

Datos de investigación: requisitos, herramientas y retos

Sesión 2 (21 abril de 2021 – 13-15.30h)

Curso de formación para investigadores/as de la
Fundación para la Investigación Biomédica HCSC
Instituto de Investigación Sanitaria Hospital Clínico San Carlos (IdISSC)
Modalidad: online
Docente: [Inmaculada Aleixos Borrás, PhD \(inmaculada.aleixos@uv.es\)](mailto:inmaculada.aleixos@uv.es)

Resumen sesión 1 (día 14 abril) (i)

- ✓ Calma: esto es nuevo para todos y no hay soluciones fáciles ni estándar
- ✓ F.A.I.R. son solo unos principios (~~estándares, protocolos, normas, etc.~~) a los que hemos de aspirar
- ✓ Open Data \neq F.A.I.R data → “as open as possible, as close as necessary”
- ✓ F.A.I.R. data es obligatorio en H2020/Horizon Europe y recomendado en convocatoria ISCIII
- ✓ PGD = requerimiento de entidades financiadoras de la ciencia → énfasis está en F.A.I.R. y en el qué y dónde)
- ✓ PGD = instrumento útil que puede hacer más eficiente la gestión de un proyecto de investigación → énfasis está en que todo tu equipo de investigación (quién) sepa en todo momento que dura el proyecto de investigación (cuándo) qué hacer (qué), cómo hacerlo (cómo) y cuáles son las razones (por qué) de hacerlo así
- ✓ Los PGD sí son obligatorios para las convocatorias ISCIII y Horizonte 2020/Horizonte Europa

Resumen sesión 1 (día 14 abril) (ii)

- ✓ El PGD no ha de enviarse junto con la solicitud de la financiación. Horizonte Europa: 6 meses; ISCIII: con informes de seguimiento intermedio y final, si es que se requieren (¡no os arriesguéis!)
- ✓ Un PGD implica muchas tomas de decisiones al respecto de tus datos. Nadie las va a cuestionar, siempre y cuando sean de sentido común, y consideras los principios F.A.I.R.
- ✓ Existen modelos de PGD offline y online (ni la CE ni MCI/ISCIII os exigen ningún modelo en particular. ¡Ojo: comprobar en todas las convocatorias!)



Subdirección General de
Evaluación y Fomento de la
Investigación



UNIÓN EUROPEA

2021

Expediente N°

INVESTIGADOR/A PRINCIPAL:

**MEMORIA DE SOLICITUD PROYECTO DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN SALUD
PROPUESTA PARA EL PLAN DE GESTIÓN DE DATOS**

Describir la tipología y formato de los datos a recoger / generar en el marco del proyecto, procedimiento previsto para acceso a los mismos (quién, cómo y cuándo podrá acceder a ellos), titularidad de los datos, repositorio en que se prevé realizar su depósito, y procedimiento previsto para garantizar los requisitos éticos o legales específicos de aplicación. **Máximo 1 página**

- ~~✓ Tipología y formato de los datos → sesión 14 abril~~
- ~~✓ Acceso a los datos → sesión 14 abril~~
- ✓ Titularidad de los datos → sesión 21 abril (tema algo controvertido)
- ✓ Repositorio → sesión 21 abril
- ✓ Procedimiento que garantice los requisitos éticos y/o legales → sesión 21 abril

- ✓ ~~Tipología y formato de los datos~~ → sesión 14 abril
- ✓ ~~Acceso a los datos~~ → sesión 14 abril

¡Recordad que se trata de una página en la memoria de solicitud de financiación nacional!

Tipologías y formatos → muchas tipologías según el criterio de clasificación (y varios formatos dependiendo cada tipología)

Acceso a los datos: quién, cómo y cuándo → ¡lo decidís vosotros dependiendo de muchos factores!

Vuestras respuestas en la encuesta: “¿Con qué tipología de datos sueles trabajar?”

Datos numéricos primarios, cuantitativos, muy a menudo retrospectivos, procedentes de bases de datos de registros clínicos, datos observacionales y experimentales, datos crudos de escáneres PET, imágenes clínicas y preclínicas de PET, resonancia o CT, clínicos y resultados de experimentos (genética, anticuerpos, poblaciones celulares de citometría), epidemiología transmisibles, base de datos de pacientes, resultados de experimentos científicos en el laboratorio o con animales de experimentación, datos primarios, datos médicos, genéticos, serológicos, bases de datos de pacientes de alergia, datos genéticos (variables cualitativas), datos clínicos (generalmente cualitativos), datos moleculares como niveles de expresión génica, consumo de oxígeno celular o porcentajes de poblaciones celulares (variables cuantitativas continuas), pares de bases de datos para estudios de correlación, generalmente a lo largo del tiempo, datos de transcriptoma, datos biológicos y genómicos.

¿alguna pregunta o comentario
de lo visto en la sesión anterior?

SESIÓN 2 – día 21 de abril

1. Plan de Gestión de Datos (PGD): Ejecución y evaluación. Cálculo de costes.
2. “Publicación” de datos. Aclaraciones conceptuales. Retos y obstáculos (*titularidad de los datos; procedimiento que garantice los requisitos éticos y legales*)
3. Repositorios de datos: tipología y cómo evaluarlos.
4. Algunos recursos de utilidad

SESIÓN 2 – día 21 de abril

1. Plan de Gestión de Datos (PGD): Ejecución y evaluación (I). Cálculo de costes (II).
2. “Publicación” de datos. Aclaraciones conceptuales. Retos y obstáculos.
3. Repositorios de datos: tipología y cómo evaluarlos.
4. Algunos recursos de utilidad

1. Plan de Gestión de Datos (PGD): Ejecución y evaluación

- ✓ ¿Cómo conseguir que todo el equipo de investigación (y personal de apoyo) lleve a cabo todo lo estipulado en un PGD?
- ✓ ¿Quién va a evaluar mi PGD y cómo lo va a evaluar? → no hay un *peer review* de los datos ni del PGD

1. Plan de Gestión de Datos (PGD): Ejecución y evaluación

- a) Mayor receptividad en la ejecución si se ha participado en su preparación/redacción. Involucrar a todo el equipo o a la mayoría dentro de lo posible.
- b) El “nuevo ciclo de datos”, F.A.I.R. data, etc. implica un cambio muy importante en cómo se gestionan los datos. En general, nos cuesta cambiar y adoptar nuevas prácticas de trabajo. Si la gente conoce los por qué, nos resulta más fácil entender los cambios que se nos están exigiendo en el manejo de datos y por lo tanto, estamos más abiertos al cambio. Las imposiciones no funcionan.
- c) Ofrece formación para tu equipo de investigación en cuestiones de OD, FAIR data, PGD, etc.
- d) Considera la opinión de todos los stakeholders posibles, al menos en cuestiones tan importantes como el nivel de apertura de los datos (pacientes, familiares, hospitales, etc.). Si haces esto, inclúyelo en el PGD pues es una buena práctica.
- e) Si no ha podido haber una participación de todo el equipo en la redacción, asegúrate de que TODOS/AS conocen y entienden el PGD y saben perfectamente qué tienen que hacer, cuándo, dónde y cómo → reuniones de equipo únicamente para hablar y reflexionar sobre el PGD.

1. Plan de Gestión de Datos (PGD): Ejecución y evaluación

- g) Un PDG es (debe ser) un documento vivo, en continuo cambio. Cualquier cambio debe ser comunicado de forma activa y no pasiva.
- h) Los procesos de un PDG deben incluir también cómo reportar problemas y feedback a incorporar en el propio plan. ¿Cómo puede el equipo de investigación dar su opinión sobre el PGD? ¿Cómo se incorpora esta retroalimentación y quién se encarga de ello? ¿Y cuándo deben llevarse a cabo todas estas acciones?
- i) Asigna roles no solo sobre la gestión de los datos, sino sobre la gestión del propio PGD ¿quién lo ha de actualizar? ¿quién comunica a todo el equipo de investigación que ha sufrido cambios?
- j) Asegúrate de todo el equipo de investigación sabe perfectamente dónde encontrar el PGD siempre actualizado (utiliza un buen sistema de versiones). Ha de estar siempre presente: “out of sight, out of mind”.
- k) Si se incorpora alguien nuevo/a al equipo de investigación, asegúrate que conoce el PGD desde el primer momento (y posiblemente tendrás que actualizarlo si se va a implicar en la gestión de los datos).



Evaluación

Proposal Submission & Evaluation

! Whether a proposed project participates in the ORD pilot or chooses to opt out does not affect the evaluation of that project. In other words, proposals will not be penalized for opting out of the extended ORD pilot.

Since participation in the ORD pilot is not an **evaluation** criterion, the proposal is **not** expected to contain a fully developed DMP. However, good research data management as such should be addressed under the impact criterion, as relevant to the project. Your application should address the following issues:

- What standards will be applied?
- How will data be exploited &/or shared/made accessible for verification & reuse? If data cannot be made available, why not?
- How will data be curated & preserved?

Your policy should

- reflect the current state of consortium agreements on data management
- be consistent with exploitation and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) requirements

You should also ensure resource and budgetary planning for data management and include a deliverable for an initial DMP at month 6 at the latest into your proposal.

Fuente: https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/cross-cutting-issues/open-access-data-management/data-management_en.htm

el aspecto más olvidado por investigadoras/es (junto con los aspectos sociales de la gestión de datos y PGD)

Recoger, producir, gestionar, conservar y compartir (publicar) datos (de forma abierta o privada) cuesta mucho dinero (software, hardware, gestión y recursos humanos)

Artículo 80. Conceptos subvencionables. (p. 77 de la Resolución de la Dirección del Instituto de Salud Carlos III O.A., M.P., por la que se aprueba la convocatoria correspondiente al año 2021 mediante tramitación anticipada de concesión de subvenciones de la Acción Estratégica en Salud 2017-2020.)

1. Las subvenciones concedidas se destinarán a cubrir los siguientes gastos:

a) **Gastos de contratación de personal** técnico o con el grado necesario para la realización del proyecto, ajeno al vinculado funcional, estatutaria o laboralmente con los centros beneficiarios, y que podrán incorporarse al proyecto durante todo o parte del tiempo de duración previsto. Como regla general, la contratación de personal investigador predoctoral se realizará en el marco del Subprograma Estatal de Formación.

A estos efectos, se entiende por vinculación estatutaria, únicamente, la prevista en la Ley 55/2003, de 16 de diciembre, y normas autonómicas de desarrollo.

En cualquier caso, la subvención otorgada para financiar un contrato a cargo del proyecto no establece el salario de la persona sino el importe máximo del mismo que será imputable a la citada subvención. Estos importes y las instrucciones acompañantes que sean necesarias se publicarán en la página web del ISCIII.

