

## D7.1. Data Management Plan

Acronym	SLICES-PP
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## Executive Summary

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SLICES aims to design and implement a Europe-wide test-platform, to support large-scale, experimental research focused on networking protocols, radio technologies, services, data collection, parallel and distributed computing and in particular cloud and edge-based computing architectures and services. SLICES will engage, in a long-term and sustainable and aligned way, communities involved in (i) novel Digital Infrastructure technologies and paradigms (ii) future Internet large-scale testbed development and operation; (iii) the operation of Platforms as a Service, (iv) development of the software necessary to control and manage it. It will also link them with transversal (vertical) applications and provide synergies between academia, industry and business actors.

Researchers, practitioners, and citizens will take advantage of SLICES to generate, consume and process diverse data (e.g., observational, experimental, simulation) for research and innovation tasks. Furthermore, researchers will have the opportunity to collaborate with other researchers through appropriate services that will facilitate seamless and efficient interaction with external systems and other international testbeds and research infrastructures accessible through SLICES.

The main objective of the SLICES Preparatory Phase project, coined SLICES-PP, is to build upon the experience of the SLICES-DS and SLICES-SC projects, to finalize the technical design of the new leading-edge research infrastructure and tackle all key questions concerning legal, financial and technical issues leading to the establishment of the new SLICES research infrastructure. Additionally, SLICES-PP will formalize the commitment of Member States/Associated Countries to ensure its long-term operation and use in the selected fields of science. This will be accomplished by meeting specific project objectives, which are briefly summarized below:

- Establish the legal entity of SLICES-RI, and the associated legal and governance frameworks for the future implementation of SLICES-RI.
- Define a comprehensive and sustainable financial framework of SLICES-RI that covers all sources of costs and funding: the design of a sustainable, long-term business model, making it possible to ensure the financing and to launch the investments at the end of the project.
- Define the long-term scientific roadmap and the technical design of SLICES-RI to ensure that this RI will be able to address the current and future scientific challenges in the domain of Digital Sciences.
- Define a comprehensive operational plan and the procedures for implementation and operation.
- Define a user engagement strategy and connect the user stakeholders with the RI.
- Define measures to maximise the impact of SLICES-RI.
- Contribute to the ERA, liaising with relevant RIs and communicate effectively.

This deliverable provides the Data Management Plan for SLICES-PP, which describes the data that will be generated and processed during the project to meet the aforementioned



objectives, how they will be managed and what mechanisms will be used for storing, accessing and sharing data.





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## Acronyms

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DMP – Data Management Plan

DPO - Data Protection Officer

DQM - Data Quality Management

EOSC - European Open Science Cloud

GDPR – EU General Data Protection Regulation

RI – Research Infrastructure





## 1. Introduction

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The overarching objective of the SLICES Preparatory Phase project is to build upon the experience of the SLICES-DS and SLICES-SC projects, to finalize the technical design of the new leading-edge research infrastructure and tackle all key questions concerning legal, financial and technical issues leading to the establishment of the new SLICES research infrastructure.





## 2. Data Summary

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- Will you re-use any existing data and what will you re-use it for? State the reasons if re-use of any existing data has been considered but discarded.
- What types and formats of data will the project generate or re-use?
- What is the purpose of the data generation or re-use and its relation to the objectives of the project?
- What is the expected size of the data that you intend to generate or re-use?
- What is the origin/provenance of the data, either generated or re-used?
- To whom might your data be useful ('data utility'), outside your project?

The overall objective of SLICES-PP is to tackle all key questions concerning legal, financial and technical issues leading to the establishment of the new SLICES RI and ensuring commitment of Member States/Associated Countries to its long-term operation and use in all fields of science. To facilitate the aforementioned objective, the project will collect and analyse information on the current state of relevant technologies and infrastructure developments. Furthermore, it will deliver recommendations and practical approaches to facilitate research in the area of digital technologies for science. Finally, it will develop interoperability recommendations (e.g., integration with EOSC) data exchange policies, and relevant practices and services. To this end, the project will collect and manage different types of data, which are listed below:

- **Existing Data**, collected within the context of the SLICES-DS and SLICES-SC projects, which may be re-used for this project, including deliverables (e.g., SLICES-DS deliverables related to governance and sustainability), partner lists (e.g., SLICES-DS and SLICES-SC partner lists used for communication and dissemination activities) and surveys (e.g., technical and operational requirements from the scientific community).
- **Data collected or generated** using (i) *primary research* methods, such as surveys (e.g. using online questionnaires), interviews and workshops, and (ii) *secondary research* methods involving the analysis and synthesis of existing research results, such as reports on best practices, design guidelines and recommendations. The majority of such data will be collected in WP3 and WP7, through activities/tasks which are described below:
  - (primary research) Survey to collect technical specifications of near-future RIs and key research topics in Task 3.1.
  - (secondary research) Analysis of scientific literature to prioritize topics that SLICES RI should support in Task 3.3.
  - (primary research) Societal (Environment, climate, and sustainable



- development) Impact Assessment results to support Task 4.2.
- (primary research) Meetings with scientific communities, in order to preform hands on experiments and collect feedback in Task 5.1.
- (secondary research) Analysis of European regulatory requirements on data governance in Task 7.1.
- (secondary research) Analysis of FAIR, Responsible Research and Open Science principles in Task 7.2.
- (secondary research) Analysis of EOSC integration and interoperability methods and requirements in Task 7.3.
- (secondary research) Analysis of ethics and privacy requirements for research and scientific integrity in Task 7.4.
- **Material for Dissemination and Communication activities**, including presentations, posters, the website, social media, flyers, and videos for various dissemination/communication channels, as described in Tasks 1.3, 2.2, 4.2, 5.1, 8.1, 8.3. Task 8.3 will generate a significant portion of such material, some of which will be reused by the other aforementioned Tasks.
- **Financial and legal data**, such as the cost book (Task 2.1) and signed legally binding documents with Member States and Associated Countries (Task 2.2).
- **Personal info**, such as contact information of third parties (not project Partners) that will be collected to facilitate outreach activities (Tasks 5.1, 6.3, 8.1, 8.4) and consultations (Tasks 2.2, 2.3, 3.2). This data will require special attention to comply with the GDPR and other privacy regulations.
- **Project-related data** such as deliverables consisting of the results of the project, which may include synthesized data, meeting minutes, etc.
- **Software Code** for the purposes of metadata management and transformation to support the tasks of WP7, such as the FAIR data management of produced datasets (Task 7.1), SLICES metadata implementation (Tasks 7.1 and 7.3) and planning for the integration with EOSC services (Task 7.3).

The project's core data repository is the Mybox system hosted at INRIA and to which partners have full access. The system uses industry-standard security practices, such as HTTPS/TLS encryption for data in transfer, remote wipe. A shared space is allocated for all project partners to share data and collaborate, including real time functionality. A mailing list and a Mattermost instance are used for communication (both hosted by INRIA).

The non-confidential data generated within the project context may be utilized by the project team to promote the project within the stakeholders' community to establish strong working relationships with key people and organizations involved in or having an interest in SLICES domain of relevance. The confidential data are only intended for the consortium members, the board in charge of creating the ERIC and the future members of the RI. Further utilization of data within the project will be assessed and recorded in future updates of the deliverable. The estimated maximum size of the expected generated data according to the current analysis is 20GB. The estimation will be updated in future updates of the deliverable.







## 3. FAIR Data Management

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### 3.1. Making Data Findable

- Will data be identified by a persistent identifier?
- Will rich metadata be provided to allow discovery? What metadata will be created? What disciplinary or general standards will be followed? In case metadata standards do not exist in your discipline, please outline what type of metadata will be created and how.
- Will search keywords be provided in the metadata to optimize the possibility for discovery and then potential re-use?
- Will metadata be offered in such a way that it can be harvested and indexed?

Non confidential data of the project, such as deliverables will be published in the Zenodo certified digital repository. The repository provides structured metadata (e.g., JSON, Dublin Core) with transformation capabilities (e.g., Zenodo's JSON to DublinCore) supporting easy discovery (e.g., using keywords). Each dataset in the repository will have a unique and persistent identifier. The selected repository is designed for long-term data preservation and availability. Furthermore, a SLICES-PP community space will be set up in the Zenodo for project reports and software code. Software code will also be published through GitHub accompanied by appropriate documentation.

