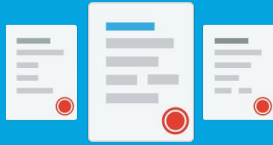


FAIRsharing content: **policies overview**

Facilitating their transparency and readability



FAIRsharing supports the value of data **policies** that focus on the **management, sharing and re-use** of digital objects

As a trusted source of data* policies for all digital objects including datasets, software, and materials, across all disciplines, FAIRsharing:

- guides *users* to discover, explore and understand requirements and expectations
- assists *policymakers* to register, structure and enrich their guidance

Registering policies in FAIRsharing helps them to be...

Clearer on how digital objects should be managed, reported and/or shared at any stage of the research life cycle

Better aligned with the FAIR Principles, supporting reproducibility and good research practices

More comparable by having a core set of common descriptors that define the policy's content, scope and requirements

FAIRsharing categorises policies with six types:

1

Funder

A policy guiding awardees in the context of grant submission, project execution, delivery and publication of outputs

Journal publisher

2

A common policy for any journal from a single publisher; alternatively, a publisher-level generic policy that is extended by each of its journals

3

Journal

A specific policy guiding authors in the context of manuscript submission to a journal

Institution

4

A policy for staff and, in some cases, students that guides them in meeting specific institutional data requirements

5

Society

A policy for community members guiding them to align with and implement the best practices of the society or alliance

Project

6

A policy for partners guiding them to meet project-specific data requirements

* Where **data** is used to as a general term for **datasets, software, materials** and **other digital research objects**

FAIRsharing provides
harmonized, structured descriptions
of policies

1. Uses a common set of **elements** to describe **context, content** and, when relevant, the **support** needed to implement policy requirements
2. Improves **discoverability, comparability** and clarity, also facilitating policy **transparency** and **readability**

Examples of descriptive elements	
Licences for research outputs	✓
Preservation policy	✓
Recommended community reporting standards	✓
Recommended (generic or domain-specific) databases	✓

Benefits
for all

Researchers, in their roles as *awardees, authors, staff* and *community members*, should understand the requirements and expectations placed upon them from the different policies they encounter during their research journey, and evaluate the associated costs

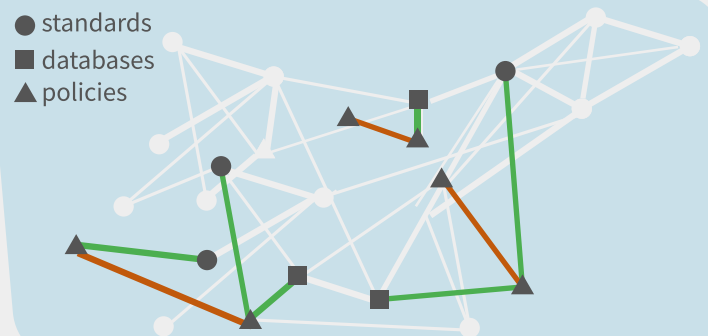
Policymakers should be able to keep the content of their policies up-to-date, revising the guidance and adapting to research needs and community practices

Librarians, data stewards, and trainers should have a strong understanding of how support, enable and educate researchers to meet policy requirements, e.g., when writing Data Management Plans (DMPs) for funders, and Data Availability Statements (DASs) for publishers

The value of
knowledge graphs

FAIRsharing graphs allow the traversal of interlinked databases, standards and policies, visualising **dependencies** when policies:

- **extend** other **policies** to provide additional constraints,
- **recommend** **databases** and **standards** that align with their requirements



Comparing and following policy guidance can be challenging, because the policy text has little or no common structure. FAIRsharing works with other initiatives, including groups of the **Research Data Alliance**, members of the **Digital Curation Centre** and the **UK Reproducibility Network** to harmonise policy descriptions, to maximise their FAIRness as digital objects themselves, and their increase their use by humans and machines. An initial set of descriptive elements have been identified and implemented in FAIRsharing records

This is part of FAIRsharing's standing commitment to integrate with community efforts around the standardisation of enabling resources such as standards, databases and policies



Scope/Research area: with high-level research **Subject** tags, e.g., Engineering Science, Humanities, and Subject Agnostic (when applicable to all research areas)

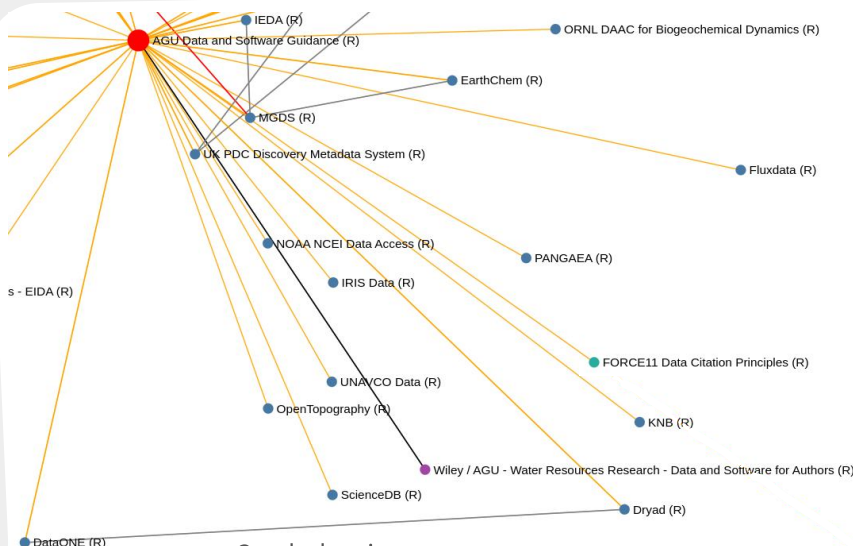
FAIRsharing displays the intended use of each policy



Domain tags define the particular type of data in scope for this policy refers to, e.g., journal article

- Ready** when a policy is considered suitable for use
- In development** when a policy is being developed and may be used but may also be in a state of flux
- Deprecated** when the community no longer mandates its use. This status is curated jointly with an explanation and, where available, a link to the policy that has superseded it, or been merged with it
- Uncertain** when curators cannot establish contact with the owners of a policy and believe it may have changed status
- FAIRsharing uses indicators to show the life-cycle status of each policy

Examples



Graph showing:

- 1) databases and standards recommended by the AGU **society**
 - 2) relationship of this policy with the AGU **journal** *Water Resources Research* through its **publisher**, Wiley
- AGU policy record: [10.25504/FAIRsharing.17x4p4](https://fairsharing.org/10.25504/FAIRsharing.17x4p4)
Graph: fairsharing.org/graph/3453

An **institutional** policy from the University of Oxford: [10.25504/FAIRsharing.aeury4](https://fairsharing.org/10.25504/FAIRsharing.aeury4)

A **funder** policy from ERC on open access in Europe: [10.25504/FAIRsharing.iKa3Xm](https://fairsharing.org/10.25504/FAIRsharing.iKa3Xm)

A **subject agnostic project** policy for citizen science: [10.25504/FAIRsharing.477847](https://fairsharing.org/10.25504/FAIRsharing.477847)

Views of policies by type:

fairsharing.org/policies/funders
fairsharing.org/policies/journals
fairsharing.org/policies/journal_publishers
fairsharing.org/policies/societies
fairsharing.org/policies/institutions
fairsharing.org/policies/projects