



SNSF Policy on Open Research Data

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Towards an Open Science Culture

- Funding agencies design policies for open research data and submission of Data Management Plans
- Editors recommend data underlying publications to be shared on repositories
- Definition of open research data sharing is evolving
- Science Europe designs recommendations on how to develop DMPs
- The European Open Science Cloud is to be operational in 2020
- Strategies for open access to publications are developed in many science intensive countries



SNSF policy on Open Research Data



The SNSF values research data sharing as a fundamental contribution to the **impact**, **transparency** and **reproducibility** of scientific research. In addition to being carefully curated and stored, the SNSF believes research data should be shared as openly as possible.

Since October 2017

- Data Management Plans (DMP) are a formal requirement at project submission
- Data sharing: published data have to be shared on public repositories

For information: http://www.snf.ch/en/theSNSF/research-policies/open_research_data/

Data Management Plan – principles at project submission

- A Data Management Plan (DMP) is integral part of the submitted proposal, starting at submission date October 2017.
→ DMP is a **formal requirement**
- DMPs are **not part of the review process** (no access for external reviewers).
- At project submission, DMPs are considered as **drafts**.

Data Management Plan – during the life time of a funded project

- A “plausible” DMP is condition for the release of funds: **compliance with SNSF policy on ORD**
- DMPs are **editable**. They can be revised and updated during the lifetime of the funded project
- Ethical, copyright, confidentiality, legal or other clauses, and technical, privacy, intellectual property issues or field specific needs can be mentioned in the DMP; the SNSF takes these comments into account.
- Once SNSF funding has ended and the final scientific report has been approved, the **DMP is shared on P3** (SNSF’s public database)

Data Management Plan – broad enough to capture the needs of different research communities

1 Data collection and documentation

- 1.1 What data will you collect, observe, generate or reuse?
- 1.2 How will the data be collected, observed or generated?
- 1.3 What documentation and metadata will you provide with the data?

2 Ethics, legal and security issues

- 2.1 How will ethical issues be addressed and handled?
- 2.2 How will data access and security be managed?
- 2.3 How will you handle copyright and Intellectual Property Rights issues?

3 Data storage and preservation

- 3.1 How will your data be stored and backed-up during the research?
- 3.2 What is your data preservation plan?

4 Data sharing and reuse

- 4.1 How and where will the data be shared?
- 4.2 Are there any necessary limitations to protect sensitive data?
- 4.3 All digital repositories I will choose are conform to the FAIR Data Principles.
- 4.4 I will choose digital repositories maintained by a non-profit organisation.

Data sharing – principles

- SNSF expects **published data** to be shared.
- Data needs to be shared as soon as possible, but at the latest **at the time of publication** of the respective scientific output.
- Additional data can be shared, if the researcher wishes to do so.

«published data» - each scientific community decides on its own standards

- SNSF funded researchers are expected to share the (meta-)data needed to make their publication **reproducible**.
- The data needed to ensure reproducibility depends on the type of experiment and discipline.
- SNSF favours a bottom-up approach and gives each scientific community flexibility in defining and applying its own standards.

Data sharing on FAIR repositories

- Repositories need to be digital and conform to the FAIR data principles.

FAIR principles : Standards ensuring that data sets are
Findable, **A**ccessible, **I**nteroperable and **R**eusable.

- SNSF provides guidelines for assessing the suitability of repositories and examples of suitable repositories.

Data sharing – cost contributions

SNSF contributes to data preparation efforts/services and data uploading costs. Service or repository providers have to be non commercial entities.

- A max cost contribution of CHF 10'000 per grant is installed for
 - ❑ data preparation costs (prior to and for upload only) and
 - ❑ data uploading (incl. validating, indexing)
- Limit can be exceeded, if justified.
- Cost contributions for data related to research funded by the SNSF.
- No cost contributions to data downloading and to commercial repositories.

Consequences, checks and controls

- Community self control – DMPs are openly accessible on P3
- Reference on data sets on P3
- Data sharing can be mentioned in the proposals and is valued as scientific output
- Periodic monitoring



Open Research Data – learning together

- Workshops for best-practice exchange on open research data sharing will be supported within the scientific exchanges instrument.
- Continuously updated information on SNSF website



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Thank you!