1. The legal regulation of ethical principles is always precise and detailed.

2. Ethical principles are always cross-sectoral.

3. Ethical principles may be contrary to the law.

4. Ethical principles are, in substance, value-oriented conduct.

5. Value follows a binary logic: right - wrong, right - wrong, etc.

6. Ethical principles are eternal, they do not change.

7. Ethical misconduct can be clearly established in all cases, without discretion.

8. ethical principles are current values independent of customary law.

9. Ethical standards are moral values that can be linked to a particular sector.

10. A code of ethics is always a public document.

11. A code of ethics can be a public document or an internal document.

12. Violations of ethical standards may not be followed by formal proceedings.

13. The Ethics Committee may, as a last resort, initiate the termination of the employment relationship.

14. Verification of reality before publication is a priority photographic ethical standard.

15 There is no direct overlap between photographic ethics and copyright rules.

16. There are a number of photographic ethics rules in the context of moral rights.

As a general rule, the use of a hidden camera is a violation of ethical rules.

18. The use of a hidden camera is justified in certain cases.

19. In certain cases, the transmission of non-realistic content is justified.

20. Subjects and images that have been researched, published and considered original by others should not be reproduced as their own without reference to the source.

21. Where the principles of professional autonomy and public morality conflict, the former takes precedence.

22. Promoting violence, harmful substances and lifestyles is a matter for professional autonomy.

23. It is not the photographer's task to consider whether there is a good reason to disclose classified information (private, state or official secrets) that has come to his/her knowledge, whether it is prejudicial to public, social, business or individual interests.

24. Anonymity must be ensured in the case of a private matter where anonymity is justified (donor, donor, etc.)

25. An ethical offence can also be committed with an image or illustration that has been prepared but not published.

26. The personal data of children are particularly protected.

27. Personal data that are by their nature particularly sensitive from the point of view of fundamental rights and freedoms require specific protection.

28. Personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin are considered to be particularly sensitive personal data.

29. The information relating to the processing of personal data concerning the data subject must be provided to the data subject at the time of collection and in any event not before.

30. The data controller has the right to request the rectification of personal data concerning him or her.

31. The data subject has the right to request the rectification of personal data concerning him or her.