

الجامعة البريطانية فى مصر
كلية الإتصال والإعلام



FACULTY OF
COMMUNICATION &
MASS MEDIA

**Supporting File for Self-Study 2023/2024
Scientific Research and Scholarly
Activities Standard**

Indicator (10/2)

Documents and Evidence (10/2/3)

1. Faculty Scientific Research Ethics Guide



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كلية الإتصال والإعلام
دليل أخلاقيات البحث العلمي

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Guide Preparation Team

Faculty Quality Assurance Unit

Formation of Scientific Research Ethics Committee 2023/2024

Name	Position	Role
Prof. Adel Saleh	Dean of FCMM	Chair
Prof. Joseph Christopher Oldham	Acting Dean for Scientific Research and Graduate Studies	Deputy Chair
Prof. Samah Gaber Nassar	Acting Head of Cinema and Media Department	Responsible for raising awareness of intellectual property rights and scientific publishing rules
Dr. Yasmin Bakir	Head of the Quality Unit	Revising the Guide

عميد الكلية

أ.د. عادل صالح

Introduction

The Faculty of Communication and Media places significant emphasis on scientific research as one of the strategic priorities of The British University in Egypt, as it plays a vital role in addressing many contemporary societal challenges and contributes to achieving institutional goals and future vision. Scientific research is regarded as the fundamental gateway to civilizational advancement and sustainable development, as well as a key driver for keeping pace with the rapid progress in various scientific disciplines and the knowledge-based society.

Accordingly, researchers are required to strive for the highest standards of research excellence while simultaneously adhering to the principles and ethics of scientific research throughout all research activities.

Undoubtedly, the development of an ethical guide for scientific research stems from the Faculty's objectives, as it enhances the application of general ethical conduct standards in the preparation and implementation of scientific research within the fields of communication and media. It also reinforces confidence in research and creative output, serving as a guiding, supportive, and protective reference for all faculty members and teaching assistants. The guide clarifies researchers' rights and responsibilities, as well as the ethical obligations they are required to observe throughout the research process.

This guide outlines the guidelines, standards, and ethical principles that researchers must adhere to while conducting their academic activities, including research, publication, authorship, translation, scholarly supervision, and academic advising.

Dean of the Faculty of Communication and Media

Prof. Adel Saleh

Objectives of the Scientific Research Ethics Guide

The guide aims to ensure:

- The prevalence of an ethical and scientific intellectual culture among universities and students in the practice of scientific research
- The preservation of the rights and interests of participants in scientific research
- That all research activities are conducted with scientific integrity, excellence, social responsibility, and ethical conduct
- That the ethical and scientific integrity of the research is not compromised
- That data collected from participants is kept confidential and not exploited unethically
- These principles are binding on all researchers and authors, and their violation will result in penalties for the researcher, in order to ensure adherence to the principles of ethical scientific research.

Rights and Responsibilities of Researchers in the Ethics of Scientific Research Guide

- Researchers have the fundamental right to academic freedom and freedom of scientific inquiry.
- Researchers have the responsibility to ensure that they do not conduct research without ethical authorization.
- Researchers must be competent and accountable. They must act responsibly and strive to achieve the highest possible level of excellence, integrity, and scientific quality in their research
- Researchers must conduct research that contributes to the advancement of knowledge. They must use resources wisely and avoid unnecessary duplication of effort.
- Researchers have the right and the duty to make every effort to conduct research and publish its results in a way that does not harm research participants or their communities.
- Researchers bear full responsibility to those involved in or affected by their research and must make reasonable efforts to anticipate and avoid the possibility that their research may have undesirable or harmful consequences. They must also take reasonable corrective steps when their research is misused or misrepresented. They must be prepared to take responsibility and be accountable for all aspects and consequences of their research activities.
- Researchers must be honest in their research actions and in their responses to the actions of other researchers, including the creation and analysis of data, the publication of results, and the acknowledgment of direct and indirect contributions from colleagues, collaborators, and others.
- Researchers must not commit plagiarism, falsify, or fabricate results at any stage of the research process. Research findings must be reported accurately and truthfully, and historical records and study materials must be preserved and protected

Section One

Basic Concepts in Scientific Research

First - Definition of Scientific Research

The term "research," according to its linguistic meaning, refers to seeking, investigating, and examining something. This term refers to the detailed study of a specific problem, based on scientific principles and standards followed by the researcher or scholar to arrive at the truth about the problem under investigation, thus contributing to human knowledge.

