Research Data Management Framework SCOOP

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30/09	CME	2.0	Herziening i.v.m. verandering scope	
30/09	FLB		Herziening i.v.m. verandering scope	

1. Introduction

About this document

This document formulates the policy for Research Data Management (RDM) within the NWO funded research program Sustainable Cooperation (SCOOP), from the moment a research proposal is formulated right up until the data is stored for research replication and reuse by fellow researchers. It covers a number of aspects ranging from research design, data transformation and analysis, to security and the protection of the rights of data subjects.

This policy is designed to support everyone involved in the Scoop research program to handle their data in a way which is as FAIR[1] as possible, in line with the regulations of their respective organisation, the requirements of the NWO and in compliance with legal regulations, like the GDPR. It does so by providing a clear framework for data handling for everyone involved. It states what stakeholders there are in the SCOOP program, it defines their roles and responsibilities and prescribes how research data used within the projects of the Scoop program ought to be managed and what provisions need to be in place.

It also describes the conditions for sharing 'sensitive' data. In the context of this document, sensitive data is data which is either personal, in the sense of the GDPR (art. 4 & 9) as well as data where IP-rights are involved.

At the moment of publishing, this document will have been agreed upon by representatives of SCOOP IT- and confirmed by the SCOOP-board. Researchers, including supervisors, within Scoop will have to take notice of it and comply with its content, or explain what reasons there are not to comply and which alternative actions will be taken.

In order to keep the essential text as short as possible, the authors have chosen to work with a number of appendices for more detailed explanations.

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[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FAIR_data

About SCOOP
Scoop is a research program dedicated to the multi- or trans-disciplinary study of different kinds of sustainable cooperation.

The Scoop research program is a cooperation between five Dutch institutes, sc. University of Groningen (UG), Utrecht University (UU), Erasmus University (EUR), Radboud Universteit Nijmegen (RU) and the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (VU). The cooperation between three institutes, sc. UU, UG and VU, is formalized in a consortium agreement. The relations with the EUR and Radboud are not formalized.

In due time an addendum to his consortium agreement will be created where the 'rules' for sharing sensitive data between the consortium partners will be laid down. In case of sharing sensitive between non-consortium partners, this will be arranged in ad hoc agreements.

The Scoop research program consists of a number of different research projects. It covers a range of traditional academic disciplines, research methodologies and data types; it runs from philosophical reflections over concepts, to observations of the way a game theoretical set up works out in practice. Hence a large variety of data types will be collected or created within the context of this research program, ranging from text fragments from primary or secondary literature, to references to holdings in archives, to algorithms for populating models, scripts to transform tabular data, etc.

All these different disciplines, often represented by departments or faculties, as well as these different institutes, have their own set of rules and regulations with regards to proper management of research data. At both UG and UU for example their respective University Boards have issued a research data management framework[2], which sets the boundaries and guidelines for data management at the faculty-level. E.g. that of the faculty of Sociology[3] at the UU or that of the research program Youth, which sets policies for a research program, comparable with that of Scoop[4].

II. Definitions, responsibilities, principles and guidelines

Definitions
Research project
In the context of this document a research project is understood as: every project which has been defined as such by the board of Scoop.

Research data
Under research data we understand each and every 'observation', 'text fragment', 'procedure' (e.g. an algorithm) which is used in a research project and which underpins a research result, or leads to research results.

Research data comes in many forms. Like, though not exclusive: observations, literature references, archaeological material, transcribed interviews, source code, software scripts, parameter settings, theoretical models, simulations. All material needed for the replication of research results should be considered research data and should be managed accordingly.

It is common to distinguish between unprocessed (primary/raw), the procedures with which data is cleaned, anonymized, transformed and analysed; and the secondary, 'cleaned' data. All three however are needed to establish FAIR data in general and for research replication in particular.

