Gwen Franck
EIFL

Open Access to publications and Open Research Data in H2020

June 20th, 2018

Contents:

- **OpenAIRE : who are we?**
- **European Commission Open Access Policy**
  - What is required?
  - How to comply?
- **European Commission Open Data Pilot and Policy**
  - What does it consist of?
  - What is research data management?
  - How to write a Research Data Management plan
  - How to comply?

OpenAIRE

An Open Knowledge & Research Information Infrastructure.

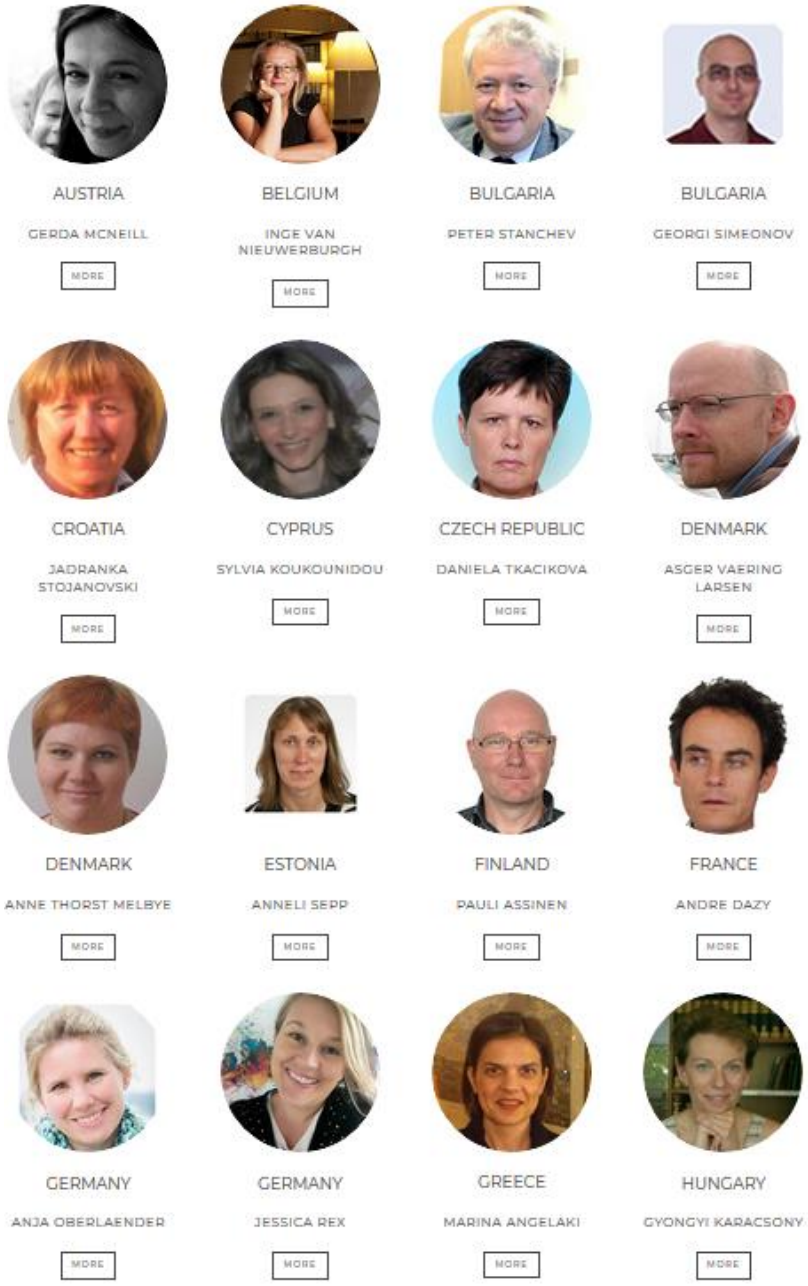
FACILITATING THE OPEN ACCESS POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

OpenAIRE : aims for the widest possible dissemination of, and access to research output. Offers infrastructure, tools, information and a helpdesk system

Regional experts

- The National Open Access Desks (NOADs):
  - Support on a national level
  - Country pages with local information on Open Science

https://www.openaire.eu/contact-noads



Researchers and Research admins

OpenAIRE services:

Help with reporting

- Project page with publications and data at www. openaire.eu.
- This is embedded in the EC's project portal (Cordis) and Participant Portal for reporting

Generate your publication lists

- Automatically generate a publication list.

Disseminate your project

- Embed information in own website
- Use info and statistics
- Add publications and data to your project

European Commission Open Access Policy

- **The Grant Agreement states (29.2):**

"Ensure open access…

as soon as possible and at the latest on publication, deposit a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version or final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication in a repository for scientific publications together with bibliographic metadata providing the name of the action, acronym & grant number"

FP7 - Open Access Pilot

FP7 – Pilot for 7 areas (special clause 39)

Horizon2020 - Open Access by default

H2020 - Open Access by default

HORIZON EUROPE

"Open Science

will become the modus operandi of Horizon Europe. It will go **beyond the open access policy** of Horizon 2020 and require **open access to publications**, **data**, and **to research data management plans**."

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/budget-may2018-research-innovation_en.pdf

How make your publication OA?

1. Publish in any journal of your choice

Subscription based

Deposit in a repository and provide access
(if necessary after an embargo)

Open Access Journal

Deposit in a repository and provide access

→ Regardless of where you publish, ALWAYS deposit a version in a repository

+ Add metadata: funder, grant ID number, acronym, publication date….

Author fees – article/book processing charges

Average:

- 1378 €[1] - 1 978 €[2]
- 1186 / 1 754 € (OA journal) - 2 280 € (hybrid journal)[3]
- 1 479 € (OA journal) – 2 493 € (hybrid journal)[4]

Information on APCs per publisher and journal

→ openAPC project

→ OpenAIRE FP7 Post-Grant Open Access Pilot:

→ average and median APC for articles was below € 1500

→ Funding caps of €2000 for articles and €6000 for books

1. Open access central funds in UK universities. Learned Publishing, [online] 25(2). Pinfield, S., and Middleton, C., 2012
2. Figure 1: APC pricing distribution. Article processing charges (APCs) and subscriptions. Shamash , K. , 2016
3. A study of open access journals using article processing charges. Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 63(8), pp.1485–1495. Solomon, D.J., and Björk, B.-C., 2012
4. https://treemaps.intact-project.org/page/about.html

OpenAIRE

FP7 post-grant Open Access Pilot

Results of OpenAIRE 2020 WP5 activities

May 2015-April 2018

Full datasets and project reports available at https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1219084

Website: https://postgrantoapilot.openaire.eu

Publications were eligible for support if they met the following conditions:

- only for finished FP7 projects (post-grant)-(but not longer than 2 years ago)
- no more than 3 publications per project
- no hybrid publications
- funding cap of € 2000 per article and € 6000 per monograph
- invoices needed to be directed to OpenAIRE for direct payment or could be reimbursed afterwards

€ 2 246 004

1232 articles
71 books
18 book chapters
2 proceedings

Total number of requests: 1610+
(main reason for rejection: publication in hybrid journal)

Report:

"Towards a Competitive and Sustainable OA Market in Europe - A Study of the Open Access Market and Policy Environment"

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.401029

Research Consulting

€ 1474
Average author fee paid for articles

€ 1446
Median author fee paid for articles

Prepayment agreements with publishers and university libraries

186 discounted publications fees directly processed by the publisher.
25 publications directly processed by 2 university libraries.