The term "scientific research" comprises two parts or words: the first is "research," and the second is "scientific." Linguistically, research means "seeking, investigating, or inquiring about a fact or matter." The term "scientific" is derived from "science," which signifies knowledge, understanding, and the comprehension of facts. It also implies a comprehensive grasp of facts and everything related to them. According to this analysis, "scientific research" simply means "a systematic process of investigation, following specific scientific methods and approaches, to verify, modify, or add to existing scientific facts." It is well-established that scientific research is a scientific endeavor that seeks to uncover facts and gather all the necessary material and intellectual elements about a specific topic within a field of specialization. This is done to examine these elements according to established scientific methods, ultimately leading to new findings and proposing solutions to questions and problems.

Scientific research is also defined as "a systematic process that explores the interrelationships between various phenomena, events, and variables. This is achieved through systematic scientific thought and effort aimed at discovering new knowledge, verifying its validity, analyzing the relationships between facts and various variables that are of interest to humanity in all fields, and finding solutions to problems." The one he faces, and discovering the truth through analyzing accurate information, available evidence, proofs and facts within the framework of general laws with clear methodologies. These objectives confirm that research is a means to achieve goals in an organized way and is not an end in itself (Muhammad Hussein Muhammad: Foundations of Scientific Research, Riyadh, International Publishing House, 2011, p. 30).

Second - The Nature of Scientific Research:

Scientific research primarily aims to seek, investigate, and acquire knowledge. It encompasses all branches of science and relies on specific methods and approaches to uncover scientific truths.

When researchers investigate information and facts throughout their research process, their goal is to bring about changes, additions, or modifications in the fields of science, which will ultimately lead to their development and advancement.

Third - The Importance of Scientific Research:

Attention to scientific research is a widespread trend adopted by developed countries.

Through it, they have been able to harness their potential to achieve progress and development for their societies, security and stability for their nations, and prosperity and happiness for their people. On the other hand, developing countries strive to confront their various problems and improve their economic and social conditions.

In reality, scientific research and its results are considered a valuable national asset and a national resource in any country. It must be encouraged and supported by all means.

It is a process or craft that combines science, experience, art, and creativity, and it is the ability to address problems in a sound manner, using a rigorous scientific methodology and objective study.

Fourth - General Objectives of Scientific Research

Scientific research aims to describe, predict, solve problems, discover new facts, control, and advance human knowledge. These objectives can be summarized as follows:

- Research is conducted to discover laws, theories, and general principles that help us understand and address our problems.
- We research to reveal a truth or find a solution to a problem.
- We research to correct a common misconception or respond to specific ideas .
- We research to become more accurate and trustworthy.

Section two

Adherence to Research Ethics

Ethics is a term that defines the principles, values, duties, and obligations that a person should uphold. The ethics of any profession are a set of behavioral standards that a practitioner must adhere to

The Meaning of Research Ethics: -

Ethical values extend to all aspects of human life, and the scientific field is one of the most important, known as "research ethics." Therefore, this ethics is a branch of ethics aimed at reviving the ethical principles of scientific research among researchers, scholars, and students, thus preserving the integrity of science and the foundation of research

Faculty Commitments Regarding Research Ethics: -

The Faculty of Communication and Media is committed to the following:

- Promoting scientific research that aims to enrich Egyptian, Arab, and international libraries with rigorous and valuable studies.
- Adhering to integrity, accountability, and rigor in scientific research.
- Fostering an ethical spirit that leads to systematic knowledge.
- Developing intellectual curiosity, tolerance, and diverse viewpoints within the framework of academic freedom.
- Maintaining an ethical environment for researchers that ensures their independence in all research practices.
- Enabling researchers to maintain ethically responsible research practices
- Promoting high standards of research work and striving sincerely for excellence in research.
- Upholding the legal values of human dignity, equality, and justice .

