THIS PROJECT HAS RECEIVED FUNDING FROM THE **EUROPEAN UNION'S HORIZON 2020 RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME** UNDER GRANT AGREEMENT N. **772705**

NEFERTITI
F | A | R | M | D | E | M | O

Deliverable n°: 8.3
Data management plan

Document Summary

Deliverable Title: **Data management plan**

Version: **1**

Deliverable Lead: **ACTA**

Related Work package: **WP8**

Author(s): Adr**ien Guichaoua**

Contributor(s): **Lian Lomax-Hamster, Pauline Bodin**

Communication level:
CO Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)

Project Number: **772705**

Grant Agreement Number: **772705**

Programme: **NEFERTITI**

Start date of Project: **January, 1st, 2018**

Duration: **4 years**

Project coordinator: **Adrien Guichaoua**

Abstract

NEFERTITI Programme promotes the creation of interactive thematic networks related to the agriculture sector to promote knowledge, learning and the adoption of innovative techniques through the exchange of information between different actors and live demonstrations..

Table of content

1

Introduction

A well devised Data Management Plan is essential in designing and producing a high quality research project. The Data Management Plan covers every stage of the data lifecycle and provides guidelines and procedures to use datasets generated in the project. The plan specifies which type of repositories the partner institutions will use, and which procedures will be put in place for long-term and safe preservation of the data.

Researchers may continue to work on data after funding has ceased, follow-up projects may analyze or add to the data, and data may be re-used by other researchers. The Data Management Plan therefore needs to go beyond the life of the project. The plan is a living document that must react, evolve and develop, to respond to changes in the data and or project.

This document has been developed using DMPOnline and follows the structure for a data management plan proposed by DMPOnline.

2

Data summary

2.1 Purpose of data collection

The purpose of the data generated in the NEFERTITI project is to:

- complete the FarmDemo inventory by farmers and innovation actors' questionnaires
- connect farms actors
- create exchange of knowledge and relevant materials
- disseminate results to public authorities

2.2 Relation to the objectives of the project

NEFERTITI is a unique project that establishes 10 thematic networks that bring together regional clusters (hubs) of Demo-activities and the involved actors. NEFERTITI focuses on creating added value from the exchange of knowledge, actors, farmers and technical content over the networks in order to boost innovation, to improve peer to peer learning and improve network connectivity between farms actors over Europe. A monitoring and learning program supports the systematic extraction of lessons learnt, lessons to be shared with wide audiences including AKIS actors and public authorities. A web-based platform unlocks the experience, actors, demonstration details and the related content for wide spread sharing, enhanced by dedicated production of relevant material in each language of the partners.

2.3 Types and formats of data to be generated

Type and format of the data collected during this project will be varied and are summarized below in the table showing deliverables and the data to be generated.

Deliverable number	Short description	Data type	Data format
D1.1	Initial key factors and conceptual approach for establishing demo-farm networks	List of key factors	Report
D1.2	Best practice review on carrying out effective demo-activities on-farm.	Report	Report
D1.3	Dynamic action plan for each network	Action plan	Report
D2.1	Database content of hubs' actors	Table	Other
D2.2	Database content of EU networks 'actors	Table	Other
D2.3	Pocket reports for the non-EU visit	Audio-visual materials	Report
D2.4	Full annual field cross visits report	Report	Report
D2.5	Strategy for self-sustainability of the project	Strategy document	Report
D3.1	Report of the first demonstration campaign	Report	Report
D3.2	Report of the second demonstration campaign	Report	Report
D3.3	Report of the third demonstration campaign	Report	Report
D4.1	User requirements and platform architecture	Report	Report
D4.2	1st platform report: functionalities, content, operation and maintenance activities	Report	Report
D4.3	2nd platform report: functionalities, content, operation and maintenance activities	Report	Report
D4.4	Technical overview on knowledge tanks	Report	Report
D5.1	A Monitoring and Evaluation approach to support reflexivity in and realisation of the DAP	Report	Report

