Open Research Data Pilot in Horizon 2020

How can OpenAIRE help?

OpenAIRE provides a range of resources, FAQs, webinars and support pages. OpenAIRE has local representatives in all EU countries: the National Open Access Desks or NOADs. Contact them via our helpdesk system at http://www.openaire.eu

If you have no other suitable place to deposit your data, you can use OpenAIRE’s catch-all repository, Zenodo.

What’s in it for you?

- Be part of the new era of Open Science, integrating transparency, effectiveness and timeliness into all areas of scientific methods and processes.
- Reach more people, have greater impact.
- Avoid duplication of effort and help preserve data for future researchers.
- Simplify final reporting thanks to an up-to-date DMP.

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Do you have a Horizon 2020 project grant?

Check your grant agreement to see if you are part of the Pilot.

Are you part of the Pilot?

If your project stems from one of these Horizon 2020 areas, you are automatically part of the pilot:

- Future and Emerging Technologies
- Research infrastructures – part e-Infrastructures
- Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies – Information and Communication Technologies
- Societal Challenge: Secure, Clean and Efficient Energy – part Smart cities and communities
- Societal Challenge: Climate Action, Environment, Resource Efficiency and Raw materials – with the exception of raw materials topics
- Societal Challenge: Europe in a changing world – inclusive, innovative and reflective Societies
- Science with and for Society

Can you opt in? Yes, projects in other areas can participate on a voluntary basis.

Can you opt out? We hope you don’t, but projects may at any stage opt out of the Pilot. See the EC Guide on OA (link overleaf) for eligible reasons.

OpenAIRE Horizon2020 FactSheets
What is a Data Management Plan (DMP)?

A DMP is a “living” document outlining how the research data collected or generated will be handled during and after a research project. It should describe:

• **The data set**: The data set: What kind of data will the project collect or generate, and to whom might they be useful later on?

• **Standards and metadata**: What is the data about? Who created it and why? In what forms is it available? Metadata answers such questions to enable data to be found and understood, ideally according to the particular standards of your scientific discipline.

• **Data sharing**: Legitimate reasons for not sharing resulting data should be explained in the DMP.

• **Archiving and preservation**: The usability of data depends not only on storage and backup but perhaps also on well-preserved software.

The DMP is not a fixed document; it evolves and gains more precision and substance during the lifespan of the project. The first version of the DMP is expected to be delivered within the first 6 months of the project. It should be updated at least during mid-term and final reviews to fine-tune it to the data generated and the uses identified by the project consortium.

How to set up a Data Management Plan?

You can find a template for your DMP in DMPonline, a tool developed by the Digital Curation Centre (DCC). Sign up to DMPonline https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk and take a look at the screencast on how to use it. Make sure you select European Commission (Horizon 2020) from the list of research funders and check Additional DCC guidance. You can save your DMP anytime, share it, and export it in various formats.

What about copyright and licensing?

Making research data openly accessible is best done using explicit licences. Information about this is available at:

- [http://opendefinition.org/guide/data](http://opendefinition.org/guide/data)
- [http://opendefinition.org/licenses](http://opendefinition.org/licenses)
- [http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Data_and_C-C_licenses](http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Data_and_C-C_licenses)

Where to store the data after the project?

A data repository is a digital archive collecting and displaying datasets and their metadata. A lot of data repositories also accept publications, and allow linking between publications and their underlying data. Overviews of repositories can be found at Re3data, [www.re3data.org](http://www.re3data.org). If there is no disciplinary or institutional repository available, researchers are welcome to use the Zenodo repository [www.zenodo.org](http://www.zenodo.org), provided by OpenAIRE and hosted by CERN.

It is advisable to contact the long-term data repository of one’s choice when writing the first version of a DMP. Repositories may offer guidelines for sustainable data formats and metadata standards, as well as support for dealing with sensitive data and licensing.