

Based on the Access to Public Information Act (ZDIJZ, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 51/06 – consolidated text, 117/06 – ZDavP-2, 23/14, 50/14, 19/15 – Constitutional Court decision, 102/15, 7/18, 141/22 and 40/25 – ZInfV-1), the Scientific Research and Innovation Activity Act (ZZrID, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 186/21, 40/23, 102/24 and 40/25), the Copyright and Related Rights Act (ZASP-UPB3, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 16/2007, 68/08, 110/13, 56/15, 63/16, 59/19 and 130/22), the Decree on the Implementation of Scientific Research Work in Accordance with the Principles of Open Science (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 59/2023 and 39/25), the Senate of EMUNI University at its 61th Session on 15 June 2026 adopts the following:

RULES ON THE MANAGEMENT OF RESEARCH DATA OF EMUNI UNIVERSITY ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF OPEN SCIENCE

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 – Scope of Regulation

These Rules define the procedures for handling research data at EMUNI University in accordance with open science principles, as well as the responsibilities associated with these procedures.

They regulate:

- planning,
- storage,
- security policies,
- processing of research data, datasets, and research software at EMUNI University.

All procedures are aligned with Slovenian and international research standards.

Article 2 – Objectives

The objectives of these Rules are:

- To ensure effective and responsible research data management at EMUNI University:
 - by defining roles and responsibilities;
 - by establishing procedures across the entire research data lifecycle;
- To improve the quality, integrity, and security of research data;
- To facilitate the sharing of research results and research data with research partners and the interested public.

Article 3 – Definitions

The terms used in these Rules shall have the following meanings:

- 1. Research:** Systematic and planned work carried out according to a selected scientific method, through which, on the basis of collected facts, new findings and knowledge are obtained, existing knowledge is confirmed, or new products are developed. The research

referred to in these Rules is conducted at EMUNI University within the framework of research projects and research programmes.

2. **Research data:** Digitally readable records and data obtained through various methods, used to explore, test or confirm hypotheses and to draw conclusions, which have been generated or processed in the course of research.
3. **Research data lifecycle:** The individual phases of handling research data, from the initial conceptualisation of the research problem, identification of existing data sources, collection of research data (primary and secondary), data processing and analysis, to the publication of research data in recommended repositories, with the aim of ensuring long-term accessibility and usability of data.
4. **FAIR principles:** Principles according to which digital objects (e.g. research data) in open science must be published in a way that makes them Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable.
5. **Data steward:** A person responsible for managing research data in accordance with the FAIR principles within a specific research or research project. As a rule, this is a person appointed by the project leader for this purpose.
6. **Data advisor:** A person who provides guidance on the management of research data and other digital objects in accordance with the FAIR principles and who, at the level of the research organisation, is generally responsible for organising research data management (e.g. advising management on policies, monitoring legislation, recommendations and guidelines).
7. **Data Management Plan (DMP):** A document that defines how a research team will collect, store, document, process and publish research data and other research results during a project. It serves as a tool for planning, organising, monitoring and managing research data in a specific research project, ensuring data quality, transparency and traceability, as well as access to data, while taking into account acceptable limitations.
8. **Data repository:** A repository that enables the storage of and access to various types of data, such as research data, public sector data, and related documentation.
9. **Research results:** Outcomes that represent new knowledge or the confirmation of existing knowledge in the research process and are presented and stored as digital objects, such as scientific publications and other types of peer-reviewed publications, including research data and software. They may be presented in textual, numerical, graphical, audio and/or video form, as computer programs, etc., and stored as digital objects.
10. **Project database:** An information system supporting the management of projects in which employees of EMUNI participate, regardless of whether coordination takes place at EMUNI or at partner organisations. A mandatory component of project data is also the record of research data.
11. **Secondary data:** Existing data that are found, obtained and used for a secondary purpose, including, among others, data from public or private registers and collections, institutions, social and mass media, international datasets, archival and other sources. Information on the use of secondary data forms part of the DMP.
12. **Research software:** Software that enables the creation, structuring and processing of research data and other digital objects, the testing and validation of hypotheses, and other research activities.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RESEARCH DATA MANAGEMENT

Article 4 – Open Science Coordination

EMUNI University shall appoint a data advisor, responsible for:

- developing policies on research data management;

- monitoring compliance with open science principles;
- coordinating infrastructure and support services;
- reporting to the relevant academic governance body.