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[2] https://www.uu.nl/sites/default/files/university_policy_framework_for_research_data_utrecht_university_-_january_2016.pdf

[3] https://www.uu.nl/sites/default/files/faculty_of_social_and_behavioural_sciences_research_data_storage_archiving_protocol_2016.pdf

[4] https://www.uu.nl/sites/default/files/richtlijnen_databeheer_en_gebruik_youth_cohort_definitief_v2.0_0.pdf

Personal data

The GDPR/AVG defines as personal data: all information about an identified or identifiable natural person who is still alive. This means that it covers all data which is about a person or which is retraceable to a person. Please note that we can already be dealing with personal data, even when the specific person is not identified. Personal data can also be disclosed by third parties, e.g. in semi-structured interviews or surveys with open questions.

Research projects working with interviews and surveys will in almost all cases work with personal data. This could be data without analytical value, e.g. the contact data of the participants. Even though this personal data is irrelevant from a scientific viewpoint, it is nevertheless data collected in the context of research and as such are part of the research data.

Data package

A comprehensive total of data and procedures which are retained for a long period in unchanged form (i.e. archived). A data package is described such that it is clear what the content of the package is and how it can be used. This description is called metadata.

In most cases data is 'packed' together with a codebook, analytical scripts, lab- or archival journals, a description of the data (the metadata) and user-license. This whole of data, procedures and descriptions form a data package.

On the basis of a data package and the metadata belonging to it should be possible to validate the scientific claims which are said to be underpinned by the data. A data package can consist of different types of data, e.g. multiple tabular data in excel worksheets, stimuli-material, sound files with interviews, text files containing the transcriptions of these interviews, mathematical models, simulation models, etc..

Metadata

Metadata is 'data about data', descriptions of data which are added to the data so it becomes clear where the data comes from, what that data means and how you can use it. In the context of this document we distinguish two levels of metadata, the level of a data package and the level of the data within a data package; for the former we reserve the term metadata, for the latter the term codebook. A document telling you the name of a data collection, who was responsible for the creation, when it was archived, the conditions of use etc. could be considered as metadata describing a data package. A document describing how an excel worksheet is set up, what the abbreviated column headers names stand for, what the allowed values are in the column *Gender* etc. is an example of a codebook describing data.

Archiving (of a data package)

Through archiving data is being stored for a specific period of time in non-editable form.
Archiving data in a data package takes place, at least at the moment a scholarly publication is based on the data and/or at finalization of a research project. Preparing for this process in time during the research project is essential. Usually a final check for personal or otherwise sensitive data and appropriate access rights is required before archiving starts.

Publishing (of digital data)

Once data has been packed in a data package and archived, it can next be published. Publishing a data package actually means that its metadata is published, e.g. in a data catalogue. A published data package is findable through its metadata.

Depending on how and where a data package is published it will have a persistent identifier assigned to it, enabling it to refer to the package in an unique (non-ambivalent) way.

FAIR Data

The term FAIR data stands for data which fulfills the following conditions:

- **Findable:** data and metadata are findable, preferably through an online digital system.

- **Accessible:** data and metadata are stored and maintained in such a way they can easily be accessed and downloaded. Also, they are stored with a clear and transparent conditions for access and (re)use.
- **Interoperable:** data and metadata are stored in common file-formats, preferably non-proprietary formats, according to common standards, in order to optimize the possibilities of exchange and interoperability with other (meta) data.
- **Reusable:** data is described and stored in such a way that research reproduction and or reuse or research reproduction is possible.

Research Data management Plan
A Research Data Management Plan (RDMP or DMP) describes all the steps from gathering data, processing and analysing, to archiving and publishing. It pays attention to rights for re-use of data, sensitivity of data and access. The RDMP is a living document. During the project changes in the management of the data should lead to an update in the RDMP.

Responsibilities
As a general principle it is expected that each researcher will handle all research data in a responsible way. Apart from that we distinguish the following actors each having their own responsibilities in the field of RDM:

1. Those who create/capture data: researchers, PhD students, professors etc. They have the primary responsibility for the day-to-day data collection and the proper handling thereof.

2. The researchers supervising a PhD student. They have the responsibility that the researchers they supervise act according to this policy framework.

3. The Scoop-board, either directly or via a mandated ScoopIT-board. It confirms this policy framework and has the responsibility to see to it that research in the context of Scoop is conducted in accordance to the policies they mandated. This implies that the Scoop board ensures that (local) data managers are aware of and act accordingly to this data policy framework.