Eligibility conditions were the same as for the manual submission via the portal

2 WORKSHOPS

April 2017 workshop focused on Pilot results

April 2018 workshop focused on non-author fee based OA publishing

810
FP7 projects supported

Support for non-author fee based Open Access publishing

2x € 200 000

17 publishing platforms and initiatives

For :
Technical improvements
Business Model: research and sustainability

OpenAIRE2020 (643410) is funded by the European Commission

Issues to consider

1. Publishing ALL articles in APC based OA journals is probably not the right solution as it can lead to a substantial amount of the project budget.
→ a mix of depositing articles and publishing in OA journals is highly recommended.
→ many OA journals do not charge APCs!

2. The growing OA market comes with some challenges.
→ lots of new publishers/journals some of questionable quality.
Consult white list such as **https://doaj.org/**

Where to deposit?

- Institutional repository
- Disciplinary (what are the most well-known ones in SSH. Fill in our survey!)
- Or use Zenodo.org: EC-cofounded, multidisciplinary, free repository

- The Directories of Open Access Repositories:
  - opendoar.org/
  - roar.eprints.org
  - OpenAIRE.eu

What to deposit?

- Final peer-reviewed manuscript

OR

- Published version

+ metadata: funder, grant ID number, acronym, publication date….

→ Apply to all kind of publications, but emphasis on peer-reviewed journal articles

When to deposit?

→ As soon as possible, and at the latest on publication

When to provide Open Access?

- Immediately or
- After embargo period:
  - at most 6 months (**12 months for publications in the social sciences and humanities**)*

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/hi/oa-pilot/h2020-oa-guide-model-for-publishing-a_en.pdf

What can I deposit?

Check publishers policies

- SHERPA/ROMEO: www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo
- Overview of copyright policies and self-archiving permissions

RoMEO Colour	Archiving policy
Green	Can archive pre-print *and* post-print or publisher's version/PDF
Blue	Can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF
Yellow	Can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
White	Archiving not formally supported

What about research data?

Picture by Brian Herzog- Swissarmylibrarian.com - source

Requirements of the Research Data Policy

1. Data Management Plan (DMP)

2. Deposit data in data repository

3. Provide information to validate results

4. Open up data

What is research data management?

EXPLAIN IT

- CONTEXTUALIZE YOUR MATERIAL
- DESCRIBE YOUR RESEARCH PROCESS
- PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT DATASETS

STORE IT SAFELY

- MAKE COPIES
- CONTROL ACCESS TO FILES
- DECIDE WHAT DATA TO KEEP AND WHAT TO DELETE

OPEN IT

- GAIN MORE IMPACT
- USE DATA REPOSITORIES
- INCREASE TRANSPARENCY

Data? What Data?

What datasets to mention?

→ Data and metadata needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications.

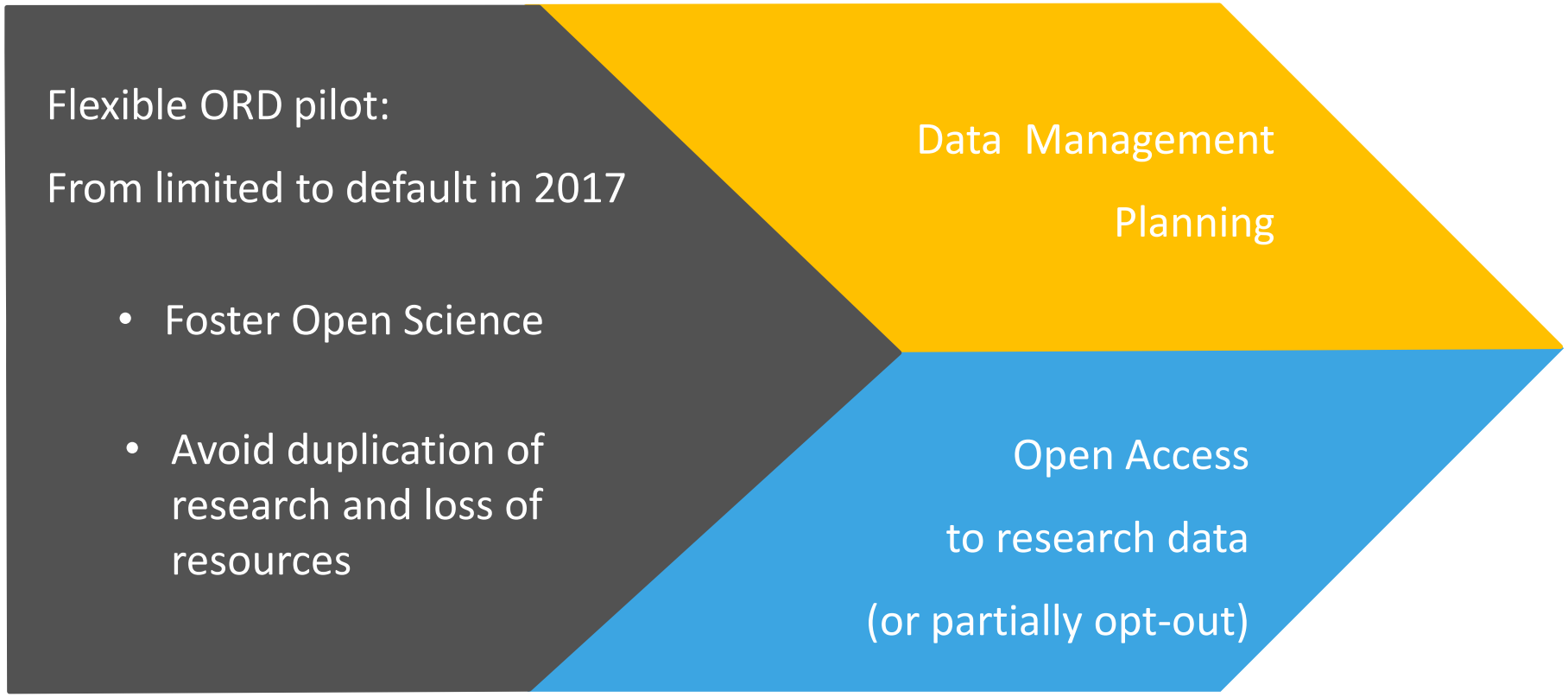
→ Other (as specified in DMP: raw/curated data)

Does not apply to ALL data

→ Researcher can define what is appropriate

→ Don't have to share data if inappropriate – exemptions apply

Open Research Data in Horizon 2020



(PARTIALLY) OPTING-OUT

Reasons e.g.

