Current situation with regards to data management in PARTHENOS and CLARIN

PARTHENOS
- No common data management practices in the humanities
- Disciplines represented in PARTHENOS:
  - different history WRT data management
  - Some: archiving experience for objects and artefacts but less with digital born data (e.g. archeology)
  - Some with long standing digital traditions
  - completely new to the field of data management

CLARIN
- disciplines dealing with all forms of language and text data
- established research infrastructure
- long background in the handling (use, sustainably maintain, provide) of data
- no overarching, fixed policy concerning the management
- CLARIN centres operating repositories

CLARIN policies
- Assessment procedure
- Core Trust Seal application
  - technical infrastructures
  - organisational requirements
  - Individual centres:
    - depositing agreements
    - data management services
    - handbooks and documents
- not yet recommended centralised data policies

Common goal of CLARIN and PARTHENOS
- design of data management plan templates
- based on existing DMPs
- discipline independent
- including DMP requirements of research funders.

Abstraction for Data Management Plans: Data Management Protocols

- Part of a system generating data management plans for concrete research project
  - within a discipline and
  - with a specific type of data
  - utilizing a specific data centre and
  - tailored to the project reviewing needs of a funder.
- Synchronized with the Science Europe Guidance Document “Presenting a Framework for Discipline-specific Research Data Management” of January 2018

DMP implementation

- Findable: the VLO and FCS
- Accessible: resolvable PIDs even if access is restricted
  - Identity Provider and Shibboleth architecture
  - Interoperability: utilization of standards such as the
    - ISO TC 37 SC 4 endorsed standards
    - TEI
  - Language Resource Switchboard
- Interoperable and Reusability implications within CLARIN
  - addressed by technology
  - policies (licence recommendations)
  - legal restrictions (IPR, third party rights)
  - infrastructure components etc. Re-usability has the additional requirement that researchers are also allowed to reuse data and have access to the tools to do this. These policies and decisions need to be documented for data to become interoperable and reusable.

CLARIN implementation of the DMP Protocol using CMDI

- Funder specific DMP requirements
- Discipline specific DMP requirements
- Data specific DMP constraints
- Data Centre specific DMP constraints
- Core DMP Protocol

DMP implementation

- Findable: the VLO and FCS
- Accessible: resolvable PIDs even if access is restricted
- Interoperable and Reusability implications within CLARIN
- reusable unification of all DMP templates available