



# Practicals

## FedOSC - Data 101 Cycle Metadata

Webinar – 24/04/2026

**Thank you for being here!**

Webinar will be **recorded** (and posted online) up until the Q&A moment

Please remain **muted with your camera turned off** during the presentations...  
but feel free to turn them back on during the Q&A moment 😊

Please type your questions in the chat, a moderator is keeping an eye on them  
Please use the Menti when prompted

**Expect follow up** email(s) with:

- Summary of the discussions

- Presentation materials

- Feedback form (we *will* be making more webinars, so we *need* to know what went *well* and *wrong*)



A complex network diagram with numerous nodes of varying sizes (black, blue, and grey) connected by thin grey lines. Some nodes are highlighted with larger concentric circles. The background is light grey with faint circular patterns.

# FedOSC - Data 101 Cycle Metadata

Webinar – 24/04/2026

**FedOSC**





# FedOSC: a brief presentation

Promote  
Open  
Science

Promote  
FAIR data  
practices

Provide  
tools and  
resources  
to that end





# Program

**1:30 PM Metadata Basics:** Key Concepts and definitions related to metadata and metadata standards and Metadata

**1:50 PM** Metadata Basics Q&A

**2:00 PM What do metadata standards enable for researchers?**

**2:05 PM** Plenary session: **Sander Van Dooren** (Data Interoperability Architect, European Commission)  
The power of metadata: knowledge circulation across Europe with DCAT-AP

**2:20 PM** Split sessions:      GLAM (Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums)  
   STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics)

GLAM      - **Maud Henry** (Metadata librarian, Bibliographic Information Agency, KBR)  
                 - **Kristina Fischer** (Conservator, Leibniz-Zentrum For Archaeology)

STEM      - **Maxime Coupermanne & Tobias Musschoot** (Data Officers, Belgian Biodiversity Platform)  
                 - **Pascal Derycke** (Innovation Manager, Sciensano)

**2:50 PM** Regrouped Q&A





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## Metadata Basics



**Who of you has already  
searched in an archive, a  
database, a catalog, a  
repository, search engine, or  
a SharePoint this week?**





# Everyday examples of metadata

1	Month	Date	Category	Validated and ready to publish	Publish	Name of the person publishing on the LinkedInGroup	Topic
---	-------	------	----------	--------------------------------	---------	--	-------

## Spreadsheet column headers

Base

- General catalogue KBR
- E-books & e-journals
- Content from e-resources

Digitised?

Type of document

Period

Year

Classification Bibliography of Belgium

Person / Collective

Publisher

My search:  Search in progress...

Sort: Relevance

Only the first 50 results are displayed out of a total of 367



**Le sapin**

Duchesne, Jacques-Ivan

Aywaille : Fond de la Ville, 1979. - 34 p.

Belongs to [Collection "Fond de la ville" ; \\*8](#)

[Request item](#)



**Le Sapin**

Andersen, Hans Christian (1805-1875) - auteur

Paris : A. Fayard, [1963?]. - 9 p ; 16°.

Belongs to: [Les Oeuvres libres ; 211; pp. 266-274](#)

[Request item](#)

## Archive catalogue record or Library search results

SODHA

Add Data Search SODHA Guide Sign Up Log In

**Persistent Identifier** doi:10.34934/DVN/AGUMFK

**Publication Date** 2025-12-16

**Title of Dataset** ProvEnhance - Collection Risk Assessment of Artworks Acquired by the Royal Museums of Fine Arts of Belgium, 1933-1960

**Alternative Title** Provenhance - First Check

**Author** Almstadt, Fenya (Royal Museum of Fine Arts of Belgium) - ORCID: [0009-0008-2026-566X](#)  
Leroux, Alexandre (Royal Museum of Fine Arts of Belgium) - ORCID: [0000-0003-1058-4743](#)

**Point of Contact** Use email button above to contact.  
Leroux, Alexandre (Musées Royaux des Beaux Arts)  
Data Management (Musées Royaux des Beaux Arts)

**Description** As part of the research project "ProvEnhance. Enhancing the provenance data of the collections of the Royal Museums of Fine Arts of Belgium (RMFAB) since 1933 – Scientific study, digital valorization and narrative in context", the collections of the Royal Museums of Fine Arts of Belgium are examined as a case study to advance Belgian Nazi-era provenance research, aiming to progress it in alignment with the Washington Principles. Therefore, a preliminary risk assessment typically performed in the realm of Nazi-era provenance research, referred to as the "First Check" was conducted. The objective was to evaluate the necessity and priorities for additional research within the specified project corpus to aid in revealing possible historical injustices and to identify the rightful owners if needed. As a result, this dataset brings together the already available provenance information for the artworks included in the project corpus, offering a base for further exploration of object histories and the museum's network involved in the acquisitions. Although the compiled data is not exhaustive to date, it provides a basis for future in depth-research. Publishing this dataset aims at rendering the histories of the objects, the biographies of former owners, and the underlying practices of the RMFAB accessible and transparent – all while situating them in their historical context. (2025-12-15) (2025-12-15)