- Exploitation of results
- Confidentiality
- Protection of personal data
- Would jeopardize the main aim of the action
- No data generated
- Any other legitimate reason

Projects can opt out **at any stage**:

- Complete opt-out via project amendment
- Complete or partially opt-out:

  describe issues in project DMP

As open as possible as closed as necessary

STEP 1

WRITE A DMP

dmponline.dcc.ac.uk

Update at

- 6 months
- Periodic evaluation
- Final review

STEP 2

FIND REPOSITORY

Matches data needs

Data Repositories

- discipline/institutional
- www.re3data.org
- Zenodo

STEP 3

DEPOSIT DATA

(Open) Data

Metadata

Other tools

- Standard File Formats
- Standards metadata schema
- (Open) Licences

SUPPORT

Supporting infrastructure and information

Open Research Data Pilot

- EC guidelines
- OpenAIRE.eu
- dcc.ac.uk

What is a DMP?

Handling of data during and after project

Living document: update

Reflects on curation, preservation, sustainability and security

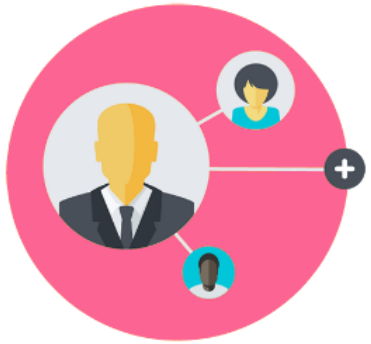
What parts will be open and how?

Content of a H2020 DMP

Template: EC guidelines on FAIR Data Management

Data summary

FAIR Data principles

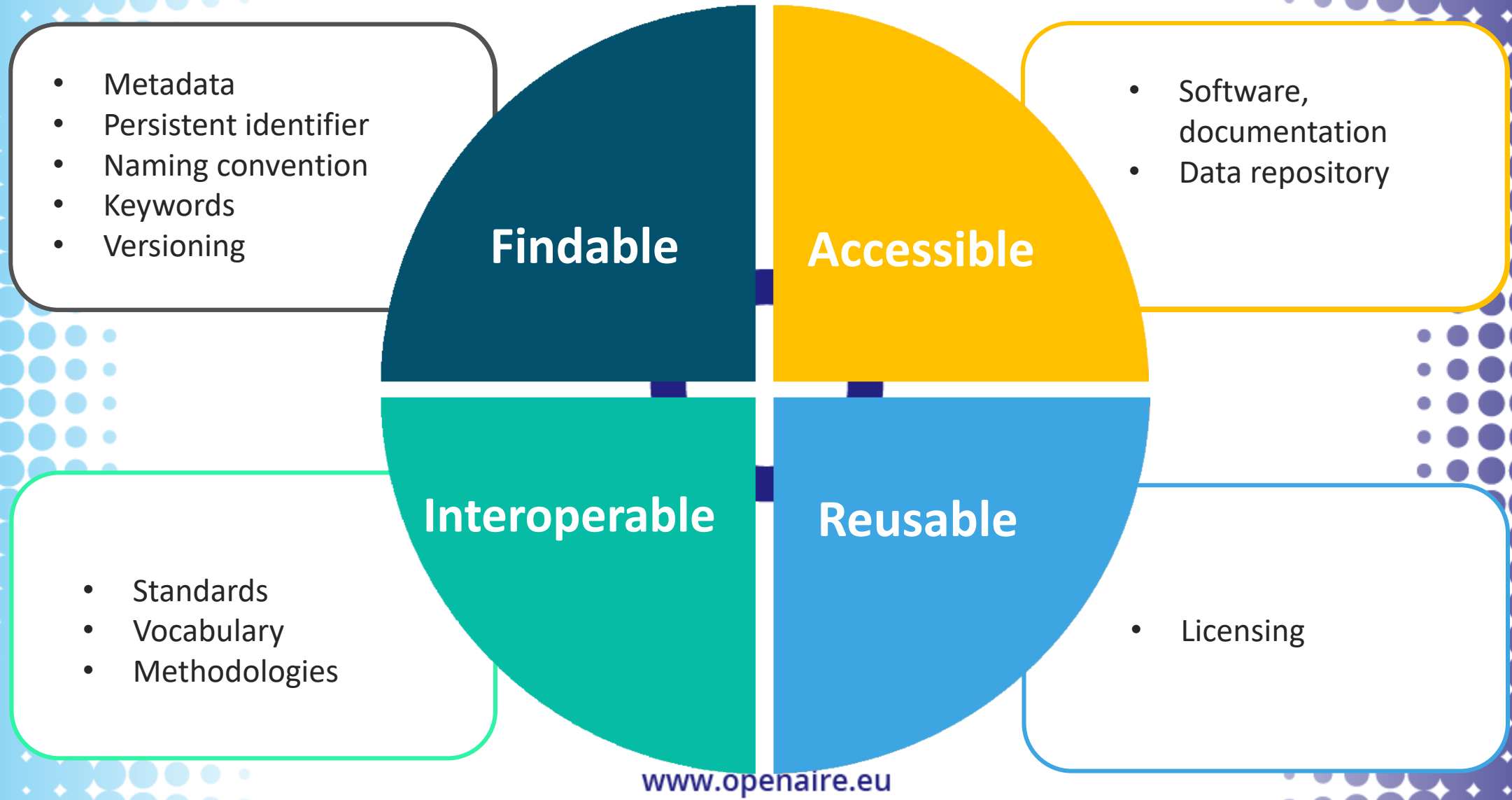


Resources

Data security

Ethical aspects

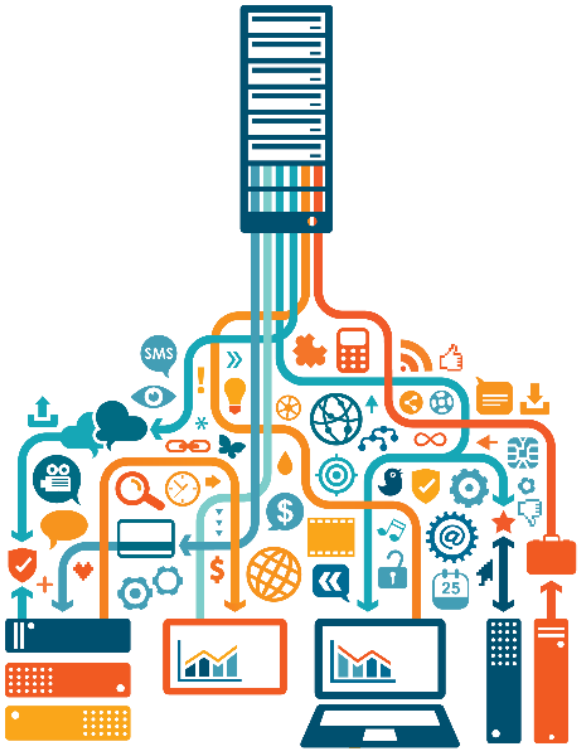
http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/hi/oa_pilot/h2020-hi-oa-data-mgt_en.pdf