Article 5 – Data Advisory Support

Data advisor shall:

- offer assistance in the preparation and revision of Data Management Plans (DMPs) for each research project carried out at EMUNI University,
- review the adequacy of DMPs,
- support to data stewards in the management of research data,
- offer assistance to data stewards in reviewing the compliance of research data with the DMP and FAIR principles prior to publication,
- be in charge of the maintenance of the register of research data and DMPs,
- be responsible of the organisation of internal training related to research data management in accordance with the FAIR principles,
- in cooperation with the person responsible for IT, be responsible of the management of the infrastructure for storing research data.

Article 6 – Data Stewardship

Each research project must appoint a **Data Steward**, responsible for:

- preparation and updating of Data Management Plans (DMPs) in accordance with funders' requirements and in cooperation with data advisors,
- management of research data in accordance with the FAIR principles in research projects led by EMUNI,
- maintenance of records of research data within the project database,
- management of the project cloud space in the repository provided by EMUNI University, in cooperation with the IT staff member,
- informing the EMUNI library about the submission of research data to publicly accessible repositories,
- participation in internal training on research data management.

Article 7 – Responsible Persons

The principal responsibility for the proper management of research data (including at least the preparation of the Data Management Plan (DMP), appropriate handling of research data and metadata, and long-term storage of data in suitable repositories – as further specified below) lies with the project leader.

The project leader may appoint a data steward to be responsible for research data management. The data steward must be duly recorded in the DMP and in the project database. The data steward shall be appointed at least for the period until all research data designated for long-term preservation have been deposited in a repository.

In cases where EMUNI is not the coordinating institution but participates as a partner in a project, the project coordinator at EMUNI shall appoint a data steward if EMUNI, in its role as a partner, is responsible for managing research data.

The project leader is responsible for overseeing the work of the data steward.

Article 8 – Transfer of Responsibility

In the event that the data steward is no longer able to perform their duties (e.g. due to a change of employment), they shall ensure the careful transfer of their knowledge to their successor prior to the termination of their responsibilities.

Responsibility for appointing a successor during the implementation of the research project lies with the project leader, and after the completion of the project with the head of the institute responsible for managing the research data.

III. DATA MANAGEMENT PLANS

Article 9 – Preparation of the DMP

For all research projects coordinated by EMUNI, regardless of the source of funding, the data steward shall prepare a Data Management Plan (DMP) in accordance with the funders' requirements, either as part of the project proposal or at the start of the project implementation, but no later than six months after the commencement of the project.

In cases where EMUNI is not the coordinating institution but participates as a partner in a project, the EMUNI data steward shall actively collaborate in the preparation of the DMP with the data steward of the coordinating partner.

Templates provided by individual funders and organisations promoting open science are available to support the preparation of the DMP. For projects where the funder does not require a DMP, an EMUNI DMP template is available to ensure traceability.

The DMP shall generally include the following elements to ensure compliance with the FAIR principles:

- general administrative information about the project (title, acronym, funder, funding programme, contract number, partner organisations, project duration),
- a description of the methodology for generating new data or reusing existing data,
- a description, type and estimated volume of data,
- identification of persons responsible for the data,
- storage and measures for ensuring confidentiality and data protection during the research, including backups,
- compliance with ethical standards, legal requirements, and the requirements of the funder and employer in the collection, processing and access to data, including ensuring data quality,
- planned storage and provision for long-term sharing of data in accordance with the FAIR principles,
- any circumstances justifying exceptions to data storage and long-term sharing in accordance with the FAIR principles.

The DMP may be updated during the course of the project and must be revised whenever new circumstances arise within the research project. The project data steward may consult the data advisor regarding the adequacy of the DMP and its updates. If the data advisor identifies deficiencies during the review of the DMP, they may request revisions.

Article 10 - Recording of DMPs

All versions of the DMP must be appropriately labelled and stored in the institutional portal designated by EMUNI.

The data steward shall record all versions of the DMP in the Project Data Register.

Article 11 - Exceptions and limitations in the DMP

For research projects where no research data are expected to be collected or used, this must be justified in the DMP.

Restrictions on access to data may only be applied in cases as specified in Article 4 of the Decree on the Implementation of Scientific Research Work in Accordance with the Principles of Open Science.

IV. RESEARCH DATA

Article 12 - Ethics and GDPR

The collection of research data at EMUNI may only be carried out in accordance with the EMUNI Code of Ethics and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). In case of uncertainty, the project leader may consult the EMUNI Ethics Committee or the EMUNI Data Protection Officer.

