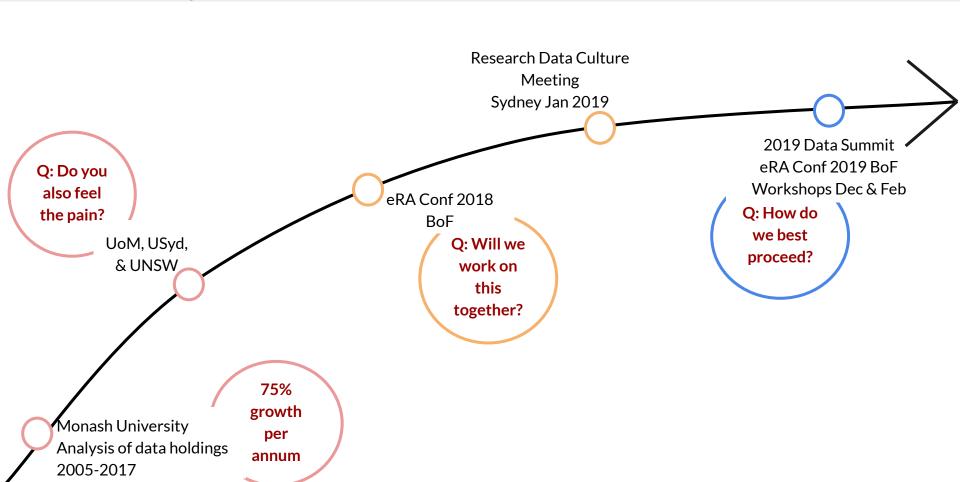
An Effective and Affordable Research Data Culture

Rhys Francis, Ai-Lin Soo, Steve Quenette

The journey so far...



eRA Conference 2018 BoF

We need (lots of things - in summary):

- Data management solutions building on all the 'pillars'
- A reference model for implementing Research Data Management Plans 2.0 (RDMP-2.0).

RDMP-2.0 should be naturally generated as a result of research being done in the university environment and designed to help automate subsequent decision making.

Research Data Culture meeting Sydney 2019

An exploratory meeting of the 'pillars' - library, records, archive, IT and eResearch

With attendees from ANU, Monash, UNSW, UoM, UQ, USyd, UWA, and DepEd, UA, ARDC

Exponential growth in data creation and its use means:

 institutions will coordinate large-scale infrastructure

Efficiency depends on

- the availability of information and metadata
- the recognition of constraints
- and must involve researchers

Changing research practice is a hard problem

Challenges

National domain data collections IMOS, TERN, BPA, ALA, Astro, ADA, others System wide outcomes

FAIR Data Safety Net Federated data collections



It is a Multi-Group, Multi-Responsibility Multi-Support, activity within a university

Needs collaboration from the 6 pillars (archives, eResearch, IT, library, records and the research office)

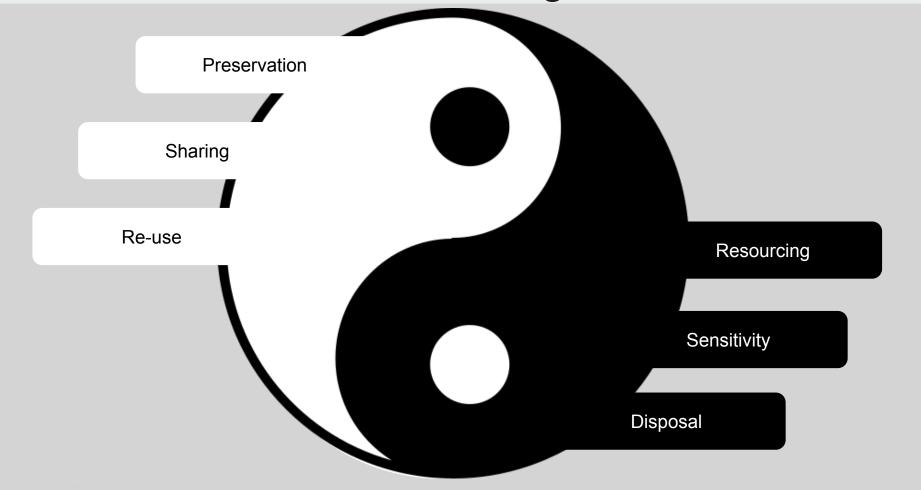
Governance first / best practice	Research Data Management	Plan for life cycle	Researcher centric	Automate where possible
Accelerate a change in practice across many universities	Focus on the P-Dimension (People - Policy - Process) More than, the T-Dimension (Technology - Tools - Transformation)	Improve the capacity to capture, share and dispose from the outset	Has low barriers, low effort to perform Helps the researcher in research terms	Focus the use of human capital to support research and research domain specific needs