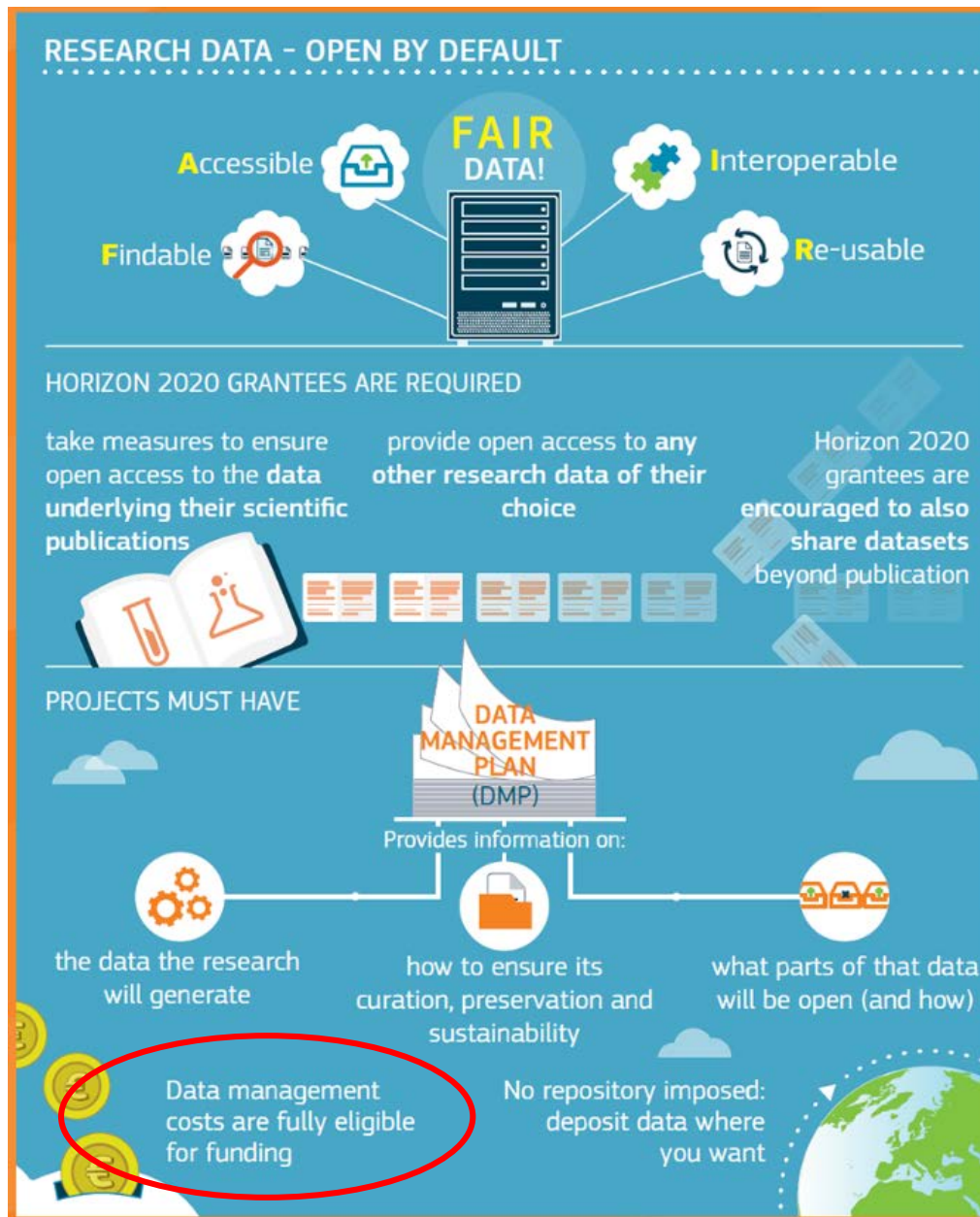
b) **Gastos de ejecución** que incluyen: el material inventariable indispensable para la realización del proyecto; las adquisiciones de material fungible y **demás gastos complementarios directamente relacionados con la ejecución del proyecto, tales como los costes de utilización de algunos servicios centrales y generales de apoyo a la investigación de la entidad beneficiaria, colaboraciones externas, asistencia técnica, gastos externos de consultoría y servicios relacionados con los proyectos; todos debidamente justificados y necesarios para el buen fin del proyecto. [...]**

Artículo 80. Conceptos subvencionables. (p. 78 de la Resolución de la Dirección del Instituto de Salud Carlos III O.A., M.P., por la que se aprueba la convocatoria correspondiente al año 2021 mediante tramitación anticipada de concesión de subvenciones de la Acción Estratégica en Salud 2017-2020.)

Asimismo, serán subvencionables gastos de publicación y difusión de resultados. Se incluyen: gastos de revisión de manuscritos; gastos de publicación en revistas científicas, incluyendo los relacionados con la publicación en revistas de acceso abierto; y los gastos derivados de la incorporación a repositorios de libre acceso. → **¡ojo: publicaciones!!**

A los efectos **de los proyectos de investigación clínica independiente** tendrán la consideración de gastos de ejecución determinados gastos administrativos tales como el seguro de responsabilidad civil, las tasas de las agencias reguladoras exigibles por la legislación vigente o **la asistencia en la recogida de datos y monitorización del ensayo clínico por parte de organizaciones contratadas al efecto**, en todo caso se dará prioridad a la colaboración de la plataforma ISCIII de Investigación Clínica.

1. Plan de Gestión de Datos (PGD): Cálculo de costes



1. Plan de Gestión de Datos (PGD): Cálculo de costes



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General for Research & Innovation

H2020 Programme

Guidelines on
FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020

Version 3.0
26 July 2016

3. Allocation of resources

What are the costs for making data FAIR in your project?

How will these be covered? **Note that costs related to open access to research data are eligible as part of the Horizon 2020 grant (if compliant with the Grant Agreement conditions).** ¡ojo: ANTES DE QUE ACABE EL GA!

Who will be responsible for data management in your project?

Are the resources for long term preservation discussed (**costs and potential value, who decides and how what data will be kept and for how long**)? (p.8)

1. Plan de Gestión de Datos (PGD): Cálculo de costes

Supplemental Information to the NIH Policy for Data Management and Sharing: Allowable Costs for Data Management and Sharing (USA)

[...]

Reasonable, allowable costs may be included in NIH budget requests when associated with:

Curating data and developing supporting documentation, including formatting data according to accepted community standards; de-identifying data; preparing metadata to foster discoverability, interpretation, and reuse; and formatting data for transmission to and storage at a selected repository for long-term preservation and access.

Local data management considerations, such as unique and specialized information infrastructure necessary to provide local management and preservation (e.g., before deposit into an established repository).

Preserving and sharing data through established repositories, such as data deposit fees necessary for making data available and accessible. For example, if a Data Management and Sharing Plan proposes preserving and sharing scientific data for 10 years in an established repository with a deposition fee, the cost for the entire 10-year period must be paid prior to the end of the period of performance. If the Plan proposes deposition to multiple repositories, costs associated with each proposed repository may be included.

The screenshot shows the TU Delft website page for 'Data management costs'. The page has a blue header with the TU Delft logo and navigation links for 'Home' and 'Library'. Below the header, there is a breadcrumb trail: 'Library > Research Data Management > Plan > Data management costs'. The main content area is titled 'Data management costs' and contains several sections: 'Plan', 'Data management plans', 'DMPonline', 'Grant Proposals', 'Data ownership', 'Personnel costs', 'Tools and support', and 'Data management tasks'. A left sidebar contains a navigation menu with items like 'Plan', 'Policies', 'Manage', 'Publish', 'Support', 'Training & Events', and 'Digital Competence Centre'. The 'Data management costs' item in the sidebar is highlighted. The 'Personnel costs' section includes text about hiring dedicated data managers and mentions a 'data management costing tool' and 'Data Manager' job advertisements. The 'Tools and support' section mentions a 'Faculty Data Steward' for guidance.

Library > Research Data Management > Plan > Data management costs

Data management costs

An increasing number of research funders require researchers to comply with their requirements for formal management and sharing of research data. Activities related to good data management often cost time and money and therefore might have to be formally included in the project budget.

The costs of research data management can be roughly split into 'Personnel costs' and 'Other costs'.

Personnel costs

More and more research projects hire dedicated data managers to take the lead on data management tasks (see examples of data management tasks below). This is accepted by most funding bodies, see [example here](#)). The exact number of "Person-Months" (PMs) for data management tasks vary depending on the nature of the project and the types of data collected.

Tools and support

TU Delft offers a [data management costing tool](#) to help you budget for data management personnel costs in your proposal. In addition, a [collection of 'Data Manager' job advertisements](#) from various universities to help you draft a job description and estimated salary for this position and envisaged role.

Your [Faculty Data Steward](#) can provide tailored guidance on data management costs.

Data management tasks

Examples of data management tasks within projects:



Home > Manage data > Plan to share > Costing

Costing data management

SHARE 

Data management and sharing activities need to be costed into research, in terms of the time and resources needed. By planning early, costs can be significantly reduced.

There are two approaches to costing research data management and sharing in advance of a research project starting. Either can be used in a data management plan or can inform a funding application.

Approach 1: All data-related activities and resources for the entire [data lifecycle](#) – from data creation, through processing, analyses and storage, to sharing and long-term preservation – can be priced to calculate the total cost of all data generation, data sharing, data access and preservation activities.

Approach 2: Only the resources that would be needed to preserve and make research data shareable beyond the primary research team are identified. These resources may include: people, equipment, infrastructure and tools to manage, document, organise, store and provide access to data.

Data management costing tool

There is no hard and fast rule for costing research data management, as some projects will afford more attention to detailed data documentation, organisation and formatting than others as part of routine fieldwork or data preparation before analysis. However, the UK Data Service has developed a simple activity-based [costing tool](#) that can be used for **approach 2** of costing data management in the social sciences.

How the costing tool was developed

The data management costing tool was developed with researchers as part of the Jisc [Data](#)

Data lifecycle

● Plan to share

Planning overview

ESRC data management plan

Roles and responsibilities

Checklist

■ Costing

Evaluating DMPs

Why share data?

