U N I V E R S I T Y of C O P E N H A G E N



Annotated Horizon Europe DMP template for the University of Copenhagen (UCPH)

**Version:** 1.1

**Date:** 2023-03-30

**Created by:** Falco Hüser, Copenhagen University Library, [falh@kb.dk](mailto:falh@kb.dk)

**Modified and Updated by**: Richard Dennis, NNF, Center for Stem Cell Medicine – reNEW, richard.dennis@sund.ku.dk

**Comments:** based on "[Horizon Europe: Data Management Plan Template](https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/horizon/temp-form/report/data-management-plan_he_en.docx)" (v1.0, 05 May 2021)

The template and all guidance are also available in the [DMPonline](https://dmponline.deic.dk/) tool as default for UCPH users:

 This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

***Horizon Europe***

*The Horizon Europe Model Grant Agreement, requires a data management plan ('DMP') to be established and regularly updated. The use of this template is recommended for Horizon Europe beneficiaries. In completing the template sections, the requirements for research data management of Horizon Europe, as described in article 17 and analyzed in the Annotated Grant Agreement article 17, must be addressed.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Title** | **UCPH Guidance** |
| **1.** | **1. Data Summary** |  |
| 1.1 | Will you reuse any existing data, and what will you reuse it for?  State the reasons if the reuse of any existing data has been considered but discarded. | Indicate to which extent you will reuse research data generated or collected in a previous project by external partners or available in a public or commercial database, repository, archive, from literature, homepages, social media, etc.  State whether you have systematically searched existing research data that might be relevant for reuse in the project (or if you plan to do so during the project). The following tools and resources may help you find available data:   * Google Dataset Search: <https://datasetsearch.research.google.com/> * DataCite search: <https://search.datacite.org/> * Open Data Sources: <https://kub.kb.dk/datalab/opendata>   Note that existing data may underlie copyright restrictions or specific terms and conditions for access and reuse. |
| 1.2 | What types and formats of data will the project generate or reuse? | Give an overview of the research data you will collect, generate, and use in the project. Research data can be quantitative and qualitative. Here, you should at least describe any research data that are in digital form. Additionally, you can include physical objects, software, and models. etc. (see also Section 3). It would be best not to contain 'traditional' publications in journals or books and administrative project documentation.  Group the research data according to different types or as distinct data sets, e.g., by their time, place and method of collection, overall characteristics, or work package. If known, specify the file formats. Provide a meaningful name/title or identifier for each data type/ set you can reference throughout the remaining document.  Identify and indicate any data containing personal, confidential, or otherwise sensitive information requiring special protection. |
| 1.3 | What is the purpose of the data generation or reuse and its relation to the project's objectives? | Describe how the data types/data sets defined in the previous question will be used throughout the project (e.g., input for a specific analysis or generating the results for a particular publication).  Clarify dependencies between different data types/data sets (e.g., if one data type/data set will be derived from another or if two different data types/data sets will be combined).  Where relevant, refer to the objectives and deliverables in the project plan and relate to individual work packages. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1.4 | What is the expected data size you intend to generate or reuse? | For each data type/data set, estimate their expected amount and volume (e.g., number of files and file sizes). If that is unknown, indicate the scope of the data collection (e.g., number of repeated measurements or simulations, number of participants in a field study, period and frequency of observations, etc.).  Note that managing big data might require unique infrastructure and generate additional costs. |
| 1.5 | What is the origin/provenance of the data, either generated or reused? | Refer to relevant documentation, methods, software, and equipment for collecting or generating the data types/sets.  For existing data, a state where and how the data can be accessed and retrieved and which persons or organizations are responsible for them. If relevant, describe how to assess the data's validity, integrity, and completeness. |
| 1.6 | To whom might your data be valuable ('data utility') outside your project? | The research data collected or generated in your project can have significant value beyond the project's scope and should be regarded as original output worth disseminating. Indicate potential target groups for the different data types/data sets, e.g., those that might be able to reuse the data for new research, innovation, decision-making, education, or public awareness raising. Those can include other researchers in the same or different disciplines, interest groups, policymakers, commercial entities, media, etc.  Keep your target groups and possible applications for reusing the research data in mind when addressing what you will share and how in the next Section. |
| **2.** | **2. FAIR data** |  |