4. The faculties of the researchers involved, and within these explicitly the data managers. They act as first points of contact for researchers and have the responsibilities to inform and advise them in accordance with this data management framework.

5. The Board of each institute as they bear the responsibility for the archived and published data packages which result from the Scoop program.

Principles
Subsidiarity
The SCOOP research is a joint effort of researchers from different institutes. The program consists of multiple specific projectsThe framework supports the vision of SCOOP by implementing both procedures and facilities recommended by the institutes, as well as stating the minimal requirements for SCOOP purposes.

Open and FAIR
The Scoop program fully underwrites the ideals and principles of Open Science[5] in general and those of FAIR data in particular. All research results generated in the Scoop program shall be offered to the largest community as possible, barring any considerations of privacy or intellectual property rights.

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[5] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_science

RDMP
The adherence to these principles also imply that the data in each research project is organized and managed in a clear and well documented way, sc. in a data management plan. Within four months of starting the research project or at least before any data is collected a data management plan must be formulated, discussed with the supervisor and uploaded to Yoda. Researchers within the SCOOP program can use the RDMP formats in their institute.

Storing, archiving and publishing data
Discussions about data management concern, for a large part, different forms of storage and access. With regards to storage it is useful to distinguish between the 'dynamic' storage of data of ongoing research and the archival storage.

Storage of ongoing research is about the data and scripts which are created, edited and possibly even deleted during the project, hence 'dynamic'. Archiving data however, means that data will be stored unchanged and unchangeable for a specific period of time, under specific conditions.

Whenever researchers are working with personal data or any data which needs extra care, e.g. because of IP rights, they will do so according the rules and regulations of their own institute. In all other cases they can use the Yoda for IOS storage environment. This environment is offered as an easy to use data storage and sharing platform.

In general (meta)data generated in the context of SCOOP is to be as open as possible. In practice this means that researchers enable access to their (meta)data for their fellow researchers. Researchers using Yoda can use the group manager to organize this. If a researcher for some reason opts for not using Yoda, then this researcher has to arrange the accessibility to his or her data.

Rights
- Each institute to which a specific researcher belongs, has the final say over the data packages stored by this researcher, as far as its decisions are in line with agreements made earlier between the institute and researcher or between the researcher and any other rightsholder. Examples are: transferring an archival data package to another archive or the migration of file formats.
- Exclusive rights on reuse or publication of research data will never be transferred to commercial parties, if the right of any rightsholder is constrained through this transfer.

DMP, DPIA & FETC
- Each researcher responsible for a research project will create a data management plan (DMP), preferably during the design of the research, but at least before any data is being stored. This DMP will be stored on the central user group on Yoda.
- DMP formats of the institute can be used.
- A DMP minimally contains an detailed overview of the data which will be collected/created in the context of the research, where this data will be stored during and after research, to whom and under what condition these are accessible during and after research and if, where the data package can be found after research (what data catalogue).
- If personal data are involved in a research project, then the DMP will explicitly describe what additional organisational and technical measures have been taken to work with these data in a legal and secure way. This includes a detailed description of the legal grounds for the data collection (cf. art 6 GDPR), the methods used for anonymizing data and the final processing, eg. by removing contact data etc.
- If special categories of personal data in a research project then the researcher involved will initiate and monitor that:
  - A *Data Protection Impact Assessment* (cf. art. 35 GDPR) will take place, according to the procedures of the institute of the specific researcher

- o The data processing (i.e. the 'data collection') is registered by the Data Protection Officer (DPO) of the institute of the specific researcher
- In case of research involving humans or other living organisms, the research will be sent for advice to the Ethical Committee of the institute of the specific researcher.
- Data will only be processed after Ethical Committees or DPO's have been consulted and given off a positive assessment.

Guidelines

General

- As of principle within each project data will be handled according to the rules and regulations of the institute which employs the lead-researcher of that particular project, except in those cases a specific clause in this policy framework is not in line with an institutional rule, in which case the former supersedes.