**Subject** Arts and Humanities

## Dataset description in a repository

```
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <teiHeader xml:lang="en">
    <!-- ... -->
  </teiHeader>
  <text xml:lang="fr">
    <body>
      <div>
        <!-- chapter one is in French -->
      </div>
      <div xml:lang="de">
        <!-- chapter two is in German -->
      </div>
      <div>
        <!-- chapter three is French -->
      </div>
    </body>
  </text>
</TEI>
```

File properties like author,  
creation date



# A few definitions

## Metadata

*Metadata are data that define, describe, or explain other data, making them easier to discover, understand, and use.*

*In research contexts, **metadata capture the who, what, when, where, why, and how** of research data, and provide essential contextual information for interpretation and reuse.*

Source: [UN DESA Statistics Division](#) + [Cornell](#)

## Metadata Standard

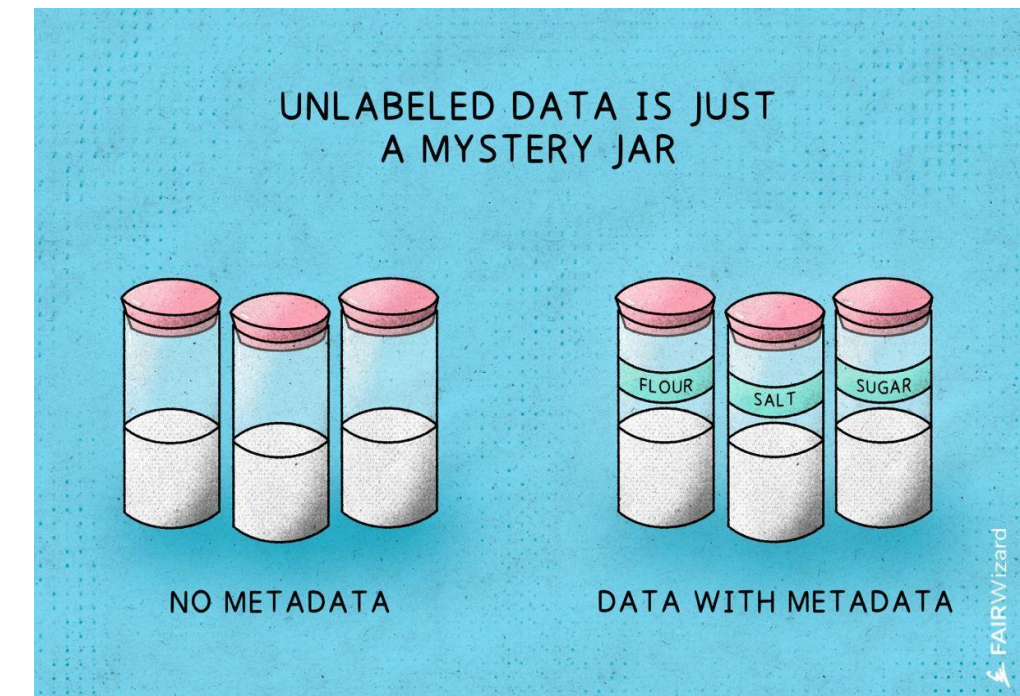
*A metadata standard is a **formally defined and community-agreed set of elements, definitions, and rules that specify how metadata should be structured**, encoded, and shared to ensure interoperability across systems and disciplines.*

Source: [OECD](#)

## Machine-readable metadata

*Machine-readable metadata are encoded in standardized formats such as XML, JSON, or RDF, enabling **automated processing by computers**.*

Source: [GO-FAIR](#)



## Attribute

*An attribute is a specific property contained in a metadata set, and describes one aspect of the data object in question, such as its title, its identifier, the instrument used to capture it, its material, its capture date, its author(s), ...*



# Metadata & its functions

Kind of Metadata	Functions	Examples
<b>Administrative</b>	Enable <b>identification</b> , management, rights, preservation and reuse	Creation date, access rights, provenance, funding body
<b>Descriptive and Authority</b>	Enable <b>discovery, identification</b> and selection of resources	Title, author, keywords, abstract
<b>Structural</b>	Define the <b>internal structure</b> and <b>relationships</b> within a resource	File structure in a dataset, Links between parts of a document, XML / JSON Schemas



# Administrative Metadata

Administrative data **enables identification, management, rights, and reuse.**

## Examples

- PIDs (doi, UURL, Handle...)
- Rights statements
- Licences (CC)
- Provenance records
- Project IDs
- Funding information
- ...







```
"meeting:meeting": {"dates": "18 November 2025", "place": "Paris, France", "session": "Poster-Session", "title": "RDA in Europe Annual Summit", "url": "https://www.rda-alliance.org/events/rda-europe-annual-summit/"}
"links": {
  "access": "https://zenodo.org/api/records/17511459/access",
  "doi": "https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17511459"
}
"metadata": {
  "creators": [
    {"person_or_org": {"family_name": "Tartler-Ostrizek", "given_name": "Annerose", "identifiers": [{"identifier": "0009-0009-4141-4270", "scheme": "orcid"}]}}
  ]
}
"rights": {"title": {"en": "Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial 4.0 International"}}
```