| 2.1 | **2.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata:**  Will a persistent identifier identify data? | A persistent identifier provides a stable and permanent link to a resource that is available online. Examples of persistent identifiers are:   * Digital Object Identifier (DOI) * Handle * Archival Resource Key (ARK) * Unique record identifier (UID) * Database accession number   For each data type/data set, indicate whether you will deposit the data in an online repository, database, or archive those issues persistent identifiers for stored items (see also Question 5 in this Section). |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2.2 | **2.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata:**  Will rich metadata be provided to allow discovery?  What metadata will be created?  What disciplinary or general standards will be followed?  If metadata standards do not exist in your discipline, please outline what type of metadata will be created and how. | Metadata provides information about the research data's content, structure, and context. Describe the metadata you will create for each data type/data set. General metadata for research data include:   * Names of creators, authors, and contributors * Collection dates and locations * Descriptive keywords * Definitions for abbreviations, parameters, units, etc.   Metadata standards provide unambiguous and universal ways of describing research data and help others to interpret the data in the initially intended manner. Whenever possible, adhere to metadata standards that are broadly accepted and used in your research discipline. The Metadata Directory from the Research Data Alliance lists common examples: <https://rd-alliance.github.io/metadata-directory/standards/> |
| 2.3 | **2.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata:**  Will search keywords be provided in the metadata to optimize the possibility for discovery and potential reuse? | For each data type/set, specify meaningful keywords describing the research area and possible reuse applications.  Indicate whether you will publish those keywords as part of the metadata in an online repository, database, archive, or catalog (see also next question).  To increase the visibility and discoverability of your research data, you may also consider adding a short description of your research data and metadata to your researcher profile, the project's homepage, or other relevant channels for outreach. |
| 2.4 | **2.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata:**  Will metadata be offered so that it can be harvested and indexed? | For each data type/data set, indicate whether you will publish associated metadata in an online repository, database, archive, or catalog that allows for searching and browsing the metadata and exposes the metadata to standard internet search engines.  Check the specifications of the chosen repository, database, archive, or catalog on whether and how metadata are indexed and harvested. |
| 2.5 | **2.2. Making data accessible - Repository:** Will the data be deposited in a trusted repository? | Research data repositories are considered trustworthy when they, as a minimum:   * Ensure the online availability of deposited data and metadata for at least five years. * Are recognized and used by other researchers (in the same field). * Provide clear terms and conditions for providers and users of deposited data and metadata. * Are run by an active, sustainable, and reputable organization.   Trusted repositories also have to support the FAIR principles and must, therefore:   * Issue persistent identifiers (see Questions 1 and 7 in this Section). * Adhere to common metadata standards (see Question 2 in this Section). * Make the metadata findable online (see Question 4 in this Section). * Make the data accessible online (see Question 10 in this Section). * Provide a standard reuse license (see Question 21 in this Section). |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | For each data type/data set, indicate whether you will upload the data to a trusted repository and refer to a general description of that repository (e.g., the repository's homepage or a related publication).  The Registry of Research Data Repositories (re3data) provides a very extensive and comprehensive overview of both general and discipline-specific repositories and their main features: <http://www.re3data.org/> |
| 2.6 | **2.2. Making data accessible - Repository:** Have you explored appropriate arrangements with the identified repository where your data will be deposited? | Indicate any special terms and conditions for depositing data and metadata in repositories identified in the previous question. Those can include:   * Membership requirements * Upload or usage fees * Rights to and responsibilities for deposited data and metadata   If relevant, describe how the selected repositories facilitate specific needs, e.g., security, access management, and long-term preservation. |
| 2.7 | **2.2. Making data accessible - Repository:** Does the repository ensure the data is assigned an identifier?  Will the repository resolve the identifier to a digital object? | See also Question 1 in this Section about persistent identifiers.  Research data repositories typically issue identifiers automatically upon the deposition of data and metadata. Most identifiers serve as links that resolve directly to a unique landing page for the data and metadata in the repository.  Refer to the specifications of the chosen repositories. |
