

EC public consultation on research data

Bruxelles, July 2, 2013

LEAD QUESTIONS

- How can we **define** research data and what types of research data should be open?
- When and how does **openness** need to be limited?
- How should the issue of data **re-use** be addressed?
- Where should research data be **stored** and made **accessible**?
- How can we enhance data **awareness** and a **culture** of sharing?

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Ongoing discussions within the Italian task force of the

MedOAnet project (FP7 – Science in Society)

Context

E-Research, E-science – Global collaboration – Next generation infrastructure

Research data are associated with research activity in the process of creating knowledge on the basis of existing knowledge

Research data and Open data are strictly connected, especially when publicly funded research is involved, but the **different nature** of research data needs careful consideration

→ **Definition, awareness, policies**

Research data need to be **shared** and properly managed **within and beyond** the research process which generated them, and they need to be preserved in such a way as to maximise benefits from their use and re-use for the sake of all individuals and society at large (NSF)

→ **Data Management Plan**

Governments gain from open data sharing (EC, OECD, G8 Open Research data)

→ **Return on investment**

Funding authorities should adopt **incentive and binding mechanisms** and prioritize funding to research projects whose outputs and underlying research data are openly accessible and reusable. Such research projects should produce data which are **natively open and reusable**

→ **Binding mechanisms in funding schemes**

Strategic **infrastructures** for open data should be **globally** integrated and should be built on **persistent identification mechanisms** which account the versioning of the whole chain of research outputs (data, pre-print, post-print and other research products subject to disclosure). This will achieve both the goals of smart access and reuse of research outputs and a coherent framework for digital preservation (OpenAire Plus, EUDAT).

Intersectorial multidimensional approach (liason officers)

→ **Globally integrated infrastructures**

Position of the Editorial Subgroup of the

BRIF (BIORESOURCE RESEARCH IMPACT FACTOR) project

agreed upon during the **Workshop on Standardization of bioresources citation**, Rome June 21, 2013

There is general agreement that it is important that the **EC consider** the issue of bioresources/biobanks as relevant sources of **aggregated open research data** that have an impact on both on science and society.

It is important that such data are **shared** for the progress of global research, to avoid duplication and to benefit from large investments in terms of both financial and personnel efforts, including donors'

→ **Awareness and Impact**

In consideration of the **ethical issues** associated to bioresources, only aggregated results can be **shared openly**

→ **Levels of sharing. Aggregated data**

As regards **where** research data be stored, there was discussion about **infrastructures** and **clouding** and about maintenance and preservation issues during and after a research project involving collection and use of bioresources

→ **Data life cycle. Data Management Plan**

It is important to create awareness and trust on the use of open bioresources.

The EC should create **mechanisms and incentives** that facilitate the culture of sharing through ad hoc recommendations and the inclusion of specific clauses on open research data in their funding schemes. Technical issues about quality, maintenance and long-term preservation of open data should take into consideration the requirements of the **different stakeholders**. T

he EC should consider funding measures to create and test tools for implementing such mechanisms.

→ **Awareness, Trust, Binding mechanisms**