

Form (4)

Weights for evaluating journals/periodicals/conferences and the role of the applicant in the research

a. Evaluating the weights of international scientific journals / periodicals

(Table 1-a): Evaluation of classified international scientific journals/ periodicals

In Web of Science or Scopus databases

Journal / Periodical				No. of points
A specialized journal classified in		A Non-specialized journal classified in		
Scopus	Web of Science	Web of Science	Scopus	
	Q1			10
	Q2			9.5
Q1		Q1		9.0
Q2	Q3	Q2	Q1	8.5
Q3	Q4	Q3	Q2	8.0
Q4		Q4	Q3	7.5
Journals / Periodicals included in Web of Science with no IF			Q4	7.0

Notes:

a. The international scientific journal / periodical is one which is classified in (Web of Science) or (Scopus).

b. The two most acknowledged global databases for reference citation (Web of Science) and (Scopus) are relied upon to determine the ranking of journals.

c. The quartile of the journal (in the year the research was published) is determined from either of the two databases as follows:

- In the (Web of Science) database available through (Clarivate analytics), which is found in (JCR: Journal Citation Reports), showing the journal's ranking among other journals in the same exact specialization, are listed in one of the following indexes:
 - Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE).

- Social Science Citation Index (SSCI).
- For indexed journals in the Arts & Humanities Citation Index (AHCI), they do not have an impact factor or a quartile arrangement, never the less they are of high quality and meet the international standards set by Web of Science, and accordingly, they are treated as the journals listed in Q2 in Web of Science.
- Through the (CiteScore) scale, which depends on the data contained in the (Scopus) database.

d. Journal websites are never relied upon to determine the quartile; reports are referred to the Scientific Integrity Review Unit.

e. The highest rating for the journal indexed in (Web of Science) and (Scopus) is considered.

f. The permanent scientific committee uses the evaluation provided by the competent preparatory committee to evaluate the points and weights of journals/ periodicals and conferences, participation rates, as well as the report of the Scientific Integrity Review Unit, which includes similarity percentages for each research.

g. Explanatory summary of the implementation mechanism:

First: Journals located only in the first or second quarter of web of science are not judged (whether they are specialized or not), and scores of 90 points are given for the first quarter and 80 points for the second quarter journals.

Second: Is the journal specialized or non-specialized?

a- If the journal is specialized: 10 points are given for the first quarter journals and 9.5 points for the second quarter journals.

b- If the journal is not specialized: 9 points are given for the first quarter journals and 8.5 points for the second quarter journals.

Third: It is determined whether the journal is specialized or non-specialized by referring to the field of specialization of the journal (Category) extracted from the Web of Science or Scopus classification, on the basis of which the quarter in which the journal is arranged is calculated and shown in the report of the Scientific Integrity Review Unit at the Academy. If the field of the journal is in the general

specialization of the applicant, the journal is considered specialized, and the journal is considered non-specialized if the description of its field (category) is in a field other than the applicant’s specialization, or if it appears in the description of its field of specialization that it is multi-disciplinary.

**(Table 2-a): Criteria for evaluating local scientific journals/ periodicals
(maximum 7 points)**

Ser.	Standard / Class	2	1	0.5	0
1	Field of specialization	specialized	general	Non-specialized	-----
2	Peer- reviewed	-----	Blind arbitration	Ordinary arbitration	No arbitration
3	Issuer	-----	University/ College/ Institute/ Scientific Society/ Scientific Publisher	-----	-----
4	Regularity and years of issuance	-----	Regular for more than 3 years	Regular for less than 3 years	irregular
5	Indexed in databases	-----	More than two international databases	At least one international database	-----
6	Electronic system for management, arbitration and publishing	-----	-----	Available	Not available
7	Has a website for publishing research	-----	-----	Available	Not available

Taking into account the following:

- a. The local journal (Egyptian or non-Egyptian) is a peer-reviewed journal with ISSN and is not classified in Web of Science or Scopus.
- b. The local journal that does not have an ISSN is not considered.
- c. The local journal that is published by an unrecognized scientific body is not considered.
- d. A recognized scientific body is any university, college, institute, research center, or scientific association with a good reputation. (A good reputation means the editorial board and the arbitrators include professors in the scientific specialization).
- e. Journals that do not commit to adding an English abstract to Arabic published research will not be considered.
- f. Any journal indexed in a database that does not have an impact factor is treated as a local journal.
- g. The lists of local journals used by the corresponding scientific committees of the Supreme Council of Universities are used as a guide and are evaluated when the preparatory committees at the Academy start their work.

B. Publication weights in conferences

(Table 3-a): Evaluation of the level of publication in international and local scientific conferences

(maximum 6.5 points)

Conference Standard / Class	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.0
Peer- reviewed conference	International	Local supported by international body	Local	-----
Specialized Conference	Specialized	General	Non-specialized	-----
Conference periodicity	More than 5 years	2 – 5 years	-----	First year
Reputation in specialty	-----	-----	Academic reputation in specialty	-----

Taking into account the following:

- a. An international conference is the conference that is organized with the participation of an international scientific body with good reputation.
- b. Any international conference that does not have (ISSN or ISBN) shall not be accepted.
- c. A specialized international conference is the one whose research is published, and the arbitration is based on the full research with the participation of arbitrators outside the organizing party.
- d. Researches that have not been presented in conferences are not considered.
- e. Conferences whose arbitration systems depend only on abstracts are not considered.
- f. A good reputation means the editorial board and arbitrators include professors in the scientific specialization.

**c. Weights for estimating the applicant's participation percentage
in the research**

The percentage of participation in any research is determined based on the number of participants in the same general specialty of researchers written on the research as follows:

- a. If the researcher is alone in his research, his participation percentage is 1.0, and the preparatory committee must evaluate his role in this field alone.
- b. If the journal in which the research was published gets 8 to 10 points, then the percentage of participation for each researcher is:
 - 1.0 if they are four or less in the same general major,
 - 0.8 if they are from 5 to 6 researchers,
 - 0.6 if they are seven or more.
- c. Other than what is stated in items a and b above, the participation rates shown in Table (4-a) shall be adhered to:

Table (4-a): Participation percentages for academic staff

No. of authors (in the same specialization)	Participation percentage
Single author	1.00
Two authors	0.80
Three authors	0.60
Four authors	0.55
Five authors	0.40
Six authors or more	0.25