

2-7): weights of e publication level and participation percentages for maritime staff:

- a. All research papers submitted to the technological staff for promotion must be written in English.
- b. The total approved scientific production must not be less than four research papers for the degree of first lecturer, and three research papers for the degree of second lecturer.

(7-2-1) Evaluating weights of international scientific journals/periodicals

The same rules applied to academic staff are adopted in evaluating the publication ranking of journals/ periodicals classified in Scopus or Web of Science, as well as local journals and conferences. Taking into account multiplying the number of points by a conversion factor of (3), the journal that obtains 10 points in the academic evaluation becomes 30 points in accordance with the calculation method used in the promotions of the maritime staff, as shown in the following tables:

Journal / Periodical				Points
Specialized Journal Classified in		Non-specialized Journal Classified in		
Web of Science	Scopus	Web of Science	Scopus	
Q1				30
Q2				28.5
	Q1	Q1		27
Q3	Q2	Q2	Q1	25.5
Q4	Q3	Q3	Q2	24
	Q4	Q4	Q3	22.5
Journals / Periodicals listed in Web of Science with no IF			Q4	21

Notes:

- a. An international scientific journal/periodical is one which is classified in (Web of Science) or (Scopus).
- b. The two most important global reference citation databases (Web of Science) and (Scopus) are relied upon to determine the ranking of journals.
- c. The quartile of the journal (in the year of publication of the research) is determined from either of the two databases as follows:

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

- Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE).
- Social Science Citation Index (SSCI).

For journals indexed in the Arts & Humanities Citation Index (AHCI), they do not have an impact factor or a quartile arrangement, but they are of high quality and meet international standards set by Web of Science, and accordingly, they are treated similar to journals listed in Q2 in Web of Science.

Through the (CiteScore) scale, which depends on data available in the (Scopus) database.

d. Journal websites are never relied upon to determine the quartile, instead referring is usually made to reports of the Scientific Integrity Review Unit.

e. The journal ranked in both (Web of Science) and (Scopus) takes the highest of the two ratings.

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

g. Summary for explanation 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: Whether the journal is specialized or non-specialized

a- If the journal is specialized: 30 points are given to journals of the first quarter, 28.5 points to journals of the second quarter.

b- If the journal is not specialized: 27 points are given to journals of the first quarter, 25.5 points to journals of the second quarter.

Third: Whether the journal is specialized or non-specialized is determined 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 that of the applicant's, or if it appears in the description of its field of specialization that it is multi-disciplinary.

**(Table 2-b): Criteria for evaluating local scientific journals/periodicals
(maximum 21 points)**

Ser.	Standard / Class	6	3	1.5	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 research published in Arabic will not be considered.
- f. Any journal indexed in a database that does not have an impact factor is dealt with as a local journal.
- g. Lists of local journals of the corresponding scientific committees of the Supreme Council of Universities are used as a guide and evaluated when the preparatory committees of the Academy start their work.

(7-2-2) Evaluating level of publication in international / local scientific conferences

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

(21 maximum points)

Conference Class / standard	6.0	4.0	3.0	0.0
Peer-reviewed (international / local)	International	Local supported by international body	Local	-----
Specialized	Specialized	General	Non-specialized	-----
Periodicity	More than 5 years	2-5 years	-----	First year
Reputation is specialization	-----	-----	Scientific reputation in specialization	-----

Taking into account the following:

- a. An international conference is a conference which is organized with the participation of an international scientific body with good reputation.
- b. Any international conference that does not have an international numbering (ISSN or ISBN) is not considered.
- c. An international conference is the one whose research papers are published, and reviewed based on the full research with the participation of arbitrators from outside the organizing party.
- d. Research papers that has not been presented in conferences are not considered.
- e. Conferences that adopt the abstract-only arbitration system are not considered.
- f. A good reputation means the editorial board and the arbitrators include professors in the scientific specialization.

(7-2-3) Evaluation of the participation rate in joint research

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

- a. In case of single author, the participation score is 10.0 points, and the preparatory committee must evaluate his role in this field alone.
- b. If the journal in which the research paper was published gets 24 - 30 points, then the percentage of participation for each of the researchers is:
 - 10.0 if they are four or less in the same general major,
 - 8.0 if they are 5 to 6 researchers,
 - 6.0 if they are seven or more.

c. Other than what is stated in clauses a and b above, the participation rates shown in table (4-b) shall be adhered to:

**(Table 4-b): Evaluation of the impact of participation rate
(maximum 10 degrees)**

No. of Participants	Max weight for applicant's participation	Total score due = (no. participants X max. weight)	Author's participation percentage
Single author	10	10 X 1 = 10	= Total score for the research X Participation percentage signed by the researcher
Two authors	8.0	8 X 2 = 16	
Three authors	7.0	7 X 3 = 21	
Four authors	5.5	5.5 X 4 = 22	
Five authors	4.0	4 X 5 = 20	
Six authors or more	2.5	2.5 X 6 = 15	

d. This table takes into account the determination of the actual relative participation rate of the applicant compared to his colleagues, taking into account teamwork encouragement by calculating his percentage of the total score due for each research.

e. The applicant faculty member submits a statement for each research indicating the percentage of participation signed by the author himself and other participants.

f. The participation percentage for each case should not exceed the values given in the column: Max. weight for applicant's participation in Table (4-b).

Example:

In case of publishing in a journal whose rating is less than 24 points (Table 4-b),

The percentages of participation in the research (2 participants) are as follows:

The participation rate of the first author is 60% and the second is 40%.

So the value of the total score due for the research =

$$(\text{no. of participants X max. weight}) = (2 \times 8) = 16$$

The participation rate of the first researcher = The value of the total score due for the research X The applicant's participation percentage

= $16 \times 60\% = 9.6$ and is given the max. weight for a two-author search, i.e. 8.0

The participation percentage of the second researcher = $16 \times 40\% = 6.4$