How to share data

Further resources

Legal and ethical

Rights

Document your data

Format your data

Store your data

Collaborative research

Training



GUIDE TO GOOD PRACTICE
Get the handbook on Managing and Sharing Research Data: a Guide to Good Practice from Sage publications



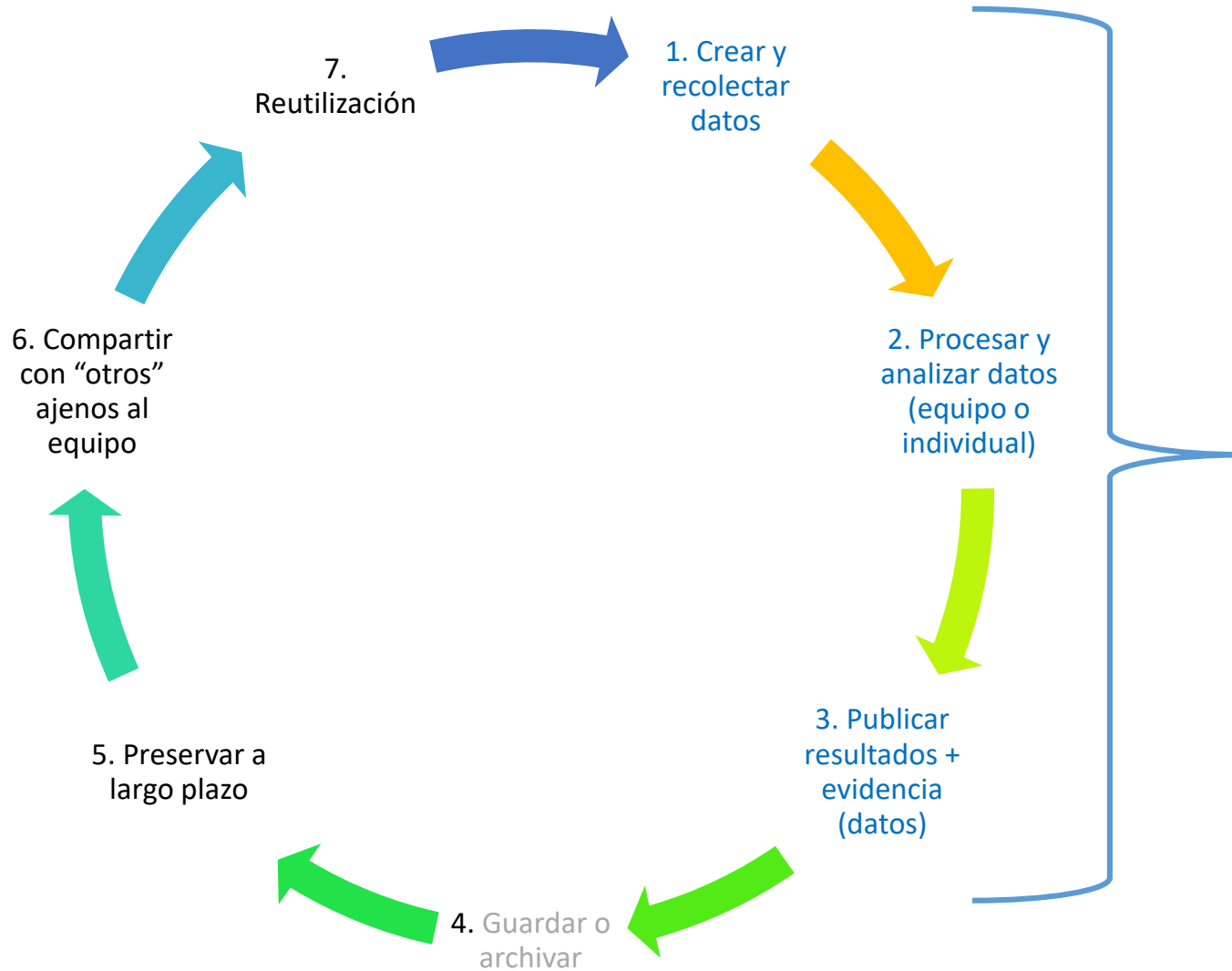
QUICK ACCESS TO

[Data management costing tool](#)

RELATED LINKS

Source: <https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/manage-data/plan/costing>

1. Plan de Gestión de Datos (PGD): Cálculo de costes



- ✓ ¿Qué? (énfasis de la mayoría de plantillas)
 - ✓ **¿Cómo?**
 - ✓ ¿Quién?
 - ✓ ¿Cuándo?
 - ✓ ¿Dónde?
 - ✓ **¿Por qué?**
-
- ✓ **¿Cuánto cuesta?**
 - ✓ **¿Cómo voy a conseguir que todo mi equipo cumpla con lo establecido en el PGD?**

¿alguna pregunta o comentario?

SESIÓN 2 – día 21 de abril

1. Plan de Gestión de Datos (PGD): Ejecución y evaluación. Cálculo de costes.
2. “Publicación” de datos. Retos y obstáculos. (*titularidad de los datos; procedimiento que garantice los requisitos éticos y legales*)
3. Repositorios de datos: tipología y cómo evaluarlos.
4. Algunos recursos de utilidad

2. “Publicación” de datos. Retos y obstáculos. (*titularidad de los datos; procedimiento que garantice los requisitos éticos y legales*)

- Dependería de la autorización por parte de la empresa
- No sabría como enfocarlos, ni como funciona un repositorio
- Conflicto de intereses, temas legales, manejo inadecuado de las herramientas para depositar datos
- Autorizaciones, derechos de imagen + tema legal, derechos de autor, visibilidad
- Manejo inadecuado de las herramientas para depositar los datos
- La vulnerabilidad de la información
- El problema radica en saber a quien pertenecen los datos, a veces al trabajar en proyectos de fin de carrera no tengo muy claro a quien pertenecen
- Desconocimiento de los datos que deben ser depositados. Formatos.
- El proyecto requiere ponerlos en abierto, pero no es responsabilidad mía, por lo que no conozco el repositorio utilizado.
- En el consorcio del proyecto tenemos dudas sobre que otros repositorios hay disponibles o cual seria mas conveniente.

2. “Publicación” de datos. Retos y obstáculos. (*titularidad de los datos; procedimiento que garantice los requisitos éticos y legales*)

1. *La gente copiará mi trabajo de la web y lo plagiará.*
2. *¿Dónde se pueden publicar los datos? Las revistas no publicarán datos primarios en bruto.*
3. *Son mis datos, ¿por qué debo ponerlos a disposición de otros?*
4. *Los datos que utilicé no eran míos y no obtuve permiso para publicarlos.*
5. *Si libero datos, es posible que alguien más publique artículos con esos datos. No he terminado de analizar los datos y puedo hacer más análisis sobre ellos.*
6. *Alguien utilizará mis datos y se beneficiará de tal uso, y peor aún, puede ser una organización comercial o un consultor.*
7. *El editor puede beneficiarse.*
8. *Me temo que los datos se utilizarán con un propósito incorrecto.*
9. *No tengo las habilidades para publicar datos en Internet.*
10. *Los derechos de propiedad intelectual relacionados con los datos y las bases de datos difieren entre países.*
11. *No obtendré el debido reconocimiento por crear los datos.*

2. “Publicación” de datos. Retos y obstáculos. (*titularidad de los datos; procedimiento que garantice los requisitos éticos y legales*)



Fuente: Promoting Access to Public Research Data for Scientific, Economic, and Social Development

2. “Publicación” de datos. Retos y obstáculos. (*titularidad de los datos; procedimiento que garantice los requisitos éticos y legales*)



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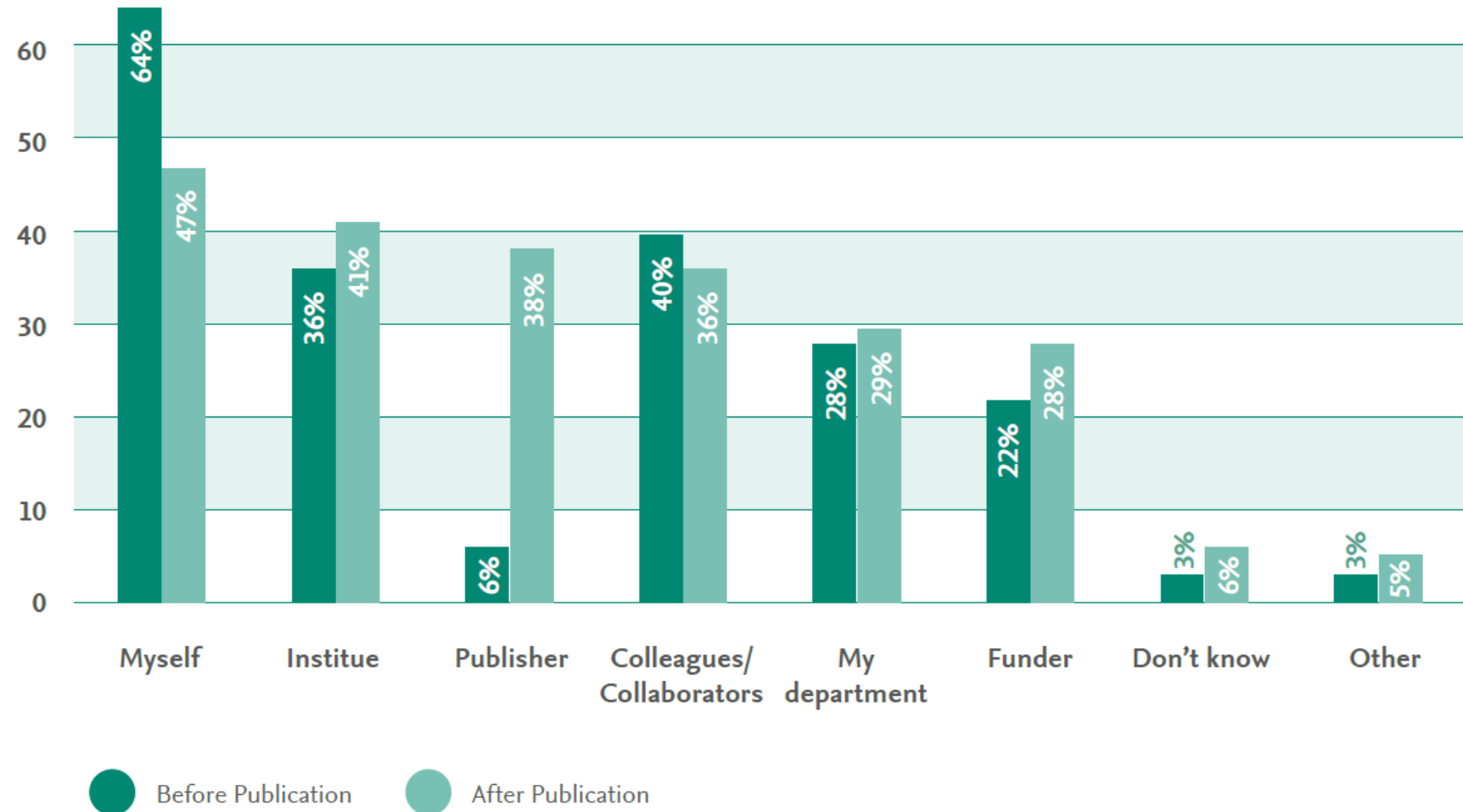
INVESTIGADOR/A PRINCIPAL:

MEMORIA DE SOLICITUD PROYECTO DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN SALUD PROPUESTA PARA EL PLAN DE GESTIÓN DE DATOS

Describir la tipología y formato de los datos a recoger / generar en el marco del proyecto, procedimiento previsto para acceso a los mismos (quién, cómo y cuándo podrá acceder a ellos), titularidad de los datos, repositorio en que se prevé realizar su depósito, y procedimiento previsto para garantizar los requisitos éticos o legales específicos de aplicación. **Máximo 1 página**

La (controvertida) titularidad de los datos ¿A quién pertenecen los datos?