D5.2	Training manual for self-monitoring of demo-activities and monitoring of collective learning	Manual	Report
D5.3	First set of monitoring reports on carrying out effective Demo-activities on-farm	Set of reports	Report
D5.4	Set of reports originating from the collective learning within the cross-reflection process	Set of reports	Report
D5.5	Lessons and recommendations for AKIS on demo-activities on commercial farms	List of recommendations	Report
D6.1	A list of relevant ESIF projects	List of projects	Report
D6.2	Analysis of EU regions S3 and RDP funding capacities	Report	Report
D6.3	Networking meetings between region sub-networks and NEFERTITI networks	Meeting, minutes	Report
D6.4	Policy recommendations for the regions and EC	Report	Report
D7.1	Social media engagement strategy	Report	Other
D7.2	Dissemination and communication plan.	Report	Report
D7.3	Midterm report on dissemination and communication plan implementation.	Midterm report	Report
D7.4	Report on social media and growth hacking activities.	Report	Report
D7.5	Final conference	Presentations, posters	Presentations, posters
D7.6	Final report on dissemination and communication plan implementation	Report	Report
D7.7	EIP-AGRI practice abstracts (first wave)	Report	Other
D7.8	EIP-AGRI practice abstracts (second wave)	Report	Other
D8.1	Outcomes of the kick-off meeting.	Minutes, presentations	Report
D8.2	Project management guidelines.	Guidelines	Report
D8.3	Data management plan.	Report	ORDP: Open Research Data Pilot
D8.4	Project collaborative platform.	Platform	Other
D8.5	Report of the first annual meeting, including outcomes of knowledge workshops.	Minutes, presentations	Report

In addition to the deliverables listed here general activities of the NEFERTITI consortium will generate:

- press articles in partners' media or other media related to agriculture, publications internet posts through social media
- photos from events, demonstration activities, meetings
- videos on NEFERTITI/FarmDemo YouTube channel
- tabular, qualitative and geospatial data
- an email list, used for NEFERTITI's outputs dissemination, which will be confidential
- PowerPoint presentations or posters from events / fairs / conferences
- Scientific publications?

This list of data produced will be reviewed and updated periodically to ensure all data sets are included in the data management plan.

2.4 Data reuse

Related EU-funded projects

NEFERTITI aims to reuse existing datasets already produced in previous research projects, especially PLAID and AgriDemo. A memorandum of Understanding will be drawn up between the 3 projects NEFERTITI, PLAID and AgriDemo in which the reuse of these existing datasets will be outlined.

Valerie

Valorising European Research for Innovation in Agriculture and Forestry (VALERIE7) is a four-year research project funded under the FP7-KBBE - Specific Programme "Cooperation": Food, Agriculture and biotechnology programme. The project aims to improve the accessibility and availability of new knowledge for innovation in agriculture and forestry. The ultimate goal of the project is for a better flow of information to drive innovation in agriculture and forestry around the six themes that VALERIE has identified and focuses on:

- Crop rotation, soil cover management and integrated pest management
- Eco-system and social services in agriculture and forestry
- Management of agricultural soils as integrated agro-ecological systems
- Water management in agriculture
- Integrated supply chain services and tools, innovative farm management
- Recycling and smart use of biomass and food waste, in particular waste generated during primary production

However, the most important aspects of the project's work are the extraction of knowledge from European research projects to help meet these challenges and the development of the "ask-Valerie.eu" search engine to improve access to information and knowledge. More specifically, the latter is expected to be an advanced search engine and repository of structured information that will interactively provide information to farmers, agricultural organizations and researchers. It will do so by providing easy access to knowledge created in EU-research projects and other research.
Among the initial outcomes of the project are various types of publications, such as scientific publications, reports, journal and magazine articles, conference presentations (in the form of slides) as well as dissemination material in the form of brochures and newsletters.
Data types from Valerie:

Data type	**Format**	**Downloadable**	**Data location**	**Restrictions / Licensing**
Brochures	PDF	Yes	Project website	No
Newsletters	PDF	Yes	Project website	No
Project reports	PDF	Yes	Project website	No
Journal/magazine articles	PDF	Yes	Project website/original source	No
Conference Presentations/Posters	PDF	Yes	Project website	No
Scientific publications	PDF	Yes	Project website / publisher's repository	No
Public deliverables	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

VALERIE project is working on the development of structured vocabularies (semantic models or ontologies) of the project documents to be consulted, personal profiles of users and agriculture and forestry domain in general.