Storage of data
- Data will be managed according to the principles on data security, transparence and privacy of the institute which employs the researcher conducting the research..
- The default platform offered by the Scoop Board is Yoda. Researchers are free use a storage infrastructure which is allowed for by their own institute.
- Each researcher will at least have a user-group on Yoda available for the storage of research data.
- Data containing personal data in the sense of the GDPR art. 4[6] or art. 9[7] (special categories of personal data), i.e. when data is still dynamic, data will be stored on Yoda.
- Data containing material for which third parties hold intellectual property rights, cq. claim these rights, will be stored on Yoda.
- Pseudo- or anonymized data will be stored on a different location than the original raw data and key-files (files listing the codes used for anonymizing and the values which they have substituted).
- Whenever possible primary (RAW) data is stored together with the scripts used for cleaning, transforming and analyzing so that the entire transformation of a set of data is fully retraceable.
- All persons referenced in the metadata of a data package will be registered with a persistent identifier, next to, at least, their family name. The preferred persistent identifier for persons is OrcId.[8]
- Data will be archived as soon as that data serves as foundation for a scientific statement/claim, e.g. in a publication.
- In his/her choice for archival storage, each researcher will comply with the rules of his own institute. If the institute has no policy regarding long term storage of research data, then Yoda will be used for archival storage.
- Each archived set of data contains a minimal set of machine readable metadata. The elements of this minimal set are described in *Appendix 2 – Metadata. This minimal set has to be uploaded to Yoda and made available to the researchers in the SCOOP program.*
- For archival data storage researchers will use sustainable data formats when- and wherever possible. For this the format list of DANS is used.[9]
- After archiving data the data set its metadata will be made findable in a data catalogue as soon as possible. The preferred data catalogue is DANS Narcis.[10]
- Each published data package contains:
  - o A minimal set of metadata (see appendix II - Metadata)

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[6] Cf. https://gdpr-info.eu/art-4-gdpr/

[7] https://gdpr-info.eu/art-9-gdpr/

[8] https://orcid.org/

[9] https://dans.knaw.nl/en/about/services/easy/information-about-depositing-data/before-depositing/file-formats

[10] Cf. https://www.narcis.nl/?Language=nl

- o   A Persistent Identifier
- o   An indication of the license and the text of the license.
- The preferred license is Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY SA 4.0).
- The preferred persistent identifier used to refer to archived objects (e.g. a data package) is a DOI.[11]
- If the retention period of a Scoop data packages archived on Yoda ends, then the institute maintaining that infrastructure will decide whether the data package will be retained longer than the original period, but only if a) the nature of the data allow for it, or b) the data package is marked as 'sensitive' in the metadata or c) no other, 'opposing', arrangements have been promised, e.g. in an Informed Consent form and d) the action is in accordance with the stipulations in the processing agreement and/ or joint controller agreement.

As these rules may work a bit confusing, *Appendix 3 - Rules for storage* provides a matrix

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[11] https://www.doi.org/index.html

Appendix 1 - Yoda

The central platform for information on data management will be Yoda. Yoda is set up as a self service tool for researchers and provides for the support of proper data management and GDPR compliancy for research by researchers. Its main functions are:

- Centralised and encrypted data storage during research in a so called Research Environment
- Access to storage structured via user groups, also accessible to persons of other institutes
- Options for access limitation data storage through self service for user group managers (assigned researchers).
- Retrieval of previous versions of files
- Platform independent access to storage
- Adding (machine and human readable) metadata. Metadata can be automatically exchanged with DataCite and DANS Narcis.
- Archival function - data can be packed in a 'data package' and stored as read-only for long term data retention, together with a set of machine readable metadata and a license file.
- Publication function - publishing an archived data package by sending the metadata to external data catalogues
- Search functionality for files, folders and metadata, while warranting authorization structure, i.e. researchers will only get those objects in a search result to which they have access.

Yoda is designed to support the life cycle of research data. In this cycle digital data there are two principle conditions of research data, either still being changeable or stored in an archive as a data package, which can no longer be changed.

