

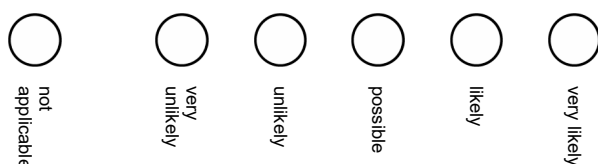
Self assessment

[next »](#)

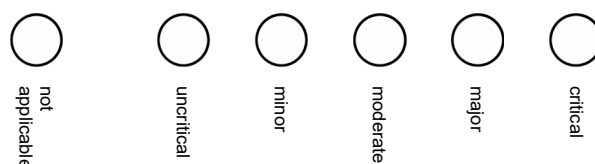
1) Risk: Uncontrolled access leading to unwanted transfer of knowledge

Valuable knowledge, technologies and know-how from the cooperation area, or from adjacent areas, flow out to actors or systems to which they were not previously available. The outflow takes place in a legitimate but unintended manner. The effects of these actions could have significant impacts on a researcher or research teams' trust and credibility. In extreme cases it could lead to a loss of control over data or findings, if e.g. another individual patents your research or restricts access to it by other means.

How likely is it that uncontrolled access leading to unwanted transfer of knowledge in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China might occur?



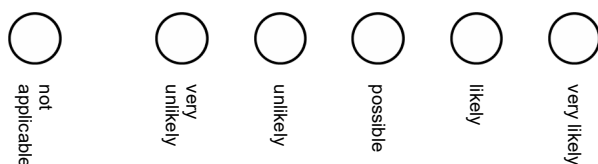
How severe is the damage that can occur as a result of uncontrolled access to knowledge and associated unwanted transfer of knowledge in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?



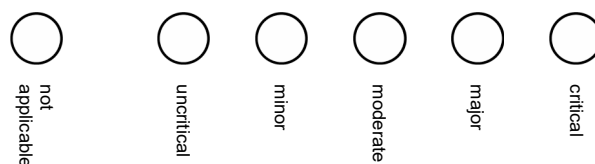
2) Risk: Purposeful theft of knowledge and breach of intellectual property/plagiarism

Data, data records or information from the cooperation area, or from adjacent areas, are passed on without authorization. In the course of the cooperation, misconduct leads to theft of intellectual property. This may result in loss of work, effort, professional recognition and benefit, and possible monetary loss. Knowledge generated from your research could hold significant future commercial value, which may not be immediately apparent. If your research discoveries or ideas are diverted to others - including other countries - without your knowledge, this could reduce potential commercial opportunities stemming from your research.

How likely is it that purposeful theft of knowledge or breach of intellectual property/plagiarism occurs in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?



How severe is the damage that can occur as a result of purposeful theft of knowledge or breach of intellectual property/plagiarism in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?



Self assessment

« back next »

3) Risk: Non-reciprocal S&T cooperation

The cooperation is based, de facto or de jure, on foreseeable or unforeseeable unequal access conditions to the research and innovation system of the other state, and structurally perpetuates the asymmetry.

How likely is it that the cooperation in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China is non-reciprocal?

☐ not applicable

☐ very unlikely

☐ unlikely

☐ possible

☐ likely

☐ very likely

How severe is the damage that can occur as a result of non-reciprocal cooperation in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

☐ not applicable

☐ uncritical

☐ minor

☐ moderate

☐ major

☐ critical

4) Risk: Conflict with European principles of scientific integrity

In the course of the cooperation, intentional or unintentional misconduct leads to violations of good scientific practice and/or the scientific values of the assessment performing country, or the cooperation partner violates scientific, political or social values of the assessment performing country.

How likely is that European principles of scientific integrity are not respected in the cooperation in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

☐ not applicable

☐ very unlikely

☐ unlikely

☐ possible

☐ likely

☐ very likely

How severe is the damage that can occur as a result of a cooperation conflicting with the European principles of scientific integrity in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

☐ not applicable

☐ uncritical

☐ minor

☐ moderate

☐ major

☐ critical

Self assessment

[« back](#)[next »](#)

5) Risk: Interference by second/third parties

Actors from the cooperation partner country influence cooperation - directly or indirectly - in a coercive, covert, deceptive, or corrupting manner to pursue political goals that conflict with the interests, values, and sovereignty of the assessment performing country. The cooperation partner country or uninvolved third countries partially or completely impede the cooperation through administrative, regulatory or political measures (e.g. through control, verification, influencing, falsification or withholding of the results, or (self-)censorship).

