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# PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES ON RESEARCH DATA PUBLISHING – AND HOW TO MEET THEM

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## INTRODUCTION: WHY SHARE?



**QUESTION:**

**IN YOUR OWN RESEARCH,  
WHERE DO YOU SEE THE  
MAIN CHALLENGE OR  
OBSTACLE FOR SHARING  
YOUR RESEARCH DATA?**

## OVERVIEW

1. Access Types
2. FAIR Data Principles
3. Legal Considerations
  1. Data Protection
  2. Copyright Law and Licensing
4. Policies
  1. Institutional
  2. Research Funders
  3. Publishers
5. Repositories
6. How FAIR is it – One Example

# 1. ACCESS TYPES / ACCESS RIGHTS



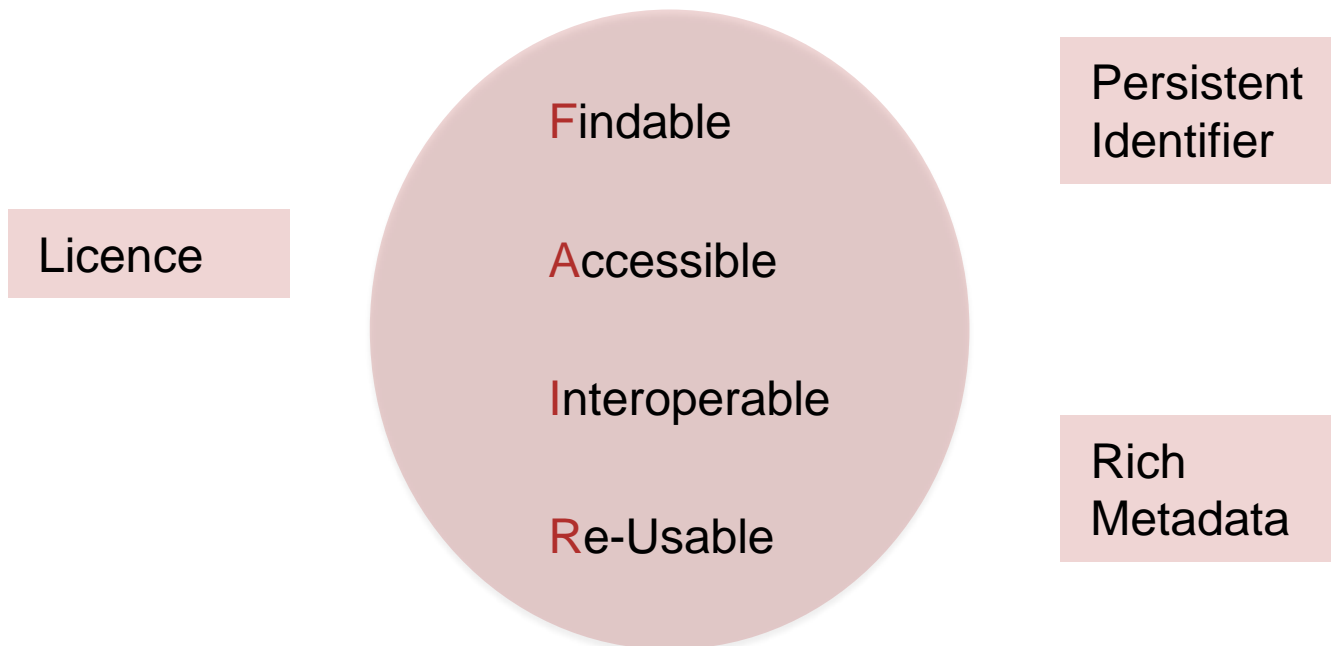
Closed	Not on the public internet
Restricted	Identification, access control, paywalls
Embargoed	Closed or restricted until certain date, open afterwards
Open	Freely available on the public internet

See:

<https://wiki.surfnet.nl/display/standards/info-eu-repo#info-eu-repo-AccessRights>

[http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/repositories/digirep/index/Eprints\\_AccessRights\\_Vocabulary\\_Encoding\\_Scheme](http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/repositories/digirep/index/Eprints_AccessRights_Vocabulary_Encoding_Scheme)