Published November 18, 2025 | Version 1.0

Poster

Open

## FedOSC: Belgium's Federal Open Science Cloud – Connecting Institutions for FAIR and Open Research

Tartler-Ostrizek, Annerose<sup>1,2</sup> ; Biernaux, Judith<sup>1,2</sup> ; Kauranne, Sam<sup>3,2</sup>   
Bercegeay, Marie-Sophie<sup>4,2</sup> ; Miglio, Anna<sup>5,2</sup> ; Strobbe, Francis<sup>1,2</sup> 

Show affiliations

This poster has been presented at the RDA in Europe annual summit Paris on November 18th, 2025. The project aims to facilitate the integration of the Belgian Federal Scientific Institutions (FSIs) scientific data and results into the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC). Within this framework, the Data Steward team set up a survey on data management in the FSIs and included some results from the challenges faced by the FSIs in terms of data management. One of FedOSC end goal is to align with RDA standards and implement RDA strategies in our digital services, our strategies and policies, our capacities and community building.

### Files

202511185\_RDASummit-FedOSC.pdf

Files (546.5 kB)

Name

Size

Download all

202511185\_RDASummit-FedOSC.pdf

546.5 kB

Preview

Download

### Versions

Version 1.0

Nov 18, 2025

10.5281/zenodo.17511459

Cite all versions? You can cite all versions by using the DOI 10.5281/zenodo.17511459. This DOI represents all versions, and will always resolve to the latest one. Read more.

### Keywords and subjects

FedOSC

Belgium

RDM

RDA

### Details

DOI

DOI 10.5281/zenodo.17511459

Resource type

Poster

Publisher

Zenodo

Conference

RDA in Europe Annual Summit, Paris, France, 18 November 2025 (Session Poster-Session)

Languages

English

### Rights

License



Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial 4.0 International

### Export

JSON

Export





# Descriptive & Authority metadata

Descriptive data **enables discovery, identification and selection of resources.**

## Descriptive metadata :

Descriptive data identifiers, describes an object.

**Examples:** title, keyword, abstracts, identifiers, coordinates, temporal coverage, ...

## Authority metadata:

Descriptive data that is not “free-text” but is standardized to uniquely identify people or entities

Examples: PIDs, controlled vocabularies, registries, ...

## Juno-UVS UV brightness profiles and derived quantities

Version 1.1

Dataset Persistent ID ⓘ

doi:10.58119/ULG/SRUBKL

Publication Date ⓘ

2026-04-08

Title ⓘ

Juno-UVS UV brightness profiles and derived quantities

Author ⓘ

Bonfond, Bertrand (University of Liège) - ORCID: 0000-0002-2514-0187  
Grodent, Denis (University of Liège) - ORCID: 0000-0002-9938-4707  
Sicorello, Guillaume (University of Liège) - ORCID: 0009-0003-2992-4602  
Head, Linus (University of Liège) - ORCID: 0009-0008-1768-7597  
Vinesse, Julie (University of Liège) - ORCID: 0009-0002-4373-6248  
Benmahi, Bilal (University of Liège) - ORCID: 0000-0002-2323-9968

Contact ⓘ

Use email button above to contact.

Bonfond, Bertrand (University of Liège)

Description ⓘ

FITS files containing time series of the ultraviolet brightness profiles for different wavelength ranges along Juno's magnetic footprint. Derived mean electron energies precipitating electron energy fluxes and Hall/Pedersen conductances are also provided, assuming a kappa energy distribution ( $\kappa=2.5$ ). The dataset covers the 69 first perijove sequences (no data was collected during PJ2). The time series are built upon calibrated data from the UVS instrument (Gladstone et al. 2017 doi:10.1007/s11214-014-0040-z). The magnetic field used for the magnetic mapping to 400 km above the 1-bar surface is JRM33+Con2020 (Connerney et al. 2020, 2022). For each quantity, there are 5 profiles, the first one is the profile at the magnetic footprint as prescribed by the model and the 4 others originate from profiles shifted 1000 km North, South, East and West of the magnetic field model prediction. Uncertainties and upper/lower values are provided. When missing (not-a-number values), the evaluated quantity should not be considered as reliable. The h2ly (155-162nm) brightness profile correction, as well as the colour ratio to energy conversion are from Vinesse et al. 2026 (DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361/202556908). The conductance profiles use conversions from Sicorello et al. 2025 (DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361/202556176 ). (2026-04-07)