Figure 3. Research data ownership before and after publication (% , n=1162)



¿Quién decide de quién son los datos?

Describir la tipología y formato de los datos a recoger / generar en el marco del proyecto, procedimiento previsto para acceso a los mismos (quién, cómo y cuándo podrá acceder a ellos), titularidad de los datos, repositorio en que se prevé realizar su depósito, y procedimiento previsto para garantizar los requisitos éticos o legales específicos de aplicación. **Máximo 1 página**

¿Qué datos de investigación se deben depositar?

Se han de depositar en repositorios de acceso abierto todos los datos que subyacen a la investigación, esto es, los datos brutos generados o producidos en el transcurso de la investigación. Así mismo, se deberán publicar junto a los artículos científicos los datos finales que sean necesarios para garantizar la verificación y reproducibilidad de los resultados presentados. Según las disciplinas y los flujos de producción, análisis y utilización de los datos, se pueden publicar los datos en diversos estadios a lo largo del ciclo de vida de la investigación. Asimismo, en el depósito y publicación de los datos se deberá tener en cuenta:

- La protección de los datos personales, que incluye la protección de las libertades y los derechos fundamentales de las personas físicas aplicados a un proyecto de I+D+I, así como su protección ante la posible utilización por terceros no autorizados.
- Los aspectos éticos, que afectan a los datos que pueden mostrarse, el tiempo y el anonimato de las personas implicadas, y respetan la dignidad y la integridad para garantizar su privacidad y confidencialidad.
- Los requisitos específicos que las editoriales científicas puedan requerir a los autores, referentes a los datos utilizados específicamente para un artículo, así como los repositorios recomendados o reconocidos para ello.

2. “Publicación” de datos. Retos y obstáculos. (*titularidad de los datos; procedimiento que garantice los requisitos éticos y legales*)

Respecto a los éticos:

Los modelos de consentimientos informados no están alienados con FAIR data ni Open Data

Do I give my consent to this PI to voice record all the interviews?

Please, chose your answer: YES NO

Do I consent that this PI uses the information I provide for other research purposes in future.

Please, chose your answer: YES NO

Do I consent that this PI shares the transcripts of my interviews –duly anonymized– with research colleagues to be used for other research purposes other than the ones which motivate this research?

Please, chose your answer: YES NO

Do I consent that this PI shares the transcripts of my interviews –duly anonymized– in a data repository or archive for future research by others. Please, chose your answer: YES NO

Do I wish to receive the results of the study? If yes, email address is required.

Please, chose your answer: YES NO **Email address:**
 YES NO

Participant’s Printed Name

Participant’s Signature

Date

Investigator or Delegate Statement

I have carefully explained the study to the study participant. To the best of my knowledge, the participant understands the nature, demands, risks and benefits involved in taking part in this study.

Investigator/Delegate’s Printed Name

Investigator/Delegate’s Signature

Date

¿alguna pregunta o comentario?

SESIÓN 2 – día 21 de abril

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3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

¿Qué es un repositorio de datos?

Muchas definiciones (algunas muy incorrectas. Mi opinión)

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

Tipos de repositorios

Temáticos, institucionales (revistas, por ejemplo, *Data in Brief*), de redes sociales científicas (Mendeley), de una sola institución, de un consorcio, etc.), nacionales, internacionales, orientados a cierto tipos de objetos (imágenes, manuscritos, vídeos, etc.), etc.

Categorías no excluyentes:

- Institucional (consorcio) y temático: ICPSR Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
- Europeo, no institucional y multi-temático: Zenodo <https://zenodo.org/>
- Nacional y multi-temático, pero unidisciplinar?: CIS http://www.cis.es/cis/opencms/ES/2_bancodatos/
- Etc.

Home > Journals > Data in Brief



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Abstracting/ Indexing

Track Your Paper

Journal Metrics

> CiteScore: 1.5

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR): 0.105

> View More on Journal Insights

Data in Brief

Editors-in-Chief: Yolanda Pico, PhD, Nicholas A. Pullen, PhD

> View Editorial Board

> CiteScore: 1.5 > CiteScore Tracker 2020: 1.7

Data in Brief provides a way for researchers to easily share their own datasets by publishing data articles that:

- Thoroughly describe your data, facilitating reproduction and reuse.
- Make your data, which is often buried in supplemental files, more discoverable.
- Increase traffic towards associated publications.

Read more

Most Downloaded Recent Articles Most Cited Special Issues

[Hotel booking demand datasets - Open access](#)

Nuno Antonio | Ana de Almeida | ...

[Dataset for estimation of obesity levels based on eating habits and physical condition in individuals from Colombia, Peru and Mexico - Open access](#)

Fabio Mendoza Palechor | Alexis de la Hoz Manotas

[Survey data of COVID-19-related knowledge, attitude, and practices among Indonesian undergraduate students - Open access](#)

Muhammad Saefi | Ahmad Fauzi | ...

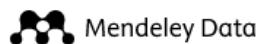
> View All Most Downloaded Articles

Latest Mendeley Data Datasets

Mendeley Data Repository is free-to-use and open access. It enables you to deposit any research data (including raw and processed data, video, code, software, algorithms, protocols, and methods) associated with your research manuscript. Your datasets will also be searchable on Mendeley Data Search, which includes nearly 11 million indexed datasets. For more information, visit [Mendeley Data](#).

Fuente: <https://www.journals.elsevier.com/data-in-brief>

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.



Q

[Advanced search help](#)

Filter Results

1317 results

DATA TYPES ^

- Dataset (7436556)
- Image (6970525)
- Tabular Data (6175855)
- Document (6110664)
- Other (3029816)
- Physical Object (1294353)
- Collection (439489)
- Software/Code (275902)
- Text (181668)
- Video (174088)
- File Set (160016)
- Interactive Resource (30880)
- Audio (22899)
- Event (11530)
- Slides (10895)
- Workflow (5404)
- Geospatial Data (4090)
- Model (1755)
- Sequencing Data (1317)

SOURCE TYPES ^

- Data Repositories (1135)
- Article Repositories (182)



Sanger sequences for “Recent discovery of *Amaranthus palmeri* in Italy: characterization of ALS-resistant populations and sensitivity to alternative herbicides”

Contributors: Andrea Milani, Silvia Panozzo, Silvia Farinati, Laura Scarabel
Date: 2021-04-19
Source: Mendeley Data

This repository contains all the electropherograms (ABI format chromatogram file, ab1) obtained by Sanger sequencing carried out for the paper entitled “Recent discovery of *Amaranthus palmeri* (Amaranthaceae) in Italy: characterization of ALS-resistant populations and sensitivity to alternative herbicides”. Three *A. palmeri* (Palmer Amaranth) populations were found in soybean fields in Italy, where ALS-resistance was suspected. Bioassay test revealed that all the three populations were cross-resistant to thifensulfuron-methyl and imazamox, due to a point mutation at position 574 of ALS. DNA of 15 plants per population, survived to the field dose of thifensulfuron-methyl, was extracted and primers AMA-2F (5'-TCCCGGTTAAAATCATGCTC-3' / AMA-2R (5'-...

Data Types:

- Sequencing Data Dataset

Export: [APA](#) [BibTeX](#) [DataCite](#) [RIS](#)



Ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*) induced multipotent stem cells transcriptome analysis data

Contributors: Aleksei Menzorov
Date: 2021-04-09
Source: Mendeley Data

We generated ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*) induced multipotent stem cells from fibroblasts by overexpression of human transgenes: OCT4, SOX2, KLF4 and c-MYC. The resulting cell line, iPHIS1, had the expression of pluripotency marker gene Rex1. Differentiation in embryoid body-like structures allowed us to register expression of AFP, endoderm marker, and Cdx2, trophoblast marker, but not neuronal (ectoderm) markers. The cells readily differentiated into adipocytes and osteocytes, mesoderm cell types of origin. Transcriptome analysis allowed us to conclude that the cell line does not resemble human pluripotent cells, and, therefore, most probably are not pluripotent. Thus, we produced ringed seal multipotent stem cell line capable ...

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

Q

[Advanced search help](#)

Filter Results

1801255 results

DATA TYPES ^

- Document (860193)
- Other (666141)
- Image (489429)
- Software/Code (144976)
- Dataset (86352)
- File Set (55001)
- Text (4127)
- Tabular Data (3837)
- Video (3815)
- Interactive Resource (2812)
- Slides (1103)
- Geospatial Data (288)
- Sequencing Data (265)
- Audio (187)
- Collection (166)
- Physical Object (32)
- Workflow (3)
- Model (1)

SOURCE TYPES ^

- Data Repositories (1801255)

SOURCES ^

- Zenodo (1801255)

zenodo Bembix rostrata (L.) (Hymenoptera, Crabronidae) de retour en Wallonie (Belgique)

Contributors: Barbier, Yvan

Date: 2077-01-01

Source: Zenodo

Bembix rostrata (L.) n'avait pas été retrouvé en Belgique depuis 1990 mais l'auteur signale deux observations récentes : Terril d'Hensies (Hainaut, 2005) et camp militaire de Lagland (Luxembourg belge, 2006).

Data Types:

Other

Export: [APA](#) | [BibTeX](#) | [DataCite](#) | [RIS](#)

zenodo Urgent Voodoo Death Spells Caster That Help Me Killed My Husband's Girlfriend

Contributors: Pooja

Date: 2030-02-28

Source: Zenodo

Black Magic Voodoo Revenge Death Spells That Work Overnight Hi everyone, I am Pooja Singh. I want to use this medium to appreciate Dr Adachi the great black magic death spells caster for the successful death spells he cast on someone for me. I contacted him when my husband left me for another woman who uses witchcraft power to take my husband. I was desperately in need of help when I found his contacts online about his genuine powers. I told him my situation and how I wanted the bitch who took my husband gone. He told me not to worry. He cast the death spells ritual on her and the bitch died in her sleep within 24hours. Now my husband is back home and we are living happily. Thank you so much Dr Adachi, You are so real and tru...

Data Types:

Document


Export: [APA](#) | [BibTeX](#) | [DataCite](#) | [RIS](#)

Fuente: <https://www.journals.elsevier.com/data-in-brief>



(Momento de enviar la propuesta para solicitar financiación europea)

Proposal Submission & Evaluation

 Whether a proposed project participates in the ORD pilot or chooses to opt out does not affect the evaluation of that project. In other words, proposals will not be penalized for opting out of the extended ORD pilot.

Since participation in the ORD pilot is not an evaluation criterion, the proposal is **not** expected to contain a fully developed DMP. However, good research data management as such should be addressed under the impact criterion, as relevant to the project. Your application should address the following issues:

- What standards will be applied?
- How will data be exploited &/or shared/made accessible for verification & reuse? If data cannot be made available, why not?
- How will data be curated & preserved?