## 2. FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES



See:

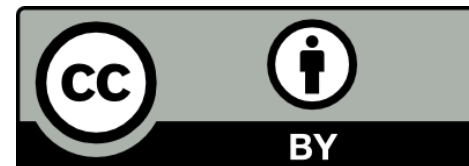
<http://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/>

### 3. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS: DATA PROTECTION

- GDPR - General Data Protection Regulation
- Informed consent: Privacy statement
- Consent can be withdrawn
  
- When publishing data based on personal data:
  - Document data processing
  - Document given consent
  - Divide personal data from other data
  - Use pseudonymisation or anonymisation
  
- Contact data protection specialists

### 3. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS: COPYRIGHT LAW AND LICENSING

- Does my data contain copyrighted material?
- What shall others be allowed to do with my data?



See:

<https://creativecommons.org>



## 4. POLICIES: INSTITUTIONAL

### Example: Policy on the handling of research data at the Friedrich Schiller University Jena

*“The FSU expects research data to be archived and made publicly available through national or international (domain-specific) data archives or repositories. This applies in particular to data that serve as a basis for scientific articles. It is the responsibility of the researcher to determine the time and the licensing conditions of the publication. (...) When publishing research data, compliance with privacy laws, the protection of copyrights, and legitimate interests of third parties must be ensured.”*

[https://www.hanfried.uni-jena.de/vhbmedia/Hochschulrecht/Spezielles%20Hochschulrecht%20\(FSU%20Jena\)/Policy%20on%20the%20handling%20of%20research%20data%20at%20the%20FSU.pdf](https://www.hanfried.uni-jena.de/vhbmedia/Hochschulrecht/Spezielles%20Hochschulrecht%20(FSU%20Jena)/Policy%20on%20the%20handling%20of%20research%20data%20at%20the%20FSU.pdf)

## 4. POLICIES: RESEARCH FUNDERS

### Example: DFG Guidelines on the Handling of Research Data

*“Assuming that the publication of research data from a DFG-funded project does not conflict with the rights of third parties (in particular data protection or copyright), research data should be made available as soon as possible.*

*(...)*

*In accordance with the rules of good scientific practice, research data should be archived in the researcher's own institution or an appropriate nationwide infrastructure for at least 10 years.”*

[http://www.dfg.de/download/pdf/foerderung/antragstellung/forschungsdaten/guidelines\\_research\\_data.pdf](http://www.dfg.de/download/pdf/foerderung/antragstellung/forschungsdaten/guidelines_research_data.pdf)

## 4. POLICIES: PUBLISHERS

### Example:

Here are examples of journals that support each policy type:

### Springer Nature Research Data Policy Types

Policy Type	Policy summary	Example Journal
Type 1	Data sharing and data citation is encouraged	<i>Photosynthesis Research</i> (click, <a href="#">‘Instructions for Authors’</a> )
Type 2	Data sharing and evidence of data sharing encouraged	<i>Plant and Soil</i> (click, <a href="#">‘Instructions for Authors’</a> )
Type 3	Data sharing encouraged and statements of data availability required	<i>Palgrave Communications</i> (see <a href="#">Editorial policies</a> )
Type 4	Data sharing, evidence of data sharing and peer review of data required	<i>Scientific Data</i> (see <a href="#">Data policies</a> )

<https://www.springernature.com/gp/authors/research-data-policy/data-policy-types>