Findable
Accessible
Interoperable
Reusable
• Metadata
• Persistent identifier
• Naming convention
• Keywords
• Versioning
• Software, documentation
• Data repository
• Standards
• Vocabulary
• Methodologies
• Licensing

Where to deposit data?

Research data repository

- Matches data needs
- Disciplinary/Institutional data repository
- Directory of data repositories: www.Re3data.org
- Zenodo cost-free data repository



What about our project page?

Overview

Many images and data for this web site are organized within a web-friendly, custom-designed relational database. Members of the research team can do the updates themselves, without requiring technical web knowledge. But some portions of the site are not yet automated, such as the generation of maps.

If interested in knowing more about the basic database structure and web coding, please contact the Project Leader with details about your interest (we may publish something later). Keep in mind that we cannot give you the current structure and code as it is fairly customized and not easily shared with others. In the future, we hope that our code will mature to make it easier to transfer to others. If you are keen to get access to it sooner, we might be able to assist you but only on a contract basis as our schedule allows.

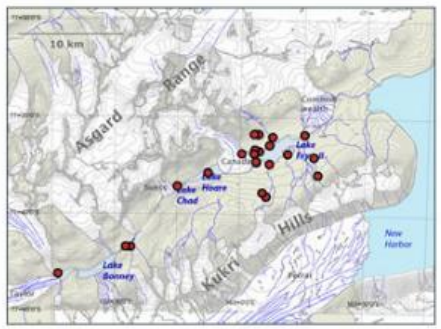
Basic info

- 2582 samples
- 58 waterbodies
- 285 taxa categories active (species & subspecies)
- 22 taxa categories inactive (species & subspecies)
- 646 diatom counts active
  - (55 taxa categories active)
- 0 diatom counts inactive
- 1581 diatom images active
- 109 diatom images inactive

Updates

2010-03-18: Web site expanded to include taxa from other locations on the continent and subantarctic islands. (ver. 1.5)

2005-02-25: Web site launched (ver. 1.0)



Samples. Some sampling sites in the Taylor Valley. Basemap created from the MCM LTER GIS database.

Sustainable?

Services?

Legal aspects?

Technical standards?

Metadata standards?

Findable?

What to deposit?

Everything needed to validate results presented in scientific publications

DATA

- Validate results
- Selection

METADATA

DOCUMENTATION

- Tools, software….
- Read_me file?

OPEN DATA?

Please fill in our (very short) Menti-meter survey:

Go to **www.menti.com** and use the code **73 34 31**

Thank you!

www.openaire.eu

@openaire_eu

Facebook.com/groups/openaire

https://www.linkedin.com/groups/OpenAIRE3893548

info@openaire.eu

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Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives
European Research Infrastructure Consortium

Training

Open Science for SSH researchers:
How to address legal & ethical issues

Irena Vipavc Brvar
Slovenian Social Science Data Archives
Lead of CESSDA Training Working Group

Net4society webinar, Open Science for SSH Researchers: from legal obligations to ethical concerns, 20. June 2018

Disclaimer

The information in this presentation is based on our current interpretation of the legislation and its implications for research and the archiving of research data.

This is a very fluid area and thus changes are still possible. National legislations are still being processed.

This presentation does not constitute, or should not be construed as, legal advice and / or guidance. You should seek professional legal advice where appropriate.

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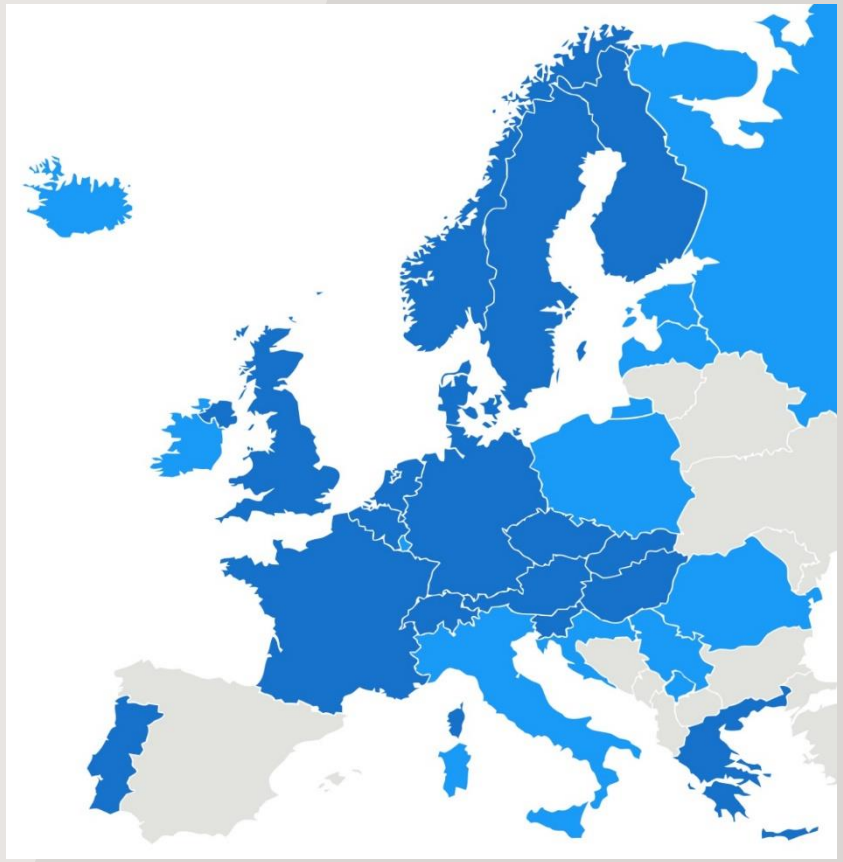
Social Science Data Archives (ADP) / CESSDA

- Established in 1997
- Slovenian national data repository for social sciences
- 600 social science surveys with data in a data catalogue + 150 with metadata
- Member of [CESSDA ERIC]

CORE TRUST SEAL

ADP Social Science Data Archives
http://www.adp.fdv.uni-lj.si/eng/
CTS Certification 2017-2019

Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives



16 Members +1 Observer

NSD
NORWEGIAN CENTRE FOR RESEARCH DATA

Data protection official for research for 132 Norwegian research and education institution.

