What to tell about RDM to whom?

— Ander Astudillo (SURF)
The players in Research Data Management

- Researcher
- Research support
- Management, decision making
- Research IT
- Library
- Legal / Security
Major effects of bad Research Data Management

- No cost effective data storage
- Data gets lost by disaster or loss of context
- Redoing experiments and no interoperability
- Unable or fear to share & publish data
Typical shortcomings of self-made Research Data Management

- You have to take care of sync’ing a data catalogue + data storage
- Problems to enforce adherence to your (advanced) data policies
- Tied to your current set-up; costly to evolve
- Difficult collaboration arrangements (i.e.: who can grant access to whom?)
The importance of excellent research and research facilities

**Institution level**
- Help attract and retain researchers, secure funding, avoid compliance issues and reputation damage

**Faculty level**
- Faster onboarding, and flexible, secure access, best-practice research collaboration facilities

**(International) research collaborations**

**Individual researchers**
- Consistent and scalable facilities drive efficiency, synergies and harmonisation of research
- Highly productive and easy-to-work-with research environment
Strategy for Culture Change
— Brian Nosek

See: https://www.cos.io/blog/strategy-for-culture-change
RDM capabilities versus adoption stage

Astute practices

Research Data Management requirements - capabilities

Beginner’s practices

Universities, Univ. medical centers, Research Institutes
Institutes of Applied Sciences (HBO)
Community Colleges (MBO) Commercial enterprises

RDM stage

Early adopter
Late adopter