Section Three

Fundamental Principles of Research Ethics

There are a number of general principles that must be followed and adhered to in all branches of science. These principles relate to the normative aspects of research and the ethical guidelines that must be followed when conducting it

Research ethics requires respect for the rights, opinions, and dignity of others, whether they are fellow researchers, research participants, or those targeted by the research. The principles of research ethics generally embrace the values of "positive action" and "avoiding harm," and these two values should be the cornerstones of ethical considerations throughout the research process

First - General Principles of Research Ethics

- Maximizing the public interest and social responsibility
- Competence, ability, skill, and commitment to research
- Academic freedom
- Science and society
- Respect for cultural differences
- Fairness, equity, and objectivity
- Integrity, transparency, and accountability.
- Teaching Others

Secondly - Key Ethics of Scientific Research

Researchers must adhere to the following ethical principles:

1. Scientific Integrity:

Researchers must be truthful in all scientific matters, including the accuracy of data and information presented in the research, results, methods, procedures,

and publication status, without falsification or distortion, and without deceiving colleagues, research participants, or others.

2.Fairness and Objectivity:

Researchers must be fair and objective in their research and engage in reasoned debate with their opponents using scientific evidence to arrive at the truth

3.Competence in Scientific Research:

The work undertaken by a researcher must be appropriate to their level of experience and training. Researchers should not undertake research in any scientific field without possessing the necessary expertise and knowledge in that specialization.

4.Scientific Humility:

Researchers must be humble in presenting their ideas and possess a modest scientific personality that accepts criticism from others. Arrogance in practical matters is a bane to researchers and scientific research.

5.Trust:

Scientific research depends on mutual trust among scientists, with each researcher conducting their research accurately and carefully. Therefore, researchers should strive to build trusting relationships with their colleagues to gain greater cooperation and more accurate results. They should never exploit the trust of those they are studying.

6.Avoiding Emotional Disposition:

An emotional or impulsive personality negatively impacts research and hinders the smooth and systematic development of thought.

7. Accuracy in Citing Others' Opinions:

Accuracy is crucial when utilizing the opinions and ideas of others in research. Haste and a lack of deliberation in this regard negatively affect the integrity and quality of the research.

8. Respect for Intellectual Property.

Respect for intellectual property is one of the most important aspects of scientific integrity. Researchers should not attribute the ideas or opinions of others to themselves but rather attribute these ideas and opinions to their original authors.

9. Constructive Criticism:

Researchers should ensure that their criticism of opinions is constructive, aimed at the common good, and consistent with the research objectives. In other words, criticism should be constructive, not a means of attack or revenge.

10. Impartiality:

Researchers should approach their research ideas without being influenced by personalities or popular opinion. They should not be swayed to support an opinion or idea simply because someone else has endorsed or promoted it.

11. Trust:

Scientific research depends on mutual trust among scientists. Each researcher conducts their research with precision and care.

12. Feedback:

If you can provide feedback to your research participants, do so. You may not be able to provide them with the full report but giving them a summary or some key phrases and recommendations may be valuable and fulfill the intended purpose. It is crucial to show them images, audio recordings, or printed transcripts of their statements before publication to prevent any physical or

emotional harm resulting from your interpretation of their words or actions.

Always ensure you obtain prior consent before publication.

13.Consideration of Others' Feelings:

You must be mindful of the feelings of your research participants, as they are more susceptible to feelings of defeat or resignation due to age, illness, or an inability to understand or express themselves.

14.Avoiding Exploitation of Situation:

Researchers must not exploit situations to advance their research. He should not distort or misinterpret what others say indirectly in an attempt to reach conclusions that serve his research.