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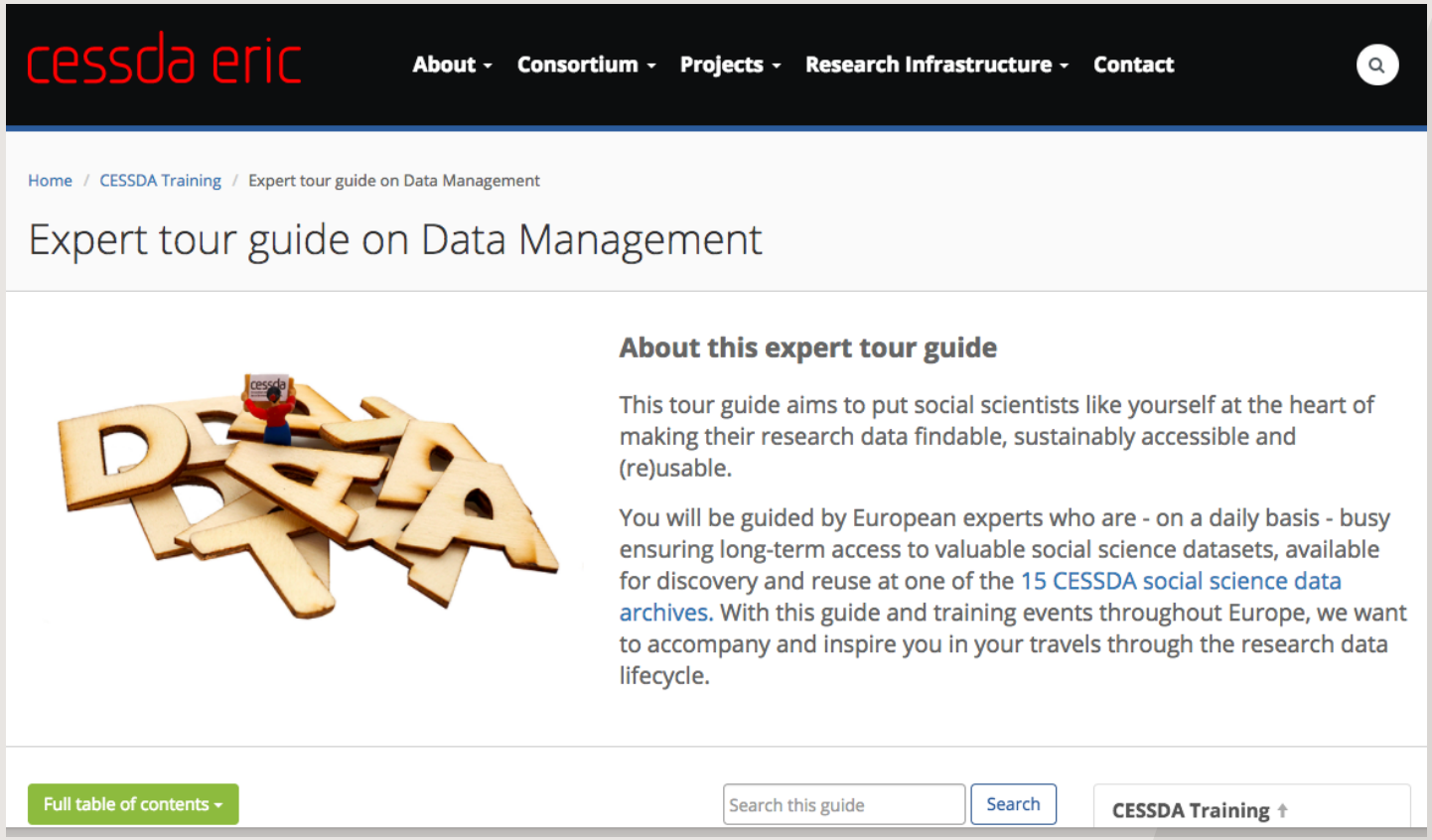
CESSDA Data Management Expert guide

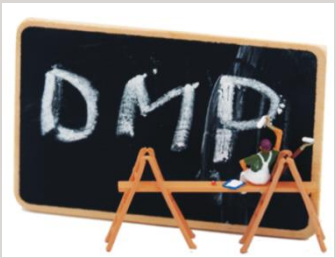


cessda.eu/DMGuide

8 content partners

DANS (NL) leading the project

4 testing partners



Adapt your Data Management Plan

A list of Data Management Questions based on the Expert Tour Guide on Data Management

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Chapters in the expert guide on Data Management

Local diversity

Presentations and exercises

Expert tips

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The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

- Implemented on 25 May 2018 in all EU countries.
- Applies to personal data and data of living persons.

- Applies to any controller or processor:

  -in the EU who processes personal data regardless of whether the processing takes place in the EU or not

  -outside the EU if they process personal data of EU citizens

- Will be supplemented by national laws.
- Repeals Directive 95/46/EC.

Source: Høgetveit Myhren, 2018

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GDPR –implications for research

More continuity than change, however:

- GDPR has a limited flexibility, but leaves room for national supplementary provisions, including derogations, and this possibility applies especially to the field of research.
- Individuals get more rights i.e right to data portability.
- Institutions will be held more responsible for the data they hold and process –“accountability”.
- Increased fines for breaching GDPR and the misuse of personal data.
- Broad definition of scientific research.
- Privacy by design and default.
- Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA).
- Code of conduct for various sectors encouraged.
- New requirements for information to be provided to data subjects.
- New requirements for consent.
- Broad consent to certain areas of scientific research possible.

