Norms

1. universalism (vs. particularism), that findings should be evaluated based on pre-established and non-personal criteria;
2. communality (vs. secrecy), that results and methods are not the researcher’s personal property but are to be shared freely and widely;
3. disinterestedness (vs. self-interestedness), that results are not to be corrupted by personal gains;
4. skepticism (vs. dogmatism), that the researcher is to scrutinize all findings, including one’s own;
5. governance (vs. administration), that decision-making in science should rest only on the researchers themselves;
6. quality (vs. quantity), that researchers should be evaluated based on the quality of their work.

Transparency embody norms

1. universalism is promoted by improved documentation;
2. communalism is promoted by publicly sharing research;
3. disinterestedness is promoted by increasing accountability and exposure of potential conflicts of interest;
4. skepticism is promoted by allowing for verification of results;
5. governance is promoted by improved project management by researchers;
6. higher quality is promoted by the other norms.