15.Confidentiality:

This refers to protecting the identity of the research subjects. He should not reveal their true identities or disclose any information held by others. This can be achieved by converting names to numbers or symbols and ensuring the destruction of all information related to the subjects' identities after the study is completed

16.Patience:

Research encounters many difficulties and problems, which are inherent to the nature of research. Therefore, the researcher must be patient and tolerant.

17.Safety:

The researcher must not expose himself to any psychological, physical, or ethical risks. He must also ensure the safety of the research subjects, if any.

Thirdly - Ethical Principles Accompanying Scientific Research Practices:

Scientific research requires a set of ethical values and principles in those who practice it. It is a mistake to assume that the research process is merely about understanding a set of principles and procedures related to defining the problem, preparing the research design, collecting data, statistically analyzing that data, and writing research reports. Rather, there is a set of ethical standards that accompany each of these stages. The researcher must be familiar with these standards and values because they are dealing with human beings who have rights and dignity that must be preserved and protected from any apparent or potential harm.

Scientific research is an ethical process, in addition to being a methodological process that leads to acquiring more knowledge about various phenomena and solving the problems we face in the fields of communication, media, and other areas. Therefore, the scientific researcher must possess ethical qualities alongside cognitive and methodological ones. Among these ethical qualities are integrity, honesty, and objectivity.

Ethical principles must be considered from the initial planning and preparation of the research, and throughout the data collection phase:

A. Ethical Principles Accompanying Research Planning:

When a researcher begins to consider the research problem and develop a research design to answer the questions posed within it, they must consider two important points:

First: Their research plan should not be a mere repetition of a previous study in a way that casts doubt on the researcher's scientific integrity. This does not preclude the researcher from considering conducting a study similar to one carried out in another setting, but this must be governed by certain controls,

including clear reference to the original study and the existence of a scientific benefit that justifies replicating a study previously conducted in another setting.

Second: There should be no possibility that the planned study will cause apparent or potential harm to other individuals. If there is a possibility of harm or injury to others, the researcher must consult with those who can provide honest advice regarding how to conduct the study for its scientific benefit while avoiding any potential harm to the study participants.

B. Ethical Principles Accompanying the Data Collection Process:

Most ethical problems arise during the data collection phase from study participants. This stage presents a difficult situation where the researcher needs to balance several seemingly conflicting decisions, especially those related to potential harm to the study participants.

C. Ethical Principles Accompanying the Data Handling Process:

These principles include the researcher's commitment to maintaining the confidentiality of each study participant's data. The researcher should not exploit this confidentiality to defame or blackmail those who entrusted them with it. What applies to handling individual data also applies to handling data pertaining to a specific institution, especially if that data is specifically damaging to that institution.

A researcher may face an ethical dilemma:

When the results obtained after processing the data reveal the inaccuracy of the research's adopted viewpoint, whether explicitly or implicitly, the researcher might resort to modifying the data to obtain results supporting the adopted viewpoint. This constitutes a breach of scientific integrity and reflects a flawed understanding of the nature of scientific research. The research result, whether positive, negative, or zero, represents a scientific contribution to the extent that the researcher adheres to the principles and procedures of scientific research. The researcher's attempt to modify the

data stems from an internal feeling that they have not faithfully followed these principles and procedures.

Therefore, the researcher must adhere to these principles and procedures, be honest in handling their research data, and be objective in critiquing their research design if the results contradict the research expectations. Furthermore, the researcher must realize that the result recorded in their research report is a document that will be circulated among future generations and cited by researchers in numerous contexts.

Fourthly - Some Difficulties Facing Serious Research:

Serious research, in its pursuit of solving scientific problems, can face numerous risks.

These risks include the following:

1-Forming Immature Conclusions:

Often, the enthusiasm of some researchers leads them to quickly adopt an exciting theory, even though they are aware that there is insufficient evidence to support it. Had they exercised patience and spent more time investigating the facts, they would not have avoided the mistake that a meticulous researcher only reveals their findings after testing all hypotheses and arriving at conclusive evidence.