Source: Høgetveit Myhren, 2018

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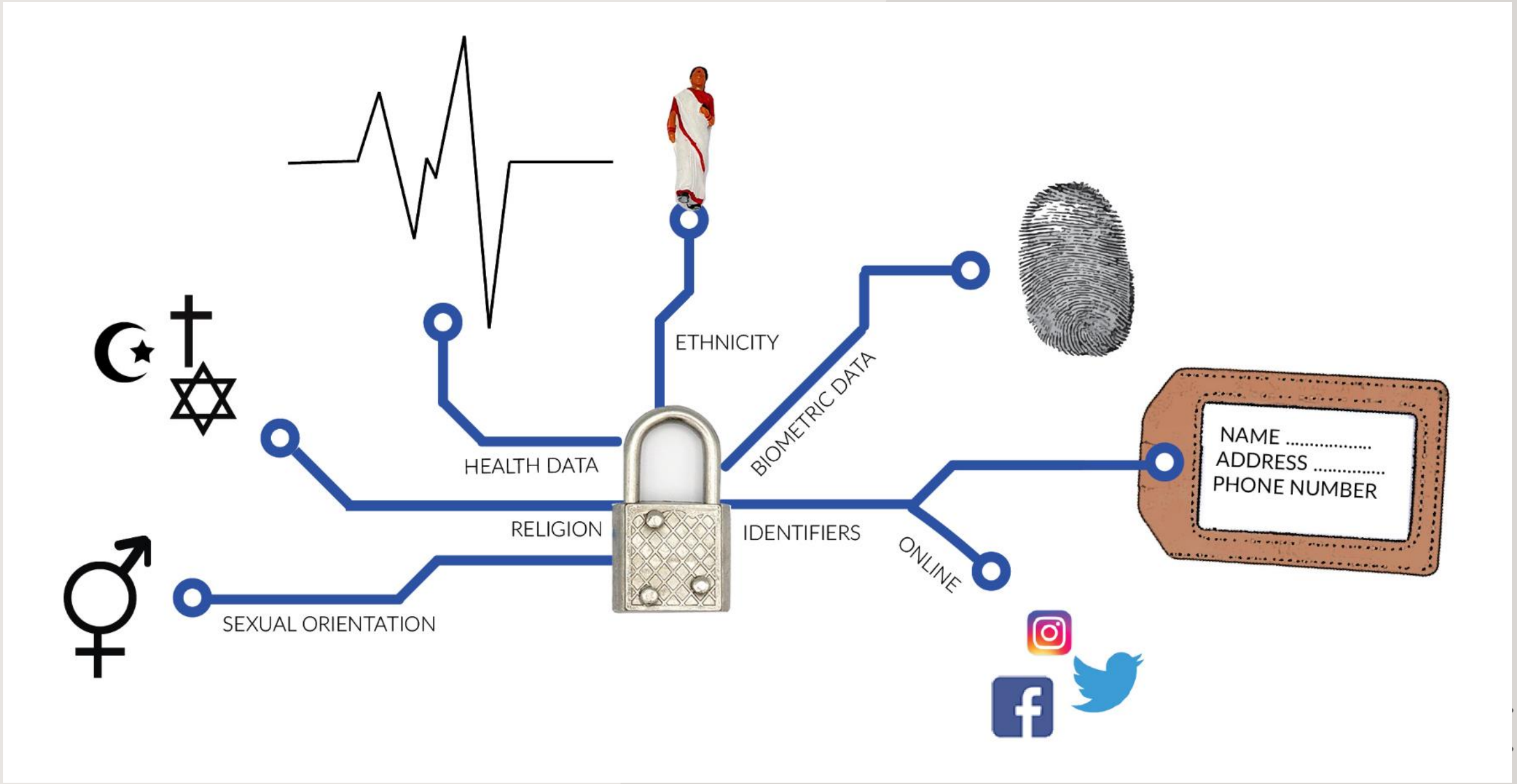
(Sensitive) Personal data



What is pseudonymous data?

The handling of personal data in such a way that no individuals can be identified from the data without a “key” that allows the data to be re-identified.

- Involves removing or obscuring direct and indirect identifiers
- The key must be kept separately and secure

- Explicitly encouraged as a security measure in the GDPR
- Pseudonymised data or encrypted data are personal data

Source: Høgetveit Myhren, 2018

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What is Anonymous data?

- Information which does not relate to an identified or identifiable natural person or
- personal data rendered anonymous in such a manner that the data subject is not or no longer identifiable.
- Anonymisation of data should be irrevocable, but should also be checked at regular intervals in light of new technologies.
- GDPR does not apply to anonymous data (Recital 26)

Source: Høgetveit Myhren, 2018

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Special categories of personal data

Special categories of personal data are subject to additional protection:

- racial or ethnic origin,
- political opinions,
- religious or philosophical beliefs,
- trade-union membership;
- data concerning health or sex life and sexual orientation;
- Genetic data or biometric data (Art. 9(1)).

EU/EEA states may maintain or introduce further conditions, including limitations for the processing of genetic, biometric and health data (Article 9,4)

Source: Høgetveit Myhren, 2018

Six principles (Article 5)

Personal data must be:

a) Processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner

b) Collected for specific purposes and not processed further for incompatible purposes (purpose limitation) – exemption for research/archiving purposes in accordance with art.89 (1) –further processing not incompatible with original purpose

c) Adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary –(Data minimisation)

d) Accurate and where necessary up to date

e) Kept in identifiable form no longer than necessary (Storage limitation) - exemption for research/archiving purposes in line with art.89 (1).

f) Processed with appropriate security –integrity and confidentiality

The controller shall be able to demonstrate compliance -Accountability

Source: Høgetveit Myhren, 2018

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Legal grounds for processing

All processing of personal data requires legal basis. The most common for research are:

Lawfulness of processing (Article 6):

a) consent

e) necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest

f) necessary for a legitimate interest pursued by the controller

Special categories of data (Article 9)

Prohibited unless:

a) explicit consent

e) personal data are manifestly made public by the data subject

j) necessary for archiving, scientific or statistical purposes in accordance with Article 89.1 and based on Union or Member State law

Source: Høgetveit Myhren, 2018

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Special provisons for archiving and research purposes

When in accordance with Article 89 (1):

- Further processing is not considered to be incompatible with the initial purposes (Article 5(1)(b)).
- Personal data may be stored for longer periods (Article 5 ,1 (e))
- Exemptions from data subjects' rights:

-"right to be forgotten" (Article 17.2 (d))

-"right to object" (Article 21.6)

-"right to information" (Article 14.5 (a,b)

Appropriate Safeguards
Article 89 (1)

- Union and Member States may create further derogations from the data subjects' rights .

Source: Høgetveit Myhren, 2018

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Research Ethics

Ethics are an integral part of a research project, from the conceptual stage of the research proposal to the end of a research project.