Naming consistency is important for efficiently locating a resource and understanding its use. However, it is up to the creator to provide proper names for research outputs and related data files. SLICES adopts certain Naming Conventions/Guidelines to improve the structure/consistency of files. The draft guidelines include the following recommendations:

- **File Naming:** A maximum length of 260 characters will be used for all file names, as long filenames may not be interoperable with some systems. Additionally, to further improve interoperability, the file names will not be exactly the same as keywords (e.g., while) as these may be interpreted as commands by some systems. Furthermore, the following characters will be avoided in the file names.
  - < (less than)
  - > (greater than)
  - : (colon)
  - " (double quote)
  - / (forward slash)
  - \ (backslash)
  - | (vertical bar or pipe)
  - ? (question mark)
  - \* (asterisk)





- **Date Format:** The YYYYMMDD format will be used to allow for display of dates in a chronological order, even over the span of many years.
- **Leading Zeros:** Use leading zeros to make an ascending order of numbers correspond to alphabetical order.
- **Naming Scheme:** Use a consistent naming scheme throughout; do not use spaces or punctuation symbols as these may not be interoperable with some systems. Order / confirm which element should go first, so that files on the same theme are listed together and can be found easily. Project deliverables based on (and referring to) files, as well as other documentation (see below) will provide more context information.

File organisation is important for efficiently locating a resource, even in cases where there is no predefined structure available. SLICES utilizes certain guidelines to improve the consistency of the structure of the data. The initial guidelines include the following recommendations:

- **Hierarchical File Structure:** each file will be placed in an appropriate folder according to the work package and category/task it belongs to (e.g., WP9 – Project Management/Meetings/20220906\_KoM).
- **Dissemination:** will store all material that can be utilized for communication and dissemination activities, such as templates (e.g., presentation, deliverable) and articles. Material concerning dissemination will be organized in appropriate folders and placed under “WP8 - Communication, dissemination and exploitation” in MyBox.
- **Meeting Minutes:** will be placed in each work package folder to facilitate easy access to internal work package meetings minutes, tables of actions, etc.
- **Miscellaneous:** contains any other material





### 3.2. Making Data Accessible

Repository:

- Will the data be deposited in a trusted repository?
- Have you explored appropriate arrangements with the identified repository where your data will be deposited?
- Does the repository ensure that the data is assigned an identifier? Will the repository resolve the identifier to a digital object?

Data:

- Will all data be made openly available? If certain 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 it is also possible for specific beneficiaries to keep their data closed if opening their data goes against their legitimate interests or other constraints as per the Grant Agreement.
- If an embargo is applied to give time to publish or seek 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.
- Will the data be accessible through a free and standardized access protocol?
- If there are restrictions on use, how will access be provided to the data, both during and after the end of the project?
- How will the identity of the person accessing the data be ascertained?
- Is there a need for a data access committee (e.g. to evaluate/approve access requests to personal/sensitive data)?





## Metadata:

- Will metadata be made openly available and licenced under a public domain dedication CC0, as per the Grant Agreement? If not, please clarify why. Will metadata contain information to enable the user to access the data?
- How long will the data remain available and findable? Will metadata be guaranteed to remain available after data is no longer available?
- Will documentation or reference about any software be needed to access or read the data be included? Will it be possible to include the relevant software (e.g. in open source code)?

The SLICES-PP grant agreement (Section Open Science) states that publications stemming from the project will be published in Open Research Europe<sup>1</sup> that has been launched by EC in March 2021 for H2020 and HE beneficiaries. Open Research Europe is a recommended venue for publishing results of the European projects/grants, and it ensures automatic compliance with HE policy.

The data produced will be made openly available (by default) and will be disseminated in various ways. In particular:

- **Survey/Interview data**, including documentation such as questionnaires and codebooks, that do not contain personal data or have been anonymized, may be made available via certified repositories and/or via the SLICES-PP website. For non-anonymized data, appropriate consents will be drafted to assure the rights of the data subjects. Survey/interview data concerning interviewees that do not provide consent to share, object to processing of their data, or withdraw their consent at any point, will not be shared. Data that will be published will be licenced by a CC BY-SA licence. Zenodo uses JSON Schema as internal representation of metadata and offers export to other popular formats such as Dublin Core or MARCXML, transforming the metadata to appropriate vocabularies.
- **Dissemination and Communication data** will be open by default and will be accessible/disseminated in various formats through different outreach activities. Any personal data, such as contact data of mass dissemination lists, will only be stored if appropriate consents have been provided, while appropriate protocols/procedures will be made available for users to exercise their rights. The website and its content will be available after the conclusion of the project for at least 5 years.
- **Project-related data**, such as deliverables with public dissemination level, will be made available through the website. Confidential deliverables and other project-related data will be stored on the MyBox system for 5 years after the project ends.
- **Software** tools will be published in the GitHub repository and will be accompanied by an appropriate license, e.g. GPL-3.0, MIT. Publishing software will be accomplished

<sup>1</sup> Open Research Europe, <https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/>





using the standard upload connection from GitHub to Zenodo, where a persistent identifier is assigned. Database files will also be accompanied by an ODC-By license.

- **Scientific publications** that may arise from the project results will be published in open access venues and shared through Zenodo.





### 3.3. 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 re-use within and across disciplines? Will you follow community-endorsed interoperability best practices? Which ones?
- In case it is unavoidable that you 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?
- Will your data include qualified references to other data (e.g. other data from your project, or datasets from previous research)?

Data stored in the repositories mentioned in the previous Section utilize file formats that are inherently open and allow for straightforward reuse. The repositories support export to established standards, such as Dublin Core and DataCite, ensuring wide interoperability.

The project will also design appropriate metadata profiles as part of the data governance/management framework of the future SLICES-RI to ensure the full support of FAIR principles utilizing machine-readable metadata attributes to allow for easy discovery of data manages and used within the RI by both humans and computers. Additionally, within the framework, specially catered metadata will be used to improve machine and human-understandability as well as machine-actionability, allowing services to access information and understand complex and domain-specific metadata structures to take appropriate actions. The metadata profiles will be described in the final version of the DMP.

Furthermore, the project will develop transformation mechanisms allowing for the internal metadata formats to be transformed into various metadata profiles, for both import of external data and export of internal data, facilitating re-combinations with different datasets from different origins, and enabling seamless data exchange and re-use between researchers, institutions, organisations, countries. The metadata will be accompanied by their definitions and appropriate vocabularies/controlled lists for interoperability but also other actions, such as input validation.

Finally, interoperability is one of the goals of WP7 (“Data Management and ethics requirements”), which will actively participate in domain-specific and cross-disciplinary initiatives involved in semantic interoperability. Additionally, T7.3 will provide the specifications of the mechanisms required to integrate with the European Open Science Cloud.





### 3.4. Making Data Reusable

- How will you provide documentation needed to validate data analysis and facilitate data re-use (e.g. readme files with information on methodology, codebooks, data cleaning, analyses, variable definitions, units of measurement, etc.)?
- Will your data be made freely available in the public domain to permit the widest re-use possible? Will your data be licensed using standard reuse licenses, in line with the obligations set out in the Grant Agreement?
- Will the data produced in the project be useable by third parties, in particular after the end of the project?
- Will the provenance of the data be thoroughly documented using the appropriate standards?
- Describe all relevant data quality assurance processes.
- Further to the FAIR principles, DMPs should also address research outputs other than data, and should carefully consider aspects related to the allocation of resources, data security and ethical aspects.

Data stored in the certified repositories will include appropriate and accurate metadata with relevant attributes to ensure reusability. For example, each Zenodo record, contains a minimum of DataCite's mandatory terms, with optionally additional DataCite recommended terms and Zenodo's enrichments. Furthermore, Zenodo requires a license as part of the metadata of each digital object, ensuring that users accessing the digital object are subject to the license specified in the metadata by the uploader. The data uploaded within the project will be traceable to the project's community space and the users that uploaded the data. Where applies, the project consortium may provide additional domain-specific information to specific data to make it more broadly accessible.

The project will also design a set of Data Quality Management (DQM) tools to ensure accuracy, consistency and interpretability of the data within the future SLICES-RI, addressing also factors such as completeness, timeliness and believability which cannot be tackled directly through the tools, but they can be "inferred" partly from other measures. SLICES envisions that DQM tools will fall into five different categories: (i) Data Cleaning; (ii) Data Integration; (iii) Data Reduction; (iv) Data Transformation; and (v) Data Interpretation.