2.5 Data origin

Data origin will be reported in each deliverable. The use of existing data or the generation of new data will be clearly identified in each deliverable produced. The ethical clearance of all data both new and existing will be addressed by each work package leader and will be clearly reported upon. For further ethical information see section 8.0and deliverable report 9.1 and 9.2.

2.7 Data utility

Data will be useful for two main groups: the scientific community, and the end-users.

All information aimed at the scientific community (project reports, deliverables, scientific papers) will be centralized on the **NEFERTITI website**. Results and insights for end-users will be made public on the **FarmDemo platform**.

3

Making data findable

3.1 Identifiability of data and standard identification mechanism

In NEFERTITI system, we will follow our own system for unique identification of objects. This system will allow all project materials to be easy to find, link and assess. On the other hand, after deep analysis we realized that there is no need for official registration in one of the Registration agencies.

3.3 Naming conventions

How files are organized and allocated names has a substantial impact on the traceability of those files subsequently and the ability to determine their content. Files names therefore need to be allocated consistently and should be provided with a descriptive name so when organizing files it is obvious where to find specific data and what the files contain.

For raw data, following naming convention will be used:

NEFERTITI database will be created and maintained in relational database. Therefore, there are certain rules and regulations that must be followed and that are appointed by the technology solution that will be used. Relationship databases organizes all data in tables (so called relations), which are consisted of rows and columns. A row is also called a record (or tuple), while a column is called a field (or attribute). The elements of the tables will be defined and named in advance and the naming convention established at the beginning will be followed during the life of the project. This includes, but not limited to:

- the case of the name: camelCase names (the name starts with a lowercase letter, but new words start with an uppercase letter)
- word separation: using underscore (like_this)
- constraints: type of constraint, the name of the table, and the names of columns involved will be mentioned (e.g. PK_TableName for primary key constraints)
- we will avoid using database engine-reserved keywords as identifiers (i.e., names of databases, tables, indexes, columns, aliases, views, stored procedures, partitions, tablespaces, and other objects.)

For more general files & working documents, following naming convention will be used:

- NEFERTITI_meeting_type of document_date for example NEFERTITI_ExCom_agenda_26042018
- For final version of deliverables, it is proposed that the following naming convention is used NEFERTITI_WP number_Deliverable number_Deliverable Title_date (DDMMYY)

Following remarks regarding the name of electronic records (files) should be followed:

- use _ instead of space
- preferably not exceed 255 characters (to ensure it is readable at 32bit and above operation systems)
- if the document is modified contains version number and the date of last modification contains all denominators required for identification of file content

3.4 Use of search keyword

The use of keywords will be encouraged through the search engine that will be developed on the platform. The keywords will cover all categories that are used in the questionnaire dedicated to demonstration farms.

3.5 Clear versioning

Versioning refers to saving new copies of files, so previous versions can be referred to, if necessary to allow changes to be tracked, it is practically useful when working on joint documents then the changes can be attributable as well.

When creating new versions of your files, record what changes are being made to the files and give the new files a unique name. A unique version number should be assigned to each version of a document depending on whether the changes are significant (major) or not (minor) and allocate the new number accordingly.

The strict versioning of the project files and documents will be followed:

- The author of the document will ensure the current version number is identified on appropriate place in the first page of the document
- The first draft of a document will be version 0.1, while subsequent drafts will be an increase of “0.1” in the version number (e.g., 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.9, 0.10, etc).
- The first final version of a document will be Version 1.0, while Subsequent final documents will have an increase of “1.0” in the version number (1.0, 2.0, etc.)

3.6 Metadata creation

The metadata that will be created in the course of NEFERTITI project will be generated through the questionnaire. Therefore, all answers per filled-in questionnaire will be considered as metadata which describe a specific demonstration farm. The naming convention will be followed as described in 3.3, meaning that each demonstration farm will be marked with unique number (e.g. 0001), and metadata describing the particular farm will also be marked with the same identificatory – 0001. We will assure that metadata are easy to reach and it will be provided both in human readable and machine readable format.

