

- ▶ Surveying the development of a new code of conduct;
- ▶ The organisation of special individual stations, equipped with computers, earphones and microphones, for conducting online exams and ensuring all requirements are met;
- ▶ Studying and introducing the best practices of the leading universities of the country.

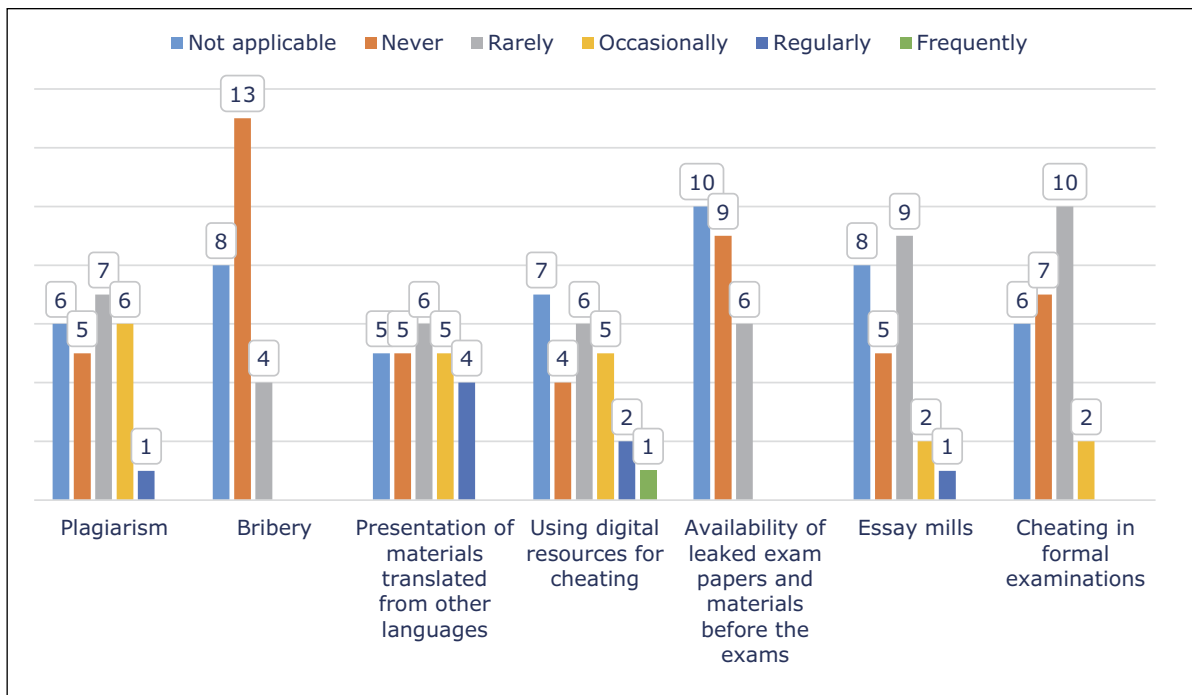
MOST FREQUENT FORMS OF EDUCATION FRAUD OBSERVED IN HEIs SINCE 2020: DETECTION MECHANISMS AND ADAPTATION TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC CHALLENGES

This section of the questionnaire observed the most frequently met forms of education fraud in HEIs since 2020 taking into account the impact of the pandemic. Moreover, it also focused on the availability of specific measures for detecting various forms of education fraud in HEIs, their adaptation in line with the COVID-19 pandemic and monitoring of the adapted measures.

Thus, *Figure 9* reflects the analysis of the responses concerning the frequency of the following forms of education fraud since 2020:

- ▶ Plagiarism;
- ▶ Bribery;
- ▶ The presentation of materials translated from other languages;
- ▶ Using digital resources for cheating;
- ▶ Availability of leaked exam papers and materials before the exams;
- ▶ Essay mills;
- ▶ Cheating in formal examinations.

Figure 12. Since 2020 how often have the following forms of education fraud been observed in your HEI?



Thus, the analysis shows that since 2020 plagiarism has been observed **occasionally** and bribery has **never** been observed by most of the respondents. As for the presentation of materials translated from other languages, they are **rarely** used as indicated by the majority, while digital resources are used **regularly** for cheating. The leaked exam papers and materials are **regularly** available before the exams as stated by the majority of the respondents, and essay mills are **rarely** observed. The majority of HEIs indicated that cheating in formal examinations has also been **rarely** detected.