Subject ⓘ

Astronomy and Astrophysics

Keyword ⓘ

Jupiter  
aurora  
ultraviolet  
FITS

Related Publication ⓘ

Vinesse, J., Bonfond, B., Benmahi, B., Moirano, A., Grodent, D., Greathouse, T. K., Hue, V., Sicorello, G., Head, L. A., Gladstone, G. R., & Davis, M. W. (2026). Spatial variability of CH4 and C2H2 absorptions in Jupiter's auroral regions from Juno-UVS observations. *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, 707 (March), 330. doi:10.1051/0004-6361/202556908 doi: 10.1051/0004-6361/202556908 [https://www.aanda.org/articles/aa/full\\_html/2026/03/aa56908-25/aa56908-25.html](https://www.aanda.org/articles/aa/full_html/2026/03/aa56908-25/aa56908-25.html)  
Sicorello, G., Grodent, D., Bonfond, B., Gérard, J.-C., Benmahi, B., Salveter, A., Moirano, A., Head, L. A., Vinesse, J., Greathouse, T., Gladstone, G. R., & Barthélémy, M. (November 2025). The Pedersen and Hall conductances in the Jovian polar regions: New maps based on a broadband electron energy distribution. *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, 703, 69. doi:10.1051/0004-6361/202556176 doi: 10.1051/0004-6361/202556176 [https://www.aanda.org/articles/aa/full\\_html/2025/11/aa56176-25/aa56176-25.html](https://www.aanda.org/articles/aa/full_html/2025/11/aa56176-25/aa56176-25.html)  
Connerney, J. E. P., Timmins, S., Hecceg, M., & Joergensen, J. L. (2020). A Jovian magnetodisc model for the Juno era. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics*, 125, e2020JA028138. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020JA028138> doi: 10.1029/2021JE007055 <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020JA028138>  
Connerney, J. E. P., Timmins, S., Oliverson, R. J., Espley, J. R., Joergensen, J. L., Kotsiaros, S., et al. (2022). A new model of Jupiter's magnetic field at the completion of Juno's Prime Mission. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Planets*, 127, e2021JE007055. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2021JE007055> doi: 10.1029/2021JE007055 <https://doi.org/10.1029/2021JE007055>  
Gladstone, G.R., Persyn, S.C., Etemo, J.S. et al. The Ultraviolet Spectrograph on NASA's Juno Mission. *Space Sci Rev* 213, 447–473 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11214-014-0040-z>  
Gladstone, G.R., Persyn, S.C., Etemo, J.S. et al. The Ultraviolet Spectrograph on NASA's Juno Mission. *Space Sci Rev* 213, 447–473 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11214-014-0040-z> doi: 10.1007/s11214-014-0040-z <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11214-014-0040-z>

Grant Information ⓘ

FNRS: B.B.: Research Associate  
FNRS: T003524F

Type ⓘ

Image

Instrument ⓘ

JUNO-UVS

Dataset Date Range ⓘ

2016-12-11 2016-12-11  
2016-08-27 2016-08-27




# Structural Metadata

Structural metadata defines the **internal structure and relationships within a resource**.

## Examples:

- XML / JSON schemas (XSD)
- File structure in a dataset
- Table of contents
- Chapters, sections, page order
- Hierarchical relationships (parent-child elements)
- Links between parts of a document

@CDS



Basic data :  
[VV2006] J043814.8-122314 -- Quasar

Other object types: [?](#) QSO (2010A&A, [VV2006], ...), LeQ (2010A&A)

ICRS coord. (ep=J2000) : 04 38 14.88 -12 17 14.6 (Optical) [ ] C 2015ApJS...219...

FK4 coord. (ep=B1950 eq=1950) : 04 35 54.80 -12 23 09.4 [ ]

Gal coord. (ep=J2000) : 209.06577 -35.06037 [ ]

Radial velocity / Redshift / cz : V(km/s) 227280 [60] / z(spectroscopic) 1.69606 [0.0002] , (Opt) C 2015ApJS...219...29M

Fluxes (1) : V 17.15 [~] E ~

Hierarchy : number of linked objects  
whatever the membership probability is (see description [here](#)) :

parents : 1      siblings : 5      Display criteria : All

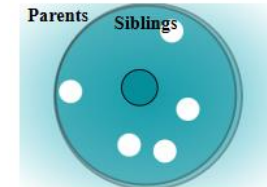
[VV2006] J043814.8-122314

Number of objects : 5

#;	dist(asec);	prob. ;	link ref	link comment	parent id.	identifier	typ;	coord1 (ICRS,J2000/2000)
;	;	member;	;	;	;	;	;	;
1;	0.42;	~;	2002A&A...395...17W;(null)	;	VIRTUAL PARENT HE 0435-1223 system;	[WSB2002] 0435-1223 A	;	LeQ;04 38 14.90 -12 17 14.4
2;	1.36;	~;	2002A&A...395...17W;(null)	;	VIRTUAL PARENT HE 0435-1223 system;	[WSB2002] 0435-1223 B	;	LeQ;04 38 14.80 -12 17 13.8
3;	2.16;	~;	2002A&A...395...17W;(null)	;	VIRTUAL PARENT HE 0435-1223 system;	[WSB2002] 0435-1223 C	;	LeQ;04 38 14.73 -12 17 15.0
4;	1.49;	~;	2002A&A...395...17W;(null)	;	VIRTUAL PARENT HE 0435-1223 system;	[WSB2002] 0435-1223 D	;	LeQ;04 38 14.84 -12 17 16.0
5;	0.00;	~;	2002A&A...395...17W;(null)	;	VIRTUAL PARENT HE 0435-1223 system;	[WSB2002] 0435-1223 G	;	G ;04 38 14.88 -12 17 14.6

```
<TEI xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0">
  <teiHeader xml:lang="en">
    <!-- ... -->
  </teiHeader>
  <text xml:lang="fr">
    <body>
      <div>
        <!-- chapter one is in French -->
      </div>
      <div xml:lang="de">
        <!-- chapter two is in German -->
      </div>
      <div>
        <!-- chapter three is French -->
      </div>
    </body>
  </text>
</TEI>
```