2-Ignoring Counterevidence:

A researcher may become overly enthusiastic about their hypothesis, causing them to ignore important counterevidence. This disregard might be justifiable in political debates, where the goal is to win at any cost. However, scientific studies do not aim to win arguments but rather to discover the truth. Therefore, counter-evidence must be given the same weight as supporting evidence, even if this means changing the initial hypothesis.

3-The Habit of Thinking Within Fixed Limits:

Nothing stifles productive research more than the habits we develop over years of thinking within fixed limits. Some psychologists even argue that even in simple tasks like adding up a column of numbers, we tend to repeat the same mistake we made before.

Therefore, researchers must strive to avoid rigid thinking patterns and cultivate original thinking habits.

4-The Researcher's Inability to Obtain All the Facts Related to the Problem:

Researchers may face difficulties in obtaining the necessary facts to build sufficient evidence, which in turn leads to sound conclusions. Researchers often make serious errors when they base their findings on incomplete or fragmented evidence.

5-Inaccuracy in Observation: Researchers are often forced to repeat experiments to ensure that all observed elements were correct. They frequently overlook certain factors and only consider those they wish to see.

6. Lack of Objectivity:

Truth and wisdom should be the guiding principles of the scientific researcher. Studies conducted by some researchers to support specific beliefs and ideologies to which the researcher is already committed undoubtedly serve dubious purposes. Researchers must investigate their problems objectively and without bias to ensure the accuracy of their findings.

Fifth: Violation of Scientific Integrity:

Means by which scientific integrity can be violated:

Scientific integrity can be violated before conducting research (when obtaining grants, assigning research tasks, or developing research plans), during the research process, or when presenting or publishing the results.

Three categories of violations of scientific integrity can be distinguished:

- 1.Cheating.
- 2.Deception and Misrepresentation.
- 3.Violation of Intellectual Property Rights.

Examples of Violations of Scientific Integrity:

- Distorting the results of source studies.
- Presenting results selectively.

- Presenting fabricated data following an observation or experiment.
- Intentionally applying statistical methods incorrectly.
- Inaccurate interpretation or intentional distortion of research results.
- Plagiarism of results or publications issued by others.
- Deletion of the names of co-authors who made a significant contribution to the research, or the addition of names of individuals who did not participate or contribute in a valuable way.
- Negligence in conducting the research, in giving instructions for conducting it, or in neglecting procedures that allow for the detection of errors and inaccuracies.
- Neglecting the rules for handling confidential data, and printing examination designs or computer programs without authorization.

Penalties:

- 1.If scientific misconduct is verified, there are several penalties ranging from a reprimand at the mildest to dismissal at the most severe.
- 2.The responsibility for imposing any penalties remains with the college council, the university council, and the competent investigative authorities. Therefore, there is no recourse to official bodies, and violations and their application will remain within the academic community.
3. The development of a mature scientific conscience and a fundamental sense of responsibility in the researcher remains the core of the subject due to its utmost importance, as these values can be developed, enhanced, and reduced, and fraudulent activities can be prevented, instead of the fear of imposing penalties being the deterrent in this field.

Section Four Regulations and Procedures for the Operation of the Research Ethics Committee:

- Establishing, implementing, and monitoring research ethics standards, and working to raise awareness of the importance of adhering to research ethics during scientific research.
- Monitoring adherence to research ethics during scientific research within the college.
- Raising awareness of the ethical rules governing and applied in supervising master's and doctoral theses, the ethical rules governing and applied in scientific journals in the field of communication and media and prohibited practices in publishing scientific research.
- Monitoring compliance with originality reports issued by the Turnitin system for all research and master's theses, which confirms the commitment of faculty members and teaching assistants to refrain from plagiarism.
- Supporting and implementing research ethics within the college, particularly in theses, faculty research, and research projects. • Developing a scientific research charter and raising awareness of intellectual property rights and scientific publishing rules.
- Raising awareness of the ethical rules governing and applied in supervising graduate theses.
- Raising awareness of the ethical rules governing and applied in scientific journals and the prohibitions in publishing scientific research.

Section Five

Respect for Intellectual Property Rights

- Commitment to Intellectual Property Rights:

Intellectual property can be considered the product of individuals' creative thinking.

