


# IDCC27 Accepted Poster and Demonstration Abstracts

**A Comprehensive Metadata Framework for Animal Welfare Data: A Proposal**
Transparency is an ethical and operational necessity that has become an important consideration in livestock research and animal welfare studies. Sharing research data and husbandry protocols improves farm animal welfare, supports the 3Rs (replacement, reduction, refinement), and promotes knowledge exchange in veterinary and agricultural sciences (Danasekaran, 2024; Janssens et al., 2023; Nawroth & Krause, 2022).

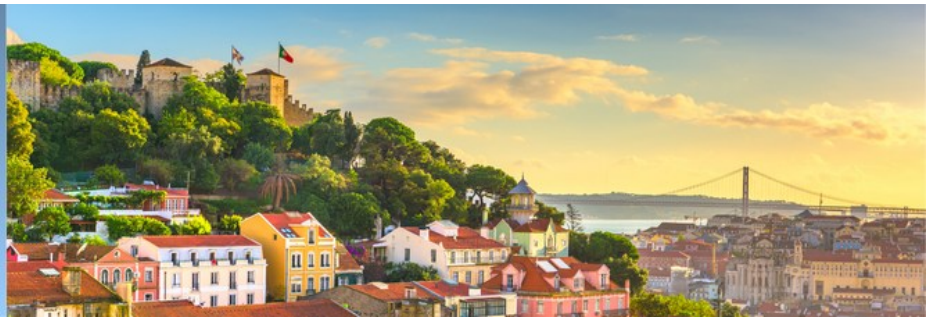
However, standardised approaches for documenting and exchanging animal welfare data remain limited. Existing data often remain siloed in closed repositories and localized spreadsheets, limiting interoperability. Within this context, the European Partnership on Animal Health and Welfare (EUPAHW) is developing a common data model to enable a centralized knowledge platform.

Here we propose the Animal Welfare Metadata Framework (AWMF), an extension model built on Darwin Core (DwC) and Access to Biological Collection Data (ABCD). These underlying frameworks were chosen for their structural maturity and widespread adoption in global biodiversity infrastructures.

The AWMF is structured across seven operational layers connecting persistent identifiers, spatial-temporal data, behavioural assessments, clinical indicators, environmental conditions, population descriptors, data lineage, and ethical approvals. By combining a Darwin Core Archive (DwC-A) with the proposed animal welfare extension (AWX), it minimizes free-text reliance and standardizes metadata elements. Categorical variables are mapped to domain ontologies like ATOL and EOL, enabling automated validation and detection of non-compliant records during ingestion.

The framework is designed to align with FAIR principles and supports long-term data integration across European infrastructures such as LifeWatch ERIC, GBIF, OBIS, and EOSC. The AWMF employs a request-for-comments (RFC) open-source governance strategy to maintain data standards.

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**A People-Centric Approach to FAIR Stewardship at the TU Delft Digital Competence Centre**

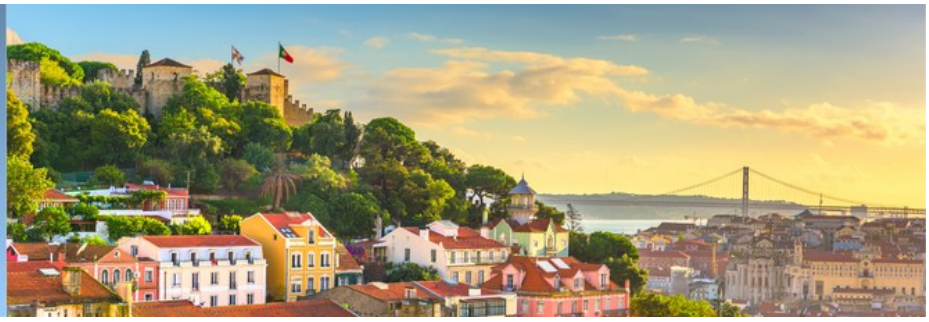
FAIR digital objects do not emerge from policies or infrastructure alone. They are made by people with dedicated time, skills and shared ownership to curate them. This poster presents how at the TU Delft Digital Competence Centre (DCC), Research Data Engineers and Research Software Engineers work together with researchers to make research data FAIR, improve research software, and implement best practices. As such, we directly contribute to the generation of FAIR digital research objects and make digital expertise an integral part of the research team rather than a service at its edge.