Your policy should

- reflect the current state of consortium agreements on data management
- be consistent with exploitation and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) requirements

You should also ensure resource and budgetary planning for data management and include a deliverable for an initial DMP at month 6 at the latest into your proposal.

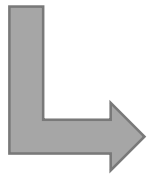
Fuente: https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/cross-cutting-issues/open-access-data-management/data-management_en.htm

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

Pero también podemos clasificar los repositorios según el tipo de servicios que ofrecen:

a) repositorios “*cementerio*” (no ofrecen servicios)

b) “repositorios” (ofrecen servicios de conservación, que incluye también preservación digital = *data curation*)



“repositorios de confianza” o “repositorios certificados”

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

¿Qué es *data curation* (conservación de datos)?

Data Curators (conservadores de datos) del Proyecto del Cerebro Humano (HBP) de la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad de Oslo <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K5NkjdQenhA>

ICPSR 101: What is Data Curation? <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZEkgF8cL2qQ>

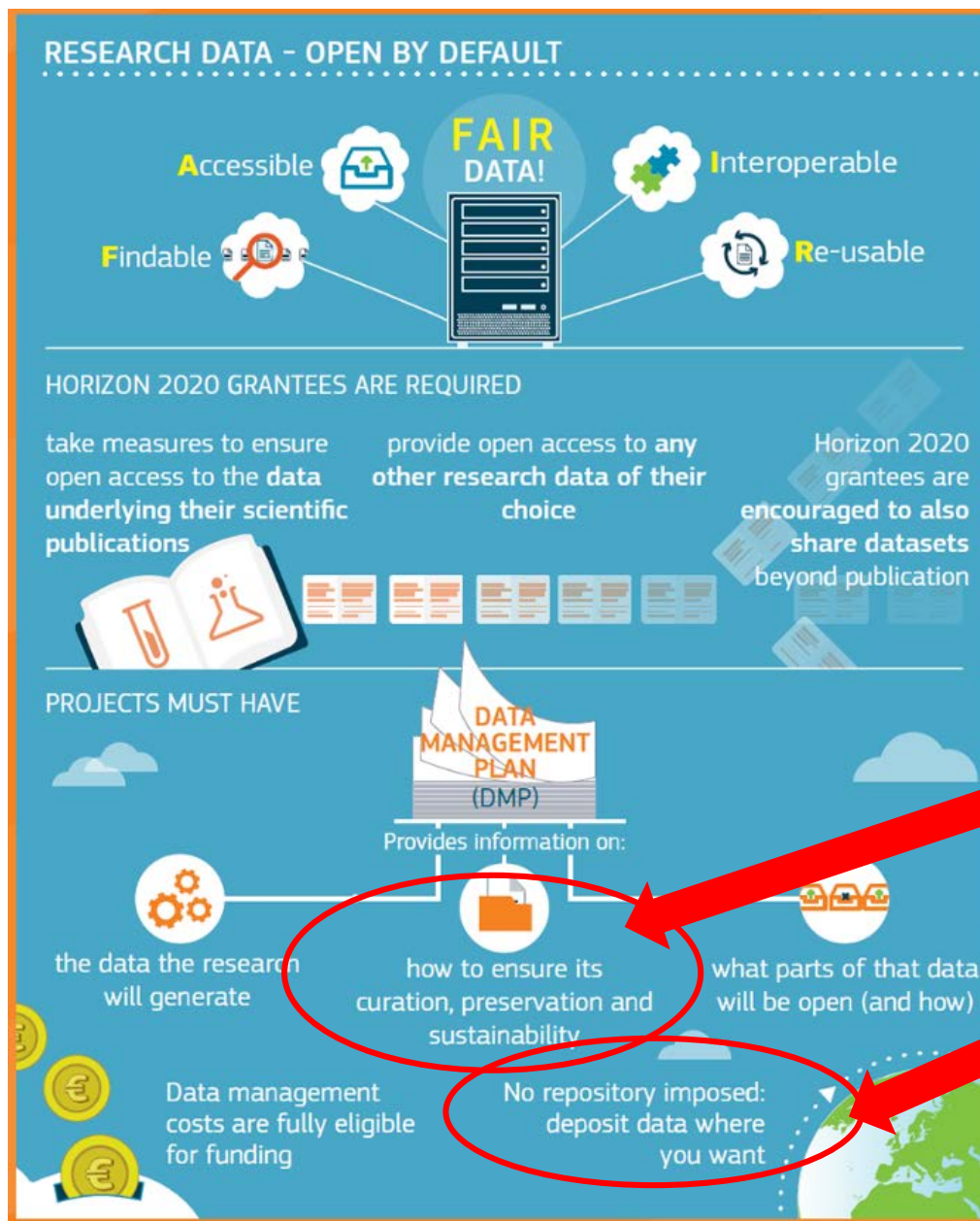
3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

¿Qué es *data curation* (conservación de datos)?

Importance of long-term data preservation:

<https://www.openaire.eu/blogs/importance-of-long-term-data-preservation>

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.



Data curation
 Data preservation

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General for Research & Innovation

H2020 Programme

Guidelines on

FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020

Version 3.0
26 July 2016

2.2. Making data openly accesible

[...]

Where will the data and associated metadata, documentation and code be deposited? Preference should be given to **certified repositories** which support open access where possible (p. 7)

4. Data security

What provisions are in place for data security (including data recovery as well as secure storage and transfer of sensitive data)? Is the data safely stored in **certified repositories** for long term preservation and curation? (p.8)

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

Repositorios = “repositorios de confianza”

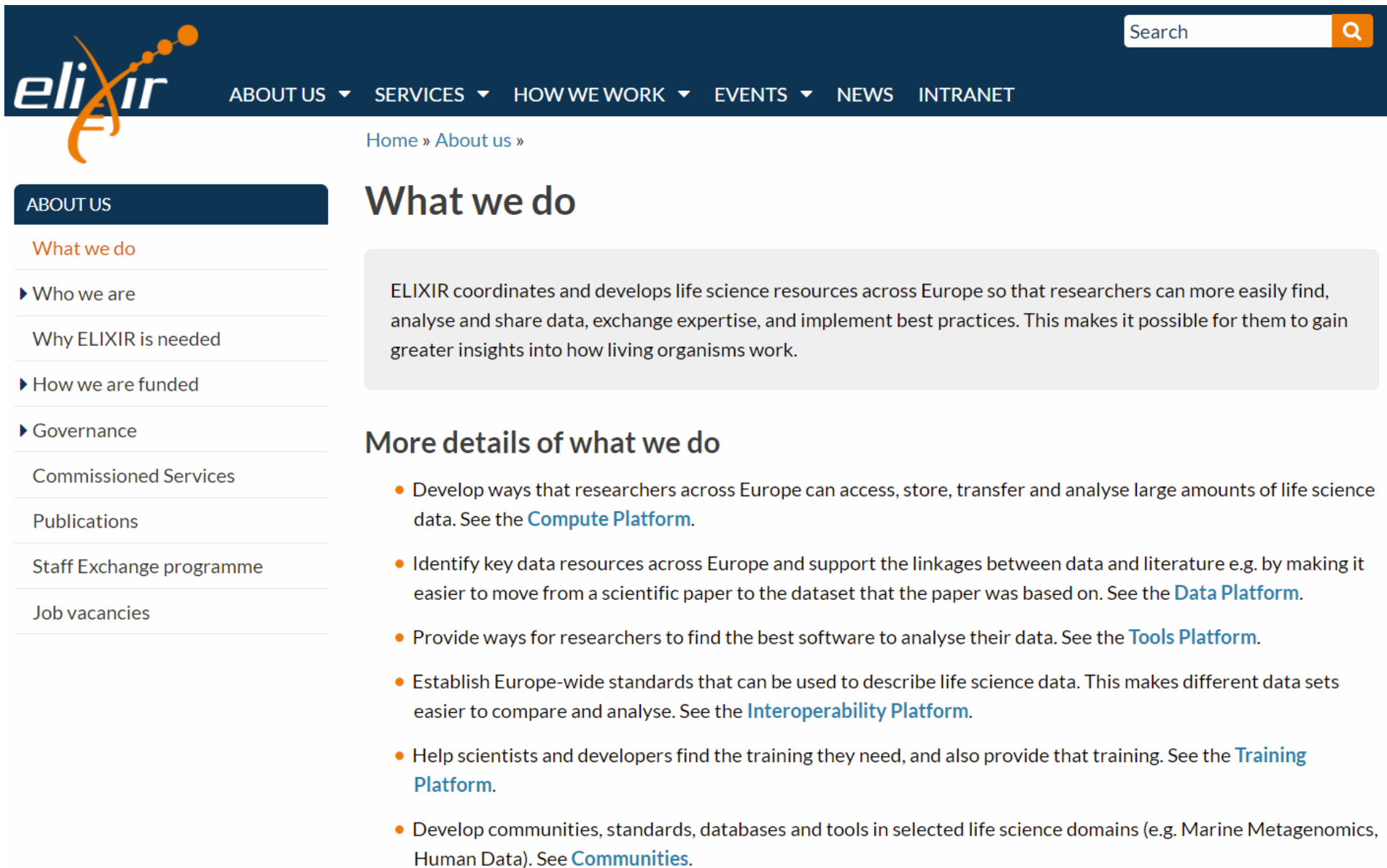
- **¿Qué repositorios se podrán utilizar para depositar los datos?**

Se deberán depositar los datos de investigación [en repositorios de confianza](#) (TDR, Trusted Digital Repositories), institucional, multidisciplinar (ej. **Zenodo**); o bien en infraestructuras colaborativas de datos, en disciplinas que utilizan datos de forma masiva (DID, Data Intensive Domain), bien dentro del dominio o con carácter general o multidisciplinar (ej. EUDAT).

En re3data: <https://www.re3data.org> se puede encontrar un registro de repositorio de datos (**ojo!! No necesariamente de confianza!!**)

(PREGUNTAS FRECUENTES AES 2021. PROYECTOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN SALUD. Modalidad: Proyectos de Investigación en salud (PI), p. 4)

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.



The screenshot shows the ELIXIR website's 'What we do' page. The header is dark blue with the ELIXIR logo on the left and a search bar on the right. A navigation menu includes 'ABOUT US', 'SERVICES', 'HOW WE WORK', 'EVENTS', 'NEWS', and 'INTRANET'. Below the header, there's a breadcrumb trail 'Home » About us »'. A left sidebar under 'ABOUT US' lists various sections, with 'What we do' highlighted. The main content area features a large heading 'What we do' followed by a grey box containing a paragraph about ELIXIR's mission. Below this is a section titled 'More details of what we do' with a bulleted list of seven key activities.

Search

ABOUT US ▾ SERVICES ▾ HOW WE WORK ▾ EVENTS ▾ NEWS INTRANET

Home » About us »

ABOUT US

What we do

- ▶ Who we are
- Why ELIXIR is needed
- ▶ How we are funded
- ▶ Governance
- Commissioned Services
- Publications
- Staff Exchange programme
- Job vacancies

What we do

ELIXIR coordinates and develops life science resources across Europe so that researchers can more easily find, analyse and share data, exchange expertise, and implement best practices. This makes it possible for them to gain greater insights into how living organisms work.