4

Making data openly accessible

What is open access? It is the ability to access on-line scientific data both peer-reviewed research articles and research data, both the raw and processed data generated and utilized in the scientific publications. As stipulated in the guidelines on Open access to scientific publications and research data in H2020 (version 3.1 August 2016) 'access includes not only the basic elements – the right to read, download, and print – but also the right to copy distribute, search, link, trawl and mine'. NEFERTITI will ensure open access as set out in the Grant Agreement specifically detailed in Article 29.2.

Some of agriculture and food security challenges could be met by accelerating innovation among both government sector as well as private companies. One of the methods than can assist is opening critical datasets and establishing a fertile playground for scientific and commercial advancements. H2020 NEFERTITI project will contribute to above presented issues by **opening data** gathered throughout the project (more in 4.1 – 4.2).
In order to allow data exchange, processing and further uptake of data, NEFERTITI will use **standardized formats** in all aspects of work related to data (more in 5.1 and 5.2)

4.1 Openly available data

All data aggregated in the Platform will be openly available. This will include:

- Data regarding demonstration farms and their activities (accompanied by written consent from data owner)
- Data regarding demonstration activities of innovation actors (accompanied by written consent from data owner)
- Data regarding events and demonstration activities, including venue, date, type of demonstrations, involved actors, etc.

4.2 Making data available

According to The Open Data Institute, open data is data that anyone can access, use and share[1]. More specifically, open data regulations require that the data be:

1. legally open (available under an open data licence)
2. technically open (available for no more than cost of reproduction and in both machine-readable and bulk form)

Legal aspects will be described in detail in section 6.1
Technical aspects of data opening foresees the possibility for download of entire database, with an option for separate download of each section.
The most important aspect of the data opening process is to accelerate re-usability by providing data in both human-readable and machine-readable formats. Therefore, all data will be available in:

- PDF (Portable Document Format) and CSV (Comma-separated values) – human readable andJSON (Java Script Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format. It is an open-standard file format that uses human-readable text to transmit data objects consisting of attribute–value pairs and array data types.

[1] theodi.org/what-is-open-data

4.3 Methods or software tools needed to access the data

The BioSense Institute will develop the entire database and the platform for the purpose of the project. The Institute guarantees that no special software solutions will be needed for reaching the databases and/or platform. The foreseen needed tools are: web browser.
On the other hand, for reaching the project documents, usual MC Office or Linux systems will be needed.

4.4 Access provision in case of restrictions

Open Access of sensitive data:

Sensitive data (not only related to the identity of the participants but also as regard to the environment in which the data was collected: date of collection, format, hour, location, etc.) **MUST NOT** be made openly accessible.

Any information related to a natural person or 'Data Subject' that can be used to directly or indirectly identify the person will be anonymized and encrypted before storage on a server which will have server-side encryption and analysis. Further information on informed consent procedures can be found in deliverable report 9.1.

With the respect to business related data, any information related to identity (i.e. company ownership details) and property (i.e. land, building) are considered as sensitive data and thus have to be removed in when anonymizing data.

5

Making data interoperable

5.1 Facilitate data interoperability

Interoperability can be defined generally in this context as the "ability of multiple systems with different hardware and software platforms, data structures, and interfaces to exchange data with minimal loss of content and functionality" (NISO, 2004). In other words, system interoperability is the ability of a system to share data with other systems (and applications) in a meaningful way. There are several levels of interoperability that need to be taken in consideration:

- Technical interoperability – the possibility for sending a data set (infrastructure and protocol)
- Syntactic interoperability – the possibility to read received dataset (common data structure)
- Semantic operability - the possibility to read and understand received dataset (common data definition)

The research team has already agreed that syntactic and semantic interoperability is assured by using (where pertinent) the XML and SQL standards, the ASCII/UNICODE standards, and as for data the most common file formats so that they can be handled with the most widely and frequently used analytical software.