We envision a research environment where digital expertise is foundational to trustworthy, reproducible and impactful science. To materialise such vision, our activities range from quick troubleshooting to multi-month, hands-on collaborations. Since the inception of the DCC in 2020, we have co-developed and delivered more than 100 projects across all 8 faculties through our “Hands-On Support”, with individual projects lasting between 3 and 11 months. We have also advised more than 50 researchers during our “Code & Data Office Hours” consultations. All team members are certified Carpentries instructors and regularly deliver Software and Data Carpentry Workshops, alongside other tailored training activities. In addition, we have developed and curated our DCC guides, a collection of quick go-to resources that receive hundreds of monthly unique visits. We are also involved in community building by setting up initiatives such as the R-café and regularly contributing to activities of the Rbanism community.

Through co-development, mentoring, training and advising, we share expertise with researchers across all research domains, faculties, and career stages in our University. Together, these activities demonstrate how a diverse and people-centric support model can put FAIR principles into practice and build a culture of open, collaborative, and digitally enabled science.

**A Sample of What’s Possible: A Model for Mentorship, Collaboration, and Autonomy in Archives and Special Collections**

This is a case study of a successful intern and mentor. This poster reflects on an internship project to catalogue the Study Sample collection in the Objects Conservation Department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



While digital stewardship and curation are often discussed through technologies, systems, standards, and workflows, successful stewardship of digital and physical collections depends on the people who develop, adapt, and enact those systems. Here we demonstrate the value of balancing structured mentorship with independence, allowing emerging professionals to experiment and develop professional judgment while knowing that experienced guidance is available.

Mentor (Alice Fornari)

The project involved supervising a graduate student as she developed and implemented a cataloguing workflow. The internship was structured to give the student meaningful autonomy: she designed the workflow, worked collaboratively to refine and troubleshoot it, enacted the resulting protocol, and presented her findings. My role as supervisor was to provide guidance and support when needed while facilitating access to a broader network of expertise, including museum archivists, librarians, and conservators.

Thus, emerging professionals can practice not only technical skills, but also collaboration, creative problem-solving, decision-making, and navigating the ambiguities inherent in archive work.

Intern (Jessica Dubrovner)

As an intern at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, I gained hands-on experience developing archival workflows, troubleshooting and identifying controlled vocabularies, and writing policies for continued support of the Samples and Specimens collection. While many archival and library internships provided to Masters of Library and Information Science (MLIS) students consist of continued processing of collections with established workflows, such internship opportunities lack leadership and professional growth opportunities. As an early career archivist, taking on a large-scale project with the support of an established archivist, I experienced firsthand how a people-centered approach to metadata and workflow creation is pivotal to access to archival records and information.

**AI Chatbots in Academic Libraries: Efficiency Solutions or Novelty Tools for FAIR Data Stewardship?**

Academic libraries occupy a distinctive position in the AI adoption landscape. As institutions whose core mission involves curating and mediating access to knowledge, they face a particular version of the tension the IDCC27 theme foregrounds: the risk that

machine-optimised systems will displace, rather than support, the human labour and judgment that makes data stewardship meaningful. AI chatbots — now offered by every major library systems vendor — represent the sharpest edge of this tension.

This poster presents findings from a systematic review of AI chatbot adoption in academic libraries, examining the vendor ecosystem, technical architectures, institutional rationales, and emerging evidence of impact on researcher experience, information literacy, and data privacy. It argues that chatbots, as currently implemented, are primarily efficiency instruments designed around reducing human transaction costs — and that this design logic is in tension with FAIR principles as a human practice, not merely a technical standard.

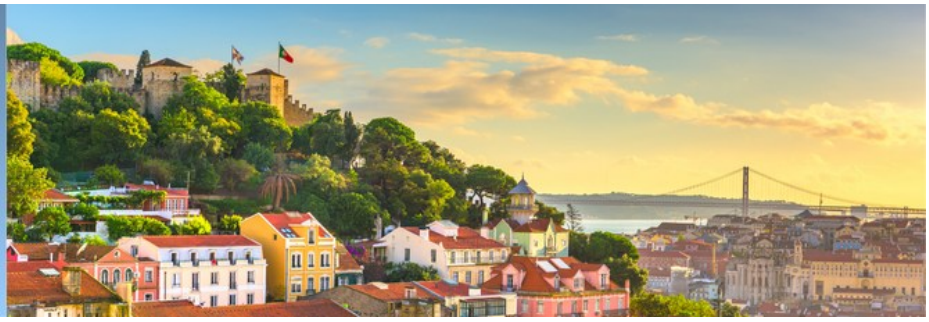
The FAIR principles — Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, Reusability — are routinely invoked to justify AI tool adoption in research data infrastructure. Chatbots, the argument goes, make data more findable and accessible by lowering barriers to discovery. This argument is not wrong, but it is incomplete.