To the extent that data form the basis of project deliverables, internal quality review procedures will apply (e.g., project deliverables will be assigned two reviewers). These are described in the SLICES-PP D9.1: Project Quality plan and detailed work plan.

Licensing issues will be addressed as per instructions of Article 16 of the Grant Agreement. Data and code will be made available through certified digital repositories that support the





relevant types of licences, and that will be able to preserve the data for the long term (in principle “indefinitely”). We will set up a SLICES-PP community space in the Zenodo archive for the project results; at the end of the project, this community space could be handed over to an EOSC organisation for future extension and maintenance, ownership arrangements permitting.







## 4. Other research outputs

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- In addition to the management of data, beneficiaries should also consider and plan for the management of other research outputs that may be generated or re-used throughout their projects. Such outputs can be either digital (e.g. software, workflows, protocols, models, etc.) or physical (e.g. new materials, antibodies, reagents, samples, etc.).
- Beneficiaries should consider which of the questions pertaining to FAIR data above, can apply to the management of other research outputs, and should strive to provide sufficient detail on how their research outputs will be managed and shared, or made available for re-use, in line with the FAIR principles.

To support the operation of the future SLICES RI, the project will design a flexible metadata model consisting of compulsory metadata attributes that are domain-agnostic (e.g., Persistent Identifier, Creator, Name, Description) and can describe any digital object besides data, such as software, tools and services, ensuring that it conforms to FAIR principles and beyond. Where appropriate, SLICES will support additional optional metadata attributes accompanied by their metadata model to further enhance the description of the object (e.g., data size, duration and format for datasets and user manual, access policy for software). Consequently, the metadata will comprehensively describe data objects and support a plethora of functions to query and retrieve them. The metadata model will allow for easy addition of new attributes or new types/categories.



## 5. Allocation of Resources

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- 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, re-use, security, etc.) ?
- How will these be covered? Note that costs related to research data/output management are eligible as part of the Horizon Europe grant (if compliant with the Grant Agreement conditions)
- Who will be responsible for data management in your project?
- 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)?

An important goal for the project's team is that of delivering data that is as FAIR as possible. Therefore, no plan exists for employing a separate step or explicitly allocating budget for the purpose of making data FAIR.

The amount of research data envisaged in the project is very modest, therefore a cost/benefit analysis for the long-term storage of each component is not needed. The costs for long-term preservation in a trustworthy archive are covered.

Each WP leader is responsible for data management in their respective WP, including the implementation of and, if necessary, updates to this DMP. The Task Leader of T7.1 (UCLan Cyprus) is responsible for the overall data management and for evaluating the implementation of this DMP. The evaluation results will be documented in the final version of the deliverable in M36.



## 6. Data Security

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- What provisions are or will be in place for data security (including data recovery as well as secure storage/archiving and transfer of sensitive data)?
- Will the data be safely stored in trusted repositories for long term preservation and curation?

**During the project's lifecycle**, research data is stored in the MyBox system, in separate folders per WP (see D9.1: Project Quality plan and detailed work plan for more details). This allows for file sharing across partners and keeping track of revisions. A retention rule is set for the project to keep files for 5 years after the project ends. Access to the MyBox Drive is managed by the Project Coordination Office. MyBox network is protected from external attacks. Data are also stored on backup media (two backups are available in two different locations: one in Rocquencourt and one in Bordeaux) to ensure recovery from any catastrophic error or natural disaster. With respect to data protection, MyBox complies with the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Management data will be stored on the MyBox platform. Access to the platform is only allowed through a secured connection (TLSv1.2 encryption) with a personal login and password for each user, which has been created through an internal registration process by licensed INRIA users. The subscription to the platform will last for the whole project duration, and an additional 12 months extension to facilitate the production of the final report. At the end of each project, the data will be accessible to the project coordinator and to partners on demand for 5 years (legal period imposed by the possible audit, ordered by the funding authority).

For conducting and analysing surveys, SLICES-PP will use software such as LimeSurvey<sup>2</sup>, EUSurvey<sup>3</sup>, Qualtrics<sup>4</sup> or Online Surveys<sup>5</sup>. Qualtrics and Online Surveys have the ISO 27001 certification for an Information Security Management System<sup>9</sup>. All survey tools are GDPR-compliant.