ARDC Questions

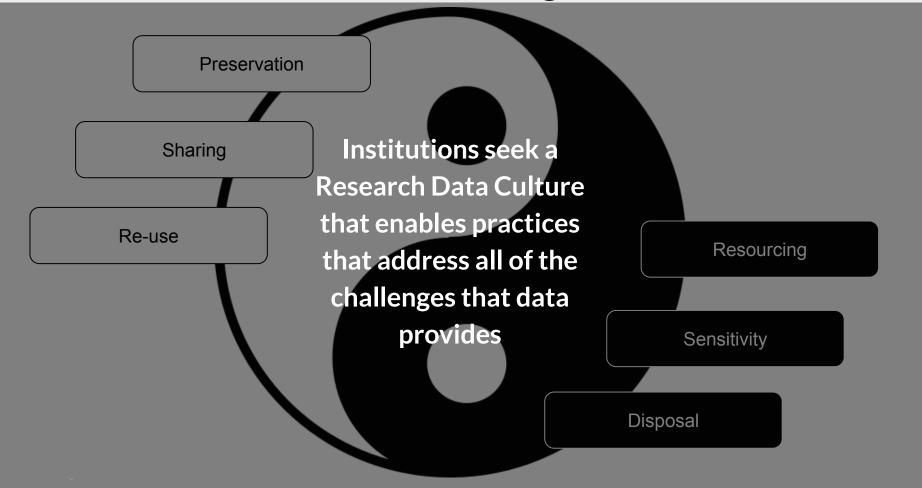
ARDC is seeking input from the sector

- How can national and institutional data collections infrastructure integrate into a more coherent national data system?
- What role should institutions have in a national data commons and what role does a national data commons play for institutions?
- What ongoing arrangements/structures might be required for mutual value adding?
- How can investments in FAIR be aligned with institutional priorities such as GDPR, sensitive data, disposal and capacities at large?

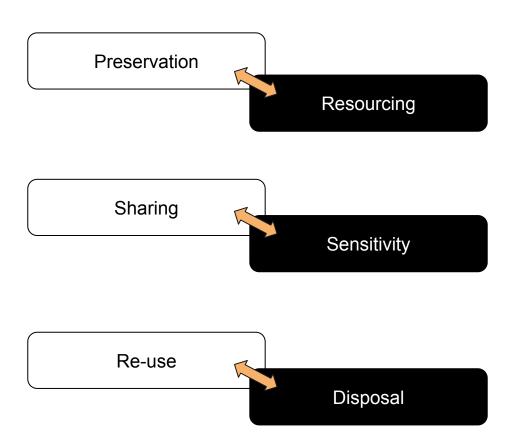
Institutions confront the Yin & Yang of data



Institutions confront the Yin & Yang of data



Open input



December Workshop

Programme might be

10am	Welcome and background	Introduction Rhys, Steve, Adrian	
10.15am	Summary of RDC interests		
10.15am	Showbags & discussion	Examples of state-of-the-art in open access data	
11.15am	Showbags & discussion	Examples of state-of-the-art in sensitive data	
12.15pm	<lunch></lunch>		
1.00	Showbags & discussion	Examples of state-of-the-art in researcher participation OR Examples of state-of-the-art in preservation and resourcing	
2.00	Showbags & discussion	Examples of state-of-the-art in cradle-to-grave for data	
3.00	Key issues arising	Observations from above Emerging ARDC strategy ARDC questions - next actions	
4.30	Close and thank you	Second workshop will address continuing mechanisms for institutional / ARDC interaction strategy	

Showbag examples would explain (10 minutes each):

- What is being achieved
- Participation of the pillars (archive, DVCsR, eResearch, ITS, Library, records, researchers)