

In the news:

Articles on ethics and corruption in education 2001–2010 An on-line web and press review by IIEP

You will find these articles classified by continent and country:

2010

AFRICA

13 November, "Teaching corruption subject at primary school level will eradicate corruption", by Jamilah Khaji (The Citizen)

>> <http://allafrica.com/stories/201011150850.html>

Tanzania: Corruption threatens good governance, sustainable development, democratic process and fair business environment. Young Citizen reporter caught students from Mapambano Tuition Center expressing their views in a debate whose motion is: teaching corruption subject from primary school level will help to eradicate corruption.

16 October, "I will not resign over fraud charge – Education Minister", by Sam Kiplagat (Daily Nation)

>> <http://allafrica.com/stories/201010180044.html>

Kenya: Nairobi — Higher Education minister has said he will not resign over a Sh96m fraud charge levelled against him in court.

15 October, "Teacher certificate forgeries overwhelm Government", by Patience Ahimbisibwe (The Monitor)

>> <http://allafrica.com/stories/201010150050.html>

Uganda: The Ministry of Education has said it is overwhelmed by the number of teachers who gained employment using forged documents. The Director of Basic Education said that a survey found that all districts in Eastern Uganda have several cases of forgeries. The same has been discovered in the Central region as investigations continue in other parts of the country.

14 October, "Massive graft' turns off Canadian aid tap" (Daily Nation)

>> <http://allafrica.com/stories/201010150155.html>

Kenya: Kenya is no longer a country of focus for aid from Canada, the country's new High Commissioner has said, due to massive graft. He cited the scandal surrounding the Sh103 million embezzled from the Free Primary Education programme.

22 August, "Fraudulent diplomas exposed" (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100820152726819>

Cameroon: The commission in Cameroon responsible for assessing higher education qualifications issued abroad has exposed more than 300 cases of fraudulent diplomas, reported QuotidienMutations.info of Yaoundé.

15 August, "Honorary degrees 'abused' – claim", by Gilbert Nganga (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100813203745901>

East Africa: Universities in two East African countries, Kenya and Tanzania, have come under fire for prolifically awarding honorary degrees – in some cases allegedly for money and in others in return for influence.

08 June, "Is the teacher a forgotten hero?", by Joyce Nyakato and Gilbert Kidimu (The New Vision)

>>

<http://www.newvision.co.ug/detail.php?mainNewsCategoryId=9&newsCategoryId=35&newsId=722117>

Uganda: In the past, teachers were heroes and their profession was highly respected. But over the years, things have changed and the profession has become the last career resort for many students. The nation needs to go back to the drawing board in the training and recruitment of teachers, putting emphasis on ethics and professionalism.

22 April, "Doctors and teachers cited in 'quiet corruption'", by Catherine Sasman (New Era)

>> <http://www.newera.com.na/article.php?articleid=10586>

Namibia: A report from the World Bank, 'Africa Development Indicators 2010', has concluded that 'quiet corruption' faced by common citizens is undermining the continent's development efforts and adversely affects inflows of investments.

9 April, "Causes of corruption concerning girls in schools", by Ablan Anne-Marie Ettien, N'Dasso Flore Ben-Bac Bende, Kouakou Armand Konan (Rocare)

>> <http://www.rocare.org/AEDI2010/15-%20CORRUPTION%20CHEZ%20LES%20FILLES.pdf>

Côte d'Ivoire: Compared to boys, girls are more exposed to corrupt practices, especially girls within the 15-19 age group. Eradicating the phenomenon through the increase of public awareness and the creation of units to fight corruption in schools is the challenge facing educational authorities.

14 March: "School risks closure over fee-paying courses", by Jane Marshal (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100312111207550>

Senegal: The Minister for Higher Education, Universities, Regional University Centres and Scientific Research, has threatened to close the Ecole Polytechnique de Thiès if lecturers continue to ignore a government order banning them from teaching fee-paying courses during the day, according to press reports.

28 February: "Database of diplomas launched" (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100226131520270>

Francophone Africa: CAMES, the 18-member African and Madagascan Council for Higher Education, has launched a database of recognised qualifications in francophone Africa. With a couple of clicks to locate a country and institution, the database gives information about diplomas, their relevant department or faculty, any available options, and how many years of higher education they require.

28 February, "Professors who exposed fraud sacked" (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100226132147870>

DR Congo: Two professors at the University of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of Congo, who alerted the law about embezzlement of funds, are facing the sack on the orders of the Minister of Higher and University Education.

16 February, "Ministers boycott cabinet" (BBC News)

>> <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/8518551.stm>

Kenya: Allies of the Kenyan Prime Minister have said they will boycott cabinet meetings until a dispute with the President has been sorted. The two men clashed after the Prime Minister suspended two ministers accused of corruption - only for the President to reverse the decision hours later.

15 February, "University to sack drunk, unproductive lecturers", by Francis Kagolo (The New Vision)

>> <http://www.newvision.co.ug/D/8/12/710191>

Uganda: Makerere University has established a new policy that provides for the sacking of lecturers over drunkenness, writes Francis Kagolo for The New Vision. The policy, which seeks to boost academic standards, also requires lecturers to teach for a minimum of 10 hours a week and provide evidence that they carry out research.

30 January, "Corrupt primary heads turn public schools in Kisumu into academies", by Dickens Wasonga (African Press International)

>> <http://africanpress.wordpress.com/2010/01/30/fw-corrupt-primary-heads-turns-public-schools-in-kisumu-into-academies/>

Kenya: As schools re-opened countrywide last week, parents with children in public primary schools within Kisumu municipality now want the government to rescue them from the hands of rogue head teachers who have turned the schools into private academies to aid them mint cash.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

1 January, "Why a Code for Teachers Now?" (Economic and Political Weekly)

>> <http://epw.in/epw/uploads/articles/15559.pdf>

India: The National Council for Teacher Education has drafted a professional code for school teachers that aims to restore "dignity and integrity" to the vocation of teaching. Everyone would agree that the vocation needs more respect than it receives now, but enforcing ethics must come after and not before dealing with the many and deep-rooted ills that plague school education in the country.

31 October, "Commissions lock horns over fake degrees", by Ameen Amjad Khan (University World News)
>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20101029223403887>

Pakistan: The Higher Education Commission (HEC) and the Election Commission of Pakistan have locked horns over the verification of fake university degrees held by members of the federal and provincial assemblies, as the scandal spread to qualifications obtained at high school.

26 September, "Anti-corruption rules for private institutions", by Alya Mishra (University World News)
>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100925160644750>

India: In a bid to encourage transparency and stamp out corruption and fraud in universities, India's education ministry is preparing guidelines that will for the first time force private higher education institutions to make their accounts public.

22 September, "Text theft variously punished", by Andrew Trounson (The Australian)
>> <http://www.theaustralian.com.au/higher-education/text-theft-variously-punished/story-e6frgcjx-1225927550757>

Australia: An estimated 10,000 students a year are subjected to disciplinary action across Australia's universities, most of them for plagiarism allegations.

3 September, "Lecturer offered exam pass for sex", by Bernard Lane (The Australian)
>> <http://www.theaustralian.com.au/higher-education/lecturer-offered-exam-pass-for-sex/story-e6frgcjx-1225913527971> <http://www.theaustralian.com.au/higher-education/lecturer-offered-exam-pass-for-sex/story-e6frgcjx-1225913527971>

Australia: A Perth lecturer found to have pressured failing Chinese students for sex is unlikely to be the only academic to exploit the vulnerability of students caught up in Australia's visas-for-degrees trade, according to the WA Corruption and Crime Commission.

29 August, "Flood drowns out fake degrees scandal", by Zofeen T Ebrahim (University World News)
>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100828053747366>

Pakistan: As Pakistan's Election Commission began its first hearings into parliamentarians' fake degrees last week some feared the scandal had been pushed out of the limelight by the devastating floods. Nonetheless, the degree debacle is straining the credibility of the country's higher education and election systems.

15 June, "Academic corruption undermining higher education: Yau Shing-tung", by Guo Jiaxue (China Daily)
>> http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/hkedition/2010-06/02/content_9919871.htm

China: Even in the country's best universities, plagiarism and falsified data are preventing the country from developing advanced science, says a world-renowned mathematics professor.

2 June, "Academic corruption undermining universities", by Guo Jiaxue (China Daily)
>> http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/hkedition/2010-06/02/content_9919871.htm

China: Even at China's best universities, plagiarism and falsified data are preventing the country from developing advanced science, says a world-renowned mathematics professor.

30 May, "Bogus military school closed", by Meng Jing (China Daily)
>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100528182501388>

China: A bugle call rings out at Zhonglian Judicial College at 1:30 pm, two weeks after the head of the privately funded school was arrested. Anxious students and worried parents insist on staying in the school, located in Fangshan district, after the institute was announced illegal by the Fangshan commission of education on 10 May.

16 May, "Academic integrity framework on the way" (Bernama News agency)
>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100514201746478>

Malaysia: An academic integrity framework will be introduced by the Higher Education Ministry to strengthen the integrity of academics, particularly lecturers, reports the national news agency Bernama.

28 April, "Tokyo University to crack down on plagiarism in theses" (The Yomiuri Shimbun/Asia News Network)

>> <http://www.asiaone.com/News/Education/Story/A1Story20100428-212874.html>

Japan: The University of Tokyo will overhaul its thesis examination process and throw the book at anyone found to have plagiarized other people's work, according to the university President. The tighter screening and tougher penalties come after the university last month effectively dismissed a Turkish assistant professor and revoked his doctorate after finding he had falsified his academic credentials and plagiarized major portions of his doctoral thesis.

25 April, "Universities fail to tackle plagiarism", by Yojana Sharma (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100424180813702>

China: Universities are failing to crack down on plagiarism despite an unprecedented education ministry circular sent to them a year ago making them responsible for investigating and dealing with rampant cheating.

18 April, "Rampant cheating hurts research ambitions", by Gillian Wong (Associated Press)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100416161526952>

China: When professors need to author research papers to get promoted, many turn to Ghost Writers, writes Gillian Wong for Associated Press.

28 March, "Government plans to put degrees online, ease verification", by Ravi Krishnan, Pallavi Singh and Sapna Agarwal

>> <http://www.livemint.com/2010/03/24234701/Govt-plans-to-put-degrees-onli.html?h=A1>

India: The government has appointed a task force to create a national database of academic qualifications to ensure confidentiality, authenticity, online verification and easy retrieval of degrees.

19 March, "Corruption scandals bury education reform", by Kang Shin-who (Korea Times)

>> http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/nation/2010/03/117_62680.html

Korea: Education policy and reform plans of the government administration are focusing on two key words: autonomy and competition. Now, these two words are rare commodities in the education sector, which is currently engulfed in a series of corruption scandals, well illustrated by the former top educator of Seoul.

14 March, "Fake papers are rife at universities" (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100312105747654>

China: Strong demand for ghost-written academic papers in the lead-up to university graduation and revelations that people pay to have scholarly articles published are worrying critics who fear the billion-yen industry is making it harder than ever to evaluate graduates' abilities.

14 March, "Minister orders greater university transparency" (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100312105416948>

Vietnam: All universities in Vietnam must publish their financial accounts and information about educational standards on their websites by 15 April, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education and Training told a conference in Hanoi this month.

12 March, "Education agency denied corruption allegation" (Jakarta Post)

>> <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2010/03/12/education-agency-denied-corruption-allegation.html>

Indonesia: Education agency officials denied a graft allegation in the distribution of funds from the central government and the city administration under the School Operational Aids and Education Operational Aids schemes.

7 March, "Lax rules aid academic misconduct", by Xinglong Cao (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100309090711935>

China: The perception of academic autonomy and freedom in China has been distorted with many cases of misconduct reported. It is claimed that misuse of academic powers for illegitimate benefits such as money, honour, and even sex have occurred, yet only a small fraction has ever been officially verified or acted upon.

24 February, "Nepal education minister removed over corruption claims" (BBC News)

>> <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8534665.stm>

Nepal: Nepal's Education Minister has been removed from his post amid allegations of corruption. The bribery allegations against the Minister led to international donors suspending millions of dollars in funding for schools. He denies accepting bribes from more than 1,000 teachers to secure them jobs in the schools of their choice.

22 February, "Donors pull school aid over graft claims" (AFP)

>> http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5iiGQAaORdatu_VlBxboBdq9n3PA

Nepal: International donors in Nepal on Monday suspended millions of dollars in funding. The move follows reports that the Education Minister is being investigated by a parliamentary committee over undisclosed financial irregularities. He denies any wrongdoing.

10 February, "600 Otago University students disciplined", by Alison Rudd (Otago Daily Times)

>> <http://www.odt.co.nz/on-campus/university-otago/92604/600-otago-university-students-disciplined>

New Zealand: More than 600 University of Otago students were disciplined last year for criminal or

disorderly behaviour and dishonesty. Their offending included electronically altering exam results, falsifying documents, plagiarism, stealing other students' work or possessions, setting couches on fire, assault, trespass, wilful damage and offensive behaviour.

17 January, "Cleaning up higher education", by David Jardine (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100114191152158>

Indonesia: Indonesia's National Board for Higher Education Accreditation has announced its determination to clean up a sector riddled with bad practices. The board has set 2012 as its target for ridding universities of unaccredited undergraduate courses.

12 January, "Students fake foreign status to enter China universities" (AFP)

>> <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gApdINwvraTelOv-eRwE7UeeH08Q>

China: Students born, raised and educated in China are using fake foreign passports to get into top universities, which have higher entrance standards for domestic candidates, according to state media.

CENTRAL ASIA & CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE

5 January, "A code of conduct for teachers from next academic year" (The Times of India)

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/7219282.cms?frm=mailtofriend>

India: The state government of Hyderabad has decided to introduce a code of conduct for teachers from the next academic year as per the directions of the National Council for Teacher's Education (NCTE). A draft version of the rules, to be followed by teachers in the state, has already been prepared by the NCTE.

3 November, "Education Minister urges new ethics code to end row over teaching Zionism", by Or Kashti

<http://www.haaretz.com/print-edition/news/education-minister-urges-new-ethics-code-to-end-row-over-teaching-zionism-1.322553>

Israel: Professors say that 'code of ethics' would destroy academia, intervention by outside body endangers academic freedom.

2 September, "Can education in Russia be reformed?", by Galina Masterova (Rossiyskaya Gazeta)

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/sponsored/russianow/society/7977339/Can-education-in-Russia-be-reformed.html>

Russia: A good grade on the new SAT-style exams in Russia costs about 40,000 rubles. Could reform and crackdowns on corruption bring education back from the brink?

16 May, "Rising corruption threatens universities", by Eugene Vorotnikov (University World News)

<http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100514205552600>

Russia: The level of corruption in Russian universities is steadily growing despite the efforts of local authorities to eradicate it. According to rough estimates, bribes paid for admission to Russian universities in 2009 totalled \$1 billion. This is 40% more than in 2007, with the average bribe rocketing to five times higher in just the last two years.

23 March, "Wiki-plagiarism endemic in Poland's universities" (Polskie Radio)

http://www.thenews.pl/national/artykul127996_wiki-plagiarism-endemic-in-polands-universities.html

Poland: Polish university students are using Wikipedia and "crib sheet" websites as the main source for their master's thesis, a new survey reveals.

26 January: "UN Afghanistan survey points to huge scale of bribery" (BBC News)

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/8466915.stm

Afghanistan: Afghans paid \$2.5bn (£1.5bn) in bribes over the past 12 months, or the equivalent of almost one quarter of legitimate GDP, a UN report suggests. Surveying 7,600 people, it found nearly 60% more concerned about corruption than insecurity or unemployment. More than half the population had to pay at least one bribe to a public official last year.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

11 November, "Why is plagiarism poisoning universities?", by Philippe Jacqu  (Le Monde)

>> [http://www.lemonde.fr/cgi-](http://www.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/acheter.cgi?offre=ARCHIVES&type_item=ART_ARCH_30J&objet_id=1140098)

[bin/ACHATS/acheter.cgi?offre=ARCHIVES&type_item=ART_ARCH_30J&objet_id=1140098](http://www.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/acheter.cgi?offre=ARCHIVES&type_item=ART_ARCH_30J&objet_id=1140098)

France: Students, lecturers: who are the plagiarists? Has the Internet revolutionized cheating? How can we combat this phenomenon, which over the last five years has taken on exponential dimensions.

26 September, "Probe into university payments embarrassing", by John Walshe (University World News)
>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100925160601952>

Ireland: Unauthorized payments of allowances, bonuses and enhanced pensions for some university staff over several years have been revealed in a report from Ireland's public spending watchdog, the Comptroller and Auditor General.

25 September, "Family fiefdoms blamed for tainting Italian universities", by Michael Day (The Independent)
>> <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/family-fiefdoms-blamed-for-tainting-italian-universities-2089120.html>

Italy: A new research shows the extent of nepotism in higher education. Overall, the country's higher institutions are 10 times more likely than other places of work to employ two or more members of the same family. This grip of family fiefdoms is blamed for a nationwide brain drain.

2 September, "Foreign students cheating on university applications", by Graeme Paton (The Telegraph)
>> <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/education/educationnews/7975275/Foreign-students-cheating-on-university-applications.html>

UK: Foreign students are attempting to bluff their way into British universities by parroting education websites in their applications, research suggests.

4 August, "Report finds fraud in for-profit education firms' recruiting", by Daniel de Vise (Washington Post)
>> <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/08/03/AR2010080303846.html>

USA: A new government report on recruiting techniques in the for-profit higher education industry finds instances of college officials urging applicants to invent children and to hide their savings as a way to leverage more federal aid.

5 July, "To stop cheats, colleges learn their trickery", by Steve Johnson (New York Times)
>> http://www.nytimes.com/2010/07/06/education/06cheat.html?_r=3

USA: The frontier in the battle to defeat student cheating may be here at the testing center of the University of Central Florida. As the eternal temptation of students to cheat has gone high-tech – not just on exams, but also by cutting and pasting from the Internet and sharing of homework online like music files – educators have responded with their own efforts to crack down.

26 June, "70% of pupils cheat during their schooling", by Marie-Estelle Pech
>> <http://www.lefigaro.fr/actualite-france/2010/06/28/01016-20100628ARTFIG00678-70-des-eleves-trichent-pendant-leur-scolaireite.php>

France: Some 70.5% of French pupils admit to having cheated in school, according to a study on exam fraud conducted among 1,815 students in French multidisciplinary universities.

April 29, "2010 The Academic Pork Barrel, 2010" (Inside Higher Ed)
>> <http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2010/04/29/earmark>

USA: Colleges, universities and other academic organizations received just shy of \$2 billion in grants directed to them by individual members of Congress in the 2010 fiscal year, an Inside Higher Ed analysis shows. Earmarks are commonly derided as "pork barrel spending" because they are seen as attempts by legislators to keep their constituents happy (and voting for them).

26 January, "Plagiarism Prevention Without Fear", by Scott Jaschik (Inside Higher Ed)
>> <http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2010/01/26/plagiarize>

USA: Could student plagiarism actually be reduced? And could it be reduced not through fear of being caught, but through... education? The evidence in a study released earlier in January suggests that the answer to both questions is 'yes' - which could be welcome news to academics who constantly complain about students who either don't know what plagiarism is or do not follow the rules about the integrity of assignments.

13 January, "Online Scheme Highlights Fears About Distance-Education Fraud", by Marc Parry (The Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com/article/Online-Scheme-Highlights-Fe/63517/>

USA: An Arizona woman pleads guilty to running an elaborate scam that highlights what federal authorities describe as the vulnerability of online education to financial-aid fraud. The scheme embroiled Rio Salado College, home to one of America's largest online programs, in a half-million-dollar con.

WORLDWIDE

8 August, "New code to promote academic honesty", by Yojana Sharma (University Word News)
>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100806175728593>

Global: New international guidelines and a voluntary code on research integrity are being drawn up as a result of consultations at the Second World Conference on Scientific Integrity held in Singapore in July. The initiative is intended to combat rising incidences of scientific fraud, plagiarism and other research falsification and serve as a "guide for professionally responsible research practices throughout the world".

15 June, "Recession boosts donor transparency" (IRIN)

>> <http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportID=88617>

Global: The global financial crisis has catalyzed increasing transparency and accountability regarding public finances, say aid experts, which has helped open up disclosures on aid-giving.

14 February, "Plagiarism dilemmas in university management", by Wendy Sutherland-Smith (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20100212122620690>

Global: Universities face constant scrutiny about their plagiarism management strategies, policies and procedures. A resounding theme, usually media inspired, is that plagiarism is rife, unstoppable and university processes are ineffectual in its wake. However, revisiting the origins of plagiarism and exploring its legal evolution reveals that legal discourse is the foundation for many plagiarism management policies and processes around the world. Interestingly, criminal justice aims are also reflected in university plagiarism management strategies.

2009

AFRICA

5 May, 'Pandor vows to act on university racism report' by Sue Blaine (All Africa)

>> <http://allafrica.com/stories/printable/200905060356.html>

South Africa: The committee set up in March last year by the Education Minister to investigate racism and sexism in higher education has revealed that discrimination was pervasive despite all the good policies generated by the institutions. The committee believes that the racism persists in higher education mostly because of the weakness of the institutions' information dissemination: it recommended the creation of a transformation compact which will help to oversight the institutions to sensitize staff to the different needs of students from various cultural and economic backgrounds.