@ tei-c.org





# What does Metadata do?

Metadata can help to...	Examples
<b>Document a dataset's provenance, content, authorship, context... and thereby preserve its history, integrity</b> → Without metadata, the scientific or historical context is lost	In Astronomy, FITS format metadata records the telescope, instrument, observation time, calibration pipeline  In a heritage collection, object metadata records provenance, acquisition history, creator, dating
<b>Makes it possible for machines</b> (search engines, harvesters like OpenAire, ...) <b>to find and display (online) data</b> → Machines rely on metadata, not on PDFs or file names.	Harvesting of datasets in Europeana, in data.eu., in Harvard Dataverse, ... is based on metadata  Keyword-based search in repositories or catalogs is based on metadata
<b>Enables citation, integration and linking</b> of datasets and other objects, to constitute collections, catalogs, or to link data and corresponding publications, codes, ...	DOI-based citation of datasets linked to a paper, SWDH-based citation of a code  Aggregating a collection of datasets while preserving their history





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## Metadata Standards

**FedOSC**

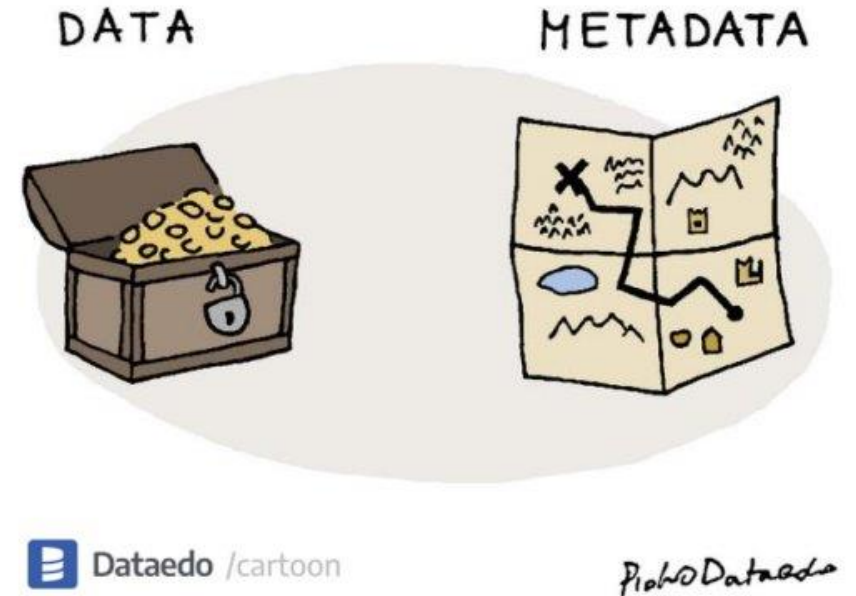


# What are metadata standards good for?

A metadata standard is a formally defined and community-agreed set of elements, definitions, and rules that specify how metadata should be structured, encoded in a **consistent way**.

They ensure a **shared vocabulary**, **machine-readability**, and **interoperability across systems**.

They can be **generic** or **discipline specific**, and there is **value** in different levels of specificity





# Generic vs. Discipline-specific standards

## Dublin Core

(<https://www.dublincore.org/>)

Title, Creator, Subject, Date, Identifier

Good for:

broad resource discovery, general repositories and cross-domain interoperability

## DataCite Metadata Schema

(<https://schema.datacite.org/>)

DOI, Creator, Authors, Title, Publisher,

Good for:

citations, linking to publications, and all-purpose repositories

## DCAT – Data Catalog Vocabulary


(<https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-dcat/>)

Good for:

data catalogs and portals, aggregation and harvesting of open data, machine-readability  
...

### Minimal Attributes

Dublin Core



Name	A token appended to the URI of a DCMI namespace to create the URI of the term.
Label	The human-readable label assigned to the term.
URI	The Uniform Resource Identifier used to uniquely identify a term.
Definition	A statement that represents the concept and essential nature of the term.
Type of Term	The type of term: property, class, datatype, or vocabulary encoding scheme.



# Generic vs. discipline-specific standards

## GLAM

### LIDO

complex objects and event-based description

### MARC21

standardized bibliographic cataloguing for books, journals, and other library materials, exchange between library systems worldwide, authority control and consistent indexing using controlled vocabularies

### CIDOC-CRM

modelling complex relationships & histories of CH objects in a semantically precise & interoperable way

