

International Journal of Psychological Research welcomes you to the guidelines of the code of ethics and bioethics of the exercise of psychology in Colombia (<http://www.tribunales.colpsic.org.co/normatividad.htm>) and APA (<http://www.apa.org/ethics/code/index.aspx>) in relation to the ethical standards of research and publication.

Based on the described above, it will be considered violations to the ethics of research and publication in the field of psychology those that ignore the following principles:

- 1. Institutional approval:** In order to obtain approval of institutional research, accurate information about research proposals must be provided.
- 2. Informed consent for research:** The collection of primary data for research and publication must have proper informed consent (for greater detail, see paragraphs 3.10, 4.07, 8.02, 8.03, and 8.07 of the code of ethics of the APA). Researchers can ignore the informed consent only when there are reasonable grounds to believe that the research will not cause injury or harm, and when it is permitted by the laws, federal or institutional regulations (see paragraph 8.05 of the code of ethics of the APA)
- 3. Clients/patients, students and subordinates as participants in the research:** Researchers should follow the appropriate steps to protect possible participants of the adverse consequences of decline or withdraw from the study; in addition, those who participate in the research as a school requirement, will be given the choice of equivalent alternative activities.
- 4. Incentives for participation in research:** Efforts will be made to avoid excessive economic incentives or inappropriate incentives, when they constitute a form of coercion for participants; but if it is offered a professional service as a change, then it should clarify the nature of the service, as well as the risks, obligations and limitations.
- 5. Cheating on the research:** An study might not be done when cheating is involved, at least that the justification for the possible scientific or educational value that is ineffective through non-deceptive research can be determinate. If the deception has become part of the research for valid reason, as soon as the participants have finished it, they will be notified on such proceeding; this notification will not be after they have finished collecting data, since the participants may request their exclusion at any stage of the process. Cheating on research involving physical or emotional pain is also not supported.
- 6. Feedback:** Participants should be properly informed of the characteristics of the research (objectives, results, and conclusions) and their concerns must be clarified. If for scientific reasons it should be delayed the transmission of any results, take the necessary measures to reduce the risk of damage. If the resulting information could be harmful for the participant, it shall take a timely decision on its transmission (hide it or show it, can cause some kind of damage).
- 7. The care of animals in research:** Researching with animals should carry out of agreement with legal standards, by trained persons and avoiding cause injury or unnecessary pain to animals (see paragraph 8.09 of the code of ethics of the APA for more details).