More details of what we do

- Develop ways that researchers across Europe can access, store, transfer and analyse large amounts of life science data. See the [Compute Platform](#).
- Identify key data resources across Europe and support the linkages between data and literature e.g. by making it easier to move from a scientific paper to the dataset that the paper was based on. See the [Data Platform](#).
- Provide ways for researchers to find the best software to analyse their data. See the [Tools Platform](#).
- Establish Europe-wide standards that can be used to describe life science data. This makes different data sets easier to compare and analyse. See the [Interoperability Platform](#).
- Help scientists and developers find the training they need, and also provide that training. See the [Training Platform](#).
- Develop communities, standards, databases and tools in selected life science domains (e.g. Marine Metagenomics, Human Data). See [Communities](#).

The EC prefers certified repositories

In the [Guidelines on FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020](#), the European Commission states:
"Where will the data and associated metadata, documentation and code be deposited? Preference should be given to certified repositories which support open access where possible."

View all our
guides

H2020 MANDATE - PUBLICATIONS
H2020 MANDATE - DATA

There are also data repositories with a long standing and solid user base, like [Zenodo](#), that have no certification; you'll find other examples in [OpenDOAR](#), the directory of Open Access repositories. It is expected that these repositories will apply for certification in the near future, because the organisation of research funding and research performing organisations in Europe ([Science Europe](#)) is developing criteria for the selection of trustworthy repositories. These criteria will contain a recommendation that repositories that are not certified yet seek certification by such a body. We encourage you to support this in your conversation with repositories, simply by alerting them to this development. For the time being, there don't seem to be consequences for repositories that don't have a certification or for using such repositories.

Fuente: <https://www.openaire.eu/find-trustworthy-data-repository-certified-repositories> [visitado: 20 abril de 2021]

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

¿Qué son repositorios de confianza o *Trusted Digital Repository* (TDR)?

2003 – NARA y RLG (OCLC) crean un grupo de trabajo para abordar la cuestión de la certificación de repositorios digitales

2007 – NARA y RLG (OCLC) elaboran el estándar *Trustworthy Repositories Audit & Certification: Criteria and Checklist* (TRAC, 94 páginas)

2011 – TRAC se convierte en el TDR (Trusted Digital Repository Checklist, 77 páginas)

[ISO 16363:2012 Space data and information transfer systems — Audit and certification of trustworthy digital repositories](#)

ISO 16363:2012 defines a recommended practice for assessing the trustworthiness of digital repositories. It is applicable to the entire range of digital repositories. ISO 16363:2012 can be used as a basis for certification (Fuente: <https://www.iso.org/standard/56510.html>)

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.



The screenshot shows the website of the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) Global Resources Network. The header includes a search bar for the CRL catalog, with radio buttons for 'catalog' (selected) and 'website', and a 'browse catalog' link. A navigation menu highlights 'Archiving & Preservation'. The main content area is titled 'ISO 16363 / TDR' and features a sidebar with 'Archiving & Preservation' and 'Digital Preservation' options. The main text describes the standard for Trusted Digital Repositories, mentioning CRL's participation in the MOIMS working group and the publication of the TDR Checklist in 2011. It also mentions related work like the APARSEN Project.

Center for Research Libraries
GLOBAL RESOURCES NETWORK

Search CRL catalog

catalog website [browse catalog](#)

[About](#) [Membership](#) [Collections](#) [Electronic Resources](#) [Services](#) **Archiving & Preservation** [Collaborations](#)

Archiving & Preservation

Overview

Digital Preservation ▾

- Certification & Assessment of Digital Repositories
- **Metrics**
- Other Reports and White Papers

Print Preservation ▶

ISO 16363 / TDR

A Standard for Trusted Digital Repositories

CRL participated in the MOIMS (Mission Operations Information Management Services) Repository Audit and Certification Working Group and other related work that developed auditing standards for digital repositories and auditors. For further information on the moims working group, please visit the [moims-rac Wiki](#).

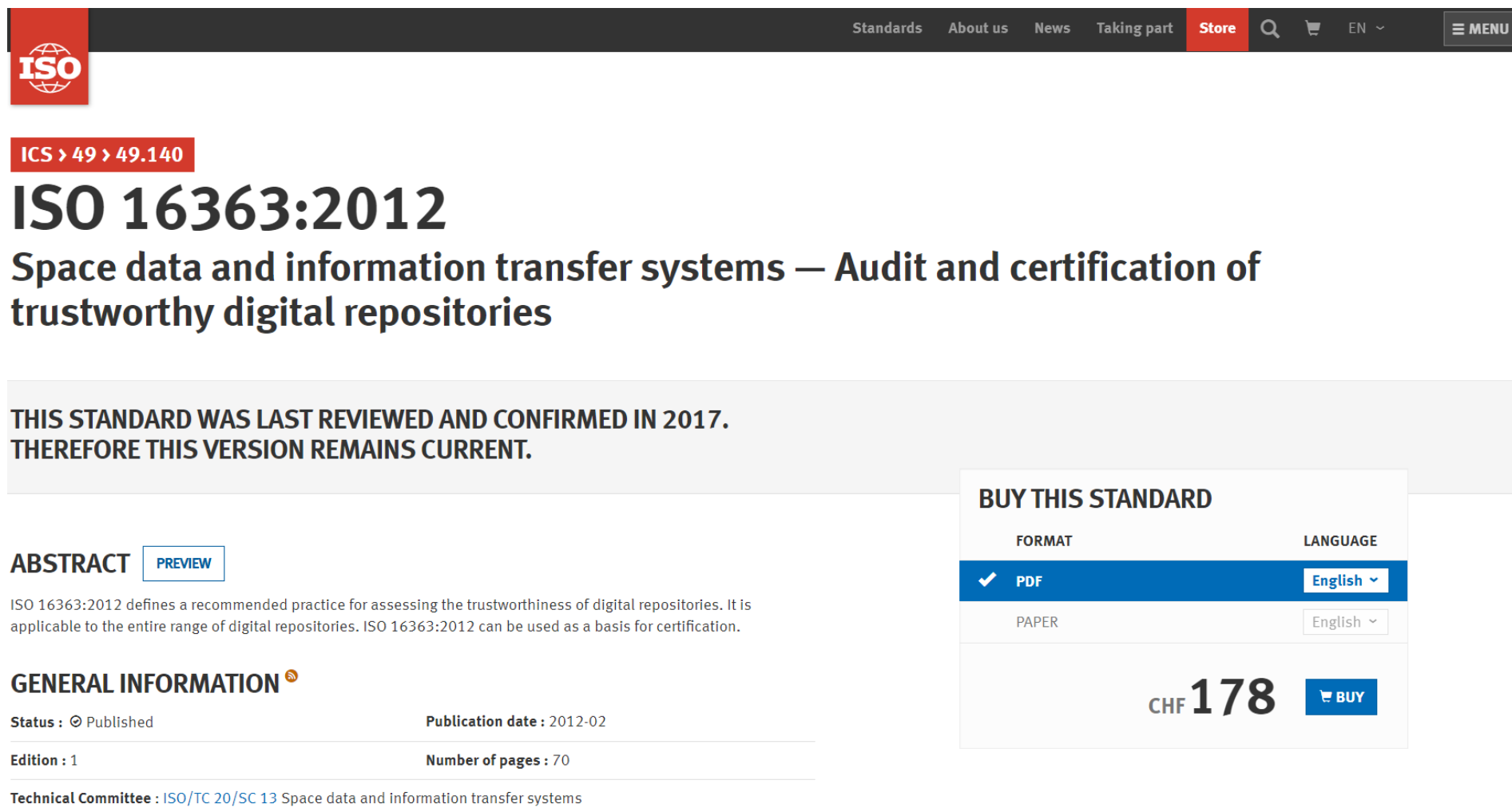
A revised version of the [TRAC](#) standard is entitled the [Trusted Digital Repository \(TDR\) Checklist](#) and was published September 2011. The [ISO/DIS 16363](#) (originally [CCSDS 652-R-1](#)) standard is based upon the Trusted Digital Repositories and Audit Checklist ([TRAC](#)) standard. In addition to [ISO 16363](#) the working group wrote and submitted [ISO 16919:2014](#), entitled, **Requirements for Bodies providing Audit and Certification**. This document defines the organizations that perform the auditing and certification of digital repositories. [ISO 16919:2014](#) relies heavily on [ISO/IEC 17021](#) a standard for auditing and certification of general types of management systems.





Related Work

APARSEN Project - Building on the Alliance for Permanent Access (APA) APARSEN is a membership organization of major European stakeholders in digital data and digital preservation. This project is funded by the European Union. It combines and integrates European Digital preservation efforts into a shared enterprise. The goal is to create a virtual research center in digital preservation for Europe. The Joint Program of Activity will lead to the integration digital preservation research activities into one common vision with common agreement on : terminology, evidence standards, services needed for preservation, access and re-use of data holdings over the whole life-cycle. Other consideration will be legal and economic issues, including costs, governance issues and digital rights in digital

Source: <https://www.crl.edu/archiving-preservation/digital-archives/metrics-assessing-and-certifying/iso16363>

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.



Standards About us News Taking part **Store**   EN   MENU

ISO

ICS > 49 > 49.140

ISO 16363:2012

Space data and information transfer systems – Audit and certification of trustworthy digital repositories

THIS STANDARD WAS LAST REVIEWED AND CONFIRMED IN 2017. THEREFORE THIS VERSION REMAINS CURRENT.

ABSTRACT [PREVIEW](#)

ISO 16363:2012 defines a recommended practice for assessing the trustworthiness of digital repositories. It is applicable to the entire range of digital repositories. ISO 16363:2012 can be used as a basis for certification.

GENERAL INFORMATION ⓘ

Status : © Published Publication date : 2012-02


Edition : 1 Number of pages : 70

Technical Committee : ISO/TC 20/SC 13 Space data and information transfer systems

BUY THIS STANDARD

FORMAT	LANGUAGE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDF	English ▾
<input type="checkbox"/> PAPER	English ▾

CHF 178



Fuente: <https://www.iso.org/standard/56510.html>

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

TRAC: Trustworthy Repositories Audit & Certification: Criteria Checklist (p. 51)

Trustworthy Repositories Audit & Certification: Criteria Checklist					
Organization:		Auditor:		Page	
Section:	A. Organizational Infrastructure	Interviewee(s):		Date	
Aspect:	A1. Governance & organizational viability				
Criterion	Evidence (Documents) Examined		Findings and Observations		Result
A1.1. Repository has a mission statement that reflects a commitment to the long-term retention of, management of, and access to digital information.					
A1.2. Repository has an appropriate, formal succession plan, contingency plans, and/or escrow arrangements in place in case the repository ceases to operate or the governing or funding institution substantially changes its scope.					

