

## **Plagiarism Policy and Standards**

- A. CRDF Global will not provide funding to an application in which plagiarism exists.
- B. All applications for funding submitted to CRDF Global will be thoroughly screened for plagiarism against a large number of sources including published research papers, books, conference abstracts, and websites.
- C. When plagiarism is detected, the program within CRDF Global that is overseeing the funding opportunity will determine the specific action to be taken. Action taken may include, but is not limited to a) informing the applicant that plagiarism has been discovered; b) excluding the applicant from the funding opportunity; c) informing the applicant's institution; d) informing reviewers; e) informing organizations collaborating with CRDF Global on the funding opportunity; f) barring the applicant from participation in future funding opportunities.

### **Standards**

- A. Definition: Plagiarism is the incorporation of published writing or another person's original writing into your document without clear formatting and accurate attribution of the source. Academic writing such as a funding proposal must be original work, written by the stated applicant(s). Any text derived from another published source, or from an author not named in the proposal, must be formatted to clearly indicate that it is not original writing of the applicant(s), and the correct citation to the original source must be given. Proper formatting is either the use of quotation marks around all of the borrowed text or indentation of the borrowed text to clearly set it off from your own writing.
- B. Examples of plagiarism include, but are not limited to, the following cases.
  - a. Using your own previously published text in the proposal without proper formatting and attribution. This is a common error. Even if you wrote the text, you cannot re-use text that you have published in any publicly available form, such as in a research paper, on a website, or in a conference abstract. Even your own previously published text must be formatted and a correct citation to the source must be given.
  - b. Making minor alterations to previously published text and presenting it without proper formatting and citation. Simply changing some of the words within previously published text does not make it your original writing. To avoid plagiarism, the writing must be your original words, sentence structure, and organization. This is another common error.
  - c. Presenting the original writing of another person, even if it hasn't been previously published, as the work of the applicant(s). If someone contributes writing to your proposal, that person must be one of the listed participants (principal investigator or named team member) in the proposal. Even if another person agrees to write text for your proposal and agrees not to be named in the proposal, the use of that person's writing as if it is your own is plagiarism.
  - d. Copying a sentence or obviously unique phrases from another source without formatting and attribution. Stealing a little bit is still stealing. If the text is clearly recognizable as derived from a previously published source then it must be formatted with proper attribution.
  - e. Giving the correct attribution (citation) at the end of copied text but not formatting the text to clearly indicate that it is taken from the cited source. In the sciences and engineering, it is not sufficient to simply give the citation—if the text is from another source it must be clearly formatted to show that.