27 April, 'Govt pleads for more time on free primary education' by Mantoe Phakathi (IPS News)

>> <http://www.ipsnews.net/africa/nota.asp?idnews=46602>

Swaziland: Since last month Swatzi parents have taken the streets because the government had fail carrying out the constitutional promise of free primary school education adopted in 2005. As a result, families have indebt in order to pay the scholar fees. The government has declared that at the end of the year only the pupils attending grades one and two will be except from school fees, and that the implementation will be progressive covering one grade each year until 2015.

24 April, 'Corruption fight should start right from schools' by Patrick Kabayo (Daily Monitor)

>> <http://www.monitor.co.ug>

Uganda: In line with the second MDG of achieving universal primary education by ensuring that all girls and boys complete a full course of primary schooling, moral values and ethics need to be inducted in the education system aside practical skills. Though some people have argued that corruption is as old as mankind, it is mankind that can avert the situation through structuring curricular whose aim should be producing morally upright citizens who abhor corruption.

19 April, 'Save us from Homisdallen and Buloba' (New Vision)

>> <http://www.newvision.co.ug/PA/8/21/678538>

Uganda: Two of the most prestigious high school institutions are been blame of sending home earlier the children in order to save substantial utilities and teacher's allowances, of detaining children at school in holidays and of asking parents to pay fees twice in the same term.

8 April, 'EFCC, police prosecute operators of illegal varsities' by Agency reporter (Punch)

>> <http://www.punchng.com/Articl.aspx?theartic=Art200904082574031>

Nigeria: The economic and financial crimes commission and the police have begun the prosecution of

proprietors of three illegal private universities operating in the country. The proprietors of the institutions are being prosecuted for operating illegally and for collecting money illegally from innocent students.

25 March, 'UPE is primarily meant for poor families' by Ofwono-Opondo (New Vision)

>> <http://www.newvision.co.ug/PA/8/459/675791>

Uganda: The President has denied the claim of schools to charge monetary lunch fee for pupils under the Universal Primary Education (UPE), arguing that this program was conceived for poor families that could not afford additional fees. Besides, he declared that the pay of un-necessary amounts of money will create additional barriers to the free UPE as the ones that already exist; expensive uniforms, books, tours and others items.

2 March, 'Crack the whip on absentee teachers' (New Vision)

>> <http://www.newvision.co.ug/PA/8/14/673237>

Uganda: The Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEB) recently pointed out that teacher absenteeism was one of the reasons for high failure rates in the Primary Leaving Examinations. However further researches have confirmed that the least paid teachers are not the ones who absent themselves the most. In fact are the high paid teachers the ones that spend the school time in the market places.

10 February, 'wanted: PhDs -- sans laptops' (Mail and Guardian)

>> <http://www.mg.co.za/article/2009-02-10-wanted-phds-sans-laptops>

South Africa: In their race to lure more postgraduate students, some universities are stopping just short of offering students a free semester to Jamaica where they can sip cocktails and finish up their research thesis. Postgraduate students are cash cows because they bring with them high government subsidies, more than for undergraduates.

19 January, 'Principals allege corruption in Form One selection' by Sam Otieno (The Standard)

>> <http://www.eastandard.net/InsidePage.php?id=1144004401&catid=4&a=1>

Kenya: The principals allege that the number of slots they are being asked to reserve during the Form One selection, are enormous and suspect sinister motives on the part of the Ministry of Education. The ministry's officers have stated that this policy was adopted in order to cater for returning diplomats' children and other special and deserving cases.

6 January, 'Academics malaise in Malawi' by James Mphande (The Daily Times)

>> <http://www.dailytimes.bppmw.com/article.asp?ArticleID=11727>

Malawi: The recent stripping off of a PhD title of a Polytechnic, was as disgraceful and fraudulent as it was happening under the watchful eye of academics. Surprisingly, government which should have been more concerned with this academic fraud seems unruffled. If people with falsified academic and professional qualifications flood the job market, the results are, obviously, incompetence, loss of business and failure to meet set targets or goals

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Spring, 'Problems in China's private universities' by Osman Ozturgut (Boston College)

>> http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/soe/cihe/newsletter/Number55/p18_Ozturgut.htm

China: Because obtaining any education is seen as the main goal by most Chinese, the new private universities which have appeared in almost every major province are seen like an opportunity to lower Chinese University Examinations scores to have access to superior education.

4 May 2009, 'Pakistan's ghost schools... partly funded by the World Bank' by Naeem Sadiq (The Observers)

>> <http://observers.france24.com>

Pakistan: The Sindh Education Minister says that there are 7,700 ghost schools in the province. There is, however, finally some good news regarding this issue: on April 5, 2009 the miscreants who had occupied the Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto School at Goth Qaim Kharrul of the Dadu district decided to move out. However, arithmetic tells us that if we continue at this rate, it will take us 7,700 more years to eliminate all of them! And that's only in our province - according to our estimations, there are around 25,000 ghost schools in the country.

16 May, 'Entrance-exam points bought, parents say' by Lilian Zhang (South China Morning Post)

>><http://www.scmp.com/portal/site/SCMP/menuitem.2af62ecb329d3d7733492d9253a0a0a0/?vgnextoid=f9f157d>

[ee2541210VgnVCM100000360a0a0aRCRD&ss=China&s=News](http://www.zealandia.com/ee2541210VgnVCM100000360a0a0aRCRD&ss=China&s=News)

China: Disgruntled parents in Zhejiang have complained to provincial education authorities over a policy that gave 19 children of government officials and teachers special treatment in college entrance examinations. These Practices are often linked to abuse of power and corruption, showed the vulnerability of the education system.

May 3, 'Uni cheats don't prosper' (The New Zealand Herald)

>> http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=10570041

New Zealand: Cheating is up more than 20 per cent at the country's biggest university. It have been identified 201 cases last year, compared to 166 in 2007, although the student roll remained steady at 38,550. Using cell phones, sneaking unauthorized notes and material, with unpermitted calculators, dictionaries and electronic devices and writing answers before exams started are some of the new and old methods for cheating.

26 April, 'Revealed: Fake degrees' by Martin Croucher (Khaleej Times)

>> <http://www.khaleejtimes.com/>

Saudi Arabia: Last year 68 Emiratis were blacklisted from the US for buying qualifications from online 'degree mills'. Authorities at the time said that those caught using fake degrees could be punished with up to 24 years in prison. However, the problem persists. It is suspected that although the university is registered as a company in the US, the operations were in the Dubai, from where they send fake qualifications around the world.

24 April, 'Getting a Fake Degree in China Is Fast and Cheap, but not Always Effective' by Pascale Trouillaud (El Periódico de México)

>> http://www.elperiodicodemexico.com/nota_impression.php?sec=&id=245252

China: In one hour, and for about 38 dollars, you can get a false university degree in China, but the enforcement of punishment is making it ever more difficult to use such fraud to find a job or get into a foreign university. The measures introduced by China have curbed fraud and many fake degrees are now detected through authentication procedures; however, some genuine diplomas have been awarded to bogus students.

23 April, 'The Wrongs Caused by Corruption in Education' by Tao Ruogu (CCTV)

>> <http://www.cctv.com>

Afghanistan: Afghanistan must now confront a problem in education: the lack of text books. Millions of new books pledged and paid for by donors have not been delivered due to corruption and bureaucratic snags. According to figures that emerged from the interviews of officials from 34 Afghan provinces, about one third of the textbooks ordered last year never reached their destination. Currently, learners have no other option than to illegally copy books that are available for purchase.

22 April, 'Millions for textbooks bogged down in Afghanistan' (Education Week)

>> <http://www.edweek.org/>

Afghanistan: As a result of corruption and bureaucracy, millions of new books promised and paid by donors in 2008 were never delivered. About a third of them are still waiting to be distributed to the provinces and lots of the textbooks ordered were so poorly made that they may not last a second year.

21 April, 'Out-of school classes provide edge' by Sean Cavanagh (Education Week)

>> http://www.edweek.org/ew/articles/2009/04/22/29nar-southkorea_ep.h28.html

Korea: As the academic results improve due to a national curriculum that contains coherence and a continuation, the government is concerned with the fact that the increase of private tutoring expenses could open an edge between poor and rich students. Therefore, governmental online tutoring programs are being released in order to compete with the enterprises specialists in teaching services.

10 April, 'Low salary is main reason for corruption: Education minister' (Turkish Week)

>> <http://www.turkishweekly.net/>

Turkey: According to Education and Science Minister, during 2008 in the education system eighty people were judged for corruption. There were registered 47 facts of financial violations, 12 facts due to abuse of power, 6 facts due to bribe and 4 facts due to illegal issue of diploma.

17 march, 'Class 8-9 students caught answering under-graduate exam' (Aussie Indo Lanka)

>> <http://www.aussieindolanka.com/>

India: Education found that students of Class 8 and 9 were answering question papers at an undergraduate exam in Azamgarh district with the help of invigilators. The investigators have also known that the students have taken money from the original aspirants who had paid them to get the paper solved.

3 April, 'China hi-tech exam cheats jailed' by Chris Hogg (BBC)

>> <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/7980607.stm>

China: Eight parents and teachers who used hi-tech equipment to help children cheat in Chinese college entrance exams have been sent to prison. They were given sentences of six months to three years after being found guilty of using mobile phones, tiny earpieces or mini scanners in order to obtain state secrets.

17 February, 'The corruption of education' by Narayan Manandhar (Kantipur News)

>> <http://www.kantipuronline.com>

Nepal: The problems of corruption are immediate; one cannot wait possibly ten to fifteen years before these students finally make their entry into job market. Moreover, what will you do when your very education system is corrupted? Cases of fake certificates are only the tip of the iceberg of corruption happening in the education sector. Nepal's largest budgetary outlay is now made in the education sector.

9 February, 'Corruption in the education sector is still rampant' by Erwida Maulia (PPATK)

>> <http://www.ppatk.go.id>

Indonesia: The Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW) says that corruption in the education sector is still rampant and that the government must take action to stop mal practices. Teachers commit corruption by charging numerous levies to students; principals by embezzling or doubling school budgets; and education agencies by extorting or receiving bribes from schools. The ministry, meanwhile, has allegedly committed corruption through a number of projects.

25 January, 'Students swindled and stranded' by David Jardine (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20090122194233522>

Indonesia: A scandal involving 49 students who sought places in an Egypt's prestigious university has been revealed. Instead of enrolling in the promised university, the students ended up in Malaysia where 15 were discovered doing odd jobs to support themselves. Moreover in what may be a bureaucratic cross-proposal the Indonesia's Ministry of national education is not in charge of verifying the student's process because is the Ministry of religious affairs the one responsible for students who apply to Islamic Universities abroad.

20 January, 'Teachers in Madhya Pradesh sell textbooks as scrap, suspended' (Aussie Indo Lanka)

>> <http://www.aussieindolanka.com/>

India: Two primary and secondary teacher have been suspended for selling textbooks that belonged to the school, the textbooks meant for free distribution by the District Institute of Educational Training (DIET), among students were seized from a scrap dealer's shop.

22 January, 'Computer program helps unis catch 1300 cheating students' by Bethany Hiatt (The West)

>> <http://www.thewest.com.au/default.aspx?MenuID=77&ContentID=119807>

Australia: Hundreds of WA University students have been caught cheating in exams and plagiarising course work. During the past three years, 545 students have been picked up for plagiarism at Curtin University, 304 at Murdoch, 270 at the University of WA and 182 at Edith Cowan University.

11 January, 'Effort to join 21st century higher education' by Philip G. Altbach and N. Jayaram (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/>

India: Government will create 12 new central universities, adding to the 18 that currently exist. However, if India invests large amounts of money and human capital into academic improvement and expansion, without undertaking strategies to ensure that corruption and the entrenched control of bureaucracy will not waste the investment, a failure will be assured.

8 January, '100,000 fake certificates found in Bihar' (News track India).

>> <http://www.newstrackindia.com/newsdetails/57858>

India: Over 100,000 fake certificates of various Indian universities have been found in a Bihar town. The absence of industries and other business opportunities forces young men and women in Bihar to apply for jobs in government-run schools and also resort to fake certificates. Only two days ago, the government had

rejected more than four million applications to check a fake degree racket and other irregularities during a teacher recruitment drive for government-run schools.

CENTRAL ASIA & CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE

06 April 2009, 'Corruption in education, a vigorous debate in Montenegro' (Malesia Post)

>> www.cemi.org.me

Montenegro: A vigorous debate took place on the issue of corruption in education at the conference 'What are You Going to do When You Start to Work?', organized by the NGOs Centre for Monitoring (CEMI) and Centre for Civic Education (CGO) with the support of the German Embassy in Montenegro. The conference was organized under the aegis of the project 'Corruption in Education'.

16 March, 'Armenian Minister of education comments on corruption at higher schools' (ARKA News Agency)

>> <http://www.arka.am/eng/>

Armenia: The evidence of corruption at Armenian higher schools must be presented to the RA Ministry of Education; RA Minister of Education told reporters that negative phenomena do exist in the field of education, just as in any other sphere of social life, and pointed out that they will struggle against them.

11 March, 'Student led anti-corruption campaign hits Yerevan campuses' (HETQ)

>> <http://hetq.am/en/society/miasin/>

Armenia: The "Miasin" youth movement has launched an anti-corruption drive in several of Yerevan's colleges and universities that features the photographs of bribe-taking teachers being pasted. On the walls of buildings located next to Yerevan State University there are photos of at least twenty faculty and administration members with the word "bribe taker" written on them.

22 January, 'Officials strive to curb corruption in education system' by Abdullah Ahiyam (Eurasia Insight)

>> <http://www.eurasianet.org>

Kyrgyzstan: Kyrgyz are now focusing on a new standardized test that officials contend will help eradicate graft in universities. Low teacher salaries and the long-standing practice of selling grades make that target a challenge. Many students simply purchase their degrees. In exchange, the instructor allows him to pass without taking exams, or completing the assignments.

06 April 2009, 'Corruption in education, a vigorous debate in Montenegro' (Malesia Post)

>> <http://freemalesia/>

Montenegro: A vigorous debate took place on the issue of corruption in education at the conference 'What are You Going to do When You Start to Work?', organized by the NGOs Centre for Monitoring (CEMI) and Centre for Civic Education (CGO) with the support of the German Embassy in Montenegro. The conference was organized under the aegis of the project 'Corruption in Education'.

06 15 January, 'Running in place' by Ksenia Pasechnik (IPS News)

>> <http://www.tol.cz/look/TOL/>

Ukraine: Corruption is simultaneously a cause and a symptom of Ukrainian education system situation. The outdated teaching methods, underpaid and uninspired teachers the critical lack of resources and the disconnection between primary, secondary and post graduated education, show the need of the system to be reformed in order to be use full to a globalized world an a fluid society.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

30 April, 'Education Ministry Warns Would-Be Teachers of Training Fraud' (La Prensa)

>> http://www.laprensa.com.bo/noticias/30-04-09/30_04_09_socd1.php

Bolivia: The pamphlet announces the opening of courses in eight colleges and asks for 50 bolivianos to be deposited in a bank account. The ministry of education gave notice that the announcement was not official. The ministry has already given a cautionary notice to the general public via the print press on the falsehood of the information that circulated through educational establishments in La Paz.

25 April, 'Four Under Restriction on Charges of Fraud in Chiapas' (La Jornada)

>> <http://www.jornada.unam.mx/ultimas/2009/04/25/arraigan-a-cuatro-personas-por-presunto-fraude-en-chiapas>

Mexico: Three women are being investigated for asking 80,000 pesos from four people pledging they would get them jobs as primary teachers. The accused admitted that they had falsified postings notices for several years.

13 April, 'Warning about Education Fraud via the Internet' (Es Mas)

>> <http://www2.esmas.com/noticierostelevisa/ciencia-y-tecnologia/055315/advierte-fraudes-educacion-internet>

Mexico: Four-week masters and doctorate degrees – and even undergraduate courses – are being offered over the Internet with no official recognition. Hence, the problem arises later when students seek admission to other universities, pass the entrance exam, but cannot enrol as their qualification is not recognised. In Latin America the demand for higher education is so great that people let themselves get sucked in.

12 April, 'Teachers Demand Pay-Procedure Changes' (La Razón)

>> <http://www.jornada.unam.mx/ultimas/>

Bolivia: In the first week of every month, teachers from the provinces and those from El Alto and La Paz have to queue from 6:00 a.m. or earlier for their pay; furthermore, they get shabby treatment and have to contend with people who make money by selling spots in the queue.

8 April, 'High-School Graduation Diplomas More Reliable' (La Prensa)

>> http://www.laprensa.com.bo/noticias/08-04-09/08_04_09_socd5.php

Bolivia: The education minister has said that secondary-school graduation diplomas awarded from this year on would be designed and prepared by his department and incorporate security features to make them forgery-proof. He added that the certificates would be free of charge and hence neither school heads nor school boards could receive payment for them.

15 March, 'Federal funds siphoned off in Lower California to teachers working for the SNTE' by Antonio Heras (La Jornada)

>> <http://www.jornada.unam.mx/2009/03/15/index.php?section=estados&article=028n1est>

Mexico: The government of Lower California wrongfully assigned 91.5 million pesos from federal funds to cover the wages of people working for the national union of education workers (SNTE), instead of channelling it into activities of direct benefit to schools and teachers, as laid down by the contribution fund for basic education and teacher training (FAEB).

4 March, '96 Buenos Aires Police Officers Investigated for Falsifying Diplomas' (El Clarín)

>> <http://www.clarin.com/diario/2009/03/04/um/m-01870419.htm>

Argentina: The public prosecutor for economic crime in Mar de Plata is investigating 96 officers suspected of using falsified secondary-education degrees in order to get promoted. He also stated that a preliminary report by the Buenos Aires ministry of education has confirmed that 250 such certificates presented by police officers are being checked and at least 96 are false.

4 March, 'Teachers Gorge Themselves in Honduran Schools' (El Heraldo)

>> <http://www.heraldohn.com/Pa%C3%ADs/Ediciones/2009/03/05/Noticias/Festin-de-maestros-en-colegios-de-Honduras>

Honduras: Investigations into the departmental directorate of education have turned up some revealing findings. Cases of teachers without the necessary profile to teach specialised courses, or an oversupply of faculty with no pupils to teach are two of the violations unearthed.

4 March, '96 Buenos Aires Police Officers Investigated for Falsifying Diplomas' (El Clarín)

>> <http://www.clarin.com/diario/>

Argentina: The public prosecutor for economic crime in Mar de Plata is investigating 96 officers suspected of using falsified secondary-education degrees in order to get promoted. He also stated that a preliminary report by the Buenos Aires ministry of education has confirmed that 250 such certificates presented by police officers are being checked and at least 96 are false.

4 March, 'Teachers Gorge Themselves in Honduran Schools' (El Heraldo)

>> <http://www.heraldohn.com/>

Honduras: Investigations into the departmental directorate of education have turned up some revealing findings. Cases of teachers without the necessary profile to teach specialised courses, or an oversupply of faculty with no pupils to teach are two of the violations unearthed.

2 March, 'Velasco Ibarra School a No-Man's-Land' (Ultimas Noticias)

>> http://www.ultimasnoticias.ec/solo_texto_search.asp?id_noticia=14367&anio=2009&mes=2&dia=3

Ecuador: The provincial director of education, confirms that the principal of an evening school north of Quito is under investigation for misappropriation of funds and sexual harassment. The principal, employed at the school for 23 years made students buy uniforms and sweat pants solely from the school; furthermore he employed two of his relatives as teachers although one of them never taught.

13 February, 'Universidad del Cauca Reveals Cheating: investigation into entrance-exam fraud' by Fernando García (Diario del Sur)

>> <http://www.diariodelsur.com.co/febrero/18/cauca.php>

Colombia: The University of Cauca uncovered what could be trickery in entrance exams to this year's first semester. It stated that the scores of 32 students in both assertive and non-assertive questions closely coincided. Among the doubtful candidates, 18 got into medicine, 4 into nursing, 2 into physiotherapy, and 2 into civil engineering.

27 January, 'Fundación Universitaria del Área Andina Offers Masters and PhDs Unlawfully' (Observatorio de la Universidad Colombiana)

>> <http://www.universidad.edu.co/>

Colombia: A masters in education and a PhD in culture and education in Latin America that do not meet the legal requirements were advertised by a university foundation in Bogotá. Furthermore, the programmes, delivered under an agreement with a Chilean university, were not registered with Colombia's education ministry.

26 January, 'School Year Starts, but Schools Still Not Ready' by Javier Estrada Tobar (La Hora)

>> <http://www.lahora.com.gt/notas.php?key=43221&fch=2009-01-26>

Guatemala: Against the backdrop of the ministry's policy to make education free of charge, the 2009 school year has begun, beset by shortages of supplies, lunches, furniture, and some teachers in public schools and institutions. Not only did pupils entering the schools have to take or buy their lunch but they also got an extended playtime, as the schools lacked the desks and teaching materials for the few teachers who were in place to give classes.

23 January, 'School Meals a Front for Scam' (Prensa Libre)

>> <http://www.prensalibre.com/pl/2009/enero/23/290680.html>

Guatemala: Operaciones y Descuentos Diversos, S.A. (Oddisa) A company chosen to prepare and distribute school lunches is under investigation for misappropriation of funds and money laundering. The many transactions, including accounts in Barbados, Luxembourg, and Paris, plus reports from schools in the provinces that stores of school-lunch products were burgled, and other warehouses burned down made it impossible to recover records.