How likely is it that foreign interference by second/third parties occurs in the cooperation in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

not
applicablevery
unlikely

unlikely



possible



likely



very likely

not
applicable

uncritical



minor



moderate



major



critical

6) Risk: Unintentional breach of laws/regulations

Existing regulations and laws are not known and not complied with, or give room to different interpretations due to unclear formulation. Intentional or unintentional failure to comply with laws and regulations exposes the assessment performing country to administrative sanctions, litigation, or criminal charges. The forms of laws/regulations that influence S&T cooperation are manifold and not always obvious, e.g. data protection, export control legislation, and technical or ethical norms and standards.

How likely is it that an unintentional breach of laws/regulations occurs in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

not
applicablevery
unlikely

unlikely



possible



likely



very likely

not
applicable

uncritical



minor



moderate



major



critical

[About DLR Projektträger](#)[Data Protection Policy](#)[Imprint](#)

Self assessment

« back next »

7) Risk: Loss of reputation for the home institution

Actors from the assessment performing country - single researchers or research institutes - lose standing, based on their research and impact. Misappropriation by actors from the cooperation partner country of (partial) research results used for military, strategic, or technological advancements have an impact on reputation, possibly harming future success.

How likely is it that the cooperation in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China leads to a loss of reputation for the home institution?

☐ not applicable

☐ very unlikely

☐ unlikely

☐ possible

☐ likely

☐ very likely

How severe is the damage that can occur as a result of loss of reputation for the home institution in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

☐ not applicable

☐ uncritical

☐ minor

☐ moderate

☐ major

☐ critical

8) Risk: Emergence of dependencies

The cooperation strengthens the cooperation partner country or third countries in a way that leads to structural dependence and an impairment of the technological sovereignty of the assessment performing country. Dependencies can concern reliance on patents, software, IPR, standards, access to research infrastructure, to financial opportunities, to access to data, to equipment, to knowledge or foreign staff and talent. High levels of dependency can become critical if the institute from which one is dependent on blocks access for political, economic and/or external reasons.

How likely is it that dependencies might emerge in the cooperation in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

☐ not applicable

☐ very unlikely

☐ unlikely

☐ possible

☐ likely

☐ very likely

How severe is the damage that can occur as a result of emerging dependencies in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

☐ not applicable

☐ uncritical

☐ minor

☐ moderate

☐ major

☐ critical

Self assessment

« back next »

9) Opportunity: Access to additional knowledge

Cooperation can lead to access to specific or outstanding knowledge, research infrastructures and data. These opportunities can be rare (e.g. research vessels) or even unique (e.g. CERN, ISS). In some cases, research can only properly be conducted when access to specific knowledge, infrastructures or data outside of the home state is granted.

How likely is access to additional knowledge through cooperation in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

☐ not applicable

☐ very unlikely

☐ unlikely

☐ possible

☐ likely

☐ very likely

How favourable are the benefits of access to additional knowledge in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

☐ not applicable

☐ insignificant

☐ minor

☐ moderate

☐ major

☐ highly beneficial

10) Opportunity: Recruitment of foreign specialised talent

International collaborations can offer a better recruitment position. Qualified personnel in research groups, projects or institutes are of great value. Recruiting foreign talent (students and staff) can contribute to scientifically excellent workers, scientific specialisation and a more open-minded environment within the organisation/university due to diverse socialisation. Sometimes recruitment of talent is imperative because of the lack of one's own qualification. The importance depends on one's own situation or research topic in question. The more experienced an institution is in handling foreign professionals, the higher the benefit for research.

How likely is it that cooperation in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China will lead to recruitment of specialized talent?