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

TRAC: Trustworthy Repositories Audit & Certification: Criteria Checklist (p. 51)

Trustworthy Repositories Audit & Certification: Criteria Checklist				
Organization:		Auditor:		Page
Section:	A. Organizational Infrastructure	Interviewee(s):		Date
Aspect:	A4. Financial sustainability			
Criterion	Evidence (Documents) Examined	Findings and Observations	Result	
A4.1. Repository has short- and long-term business planning processes in place to sustain the repository over time.				
A4.2. Repository has in place processes to review and adjust business plans at least annually.				
A4.3. Repository's financial practices and procedures are transparent, compliant with relevant accounting standards and practices, and audited by third parties in accordance with territorial legal requirements.				
A4.4. Repository has ongoing commitment to analyze and report on risk, benefit, investment, and expenditure (including assets, licenses, and liabilities).				
A4.5. Repository commits to monitoring for and bridging gaps in funding.				

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

Además de la ISO 16363, existen otros instrumentos de certificación en Europa:

CoreTrustSeal (CTS), basado en Data Seal of Approval (DSA) y World Data System (WDS)

<https://www.coretrustseal.org/why-certification/certified-repositories/>

Nestor Seal (DIN 31644)

https://www.langzeitarchivierung.de/Webs/nestor/EN/Zertifizierung/zertifizierung_node.html

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

The Hague | Tokyo | +31 6 2386 3243 | +81 4 2327 6395 | info@coretrustseal.org

CORE TRUST SEAL

Home | About | Certification | Certified Repositories | Apply | Contact

TRUSTWORTHY DATA REPOSITORIES REQUIREMENTS

Towards Sustainable Data Infrastructures

See the Requirements for 2020-2022

 **DATA REPOSITORIES REQUIREMENTS**

Explore the 16 Core Trustworthy Data Repositories requirements which are intended to reflect the characteristics of trustworthy repositories.

[READ MORE →](#)

 **HOW TO APPLY**

We encourage repositories to seek core certification against Trustworthy Data Repositories Requirements.

[READ MORE →](#)

 **LIST OF CERTIFIED REPOSITORIES**

Explore CoreTrustSeal certified data repositories

[READ MORE →](#)

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

The Hague | Tokyo +31 6 2386 3243 | +81 4 2327 6395 info@coretrustseal.org

CORE TRUST SEAL

Home About ▾ Certification ▾ **Certified Repositories ▾** Apply ▾ Contact ▾

Core Certified Repositories

Home > Why certification > Core Certified Repositories

Applications are made public only once certification of a data repository has been approved by the CoreTrustSeal Board. Certification is against the version of the Core Trustworthy Data Repositories Requirements named in the link to the public application (e.g., 2017–2019). The CoreTrustSeal for Data Repositories is valid for three years from the certification date listed within the public application.

all none

- W WDS Certified Repositories [42]
- D DSA Certified Repositories [17]
- C CTS Certified Repositories [106]

Search markers Marker ID

C Roper Center for Public Opinion Research
https://www.ropercenter.cornell.edu
CoreTrustSeal certification 2020–2022

Frank H.T. Rhodes Hall, 136 Hoy Road, Ithaca, NY, USA

¿alguna pregunta o comentario?

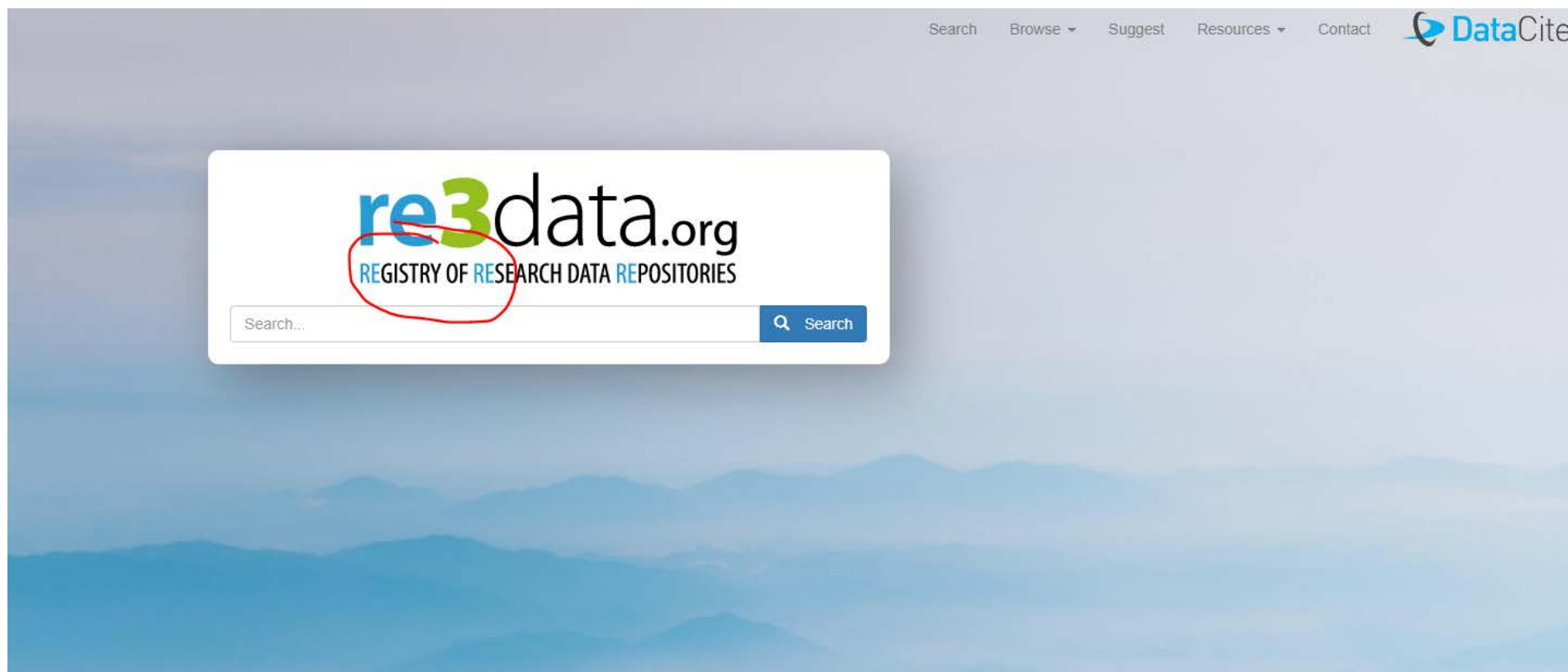
3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

¿Dónde buscar repositorios para depositar los datos de mi investigación?

¿Cómo evaluarlos?

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

<https://www.re3data.org/>



German Research
Foundation to fund new
services of re3data

Since its launch in 2012, re3data has
become the resource of information about

Data sharing made
easier: use Repository
Finder to find the right
repository for your data

More and more funders and publishers

2,000 Data Repositories
and Science Europe's
Framework for
Discipline-specific
Research Data

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

The screenshot shows the OpenDOAR website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Jisc logo and the text 'Digital Resources > Open Access'. Below this is a large blue header with the 'OpenDOAR' logo. A secondary navigation bar contains buttons for 'About', 'Search', 'Statistics', 'Policy Support', 'Our Work', 'Contact', and 'Admin'. The main content area features a 'Welcome to OpenDOAR' heading followed by a paragraph: 'OpenDOAR is the quality-assured, global Directory of Open Access Repositories. You can search and browse through thousands of registered repositories based on a range of features, such as location, software or type of material held. Try it out for yourself:'. The text 'thousands of registered repositories' and 'such as location, software or type of material held' are underlined in red. Below the text is a search form with a 'Repository Name' input field, a 'Search' button, and two additional buttons: 'Browse by Country' and 'Advanced Search'. At the bottom, there are three service cards: 'Open access services from Jisc' (with a 'SERVICES' tag), 'Sherpa Services' (with a 'SERVICE' tag), and 'Managing open access costs' (with a 'GUIDE' tag).

3. Repositorios de datos. Tipología y cómo evaluarlos.

FAIRSFair. Fostering FAIR data practices in Europe

FAIRsFAIR has adopted a [two-pronged approach](#) to developing standards for the FAIR certification of repositories:

- Support for data repositories towards achieving [CoreTrustSeal certification](#)
- Support for the “FAIRification” of repositories and improvement of data FAIRness and interoperability

<https://www.fairsfair.eu/application-results-open-call-data-repositories>

(mostrar)

SESIÓN 2 – día 21 de abril

1. Plan de Gestión de Datos (PGD): Ejecución y evaluación. Cálculo de costes.
2. “Publicación” de datos. Retos y obstáculos.
3. Repositorios de datos: tipología y cómo evaluarlos.
4. Algunos recursos de utilidad



Anonimización de datos - <https://amnesia.openaire.eu/>

Features

Guarantees exceptional results in the field of Privacy Preserving Data Publishing.



Unlock sensitive data analysis

Use Amnesia to transform personal data to anonymous data that can be used for statistical analysis. Data anonymized with Amnesia are **statistically guaranteed** that they cannot be linked to the original data.

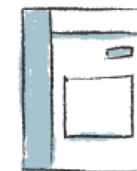
- ✓ Guarantees no links to the original data
- ✓ Offers k-anonymity & km-anonymity
- ✓ Allows minimal reduction of information quality



Become GDPR compliant

Create anonymous datasets from personal data that are treated as statistics by GDPR. Anonymous data can be used without the need for consent or other GDPR restrictions, greatly reducing the effort needed to extract value from them.

- ✓ Guarantees anonymity
- ✓ Goes beyond pseudo-anonymization
- ✓ Anonymized data are not constrained by GDPR



High Usability & Flexibility

Anonymization tailored to user needs through a graphical interface. Guide the algorithm and decide trade-offs with simple visual choices. Developers can incorporate Amnesia anonymization engine to their project through a ReST API.

- ✓ Easy usage interface
- ✓ Adjustable settings
- ✓ Visualization of anonymization choices



18.01.2018

Guidance Document Presenting a Framework for Discipline-specific Research Data Management

Research organisations and funders increasingly ask researchers to create Data Management Plans for their work and proposals. A lack of standardisation means that these can be time-consuming to create and difficult to compare and evaluate. Science Europe presents a framework for the creation of domain-specific protocols that can be used as standardised templates, reducing the administrative burden on both researchers, research organisations, and funders.



Source: <https://www.scienceeurope.org/our-resources/guidance-document-presenting-a-framework-for-discipline-specific-research-data-management/>
https://www.scienceeurope.org/media/nsxdyvqn/se_guidance_document_rdmps.pdf

4. Algunos recursos de utilidad

The screenshot shows the RDA website homepage. At the top, a green navigation bar contains the text "Building the social and technical bridges to enable open sharing and re-use of data" and links for "RDA EU", "RDA US", "CONTACT US", "LOGIN", and "REGISTRATION". Social media icons for RSS, YouTube, LinkedIn, and Twitter are also present.