21 January, 'Misappropriation of University Resources for Political Purposes to be Severely Punished' (Agencia Bolivariana de Noticias)

>> <http://www.abn.info.ve/noticia.php?articulo=166270&lee=6>

Venezuela: The minister for higher education stated that if university resources are proven to be misappropriated for purposes other than those intended or for political aims, penalties provided for by law will be applied. He went on to say that the authorities in charge of tertiary education must ensure that university resources are used for the benefit of students.

He went on to say that the authorities in charge of tertiary education must ensure that university resources are used for the benefit of students.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

5 May 2009, 'Prejudice denying thousands of children boarding school places' (The Guardian)

>> <http://www.guardian.co.uk/education/>

UK: The Boarding Schools Association (BSA) chairman Melvyn Roffe has declared that thousands of vulnerable children are being denied the chance to go to a boarding school because of ignorance and prejudice in local councils. He has also stated that there are hundred of children whose life would be transformed by having a place in one of those schools, but because of bureaucratic procedures they are condemned to an ever diminishing circle of failure.

17 April, 'Chinese Students Buy Degrees: French universities concerned' (AFP)

>> <http://www.aujourdhuilachine.com/>

France: The alleged peddling of diplomas to Chinese students has puzzled the universities implicated, which are now concerned over the effect of aspersions on the international renown of French tertiary training. Two inquiries – one judicial and one administrative – were opened up following complaints alleging that deals were done in which Chinese students were awarded diplomas in exchange for large amounts of money.

15 April, 'Large-Scale Trafficking of Degrees Uncovered at University' by Yves Bordenave (Le Monde)

>> <http://www.lemonde.fr/>

France: Several hundred Chinese students enrolled at the Institut d'Administration des Entreprises (IAE) at Toulon University, are thought to have bought their degrees. The preliminary inquiry begun on 26 March into "bribery, bribe-taking, and fraud" is investigating practices thought to have started four years ago.

4 April, 'Claims of medical degrees being bought in Romania' by Anna Hassapi (Cyprus Mail)

>> <http://www.cyprus-mail.com/>

Cyprus: The Council for Degree Accreditation (KYSATS) and the Pancyprian Association of Medical Practitioners are investigating some Cypriot and Greek doctors accused of having bought fake medical degrees from Romanian universities. However, it has been confirmed that it would be very difficult to validate whether a degree was bought or earned, because they would not examine the candidates' knowledge, instead the procedures and whether all the procedures were followed and legal is what is going to be investigated.

4 April, 'Education Ministry Will Not Penalise Fraudulent Applications' (El País)

>> <http://www.elpais.com/>

Spain: Last year, the ombudsman for Andalusia received 150 complaints over the enrolment process, according to the 2008 report just published. This is why he favours harsher penalties for fraudulent applications as there are no clear-cut punitive measures that set an example. However, the province's education ministry maintains that punishment is not the best response, so no sanctions will be taken.

12 March, 'Admission of the Greatest Academic Fraud' (La Nación)

>> <http://www.lanacion.com.ar>

United States: one of the most prolific researchers in anaesthesiology from Springfield, Massachusetts, admitted having made up much of the data used to support his work. He also stated that he never performed the clinical studies on which he wrote in 21 scientific reviews from 1996 onwards.

11 March, 'Academic integrity lost on students' (The Omega)

>> <http://www.theomega.ca/>

Canada: Different rules in different countries often make it harder for international students to understand what is and what isn't allowed. While a student may understand plagiarism, it can be difficult for them to grasp the concept of cheating.

11 January, 'The Centre from Which the Doorman Certificates Were Falsified Reported the Fraud to the Catalan Government' by Nando García (El Mundo)

>> <http://www.elmundo.es/>

Spain: The AITES Academy, which provides vocational training and saw hundreds of its nightclub doorman's certificates falsified, took its case to the Direcció General de Jocs i Espectacles de la Generalitat some six months ago to inform that the seal of the centre was being used to issue certificates whereas the corresponding training was not done. Police are continuing to investigate the matter and at least 400 fraudulent authorizations have been uncovered.

WORLDWIDE

Spring, 'Double- and joint-degree programs: double benefits or double counting?' by Jane Knight (Boston College)

>> http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/soe/cihe/newsletter/Number55/p12_Knight.htm

Worldwide: The so call –double, multiple, trinational, joint, integrated, collaborative, combined current,

consecutive, overlapping, conjoint, parallel, simultaneous programs have an important role in the institutions' internationalization strategy. These degrees can be understood as a natural extension of mobility and exchange, but also can be perceived as a troublesome development leading to a double counting of academic work and the thin edge of academic fraud.

26 April, 'Downturn brings ethics into focus' by Emma Jackson (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/article.php?story=20090424125516384&mode=print>

Worldwide: As a result of the increasing economic scandals, business universities and schools around the world are now interested in including ethics classes in their programs. They are concerned with idea that students are not equipped to deal with ethical dilemmas, therefore several activities that involve the analysis of the causes and consequences of the crises, visits to convicted of fraud and projects to change are taking place.

29 January, 'Unesco takes on international diploma mills' by Eric Kelderman (The Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> http://chronicle.com/news/article/5896/unesco-takes-on-international-diploma-mills?utm_source=at&utm_medium=en

Worldwide: The so call –double, multiple, trinational, joint, integrated, collaborative, combined current, consecutive, overlapping, conjoint, parallel, simultaneous programs have an important role in the institutions' internationalization strategy. These degrees can be understood as a natural extension of mobility and exchange, but also can be perceived as a troublesome development leading to a double counting of academic work and the thin edge of academic fraud.

15 January, 'Cheating is a growing problem facing academia' by Liz Lightfoot (The Independent)

>> <http://www.independent.co.uk/student/postgraduate/postgraduate-study/cheating-is-a-growing-problem-facing-academia>

Worldwide: Companies that employ graduates to write essays and complete assignments for undergraduates claim they are not undermining academic standards because cheating occurs only if the students pass off the work as their own, something they discourage. In the other hand, reduced contact hours between undergraduates and lecturers make it harder for staff to detect work that is out of line with the student's abilities or writing style.

2008

AFRICA

August, 'The power of data: enhancing transparency in the education sector in Sierra Leone' by Leo Hamminger (U4)

>> <http://www.cmi.no/publications/>

Sierra Leone: Although the post-conflict period ended officially in 2006, the Ministry of Education is still not able to effectively monitor teaching and learning processes nationwide. The system records teachers who do not physically exist, teachers that do not teach ('ghost teachers'), and teachers receiving salaries from several schools. In mid-2006, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) placed two experts in the Planning Directorate of the Education Ministry in Sierra Leone's capital, Freetown, to set up an Education Management Information System (EMIS). This article summarises the results of their investigations.

8 September, 'NUC and illegal universities' by Punch Editorial board (Punch)

>> <http://www.punchng.com/>

Nigeria: Last week, the National Universities Commission (NUC) announced the existence of 33 illegal universities in the country. In May, the NUC had earlier declared that sixteen out of these institutions were illegal and warned Nigerians against patronizing them. Also declared illegal were unlicensed satellite campuses, outreach campuses and study centers countrywide. The universities' regulatory body also stated that it had not approved any offshore universities to operate in the country. The Commission said that five owners of such institutions had been arrested and were being prosecuted to dissuade others.

21 September, 'Clipping the wings of degree mills in Nigeria' by Peter Okebukola (International Higher Education)

>> http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/

Nigeria: From 1995 to 2001, Nigerian degree mills produced annually about 15 percent of total university graduates in the country. In the past 9 years, a flurry of activity has been directed at eradicating the degree

mills. In 1999, the National Council on Education (NUC) directed the closure of all local and foreign satellite campuses. It also partnered with the Department of State Services (Nigeria's secret service) in locating, arresting, and prosecuting operators of unapproved universities and satellite campuses. Finally, it directed approved universities to make full disclosure of their programs, which have been listed in the Directory of Approved Programmes in the Nigerian University System.

21 September, 'When criminals control the Ministry of Education' by George D. Gollin (International Higher Education)

>> http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/

Liberia: In 2002, the Liberian embassy's deputy chief of mission began his fraudulent transactions with American owners of St Regis diploma mill. They agreed to sell Liberian university accreditation to "St Regis University" for \$2,250. They then decide to create two other diploma mills: Robertstown and James Monroe. By the end of 2003, Liberian officials under their sway included senior diplomats in at least two embassies, a minister of justice, a foreign minister, two successive directors of Liberia's National Commission for Higher Education, and a number of other diplomats and government officials, including several at the Ministry of Education. The United States Secret Service finally unveiled their embezzlement.

29 September, 'Ghost schools, phantom progress on education' by Lansana Fofana (Inter Press Service News Agency) >>

<http://www.ipsnews.net/africa/>

Sierra Leone: The Education Minister of Sierra Leone ordered a countrywide verification exercise. Many schools, and teachers, actually registered simply do not exist. According to him : "If you take into consideration the subsidies we pay for these non-existent schools, non-existent teachers and inflated roster of pupils, then it is easy to surmise that the government loses tens of thousands of dollars, every month." He accuses officials in his own department of collusion with their counterparts in the Finance Ministry.

7 October, 'Two illegal universities closed' by Fortunate Ahimbisibwe (The New Vision)

>><http://www.newvision.co.ug/>

Uganda: The National Council for Higher Education has ordered the closure of Luweero University and Central Buganda University (CBU). The council also says Namasagali and Fairland Universities have up to December to improve their facilities or face closure. The council's deputy executive director said they had written to the Inspector General of Police to effect the closure. "Luweero University and CBU are illegal and any student who goes there does so at his or her own risk. The council does not recognise them as universities and we have requested the Police to close them down." Both Luweero and CBU have over 2,000 students studying Business Administration, Social Work and Social Administration as well as Computer Science.

8 October, 'Do you trust your employee's credentials?' by Wachira Kigotho (The East African Standard)

>><http://www.eastandard.net/education/>

Kenya: People in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have been found buying fake degrees of all sorts from diploma mills and other bogus universities. Those universities have no physical existence and operate only through websites. Most diploma mills are operating from Britain or United States where academic standards are presumed to be very high. Recently, the Federal Bureau of Investigations compiled a list of over 10,000 persons who obtained fake degrees from diploma mills in USA. A significant number of them are from South Africa, Kenya and Nigeria. Currently, there are about 80 notorious diploma mills that operate from the United States and the UK.

18 November, 'Nationally-run school feeding programme mired in corruption' (IRIN News) >>

>><http://www.irinnews.org/>

Ghana: The UN World Food Programme (WFP) has been successfully running school feeding programmes around the world for years. But in Ghana an independent audit recently revealed that the programme is mired in corruption. By May 2008, 477,714 pupils in 987 schools accross Ghana were benefiting from the programme and according to the Local Government Ministry, with an average of a 40 percent increase in primary school enrolment since the programme was introduced. But an independent school feeding motoring report said that enrolment in 14 selected schools nationwide increased only by 21 per cent between the 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 academic year.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Winter 2008, 'Corruption in Vietnamese higher education', by Dennis C. McCornac (International Higher Education)

>> http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/

Vietnam: In 2007, Transparency International gave Vietnam a dismal 2.6 rating score on a scale of 1 to 10,

with 10 being least corrupt. Corruption is epidemic in Vietnam: bribes for school entrance, exams, and assessment occurs everyday. Corruptive practices are the norm rather than the exception. In the informal survey of classes, more than 95 percent of the students reported they had cheated at least once in a class, and all had observed situations of cheating by other students.

4 May, 'Audits hold institutions accountable' by David Woodhouse (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/>

Australia: In 1999, the Australian Federal Education Minister announced the establishment of the Australian Universities Quality Agency, or AUQA. AUQA has to audit universities as well as non-university institutions. There has been some criticism that AUQA "only looks at processes not outcomes" or that it "looks only at the processes intended to achieve quality and not at the quality itself". In 2006, AUQA commissioned an independent review of its activities.

21st September, 'Education bill to improve safety and accountability in New Zealand', (United Nations Public Administration Network)

>> <http://www.unpan.org/>

New Zealand: The Education Amendment Bill proposes the creation of an information matching programme which will allow the identification of teachers who are teaching without a current practicing certificate or authorization. In addition the Bill provides greater clarity to school boards of trustees on their roles, and increases flexibility around timing of board elections, the establishment of boards and alternative board constitutions.

12 October, 'Deregulation of higher education' by David Jardine (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/>

Indonesia: The Ministry of National Education of Indonesia proposed a bill to further deregulate the Nation's universities. But the privatization of leading universities will lead, according to the Indonesia Corruption Watch, to the exclusion of the children from less well-off families. The high costs of university entrance and passage in the way have indeed tended to either reduce or eliminate students from the poorer provinces of Indonesia. Major corruption cases break out in Indonesia on a regular basis and there is strong evidence that higher university tuition fees increased corruption in the sector.

26 October, 'Bangladesh: watch for cheating universities' by New Age (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/>

Bangladesh: The Bangladesh government has decided to warn students and their guardians of the fact that private universities' open outer campuses in the guise of regional resource centers, study centers, etc. The ministry has come to know that students who take admission in those unapproved local universities are frequently cheated. Actually, there are 51 private universities in Bangladesh which were run according to the Private University Act 1992, as amended in 1998.

26 October, 'Universities asked to provide digital copy of each PhD thesis' (The Nation)

>> <http://www.nation.com.pk/>

Pakistan: The Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan has asked all the universities of the country to provide a digital or computerised copy of the theses submitted by the students doing M Phil or PhD, so that it can upload all the theses on its website and an automatic check established. According to sources HEC have asked universities managements to warn postgraduate students that plagiarism would result in their degrees being cancelled. More than 5,000 people have been awarded PhD degree from various universities of the country out of which 1,000 have been uploaded on HEC website.

5 December, 'Children miss out on school because of corruption' (IRIN)

>> <http://www.irinnews.org/>

Cambodia: New teachers often face a many-month delay before they receive their salaries. Teachers sometimes supplement their income with a second job. This can affect their own attendance at school, and can put pressure on the amount of time they have to prepare their lessons. A 2007 report by the Cambodian NGO Education Partnership (NEP) reveals education costs for each child averaged \$108 annually, or 9 percent of each family's annual income. 'When you include informal and formal school costs, and private classes and snacks, many students are paying \$2.50 every day,' the education and capacity-building officer for the NGO Education Partnership (NEP), told IRIN. The inability to pay informal fees was the most common reason parents gave for their children dropping out, the report stated.

CENTRAL ASIA & CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE

21 January, 'Lessons in graft' by Marina Kozlova (Transition On Line)

>> <http://www.tol.cz/look/>

Uzbekistan: In Uzbekistan, many schools lack basic supplies and teachers sometimes resort to asking

pupils for cash to supplement meager budgets. The Uzbek Uchitel Uzbekistana newspaper in August 2007 reported that even the most experienced elementary and secondary-school teachers earn less than \$100 a month. In 2007, Transparency International ranked Uzbekistan fifth from bottom in its corruption index of 180 nations surveyed.

18 February, 'Vanderbilt researchers find: corruption in former Soviet bloc universities increases, threatens value of higher education' (Vanderbilt University)

>> <http://www.vanderbilt.edu/news/>

Russia: According to a study published in the February issue of the Comparative Education Review, educational corruption in the former USSR and other former communist regimes has increased since the end of the Cold War. Among the immediate problems for students is that a devalued degree adversely affects their earning power. Devaluation of degrees has serious international policy implications, degrades the entire social system of those countries and decreases the likelihood that those graduates will be able to improve their economic standing.

8 June, 'President's alma mater in quality dispute' by Helen Womack (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/>

Russia: Since taking over the Kremlin last month, President Medvedev, has made it a priority to combat what he calls "legal nihilism" in Russia. A campaign has begun to clean the courts of bribe-taking judges and letters from members of the public, complaining about corruption, have been published on the Kremlin website. Reporting on the results at St. Petersburg, the daily Kommersant said that 83 out of 200 students in the law faculty had failed their state examinations. Some who had received grade 2, the lowest mark, had been expecting to leave with "red diplomas" or distinctions. Among those who failed were students who had paid fees.

29 September, 'Doors opening, doors slamming' by Stefan Mitas (TOL)

>> <http://www.tol.cz/>

Turkmenistan: Despite the promises of great reforms in education made by the new President, the Soviet system is still running. Many allege that the bureaucrats involved in the renovations of schools frequently sign dual contracts with foreign construction companies, deliberately designed to allow a huge portion of the reported contract costs to disappear. Moreover, bribes are still viewed as a secondary prerequisite for university admission after one's scores on standardized entrance examinations.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

May, 'Teachers and taxis: corruption in the education sector in Honduras' by Alessandra Fontana (U4)

>> <http://www.cmi.no/>

Honduras: Honduras invests large sums in education, but powerful teachers' unions and political appointments hinder reforms in a sector vulnerable to corruption and lacking of civil society monitoring. There are 50,000 teachers in the country; between 2,500 and 6,000 of them have pending issues about their posts (such as irregular paid leaves or unjustified absence while still on the payroll). For current decentralization plans to impact positively on education services, local auditing skills need to be improved, parents must be given a bigger role, and unions must adhere to codes of conduct.

May, 'Corruption-free education: lessons from a State and civil society joint initiative in Peru' by Samuel Rotta Castilla (U4)

>> <http://www.cmi.no/>

Peru: A recent anti-corruption initiative targeting Peru's education sector was undertaken jointly by the Office of the Ombudsman and Transparency International's chapter in Peru, Proética. The initiative sought to help shape the public discussion surrounding educational reform by introducing the issue of corruption – one of several factors undermining the fundamental right of all to quality education. This U4 Brief reviews the initiative's methodology, findings, and lessons learned, including an overview of successful advocacy efforts targeting national educational authorities.

24 November, 'Reform in Mexico forces debate on sale of teaching positions' by Jeffrey Puryear (Latin America Advisor)

>> <http://www.thedialogue.org/>

Mexico: Teaching positions are for sale in Mexico, and have been for decades. Although seldom discussed, the practice—established by the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) to reward party loyalists—is apparently widespread. The going price for a teaching position in a public primary school is reported to be between \$5,000 and \$12,000, depending on locale. Teachers who resign can either sell their positions or pass them on to their children. In at least some cases, local governments and the teachers' union supervise the buying and selling process. However, a recent reform effort—the "Alliance for

Education Quality" (ACE)—signed by the government and the national teachers' union in May, would base new teacher appointments on merit, via an examination administered by an independent body. Not surprisingly, it has generated a vociferous response at the grass-roots level. Teachers have gone on strike in many states, marching on government offices, closing schools and blocking streets.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

25 January, 'A software against the scientific plagiarism' by Pierre Le Hir (Le Monde)

>> <http://www.lemonde.fr/>

France: An investigation published by Nature, reveals that a scientific plagiarism has course among researchers too. Two researchers from South-western Medical Centre of the University of Texas, Mounir Errami and Harold Garner, ausculated an American medical documentation base, Medline, where summaries of 17 million articles published in more than 5,000 reviews from some 80 countries are indexed. They screened it through an engine search, eTBLAST, which is able to locate the "similarities". While focusing on the most quoted 7 million articles, they located a little more than 70,000 cases of 'high resemblance'. That which, taking into account the limits of the software, makes them estimate the number of plagiarisms at more than 200,000, out of the 17 million referred articles.

7 February, 'Science and fraud, guilty connection' by Pierre Le Hir (Le Monde / Direct matin)

France : The ministry of Higher education and research entrusted to the national Centre of scientific research (CNRS) a mission on scientific integrity. Scientific fraud is varied: biased manufacturing or forgery of results, biased interpretation or selection of data, alteration of curves or images, plagiarism, theft of ideas, financial profit-sharings ... The increasing pressure which practices on the researchers (among which the career and the credits depend strictly on the quantity of articles and on produced results) tend to multiply the fraudulent practices.

April-May, « Plagiarism: The catholic university of Louvain tests a software anti-cheat » by Isabelle Decoster (catholic university of Louvain)

>> <http://www.uclouvain.be/>

Belgium : The plagiarism is more and more spread in universities. In cause, Internet. To overcome this phenomenon, the catholic university of Louvain makes sensitive and tests a detector software of plagiarism: Compilatio. Every work or report is scanned by the software. Green light, the work is 'sane'. Red light, similarities with accessible documents on the Web or in the works of other students exist and the teacher will have to establish the scale of the plagiarism.

1 June, 'Site sells fake degrees for £40' by Andrew Dagnell (Wales On Sunday)

>> <http://www.walesonline.co.uk/>

UK: Fake degrees from every university in Wales are being sold on the internet for less than £40 a go, a Wales on Sunday investigation has found. The website, called the Fake Certificate Factory, offers degrees from all of Wales' top universities – including Cardiff, Swansea, Glamorgan, Aberystwyth and Bangor. Wales on Sunday was able to buy a degree in English literature bearing the crest of Cardiff University for just £39.95, which we received the next day by post. And for an extra £49.95 we were offered a fake transcript, which provides a detailed breakdown of exam marks supposedly achieved by a student in their final university exams.