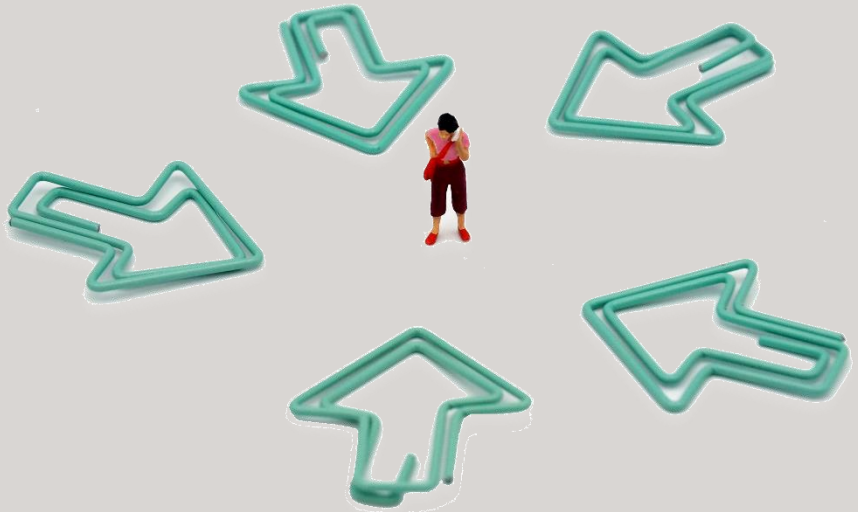
Disciplinary Code of Ethics (ASA)

National Code of Ethics – Soc. Assoc.

European Code of Research Integrity

University (UNI-LJ)

Institute



Funder – H2020 / other EC projects / grants

Scientific Journal <-ethical committee approval before publishing

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Guidelines for ensuring compliance with ethical principles in Horizon 2020 / Main ethical principles

1. Respecting **human dignity and integrity**
2. Ensuring **honesty and transparency** towards research subjects and, notably, getting free and informed consent (as well as assent whenever relevant)
3. Protecting **vulnerable persons**
4. Ensuring **privacy and confidentiality**
5. Promoting **justice and inclusiveness**
6. **Minimising harm and maximising benefit**
7. **Sharing the benefits** with disadvantaged populations, especially if the research is being carried out in developing countries
8. **Maximising animal welfare**, by ensuring replacement, reduction and refinement in animal research
9. Respecting and protecting the **environment and future generations**
10. Following the highest **standards of research integrity** (i.e. avoiding any kind of fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, unjustified double funding or other type of research misconduct)

Ethical Review Process

Is about helping you as a researcher to think through the ethical issues surrounding your research.

The principles of good research practice encourage you to consider the wider consequences of your research and engage with the interest of your participants.

Ethics review by a Research Ethics Committee (REC) is typically required when (sensitive) personal data are being collected or when people are involved.

The role of a REC is to protect the safety, rights and well-being of research participants and to promote ethically sound research.

Among other duties, this involves ensuring that research complies with national and international data protection laws regarding the use of personal information collected in research.

Source: Summers,2018

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How to complete your ethics self-assessment (H2020)

“Consider that ethics issues arise in many areas of research. Apart from the obvious example, the medical field, research protocols in social sciences, ethnography, psychology, environmental studies, security research, etc. may involve the voluntary participation of research subjects and the collection of data that might be considered as personal. **You must protect your volunteers, yourself and your researcher colleagues**.

Start thinking about ethics while designing your research protocols. Don't wait until the last minute to seek advice or check requirements under national and EU law.

Your first source should always be at your institution (specialised ethics departments or ethic advisers UNI, hospital research ethics committees, data protection officers). “

source

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Research involve human participants? (H2020, part)

Are they volunteers for social or human sci. research?	Details of recruitment, inclusion and exclusion criteria and informed consent procedures.
Are they persons unable to give informed consent (including children / minors)?	Details of your procedures for obtaining approval from the guardian / legal representative and the agreement of the children or other minors. What steps will you take to ensure that participants are not subjected to any form of coercion?
Are they vulnerable individuals or groups	Details of the type of vulnerability. Details of recruitment, inclusion and exclusion criteria and informed consent procedures. These must demonstrate appropriate efforts to ensure fully informed understanding of the implication of participants.
Are they children/ minors?	Details of the age range. What are your assent procedures and parental consent for children and other minors? What steps will you take to ensure the welfare of the child or other minor? What justification is there for involving minors?

Potential misuse of research results -> Risk assessment

source

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Personal data (H2020 – Self-Assessment)

Does your research involve personal data collection and/or processing?

- Does it involve the collection or processing of sensitive personal data (e.g. health, sexual lifestyle, ethnicity, political opinion, religious or philosophical conviction)?
- Does it involve processing of genetic information?
- Does it involve tracking or observation of participants (e.g. surveillance or localization data, and Wan data, such as IP address, MACs, cookies etc.)?

Does your research involve further processing of previously collected personal data ('secondary use') (including use of pre-existing data sets or sources, merging existing data sets, sharing data with non-EU member states)?

source

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Personal data – information to be provided

Details of your procedures for data collection, storage, protection, retention, transfer, destruction or re-use (including, collection methodology (digital recording, picture, etc.), methods of storage and exchange (LAN, cloud, etc.), data structure and preservation (encryption, anonymisation, etc.), data-merging or exchange plan, commercial exploitation of data sets, etc.).

Details of your data safety procedures (protective measures to avoid unforeseen usage or disclosure, including mosaic effect, i.e. obtaining identification by merging multiple sources).

Details of data transfers to non-EU countries (type of data transferred and country to which it is transferred).

->Copies of notifications/authorisations for collecting and/or processing the personal data (if required).

->Informed Consent Forms + Information Sheets + Other consent documents (opt-in processes, etc.) (if relevant).

->Copy of authorisation for data transfer to non-EU country (if required)

source

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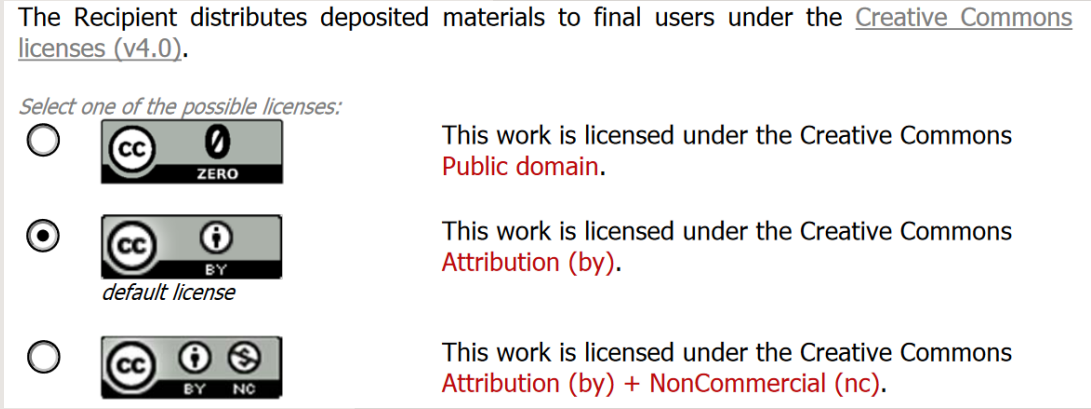
The ethical and legal sharing of data

Respect Ethical standards!!!!

Use a combination of consent, information sheet, anonymising data, gaining clarity over who owns the copyright to your data and controlling access.