Standards for data exchange will include:

1. **Data type** – NEFERTITI project envisions following data types: text, image, audio, video
2. **Data format**

Data type	Common formats and standards	
Text	Encoding Character Set	ASCII, Unicode
	Organizing format	Plain text, CSV
Image	Raster	JPEG
Audio	Uncompressed	PCM, WAV, AIFF
	Lossless Compressed	FLAC, ALAC
	Lossy Compressed	MP3, ACC, WMA
Video	Codec	MP4
	Container	MP4

3. **Data transfers** – for data transferring, NEFERTITI will be using JSON (a simple file format which is completely language independent as it is transmitted through HTTP requests in a text format, which makes it an ideal data-interchange language). This format is on the list of OASIS organization – Advising open standards for the information society, as one of the recommended formats[2]. In addition, RESTful API will be developed and used. Although REST API is not a a standardized protocol, but an architectural choice for a protocol or a web-service to base upon, it has found widespread adoption for services accessible over the internet. It is compatible with technologies such as JSON in communication facilitation between clients and servers
4. **Rules** – For data storage and data sharing NEFERTITI will follow GDPR

5.2 Inter-disciplinary interoperability

Cross-domain interoperability involves multiple social, organizational, political, legal entities working together for a common interest and/or information exchange.

Above described standards, licenses and protocols will allow high degree of system interoperability. This will ensure not just data exchange and reusability between agricultural and farm-demonstration oriented systems, but the data sets will be appropriate for usage in different economic sectors as well.

[2] https://www.oasis-open.org/standards

6

Increase data re-use

6.1 Data license

Open data needs to be labelled by a licence that unambiguously states reusability conditions. Without it, the data cannot be reused. Currently there are many different licences that can be applied to NEFERTITI database. Some of them include attribution (persons that reuse the data are obliged to credit the NEFERTITI project), while some other state that people/organizations that would like to analyse and merge them with other source data, must release the results as open data (so called share-alike). After analysis of available licences, NEFERTITI project shortened the list just on those that might be applied:

- CC0 1.0
- CC-BY 4.0
- CC-BY-NC4.0
- CC-BY-NC-ND 4.0
- CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0
- CC-BY-ND 4.0
- CC-BY-SA 3.0 NL
- CC-BY-SA 4.0
- CC-PDM 1.0
- DL-DE-BY 1.0
- DL-DE-BY 2.0
- DL-DE-BY-NC 1.0
- DL-DE-ZERO 2.0
- EUPL-1.1
- FR-LO
- GFDL-1.1
- GFDL-1.2
- GFDL-1.3
- IODL v1.0
- IODL v2.0
- NLOD
- ODC-BY
- ODC-ODbL
- ODC-PDDL
- OGL 1.0
- OGL 2.0
- OGL 3.0
- OGL-NC
- OGL-ROU-1.0
- PSEUL

After consulting the Commission Notice - Guidelines on recommended standard licences, datasets and charging for the reuse of documents (2014/C 240/01)[3], NEFERTITI project decided to utilise the Creative Commons licence **CC-BY 4.0[4].** This licence allows distribution, reproduction, and derivative works, while at the same time, subjects are obliged to notice copyright and licence, to give proper credit to the project and state any changes that have been made to the original work.

6.2 Timing data availability for re-use

Inventory data, which farmers have consented to make public, will be available for re-use, from the moment the inventory goes live (both on the NEFERTITI and FarmDemo platform), expected between July 2018 – September 2018. Data will be made available under a Creative Commons license, indicating that the data is

[3] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52014XC0724(01)&from=EN
[4] https://www.europeandataportal.eu/content/show-license?license_id=CC-BY4.0

free to be re-used, as long as the source of the data is specifically mentioned, and only if data is to be used for non-commercial purposes.

6.3 Use of data by third parties after the end of the project

Inventory data, which farmers have consented to make public, will be available for re-use by third parties for non-commercial purposes, also after the life of the project. Data re-use will be permitted following the CC-license indicated under 6.2.

6.4 Data quality assurance processes

For the **inventory data**, during the course of the project a quality check is provided by consortium members partners, who review the data which is submitted by participating farmers and organisations.
Also users who complete their information in the inventory through the FarmDemo-Hub, will be asked to register, so that data can be up-dated by the registered user.