2 June, 'Cheating rife among university students, research shows' by Anthea Lipsett (The Guardian)

>> <http://www.guardian.co.uk/>

UK: Researchers investigating the number of plagiarism in the UK's 168 universities and colleges found over 9,000 incidents recorded in the 100 institutions that responded to the survey. Overall, there were 9,229 cases of plagiarism reported by 93 institutions, which is equivalent to 7.2 cases for every 1,000 students. Some 83 institutions gave figures for cases of plagiarism by undergraduates. On average there were 6,312 cases, which equates to 6.7 cases per 1,000 students.

2 July, 'E-mail leak of 'degree inflation' by Sean Coughlan (BBC News)

>> <http://news.bbc.co.uk/>

UK: A leaked e-mail from Manchester Metropolitan University shows how university staff are being urged to increase the number of top degree grades to keep pace with competing universities. The leaking of the e-mail provides further evidence of the concern among academics over the pressure to manipulate degree

awards to improve the public image of universities and to make them more attractive to applicants. The number of students achieving a first class degree at UK universities has more than doubled since the mid-1990s.

21 September, 'Degree mills: the impact on students and society' by Judith S. Eaton and Stamenka Uvalic-Trumbic (International Higher Education).

>> http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/

World: "Degree mills" are impeding the efforts to assure quality in higher education—a significant national issue for some time and now an international concern. In response, the US-based Council for Higher Education Accreditation (CHEA) recently joined with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to bring together an informal group of higher education and quality assurance/accreditation leaders to focus on degree mills. Issues on the traits and the perils of degree mills, and on the national and international policies to curb that phenomenon will be discussed.

29 September, 'Transparency International's 2008 CPI: persistently high corruption in low-income countries amounts to an "ongoing humanitarian disaster"' (DG Communities)

>> <http://governance.developmentgateway.org/>

World: Transparency International's 2008 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) highlights the fatal link between poverty, failed institutions and graft. But other notable backsliders in the 2008 CPI indicate that the strength of oversight mechanisms is also at risk among the wealthiest. In low-income countries, rampant corruption jeopardizes the global fight against poverty, threatening to derail the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). According to TI's 2008 Global Corruption Report, unchecked levels of corruption would add US \$50 billion (€35 billion) - or nearly half of annual global aid outlays - to the cost of achieving the MDG on water and sanitation.

2 November, 'Training for scholarly integrity' by Stuart Heiser (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/>

USA: This was the second annual Strategic Leaders Global Summit sponsored by the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS). Last year's meeting in Banff in Canada resulted in the 'Banff Principles' to broadly guide international collaboration in graduate education; this year's summit focused on 'best practices' specific to promoting scholarly integrity. Leaders in higher education agreed on issues and actions that have to lead to strengthen scholarly integrity because of the growing globalization of graduate education and research, and discussed on 'best practices' to promote scholarly integrity.

2 November, 'Publishers stopped from copying' by Keith Nuthall (University World News)

>> <http://www.universityworldnews.com/>

Luxemburg: A German professor has won a precedent-setting case to prevent European Union publishers from using university-collated compendiums of out-of-copyright materials to produce their own commercial collections of works. A ruling from the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg said that publishers could be blocked from selling these books, if they "transfer a substantial part" of the original source to their own publication.

12 November, 'Newcastle University excludes 50 foreign students over forged certificates claim' by Graham Tibbetts (The Telegraph)

>> <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/education/>

UK: A university has excluded 50 foreign students it believes used forged certificates to enhance their applications. It said it regretted having to exclude the students because many of them appeared to be victims of bogus "agents", based either in China or Britain (49 students came from China and one from Taiwan), who were paid to submit applications, including supporting documents, on their behalf. The forgeries, mainly certificates for English language qualifications or degrees awarded by other universities, are of such high quality that they could not have been detected by the usual checks carried out by admissions officers. The university is introducing a number of changes to its admissions procedures, one of which will be to draw up and publish on its website a list of approved agents.

14 November, 'Towards an European classification of universities' by Luc Cédelle (Le Monde).

>> <http://www.lemonde.fr/>

France: The European Commission wants to call for tenders between now and the end of the year to set up a European educational ranking system for universities. This ranking, which will be available in 2010, would be an alternative to the Shanghai one. Indeed, a study conducted in 2008 questions this ranking; this analysis sought to test changes in the methodology, in order to see how the final ranking would evolve where levels differ, aggregation systems vary or even where one of the six indicators is not taken into account. Result: the ranking can vary from dozens of places.

30 November, 'Academic Freedom in the 21st century' by Jonathan Travis (University World News). <http://www.universityworldnews.com/>

World: Academics and students around the world at this very second are being subjected to infringements of their professional and human rights, and most of these violations are going unnoticed. Violations of this kind are not limited to countries with poor human rights records. On the contrary, in the post 9/11 world even the most transparent democracies are showing signs that are a cause for concern. Many institutions and academics in the West are subject to an increasingly sophisticated infrastructure of surveillance, intervention and control.

2007

AFRICA

7 February, '131 teachers present fake certificates' by Segun Awofadeji (This Day)

>> www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: The State Security Service (SSS) in Gombe State has discovered that 131 of the 936 Universal Basic Education teachers recruited in the state recently presented fake NCE certificates for employment. A member of the syndicate has confessed that they printed and sold fake NCE certificates issued by the Federal College of Education.

11 February, 'Academic salaries, academic corruption and the academic carrer' by Philip G. Altbach (Unioversity News, 45 (06))

If the academic profession does not maintain adequate income levels, academic performance throughout the system inevitably suffers. Academics must receive sufficient remuneration to live an appropriate middle-class lifestyle. Through an Egyptian example of university professors demanding sums of money to their students, this article deals with the inevitable consequences of inadequate academic salaries.

12 February, 'East Gonja district hit with inadequate qualified teachers' by Saaka Ahmed Mustapha (Ghanaian Chronicle)

>> www.allafrica.com

Ghana: Only 360 teachers representing 30% of the total of 1,197 teachers at the basic level in the East Gonja district are qualified. The remaining 70% are untrained. The education director indicated that though the introduction of the capitation grant had led to increased enrolment of pupils at the basic schools, very few teachers were available to teach them.

12 February, 'Edo tops blacklisted schools' by Charles Abah (Daily Champion) >> www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: EDO and Benue states topped the list of states engaged in examination malpractice following the de-recognition of 324 secondary schools nationwide by the federal government. The affected schools have been barred from hosting public examinations organised by West African Examinations Council and National Teachers Institute for four years beginning from 2007 to 2010.

13 February, 'We need far more strict measures to stop cheats' (The Monitor) >> www.allafrica.com

Uganda: Results from last year's Uganda Certificate of Education exams show that 2,742 students have not obtained their exam due to cheating, and seven schools lost examination centre status. Even in the employment sector many executives' qualifications have been found wanting least of all in professions as lofty as law. A judge had to resign for forging academic papers in the 1990s.

15 February, 'Over 2,032 primary school books stolen' by Daniel Sabiiti (The New Times) >> www.allafrica.com

Rwanda: A total of 2,032 primary school books have been stolen in Muhanga District between December 19 last year and February 3. The books were stolen by unidentified people and are suspected to be on sale in Muhanga and Kigali City.

15 February, 'Schools won't charge fees for use' by Joyce Namutebi (New Visions) >> www.allafrica.com

Uganda: The Parliament has decided that schools can not charge any money from students benefiting from the Universal Secondary Education scheme. The committee also wanted answers on examination malpractices, leakages and cancelled 'O' level results. It decided that when a candidate is deemed to have cheated in one paper, the candidate loses the whole examination.

20 February, 'Employers return make transcripts for verification' by Rodney Muhumuza and Emmanuel Mulondo (The Monitor)

>> www.allafrica.com

Uganda: After several media reports that thousands of the Makerere university's alumni are potential fraudsters, several employers are contacting the transcript office for verification of academic documents. According to an officer at the Academic Registrar's office, bankers, customs officials and journalists have forged their paths to jobs they should never have had at all.

9 March, 'Unaccredited Unilak defies ministry order' by Ignatius Ssuuna (The New Times) >> www.allafrica.com

Rwanda: The university 'Laique Advantiste de Kigali' (Unilak) has defied a directive from the Education ministry requiring it to submit academic credentials of recruited lecturers for verification. According to sources in the ministry, the university leadership continues to recruit students. Unilak secured a provisional licence but the ministry nevertheless refused to grant it the degree-awarding accreditation, citing lack of capacity to provide quality education.

13 March, 'RNEC Unveils Crackdown on 'Academic Fraudsters' by Innocent Gahigana (The New Times) >> www.allafrica.com

Rwanda: The Rwanda National Examinations Council (RNEC) has stepped up efforts to crack down on academic fraudsters. The organisations will have to pass academic testimonials of all applicants to RNEC for scrutiny before they select the competent employees.

21 March, 'FG blacklist 232 teachers over exam malpractice' by Charles Abah (Daily Champion) >> www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: Federal government has blacklisted 232 individuals from participating in the conduct of examinations. The affected persons include school principals, supervisors, invigilators and examiners. 324 secondary schools had earlier been derecognised as centres for public examinations. The state had over 50 of its schools blacklisted in the exercise.

23 March, 'Anti-Corruption Measures Hit Snag at MPASS ' by Frederick Asiamah (Public Agenda) >> www.allafrica.com

Ghana: There is a certain frustration at the Mpraeso Secondary School over the administration's attempts to improve accountability and transparency. The implementation of anti-corruption measures through the automation of accounting and administrative procedures as a means of checking and curbing corruption has been bogged by official apathy. The computerization programme, 'School Management Programme', that could have cost the school about €5 million a few months ago will now cost the school almost double that amount.

19 June, 'Two civil servants arrested for fraud at the BEPC' (Afriquenligne) >> <http://www.afriquenligne.fr/>

Burkina Faso: A member of the commission responsible for the examinations at the end of the first cycle of secondary (BEPC) and 50 other persons have been arrested. According to the police, they stole copies of the tests before the start of the exams. Using new technology, they swiftly copied the questions and put them on sale for students and parents in some areas of the country.

30 August, 'Anti-Corruption Forum inculcates whistle blowing in schools' by Themba Gadebe (BuaNews Tshwane)

>> <http://allafrica.com>

South Africa: The National Anti-Corruption Forum (NACF), in a bid to combat corruption, has raised the importance of whistle blowing as part of the school curricula to create awareness amongst learners and teachers.

1 October, 'Investigation uncovers admissions scandal at prestigious university in Uganda' by Wachira Kigotho (The Chronicle of Higher Education) >> <http://chronicle.com/>

Uganda: Makerere University, in Uganda, one of the most prestigious universities in Africa may revoke 200 degrees awarded in the past years after an internal committee charged with investigating academic fraud, discovered that students have been enrolled without any evidence that they met admissions criteria.

22 November, 'The State determined to eradicate corruption and fraud in the education', (IRIN) >> <http://www.irinnews.org/fr/ReportFrench.aspx?ReportId=75469>

Guinea: For the very first time in Guinea, professors were suspended by their functions for facts of corruption and the students were condemned to pay a fine or to a prison sentence for fraud in the examinations. During his taking of office, Mr Souaré, Minister of the Higher education and the scientific research - who arises from the labor union of the teachers and which fought in the past against the corruption - had indicated that it would make of the fight against the fraud and the corruption its first priority.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

'Australian code for the responsible conduct of research'

>> <http://www.nhmrc.gov.au>

Australia: The Australian National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) and Universities Australia have launched a revision version of a Code for Responsible Research. The purpose of the Code is to guide institutions and researchers in responsible research practices. It embraces topics such as managing data and materials; publication and dissemination of findings; attribution; peer review processes and conflict of interest.

1 February, 'ADB blacklists 37 companies for corruption' by Boris Demidov (Development Gateway)

>> www.developmentgateway.org

Philippines: Manila-based Asian Development Bank (ADB) has blacklisted 37 companies from dealings with it for up to 10 years for violating the bank's anti-corruption code. The bank does not disclose the identities of those it debars. It banned 34 firms for one to seven years and three firms for 10 years from competing for ADB contracts. Fourteen individuals were banned indefinitely and 17 for periods ranging from one to seven years.

4 February, 'Provincial education ministers approve new textbook policy' (UNPAN News) >> www.pakistanlink.com

Pakistan: The 11th Inter-provincial education ministers' meeting has approved a new textbook policy. This includes that the provincial textbook boards should invite book development proposals from all stakeholders concerned, including private publishers. Submitted books would be evaluated and ranked. The Ministry of Education will establish five resource centres in each textbook board for upgrading the capacity of small publishers.

16 February, 'China to audit university heads to combat university corruption' (China View) >> <http://news.jonggo.com>

China: The Ministry of Education (MOE) has ordered the auditing of university heads from 2007. Analysts say the move is aimed at curbing corruption in universities after several embezzlement cases were uncovered in state universities recently. In 2006, former president of Tianjin University was removed from his position of deputy to the National People's Congress for his role in the school's loss of 12.8 million U.S. dollars.

9 March, 'Teaching kids young in fighting corruption' (Bayanihan)

>> www.bayanihan.org

Philippines: The Department of Education has organized a campaign to urged parents of public and private school students to join the government in its fight against corruption. The department has launched a new Graft and Corruption Prevention Education Teaching Exemplars (GCPETE) which will be used by public school teachers to integrate anti-graft and corruption lessons in values education for elementary and schools.

June 6, 'Graft mars educational goals: UN' (Deccan Herald)

>> <http://www.deccanherald.com/>

India: The IIEP/UNESCO report "Corrupt schools, corrupt universities: What can be done" has identified private tuition as a major source of "unethical behavior" in India, observing that it has become a major industry, consuming a considerable amount of parents' money and pupils' time. Together with private tuitions, two other major problems that face the Indian education system are the manipulation of entrance test scores and teachers absenteeism.

22 August, 'UNE student 'cheats' could lose degrees, visas' by Jennifer Macey (The World Today) >> <http://www.abc.net.au>

Australia: Students from the University of New England may have their degrees stripped from them if they're found guilty of cheating, and may also lose their Australian residency visa. The university has checked more than 200 master projects and found that a significant proportion of fee-paying foreign students had been involved in plagiarism.

CENTRAL ASIA & CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE

2 February, 'Russia sets out to fight corruption in education with a new standardized test' by Maria Danilova (Associated Press)

>> www.signonsandiego.com

Russia: To reduce the use of bribes, the parliament has approved a nationwide, standardized multiple choice test for high school seniors. This would substitute for written and oral admission exams that now leave room for subjective grading – and bribes. The testing requirement is expected to come into force in 2009.

17 February, 'Pay as You Go' by Jessica Jacobson (TOL)

>> www.tol.cz

Kyrgyzstan: A student at a university in Osh is elected by his classmates to pay the bribes necessary for his classmates to get the grades they want. Typically, a student who chooses to buy an education pays about \$40 to \$50 per semester. Many professors are willing to accept bribes simply to meet basic needs. Salaries for teachers rarely exceed \$100 a month.

1 February, 'Rampant corruption 'threatens Russian stability' by Emma Griffiths (ABC News Online) >> www.abc.net.au

Russia: According to a report made by the public chamber, corruption is so widespread that it could threaten political stability in the country. Analysts say the scale of corruption is in the hundreds of billions of dollars. Bribes are a daily drain on Russians - who pay from a few dollars for traffic infringements to thousands of dollars to ensure a good education for their child.

25 April, 'What's worth to you?' by Igor Javanovic (Open Society Education News) >> <http://www.tol.cz/>

Serbia: One third of the professors of Kragujevac University Law School, its dean and the Minister's assistant for Higher Education were arrested on corruption charges. Professors are accused of allowing students to pass exams without taking tests and selling degrees in exchange of bribes. This unprecedented corruption scandal casts doubts on the value of some law degrees and the qualification of some judges.

14 August, 'Steps and Strumbles' by Vasili Rukhadze (TOL-Open Education Society News) >> <http://www.tol.cz/>

Georgia: In Georgia, the Soviet legacy and the later collapse of state institutions produced an educational system plagued by corruption, nepotism, centralization and lack of teachers and professors. In addition, during the 90's, private low-quality schools with titles like "university" and "institute" sprang up. Controversies have been raised after colleges and universities have been closed or merged, and thousands of academic and administrative positions abolished.

3 October, 'Fire at Russian University kills 7 students, injures 39' by Anna Nemtsova (The Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com>

Russia: At least seven students died and 39 were injured when their university building was caught on fire. The accident occurred because the university, short of money, had rented out the building's lower three floors as office space, blocking the fire exits. As the chief of fire control of the Russian Ministry of Emergency Situation, declared, the university lacked fire alarms, so the emergency services were notified too late.

'Higher Education Corruption in Ukraine: opinions and estimates' by Ararat L.Osipian (International Higher Education n°49) >> <http://people.vanderbilt.edu/~ararat.osipian/CorrUkrCIHE2007web.pdf>

Ukraine: The Head of the Department of Economic Crimes Prevention of the Ministry of the Interior said in July 2006 that there were 210 cases of bribery registered in higher education institutions in that year, of which 11 were in Kiev. He mentioned a departmental chair in Lugansk who demanded that students pay his bills from the electronics and construction stores and he accepted cash as well. The corrupt chair was arrested while receiving a bribe of \$2000. In yet another case, deputy-director of the Kiev National University's college was arrested while receiving a bribe of \$6000. The number of investigated cases appears to be the tip of the iceberg as corruption in education is believed to be widespread.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

2 March, 'Cleaning up corruption in Nicaragua's education ministry' (Id21 Education) >> <http://www.id21.org/education/e11a1g1.html>

Nicaragua: A report from Fundación Grupo Civico Etica y Transparencia (EyT) was elaborated to show the results of the "Corruption Prevention in the Education System project". After monitoring large construction contract processes related to the maintenance of schools in rural areas, EyT found that a significant part of the Ministry of Education's public contracting budget had irregularities. It advised the Ministry to strengthen the quality control of materials and conduct regular internal audits.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

8 March, 'Online cheats tell same old story in bid to get into university' by James Meikle (The Guardian) >> <http://education.guardian.co.uk>

UK: Thousands of teenagers are trying to cheat their way into university by plagiarising stories and phrases from the internet. One in 20 of Britain's brightest young brains is copying material from the web according to a study done by the Universities and Colleges Admission Service. The study, which involved examining 50,000 personal statements, found that 5% used material from the internet, most from one free website, but direct copying of large chunks was rarer - less than 1%.

March, 'Education department is urged to explain loan subsidy' by Jonathan Glater (The New York Times) >> www.nytimes.com

USA: The Education department must explain why it let a student loan company that an audit had found improper millions of dollars. The loan company received the payments through a subsidy program that guaranteed a 9.5 percent interest rate on student loans. In an accord reached in January, the department allowed it to keep the \$278 million it had received but suspended future payments of more than \$800 million until a future audit could determine whether the company was eligible for the money.

2 May, 'Nichols, Sharon L. & Berliner, David C. (2007). Collateral Damage: How High-Stakes Testing Corrupts America's Schools, reviewed by Susan Ohanian' >> <http://edrev.asu.edu/reviews/rev561.htm>

USA: Nichols and Berliner demonstrate that high-stakes testing is wrong—intellectually, morally, and practically. Not only will it 'not work' to improve education, it is already doing demonstrable harm. Bringing together many press accounts of the negative impact of high stakes testing, Nichols and Berliner provide convincing argument that the punitive measures accompanying this testing is destroying America's greatest invention, its public schools.

June, 'Teaching: a vocation or financial goldmine?' by Adi Bloom (Times Educational Supplement) >> <http://www.tes.co.uk/2393694>

UK: Few people enter the teaching profession for the money. Teachers repeatedly describe it as "a vocation", widely recognised as a euphemism for poorly paid. But for a few enterprising teachers, the education system is rife with opportunities for personal financial gain. A report on corruption in education, published this week by UNESCO highlights ways in which heads, teachers and education officials can extort and embezzle school funds.

19 June, 'Minister's MBA came from diploma mills' by James Savage (The local) >> <http://www.thelocal.se> / <http://insidehighered.com>

Sweden: The Swedish labor minister listed on his resume on the government's website an M.B.A. taken at Fairfax University, which several US states listed as a so-called 'degree mill'. The Minister said he earned the degree through distance learning while he worked in the United States, but the Swedish National Agency for Higher Education rejected it as an illegitimate credential. "We would not

rate a degree taken there,” said the head of the Swedish department for evaluation of foreign qualifications.

September, 'Auditors rejecting AP courses syllabuses' by Jay Matthews (Washington post) >> <http://www.washingtonpost.com>

USA: After being audited by the College Board's first quality-control of the Advance Placement program, some teachers have met with a surprising rejection of their courses. The results of the audit have rubbed the already bruised relationship between some high school AP teachers and the college professors who are evaluating them.

September, 'Audit: Curtail wake principals' power. An outside audit finds disparities in school resources that won't be easy to fix' by T. Keung Hui and Kinea White Epps (News & Observer)

>> <http://www.newsobserver.co>

USA: According to a report elaborated by auditors from a non profit group based in Indiana, County principals have too much power and should be reined in to improve education in the school district. In order to avoid disparities, auditors have recommended limiting principal's powers and holding them for accountable for mistakes, as well as determining which decisions can be made at school level and which must be made by the central office.

