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Publication Details

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Attribution

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## Contents

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# Key terms

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[Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research](#) ... ..

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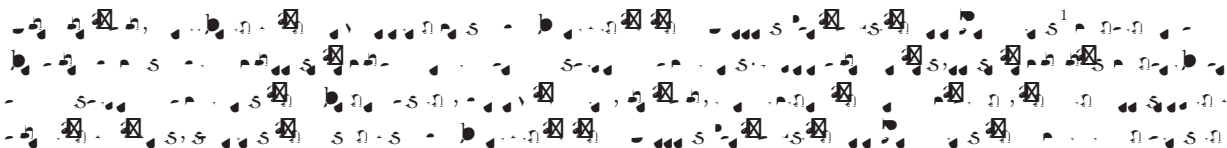
[National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research](#) ... ..



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# Introduction

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# Structure of the Guidelines: the six core values

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1. **Respect** – The guidelines are based on the principle of respect for the rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples and communities. This includes respect for their cultural values, beliefs, traditions, and knowledge. It also includes respect for their autonomy and self-determination.

2. **Beneficence** – The guidelines are based on the principle of beneficence, which is the obligation to do good and to promote the well-being of others. This includes the obligation to ensure that research is conducted in a way that is beneficial to the community and that it does not cause harm.

3. **Non-maleficence** – The guidelines are based on the principle of non-maleficence, which is the obligation to do no harm. This includes the obligation to ensure that research is conducted in a way that does not cause physical, psychological, or social harm to the community.

4. **Justice** – The guidelines are based on the principle of justice, which is the obligation to ensure that the benefits and burdens of research are distributed fairly. This includes the obligation to ensure that research is conducted in a way that is equitable and that it does not exploit the community.

5. **Transparency** – The guidelines are based on the principle of transparency, which is the obligation to be open and honest about the research process. This includes the obligation to ensure that the research is conducted in a way that is transparent and that the community is kept informed of the progress and findings of the research.

6. **Accountability** – The guidelines are based on the principle of accountability, which is the obligation to be responsible for the actions of the researcher. This includes the obligation to ensure that the researcher is held accountable for any harm that is caused by the research.

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## Spirit and integrity

1). Spirit and integrity are the foundation of ethical research. It is the researcher's responsibility to ensure that the research is conducted in a way that respects the rights and interests of the participants and the community. This includes being honest, transparent, and accountable.

- Researcher should be honest and transparent about the purpose of the research and the potential risks and benefits.
- Researcher should be accountable to the participants and the community, and should be open to feedback and criticism.

## Demonstrating spirit and integrity

Demonstrating spirit and integrity involves being honest, transparent, and accountable. This includes being open to feedback and criticism, and being willing to share the results of the research.

### Links to the National Statement:

- 1.3** Researchers must ensure that the research is conducted in a way that respects the rights and interests of the participants and the community. This includes being honest, transparent, and accountable.
- ) Researchers must be open to feedback and criticism, and be willing to share the results of the research.
- ) Researchers must be accountable to the participants and the community, and should be open to feedback and criticism.
- ) Researchers must be honest and transparent about the purpose of the research and the potential risks and benefits.

- 1.10** Researchers must ensure that the research is conducted in a way that respects the rights and interests of the participants and the community. This includes being honest, transparent, and accountable.

## Cultural continuity

Cultural continuity is the ability to maintain and pass on cultural values, traditions, and practices. It is an important aspect of a community's identity and well-being. Researchers should be sensitive to cultural differences and work to ensure that their research does not disrupt or undermine cultural continuity.



# Equity

1. Equity is the principle of fairness and justice. It is the moral imperative to ensure that all people have the same opportunities and resources to succeed. Equity is not the same as equality. Equality is the principle of treating everyone the same, while equity is the principle of treating everyone differently to achieve the same outcome.

2. Equity is a key principle of social justice. It is the moral imperative to ensure that all people have the same opportunities and resources to succeed. Equity is not the same as equality. Equality is the principle of treating everyone the same, while equity is the principle of treating everyone differently to achieve the same outcome.

3. Equity is a key principle of social justice. It is the moral imperative to ensure that all people have the same opportunities and resources to succeed. Equity is not the same as equality. Equality is the principle of treating everyone the same, while equity is the principle of treating everyone differently to achieve the same outcome.

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## Demonstrating equity

5. Equity is a key principle of social justice. It is the moral imperative to ensure that all people have the same opportunities and resources to succeed. Equity is not the same as equality. Equality is the principle of treating everyone the same, while equity is the principle of treating everyone differently to achieve the same outcome.

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## Links to the National Statement

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## Reciprocity

Reciprocity is a key principle of ethical research. It means that researchers should give back to the communities they study. This can be done in many ways, such as sharing research findings, providing training, or supporting community development projects. Reciprocity is not just about giving back, but also about listening and learning from the community. It is a two-way relationship that benefits both the researcher and the community.