Therefore, the following standards must be adhered to:

No faculty member may be prevented from exercising their authorship rights and enjoying the fruits of their intellectual property, provided they submit free copies to the university's central library. Students may not be forced to purchase their work.

Computer programs may not be used or copied without obtaining permission from the issuing authority.

College staff are not permitted to copy works within the college, as this constitutes an infringement on the copyright of artistic and literary works.

The library should be assisted in providing guidelines for visitors to ensure their compliance with the regulations stipulated in the Intellectual Property Protection Law.

- Procedures for Respecting Intellectual Property Rights at the College:

- Meetings and workshops should be held to raise awareness of intellectual property rights, their importance, and the necessity of adhering to them, in accordance with Articles 140 et seq. of the Intellectual Property Rights Protection Law No. 82 of 2002 (Official Gazette, Issue 22 bis, June 2, 2002).

- Ongoing efforts to raise awareness and promote academic integrity by teaching students to avoid plagiarism and inappropriate quoting, and how to properly attribute information to its sources. This is achieved through a meeting with new students during their first week to educate them about the risks of inappropriate quoting (Induction Program) and its penalties, as outlined in the University's General Academic Regulations (GAR), available on the university website. The college utilizes Turnitin software to detect plagiarism in all assessments submitted by students throughout the year. Students found to have plagiarized are referred for investigation and appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with the GAR.
- Publication of guidelines for users of the Central Library at the British University in Egypt.

Legal Texts Concerning Copyright and Neighboring Rights:

Book Three of the Intellectual Property Rights Protection Law, Articles) (138-188

Article 138 - For the purposes of this Law, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned to them below:

1. Work: Any original literary, artistic, or scientific work, regardless of its type, method of expression, importance, or purpose.

2.Originality: The creative quality that confers originality upon a work.

3.Author: The person who creates the work. The person whose name appears on the work or to whom it is attributed upon publication shall be considered its author unless proven otherwise. The author of a work is anyone who publishes it under a pseudonym or without their own name, provided there is no doubt as to their true identity. If doubt arises, the publisher or producer of the work, whether a natural or legal person, is considered the author's representative in exercising their rights until the true identity of the author is established.

4.Collective Work: A work created by more than one author under the direction of a natural or legal person who undertakes its publication under their own name and management. The authors' work is integrated into the overall objective intended by this person, making it impossible to separate and distinguish the work of each author individually.

5.Joint Work: A work that does not fall under the category of collective works, created jointly by more than one person, whether or not it is possible to separate the contribution of each.

6. Derivative Work: A work that derives its origin from a pre-existing work, such as translations, musical arrangements, and compilations of works, including computer-readable databases and collections of folk expressions, as long as they are original in terms of the arrangement or selection of their content.

Article 140 – This law protects the rights of authors to their literary and artistic works, and in particular the following works:

1. Books, pamphlets, articles, publications, and other written works.
2. Computer programs.
3. Databases, whether computer-readable or otherwise.
4. Lectures, speeches, sermons, and any other oral works, if recorded.
5. Dramatic works, musical plays, and pantomime.
6. Musical works, with or without lyrics.
7. Audiovisual works.
8. Architectural works.
9. Works of drawing, painting, sculpture, lithography, printing on fabrics, and any similar works in the field of fine arts.
10. Photographic works and similar works.
11. Works of applied and plastic art.
12. Illustrations, geographical maps, sketches, and three-dimensional works related to geography or architectural design.
13. Derivative works, without prejudice to the protection afforded to the original works from which they are derived.

This protection includes the title of the work if it is original.

Article 141 - Protection does not extend to mere ideas, procedures, methods of operation, concepts, principles, discoveries, or data, even if expressed, described, explained, or included in a work. It also excludes the following:

First - Official documents, regardless of their original language or the language into which they are translated, such as texts of laws, regulations, decrees, international agreements, judicial rulings, arbitral awards, and decisions issued by administrative committees with judicial jurisdiction.