Article 13 - Collection of research data

The method of collecting, organising and storing research data shall be defined in the DMP. The use of standardised tools and protocols for creating and organising research data, in line with established standards for the relevant scientific field, is recommended.

Data shall be collected as comprehensively, thoroughly and systematically as possible and must be properly organised for electronic processing. Data shall also include all necessary supplementary materials, descriptions, tools or references thereto, enabling verification or replication of the research and understanding of the analyses presented in the research results.

Article 14 - Recording of research data

All data planned and collected within a research project shall be recorded by the project data steward in the Research Data Register within the Project Data Register. In addition to describing the content and volume, the register shall include information on where the data are stored (short-term or long-term) and how they can be accessed.

Article 15 - Storage of research data at EMUNI

During the implementation of research, all collected research data shall primarily be stored in a dedicated portal designated by EMUNI, with controlled access. The project leader is responsible for the submission of data to publicly accessible repositories.

Research data shall be retained in accordance with applicable legislation or at least for the period specified in the project call or for 10 years from their creation (whichever is longer).

Where data are stored in the same form and scope in a trusted repository and their location is recorded in the Research Data Register, physical storage at EMUNI is no longer required.

If, due to the volume of research data, the portal designated by EMUNI does not allow long-term storage, the project leader may propose deletion of the data. Such deletion must be approved by the project leader, the Head of the R&D&I Office, and the President, and must be recorded in the Research Data Register.

Article 16 - Long-term storage and publication in data repositories

All research data shall be stored in an appropriate publicly accessible data repository at least to the extent necessary to ensure the reproducibility of results and findings derived from such data.

Data shall be deposited in an appropriate public data repository as soon as possible after their creation, but no later than upon publication of the scientific output based on these data or upon completion of the research project, whichever occurs first. Data must be accompanied by sufficiently high-quality metadata to enable discovery and reuse. Where available, recognised metadata standards shall be used.

Data should preferably be deposited in domain-specific repositories intended for particular types of data. Where no suitable repository exists for a specific scientific field or data type, data may be stored in an institutional or general-purpose repository.

Research data and accompanying documentation stored in repositories shall be as open and accessible as possible, with minimal restrictions. For this purpose, it is recommended that data be made available under public domain dedication (CC0) or Creative Commons licences such as CC-BY or CC-BY-SA, or similar, unless legally justified exceptions apply.

Article 17 - Criteria for suitable public data repositories

Repositories listed in the ARIS list of recommended repositories shall be considered suitable.

Domain-specific publicly accessible repositories not included in the list may also be considered suitable if they meet at least the mandatory ARIS criteria for trusted repositories.

Article 18 - Justified exceptions to storage and access to research data

Justified exceptions to open access to research data may be applied in cases defined by relevant legislation.

Any such exceptions must be specified and justified by the data steward in the DMP and in the Research Data Register. The justification of proposed exceptions for data generated within publicly funded projects shall be decided by the project leader in cooperation with the data advisor, the EMUNI legal service, and the EMUNI Data Protection Officer.

Where exceptions are applied, metadata and research documentation must remain openly accessible in the repository, including information on the conditions under which the data can be accessed. If access to metadata or related documentation is also restricted, an additional justification must be provided in the Research Data Register (Article 14).

Article 19 - Restricting access to data in public repositories

Several options are available for restricting access to data in publicly accessible repositories, in line with the FAIR principles:

- Where feasible and without compromising usability, an anonymised version of the research data shall be prepared prior to deposition in the repository.
- Where data cannot or should not be fully anonymised, and where repository rules allow, access may be restricted under predefined conditions limiting reuse to scientific purposes.
- Particularly sensitive data may be stored under the strictest access restrictions, where repository rules allow. In such cases, access is granted only upon a justified request under a “secure room” regime, ensuring minimal risk.

Where access restrictions are applied, the research data must be properly documented and access conditions clearly defined.

Restrictions on access to data may only be applied in cases as specified in Article 4 of the Decree on the Implementation of Scientific Research Work in Accordance with the Principles of Open Science.

V. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 20 – Final provisions

These Rules shall enter into force upon adoption by the EMUNI Senate.

These Rules shall be published on the EMUNI website.

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Effective from: 15 June 2026

Prof. Dr. Rado Bohinc

President of the EMUNI University



Annexes

Annex 1. Research Data Management Plan

1. Open Access and Open Science Policies

Open Science is grounded in the principle of open access to all research outputs, including research data. The core justification for making scientific results openly available is the public funding of research and innovation activity, which entails a responsibility for transparent and open knowledge transfer.