An data is always copied to a data package, implying that, once a data package has been archived, the data in the Research Environment is still available for further processing. This enables the creation of multiple versions of a data package.

Yoda can also be used to 'publish' a data package. When a data package is published, a persistent identifier (DOI) is assigned to it, its metadata is shared with a number of data catalogues (currently that of DANS and DataCite).
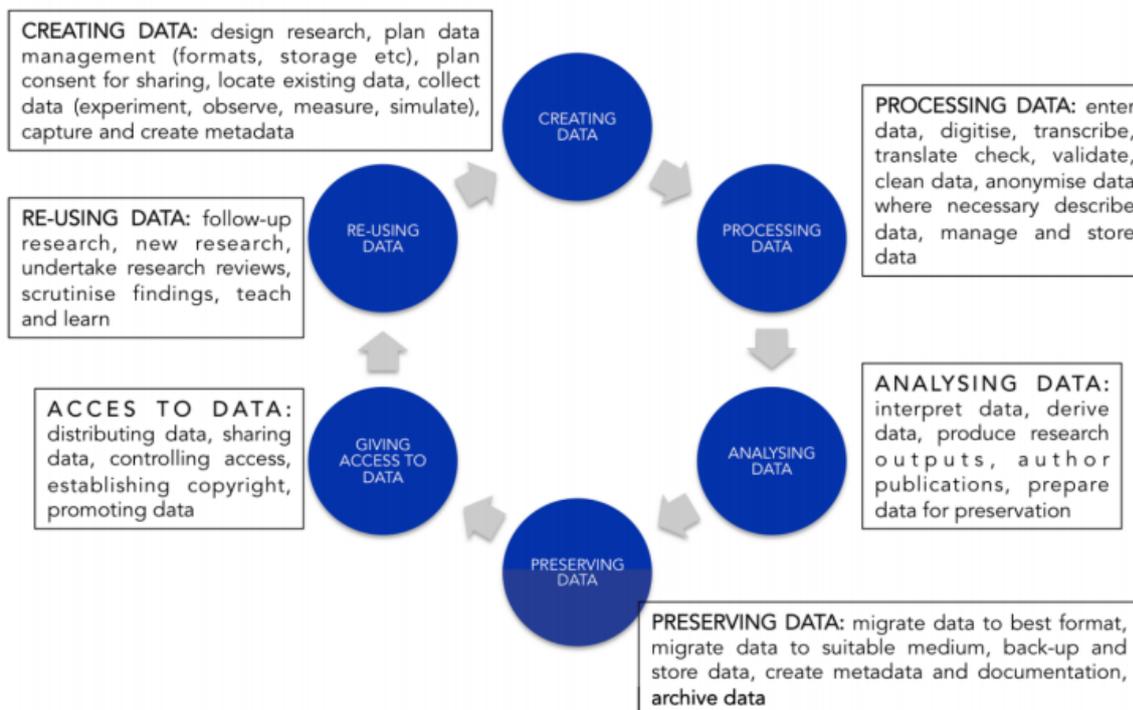
CREATING DATA: design research, plan data management (formats, storage etc), plan consent for sharing, locate existing data, collect data (experiment, observe, measure, simulate), capture and create metadata

RE-USING DATA: follow-up research, new research, undertake research reviews, scrutinise findings, teach and learn

ACCES TO DATA: distributing data, sharing data, controlling access, establishing copyright, promoting data

PROCESSING DATA: enter data, digitise, transcribe, translate check, validate, clean data, anonymise data where necessary describe data, manage and store data

ANALYSING DATA: interpret data, derive data, produce research outputs, author publications, prepare data for preservation

PRESERVING DATA: migrate data to best format, migrate data to suitable medium, back-up and store data, create metadata and documentation, archive data

Figure 2: Research data life cycle (adapted from UK data archive https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/manage-data/lifecycle)

Authorization

Yoda is built around the concept of user-groups. In each user-group named users have role-based access to files and folders stored in that user-group.

Yoda provides for three different user roles:

- Group manager (read/write/define members and their role)
- Researcher (read/write)
- Reader (read)

Each user can have only one role per user-group.

