

## Ethics

1. CEPS researchers may participate only in work that conforms to accepted ethical standards.
2. In the design and conduct of research, researchers must comply with all established guidelines, including:
  - a) the Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research;
  - b) the National Statement of Ethical Conduct in Research Involving Humans;
  - c) National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) codes;
  - d) National Human Research Ethics Committees (HREC) (e.g., Australian Health Ethics Committee (AHEC));
  - e) Australian and international university HRECs; and
  - f) any additional ethical requirements and approvals of industry partners (e.g., police services, health departments).
3. Where research procedures are of a kind requiring approval by a University Ethics Committee, or by other safety or regulatory committees, research must not proceed without such approval.
4. Chief Investigators are responsible for ensuring that research projects under their control have the appropriate ethical clearances.
5. Chief Investigators must retain copies of ethics approvals.
6. Generally, research that has the potential for physical or psychological harm (including drug trials, research involving invasive physical procedures and research exploring sensitive personal or cultural issues) is not eligible for an expedited review (see Section 2.2.8 of the National Statement of Ethical Conduct in Research Involving Humans).
7. For projects requiring full ethics review, a National Ethics Application Form (NEAF) should be completed.

## Conflict of Interest

1. Actual and potential conflicts of interest may arise in many different research contexts.
2. All members should be sensitive to the possibility of conflicts of interest and avoid both the actuality and the perception of them by declining to act or by withdrawing from a situation where they might arise.
3. All parties involved in or associated with research projects have an obligation to disclose affiliations with or financial involvement in any organisation which has, or is likely to have, a direct interest in the subject matter or outputs of the Project.
4. When seeking support for research, submitting work for publication or making public the findings of research, such parties must disclose any conflict of interest which has the potential to influence, or to have influenced, the research, interpretation of data or manner of publication.
5. In any case of doubt, the fullest disclosure should be made to the relevant responsible person (such as the chairperson of a committee) before any participation takes place.
6. Chief Investigators are responsible for ensuring that the obligations for disclosure of conflicts of interest are fulfilled for research projects under their control.