## 5. REPOSITORIES

Interdisciplinary  
Inter-Institutional

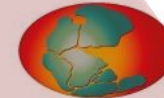


Interdisciplinary  
Institutional



Domain-Specific

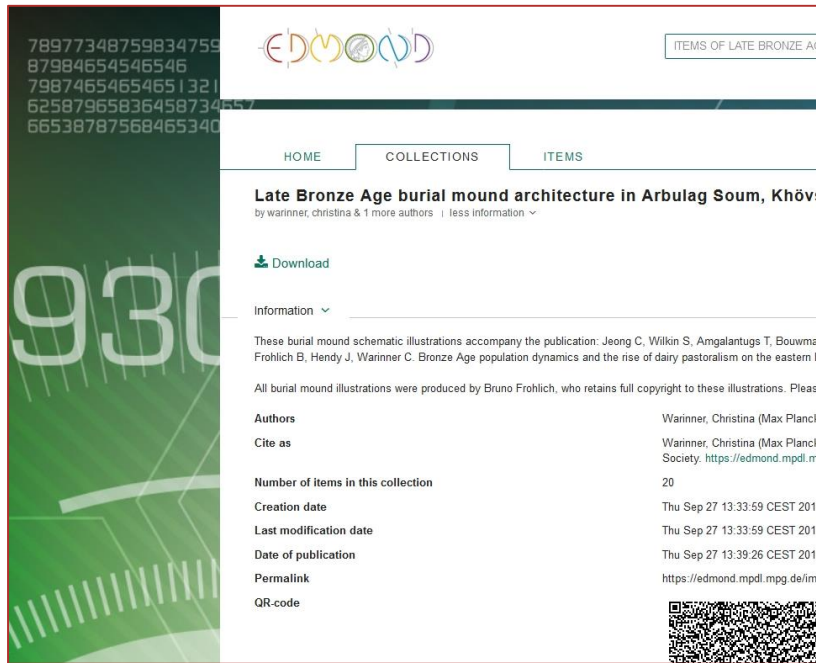
CLARIN Virtual Language Observatory



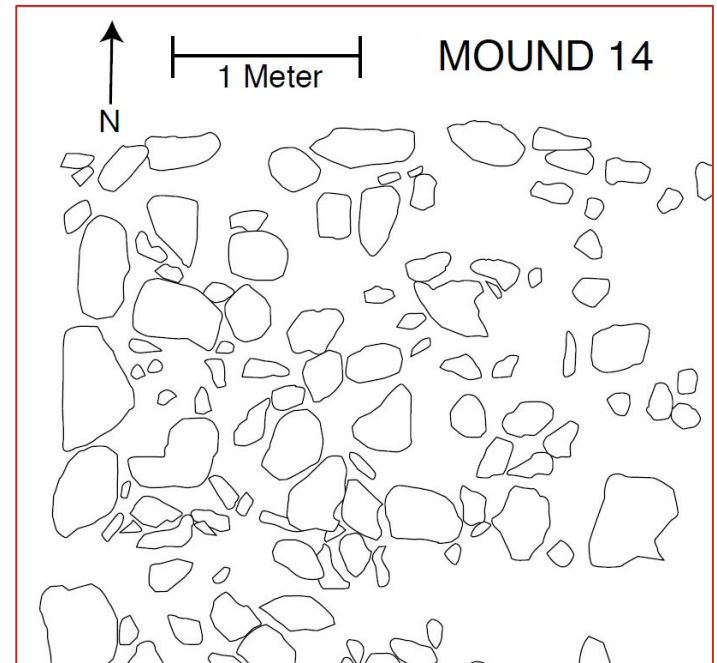
PANGAEA.



## 6. HOW FAIR IS IT? – ONE EXAMPLE



The screenshot shows the Edmond metadata page for the publication "Late Bronze Age burial mound architecture in Arbulag Soum, Khöv". The page includes the Edmond logo, navigation tabs for HOME, COLLECTIONS, and ITEMS, and a list of metadata fields such as Authors, Cite as, Number of items in this collection, Creation date, Last modification date, Date of publication, Permalink, and QR-code. The authors listed are Warinner, Christina (Max Planck Society) and 1 more author. The number of items in the collection is 20. The creation and last modification dates are both Thu Sep 27 13:33:59 CEST 2017. The date of publication is Thu Sep 27 13:39:26 CEST 2017. The permalink is <https://edmond.mpdl.mpg.de/imeji/collection/AAt5NMzZzAiYhSyr>. A QR code is also present at the bottom right of the metadata section.



<https://edmond.mpdl.mpg.de/imeji/collection/AAt5NMzZzAiYhSyr>



## CHALLENGES / OBSTACLES IN PUBLISHING RESEARCH DATA – YOUR REMARKS

„In your own research, where do you see the main challenge or obstacle for sharing your research data?“



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# THANK YOU!

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