8 September, 'According to Transparency International corruption has declined in Africa and Eastern Europe' (Le Monde)

>> www.lemonde.fr

France: The annual report of Transparency International on corruption perception worldwide shows that progress has been made in Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Europe. The report also underlines that corruption most afflicts the poorest countries where governance is nonexistent and that money acquired through corrupt practice often come from multinationals based in rich countries.

October, 'Alleging political and ethical misconduct at high levels' by John Gravois (The Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com>

USA: Three former professors at Oral Roberts University have sued the evangelical institution in Tulsa (Okla) filing a petition in state court that accuses the university's president of using university resources to back a local mayoral candidate and to pay for an extravagant lifestyle for his family. The university released a statement denying the allegations.

1 October: « The general inspection questions the value of university degrees », (La lettre de l'éducation)

>> <http://www.lalettredeleducation.fr/-Lettres-.html>

France: according to the report of the general inspection of the administration of the national education and the research (IGAENR), the evaluation of the students at the university is not good. Actually, the fragmentation of the evaluations (due to the transition to the half yearly of the studies connected to the passage in the LMD) and the complexity of rules, return the illegible system for the students. It also entails disparities of treatment; thus universities develop their own rules of evaluation: the faculties with big workforce opt for the multiple choice question paper, faster and easy to organize. Besides, the cheating is another factor that undermine the credibility of the diplomas: according to the questioned students, between 25 and 50 % of the students resort to it.

2006

AFRICA

26 July, 'Teachers demand payments from parents' by Santigie Kamara (Freetown)

>> www.allafrica.com

Sierra Leone: A large number of parents have expressed their dissatisfaction over the way teachers are demanding money for the release of end-of-year results to their children. Parents are now calling on the minister of education to do something towards the extra charges in primary and secondary schools in order to up hold the free education scheme for all.

25 July, 'Bauchi poly expels 162 students over exam fraud, cultism' (This Day)

>> www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: The federal polytechnic has expelled 162 students for examination malpractice, cultism and poor academic performance, in the 2004-2005 session. The students were expelled for their involvement in examination misconduct during examinations.

19 July, '73 teachers sacked over qualifications' by Robert Mwanje (The Monitor)

>> www.allafrica.com

Uganda: MPIGI district has dismissed over 73 primary school head teachers over incompetence and lack of proper academic qualifications. About 50 schools were given new head teachers. Over 100 teachers were examined. The exercise was part of the district's primary schools re-organisation programme aimed at improving education standards.

18 July, 'Mukono has 300 ghost teachers' by Joel Ogwang (New Vision)

>> www.allafrica.com

Uganda: Over 300 ghost teachers have been registered in universal primary education schools in the Mukono district. According to the Chairman of the district education committee, five schools in the remote areas were headed by one person. The high number of fake teachers has led to poor performance in schools because of very few teachers compared to the number on the payroll.

26 June, 'Ending corruption in education in Sierra Leone' (id21 education) >>
<http://www.id21.org/education/e1sk1q1.html>

Sierra Leone: Sierra Leonean civil society activists are working to improve accountability. The National Accountability Group (NAG) – the local chapter of Transparency International – used a Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) to find out what had happened to school fee subsidies and learning materials designated for a sample of 28 schools in a rural district.

NAG's survey came after an earlier Ministry of Finance PETS revealed startling figures about education corruption. In 2002 researchers found that 45.1 percent of the funds for school fees subsidies were unaccounted for and that nearly 28 percent of teaching and learning materials had disappeared.

21 June, 'Council to set standards for education in EA states' by Allan Kisia (The Standard)

>> www.eastandard.net

East Africa: The Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA) is developing a system to standardise degrees being offered by local universities. According to the council's executive secretary, most Kenyans apply to universities in Uganda because they were cheaper than local ones but do not check whether the quality of education met the required standards.

19 June, 'Head teachers to sign performance contracts' by Carol Natukunda and Roderick Ahimbazwe (New Vision)

>> www.allafrica.com

Uganda: According to the education minister, primary school head teachers will be required to sign performance agreements every year. Many pupils had not attained the desirable learning competency in literacy and numeracy partly because of the slackness, absenteeism and lack of commitment from the head teachers. The assessment guidelines and the tracking of the teachers' performance will help to create a more fair and verifiable system.

14 June, 'NECO and exam cheats' (Daily Champion)

>> www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: The chief executive of the National Examinations Council (NECO) has authorised the council's officers to accept bribes if offered by desperate students or their parents. The measure is to save lives of NECO personnel subjected to frequent and deadly attacks by persons desperate to pass their Senior Secondary Certificate Examination by all means. In the last two years, NECO officials had been splashed with acid.

13 June, 'Exam malpractices: Benueleads – report' by Kola Ologbondiyan (This Day)

>> www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: Exam Ethics Project has declared Benue State as the highest in national Examination Malpractices Index (EMI), ranking for the year 2005. Federal Capital Territory emerged as the most exam ethics-friendly state with the lowest EMI of 0.43, while Benue State had an EMI of 18.87. The report for 2005 Exam Year indicates that the EMI for all the regions was 6.9 against 16.9 for 2004. This means that examination fraud reduced by 59 per cent between 2004 and 2005.

12 June, 'College of business studies issues fake results for US\$2,000' by Saidu Kamara (Standard Times)

>> www.allafrica.com

Sierra Leone: According to a report, directors of the College of Business Studies are embroiled in a syndicate involving fake college transcripts. The college officials provide fake results and transcripts for people intending to travel overseas on the pretext of going for further studies for a fee that some allege is no less than US\$2,000.

5 June, 'Catholic schools' pilot program to fight corruption' by Evan Weinberger (Catholic News Service)

>> <http://ww1.transparency.org/>

Cameroon: A pilot program 'Fighting against corruption through schools' will teach students and parents to identify and act against dishonesty in their schools and the rest of society. Most civil servants in Cameroon, including teachers, earn low salaries and rely on bribes to feed their families.

3 June, 'Mayor warns on ghost students' by Innocent Gahigana (The New Times)

>> www.allafrica.com

Rwanda: The Mayor of Ngoma District has issued a stern warning to school headmasters who inflate school registers with non-existent students and charge high fees on students sponsored by charity organisations. The authorities would punish anyone found guilty.

11 May, 'Corruption rife at TSC' by Allan Kisia and Dorcas Nyambanyi (The Standard)

>> <http://www.eastandard.net>

Kenya: Corruption is still rampant among most officials of the Teachers Service Commission, a report released by TI indicates. Recruitment, deployment and promotion of teachers were identified as the 'hot spots' for potential corruption. However, the study indicates that efforts to make the selection criteria more objective were positive.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

25 July, '\$1-Billion pledge for Indian university is smokescreen for business scam' by Shailaja Neelekantan (The Chronicle of Higher Education)

<http://chronicle.com/>

India: According to an opposition leader, the businessman Agarwal's pledge last week of \$1-billion to set up Vedanta University, in the South Indian state of Orissa, is a gimmick to divert attention from his corrupt mining deal with the state's government. The \$1-billion pledge, which if realized would be the largest gift ever made to a higher-education institution, is intended to create a multidisciplinary elite university for 100,000 students that would open in 2008.

16 June, 'School administrative staff jailed for bribery over service contracts' (ICAC)

>> <http://www.icac.org>

Hong Kong: A school administrative staff has been jailed for 8 months at Eastern Magistracy for accepting a \$100,000 loan from a cleaning contractor for renewing service contracts of the school for longer terms without consent of the school. The defendant must pay \$15,600 in restitution to the school.

18 March, 'ICAC launches HK's first audio-visual package to promote moral education through liberal studies' (ICAC)

>> <http://www.icac.org>

Hong Kong: While the liberal studies subject will be introduced in senior secondary education in 2009, the ICAC has launched Hong Kong's first audio-visual liberal studies teaching package to promote moral education among secondary school students.

9 January, 'Corrupt private schools face probe' by Chung Ah-young (The Korea Times)

>> <http://times.hankooki.com>

Korea: The Ministry of education will probe private schools over irregularities in the fight against corruption. The education minister and the Board of audit and inspection will soon jointly select private schools suspected of mismanaging their schools. They will only investigate those which are suspected of mismanagement and corruption, rather than doing random investigation.

CENTRAL ASIA & CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE

5 January, 'The value of being educated' by Serge Borisov (Transitions Online)

>> www.tol.cz

Russia: According to *Izvestiya Nauki*, a corruption-monitoring team at the Higher School of Economics in Moscow, university teachers took roughly \$923 million in 2004. Some estimates indicate that corruption in universities is rising by 7-10 percent annually. The Highest School of Economics believes one out of ten university lecturers take bribes, and 20% of future students and their parents would be prepared to offer a bribe.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

29 June, 'Schools used as visa scam front' (BBC News)

>> <http://news.bbc.co.uk>

United Kingdom: Some language schools are being used to sell false papers, enabling immigrants to obtain student visas. Some are paying up to £600 for fake documents which they use in visa applications to extend their stay. More than half of 83 language colleges recently inspected could be shut down. Up to 50,000 students could be using such scams to stay illegally.

29 June, 'Teachers finding a new way to cash in' by Bill Griffeth (MSNBC)

>> <http://msnbc.msn.com>

USA: The average salary for a teacher in the US is \$47,000 a year. One thing that money doesn't account for is the time a teacher spends putting their lesson plans together. On the webpage 'Teacherspayteachers.com' is an open market place, teachers can sell their original course materials for instant downloads.

20 June, 'Anti-Corruption academy to set up in Bulgaria' (Sofia News Agency)

>>www.novinite.com

Bulgaria: The idea of creating an Anti-corruption academy comes from a civil association named GERB. The academy would apply international experience and attract foreign experts to deliver lectures. Tightening the fight against corruption practices, particularly on high echelons, has been among the key critiques of the European Commission to Bulgaria.

16 March, 'One in three students cheats, survey finds' by Debbie Andalo (The Guardian)

>> www.guardian.co.uk

United Kingdom: One-third of students admit to cheating at university by copying ideas from books or the internet according to a survey. Based on 1,022 undergraduates at 119 universities and colleges, the study found that one in six students admitted they copied work from friends while 10% said they looked for essays online. Male students were more likely to copy work from their friends (21%) than female students (14%), the study revealed.

15 March, 'Plagiarism 'rife' at Oxford' by Alexandra Smith (The Guardian)

>> www.guardian.co.uk

United Kingdom: Plagiarism could threaten the value of a degree from Oxford University as students increasingly copy large slabs of work from the internet and submit it as their own, the university warns. Many of the plagiarism cases that were referred to the proctor's office involved international students whose first language was not English.

22 February, 'Corruption creeping up in Canada, 'core values' essential' by Garry Norris (CBC News)

>> <http://www.cbc.ca>

Canada: The Canadian value most under threat is freedom from corruption, claims the industry sector. The 2005 Transparency International survey shows that Canada has slipped to 14th among countries perceived as free of corruption, down from its traditional top-10 placing.

18 January, 'Myth: schools need more money' by John Stossel (NODNC)

>> <http://www.nodnc.com>

USA: According to Stossel there is a financial corruption going on in American schools. He claims that there is a myth that the education system needs more money. US spend more on schooling than the vast majority of countries that obtain better results in the international tests. But the bureaucrats still blame school failure on lack of funds, and demand more money.

WORLD

29 June, 'Contracting out of education delivery' (Education Forum)

>> <http://www.scoop.co.nz>

A report examining governments contracting for the delivery of education services finds a wide range of models have been implemented around the world. The report, 'Contracting for the delivery of education services: A typology and international examples', published by the Education Forum, states that educational services contracting can have many benefits such as raising the efficiency of service delivery and spending.

2005

AFRICA

12 October, 'Government on rack over education' by Lindsay Dentlinger (The Namibian)

>> www.allafrica.com

Namibia: The education ministry has failed to take action against teachers and other education officers identified as guilty of misconduct by various investigations and commissions over the years. Affairs between schoolgirls and teachers, and schools misusing equipment given to them to improve the quality of education are among the countless problems that had emerged from investigations.

12 October, 'Learners stuck after exam fees abused' (New Era)

>> www.allafrica.com

Namibia: Fifteen of the 80 students enrolled with the Namibia College of Open Learning will not write their end of year exams after a teacher allegedly misappropriated their examination fees. It is suspected he used the money to settle personal accounts. The students will not be able to sit their exams this year as the fraud was discovered too late.

8 October, 'Exams malpractices increase by 40 % - survey' by Abimbola Akosile (This Day)

>> www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: A report on examination malpractice rating of states and the six geo-political zones, conducted by Exam Ethics Project, has revealed an increase of 40 percent in the practice between 2003 and 2004, against a corresponding increase of 276 percent between 1999 and 2004.

26 September, 'School head capitulates to audit directive' by Emma Kakololo (New Era)

>> www.allafrica.com

Namibia: A secondary school head teacher has finally allowed internal auditors from the regional education office to audit schoolbooks where money is reported to have gone missing. Apart from being barred from the school, the auditors were also threatened with legal action by the head teacher.

26 September, 'Ministry to probe rotting school food' by Lindsay Dentlinger (The Namibian)

>> www.allafrica.com

Namibia: The Ministry of Education is to launch an investigation into rotting maize meal for its school feeding programme found at a school. 500 bags of maize meal had been stored at a secondary school and not delivered to the intended beneficiaries. The company Meal Management Services holds the contract for the supply and delivery of food to primary schools in six regions.

23 September, 'Education minister discourages corrupting practices at schools' (Angola Press Agency)

>> www.allafrica.com

Angola: The minister of education underlines the sector's engagement in the fight against corruption at schools, thus calling on the citizen's cooperation. The campaign 'Olympiad of Knowledge' aims to pay homage to the best students. The minister underlines that bribe and corruption only postpone or compromise the quality of student's future.

22 September, 'Ondo clamps down on exam cheats in public schools' by Dayo Johnson (Vanguard)

>> www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: Lawmakers in Ondo State have approved a jail term of between three and four years or a fine for principals who engage in examination malpractices in public schools. Any candidate who leaves an examination hall with intent to cheat or secure any unfair advantage for himself risk to pay a fine and/or three years imprisonment.

21 September, 'Why accreditation is necessary' by Tayo Ajakaye (This Day)

>>www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: The president of the Computer Professionals Registration Council has given further insights as to why it is necessary to accredit members and operators in the sector. The president will put an end to the proliferation of all sorts of sub-standard computer schools in order to set a higher standard of erudition and professionalism. This will make it possible to begin to export manpower to other countries.

7 September, 'Nigeria's audit system encourages corruption' by Anas Galadima (Daily Trust)

>>www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: The World Bank Country Director in Nigeria has said that Nigeria's audit system has so many weaknesses that it can encourage corruption and financial mismanagement. He pointed out that there is a need to re-draft the country's audit laws, which were made in 1966.

30 August, 'Namcol undergoes quality audit' by Engel Nawatiseb Tsumeb (New Era)

>>www.allafrica.com

Namibia: The Botswana College of Distance and Open Learning recently conducted its first external quality assurance audit on the Namibian College of Open Learning (Namcol) to determine whether the latter's system and procedures are in line with international best practices. The goal is to improve accountability and the promotion of high quality programme delivery.

29 August, 'GNAPS treasurer decries high fees in private schools' by Rachael O. Amakye (Ghanian Chronicle)

>> www.allafrica.com

Ghana: The Ghana National Association of Private Schools (GNAPS) is accusing some private school operators of charging sky-high prices despite the Ministry of Education approving school fees for them, based on the grade of school. The level of school fees are stated in the constitution and should, according to GNAPS, be respected by both public and private schools.

26 August, 'Who will compensate them?' (The Nation)

>>www.allafrica.com

Kenya: 231 students have obtained degree certificates from a Nairobi university with no official sanction to operate. As a result the certificates risk be useless. The Government did nothing to stop these students pursuing an expensive four-year programme.

25 August, '231 degrees not worth the paper they're written on' by Samuel Siringi (The Nation)

>>www.allafrica.com

Kenya: Recently 231 university students learnt that the degrees they had been awarded were recognized. The university in question, Newport University, which also exists in the USA, is not accredited by any agency recognised by the US Department of Education. It is one of several institutions operating in California without accreditation but with licensure by the Bureau of Private and Vocational Higher Education of the State of California.

25 August, 'Minister blamed exam fraud on new information technology' by Nformi Sonde Kinsai (The Post)

>> www.allafrica.com

Central Africa: The Minister of Secondary Education has declared that advancements in IT is one of the factors behind increasing fraud registered at certificate examinations. This year's innovation had to do with the use of a scanner to print pictures of candidates on their individual timetables, which unfortunately served as a passport to get into the examination room. Watchdog committees made up of even illiterates "but reputable persons" have been set up to monitor the running of the examinations across the country.

August, 'Ministry names recognized universities' (Angola Press Agency/World Education News &

Reviews)

<http://www.wes.org/ewenr/05july/africa.htm>

Angola: The Ministry of Education recently informed all students applying for university places in 2005-06 that there are only seven (two public, five private) government-recognized institutions in the country. It also warned prospective students from enrolling at private institutions not recognized by the government.

August, 'Ministry issues list of recognized private universities' (Ministry of Education, Cameroon/ World Education News & Reviews)

<http://www.wes.org/ewenr/05july/africa.htm>

Cameroon: An announcement on the Web site of the Ministry of Education, dated January 26 2005, lists 12 private institutions that have been officially licensed. Of these institutions only l'Institut Catholique de Yaoundé has been granted the power to award national diplomas. The 11 other institutions have been authorized to prepare students for examinations leading to the award of national diplomas by the Ministry of Higher Education.

13 July, 'Corrupt teachers protected' (Standard Online)

<http://www.eastandard.net/>

Kenya: No action has been taken against a school accused for embezzling of over Sh7 million meant for buying a bus. No audit report had been conducted at the school for the last seven years as the school head had failed to submit the accounts.

15 June, 'Hearings start for 61 Mpumalanga teachers' by Sue Blaine (Business Day)

>>www.allafrica.com

South Africa: The Mpumalanga education department has begun disciplinary hearings for 61 teachers accused of being involved in last year's matric exam cheating. Investigations revealed that candidates were assisted, possibly by teachers, in one or more subjects. Irregular practices took place at 10 of the province's Mpumalanga's 587 examination centres.

7 June, 'Teacher fired for exposing cheats' by Sue Blaine (Business Day)

>>www.allafrica.com

South Africa: The firing of a teacher who helped expose the cheating in last year's matric exams shows that whistle-blowers' rights are badly protected. This despite the promise from the Education Minister to protect those who exposed the cheating. Seven months after the fraud in the Mpumalanga matric exams, the only person who has been penalised is one of the whistle-blowers.

5 June, 'Varsity expels 2 exam cheats' (This Day)

>>www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: Two students of the Gombe State University have been expelled for examination malpractice. Vice Chancellor of the University approved the immediate expulsion of the students for inviting two unknown persons to sit on their behalf, in English and Mathematics papers.

1 June, 'Exam fraud: teachers sanctioned' by Martin Nkematabong (Cameroon Tribune)

>>www.allafrica.com

Cameroon: The Minister of Secondary Education has banned some teachers and candidates who were involved in the 2004/2005 examination fraud. Malpractices ranged from award of undeserved marks, release of examination questions ahead of time or attempt to answer questions for candidates in examination halls.

31 May, 'Exam leakage: WAEC in redemption battle' (This Day)

>>www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: The news of examination leakages has rocked the West African Examination Council. The leaked papers have forced the council to cancel and reschedule the papers. Both staff and auxiliary workers are now under probe. The leakage occurred despite various measures to eliminate cheating. The council has designed a website and introduced the embossment of passport photographs on certificates to avoid impersonation of candidates.

31 May, 'Exam fraud: five million results cancelled in nine years' by Juliana Taiwo (This Day)

>>www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: The Exam Ethics Project (EEP), an NGO fighting against examination malpractices, has in the last few years released figures either as profit made from examination malpractice business or those (students, invigilators etc) sacked for engaging in examination malpractice.

30 May, 'Fallout of varsity exam leakage: Legon VC to pack out next week' by J. Ato Kobbie (Ghanaian Chronicle)

>> www.allafrica.com

Ghana: The University Council of the University of Ghana has given the Vice-Chancellor a week's grace before stepping aside as the administrative head of the University. The decision followed in the wake of massive examination malpractices that have threatened the integrity of degrees awarded by the country's premier university. The Vice-Chancellor is also responsible for nepotism.

17 May, 'Malawi minister held over wedding' by Raphael Tenthani (BBC News)

>> <http://news.bbc.co.uk>

Malawi: Malawi's Education Minister has been arrested for using public funds for his wedding. The minister, now dismissed from his job, has denied the charges of having used a cheque meant to be spent on a cancelled official meeting to pay for the wedding reception at a hotel.

16 May, 'South Africa advocated aid transparency initiative' by Gideon Sackitey (Home page Ghana)

>> <http://www.ghanaweb.com/>

South Africa: South Africa's Finance Minister has advocated an aid transparency initiative focused on monitoring aid flow and how the aid is managed. He underlined the importance that the huge volumes of aid that flows into Africa are adequately monitored and tracked. The minister welcomed the support of Sweden to help return monies stashed in European banks.

16 May, 'Top Nigerian politicians on trial' (BBC News)

>> <http://news.bbc.co.uk>

Nigeria: Nigeria's former education minister and six others have gone on trial charged with corruption. The former minister is accused of paying a \$400,000 bribe to parliament to ensure the passing of an inflated budget for his department.