## STEM

### NetCDF

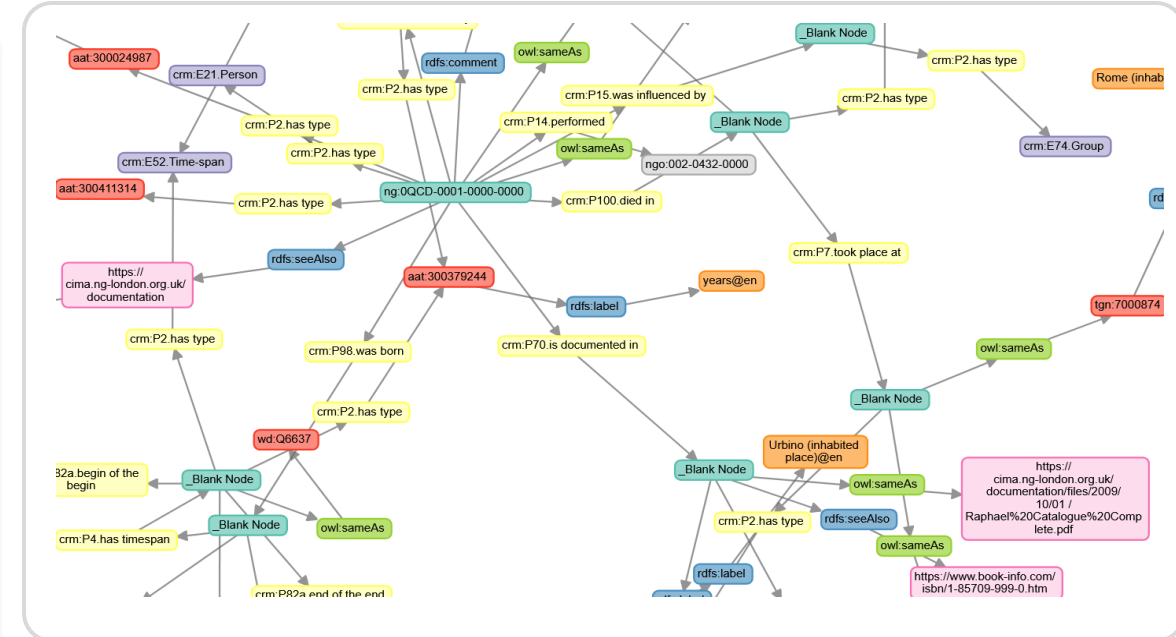
geospatial data, grid mapping, used in earth sciences for model outputs

### FITS

astronomy and astrophysics, includes attributes like telescope, observation time and wavelength, ... traditional instrument output format

### DICOM

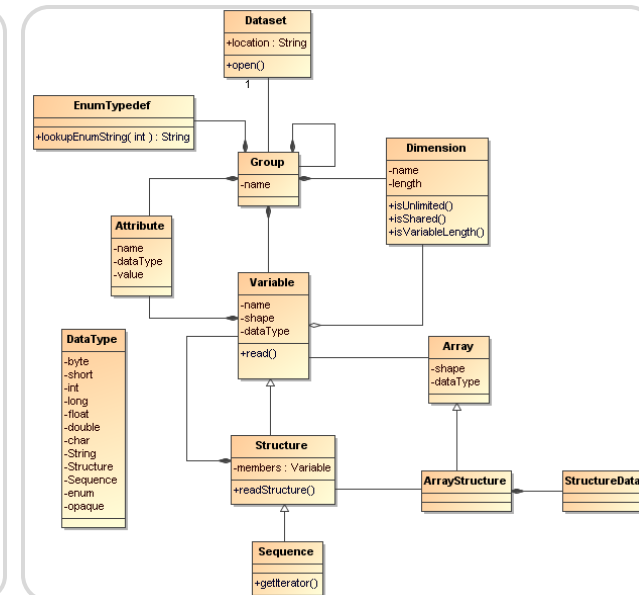
tailored for medical imaging, contains attribute like patient, modality, acquisition parameters, ...



```

000() $ _01389nam#a2200373u# 4500
001(18000408)
007(cu)
008(180109||||| |||||und|)
020(##) $a978-1-61249-351-0 $qdigital edition $#0
040(##) $beng $#0
041(##) $aeng $#0
044(##) $axxu $#0
245(00) $aData information literacy $b librarians, data and the education of
264(1) $aWest Lafayette $bPurdue University Press $c2015 $#0
300(##) $a282 p. $bill. $#0
336(##) $ardaco:1020 $#0
337(##) $ardamt:1003 $#0
338(##) $ardact:1018 $#0
347(##) $bpdf $#0
504(##) $alindex $#0
506(##) $aDisponible en ligne $cOA $dillimité $#0
538(##) $aOPEN $#0
541(##) $aacquisition $#0

```





# How many standards should I pick?







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## Metadata Scaling

**FedOSC**



# How much metadata should I add?

When documenting for *storage* and *preservation*:

- The more the better
- In a specific but flexible standard is ideal.