This authorization scheme holds only for the user-groups in the so-called *Research Environment* (see next paragraph). Once data are archived they can no longer be changed and thus will be read-only.

Yoda and support of the data life cycle

Within the research data life-cycle, there is one moment at which the 'status' of stored data changes radically, sc. the moment data is archived. From that moment on those archived data should no longer be changeable.

Yoda supports this by offering researchers with two environments per user-group:

- A Research Environment
- A Vault

Data stored in the research environment can be edited by everyone who has read/write access; in this respect it can be considered a 'collaboration' environment, comparable to Dropbox and Surfdrive.

Please note that, as Yoda is a central web-based storage platform, read-only means that people with read-only access to a file can open that file and store a local copy, but cannot store that locally opened copy back to the server storage.

The different phases of the life cycle are supported in the following way

- Data creation - Yoda provides a location for the storage of data after it is created
- Processing data - Data(files) on Yoda can be manipulated, transformed etc. with third party tooling, e.g. R, Stata of NVIVO
- Analyzing data - idem
- Preserving data - Yoda provides for a vault for each user-group where data can be stored for a longer period as an archival package with machine readable metadata and a license.
- Reusing data - The Yoda infrastructure enables the publishing of data packages, resulting in advertising their metadata in several data catalogues. Also, Yoda functions as a repository, enabling access to data files of those archival packages which are published as openly accessible.

Appendix 2 – Metadata

At the moment researchers using Yoda want to archive data, they are required to fill out a metadata form which will be added to the package they deposit. These metadata should describe the data package so that it is evident:

- What the research is about
- What the origin of the data is (provenance)
- When, where and how it has been collected
- Who has collaborated in the construction of the data
- Who are the right holders
- If data are offered for (re) use, under what conditions is reuse allowed
- How long the data will be kept in archive

This metadata **does not** describe the data itself in detail, nor the collection process (e.g. settings of instruments and other parameters used). This type of metadata must be added when relevant. However, given the wide variety in possible research set-ups, it is not possible to prescribe an exhaustive set of mandatory attributes. Hence metadata on data level should be added and it should be of such quality that it enables the reproduction of the specific research. A data manager should check this at the moment of archiving. However, it cannot be expected that a datamanager can evaluate the information and its comprehensiveness the same way as a researcher. **Hence the decision on what data-level metadata is needed is ultimately left to the discretion of the researchers.**

The Yoda metadata-form (and it's underlying schema) is designed to register information about a data package. It does so in a form which is compatible with the de-facto international standard set by DataCite. This is a standard as DataCite hands-out persistent digital identifiers (more specific: DOI) and requires relation to other infrastructures, e.g. that of DataCite and DANS.

As the Yoda metadata are mapped on DataCite, researchers can use a Yoda metadata-form to check for mandatory fields. If they make use of an archive or repository other than Yoda they must ensure that they deposit the data with a metadata file containing the following elements. If there are

mapping issues, e.g. the attribute name cannot be found in the goal schema, then it should be mapped on the most likewise attribute. For details one can always check with the description of the Yoda scheme[12] and/or that of DataCite[13].

The short list consists of the 6 mandatory elements of both DataCite and Yoda and of the 6 elements which are mandatory in Yoda, but not in DataCite. **For the Scoop program, these listed attributes are mandatory and ought to be added to a description of a data package.**

- Identifier
- Creator (with optional given name, family name, name identifier and affiliation sub-properties)
- Title
- Publisher
- PublicationYear
- ResourceType (for preferred values check DataCite Scheme)
- (Yoda) - Description
- (Yoda) - Version
- (Yoda) - Retention period
- (Yoda) - Data Classification
- (Yoda) - License
- (Yoda) - Data Package Access
- (Yoda) - Collection

With regards to *Collection,* this attribute is not mandatory in the Yoda metadata, but within Scoop, this attribute is used to identify all data packages produced in the context of the Scoop program. This field will be filled with the values 'SCOOP'.

