These are general research ethics principles; specific fields and organizations may have additional guidelines or codes of conduct tailored to their research contexts. It is important to consult the relevant ethical guidelines and review boards for your research discipline and location to ensure full compliance with ethical standards.

1. Informed Consent: Researchers must obtain informed and voluntary consent from all participants before involving them in any research activity. Participants should be fully informed about the research purpose, procedures, potential risks, and benefits, and they have the right to withdraw their consent at any time without repercussions.
2. Beneficence: Researchers should strive to maximize the benefits of their research while minimizing harm to participants. This includes taking steps to protect participants' physical and psychological well-being throughout the research process.
3. Privacy and Confidentiality: Researchers must protect the privacy and confidentiality of participants. Data should be anonymized whenever possible, and researchers should ensure that participants' personal information is not disclosed without their consent.
4. Data Management and Security: Researchers should use appropriate methods to collect, store, and secure research data to prevent unauthorized access and maintain data integrity. Data should be stored for a reasonable period as specified by ethical guidelines and local regulations.
5. Research Integrity: Researchers must conduct their research with honesty and integrity. This includes avoiding plagiarism, fraudulent data manipulation, and misrepresentation of research findings.
6. Conflict of Interest: Researchers should disclose any conflicts of interest that could potentially bias the research results or compromise its objectivity. Transparency in reporting financial, personal, or professional conflicts is crucial.
7. Respect for Participants: Researchers must treat all research participants with respect and dignity, regardless of their demographic characteristics. Researchers should avoid any form of discrimination, exploitation, or harm.
8. Compliance with Regulations: Researchers should be familiar with and adhere to all applicable laws, regulations, and ethical guidelines governing research in their field or location. This includes obtaining necessary approvals and permits from ethics review boards or committees.
9. Transparency in Reporting: Researchers should accurately and transparently report their research methods, procedures, and findings. This includes sharing both positive and negative results, as well as any limitations of the study.
10. Peer Review and Collaboration: Researchers should actively participate in peer review processes and collaborate with others in their field to ensure the quality and validity of research outcomes.
11. Community and Public Engagement: Researchers should engage with the community and the public when appropriate, sharing research findings and their implications in an understandable and accessible manner.
Harm Reduction: Researchers should anticipate and address potential risks and harms associated with their research, taking steps to minimize these risks to the greatest extent possible.