Near the end of the project, any research data and code which may be produced will be published and safely preserved in a certified digital repository such as Zenodo, with appropriate and transparent data security processes in place.

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<sup>2</sup> LimeSurvey, <https://www.limesurvey.org/>

<sup>3</sup> EUSurvey: <https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/>

<sup>4</sup> Qualtrics: <https://www.qualtrics.com/>

<sup>5</sup> Online Surveys: <https://www.onlinesurveys.ac.uk/>



## 7. Ethics

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- Are there, or could there be, any ethics or legal issues that can have an impact on data sharing? These can also be discussed in the context of the ethics review. If relevant, include references to ethics deliverables and ethics chapter in the Description of the Action (DoA).
- Will informed consent for data sharing and long term preservation be included in questionnaires dealing with personal data?

SLICES-PP reaches out to many organisations, individuals, and other projects, and will organise surveys, interviews, workshops and other meetings, and repository calls. The project must process personal data under the Agreement in compliance with applicable EU and national law on data protection (including authorisations or notification requirements). Data collected for the purposes of administering the project activities will be held securely, and according to legislation, will not be shared externally. SLICES-PP will only collect personal data that is necessary to fulfil the information needs of the project (respecting the principle of data minimisation), and we will not collect “special categories of data” in terms of the GDPR. Although administrative personal data are outside of the scope of the DMP, we describe next how they are managed:

Any personal data will be protected, as stated in Article 15 of the Grant Agreement. SLICES-PP will provide a Privacy Policy, which addresses personal data (processing, data subject’s rights, opt-out, cookies used on the website and in social media, etc.). For example, personal data processed for applications collected via the SLICES-PP website will be kept by the partner hosting the website (UTH) as Data Controller, in terms of GDPR, for up to 5 years (as indicated by Article 18.1 Obligation to keep records and other supporting documentation), to allow for possible external audits, as requested by contractual provisions the Data Controller is subjected to. The data retention period is not specified according to GDPR, and has thus been specified based on project needs, e.g., project audits. In addition to the Privacy Policy Statement, a Terms of Use statement will be compiled when services become available through the project website.

UCLan Cyprus, as the task leader of T7.1, has appointed Panayiotis Andreou to act as the Data Protection Officer. The contact details of the Data Protection Officer will be made available to all data subjects involved in the project.

Survey, interview and workshop participants will be provided with a clear statement of the purposes of data collection, how the data will be used, and with whom it may be shared. Participants will have the opportunity to decide if they want to provide any personal information such as their name and email address. Those who choose to provide this information and agree to be contacted for interviews or for news and updates on the project work, will be added to the contacts database managed by Inria, as the Data Processor in terms of the GDPR.



A project-wide template for informed consent regarding interviews will be developed. The template can only be used in combination with an information sheet (in language and terms understandable by participants). Detailed information on the informed consent procedures regarding data processing will be kept on file and archived. Also, templates of informed consent forms and information sheets will be kept on file and archived. In addition to the information provided, the ethics requirements, defined in the Ethics Summary Report, will be fully addressed in deliverable D7.4.





## 8. Other issues

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- Do you, or will you, make use of other national/funder/sectorial/departmental procedures for data management? If yes, which ones (please list and briefly describe them)?

Countries or institutions may impose additional regulations to ensure additional properties on research data. For example, ethics are considered an integral part of research for activities funded by the European Union. In several countries, which are also part of this consortium, there are committees that impose additional regulations to data collected from research activities, such as the Cyprus National Bioethics Committee, the French Comités de Protection des Personnes, the Medical Research Ethics Committee in the Netherlands, the National Commission for Data Protection of Luxembourg and the Swedish Ethical Vetting Board<sup>6</sup>. The research data uploaded or generated within SLICES should comply with the national and institutional regulations and be supplemented with evidence of potential approvals required by formal bodies. SLICES-PP partners also agree with the principles and good practices in the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> European Conference of National Ethics Committees (COMETH), [https://www.coe.int/t/dg3/healthbioethic/cometh/national\\_ethics\\_committees/](https://www.coe.int/t/dg3/healthbioethic/cometh/national_ethics_committees/) [Last accessed 20 February 2021]

<sup>7</sup> The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity, <https://allea.org/code-of-conduct/>