| 2.8 | **2.2. Making data accessible - Data:**  Will all data be made openly available?  If specific datasets cannot be shared (or need to be shared under restricted access conditions), explain why, clearly separating legal and contractual reasons from intentional restrictions. Note that in multi-beneficiary projects, specific beneficiaries can keep their data closed if opening their data goes against their legitimate interests or other constraints as per the Grant Agreement. | For each data type/data set, indicate whether you will make the data openly available to others – free of charge, without access restrictions, and with as few legal and technical barriers as possible. Note that Horizon Europe grant holders are expected to make their data openly available by default and must state any reasons for keeping it closed or restricting access to data. Legitimate reasons include the following:   * Legal, ethical, or contractual obligations * Matters of security or confidentiality * Commercial interests * Copyright restrictions for existing data   Personal data may only be made available according to the rules set out in the General Data Protection Regulation and the Danish Data Protection Act: [https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/personal-](https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/personal-data/disclosure/) [data/disclosure/](https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/personal-data/disclosure/)  Contact the Tech Transfer Office for help with the dissemination of research data underlying cooperation agreements and questions regarding the commercialization of results, patents, and Intellectual Property Rights: <https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/innovation_and_business/> |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2.9 | **2.2. Making data accessible - Data:**  If an embargo is applied to give time to publish or seek the protection of the intellectual property (e.g., patents), specify why and how long this will apply, bearing in mind that research data should be made available as soon as possible. | For each data type/ set, indicate when to make the data available to others.  Note that you may publish a description of the data and corresponding metadata before releasing the actual data. Some research data repositories allow for applying embargo periods, during which public access to deposited files is restricted or blocked. |
| 2.10 | **2.2. Making data accessible - Data:**  Will the data be accessible through a free and standardized access protocol? | For each data type/data set that you will make available (either openly or restricted), describe how others will be able to retrieve the data.  Data deposited in a repository will typically be available to others for direct download (from a web portal and/or through APIs). |
| 2.11 | **2.2. Making data accessible - Data:**  If there are restrictions on use, how will access be provided to the data, both during and after the end of the project? | For each data type/data set you will not make openly available, describe how you will enable access to authorized users, e.g., by defining roles and permissions for folders and files on a shared network drive. Some research data repositories allow restricted access to deposited files, meaning access can only be granted to individual users or by request. Note that any restrictions will require a permanent contact person to manage access requests after the project's end. |
| 2.12 | **2.2. Making data accessible - Data:** How will the identity of the person accessing the data be ascertained? | For each data type/data set you will not make openly available, define who will be authorized to access the data and under which conditions. If relevant, describe procedures and measures for the authorization and authentication of those users (e.g., additional documentation, registration, and logging activities). |
| 2.13 | **2.2. Making data accessible - Data:**  Is there a need for a data access committee (e.g., to evaluate/approve access requests to personal/sensitive data)? | For each data type/data set you will not make openly available, define who will manage access requests during and after the project.  Special rules and conditions may apply when sharing personal, confidential, or otherwise sensitive data, and specific permissions or agreements may be required. Please review the guidelines on disclosure and sharing of personal data on the Research Portal: [https://kunet.ku.dk/work-](https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/personal-data/disclosure/Pages/default.aspx) [areas/research/data/personal-data/disclosure/Pages/default.aspx](https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/personal-data/disclosure/Pages/default.aspx) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2.14 | **2.2. Making data accessible - Metadata:** Will metadata be made openly available and licensed under a public domain dedication CC0, per the Grant Agreement?  If not, please clarify why.  Will metadata contain information to enable the user to access the data? | For each data type/data set that you will make available (either openly or restricted) in an online repository, database, archive, or catalog, indicate whether the associated metadata will be openly available (see also Question 4 in this Section about 'publication of metadata').  When depositing data in a research data repository, the associated metadata are made available by default (under a public domain dedication, e.g., CC0). Refer to the specifications of the chosen repositories for details.  For restricted data, the description of the data and associated metadata should include the terms and conditions and instructions for requesting access. |