Informed consent is the process by which a researcher discloses appropriate information about the research so that a participant may make a voluntary, informed choice to accept or refuse to cooperate

Agreement & Licencing



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Consent is needed across the data lifecycle

Engagement in the research process

- What activities are involved in participating in the project?

Dissemination in presentations, publications, the web

- Consent for use of quotes for articles and video publicity

Data sharing and archiving

- Consider future uses of data

* Consent is always dependent on the research context – special cases of covert research and verbal consent

Source: Summers, 2018

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Consent (Article 4 and 7)

Definition: any freely given, specific, informed and unambigous indication from a person that affirms that his/her personal data may be processed

- Freely given: must be a genuine choice, be able to refuse/withdraw without consequences, not be in a dependent relationship
- Specific: not explained in the GDPR, but guidance from WP29 (2011) - clear information on extent and consequences
- Informed: Content and form requirements, should be easily understood, easily accessible, clear and simple language, especially when the information is given to children
- Active: “opt in” -silence, pre-ticked boxes, and inactivity are not valid (Recital 32)

Source: Høgetveit Myhren, 2018

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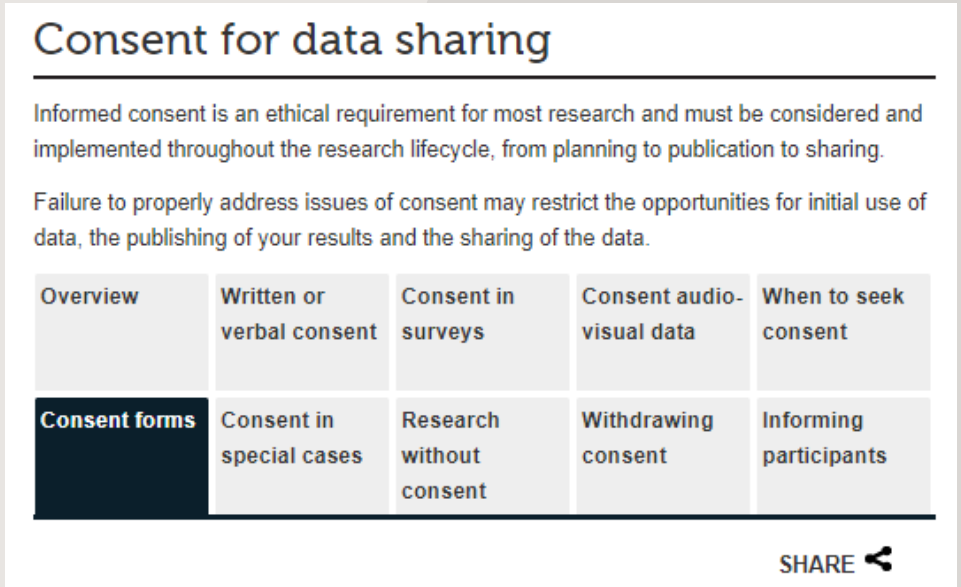
Informed Consent – Research (1)

To obtain informed consent in practice, researchers should:

- Inform participants about the purpose of the research;
- Discuss what will happen to their contribution (including the future archiving and sharing of their data);
- Indicate the steps that will be taken to safeguard their anonymity and confidentiality;
- Outline their right to withdraw from the research, and how to do this.



[Source: Summers, 2018]

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Informed Consent – Data Sharing (2)

The best way to achieve informed consent for data sharing is to **identify** and explain the possible **future uses** of their data and offer the participant the option to consent on a **granular level**.

For example, in a qualitative study, this may involve allowing the participant to consent to data sharing of the anonymised transcripts, the non-anonymised audio recordings and the photographs.

Source: Summers, 2018

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Information Sheet (Article 13 and 14)

A/ General information about the research and the collected research data

Purpose of the research

Type of research intervention, e.g. questionnaire, interview, etc.

Voluntary nature of participation

Benefits and risks of participating

Procedures for withdrawal from the study

Usage of the data during research, dissemination and storage, including how the information will be shared with participants and any access and benefits-sharing that may be applicable (e.g. traditional knowledge under the Nagoya protocol)

Future publishing, archiving and reuse of the data, explaining to participants the benefits of data sharing and indicating whether research data will be deposited in a data repository, naming the organisation responsible for the repository (e.g. UK Data Service, your institutional repository)

Contact details of the researcher, with institution, funding source, how to file a complaint

Source: Summers, 2018

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Information Sheet

B/ Additional information if personal information is collected from participants (for example their name, where they live, information that can disclose their identity)

How personal information will be processed and stored, and for how long (e.g. signed consent forms, names or email addresses in online surveys, people's visuals in video recordings)

Procedures for maintaining confidentiality of information about the participant and information that the participant shares

Procedures for ensuring ethical use of the data: procedures for safeguarding personal information, maintaining confidentiality and de-identifying (anonymising) data, especially in relation to data archiving and reuse

Source: Summers, 2018

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Example from SERISS (1/2)

Your privacy - safe storage and further use of the data

- We will treat all the information about you with strict confidentiality and in accordance with EUs General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and national data protection laws.
- Your name and contact information will be replaced by a code. Only the national team, that collects data, will have access to the code list.
- When the survey is finished, the national team will send the data, without your name or contact details, to the Archive (NSD -Norwegian Centre for Research Data, Bergen, Norway).
- Your name and contact information will be deleted by [mm/yr].
- The rest of the collected data will be securely stored for an indefinite period. They are made available for use in scientific studies by researchers, students and others interested in Europeans' social attitudes.

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Source: Høgetveit Myhren, 2018

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Example from SERISS (2/2)

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There is a slight possibility that some background information (such as citizenship, age, country of birth, occupation, ancestry and region <expand>) **may identify you**. In such cases, access will only be given to researchers after approved applications and confidentiality agreements are in place.

- The results will be published on our website in [month/year]. **We will make every effort to ensure** that no participant will be recognisable in any publications (scientific papers, website etc.) based on the study.

Source: Høgetveit Myhren, 2018

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Ethical Arguments for Archiving Data

- Not burden over-researched, vulnerable groups
- Make best use of hard-to-obtain data, e.g. elites, socially excluded, over-researched
- Extend voices of participants
- Provide greater research transparency

In each, ethical duties to participants, peers and public may be present

Source: Summers, 2018

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Concluding remarks

- GDPR is research friendly and safeguards the interests and the needs of scientific research institutions.
- The legal bases for processing data for research purposes are largely in place, but the possibility for member states to introduce conditions for certain types of data may pose a challenge.
- Increased risk of re-identification creates a need for greater transparency to retain public trust.
- New requirements for information to be provided.
- New requirements for consent:

– Must be able to document that consent has been given.

– As easy to give as to withdraw.

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Questions

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