Second - News of current events and incidents that are merely journalistic reports. However, collections of the aforementioned materials are protected if their compilation is distinguished by innovation in arrangement and presentation, or by any other effort worthy of protection.

Article 142 - National folklore is considered the public domain of the people, and the competent ministry exercises its moral and financial copyright and works to protect and promote it.

Article 143 – The author and their successors in title enjoy perpetual moral rights over the work, which are neither subject to prescription nor assignment.

These rights include the following:

First – The right to make the work available to the public for the first time.

Second – The right to have the work attributed to its author.

Third – The right to prevent any modification of the work that the author considers a distortion or misrepresentation. Modification in the field of translation is not considered an infringement unless the translator fails to indicate the points of deletion or alteration, or their work damages the author's reputation and standing.

Article 144 – The author alone may, if serious grounds arise, request the Court of First Instance to issue a ruling prohibiting the distribution of their work, withdrawing it from circulation, or requiring substantial modifications to it, even if they have disposed of the financial exploitation rights. In this case, the author is obligated to pay, in advance, fair compensation to the transferee of the financial exploitation rights, payable within a period specified by the court; otherwise, the ruling shall be nullified. • Article 145 – Any action pertaining to any of the moral rights stipulated in Articles (143) and (144) of this Law shall be absolutely null and void.

Article 146 – The competent ministry shall exercise the moral rights stipulated in Articles (143) and (144) of this Law in the absence of an heir or legatee, after the expiry of the term of protection for the financial rights stipulated therein.

Article 147 – The author and his/her heirs after him shall have the exclusive right to authorize or prohibit any exploitation of his/her work in any form whatsoever, particularly through copying, broadcasting, public rebroadcasting, public delivery, translation, editing, rental, loaning, or making it available to the public, including making it available via computers, the internet, information networks, communication networks, or other means. The right of consultation in leasing does not apply to computer programs unless they are the primary subject of the lease, nor to the leasing of audiovisual works unless it leads to the distribution of copies in a manner that causes material harm to the holder of the aforementioned exclusive right.

The author and their successors also have the right to track the distribution of the original copy of their work, entitling them to a percentage not exceeding ten percent of the increase in value generated from each distribution of that copy.

The right to prevent others from importing, using, selling, or distributing their protected work, in accordance with the provisions of this law, is exhausted if they exploit and market it in any country or license others to do so.

Article 148 – The protection of the author's right and the right of the translator of their work into another foreign language to translate that work into Arabic terminates if the author or translator does not exercise this right themselves or through another within three years from the date of first publication of the original or translated work.

Article 149 – The author may transfer all or part of their financial rights stipulated in this law to a third party. For such a transfer to be valid, it must be in writing and must explicitly and in detail specify each separate right being transferred, along with its scope, purpose, duration, and location of exploitation.

The author shall own all financial rights not expressly assigned, nor shall they be granted permission to exploit any other financial right they possess in the same work.

Without prejudice to the author's moral rights stipulated in this law, the author shall refrain from any action that would impede the exploitation of the transferred right.

Article 150 – The author may receive monetary or in-kind compensation that they deem fair for transferring one or more financial exploitation rights to their work to a third party on the basis of a proportional share of the revenue generated from the exploitation. They may also contract on the basis of a lump sum or a combination of both.

Article 151 – If it becomes apparent that the agreement referred to in Article (150) of this Law is detrimental to the author's rights, or becomes so due to circumstances arising after the contract, the author or their successor may petition the Court of First Instance for a review of the agreed-upon consideration, taking into account the rights of the contracting party and ensuring no harm is done to them.

Article 152 – The author's disposal of the original copy of their work, regardless of the nature of such disposal, does not transfer their financial rights.

However, the transferee may not be obligated to enable the author to copy, transmit, or display the original copy, unless otherwise agreed.

Article 153 – Any disposal by the author of their entire future intellectual output is absolutely null and void.

Article 154 – Authors' financial rights to published or available-for-circulation copies of their works may be seized. However, works whose author dies before publication may not be seized unless it is proven that their intention was to publish them before their death.

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