| 2.15 | **2.2. Making data accessible - Metadata:** How long will the data remain available and findable?  Will metadata be guaranteed to remain available after data is no longer available? | For each data type/data set, specify the expected retention period of the data (after the end of the project). If specific data must be discarded or deleted, indicate whether a description of those data and associated metadata will remain available.  Where applicable, refer to the specifications of the chosen online repository, database, archive, or catalog on how long deposited data and metadata remain available.  Note that according to UCPH's Policy for Research Data Management, data underlying publications should be available for a minimum of 5 years, see: <https://research.ku.dk/integrity/documents/UCPH_Policy_for_Research_Data_Management_2022.pdf> |
| 2.16 | **2.2. Making data accessible - Metadata:** Will documentation or reference about any software be needed to access or read the data be included?  Is it possible to include the relevant software (e.g., in open-source code)? | For each data type/ set that uses non-standard or non-open formats, describe relevant documentation, and indicate specific software (and version) and/or equipment required to open and process the data. |
| 2.17 | **2.3. Making data interoperable:**  What data and metadata vocabularies, standards, formats, or methodologies will you follow to make your data interoperable to allow data exchange and reuse within and across disciplines?  Will you follow community-endorsed interoperability best practices? Which ones? | For each data type/data set, refer to, e.g., standards for metadata (including vocabularies, taxonomies, and ontologies), file naming conventions, common formats, protocols, templates, standard procedures, and best practices for documentation and dissemination of research data in your field.  For metadata standards, also refer to Question 2 in this Section.   * Vocabularies provide unambiguous definitions for names, variables, parameters, and other metadata. * Taxonomy’s structure names, variables, parameters, and other metadata hierarchically. * Ontologies include definitions for the possible relations between names, variables, parameters, and metadata. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2.18 | **2.3. Making data interoperable:**  If you cannot use uncommon or generate project-specific ontologies or vocabularies, will you provide mappings to more commonly used ontologies?  Will you openly publish the generated ontologies or vocabularies to allow reusing, refining, or extending them? | Rigorously defined metadata standards such as controlled vocabularies and ontologies are a prerequisite for machine-interoperability and most data science applications.  If applicable, describe measures to make data and metadata machine-interoperable, e.g., for automatic harvesting, analysis, machine learning, and combination with other data types. |
| 2.19 | **2.3. Making data interoperable:**  Will your data include qualified references to other data (e.g., additional data from your project or previous research)?  A qualified reference is a cross-reference that explains its intent. For example, X is a regulator of Y, which is a much more qualified reference than X is associated with Y, or X also sees Y. The goal, therefore, is to create as many meaningful links as possible between (meta)data resources to enrich the contextual knowledge about the data. (Source: [https://www.go-fair.org/fair-](https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/i3-metadata-include-qualified-references-metadata/) [principles/i3-metadata-include-qualified-](https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/i3-metadata-include-qualified-references-metadata/) [references-metadata/](https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/i3-metadata-include-qualified-references-metadata/)). | Where applicable, metadata should include references to related data types, publications, documentation, software, etc. Qualified references include information on the type of relation. It would help to use persistent identifiers (e.g., DOIs) as links in the references whenever possible. |
| 2.20 | **2.4. Increase data reuse:**  How will you provide the documentation needed to validate data analysis and facilitate data reuse (e.g., readme files with information on methodology, codebooks, data cleaning, analyses, variable definitions, units of measurement, etc.)? | For each data type/data set you will make available to others, specify relevant documentation on where and how the data have been collected, processed, and analyzed. Describe how the documentation will be made available to others (e.g., within the data, as part of the description, in the associated metadata, in a ReadMe file, or as references to separate publications). |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2.21 | **2.4. Increase data reuse:**  Will your data be freely available in the public domain to permit the broadest reuse possible?  Will your data be licensed using standard reuse licenses, in line with the obligations set out in the Grant Agreement? | By default, (digital) research data collected or generated in Horizon Europe projects must be made available under a Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC0) waiver or Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) usage license (or equivalent):   * [CC0](https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) is a copyright waiver that allows others to "copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, all without asking permission." * [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) allows others to freely share and adapt the work as long as they "give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made."   For each data type/ set you will make available to others, indicate the waiver or usage license you will apply for. For data, you will deposit in an online repository, database, or archive; refer to the available options for using waivers and usage licenses within the repository, database, or archive.  Justify any reasons for making data available under a more restrictive usage license or non-standard terms and conditions. |