9 May, 'La Celc s'attaque à la corruption à l'Université' by Hilaire Kayembe (Le Potentiel)

>> www.allafrica.com

Congo: The Commission for Ethics and the fight against corruption (Celc) organized a conference in Kinshasa to raise awareness among students on how to refuse 'incorrect' values. Low salaries can however 'encourage' corrupt behaviour in universities. In Brazzaville, a university professor earn 1.200 dollars Us, in Angola, 2.000 dollars Us, and in Uganda, 2.500 dollars Us. (Only in French).

5 April, 'Who authorized the operation of fake medical school?' (The News)

>> www.allafrica.com

Liberia: The question of who in Government that gave the so-called "fake" St. Luke Medical School the permission to operate as a medical school in Liberia is now a puzzle. The Ministry of Health, the Social Welfare and the Medical Board that should have some ideas about the function of this school, have all backed-off and threatening to prosecute the founder. The reported illegal operation of the school was discovered two months ago when it was raised alarm concerning awarding degrees on the internet.

4 April, 'Kabale sacks 280 teachers' by Darius Magara (New Visions)

>> www.allafrica.com

Uganda: KABALE district has sacked 280 primary school teachers who were either on trial or untrained and recruited 240 to replace them. The 280 teachers had been appointed last year when the department had a shortage of teachers. The education sector is now carrying out a massive exercise to get rid of teachers with fake or forged papers.

29 March, 'Teachers own up in fake degree fraud' by Sue Blaine (Business Day)

>> www.allafrica.com

South Africa: Twenty-two teachers are involved in a multimillion-rand fraud. Provincial education department officials have taken advantage of an offer of amnesty in return for information on the

ringleaders. All the teachers would face criminal charges as the amnesty was only for the departmental disciplinary process.

24 March, 'Governor orders enquiry into school finances' (Agencia de informacao de Mocambique)
>> www.allafrica.com

Mozambique: The governor of the northern province of Nampula has ordered an enquiry of financial mismanagement at the city's main secondary school. The governor ordered that the provincial finance department and the education inspectorate produce a report within a week on the use of about 100 million meticaís (about 5,000 US dollars) that is allocated monthly for the maintenance of the school. The school is suffering from broken windows and a shortage of furniture in some classrooms, just four years after it had undergone thorough rehabilitation.

23 March, 'Un minister poursuivi pour corruption' by Jean Baptiste Ketchateng (Le Quotidien Mutations)
>> www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: The Nigerian education Minister is accused for having given bribes to parliamentarians so they increase the budget for his ministry. Arrested last Thursday, he was released five days later. The President has asked the Minister to resign. The government of Olusegun Obasanjo, which has promised to fight against corruption, has not yet managed to take away Nigeria's reputation as a corrupt country.

2 March, 'Uproar over cancelled examination results' by David Aduda (The Nation)
>> www.allafrica.com

Kenya: Widespread cheating in the 2004 KCSE examination has been discovered. The civil society want the government to explain why it has failed to stop examination cheating. Some 1,739 candidates from 107 schools had their results cancelled for cheating. Out of this, 1,617 were found to have colluded with each other, 134 were caught with unauthorised information during the exams and another 16 were found impersonating.

1 March, 'There are no special exam centres – WAEC' by Tony Edike (Vanguard)
>> www.allafrica.com

West Africa: The West African Examinations Council says it has not recorded any case of examination leakage in five years. It also denied knowledge of the existence of "special exam centers". The centers were allegedly created by some principals and secondary school proprietors for their candidates who are compelled to pay fees higher than the official fees charged by WAEC. The money is reportedly used for lobbying officials of the council to release the examination question papers to the centers ahead of the official time of the examination.

1 March, 'Kogi begins verification of teachers' certificates' by Ayodele Oluwole (Vanguard)
>> www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: Kogi State Primary Education Board (SPEB) has commenced the verification of primary school teachers' certificates in the state in the effort to sanitize and raise the standard of teaching in primary schools across the state.

24 February, 'Paper accuses vice-chancellor of nepotism, two years late' by Paul Fauvet (Agencia de Informacao de Mocambique)
>> www.allafrica.com

Mozambique: The legal advisor to the Eduardo Mondlane University has denied that there was anything improper in giving scholarships to people who do not work at the university. In 2003 alone, over 147,000 US dollars, money that should have been used to send teachers to take further degrees abroad, in order to build up the institutional capacity of the university, were allegedly spent instead on the Vice-Chancellor's daughter, two children of the head of the universities public relations and 16 others.

24 February, 'Mulenga demands accountability' (The Times of Zambia)
>> www.allafrica.com

Zambia: Education minister Andrew Mulenga has stressed the need for accountability and

transparency in the education sector to ensure benefits reach the intended target. The minister said at a joint annual review in Lusaka that there was need for accountability because the government was accountable to the people and education was the cornerstone for development.

24 February, 'Exam fraud: poly expels 23, suspends 78' by Ademola Adeyemo (This Day)

>> www.allafrica.com

Nigeria: No fewer than 23 students of the Polytechnic Ibadan were expelled for exam malpractices while 78 others have been suspended in what the institution authority described as a continuous cleansing exercise.

13 February, 'Parents to blame for leakages' (The Times of Zambia)

>> www.allafrica.com

Zambia: The Secondary School Teachers Union of Zambia (SESTUZ) has blamed parents for rampant examination malpractices. Parents are actually in the fore-front organising and buying leaked examination papers for their children. According to SESTUZ the government needed to build more schools because the population of Zambia had increased drastically while the number of schools remained static.

7 February, 'Donors bank on eradicating corruption' by Daniel Dickinson (BBC News, Dar es Salaam)

>> <http://news.bbc.co.uk>

Tanzania: A new approach in development aid could be fuelling corruption. Western countries are testing the 'budget support model', whereby funds are given directly to the government in order to reduce poverty. A report claims that up to June 2002, government expenditure was not supported by the correct documentation.

24 January, 'PLE poor results blamed on teachers' by Fred Muzaale (The Monitor)

>> www.allafrica.com

Uganda: Poor performance in the 2004 Primary leaving Examinations has been blamed on the many teachers who used fake academic documents and poor sanitation in numerous schools. Of the 5,655 pupils who sat for PLE last year, only 90 passed in grade one, while 3,892 failed.

21 January, 'Mpigi names 120 fake teachers' by Robert Mwanje (The Monitor)

>> www.allafrica.com

Uganda: 120 teachers have no qualifications, i.e. no documents or inadequate ones. Many primary teachers in remote areas lack qualifications and some do not even have O' level certificates.

19 January, 'Theft probe continues at ministry' by Catherine Sasman (New Era)

>> www.allafrica.com

South Africa: An official in the Ministry of Higher Education, who was apprehended on suspicion of theft from a government safe, is still in police custody, while investigations involving about N\$98,300, which disappeared from a government safe, could reveal other suspects.

18 January, ' Stop theft of exam fees, demand parents' by Zeddy Sambu (The Nation)

>> www.allafrica.com

Kenya: The system is open to abuse because there is no counterchecking and quality assurance by the Education ministry of exam registration, marking and results. As a result, dishonest heads collected exam fees from students but failed to register them, said the Kenya National Association of Parents.

17 January, ' How to teach corrupt school principals a lesson' by Mwai Kihu (The East African)

>> www.allafrica.com

Kenya: The cost of running schools could go down by as much as 40% if corruption is eradicated. Moreover, if the head teacher's lifestyle is beyond what is expected of his station, blow the whistle. This is bound to raise cries of witch-hunting, but it is practised effectively in the Scandinavian countries, which are the least corrupt in the world.

11 January, 'Stamp out this corruption' by editorial (The Nation)

>> www.allafrica.com

Kenya: Reports claim that some secondary school head teachers are charging fees outside

government guidelines. Charging higher fees can only serve to lock out many parents and their children.

10 January, 'Kivejinja warns Prince over fake scholarships' by Kirunda Abubaker (The Monitor)

>>www.allafrica.com

Uganda: The Minister for the Presidency has warned the Kimbugwe Foundation Scholarship Scheme against using the Movement's name to offer ghost scholarships to people. The foundation had selected 800 students and given them scholarships after charging them Shs10,000 each.

5 January, 'Matric fraud delays bursaries' by Bismark Lubisi and Justin Arenstein (BuaNews)

>>www.allafrica.com

South Africa: An exam scandal has forced the provincial agriculture department to withhold bursaries. The irregularities have affected 38 schools and at least 2,000 exam papers.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

12 October, 'Teachers arrested in South Korea' by Liz Ford (The Guardian)

<http://education.guardian.co.uk>

South Korea: Nearly 50 English language teachers from Canada have been arrested on suspicion of working illegally or having fraudulent qualifications. Officials put the number of English teachers working legally in South Korea at 7,800. The number of those working without the necessary documentation is believed to be around 20,000. An increase in the number of private schools is blamed for the rise in illegal workers.

7 September, 'Beijing to revise norms on professional ethics for teachers' (People's Daily Online)

<http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/>

China: Beijing municipality is revising the existing norms on professional ethics for the primary and middle school teachers. The revision will involve setting up of a series of systems concerning the post responsibility, and supervision and punishment of teachers in implementing the norms of the professional ethics. Unqualified teachers will be removed from the profession.

August, 'Ireland warns of "bogus" institution in Malaysia' (Agence France Presse/ World Education News & Reviews)

<http://www.wes.org/ewenr/05july/asiapacific.htm>

Malaysia: The Irish government has warned Malaysian education authorities against a private higher education institution located near Kuala Lumpur. According to Irish Ambassador to Malaysia, Irish International University does not offer any courses any classes in Ireland and is not an Irish university.

7 July, 'Central Asia: Buying ignorance – corruption in education widespread' by Kathleen Moore (Radio Free Europe)

www.rferl.org

Central Asia: Students in Tajikistan are forced to pay three times the average monthly salary for a high grade. Bribes are a common problem all over Central Asia due to rising poverty. The corruption can start as early as elementary school but is worst at university level. According to a teacher, 90 % of the students rely on their parent's money and only 10 % are relying on their knowledge.

11 April, 'Expenditure tracking surveys can fight corruption' by Dennis M. Arroyo (MQ7Money)

>> <http://money.inq7.net>

Philippines: A few years ago corruption in public education was so bad that the ratio was one textbook shared by every four kids. Today there are various reforms in place, and textbooks are closely monitored by civic groups. But the Philippines can learn more from other countries, such as Uganda, where the use of Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS) has reduced corruption in education.

31 March, 'Stop scams in education' (China daily)

www.chinadaily.com.cn

China: Ad hoc education fees have increased the last years. Many blame inadequate government input. However, even if ad hoc fees are levied, where does the cash end up? In Central China's Hunan Province, it is reported that an annually charged fee of 20 yuan (US\$2.20) has been levied on every

pupil for six years. The bureau also collected millions more from students for a sports facility fund but the sports centre was never built.

29 March, 'Road show held to stamp out corruption' (BruneiDirect.com)

<http://www.brudirect.com>

Brunei: A road show aimed at disseminating information on anti corruption activities to the public was lanced at the municipal Hall in Kuala Belait. The Anti-Corruption Bureau organised this educational road show to impart messages on the risks of corruption in its effort to eradicate this social ill. The show is based on true stories of corruption activity.

Spring 2005, 'Corruption in China's higher education system: a malignant tumor' by Rui Yang (Center for International Higher Education, Boston College)

>> www.bc.edu

China: Since the 1990s, corruption has seriously threatened mainland China's universities in their teaching, research, service to society, and international links and exchanges. Yet, discussions of corruption have been largely confined to exchanges on the Internet. The Chinese masses know little of these discussions. The government has just begun to address this issue by instituting countermeasures.

January/February, 'Surrogate test takers proliferate in English exams' (World Education News & Reviews)

>> <http://www.wes.org>

China: An increasing number of college students in China are hiring surrogates to take English-language examinations for them. The business of hiring a "gunman" is growing at an unprecedented rate on campuses. In order to graduate from a bachelor's program, all students are required to pass English proficiency exams known as the College English Test Level 4. Fees for a pass in the CET-4 are around US\$120. Many of the ads are placed by agencies which also propose tests such as TOEFL and IELTS, for which agencies charge as much as \$1,500 for a pass.

CENTRAL ASIA & CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE

2 July, 'Education in transition' by Nicole Ritter (Transitions Online)

>> <http://www.tol.cz>

Central/Eastern Europe: Revolutions, reforms and allegations of corruption marked the education sector in 2004 and the first half of 2005 in many countries in the post-communist region. Accusations of widespread bribery in grading and admissions were rampant, especially in Central Asia.

27 May, 'Petty corruption on a grand scale' by Gulnar Adambai (Transitions online)

>> <http://archive.tol.cz>

Kazakhstan: Corruption is today a big problem in Kazakhstan's higher education sector. Lecturers often collude, i.e. if one teacher passes a student as a favour for one colleague, then he/she can count on assistance from the colleague if he/she needs to pass one of his/her students. In exams, some lecturers ask very difficult, even nonsensical questions making the tests impossible to pass without coming to an 'arrangement'. Also falsification of records happens after request from heads of departments, deans of faculties etc.

23 May, 'Education against corruption' by Sladjana Kovacevic (Oneworld net)

<http://see.oneworld.net>

Bosnia and Herzegovina: TI office in B&H has started a new anti-corruption project. The pilot-stage will be implemented in the area of Banja Luka by October 2005. The project activities include a printing of a text-book to be used in school classes and enable the students and their professors discuss the corruption, lectures on ethics and an opinion poll of the professors and students' views on corruption.

18 May, 'Corruption in Serbian universities' by Veliborka Staletovic (Oneworld net)

<http://see.oneworld.net>

Serbia: Almost a third of the polled students in Serbia said that they would bribe somebody if that was the only way to pass an exam, according to a survey conducted by the Students Union of Serbia. 69

% would cheat in their exams if it was certain they would not be caught, while 53 percent said they would not feel bad about the cheating. Seven in ten students said that corruption is involved in enrolment procedures, and 79 percent heard of cheating in the exams.

24 April, 'Problems of B&H higher education corruption' by Sladjana Kovacevic (Oneworld net)

<http://see.oneworld.net>

Bosnia and Herzegovina: A student may learn how to defraud the school's money and yet keep his seat in the Dean's Office. This was the case the Dean of the School of Engineering, recently re-elected to his office in spite of the fact that criminal charges were brought against him for defrauding 140,000 KM of schools' money.

20 April, 'A drag on reforms' by Giorgi Kandelaki (Transitions online)

>> <http://archive.tol.cz>

Georgia: Despite a recent report from the government indicated that bribes paid in state universities total as much as 20 million lari (\$10.9 million) per year, the plans to introduce national tests for university admission to make a more 'fair' system with equal access and less corruption might be put on the shelves due to budget problems. According to Tbilisi State University only 20 % of the university's students managed to pass the school's entrance exams without paying bribes.

14 April, 'MANS Presented the Third Report on Corruption' by Mreza za Afirmaciju Nevladinog Sektora (Oneworld net)

<http://see.oneworld.net>

Montenegro: In the context of the campaign 'We Don't Take Bribes!', MANS presented the third report on the problem of corruption in Montenegro. The report was prepared on the basis of consultations with the citizens of Kotor. The report contains information on the perception of corruption in health, education and urban planning sectors.

7 April, 'Corruption remains part of higher education' by Nenad Knezevic (Oneworld net)

<http://see.oneworld.net>

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Since February 2004, the Centre for Legal Assistance in the Fight Against Corruption, has received over 3,500 complaints on its toll-free number. Over 40% of the total calls, refers to the work of the local administration bodies, while in 25% of the cases, corruption was reported in the education system. The problem is particularly prominent in the higher education, since they receive complaints from both professors and the students.

Spring 2005, 'Tough medicine, Minister of Education Kakha Lomaia injects a dose of competition to reform Georgia's education system' (AmCham News)

<http://www.amcham.ge/magazine/2005/january/02.htm>

Georgia: Due to new reforms, high school graduates applying to college will take a standardized assessment exam for universities in order to resolve the issues of corruption and select the best-suited students. According to the Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, American students applying to Tbilisi State University faced fees from USD 5 000 to 15 000 for entrance-exam preparation classes taught by the same professors administering the tests.

Winter 2005, 'Confronting corruption: Ukrainian private higher education' by J. Stetar, O. Panych and B. Cheng (Center for International Higher Education)

http://www.bc.edu/bc_org

Ukraine: In spring 2004 interviews were conducted with 43 rectors, vice rectors, and administrators at five private universities. A consensus emerged that successful licensing or accreditation applications, with few exceptions, required some form of bribery. Licensing might require a bribe of US\$ 200 about two months' salary for a typical academic - while accreditation might call for a 10 or 20 times greater "gratuity."

2 January, 'Yushchenko pledges to fight corruption' (Associated Press)

>> www.admin.corisweb.org

Ukraine: Ukrainian university students can earn a passing grade two ways: by slogging through the books or by paying a \$20 bribe. Yushchenko has decided to change this situation but the task won't be easy.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

22 November, 'Crackdown urged on web exam plagiarism' by Rebecca Smithers (The Guardian)

>> www.guardian.co.uk

United Kingdom: The government urges that exam papers should be scanned by specialist computer software as part of a crackdown on internet plagiarism by A-level and GCSE pupils in their compulsory coursework. The Qualifications and Curriculum Authority warns that exam boards appear to be failing to spot cheating, even though the number of cases of fraud is increasing. Last year 3,600 teenagers were caught breaching the rules, a 9 % rise on the previous year.

September 9, Auditor for schools in Roslyn is charged' by Janon Fisher (The New York Times)

<http://www.nytimes.com>

USA: An auditor has been charged for having changed business records in an effort to help conceal the theft of more than \$11 million. The district superintendent is accused of stealing more than \$2 million; the assistant superintendent for \$4 million and a former school accounting clerk for \$780,000. Money shall have been used on artwork, jewellery, foreign trips and home mortgages. The scandal that has resulted in a state-wide changes in the way school finances are audited.

August, 'Government takes on bogus credentials' (The National Agency for Higher Education/ World Education News & Reviews)

<http://www.wes.org/ewenr/05july/europe.htm>

Sweden: According to the study, 'Fake Universities and Bogus Degrees – Sweden and the World', there has been an increase in the number of job seekers who have been caught trying to pass off fake degrees as genuine, with more than 30 cases reported in the last two years. According to the National Agency for Higher Education, there exists over 800 Web-based fake universities. The study recommends use of a digital database that employers can access to verify an applicant's qualifications, something into which Australia is already looking.

August, 'Oregon revises law on non-accredited degrees' (The Associated Press/ World Education News & Reviews)

<http://www.wes.org/ewenr/05july/americas.htm>

USA: Oregon lawmakers have passed a bill requiring those seeking employment in the state to add a disclaimer on their résumé to any qualifications not issued by an institution of higher education accredited by a state recognized accrediting agency. This is part of an ongoing struggle by state legislators against institutions of education where academic standards are insufficient or nonexistent. The Office of Degree Authorization lists on its Web site more than 300 institutions which is not recognized.

August, 'A school loses accreditation' (The Chronicle of Higher Education/ World Education News & Reviews)

<http://www.wes.org/ewenr/05july/americas.htm>

USA: Compton community college lost its accreditation from the Western Association of Schools and Colleges in June. The regional accrediting body cited poor governance, lack of education plans, lack of student support services, and an inadequate administrative staff as reasons for revoking the schools accreditation. The school is now being taken over by the state, despite California's highly decentralized system.

28 June, 'Non-transparent public contracts caused a loss of 32 billion crowns for the Czech Republic last year' (Transparency International, Czech Republic (TIC))

www.transparency.cz

Czech Republic: According to TIC, the total estimate of losses caused by the inefficiency and lack of transparency in public contract awarding procedures in 2004 amounts to CZK 32.4 billion (over \$US 13, 6 billions). The main causes of this situation is political unwillingness to set a really efficient and enforceable framework for public procurement, the influencing of public contract awarding procedures by political representatives and lack of efficient controls.

8 June, 'Students bribed by iPod scheme' (BBC News)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/>

United Kingdom: Unemployed teenagers are being offered £ 170 iPods to take part in a course aimed at helping them to find work. The free iPod is subject to completion of the course, which offers team-building activities, CV writing, work experience and community projects. Critics say that handing out the digital music players to teenagers amounts to bribery. It's giving the wrong message about the value of education. It tells teenagers they don't have to do anything unless they are getting a sweetener."

16 May, 'A testing time' by Judit Szakacs (Transitions online)

>> <http://archive.tol.cz>

Hungary: The newly introduced system of exams for students finishing secondary school is facing a corruption scandal due to questions 'leakage'. This year the tests are more important than ever before, because they will also serve as university entrance exams. The questions to three of the five required tests began appearing on the eve of the first test. Although it is impossible to know how many of the 87,500 graduating students obtained the questions illegitimately, chances are that they form a majority.

10 May, 'Undermined by degrees' (Sydney Morning Herald)

>> www.smh.com.au

Australia: The need to sell more courses to foreign students is placing universities' reputations at risk and education is slowly being privatised. To replace the missing income due to fall in government funds, universities allow private students, particularly from overseas to buy university places. The fees overseas students pay can represent up to two-fifths of the budget of universities.