6.5 Length of time for which the data will remain re-usable

The FarmDemo-Hub, and the associated **inventory data**, will be maintained until 2021 by USC (WP7 leader in AgriDemo-F2F). After that time, public data will remain available for re-use, and depending on possible future projects, may be maintained elsewhere.

7

Data security

7.1 Secure storage & data recovery

The NEFERTITI project beneficiaries guarantee that all data collected during the project will be kept secure and unreachable by unauthorized persons. The data will be handled with appropriate confidentiality and technical security.

All data, as well as entire system will be stored at SBB EUnet data center. The basic characteristics of the Data Center, among others, are:

- Tier III reliability of the subsystem of power supply and air conditioning. 99.982% availability of the system.
- A diesel engine of 1.6 MW
- Redundant UPS devices in n + 1 configuration
- Dual power supply UPS, dual power supply of machine equipment and IT equipment
- Independent management of power cables and cables of the structural cable system.
- Redundant connection to telecommunication infrastructure and multiple connections to international Internet hubs

The company has established Security Policy Information, where is unambiguously stated that the company monitors the process of information usage and prevents deliberate or accidental abuse of data stored in the system. In addition, the company follows ISMS - Information Security Management System - ISO/IEC 27001:2013.

For additional data security, BioSense Institute will run regular backup of all data on weekly basis. The data will be stored in the Institute's server, whose characteristics are presented below.

All generated/collected data will be stored on dedicated Data Storage System with dual controllers and dual power supply. Everything stored on those machines are copied on at least three Hard Disc Drives (HDD). In case of failure of one of the HDD, data are secured on two others and within 24 hours the replacement HDD is obtained from the manufacturer. In case of electricity cut offs, dual power supply enables continuum by automatically swapping from electric network to UPS with diesel aggregate.

The data stored in the BioSense Institute Data Storage System are not exposed directly to the end users/internet thanks to two line defence architecture (Figure 1). In the first line there is one Virtual Machine running as a Proxy server for all requests, also taking care of balance load. Calls are then forwarded to another Virtual Machine that can access to the stored data. Thanks to such architecture, even if someone manages to intrude into the Proxy machine, it will not have a direct access to the data, which are hidden behind another Virtual Machine.