Reciprocity is a key principle of ethical research. It means that researchers should give back to the communities they study. This can be done in many ways, such as sharing research findings, providing training, or supporting community development projects. Reciprocity is not just about giving back, but also about listening and learning from the community. It is a two-way relationship that benefits both the researcher and the community.





1. The research is conducted in a culturally sensitive manner, recognizing the unique values and traditions of the community. Researchers should engage in ongoing communication and consultation with community members throughout the research process.

2. Researchers should ensure that the research is conducted in a way that respects the privacy and confidentiality of participants. This includes obtaining informed consent and ensuring that data is stored securely and accessed only by authorized personnel.

3. The research should be conducted in a way that is transparent and accountable. Researchers should clearly define the research objectives and methods, and provide regular updates to the community on the progress of the research.

4. Researchers should ensure that the research is conducted in a way that is respectful of the community's time and resources. This includes being punctual, organized, and efficient in the use of resources.

5. The research should be conducted in a way that is respectful of the community's intellectual property. Researchers should ensure that any data or findings generated by the research are shared with the community and that any intellectual property rights are properly acknowledged.









*Guidelines  
for Ethical Research in Australian Indigenous Studies 2012.*

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Handwritten musical notation on a staff, continuing from the previous section. It includes notes, rests, and a circled 'X'.

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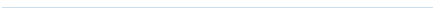
*Keeping research on track II 2018.*

## Cultural and intellectual property

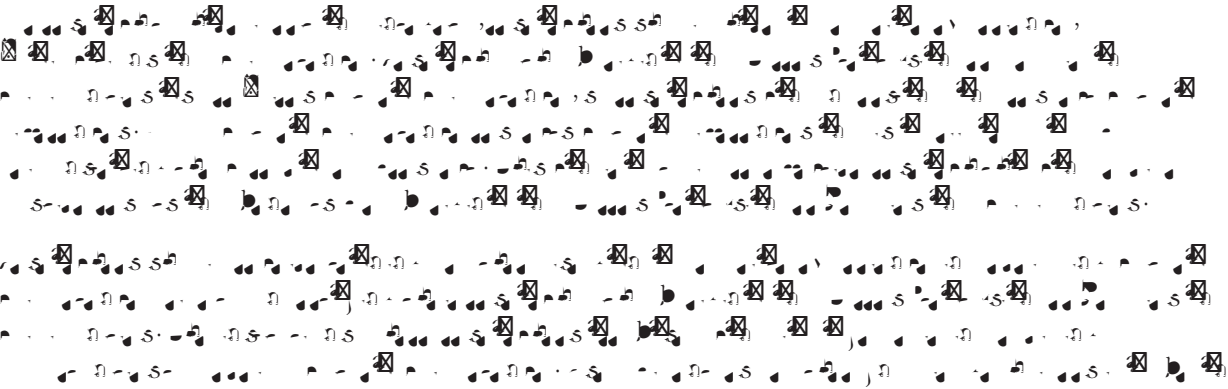
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# Cultural competency





# Appendix 1: Expert working committee

... (Keeping research on track II 2018)

- Values and Ethics: Guidelines for Ethical Conduct in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Research 2003 ( ... )
- Keeping Research on Track: A guide for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples about health research ethics 2005 ( ... )

... 2018 ... ( ... ) ... 2013

... Keeping research on track II 2018. ... 201 ... ( ... ) ... 20 21 ... 2017

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## IREG Review Working Committee membership

[Redacted area]

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## Previous working committee members

Member	Membership expertise
Mr Mick Gooda (Chair) <i>January 2015 – November 2015</i>	Social Justice Commissioner, Australian Human Rights Commission.
Professor Lester-Irabinna Rigney <i>January 2015 – February 2016</i>	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander education expertise.
Mr Daniel Kelly <i>January 2015 – March 2016</i>	State-based nominee from a Human Research Ethics Committee with expertise in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander research.

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## Further resources

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### [Keeping research on track II 2018](#)

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### [Evaluation of the National Health and Medical Research Council documents: Values and Ethics: Guidelines for ethical conduct in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health research 2003 and Keeping Research on Track: a guide for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples about health research ethics 2005](#)

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[... ..](#)

### [Researching Right Way – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Research Ethics: A Domestic and International Review](#)

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[... ..](#)

### [National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research](#)

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[... ..](#)

### [Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research](#)

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### [Guidelines for Ethical Research in Australian Indigenous Studies 2012](#)

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### [EthicsHub](#)

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### [Human Research Ethics Committees](#)

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Moral Rights

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Protocols for producing Indigenous Australian writing

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Factsheet: Access and Benefit-Sharing

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Short Guide to Copyright

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Types of IP

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Indigenous Law Bulletin, ... .. 1, ... 20 (2014) ... ..  
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21 ... & (200, ... 201) [National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research](#), .10.

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