualification paper or master’s dissertation shall be carried out in the established manner;
- a proposal shall be submitted to the University Rector to consider applying the disciplinary sanction of reprimand or expelling the student from the student body.

17.3. Faculty dean’s offices must keep information about cases of violation of this Regulation and submit it to the Office of Academic Quality Assurance and Standardization and the Academic Council for resolving relevant issues.

17.4. The matter of reprimand and termination of the employment contract for violation of academic integrity in the educational process or scientific activity criteria by University pedagogical employees, applicants and employees shall be considered by the Academic Council and a proposal shall be submitted to the University Rector.

17.5. The decision on applying a sanction may be appealed within three working days and may be reconsidered by the University Council within one month.

XII. Final Provisions

18.1. Contrasting evidentiary approaches during research promote transparency and intellectual honesty. Reviewing and discussing contrary evidence helps authors avoid bias and improves the quality of scientific conclusions.

18.2. Compliance with the rules of scientific ethics in research and publications is important. Violation of ethical norms may lead to serious consequences, such as suspension from professional activity, decline in authors' reputation and other negative outcomes.

18.3. Amendments and additions may be made to the Regulation by decision of the University Council.

Responsible person: T. Dadabaev

**This document is provided in English for informational purposes only. The original Uzbek version shall have legal force, and in the event of any discrepancy or inconsistency, the Uzbek version shall prevail.*