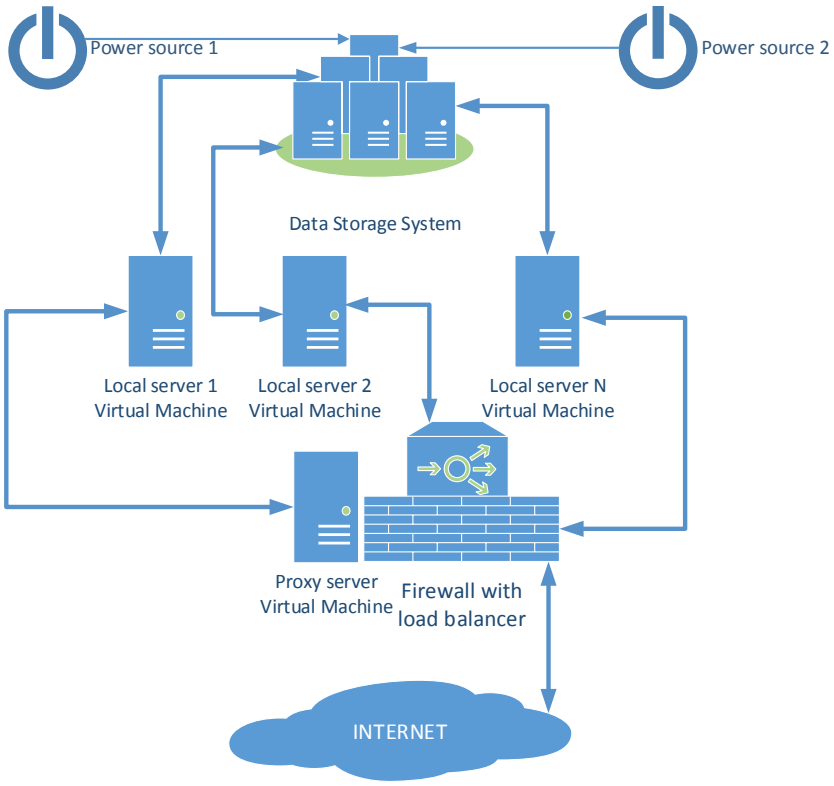

Figure 1: Architecture of the BioSense Institute Data Storage System

The protection of data will also be ensured through procedures and appropriate technologies, like the use of HTTPS protocol for the encryption of all internet transactions. In addition, the server onto which the data will be stored will have server side encryption allowing administration personnel to generate private keys for data access without access the data themselves. That means that only authorized personnel will have access to the data and even in the case of a possible data leak or server hack the data stolen will be fully encrypted and thus non accessible.

7.2 Transfer of sensitive data

Data transfer to and from end-users (including transfer of sensitive data if allowed) is performed encrypted, either sent by encrypted ZIP or RAR files, or download directly as web-based services from servers (e.g. GeoServer). In any case strong password (more than 30 randomly generated characters in order to prevent dictionary or brute force attacks) is required for accessing transferred dataset and passwords must be sent separately from the dataset (preferably using also different channels of communication e.g. SMS, Viber, WhatsUp).

Prior the sharing for the analysis all data containing sensitive personal information has to be anonymized. Anonymization refers to removing any identifier that can reveal identity of the participants both from data and metadata.

8

Ethical requirements

8.1 Ethical requirements

All the research and innovation activities carried out in the NEFERTITI project shall comply with ethical principles and relevant national, Union and international legislation, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the European Convention on Human Rights and its Supplementary Protocols. Particular attention shall be paid to the principle of proportionality, the right to privacy, the right to the protection of personal data, the right to the physical and mental integrity of a person, the right to non-discrimination and the need to ensure high levels of human health protection (H2020 regulation: Article 19).
We refer to deliverable report 9.1 'H-Requirement No.1' and 9.2 'POPD – Requirement No. 2' for detailed information on informed consent procedures that will be implemented

Both online and live interviews will be conducted in accordance with the EU Law (no.97/2008, 104/2009, 68/2012 and 107/2012). The prior information will be provided to the interviewees in accordance with the Article 15 and their consent (i.e. authorization to collect, process, use data, preserve on a long term and share) will be asked for: in writing in case of oral interviews, and by clicking an "I Agree" button at the bottom of the page in case of online questionnaires, which will contain all the information included in the informed consent form and the information sheets.

Since Serbia is a non-EU member, we would like to stress that there is existing legal framework that will be applied.

In general basic ethical principles regarding R&I in Serbia are presented in the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia (CRS)* and in the Laws on Scientific Research Activities (SRA law) ** and Higher Education (HE law) ***

** - The Constitution of Republic of Serbia, "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia ", No. 98/06.*
*** - Law on Scientific Research Activities (Zakon o naučnoistraživačkoj delatnosti), "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" no. 110/2005 and 50/2006 –corr. and 18/2010. Available only in Serbian*
**** - Law on Higher Education (Zakon o visokom obrazovanju) "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No.76/2005, 100/2007, 97/2008, 44/2010, 93/2012, 89/2013 and 99/2014*

All activities related to data protection will be performed in accordance with the Serbian Law on personal data protection (Official Gazette of RS no.97/2008, 104/2009, 68/2012 and 107/2012), which in Article 10 emphasizes that written consent to data processing is deemed to be valid if given by a person who has received prior information from the collector of the data. Article 15 of the same Law provides the details on what this prior information has to include (e.g. the identity of the interviewer, purpose of data collection/processing, how data will be used, who will use the data, is data provided on voluntary base, etc.).

All the work that will be conducted in Serbia will follow the procedures and criteria that have been set and are in accordance with: standards and guidelines of Horizon 2020 programme, EU legislation, national legislation in Serbia, professional standards and law of the Republic of Serbia, and Statute of BIOS.

THIS PROJECT HAS RECEIVED FUNDING FROM THE **EUROPEAN UNION'S HORIZON 2020 RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME** UNDER GRANT AGREEMENT N. **772705**

NEFERTITI PARTNERS