21 April, 'A season of change' by Wojciech Kosci (Transitions online)

>> <http://archive.tol.cz>

Poland: The new matura exam, which is designed to be more objective and to ensure that the familiarity of students and teachers is no longer a factor, is facing criticism. Papers are now encoded and a cheat will automatically be failed. However, concerning the subject of the oral presentation, the student can now choose it before the actual exam. This has created a market for ready-made presentation which have appeared on the Internet for prices ranging from \$30 to \$165.

16 April, 'Exam cheats surge due to mobile phones' by Rebecca Smithers (The Guardian)

>> <http://www.guardian.co.uk/>

United Kingdom: Exam boards report a sharp rise in teenagers caught cheating in public exams. More than 2,500 lost marks for breaking the rules in last year's GCSEs and A-levels - a 9% increase on 2003. More than 900 pupils were caught cheating or plagiarising their coursework. In total, 1,013 penalties were triggered by inappropriate use of mobile phones - 16% up on the same time last year.

14 April, 'Essays-for-sale: a growth area' by Hugh Levinson (BBC News)

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/>

United Kingdom: More and more students are plagiarising material - and buying essays online. According to one of several companies that trade in "off-the-peg" and custom-written academic work, they sell between 500 and 1,000 essays a week, mainly to overseas students studying in the UK. Prices start at £50.

8 April, 'Student cheats 'buy eBay success' by Rebecca Smithers (The Guardian)

>> <http://www.guardian.co.uk/>

United Kingdom: Popular web-based auction sites such as eBay could be contributing to the spiralling number of plagiarism cases occurring at British universities. Increasing numbers of students are turning to commercial sales sites to both buy and sell dissertations and essays on the web. Powerpoint presentations and slides have emerged as the newest form of work to attract buyers on the internet.

March/April, 'Anti-fraud technology to mark Scottish diplomas' (World Education News & Reviews)

>> <http://www.wes.org>

United Kingdom: The Scottish Qualifications Authority will use sophisticated printing measures to combat diploma fraud. Results will be printed on heavy parchment paper containing secret markings known only to the printer and the awards body, making forgery more difficult. The British university

admissions service admitted in 2004 that it had stopped 1,000 students from entering programs due to applications with fake qualifications.

21 March, 'Researcher admits faking data' by Doug Payne (The Scientist)

>> <http://www.the-scientist.com/>

USA: A well known obesity researcher will plead guilty to making material false statements in a 1999 grant application worth \$542,000 from the US National Institutes of Health. The researcher, who held various research positions at the University of Vermont (UVM) College of Medicine in Burlington could go to jail for up to 5 years.

11 March, 'U. of New Zealand comes under attack' by David Cohen (The Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com>

New Zealand: The president of New Zealand's largest postsecondary institution defended it last month against politicians who have accused it of widespread corruption. It is also suggested that the university is home to nepotism and fraudulent accounting.

2 March, 'Le pire, c'est qu'un fraudeur ne se contente pas de tricher, mais qu'il s'en vante' by Luc Bronner (Le Monde) (Only in French)

>> www.lemonde.fr

France: The National Council for Higher Education and Research (Cneser), which is an administrative jurisdiction, treats every year cases of fraud in the French education system.

2 March, '148 tentatives lors du bac 2003' by Luc Bronner (Le Monde) (Only in French)

>> www.lemonde.fr

France: 809 procedures against university students have been raised because of cheating. In 1999, 84 cases of fraud were detected for the graduating exam, against 148 cases in 2003. Out of the 77 cases discovered in 2004, 55 concerned use of personnel documents; 8 use of mobile phones; 6 change of draft and 8 false identity.

1 March, 'De plus en plus créative, la fraude aux examens est durement punie' by Luc Bronner (Le Monde) (Only in French)

>> www.lemonde.fr

France: Several hundreds of students cheat on exams every year and the methods and imaginations are better than ever; programmed calculators; copying from Internet; fake identity card and so on. However, the sanctions can be up to two years exclusion from sitting an exam.

February, 'Dept. of Education launches new web site to combat diploma mills' (World Education News & Reviews)

>> <http://www.wes.org>

USA: The Department of Education has launched a website which features a list of 6,900 academic institutions accredited by an accrediting agency or state approval agency. The website is designed to help employers distinguish between accredited institutions of higher education and unaccredited institutions commonly as "diploma mills" that offer bogus degrees.

January/February, 'Scottish authorities suspend HND program after student fraud accusations' (World Education News & Reviews)

>> <http://www.wes.org>

United Kingdom: Plans by the Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) to export its examinations system to China have been put on hold following charges of fraud by students looking to gain entry to Britain on study visas. Staff at a Sino-British college, Sea Rich, raised concerns that many students were not studying, but had been promised by the university a two-year-year HND for payments of US\$2,200. The students had also been promised assistance by the university to get UK entry clearance.

28 January, Justice supports \$ 1 billion false-claims suit against U. of Phoenix' by Goldie Bluenstyk (The Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com>

USA: The U.S. Department of Justice may be breathing new life into a whistle-blower lawsuit that seeks to collect about \$1billion from the University of Phoenix, the nation's largest private institution of higher education. The suit was dismissed in May by a federal district-court judge in California on technical grounds but the parties appealed.

8 January, 'La Sorbonne découvre une fraude aux examens et maudit les portables' by Martine Laronche (Le Monde)

>> www.lemonde.fr

France: Two students in their first year of law studies have paid 50 euros each in bribes to have their exam paper corrected. They have most likely used their cellular phone to contact a third person who has then corrected their papers.

7 January, 'Former coach indicted on fraud charges for providing phony academic credits to basketball players' by Welch Suggs (The Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com>

USA: A federal grand jury in Kansas indicted a former college-basketball coach last month on charges that he arranged for his players to receive phony academic credit and stole \$120,000 in Pell Grants. The former coach faces a total of 51 years in prison and over \$1.5-million in fines if found guilty of all counts.

6 January, 'La Sorbonne porte plainte contre X..pour fraude' by l'éditorial (Le Monde)

>> www.lemonde.fr

France: Sorbonne has for the first time in the university's history made a complaint against two students after having cheated on an exam. The two students have supposedly got help from a third person to correct their papers.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

22 May, 'Denuncian fraude en nóminas de maestros en Nicaragua (Fraud in the payment of teacher salaries denounced in Nicaragua) (El Nuevo Herald) (In Spanish only)

<http://www.corisweb.org>

Nicaragua: According to investigations conducted in Nicaragua, among the 3 500 teachers from autonomous colleges who actually collect a salary on a monthly basis, in reality only 1 945 of them are actually teaching. At least 555 individual salaries are therefore paid to fictitious teachers or to individuals falsely (fraudulently) using the names of teachers.

WORLD

August, 'Latvia university operator gets jail time for selling degrees' (Haarets/ World Education News & Reviews)

<http://www.wes.org/ewenr/05july/middleeast.htm>

Israel/Latvia: The head of an Israeli company that served as the Israeli branch of the University of Latvia and Burlington College was sentenced to 30 months in jail. He was accused of bribing members of Israel's parliament, the Knesset, and other public officials and also of selling degrees to public officials for promotion and pay-increase purposes.

May 2005, 'Pssst...Wanna buy a fake college degree?' (Virtual University Gazette/Get Educated.com)

>> www.geteducated.com

GetEducated.com, an online degree clearinghouse founded by Phillips in 1989, tracks more than 200 fake online colleges in the USA alone, twice that many abroad. The sale of fake degrees, which at an average cost less than 500 dollars per diploma, has become a multi-million dollar business. A fake degree is a fast, cheap way to qualify for high paying employment. Search engines accept listing from colleges without screening for accreditation.

16 March, 'De l'Irak d'après guerre à l'Asie post-tsunami, la corruption prospère dans les pays en reconstruction' by Babette Stern (Le Monde) (Only in French).

>>www.lemonde.fr

The report from Transparency International evaluates the bribes versed to construction contracts in the world to over 300 billions of dollars. Some thirty billions are promised for the reconstruction of Iraq

and around 10 billions of dollars are aimed to the reconstruction of South-East Asian countries hit by the tsunami last December.

13 January, 'L'OCDE envisage d'établir une liste noire des entreprises corrompues' by Sandrine Dyckmans (Achatpublic) (Only in French)

>> www.achatpublic.com

OECD has, since 1997, been engaged in the fight against corruption among foreign public servants in international transactions. As such, the institution organized last November a conference on the promotion of integrity in the public market. One suggestion is to establish a 'Black list' over companies that are or have been involved in corruption.

2004

AFRICA

4 July, 'Nigerian students to be schooled in corruption' by Festus Eriye (Sunday Times)

>> <http://www.suntimes.co.za>

Nigeria: An independent commission promotes an anti-corruption curriculum to be taught in schools and universities.

24 May, 'La corruption ralentit la croissance en Afrique' by Charles Corey (US Embassy)

>> <http://www.usembassy.be>

Africa: Funds allocated for teaching and public services are often embezzled in Sub-Saharan Africa by corrupt officers, to the detriment of development.

24 March, 'Teachers receive \$30,000 in raises for fake degrees' (CNN.com)

>> <http://www.cnn.com>

Liberia: A school may demand that six teachers repay nearly \$ 30,000 in pay raises they received after obtaining fake degrees from an online school.

20 February, 'La corruption et la désaffection des enseignants minent l'école' by Sylvestre Tetchiada (IPS News Agency)

>> <http://www.ipsnews.net/fr/interna.asp?idnews=2059>

Cameroon: A wave of corruption sweeps the system, from secondary to higher education. Schools also suffer from "teacher drain".

27 January, 'Gabon: student riots crystallise frustration with education cutbacks' (IRIN)

>> <http://www.irinnews.org>

Gabon: Four days of rioting by secondary school students in Libreville last week highlighted a growing frustration with education cutbacks. Corruption and mismanagement of existing resources have contributed to declining standards in public services. The European Union and the Islamic Development Bank had allocated funds for the upkeep of the free school bus service. A newspaper accused the government of reallocating this cash to other areas such as election campaigning.

13 janvier, 'La corruption a gagné les établissements scolaires' (Le Quotidien Mutations)

>> <http://allafrica.com>

Cameroon: The children know that that they can pay to get better marks. Other methods are also familiar such as sale of diplomas, « correction » of the mark report or embezzlement of school money by the teachers.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

17 December, 'Georgia: Education minister determined to proceed with controversial reforms' by Jean-Christophe Peuch (Radio Free Europe)

>> www.rferl.org

Georgia: The education and science minister in Georgia plans to revamp the education system in order to reduce corruption in Georgia's universities. One way of doing this is by standardizing the admission exams under the supervision of a single national body.

17 October, 'Degrees for sale: corruption scandal engulfs Russia's leading university' (The Independent UK)

>> <http://admin.corisweb.org>

Russia: The rector of the Moscow State University of Culture and the Arts is alleged to have handed out 130 "false" law degrees between 2001 and 2004 in exchange for bribes worth RUR300,000. Estimates of how much students pay teachers and academics in bribes every year range from RUR250m to RUR300m.

1 October, 'Russia's big test' by Bryon MacWilliams (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com>

Russia: The government has introduced a 'Unified State Examination' test in the fight against corruption. The test will weed out weak teacher, improve the quality of instruction in schools and would ease the financial burden on parents of college students.

7 July, 'Central Asia: buying ignorance – Corruption in education widespread, corrosive' (Part 1) by Kathleen Moore (RFE/RL)

>> <http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2004/07/7a4c4452-4ce5-44ee-a0e8-cbc94cb81d8a.html>

Tajikistan: A university student describes how she bought a good grade.

7 July, 'Central Asia: buying ignorance – Corruption touches many different lives' (Part 2) by Bruce Pannier (RFE/RL)

>> <http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2004/07/1ba915a6-32f5-4646-820e-2a2a1487fd1a.html>

Central Asia: Low wages and lax standards have created a vicious cycle: teachers and school administrators demand bribes; parents feel they can't refuse.

7 July, 'Central Asia: buying ignorance – Society bears the hidden costs of corruption' (Part 3) by Antoine Blua (RFE/RL)

>> <http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2004/07/08f99d1c-5115-4792-b3ab-5f78c99f89ff.html>

Central Asia: Students pay bribes to pass exams or gain admission to universities. Social costs can be high.

7 July, 'Central Asia: buying ignorance – Kyrgyz, Kazakhs lead in education reform' by Antoine Blua (RFE-RL)

>> http://www.rferl.org/features/features_Article.aspx?m=07&y=2004&id=35BA807F-FDD0-4503-87D2-49C26820F084

Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan: Students have accessed state university *via* bribes. Reforms are being introduced.

21 June, 'China arrests teachers over exam cheating allegations' (Associated Press)

>> <http://www.corisweb.org>

China: Corruption is a widespread problem; exam cheating is on the rise with technologies such as cell phones.

7 May, 'Thailand embroiled in Exam Scandal' by Martha Ann Overland (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com/>

Thailand: Senior government officials involved in a scandal over whether university entrance examinations were leaked.

13 February, 'Cheating widespread on Afghanistan exams' by Daniel Del Castillo (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com/>

Afghanistan: The government of Afghanistan has invalidated the results of university-entrance examinations for more than, 6,000 students in the capital, Kabul, and surrounding provinces following

the disclosure of evidence that answer keys were leaked and that corruption was widespread in the testing process.

7 January, 'Schools levy millions in illegal fees' by Josephine Ma (South China Morning Post)

>> <http://www.scmp.com>

China: An inspection of more than 100,000 schools has found that students have been charged 853 million yuan in illegal fees last year, Education Minister Zhou Ji said yesterday. He said 395 headmasters were among the 2,448 people fired or punished for imposing the fees. About 639 million yuan had been returned to parents after the inspections. Illegal charges for everything from school uniforms to field trips are rampant in many areas, prompting the government to launch a far-reaching cleanup campaign.

7 January, 'Literacy campaigns against corruption and mismanagement' (China Daily)

>> <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/>

China: In recent years, literature and broadcasts on a specific theme "campaigns against corruption and mismanagement" have become favourites for Chinese publishing houses and TV stations. Books on this subject frequently make best-seller lists while their TV adaptations are broadcast in prime time on channels of the national China Central Television (CCTV) network and provincial stations.

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

6 December, 'Online university that gave cat diploma sued for fraud' by Mark Scolforo (The Associated Press)

>> www.phillyburbs.com

USA: An online university that supposedly granted a graduate degree in business to a pet cat was sued Monday for consumer fraud by the Pennsylvania Attorney General's Office.

24 November, 'Romania wrestles with a plague: corruption' by Judy Dempsey (International Herald Tribune)

>> <http://www.iht.com/>

Romania: Corruption and survival-level bribery may have been endemic in the communist era, but laws have been rewritten since 1989 in an effort to combat the problem. Nevertheless, the institutions are not strong enough to deal with corruption and still everybody pay bribes to doctors, teachers and to officials.

4 November, 'Overseas overwhelmed' (Higher Edge - A Bulletin for Canadian International Education Professionals)

>> <http://www.higheredconsulting.com.au/research.html>

United Kingdom: Unqualified international students use fraudulent documents to gain admission to universities. The Times Higher Education Supplement reported that an agent had placed 'hundreds' of Chinese students in British universities

8 August, 'Slow corruption that threatens our universities' by Martin Bright (The Observer)

>> <http://education.guardian.co.uk>

Great Britain: It is claimed that a 'slow corruption' is being installed as universities are struggling for funds. Degrees are for sale and in one university a professor at a former polytechnic was found to have ordered his staff to 'minimise' the number of failing students by marking up those at risk of failing because there has been a drop in applications.

5 July, 'Students believe their professors are corrupt' by Nenad Knezevic (OneWorld.net)

>> <http://www.oneworld.net>

Bosnia and Herzegovina: A majority of students believe that there is a lot of corruption at the University of Banja Luka, according to a study by Transparency International.

25 June, 'Russian degrees lose recognition in Estonia' by Bryon Mac Williams (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com/>

Estonia: Estonia unilaterally withdraws the mutual recognition of university degrees with Russia, stating that corruption had rendered Russian diplomas unreliable.

16 April, 'NCAA penalizes Cal State at Northridge for academic fraud' by Welch Suggs (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

USA: California State University back on probation: a basketball coach tries to arrange for a player to receive credit for courses he never took.

25 March, 'La Salle indicted for fraud' by Elizabeth Tabak (The Jambar)

>> www.thejambar.com

USA: La Salle University, a religious degree-granting correspondence university, was shutdown by the FBI for issuing falsely accredited degree in 1996. Due to the fraud, the students were notified personally or through advertisements that they could receive restitution from the over \$ 10 million seized from La Salle. However, due to a bad computer system it is still possible that some students were left out.

19 March, 'Researcher who was convicted in plague case is sentenced to 2 years in jail' by Katerine S. Mangan (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com>

USA: A former Texas Tech University researcher, who was convicted of mishandling harassment complaints and cheating the university out of its share of clinical-research money, was sentenced last week to two years in prison and a \$15,000 fine.

27 February, 'Red-faced in the desert' by Jamilah Evelyn (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com>

USA: The president of Nevada's largest college is demoted amid allegations of nepotism, harassment, and petty corruption.

5 January, 'Fake universities thrive on the web' (BBC News)

>><http://news.bbc.co.uk>

England: Web-based bogus UK universities appear to be thriving despite the efforts of the authorities to shut them down. UK and US trading standards officials last year closed down 14 websites offering fake British degrees for up £1,000 each. The certificates, from 14 made-up institutions, were said to have been used by hundreds of unqualified people, mainly in North America, to gain jobs in areas such as teaching, computing and childcare.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

14 July, 'A Union's Grip Stifles Learning Teaching Posts Inherited, Sold in Mexico's Public Schools' by May Jordan (Washington Post Foreign Service)

>> <http://www.washingtonpost.com/>

Mexico: Many Mexicans blame the National Education Workers Union, which has created "a monstrous system of perks and patronage", including the selling of teaching positions.

15 May, 'UMSA transparentará manejo de presupuesto para despejar dudas' by José A. Quintero (El Diaro)

>><http://www.iesalc.unesco.org.ve>

Bolivia: University Mayor de San Andrés announces more transparency in accounts.

WORLD

20 October, 'Corruption is rampant in 60 countries, and the public sector is plagued by bribery' by Transparency International

>>www.transparency.org

TI Corruption Perception Index 2004 ranks a record of 146 countries; most oil-producing nations are prone to high corruption.

8 June, 'Le coût de la corruption provoque une polémique à la Banque mondiale' (Lemonde.fr)

>> <http://www.lemonde.fr>

A spokes-person at the World Bank refutes that 100 milliards dollars were embezzled but acknowledges the problem of corruption.

14 May, 'World Bank corruption may top \$100Bn: Lugar' (The Financial Express)

>> http://www.financialexpress.com/fe_full_story.php?content_id=59159

The chairman of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee says World Bank corruption may exceed \$100 billion; the institution has reacted, but more must be done.

Spring 2004, Consumer alert : Top 10 signs online diploma mills and degree mills' by Vicky Phillips (GetEducated.com)

>> www.geteducated.com

Degree mills are bogus universities that sell college diplomas rather than the educational experience. When GetEducated started the tacking of accredited distance degrees in 1989, less than 50 were open to the public. Today the number exceeds 750. GetEducated has written 10 'red flags' on how to avoid buying a fake degree.

Winter 2004, 'The question of corruption in academe' by Philip G. Altbach (International Higher Education)

>>http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/soe/cihe/index.htm

Corruption in higher education is not a topic much discussed in academic circles. Yet, corruption in various manifestations is an element of higher education in many parts of the world. It is time to open a discussion of the meaning and scope of corruption since it seems to be an expanding phenomenon, especially in parts of the world facing severe economic hardships. Academic institutions in these countries come under extreme pressure to provide access and degrees to ensure success in difficult economic circumstances.

2003

19 December, 'States try to crack down on diploma Mills' by Will Potter (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

USA: Diploma-mill owners are an elusive bunch. They flood e-mail boxes with offers of cheap college degrees, and collect payment through Web sites, then filter that money into overseas bank accounts. When the police try to shut one of the businesses down, the owners just set up shop elsewhere, often in a poor country with weak fraud laws. Unable to snuff out these illegal businesses, many states have changed their strategy: if you can't catch the dealers, go after the consumers. A handful, like Illinois, Indiana, and New Jersey, have recently criminalized the use of fake degrees.

16 December, '5 graduates sue Spencerian college, saying it lied about accreditation status' by Elizabeth F. Farrell (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

USA: Graduates of a radiology-technology program in Kentucky have sued the institution, claiming that it lied about the program's accreditation status. The institution's three-year radiology-technology program costs about \$33,000 to complete, and is still not accredited by the proper organization, the Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology. Nine students have graduated from the program, and 75 are currently enrolled. Without accreditation, students cannot take the national licensing exam and earn the proper credentials for employment.

3 December, 'Stakeholders' Panacea for Cultism, Exam Malpractice' by Juliana Taiwo (This Day)

>><http://allafrica.com>

Nigeria: Apparently worried about the products of the different levels of education in the country and the attendant effects of examination malpractice and cultism on Nigerian youth and national development, the Federal Ministry of Education, in collaboration with the Exam Ethics Project (EEP), an educational non-governmental organisation last week held a two-day Education Stakeholders.

