



SCIENCE AND
EDUCATION **FOR**
SUSTAINABLE
LIFE

Crucial issues for research data management

1. Do not modify your raw data.

- The researcher and/or data collecting facility should be able to demonstrate that the original raw research data have not undergone any selection, purification or transformation steps.

2. The data input, analysis procedure and troubleshooting should be documented in detail.

- It must be possible to replicate the experiment, simulation or likewise. (Not applicable to observational data).

3. Data and research records should never be deleted before results have been published and reasonable time has passed for verification of research results.

- Minimum 10 years; 20 for forest sciences.



Crucial issues

4. Copyright on research results not raw data.

- Raw data are facts, not possible to have copyright on that.

5. It is a recommended practice to register or publish data sets in open repositories.

- Open (FAIR) data.

6. Secondary data.

- Documentation of the source; references. Analysis with results even not final might be important and should be preserved.

7. Join projects

- Consider if SLU is co-ordinating or participating. Important with agreements.



Crucial issues

8. Objects and biological material.

- No demands on physical preservation. However, important to keep documentation about the use and document what do you use. Good with a digital copy.

9. Simulations, models.

- Open program code recommended. The code and the data, particularly metadata on the model should be preserved at SLU.

10. GDPR and archiving.

- All underlying data used for the analysis in the project (raw data) are public records. Consent given by a respondent apply to the GDPR rules, not to the archival rules. The collected data might be preserved upon the end of the project.



Crucial issues

11. Conditions of the employment.

- If you are employed by the SLU, data in your study belong to the university. If not, it is a matter of an agreement between your department and the sponsor.

12. Access to the underlying data before publication.

- Raw data are public records and accessible during the course of your study or project. Only with the support in Secrecy Law the access may be restricted. The legal status of your raw data depends on the employment conditions.

13. Native and archival format. Proprietary formats.

- Do concern an archival format for your data together with the native for more longevity. Proprietary formats will not last for long.