Open Science policies are consequently an integral part of the science-policy frameworks of research funders. In Slovenia, as an EU Member State, the guiding framework is the European Research Area (ERA). The national vision for Open Science development is set out in the Resolution on the Research and Innovation Strategy of Slovenia 2030 (ReZrIS30), adopted in March 2022. Among other things, it requires research outputs to comply with FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) and to be made immediately and fully openly accessible, except in cases of justified restrictions.

Commitment to Open Science is further reinforced by the Scientific Research and Innovation Activity Act (ZZrID), which stipulates that all results of publicly funded research must be freely accessible, subject to limitations required by intellectual property protection, personal data protection, and the security of individuals or the state. The Act also establishes an obligation to publish research data or to make them accessible in a manner consistent with FAIR principles.

EMUNI – Euro-Mediterranean University is fully committed to Open Science and aligns its research data governance with national legislation, European Research Area guidelines, and the expectations of international research funders (Horizon Europe, ERC, Erasmus+, and others).

2. Definition and Management of Research Data

Research data encompasses all information that has been collected, created, observed, or generated within the research process and that supports, validates, or enables the replication of research findings. The OECD defines research data as factual records – numerical, textual, visual, audio, etc. – that constitute primary sources for scientific research and are widely recognised within the research community as essential for the verifiability and reproducibility of scientific results.

Such data typically appear in the form of digital collections (e.g. spreadsheets, databases, documents, image and audio recordings) but may also exist in analogue form (e.g. laboratory notebooks, diaries, handwritten measurement sheets).

Research Data Lifecycle

The research data lifecycle encompasses the following phases:

1. Planning and design: defining data needs, collection methods, and documentation standards.
2. Data collection: capturing data in accordance with ethical and legal standards.
3. Data analysis: processing, interpretation, and protection of sensitive content.
4. Reuse and citation: enabling access for other researchers and appropriate attribution of the source.

5. Sharing and publication: open accessibility of data wherever possible.
6. Storage and long-term management: ensuring the accessibility, security, and sustainability of data resources.

Research data management is a systematic and responsible approach to handling research data throughout the entire lifecycle. The foundation of this process is the Data Management Plan (DMP), which has been mandatory since 2021 for all projects funded under Horizon Europe and the European Research Council (ERC), regardless of whether they generate new data or reuse existing data.

A Data Management Plan addresses the following key questions:

- What data will be collected or generated?
- How will the data be collected and documented?
- How will compliance with ethical and legal standards be ensured (including personal data and intellectual property protection)?
- How will data be stored and backed up during the research?
- How will access, sharing, and long-term preservation of data be managed?
- Which persons and resources will be responsible for carrying out these tasks?

The DMP must comply with FAIR principles, funder expectations, and institutional policies. It must be prepared at the project application stage and is often updated during the conduct of the research and upon project completion.

Specific aspects of data collection and processing include the diversity of methodological approaches (qualitative, quantitative), differences in volume and file format, various funding sources, and legal and ethical constraints (e.g. intellectual property, privacy, sensitivity of content).

Research data must be adequately protected from unauthorised access and misuse during the analysis phase, particularly when they include personal, confidential, or protected content. Their open sharing must be considered carefully and aligned with the legal framework and funder conditions.

3. Storage and Long-term Management of Research Data

With the rapid development of digital technologies and the growing volume of research data, systematic management and long-term preservation of research data is becoming a key component of responsible research practice. Research data must, from the moment of their creation, be structured to enable permanent accessibility, reuse, and integration into the wider research ecosystem.

Transparent sharing of research data enables the verification of research findings, promotes collaboration, and accelerates scientific progress. To this end, the FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship were formulated in 2016 and serve as the international standard for quality research data management:

- Findability: data must be equipped with unique and persistently valid identifiers (e.g. DOI, PID, URN) and published in repositories that enable effective search.
- Accessibility: access to data must be enabled via standardised protocols with clearly defined authentication and authorisation rules.
- Interoperability: data and metadata must use standardised formats, vocabularies, and ontologies, and must enable linkage with other data sources.

- Reusability: data must be clearly documented, equipped with provenance information, and licensed for reuse.