2 December, 'House of detention' by John Crace (The Guardian)

>><http://education.guardian.co.uk>

England: When the General Teaching Council for England was set up it faced an uphill struggle to keep teachers and unions on side. Three years on, John Crace asks: has it made a difference and is it adequately carrying out its function as an investigator of misconduct?

30 November, 'CAT and copycat. How Bihar fixes it all' (The Indian Express)

>><http://www.indianexpress.com>

India: Welcome to Patna, a city that in its own strange way has married the free market to the classroom. The arrests of several peoples for leaking the question papers for the Common Admission Test for entry to the Indian Institutes of Management are only the tip of the iceberg.

25 November, 'National teachers institute identifies causes of exam malpractice' by Juliana Taiwo (This Day)

>><http://allafrica.com>

Nigeria: The National Teachers institute (NTI) has said emphasis on exam certificates by higher institutions and employers of labour is responsible for examination malpractice in the nation's institutions of learning. It also fingered poor teaching and administration by school heads – registering unqualified students, facilitating impersonation, using classrooms rather than halls to conduct exams as contributing to the menace of examination malpractices.

17 November, 'Dealing with corruption in education is a bold move and must continue' (New Nation)

>><http://nation.ittefaq.com/>

Bangladesh: Education Minister last week said that a number of colleges, schools and madrasas listed under Monthly Pay Order (MPO) have drawn Tk. 30 crore 48 lakh against the names of fake teachers over the last two years. 123 schools have been struck off from the list of MPO. Further investigation is going on and action will be taken against institutions who will be found to have committed such fraud.

23 October, 'Diploma mills – fraud in higher education' by Christopher Bahur (DegreeInfo.com)

www.degreeinfo.com

USA: In the US, the government is not directly implemented in the procedure of accreditation. Private agencies are taking care of this. The Education Department is recognizing some agencies. However, they do not do much to stop the activities from less honest ones. Several education institutes are not accredited due to the high procedure costs.

9 October, 'Graft sends education off course in Bangladesh' by Sharier Khan (OneWorld)

>><http://en.ca.oneworld.net/>

Bangladesh: Redtapism and corruption have crippled 54 education programs in Bangladesh, forcing the government to shut down an ambitious US \$150 million Total Literacy Movement (TLM) program aimed at achieving hundred percent literacy by the year 2005.

26 September, 'Distance-education rule should be eased, Education Department says' by Dan Carnevale (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

USA: A report released by the department says a project called the Distance Education Demonstration Program has shown that waiving financial-aid restrictions on distance-education providers did not lead to any problems. The rules were designed to prevent fraudulent correspondence programs from gaining access to federal student-aid money. But the report leaves out details about one instance in which an institution closed down after it took advantage of a rule waiver and was then found to be riddled with fraud.

19 September, 'Professional ethics begin on the College campus' by Candace De Russy (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

USA: The professoriate is a gatekeeper, determining a student's first exposure to ethical standards, traditions. Many observers of contemporary academic culture have documented cases of irresponsible and unethical behavior within the professoriate. Examples include lateness for class, use of vulgarity in scholarly forums, showing favouritism among students, improper use of campus funds, plagiarism,

sexual liaisons with students, failure to properly perform administrative duties, and, most basic, unwillingness to uphold the value of truth in teaching and research.

19 September, 'Research-fraud investigation leads to departures from Northern Kentucky University' by Robin Wilson (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

USA: Northern Kentucky accused five professors of fabricating data in scholarly papers, duplicating large chunks of their own work in several papers, plagiarizing, and listing as authors a number of professors at the university who did not contribute.

24 August, 'The darkening shadow of stolen words' by Alexandra Smith (The Age)

>><http://www.theage.com.au>

Australia: A plagiarism scandal is putting at risk Australia's \$2 billion education export industry. In fact, a plagiarism cover-up scandal involving 15 of the students' Malaysian classmates is threatening to damage Newcastle University's international reputation and its lucrative relationship with Asia.

18 August, 'India's Supreme Court cracks down on *profiteering* in Higher Education' by Martha Ann Overland (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

India: In a decision intended to curb the widespread sale of seats in professional colleges, India's Supreme Court has ordered that private institutions may no longer demand the "donation" of extra, upfront fees from new students. Medical and engineering colleges now demand upfront payments of tens of thousands of dollars, from students whose test scores do not qualify them for places.

14 August, 'Many medical professors who serve on review boards also have industry ties, study Finds' by Katherine S. Mangan (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

USA: Nearly half of the medical-school faculty members who serve on boards charged with protecting volunteers in clinical research also serve as industry consultants, dual roles that raise concerns about potential conflicts of interest, according to a study published today in the journal *Academic Medicine*. The study found that 47% of the faculty members serving on university panels, also had consulted for industry within the past three years.

12 August, 'Italian police arrest 18 in alleged exam-selling ring at la Sapienza U' by Francis X. Rocca (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

Italy: Police officers have collected "much new evidence" in the case of an alleged exam-selling ring at Rome's La Sapienza University, the largest university in Europe, the local newspaper *Il Messagero* reported last week. According to police officers, students paid fees ranging from \$1,695 to \$ 3,391, depending on the degree of difficulty, to receive oral-exam questions in advance from the faculty member who would test them.

21 July, 'Colleges in dock for passing students after taking bribe' (Ahmedabad Newsline)

>><http://cities.expressindia.com>

India: Two-member team of the Gujarat University has found that the management of the Arts and Commerce College, Pipariya, and the SMT D V Bhagat Science College, had allegedly passed students by charging hefty amounts from them.

26 June, 'Gauteng Education dept officials fired' (SABC News)

>><http://www.sabcnews.com/>

South Africa: The Gauteng Education Department dismissed five officials accused of theft, fraud and corruption. A senior departmental manager was fired for allegedly violating tendering and procurement processes and financial mismanagement. The department suspended a further three officials earlier this year after it was alerted of their alleged illegal practices in awarding tenders, mismanagement and not complying with policies that govern procurement.

12 June, 'Clerk arrested for defrauding education department' (AllAfrica)

>><http://allafrica.com/>

South Africa: A 31-year-old junior clerk in the Eastern Cape Department of Education was arrested by the Joint Anti-Corruption Task Team for allegedly defrauding the department of more than R37 000. He had fraudulently deposited the monthly salary of a retired teacher into a bank account. The Director of communication mentions that his suspension illustrates the department's commitment to eradicating all forms of corruption and running a clean administration.

9 June, 'Investigative report: cleanup at top but corruption remains' by Yvonne Chua (The Manila Times)

>><http://www.manilatimes.net>

Philippines: In 2001, the school board of Quezon City bought 57,100 copies of a supplementary text on music which was not even in the Department of Education (DepEd)'s catalogue of approved titles and was not listed in the annual procurement plan for the year. According to the Commission on Audit (COA), the books were not used at all because the principals deemed it not suited for grade-school students.

16 May, 'Group in India seeks to end for-profit classes' (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

India: As part of its campaign to end corruption in education, a militant group in northeastern India is trying to force professors to conduct courses in their classrooms instead of at private tutoring sessions.

11 April, 'Proposed guidelines would let universities police financial conflicts of interest' by Jeffrey Brainard (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

USA: The Bush administration proposed guidelines last month that would let research institutions decide whether to restrict researchers' financial interests in studies involving human subjects, and whether such interests should be reported to the research volunteers.

11 April, 'New York consortium will pay \$1.4-million in federal suit alleging fraud' by Will Potter (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

USA: A non profit corporation that provides a high-speed computer network to colleges in New York State agreed last month to pay the federal government \$1.4-million in a lawsuit alleging that it had misused a federal grant.

4 April, 'Accreditation is no guarantee of academic quality' by George C. Leef (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

USA: If we gave institutions the freedom to decide whether accreditation is worthwhile, would there be a proliferation of diploma mills selling degrees without even the pretense of educational value? We believe not. The Department of Education could watch out for educational fraud and take action against it.

8 March, 'Mbale Schools Cited in Graft' (New Vision)

>>http://allafrica.com

Uganda: Contractors hired to build schools in Mbale district have accused primary school management committees of demanding bribes before releasing funds under the school facilitation grant programme.

March, 'World's biggest diploma mill brazenly stems it up' (Degree.net)

>> www.degree.net

Romania: For years, a Romanian degree mill sold fake diplomas all over the world. Every month \$ 2 million had been transferred into a bank account in Cyprus. On the March 5, however, a joint action of US authorities (FTC) and British authorities shut down all the dozen-or-so websites. However it will probably not put them out of business since their main tools are Email spams and clever telemarketing.

24 February, 'Ministry officials identify cause of "Ghost teachers" (Africa News Service)

>><http://static.highbeam.com>

Uganda: According to the Ministry of Education and Sport, at least 952 teachers are "ghosts" or irregularly kept on the payroll. Investigations reveal that some head teachers have allowed some

teachers to remain on the payroll irregularly. Given an average salary of sh250,000 per month per teacher, government has been paying sh238m monthly to ghost teachers.

7 February, 'U.S. investigations find potential fraud in student and diploma mills' by Will Potter (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com/>

USA: Two undercover investigations have exposed the potential for fraud in higher education. One study reveals flaws in the Education Department's system of verifying foreign colleges for federal student-loan programs. The other shows how easy it is to purchase fake degrees from diploma mills. The U.S. General Accounting Office conducted both investigations.

7 February, 'Nepal cracks down on fake degrees' (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com/>

Nepal: Nepal's anticorruption commission says that tens of thousands of government employees, including teachers, police, and senior bureaucrats, have been using fake university degrees. The Commission for Investigation on Abuse of Authority says it suspects that 10 percent of the Himalayan kingdom's 140,000 schoolteachers are using diplomas purchased from India.

February, 'Community Endowments Funds to Enhance Enrolment of Girls: Innovative approach from Rural Areas in Upper Egypt' by Atallak Kuttub (unpublished)

>> akuttub@savechildren.org.eg

Egypt: Community endowment funds are being experimented in Egypt. They are managed by village committees with the active participation of parents with support from the private sector. They lobby government for better resource allocation.

27 January, 'Who ate up their biscuits: PIUL in HC starts search' (The Indian Express)

>> www.indianexpress.com

India: A petition has been sent to the Indian authorities pointing out that more than 5 lakh of primary school students in West Delhi have had no school lunch for two months; it denounces an inappropriate use of public resources.

23 January, 'Fake Diplomas Are Easy to Find and Purchase on the Internet, Federal Investigators Find' by Will Potter (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com/>

USA: Investigators from the US General Accounting Office searched a government-sponsored job-recruitment Web site where they found that more than 1200 resumes included degrees from 14 diploma mills.

15 January, 'North Dakota Contemplates a Law Prohibiting the Use of Fake Degrees' by Dan Carnevale (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com/>

USA: The North Dakota Legislative Assembly has prepared a bill aimed at punishing those who try to pass off fake diplomas as genuine. Courts will be responsible for administering fines or jail time. It is hoped that this legislation will help raise public awareness.

8 January, 'Accrediting Board Endorses Stronger Focus on Ethics in Business-School Curriculum' by Katherine S. Mangan (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>> <http://chronicle.com/>

USA: The Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business has decided to modify MBA courses by making ethics a priority subject as well as creating codes of conduct for the schools themselves.

2002

17 December, 'Indians pay a whopping Rs 26,728 cr as bribes: Study' (Hindustan Times)

>> www.hindustantimes.com

India: A survey undertaken by Transparency International revealed that the education sector is heavily affected by corruption, being at least the third most corrupt public service. It is proposed that citizens' charters be prepared for improving public servants' accountability.

1 November, 'The fine art of fighting fakery' by Katherine S. Mangan (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

Higher-education authorities in Britain, China, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States have sounded the alarm about the increase in incidents of attempted admissions fraud. Authorities say cases of fraud typically involve students from developing countries who are desperate to get degrees from universities in developed countries, including those in Western Europe and the United States. A handful of countries seem to have the most offenders, including China, Colombia, Iraq, Nigeria and several former Soviet republics, particularly Armenia.

16 August, 'Education Department seeks to ease rules on student aid' by Anne Marie Borrego, Stephen Burd and Dan Carnevale (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

USA: The U.S. Education Department last week proposed new rules that would loosen a ban on incentive compensation for college recruiters and get rid of a financial-aid regulation. The proposal to eliminate the 12-hour rule follows years of debate. Distance-education providers have pushed the department and Congress to throw out the regulation, but others have cited fears that relaxing the rule would lead to fraud.

2 August, 'Corruption plagues academe around the world' (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

China: Japan. Kenya. Mexico. United Kingdom. USA: People from the Kenyan Ministry of Education participated in selling fake diplomas. In the USA and Mexico, students buy term papers and admissions essays online. People propose to take tests for others in China.

2 August, 'In China, Bribery and Fakery Lower the Value of Degrees' (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

China: Corruption in admissions procedure, the sitting of exams and the allocation of scholarships is rampant in Chinese universities. One positive outcome of a recent plagiarism scandal is the design of a code of conduct for students and professors by Beijing's University.

2 August, 'In Colombia, Decades of Graft Cripple a University' by Michael Easterbrook (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

Colombia: Politicians obliged universities to hire friends in return for help in ensuring a steady flow of funds. By forging documents and bribing appropriate officials, university staff secure larger retirement checks than they are entitled to and retire before the customary age.

2 August, 'In Georgia, Professors Hand Out Price Lists' by Bryon Mac Williams (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

Georgia: Admissions, courses, grades and diplomas are for sale in high profile higher institutions. Admissions officers offer expensive private lessons. Reforms should include an accreditation system, an entrance exam and an increase in financing.

2 August, 'In India, Suitcases of Money Buy Admission to College' by Martha Ann Overland (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

India: Fees for manipulating entrance test scores are between \$80 to \$20 000 for the most popular programs, such as computer science, medicine or engineering. Many feel the only way to clean up the system is to expand educational opportunities.

5 July, 'India's higher education watchdog' by Martha Ann Overland (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

India: In 1998, the education watchdog group from Bombay, the Forum for Fairness in Education, won a landmark case that clamped down on secretive admissions practices. The court ruled that all

colleges and universities must make entrance-examination scores public, to ensure that admissions are based on merit, and not money passed under the table.

1 July, 'Serbia expels a school for teaching corruption' by Daniel Simpson (NYTimes.com)

>>www.nytimes.com

Serbia: Ten weeks in charge of Belgrade's most unruly high school killed its Director's passion for education. Few of the staff members were willing to cooperate with her efforts to stop a system of bribery for good grades. When the police caught one math teacher accepting a marked 50-euros note from a student and the problem came out into the open, the teachers rebelled against her with a vote of no confidence in her authority.

31 May, 'Thai report finds cheating is the norm, not the exception' (South China Morning Post)

>><http://www.scmp.com/>

Thailand: A study conducted by students at Chulalongkorn University shows that large numbers of students are climbing the academic ladder not by hard work and smarts, but by cheating. Assignments were sold at a rate of 15 to 30 baht per page, depending on the subject matter and the urgency. Students could purchase multiples choice in advance or written exams.

17 May, 'Chinese Academics consider a *culture of copying*' by Jiang Xueqin (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

China: For many years now in China, plagiarism among professors and cheating among students have been acceptable practices in a society that has shown little awareness of intellectual property-rights protection almost anything can be copied or counterfeited if the price is right.

3 May, 'A rise in corruption on Russian campuses' (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

Russia: reported instances of bribery and corruption increased sharply last year on campuses throughout Russia. More than 1,000 incidents of bribe-taking and related abuses by administrators and professors were confirmed in 2001, an increase of 32 percent over the 2000 levels.

19 April, 'University of Zimbabwe official is accused of corruption' (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

Zimbabwe: The chairman of the University of Zimbabwe's council has been implicated in corruption at the institution. A report of a parliamentary committee on education that has been investigating rampant corruption at the university should be held accountable for approving shady deals in which the university lost money. The report said the deputy vice chancellor had irresponsibly allowed the signing of a series of high-priced contracts to companies without following the correct procedure.

18 April, 'Reports of Bribe-taking at Russian Universities have increased' by Byron Mac Williams (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

Russia: It is estimated that Russian students and their parents annually spend between \$2 billion and \$ 5 billion in bribes. And it costs between \$ 10 000 and \$ 15 000 in bribes to gain acceptance into well-regarded institutions of higher learning in Moscow.

29 March, '7 injured in attack on alleged cheaters in India' (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

India: A militant group in the Indian state of Manipur shot and wounded seven people this month for allegedly helping students to cheat on their tests. The shootings took place one morning at three testing sites where college students were taking their annual exams.

28 March, 'Jordanian officials and others take a distance course in stamping out corruption' by Daniel Del Castillo (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

Jordan: A new distance-learning course being offered in Jordan aims to teach government officials and others how to stamp out corruption before it takes hold.

24 January, 'Sheikhupura: corruption in education dept' by Rana Sarwar (Dawn)

>>www.dawn.com

Pakistan: Corruption in the local education department is going without pause despite several warnings by the in charge of army monitoring cell. Higher officials and clerks were found guilty after an inquiry into embezzlement of billions of rupees a year ago. They were transferred and then appointed again on key posts somewhere else.

8 January, 'Indian Police Shut Down Business That Was Selling Answers to Medical-School Exam' by Martha Ann Overland (The Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

India: New Delhi police arrested four people for offering to sell the answers to a nationwide examination for physicians. All the students were to meet on the eve of the test and prepare it through the night. They impounded post-dated checks totalling more than \$ 300 000.

2001

18 December, 'Researchers publish anti-fraud plans' (BBC News)

>><http://news.bbc.co.uk>

United Kingdom: Plans for a national body to tackle research fraud have been published by doctors and scientists concerned that foul play is undermining the good name of science. The Committee on Publication Ethics (Cope) agreed at a meeting in October that concerted action was needed.

12 December, 'Israeli Officials Questioned on Fraud' by Laurie Copans (Associated Press Writer)

>>www.angelfire.com/

Israel: Israel grants government workers 10 to 20% pay increases for every advanced degree they earn; and as a result, dozens of civil servants, including top education officials, have been put under investigation for obtaining fake degrees.

Nov-Dec, 'Please sir, may I have some more?' by Hassen Lorgat (The Educators' Voice)

>><http://www.sadtu.org.za/>

South Africa: feeding schemes in our primary schools were implemented from 1994 as part of the Reconstruction and Development Programme. The main aim of the feeding schemes was to ensure that the basic nutritional needs of millions of malnourished South African children living in poverty were met. Meanwhile school feeding schemes that offer many of these children the only meal of their day are being threatened by bureaucratic inefficiencies and corrupt practises on the part of independent suppliers.

12 October, 'Corruption said to be flourishing in education' (Prague Conference News)

>>www.respondanet.com

Cameroon: Ghana. Kazakhstan. Poland: In many countries, teachers must bribe their way into teacher-training college. Some then collect their salaries and do not actually teach; when they do, they demand bribes for students to pass exams. "Textbook racket" is also a common practice.

21 September, 'Diploma forgery goes electronic in China' (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

China: Counterfeiters are reportedly finding ways to foil China's new electronic registration system for university diplomas. According to government statistics, 600,000 fake diplomas are circulating in China, although many officials suspect that the actual number is much higher.

21 September, 'Scholarship fund in South Africa is robbed' (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

South Africa: The auditor-general is investigating the financial office of the provincial government of the Eastern Cape, which gets \$827,000 a year from the federal government for a scholarship fund that

is supposed to benefit 650 to 700 students from the impoverished province. At least some of the scholarships have gone unpaid as far back as 1997.

14 September, 'Corrupt admissions alleged in China' by Jiang Xueqin (Chronicle of Higher Education)
>><http://chronicle.com/>

China: A confidential list of students admitted to the prestigious Shanghai Communications University, along with information about their qualifications and the influential people who pushed for their admission, has been circulating on the Internet in China. The leaked list has renewed public debate over allegations of corruption in university admissions.

4 May, 'Paige to tackle fraud at education dept' by Stephen Burd (Chronicle of Higher Education)
>><http://chronicle.com/>

USA: At a Congressional hearing in April, the department's inspector general revealed that the agency has lost track of at least \$450-million in the past three years. Much of the money was lost in duplicate payments to grant recipients, states, and contractors. But some of it, she said, was stolen or improperly spent by department employees and contractors.

20 April, 'Russia to try standardized exam' by Bryon Mac Williams (Chronicle of Higher Education)
>><http://chronicle.com/>

Russia: Russia will begin testing a system of state examinations this year, similar in format to the SAT in the United States and aimed at reducing corruption and creating equitable access to higher education. A single test is planned to be instituted nationwide in 2004.

30 March, 'Parents and financial advisers charged with federal student-aid fraud' by Ben Gose and Jeffrey R. Young (Chronicle of Higher Education)

>><http://chronicle.com/>

USA: Eighteen parents and seven financial-aid advisers in the Chicago area have been charged with federal student-aid fraud for allegedly obtaining more than \$2.6-million in funds by purposefully underreporting their income on financial-aid applications. Two of the aid advisers worked at colleges.

31 January, 'University rectors bribe students' (News Agency Prima)

>>www.prima-news.ru

Ukraine: At the request of the Committee on Science and Education, several higher education institutions have been charged for forcing students to attend political meetings. School officials are thus accused of promising to pass students in return for their participation.

IIEP cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information above. Hyperlinks to other web sites imply neither responsibility for, nor approval of, the information contained in those other web sites.