This poster draws on the concept of bibliographic mediation to name what is at stake: the historically continuous role of libraries in shaping how knowledge is organised, encountered, and used. AI chatbots do not eliminate bibliographic mediation; they displace it into technical systems that are less transparent, less accountable, and less responsive to user needs than trained professionals.

The argument is not that libraries should reject AI chatbots, but that adoption without governance is a curatorial failure. Libraries that centre people in their stewardship practice will approach chatbot integration as a question of professional values and institutional accountability, not merely technical capability.

**AI-Assisted Review of Data Management Plans: Experiences from Two Finnish Universities**

This poster presents experiences of AI-assisted review of Data Management Plans (DMPs) at Tampere University and the University of Turku. We describe how DMP Analyser, an AI-based tool that evaluates DMPs against established assessment criteria, performs in real-world research support workflow. Our pilot focused on DMPs prepared for projects funded by the Research Council of Finland (RCF). Data support professionals reviewed the plans (n=38 at Tampere and n=30 at Turku) using DMP Analyser to support their work while making the final assessment against RCF requirements and institutional data management guidelines.



The review process utilised DMP Analyser that was earlier evaluated at Tampere University and University of Turku during winter 2025-2026. The tool proved reliable and consistent: it supported item-level judgments with relevant DMP passages and the evaluation did not reveal notable hallucinations or major inconsistencies. However, the evaluation highlighted a need to better account for discipline-specific contexts or institutional guidelines.

To further understand the practical value of AI-assisted review, we will survey participating data support professionals regarding their experiences of using DMP Analyser. In this study, we will explore how DMP Analyser was integrated in the workflows, the perceived strengths, limitations, and potential role of AI in DMP review processes.

The study involves professionals with different levels of experience in research data support services. At Tampere University, four data support professionals with approximately ten years of experience participated in the pilot. At the University of Turku, where research data support services have been recently reorganised, five participating professionals have varying degrees of experience because most of them worked only part time in research data support. This comparison enables exploration of whether professional experience influences perceptions of AI-generated feedback. As conclusion, we will present the development actions for the AI assisted assessment process, and the DMP analyser roadmap.

**An Editor for Research Object Crates to Empower FAIR Research Data Management**
Research Object Crate (RO-Crate) is a specification for packaging research data together with its metadata in one self-contained FAIR Digital Object (FDO). For wide community adoption, the format must be tangible for its users, allowing researchers, data stewards, and curators to interactively create, edit, explore, and validate RO-Crates.

For this purpose we present NovaCrate, a web-based editor for viewing, editing, and validating RO-Crates.

The Entity Editor is the core piece of NovaCrate. It allows editing all metadata entities through a tabbed interface, including property validation, dynamic property type fetching, description fetching, and file previews.

Other features of NovaCrate include a File Explorer, a Graph of the metadata relationships, and an agentic AI Assistant.

NovaCrate emphasises an intuitive user interface as well as good usability. This is vital to ensure the accessibility of the editor for a wide range of people with varying knowledge of the RO-Crate specification.

By allowing researchers to directly interact with the metadata of their RO-Crates, NovaCrate makes the RO-Crate concept tangible. NovaCrate is equipped with the groundwork to further extend it for distributed and collaborative workflows, e.g., through the integration of NovaCrate into RO-Crate repositories.

**An Inspectable Release: Data, Rights and Provenance in a Home-Movie Archive**
This demonstration presents a functioning offline inspector for the Stockfilm Visual Memory Index 2026 v1.0, built around its unchanged public aggregate JSON. The release describes 162,603 searchable home-movie clips and 5,145 on-site searches over 138 days. It measures one archive and its audience, rather than a representative market or the surviving film record.

Participants open the object, verify its SHA-256, and inspect its source, version, periods and population definitions. A worked example recomputes the title-card Coverage Gap Index using 47 searches and 515 searchable clips. A denominator selector shows why the United States can account for 76.3% of all searchable clips and 77.2% of located clips. Metadata coverage is distinguished from independently tested dating accuracy, and candidate physical-reel matches from original digitization records.

The inspector also exposes an unresolved public inconsistency: the release JSON retains an earlier license notice while the edition page states CC BY 4.0, effective 24 September 2026. Both are preserved and attributed. The aggregate grant excludes footage, frames and individual metadata records.

The contribution is a small, inspectable application and a reusable release checklist that make curatorial decisions visible to people. Attendees can export a claim context containing the release hash, denominators, observation window, attribution and rights caveat. No private logs, raw queries or historical imagery are supplied. Functional checks assess file identity and calculations; no user study or independent historical validation is claimed.