4. Repositories for Research Data Storage

Research data are stored in trusted repositories that ensure permanent archiving, accessibility, and appropriate documentation of data resources. Repositories are specialised online systems designed for the digital preservation of scientific outputs (data, publications, software, etc.) and enable uploading, searching, and access to data.

Types of Repositories

1. Subject-specific repositories – designed for researchers in a particular scientific field; they apply specific standards and metadata schemas, thereby increasing the findability and usability of data. In Slovenia:
 - CLARIN.SI – repository for linguistic data.
 - Archives of Social Science Data (ADP) – repository for data relevant to Slovenian society and social sciences.
2. Institutional repositories – intended for research organisations, often including theses, publications, and increasingly research data:
 - RUL – Repository of the University of Ljubljana
 - DKUM – Digital Library of the University of Maribor
 - RUP – Repository of the University of Primorska
 - RUNG – Repository of the University of Nova Gorica
 - ReVIS – Repository of independent higher education and tertiary institutions
 - DiRROS – Digital Repository of Research Organisations of Slovenia
3. International trusted repositories, such as 4TU.ResearchData, which is certified to the CoreTrustSeal standard and accepts data from various scientific fields (natural sciences, engineering, design).
4. General repositories – for storing data irrespective of scientific field, data type, or format. Examples include:
 - Zenodo (CERN)
 - Figshare (Digital Science)
 - Dryad (non-profit organisation)
 - Harvard Dataverse (Harvard University)
 - Mendeley Data (Elsevier)
 - OSF (Center for Open Science)

General repositories mostly do not prescribe field-specific metadata standards; it is therefore recommended that researchers attach documentation such as a README file describing the origin, structure, and context of the data.

Data Management Plans may be prepared independently by researchers or using templates provided by funders or research institutions. The structure of the plan depends on the nature of the research, but it generally consists of questions that researchers answer in accordance with the objectives and planned course of the project. The DMP is a living document that is updated in line with the development of the research project. The obligation to update applies to projects lasting more than 12 months and is carried out on an ongoing basis and upon project completion.

EMUNI – Euro-Mediterranean University has prepared a template form to assist researchers in drafting their Data Management Plan, provided as Annex 1 to this document.

Annex 2. Research Data Management Plan

The EMUNI Research Data Management Plan form is methodologically based on the template of ARIS (Slovenian Research and Innovation Agency) and adapted to the specific needs of research projects conducted at the University.

Nr.	Field	Description / Guidance
0 General Information		
0.1	Project Code	
0.2	Project Title	
0.3	Project Leader Code	
0.4	Project Leader Name	
0.5	Data Steward	If the research organisation has a person responsible for research data management support (Data Steward), the plan is expected to be prepared in collaboration with that person. In addition to their name, please indicate the date of the meeting between the plan author and the Data Steward.
0.6	Plan Version	State the version of the plan (e.g. 1.0). Depending on the number of updates made during the project, the version submitted with the final project report might be, for example, 1.3.
1 Summary and Description of Research Data		
1.1	Reuse of existing data	☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, specify which data (e.g. by topic) you will reuse and for what purpose. If No, describe the obstacles to reusing existing data and the reasons why reuse was not chosen.
1.1.1	Description	
1.2	Types and formats of data created or reused	Describe the types of data you will create or reuse (numerical, textual, visual, audio, video, geospatial, interactive, etc.). Describe the formats in which data will be encoded for storage (e.g. CSV, XLS, PDF, DOC, TXT, JPG, RDF, SHP) and explain the choice of format. Where possible, choose open and standard formats that facilitate sharing and reuse.
1.3	Purpose of data creation, collection, or reuse and link to project objectives	Provide a detailed description of the purpose of creating, collecting, or reusing data and explain the significance of the data in relation to the project objectives.
1.4	Expected data volume	☐ 0–10 GB ☐ 10–100 GB ☐ 100–1,000 GB ☐ > 1,000 GB
2 Data Storage and Backup		
2.1	Storage location and backup method	Describe whether data storage with automatic backup will be arranged within the institution's network (e.g. EMUNI Repository or equivalent institutional infrastructure).
2.2	Selection of data for long-term preservation	Specify the legal basis on which you will decide which data to preserve long-term and which to discard (due to contractual, legal, or regulatory reasons, or different guidelines in a specific research field).
2.3	Storage in a trusted repository	☐ Yes ☐ No
2.3.1	Repository name and link	
3 Ensuring FAIR Data		
3.1	Data labelled with a Persistent Identifier (PID)	☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, describe which PID (e.g. DOI, Handle, URN) will be used. PIDs are unique and permanently valid links to digital objects (publications, research data, software, etc.).