Below the navigation bar, the RDA logo (Research Data Alliance) is displayed on the left. To its right, three main sections are highlighted with red circles:

- O&A Members**: 63 Active Organisational & Affiliate members.
- MEMBERSHIP**: 11253 Members. Text: "Becoming a member of RDA is simple and open to both individuals and organizations. Register now".
- RDA Groups**: 99 WG & IGs. Text: "Discover what RDA Working and Interest Groups and all other Groups are up to and find out how to join them. Explore Groups".

A secondary navigation bar below features dropdown menus for "ABOUT RDA", "GET INVOLVED", "GROUPS", "RECOMMENDATIONS & OUTPUTS", "RDA FOR DISCIPLINES", "PLENARIES & EVENTS", and "NEWS & MEDIA", along with a search icon.


The main content area features a large banner titled "RDA UPCOMING PLENARIES" with three sub-sections: "RDA 16th Plenary Meeting", "RDA 17th Plenary Meeting", and "RDA 18th Plenary Meeting". A "Learn more" button is positioned at the bottom center of the banner. The banner background is a collage of three images: a mountain landscape, a classical monument, and a modern city skyline.

Source: <https://www.rd-alliance.org/>

4. Algunos recursos de utilidad


Building the social and technical bridges to enable open sharing and re-use of data

RDA EU RDA US CONTACT US LOGIN REGISTRATION

 **O&A Members** **63**
Active Organisational & Affiliate members





MEMBERSHIP **Members: 11253**
Becoming a member of RDA is simple and open to both individuals and organizations
[Register now](#)


RDA Groups **WG & IGs: 99**
Discover what RDA Working and Interest Groups and all other Groups are up to and find out how to join them. [Explore Groups](#)

ABOUT RDA ▾ GET INVOLVED ▾ GROUPS ▾ RECOMMENDATIONS & OUTPUTS ▾ **RDA FOR DISCIPLINES** ▾ PLENARIES & EVENTS ▾ NEWS & MEDIA ▾ 

RDA and the **Biomedical Sciences**

Home » RDA for Disciplines » RDA and the Biomedical Sciences

 01 March 2017 |  11505 reads |  Facebook |  Twitter



Biomedical sciences are a set of applied sciences, employing portions of natural or formal science (or both), to develop knowledge, interventions, or technology that are of use in healthcare, public health and the health sciences.

With the evolution of genomics, and more detailed medical techniques, biomedical science is producing more

- Agriculture
- Biodiversity
- Biomedical Sciences**
- Chemistry
- Digital Humanities
- Interdisciplinary research
- Librarianship, Archival Science and Information Science
- Linguistics
- Social Sciences
- Scholarly Communication
- RDA Europe Ambassadors

4. Algunos recursos de utilidad

Working Groups

Home » Groups » Working Groups

Group Title	Chair(s)
Agrisemantics WG	brandon whitehead, Caterina Caracciolo, Sophie Aubin
Blockchain Applications in Health WG	Edwin Morley-Fletcher, Ludovica Durst
Brokering Framework Working Group	Wim HUGO, Michael Diepenbroek, Jay Pearlman, Stefano Nativi
Capacity Development for Agriculture Data WG	Suchith Anand, Chipo Msengezi, Karna Wegner
CURE-FAIR WG	Limor Peer, Florio Arguillas, Thu-Mai Christian, Tom Honeyman
Data Citation WG	Andreas Rauber, Mark Parsons
Data Description Registry Interoperability (DDRI) WG	Amir Aryani, Adrian Burton, Brigitte Hausstein

Creating and Managing RDA Groups
 Creating or Joining an RDA Working Group
 Case Statement Process
 Creating or Joining an RDA Interest Group
 WG & IG Chairs: Roles and Responsibilities
 Creating or Joining a Birds of a Feather Group
 All Groups
Working Groups
 Interest Groups
 Historical Groups
 Coordination Groups
 National Groups

4. Algunos recursos de utilidad

COMMITTEE ON DATA
CODATA
INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE COUNCIL

About ▾ Membership ▾ Events ▾ Initiatives ▾ Publications ▾ Blog 🔍

About CODATA

About CODATA

CODATA is the Committee on Data of the **International Science Council (ISC)**. CODATA exists to promote global collaboration to improve the availability and usability of data for all areas of research. CODATA supports the principle that data produced by research and susceptible to be used for research should be as open as possible and as closed as necessary. CODATA works also to advance the interoperability and the usability of such data: research data should be intelligently open or FAIR. By promoting the policy, technological and cultural changes that are essential to promote Open Science, CODATA helps advance ISC's vision and mission of advancing science as a global public good.

The **CODATA Strategic Plan 2015** and **Prospectus of Strategy and Achievement 2016** identify three priority areas:

1. promoting principles, policies and practices for Open Data and Open Science;
2. advancing the frontiers of data science;
3. building capacity for Open Science by improving data skills and the functions of national science systems needed to support open data.

CODATA achieves these objectives through a number of **standing committees and strategic executive led initiatives**, and through its Task Groups and Working Groups. CODATA supports the **Data Science Journal** and collaborates on

Search... Search

Subpages

- **CODATA's Mission**
- **Mobilising the Data Revolution: the CODATA Strategic Plan 2013-2018**
- **CODATA Prospectus 2015-2017**
- **Message from President Barend Mons**
- **CODATA Constitution**
- **Officers and Executive Committee**
- **Secretariat**

4. Algunos recursos de utilidad

CODATA Task Groups 2018 – 2020

Task Groups are groups of scientists, researchers and data experts who work together on a specific problem or theme to advance the state of data management and to advance science and improve our world. Task Groups are proposed according to a procedure defined by the [CODATA Constitution](#) and they are approved and endorsed by the General Assembly. They are an important means through which CODATA delivers on its [mission](#) and [Strategic Programme](#), including the [Decadal Programme: Making Data Work for Cross-Domain Grand Challenges](#).

The Task Groups' roles and responsibilities are further outlined in the [Task Groups Guidelines](#) that clarify relevant sections of the CODATA Constitution.

The following Task Groups were approved or renewed at 31st CODATA General Assembly, held on 9-10 November 2018, in Gaborone, Botswana.

1. [Advanced mathematical tools for data-driven applied systems analysis \(New Task Group\)](#)
2. [Applying Data Integration and Data Science Tools toward Research of Urban Life and Smart Cities \(New Task Group\)](#)
3. [Digital Representation of Units of Measure \(DRUM\) \(New Task Group\)](#)
4. [Improving Data Access and Reusability \(IDAR-TG\) \(New Task Group\)](#)
5. [Citizen Science for the SDGs – Aligning Citizen Science outcomes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)
6. [Linked Open Data for Global Disaster Risk Research](#)
7. [Preservation of and Access to Scientific and Technical Data in/for/with Developing Countries \(PASTD\)](#)
8. [Agriculture Data, Knowledge for Learning and Innovation](#)

CODATA Working Groups


CODATA Working Groups are generally established to investigate immediate short-term problems, to explore the need for CODATA action on specific issues or to initiate programmes, initiatives when strategic opportunities arise with various partners.

- **Nanomaterials**
- **OECD Global Science Forum and CODATA Project on Business Models for Sustainable Research Data Repositories**
- **Standard Glossary for Research Data Management (IRIDIUM)**
- **CODATA-RDA Interest Group on Legal Interoperability of Research Data**
- **FAIR Data Training**
- **GEO Data sharing WG**
- **Expert group FAIR into reality**
- **CODATA-RDA Working Group on International Materials Resource Registry**

4. Algunos recursos de utilidad

[EUDAT in the EU landscape](#) [Contact us](#)

In the spotlight




EUDAT presentation at the EOSC-hub week 2020


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The EUDAT Collaborative Data Infrastructure (or EUDAT CDI) is one of the largest infrastructures of integrated data services and resources supporting research in Europe. It is sustained by a network of more than 20 European research organisations, data and computing centres that on September 2016 have signed an agreement to maintain the EUDAT CDI for the **next 10 years** and in 2018 have supported the establishment of the limited liability company, **EUDAT Ltd**.

This infrastructure and its services have been developed in close collaboration with **over 50 research communities** spanning across many different scientific disciplines and involved at all stage of the design process.



News



EUDAT Unveils New & Improved B2FIND 3.0

[Read more](#)

Our vision

EUDAT's vision is Data is shared and preserved across borders and disciplines. Achieving this vision means enabling data stewardship within and between European research communities through a **Collaborative Data Infrastructure (CDI)**, a common model and service infrastructure for managing data spanning all European research data centres and community data repositories.

European researchers and practitioners from any research discipline can **preserve, find, access, and process data in a trusted environment, as part of the EUDAT Collaborative Data Infrastructure**. EUDAT offers heterogeneous research data management services and storage resources, supporting multiple research

4. Algunos recursos de utilidad



Solutions for



Communities

Deployment of data exchange and discovery services; transfer of large data collection from EUDAT storage facilities to external HPC facilities; replication of community data sets for long-term preservation



Data Providers

Services for data repository owners to make their research data collections stored in existing data repositories harvestable and discoverable via public EUDAT discovery services



Researchers

Easy to use services to store, exchange and publish small-scale research data and to discover data harvested from research data collections from EUDAT data centres and other community repositories



Data Managers

Storage capacity and services for minting, storing, managing and accessing persistent identifiers (PIDs) and essential metadata as well as managing PID namespaces


Source: <https://www.eudat.eu/>

4. Algunos recursos de utilidad

<https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1006750>






PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

advanced search

 OPEN ACCESS

EDUCATION

Ten principles for machine-actionable data management plans

Tomasz Miksa  , Stephanie Simms , Daniel Mietchen , Sarah Jones 

Published: March 28, 2019 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1006750>

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Abstract

Introduction

Principle 1: Integrate DMPs with the workflows of all stakeholders in the research data ecosystem

Principle 2: Allow automated systems to act on behalf of stakeholders

Principle 3: Make policies (also) for machines, not just for people

Principle 4: Describe—For both machines and humans—The components of the data


Abstract

Data management plans (DMPs) are documents accompanying research proposals and project outputs. DMPs are created as free-form text and describe the data and tools employed in scientific investigations. They are often seen as an administrative exercise and not as an integral part of research practice.

There is now widespread recognition that the DMP can have more thematic, machine-actionable richness with added value for all stakeholders: researchers, funders, repository managers, research administrators, data librarians, and others. The research community is moving toward a shared goal of making DMPs machine-actionable to improve the experience for all involved by exchanging information across research tools and systems and embedding DMPs in existing workflows. This will enable parts of the DMP to be automatically generated and shared, thus reducing administrative burdens and improving the quality of information within a DMP.


This paper presents 10 principles to put machine-actionable DMPs (maDMPs) into practice and realize their benefits. The principles contain specific actions that various stakeholders are already undertaking or should undertake in order to work together across research communities

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