☐ not applicable

☐ very unlikely

☐ unlikely

☐ possible

☐ likely

☐ very likely

How favourable are the benefits of recruiting more foreign talent to your university in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

☐ not applicable

☐ insignificant

☐ minor

☐ moderate

☐ major

☐ highly beneficial

Self assessment

◀ « back next » ▶

11) Opportunity: Access to new funding or project opportunities

Cooperation can open up access to new funding or project opportunities. International budgets may be necessary when national budgets are lacking. The importance of additional budgets depends on the research field. International cooperation may be important for acquiring larger projects with complementary work packages. The more experienced an institution is in the administration of such third-party funds, the higher the benefit of cooperation.

How likely is access to new funding and/or project opportunities through cooperation in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

☐ not applicable

☐ very unlikely

☐ unlikely

☐ possible

☐ likely

☐ very likely

How favourable are the benefits of additional access to funding or project opportunities in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

☐ not applicable

☐ insignificant

☐ minor

☐ moderate

☐ major

☐ highly beneficial

12) Opportunity: Cooperation with excellent partners

Collaboration with excellent international partners can improve the research output due to the excellence of the individual researchers, the research groups or their networks. Collaboration increases your own recognition and visibility, both internationally, e.g. through higher citation rates, and locally within your own institution.

How likely is it that cooperation with excellent partners in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China enhances your research output?

☐ not applicable

☐ very unlikely

☐ unlikely

☐ possible

☐ likely

☐ very likely

How favourable are the benefits of cooperation with excellent partners for the research output in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

☐ not applicable

☐ insignificant

☐ minor

☐ moderate

☐ major

☐ highly beneficial

[About DLR Projektträger](#)[Data Protection Policy](#)[Imprint](#)

« back next »

By collaborating with world-class partners who have a good international reputation and e.g. high university rankings, your own reputation can be enhanced. The value of international reputation is high, as it can open up further access to people and projects. Cooperation with the world's leading universities and an international reputation are often part of the institution's strategy.

How favourable are the benefits of an enhanced reputation as an outcome of cooperation in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

highly beneficial

major

moderate

minor

insignificant

not applicable

very likely

likely

possible

unlikely

very unlikely

not applicable

Cooperation can strengthen one's own technological and scientific sovereignty. Research cooperation can enhance the scientific and technological capacities of a research institution, but also of its associated industry and thus of society. Cooperation can enable research institutes to contribute to a more stable and resilient technological development in the home country - today or as a potential for the future. In not well-researched topics, cooperation is imperative for one's own sovereignty.

How favourable are the benefits of an enhanced technological/scientific sovereignty as an outcome of cooperation in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

highly beneficial

major

moderate

minor

insignificant

not applicable

very likely

likely

possible

unlikely

very unlikely

not applicable

Self assessment

« back finish »

15) Opportunity: Increased market access

International cooperation in research can open doors to improve the competitiveness of one's own economy in the global market. This can happen directly, for example by involving the private sector in cooperation or start-up/spin-off activities. Institutes with already established connection structures to the private sector have an advantage.

How likely is it that cooperation in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China leads to increased market access?

☐ not applicable

☐ very unlikely

☐ unlikely

☐ possible

☐ likely

☐ very likely

How favourable are the benefits of an increased market access in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China?

☐ not applicable

☐ insignificant

☐ minor

☐ moderate

☐ major

☐ highly beneficial

16) Opportunity: Contribution to international understanding

Scientific cooperation can stabilise and support existing international partnerships, and can lead to more respectful interaction with partners. The cooperation can lead to a better bilateral understanding among the cooperation parties including e.g. work of trust or science diplomacy. A stable and trustful partnership might lead to a mutual accepted norm and value diffusion, e.g. in terms of ethical standards or academic code of conducts etc.

How likely is it that cooperation in AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China will contribute to a better international understanding in a more fundamental form?

☐ not applicable

☐ very unlikely

☐ unlikely

☐ possible

☐ likely

☐ very likely

How valuable for international understanding can the contribution of AI-based tumor classification based on imaging techniques with partners in China be assessed?

☐ not applicable

☐ insignificant

☐ minor

☐ moderate

☐ major

☐ highly beneficial