3.2	Metadata and standards used	Describe the metadata you will create (e.g. sample label, date, operator, instrument type). If applicable, specify the general or domain-specific metadata standards you will use. Refer to the RDA Metadata Standards Directory: https://rd-alliance.github.io/metadata-directory/standards/ If no standards exist or are appropriate, describe how metadata will be created.
3.3	Keywords to improve findability	☐ Yes ☐ No
3.4	Description of keywords	
3.5	Data openly accessible	☐ Yes ☐ No
3.6	Timing and duration of open access	Specify when the data will be made openly accessible (e.g. upon publication of a scientific paper, upon project completion, after an embargo period). Explain any embargo and its duration (e.g. due to IP protection, personal data protection, security, or other legal restrictions). Also state how long the data will be accessible and whether metadata will remain available after the data are no longer available.
3.7	Access modality in case of restrictions	If restrictions apply, describe how access to the data will be provided during and after the project. Specify for example: • remote access with authentication; • signature of a specific declaration required for access; • access requiring approval by a designated person or body (e.g. Data Protection Officer or Ethics Committee); • access only on the premises of your research organisation and the modalities thereof.
3.8	Need for additional documentation or software	☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, indicate whether specific or non-standard software will be required to use the data, and whether you will provide the software alongside the data (preferably as open-source code).
3.9	Description of additional documentation	
3.10	Use of vocabularies, controlled vocabularies, or ontologies	Specify which thesauri, code lists, ontologies, or controlled vocabularies used in your field you will apply to enable data exchange and reuse within or across research domains. Follow best practices in your field where possible.
3.11	Use of less known or proprietary vocabularies	☐ Yes ☐ No
3.12	Description of less known vocabularies	
3.13	Providing documentation for data reuse	Describe how you will ensure documentation for data reuse. Documentation should include at least the basic details needed to find the data (creator, date of creation, access conditions). It may also include information on the methodology, analytical procedures, variable definitions, measurement units, etc. Documentation may be provided as a data paper or data descriptor in a standard format (e.g. XML), or as a README file in machine-readable format (TXT) describing the standards, formats, or methodologies used.
3.14	Licence for data reuse	☐ CC0 ☐ Other open licence CC0 means the authors have released the work into the public domain, waiving all copyright and related rights to the extent permitted by law. The work may be freely copied, modified, distributed, and performed, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission or providing attribution.
3.15	Specify other licence	
3.16	Data quality assurance	
4 Ethical and Legal Aspects		
4.1	Ethical or legal issues related to data sharing	☐ Yes ☐ No

4.1.1	Description of ethical and legal issues	
4.2	Processing or storing personal data	☐ Yes ☐ No
4.2.1	Description of compliance measures	
4.3	Special categories of personal data	☐ Yes ☐ No
4.3.1	Description of security measures	If Yes, describe the security measures you will apply to protect special categories of personal data (e.g. compliance with data protection legislation, obtaining consent for processing). Describe the main risks and how they will be managed. Special categories of personal data include data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, health data, etc. (see Art. 9 GDPR). Note: Answer in accordance with your response to question 3.2.1.
4.4	Copyright and intellectual property rights ownership	Specify which organisation or individual will own the copyright and intellectual property rights in all research data collected or generated, together with the licence(s) for their use and reuse. For multi-partner projects it is recommended that these matters be regulated in the consortium agreement.
5 Other Research Outputs		
5.1	Other research outputs besides data	☐ Yes ☐ No
5.1.1	Description of other research outputs	If Yes, specify which other expected research outputs you will create or reuse. Other research outputs may be digital (e.g. software, workflows, protocols, models) or physical (e.g. new materials, antibodies, reagents, samples). Describe how you will handle these outputs. It is recommended that you also share and enable the reuse of these outputs in accordance with FAIR principles.
6 Financial Resources		
6.1	Costs of FAIR data management and their coverage	Describe all anticipated costs of managing data and other research outputs, both direct and indirect (preparation, storage, archiving, reuse, security, etc.). These may include storage costs, hardware, personnel, data preparation for archiving, and repository services. Also specify how these costs will be covered.
6.2	Person responsible for research data management	Identify the person responsible for research data management on the project. This is usually the project leader but need not be. Note: Answer in accordance with your response to question 0.5, which relates to data stewardship at the level of the entire research organisation.