Appendix 3 - Rules for storage

Data set containing:	Rules in Dynamic Storage (During Research)	Rules in Archival storage (After Research)	Other rules	Examples
Personal data (Directly Identifying)	- Storage on local infrastructure - Access for research team only	- Anonymization is preferred - Closed/Restricted Access - Minimal set of metadata - Reusable by researcher according to given consent - Reusable by 3rd parties according to given consent - User license: ser license: to be formulated by	- Key-files and data stored on different locations (i.e. different Yoda user-groups) - Review by FETC of researchers' institute	A name of a data subject in a document.

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[12] https://yoda.uu.nl/yoda-uu-nl/functions/metadata-details.html
[13] https://schema.datacite.org/meta/kernel-4.3/doc/DataCite-MetadataKernel_v4.3.pdf

		• researcher & in compliance to GDPR and IC-forms		
Special categories of personal data or data with an IP claim	• Storage on local infrastructure • Access for research team only	• Anonymization is preferred • Closed/Restricted Access • Minimal set of metadata • Reusable by researcher according to given consent • Reusable by 3rd parties according to given consent • User license:to be formulated by researcher & in compliance with GDPR and IC-forms.	• Key-files and data stored on different locations (i.e. different Yoda user-groups) • Review by FETC of researchers' institute. • Assessment of DPO and, depending on outcome, DPIA	A folder containing 5 Audio files with semi-structured interviews, each of an hour each.
Pseudonymised data	• Storage on Yoda • Access for research team only	• Closed/Restricted Access • Minimal set of metadata • Reusable by researcher according to given consent • Reusable by 3rd parties according to given consent • User license: ser license: to be formulated by researcher & in compliance with GDPR and IC-forms.		A folder containing five word files, each of these files being a transcription of a semi-structured interview. In each file every occurrence of a sensitive personal datum is substituted with a code (registered in a so called key-file)
Anonymised data or data without personal data	• Use storage with adequate back-up	• Open Access • Minimal set of metadata • Reusable by 3rd parties • User license: CC BY SA 4.0		An excel file containing the answers of survey with the names of particpants replaced by codes.
Other data sets				
Contact data of data-subjects	• Stored on different location from data files. • To be deleted ultimo 3 months after finalization of project	To be deleted ultimo 3 months after finalization of project		

Signed IC forms	- Stored on different location than data files. - To be deleted ultimo 3 months after finalization of project				
Key-files	Stored on Yoda in user-group separate from data. To be deleted ultimo 3 months after finalization of project				

Appendix 1

Research Data Management Plan (RDMP) and Research Data Support at participating research institutes

University of Groningen:
Faculty of Behavioral and Social Sciences: via EC-request.
Information and support by the Research Support BSS on intranet: researchsupportbss@rug.nl.
All other faculties use the faculty-template via the RDMP-webtool:
https://www.rug.nl/research/research-data-management/tools-services/rdmp/rdmp-web-tool
Information and support by the Groningen Digital Competence Center / Research Data Office:
researchdata@rug.nl.
website: https://www,rug,nl/researchdata

Utrecht University:
Template (DMP-UU) via: https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk/
Information and support by Research Data Management Support: info.rdm@uu.nl
website: https://www.uu.nl/en/research/research-data-management

Radboud University Nijmegen:
Template in the Radboud DMP-tool via the RIS interface: https://www.ru.nl/research-information-services/manuals/dmp-user-manual/
Information and support by RDM support: rdmsupport@ubn.ru.nl
website: https://www.ru.nl/rdm/

Erasmus University Rotterdam:
Template via DMP-online: https://www.eur.nl/en/research/research-services/research-data-management/data-management-plan/dmp-online
Information and support by Erasmus Data Service Centre (EDSC)
website: https://www.eur.nl/en/research/research-services/research-data-management

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam:
Template via DMP-online: https://ub.vu.nl/en/university-library-for-researchers/research-data-support/data-management-plan-tool/index.aspx
Information and support by the RDM support desk: https://ub.vu.nl/en/university-library-for-researchers/research-data-support/support-desk/index.aspx
website: https://ub.vu.nl/en/university-library-for-researchers/research-data-support/index.aspx

Appendix 2
Joint Controllers Agreement/Data Sharing Agreement

<In development>

<In development>