When *sharing*, the minimum needed to find, cite & know what it roughly is:

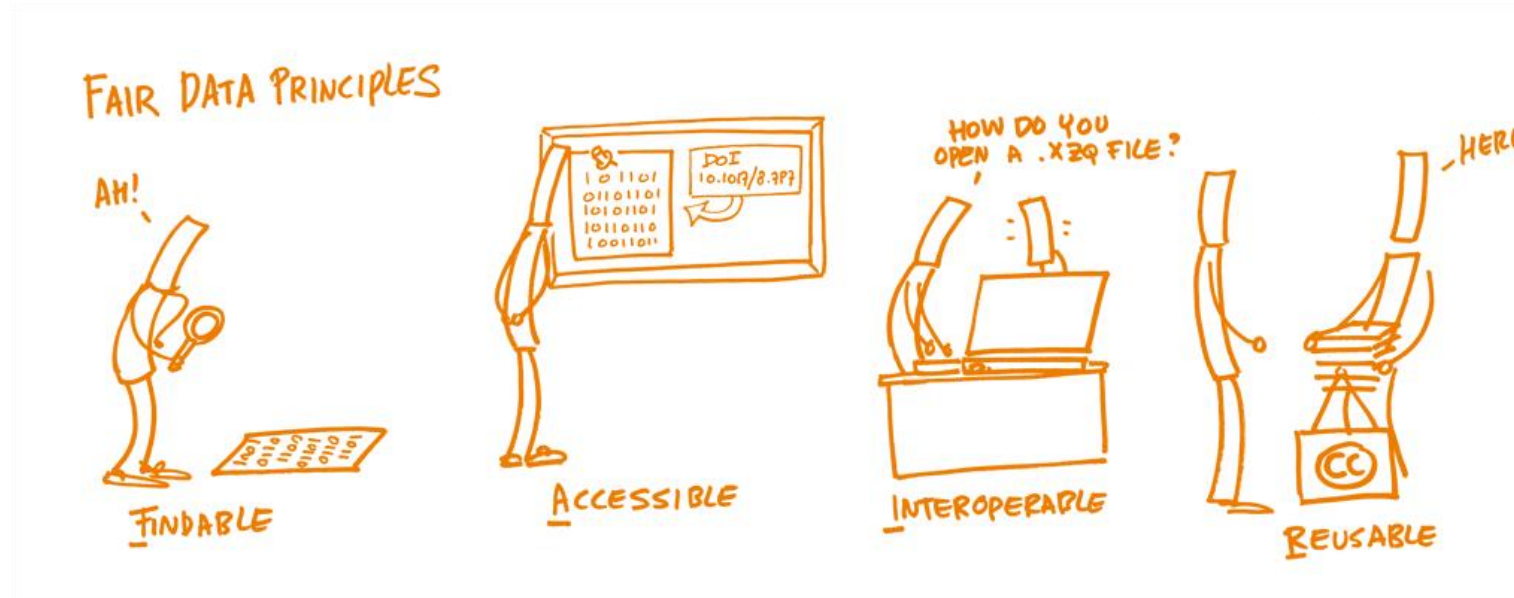
- ✓ Title
- ✓ Creator
- ✓ Date
- ✓ Description
- ✓ Persistent Identifier

- If possible, more metadata is the way to go!
- The better the metadata, the higher the FAIRness of the data



# What does FAIR stand for?

Image by Patrick Hochstenbach, CC0 1.0



FAIR data **for both humans and machines**

- FAIR data could be fully open, but **restricted-access data can also be FAIR**: “as open as possible, as closed as necessary”\*
- **FAIR is a spectrum**: data can be FAIR in varying degrees
- **FAIR data principles are guidelines for Research Data Management (RDM)** at the center, for example, of Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe guidelines on RDM and the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity (2017)

\*H2020 Program Guidelines on FAIR Data

Landi et al. The „A“ of FAIR – as open as possible, as closed as necessary. *Data Intelligence*, 2(1–2), 47–55. [https://doi.org/10.1162/dint\\_a\\_00027](https://doi.org/10.1162/dint_a_00027)



# FAIR in practice – through metadata!

## Findable

- Rich metadata
- Persistent identifiers
- Indexed in searchable resources

## Accessible

- Data remains accessible even if data is restricted

## Interoperable

- Use of formal standards and shared vocabularies

## Reusable

- Clear license
- Detailed provenance
- Domain-relevant description

*Good metadata is one of the most important steps of FAIR-ness!*



**Does your current project  
already use Metadata?**





# Take home messages

- Metadata improves the visibility of your data by making it discoverable to people and computers
- It makes data understandable and reusable across systems and users
- Create metadata as early as possible, not just at deposit, as a key part of FAIR data
- Early choices on formats, software, and documentation shape good metadata practice
- Choose a metadata standard early
- Document variables and structure as you go, for example in tables or codebooks
- Use controlled vocabularies where possible
- Treat metadata as part of the research output

**Enables collaboration, mutual understanding, common language, and enables data reuse now and in the future**





# **FedOSC - Data 101 Cycle Metadata Webinar**

## **Part 1 – Metadata basics – Q&A**

## **Part 2 – starting at 2 PM**



A complex network diagram with numerous nodes of varying sizes (black, blue, and grey) connected by thin grey lines. Some nodes are highlighted with larger concentric circles. The background is light grey with faint circular patterns.