| 2.22 | **2.4. Increase data reuse:**  Will the data produced in the project be useable by third parties, in particular after the end of the project? | For any data type/data set that you will make available to others but not in the public domain or with a standard usage license, describe the terms and conditions for reuse. |
| 2.23 | **2.4. Increase data reuse:**  Will the provenance of the data be thoroughly documented using the appropriate standards? | Provenance includes relevant information on where, when, how and by whom data have been generated and edited. It helps others understand the data's origin and assess its value for reuse. Where applicable, refer to standard methods, protocols, templates, and procedures for collecting, processing, and analyzing the data. Indicate how you will keep track of changes to the data and versioning.  Refer also to Question 20 in this Section on documentation. |
| 2.24 | **2.4. Increase data reuse:**  Describe all relevant data quality assurance processes. | Quality assurance processes include measures and procedures for ensuring the integrity, completeness, and validity of newly generated and existing data.  Where applicable, refer to standards and best practices in your field. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **3.** | **3. Other research outputs** |  |
| 3.1 | In addition to managing data, beneficiaries should also consider and plan to manage other research outputs that may be generated or reused throughout their projects. Such results can be either digital (e.g., software, workflows, protocols, models, etc.) or physical (e.g., new materials, antibodies, reagents, and samples). | While the main focus in Horizon Europe is on research data in digital form, you are encouraged to provide information about the management of other research outputs, such as physical materials, software, and protocols (but not publications and administrative documents). Where applicable, you can add this information to the individual questions in the other sections. Otherwise, you can provide an overview here. |
| 3.2 | Beneficiaries should consider which questions about FAIR data above can apply to managing other research outputs. They should provide sufficient detail on how their research outputs will be collected, shared, or made available for reuse, in line with the FAIR principles. | Outline which other material and data (as described in the previous question) you will make available to others and how. This may include:   * Publication of open-source software, models, and algorithms * (Pre-)registration of methods, reports, and protocols * Registration of samples or artifacts in an online database * Data journal publications |
| **4.** | **4. Allocation of resources** |  |
| 4.1 | What will the costs be for making data or other research outputs FAIR in your project (e.g., direct and indirect costs related to storage, archiving, reuse, security, etc.)? | Costs for managing research data can relate to infrastructure (e.g., for additional storage or increased security), licenses (e.g., for software or databases), and staff (data manager, programmer, trainer, etc.), depending on the types and amounts of material and data and the complexity of the project.  These extensive guidelines from Utrecht University can help you estimate costs for research data management: [https://www.uu.nl/en/research/research-data-management/guides/costs-of-data-](https://www.uu.nl/en/research/research-data-management/guides/costs-of-data-management) [management](https://www.uu.nl/en/research/research-data-management/guides/costs-of-data-management) |
| 4.2 | How will these be covered?  Note that research data/output management costs are eligible for the Horizon Europe grant (if compliant with the Grant Agreement conditions). | Refer to the Grant Agreement for eligible costs.  Indicate how you will cover any costs for research data management in your project that are not covered or that exceed the funds provided through the grant. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 4.3 | Who will be responsible for data management in your project? | Different tasks for research data management may be assigned to various project members or designated support staff, including lab assistants, data managers, data stewards, and curators. Note that these might also have to be accounted for in the project plan and budget.  In individual projects, the lead researcher will most likely be responsible for most of the activities outlined in the data management plan. However, you should indicate tasks that require contributions by others.  In larger projects and consortia, different roles will often be assigned to various tasks or work packages or at multiple locations, including technical and administrative support.  Name the person(s) that will be responsible, e.g.:   * Collection of data and material * Quality control and security * Analysis and documentation * Publication and curation of research data * Preservation   Refer to project plans and other agreements where relevant.  For a general overview of possible roles in a research project, see the definitions for contributors in the CRediT taxonomy: <https://credit.niso.org/> |