# FedOSC - Data 101 Cycle Metadata Webinar

Webinar – 24/04/2026

**FedOSC**





# Practicals

**Thank you for being here!**

Webinar will be **recorded** (and posted online) up until the Q&A moment

Please remain **muted with your camera turned off** during the presentations... but feel free to turn them back on during the Q&A moment 😊

Please use the Menti to type in your questions for speakers. It will remain open as we move to the split sessions

**Expect follow up** email(s) with:

- Summary of the discussions

- Presentation materials

- Feedback form (we *will* be making more webinars, so we *need* to know what went *well* and *wrong*)



# Welcome!



**FEDOSC: A BRIEF  
PRESENTATION**



**THE PROGRAM**



**DEBRIEF**

**FedOSC**

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FedOSC

## FedOSC: a brief presentation

FedOSC





# FedOSC: a brief presentation

Promote  
Open  
Science

Promote  
FAIR data  
practices

Provide  
tools and  
resources  
to that end





# Deliverables

Develop the necessary Open Science platforms on a federal level

- Evolve DMP Online
- Evolve Orfeo

Develop a technical solution to integrate EOSC on a federal level

- Establish a RDM metadata/service catalogue
- Implement a PID infrastructure

Support the definition of Open Science related policies

- Update Belspo open science policies
- Develop the associated monitoring strategy and associated tools
- Develop associated guidance and (self-)training resources

Help federal institutions to adopt a strategy over data management and Open Science

- Create an inventory of existing data
- Propose an associated metadata catalog
- Support FSIs, where relevant, in designing and implementing FAIRness and openness roadmap

Organize Open Science training for researchers

- Understand the challenges and contexts of FSIs
- Propose ad hoc training events, resources, materials
- Ensure the sustainability of (self-)training resources





# Program

**Plenary session: Sander Van Dooren** (Data Interoperability Architect, European Commission) - The power of metadata: knowledge circulation across Europe with DCAT-AP

## Split Sessions:

### **GLAM (Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums) track**

**Maud Henry** (Metadata librarian, Bibliographic Information Agency, KBR) - *Library metadata standards supporting the FAIR principles*

**Kristina Fischer** (Conservator, Leibniz-Zentrum For Archaeology) - *A metadata schema for conservation documentation*

### **STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) track**

**Maxime Coupermanne** (Data Officer, Biodiversity Platform) & **Tobias Musschoot** (Data Officer, Biodiversity Platform) - *A Practical Introduction to GBIF Standards: Simple Principles to Unlock Biodiversity Data*

**Pascal Derycke** (Innovation Manager, Sciensano) - *The HealthDCAT-AP case study to enable electronic health data reuse*

2:50 Regrouped Q&A

3:00 End





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On with the program!  
-> speakers

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Debrief



- **What is one thing that you learned today?**
- **What is one thing you want to act upon or implement?**



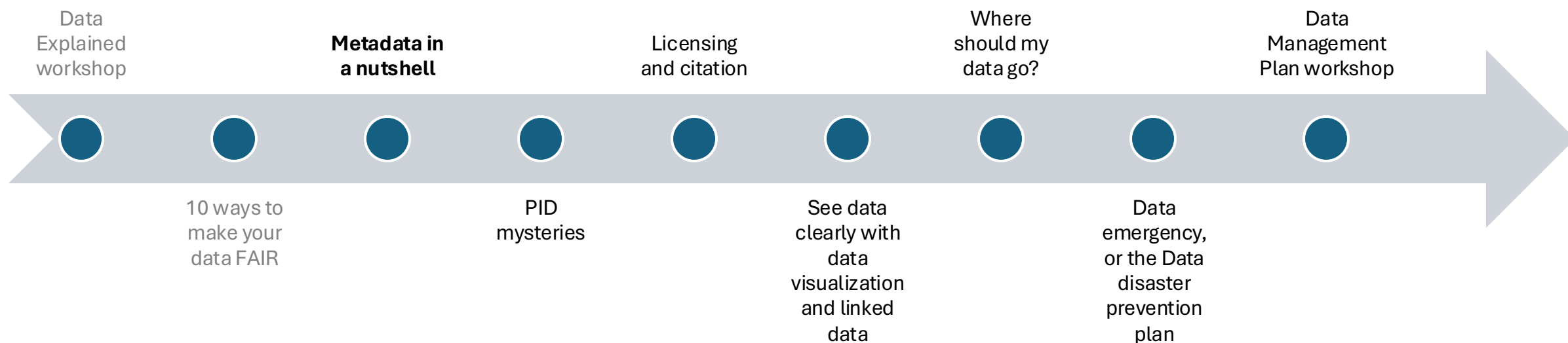




# FedOSC Data 101 track

Subset series of webinars and in-person events to:

1. Build a practical data literacy step-by-step training program
2. Provide researchers insights on RDM (Research Data Management) to understand
  - *Why* data management matters
  - *How* to apply data managements principles concretely







# Stay in touch!

Contact us at [fedosc@belnet.be](mailto:fedosc@belnet.be)



[Register to the FedOSC  
learning community mailing list  
to be informed of our upcoming  
events!](#)



[Join our LinkedIn Group!](#)



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**FedOSC**



A complex network diagram with numerous nodes of varying sizes (dark blue, light blue, and grey) connected by thin grey lines. Some nodes are highlighted with larger concentric circles. The background is light grey with faint, larger-scale network patterns.

**Thank you!  
See you soon!**

**FedOSC**