| 4.4 | How will long-term preservation be ensured?  Discuss the necessary resources to accomplish this (costs and potential value, who decides and how, what data will be kept, and for how long). | Long-term preservation of material and data might require additional provisions for securing their future accessibility and reusability. Your preservation strategy should thus address the following:   * Long-term storage that sustains integrity and availability of the material and data as well as appropriate levels of security. * Durable formats that remain readable and/or executable. Where applicable, consider converting file formats and digitizing physical material. * Retention periods that reflect the significance of the material and data for future research, any external requirements, and disciplinary traditions. * Associated documentation and metadata enable others to fully understand the origin of the material and data and how they can be used. * Estimation of costs, including archival fees and efforts for future migration of data and conservation of materials, conversion of files, update of documentation and metadata, etc. * Assignment of responsibilities for published and archived research data after project end. These entail handling access requests and keeping documentation and contact information current.   For recommendations regarding long-term preservation and available tools at UCPH, see the Research Portal: [https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/data-preservation/.](https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/data-preservation/) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Note also the requirements for long-term preservation described in the UCPH Policy for Research Data Management: <https://research.ku.dk/integrity/documents/UCPH_Policy_for_Research_Data_Management_2022.pdf> |
| **5.** | **5. Data security** |  |
| 5.1 | What provisions are or will be in place for data security (including data recovery and secure storage/archiving and transfer of sensitive data)? | Note that you might use different infrastructure solutions at different stages in the project and for different purposes (e.g., data analysis, sharing, and preservation) and should adapt the security provisions accordingly.  Find an overview of UCPH's storage and sharing solutions on the Research Portal: <https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/facilities-for-data-storage-and-sharing-in-active-projects/> Research projects containing personal data and biobanks must be registered in UCPH's joint record of biobanks and record of research projects containing personal data, using a specific registration form: [https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/personal-data/personal-data-in-research-projects-and-](https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/personal-data/personal-data-in-research-projects-and-biobanks/) [biobanks/](https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/personal-data/personal-data-in-research-projects-and-biobanks/)  Projects involving personal data must also carry out a risk assessment.  A Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) is also required in some cases with a high risk for data subjects. Find more information about risk and impact assessments on the Research Portal: <https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/personal-data/impact-assessment/> |
| 5.2 | Will the data be safely stored in trusted repositories for long-term preservation and curation? | For each data type/data set you are to deposit in a research data repository (see Question 5 in Section 2), indicate how long the data will remain available.  Specify all data types/data sets that you will preserve and curate for the long term, either parallel to or instead of deposition in a research data repository. |
| **6.** | **6. Ethics** |  |
| 6.1 | Are there, or could there be, any ethics or legal issues that can impact data sharing?  These can also be discussed in the context of the ethics review. If relevant, include references to ethics deliverables and the ethics chapter in the Description of the Action (DoA). | Legal, ethical, and contractual obligations and any other concerns due to sensitivity, confidentiality, and security might restrict research data sharing outside the project.  Where relevant, refer to ethical approvals, cooperation agreements, and the project's ethics deliverables.  Find UCPH's guidelines and requirements for research involving personal data on the Research Portal: <https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/personal-data/> |
| 6.2 | Will informed consent for data sharing and long-term preservation be included in questionnaires dealing with personal data? | Find information about informed consent to the processing of personal data under GDPR on the Research Portal: <https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/personal-data/test-subjects/> |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **7.** | **7. Other issues** |  |
| 7.1 | Do you, or will you, use other national/funder/sectorial/departmental procedures for data management?  If yes, which ones (please list and briefly describe them)? | The UCPH Policy for Research Data Management applies to anyone conducting or supporting research activities at the University of Copenhagen: <https://research.ku.dk/integrity/documents/UCPH_Policy_for_Research_Data_Management_2022.pdf> Research projects containing personal data and research biobanks as well as biobanks must comply with the rules of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR): [https://kunet.ku.dk/work-](https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/personal-data/) [areas/research/data/personal-data/](https://kunet.ku.dk/work-areas/research/data/personal-data/)  Publishers may have policies on the availability and peer review of data underlying submitted manuscripts.  Specific research disciplines (e.g., within bioinformatics, astronomy, and social sciences) have established standards or best practices for documenting and disseminating data. |