**ArchivePageNow - A Web Archiving Service Offered to Citizens and Organizations**




This poster is dedicated to the web page self-archiving service provided by Arquivo.pt. The service is called ArchivePageNow, which means “Archive pages now.” Let’s consider the following scenario: a user is viewing a web page with content that is important to them; knowing that there is a risk the page might be lost after some time, the user wants to preserve its content; they access ArchivePageNow, available at https://arquivo.pt/archivepagenow, without needing to install any software, enter the URL of the page they want to save, and the page is saved directly to Arquivo.pt. When using ArchivePageNow, the content is automatically integrated and preserved in Arquivo.pt. After 24 hours, the page preserved by the user becomes available for viewing and reference. We highlight three scenarios where the usefulness of ArchivePageNow is evident: i) when there is a need to prove that a specific news story or piece of content was published; ii) in academic work; iii) in activity reports. In projects aimed at detecting fake news, for example, ArchivePageNow has been used to quickly obtain evidence of false news stories. In an academic context, ArchivePage has been used to save web pages that are later included in a paper’s reference list; once archived, the content remains unchanged and does not disappear. In organizations such as city councils, government agencies, and public or private companies, ArchivePageNow is used to save “must-see” pages—that is, content considered important for future reuse and reference.

**Automated Research Data Transfer in the Spotlight: A Detailed Description of the Requirements, Method, and Architecture of a Research Infrastructure Tool**

Small-scale research projects often give rise to idiosyncratic, makeshift software solutions that are tailored to the specific requirements of processing, analysing, and visualizing data produced by particular models and in particular formats. While this approach is generally effective for managing data actively during the lifetime of a project, it frequently fails to deliver on data sustainability commitments once project activities wind down and external funding ends. From the perspective of the FAIR principles and the research data lifecycle, such sustainability gaps become particularly problematic because they are difficult to reconcile with the limited flexibility and financial resources typical of small projects. These tensions tend to intensify if they are not addressed systematically. This paper therefore discusses the challenge of integrating a steadily growing number of research software applications into an existing research data management (RDM) infrastructure and of transferring their heterogeneous outputs into current storage systems using interface definitions. To support this process, the proposed solution introduces a dedicated software component – a subprocess within the overall RDM workflow – that functions as an adapter between research applications and infrastructure services. Conceptually, the research applications can be understood as microservices of various types that contribute data to a standardized, large-scale repository, while the adapter enables transfer by exposing

application-specific interfaces. Each research project that deploys such a software component signs up at the adapter and receives an endpoint definition, which the adapter uses to monitor relevant changes in the data model and to notify administrators when updates are required. In this manner, the endpoint definition is treated as an integral element of the research software and needs to be revised only when the structure of the research data changes.

**Automizing Reproducibility Checks for Publications of Research Results**
Reproducibility of modern data-driven research to enable the reuse of scientific output is crucial for the progress of science. Reproduction of scientific works is often laborious regarding time consumption and the dependence on expert-knowledge, which calls for automated reproducibility checks particularly for studies based on computational methods (Hu 2026 Repo2run, Trisovic 2022 Sci Data 9).

Here, we demonstrate a reproducibility framework for research data repositories and archives of various computational research results based on the open source software InvenioRDM (Bardi et al. 2023 Comm.Comp.Inf.Sci.) which offers the building blocks that enable automated reproducibility checks by combining the modules of Custom Fields to include domain or system-specific information, Checks to assess community requests, CodeMeta that harvests metadata to standardly describe a software record from selected code releases, and the possibility to include persistent identifiers. Together, they enable displaying customizable checklists for repository records of various resource types (e.g. computational notebook, software, dataset, model) to evaluate reproducibility by indicating the existence of components, documents, and tools (e.g. readme, environment file, or dependencies), to flag gaps, and prompt depositors (or support stewards of digital objects) to add missing metadata, reducing the effort of manual curation.

The checklists can be complemented with optional fields and integrated tools, such as code packaging and executable compute environments using containers or science gateways (Jupyter 2018 Binder, Michels 2024 Conc. Comp. Pract. Exper.), readme content such as hardware specifications, standardized reporting of machine learning models and datasets using model cards and datasheets (Gebru 2021 ACM comm.), or record badging for incentivization. Future developments will leverage flexible data models and an extended API, both building blocks to enable automated in-depth curation including content analysis by integrating machine learning algorithms.

**Beyond Templates: A Decision-Centred Roadmap for Data Management Planning**




Data Management Plans (DMPs) structure and document decisions about research data management throughout research projects. However, projects differ in their data types, workflows, constraints and needs, calling for approaches to data management planning that are sensitive to context and proportionate to project requirements. To address this, a decision-support Roadmap was developed around eight Waypoints (decision points), guided by proportionality between the data context and the level of detail required.

Rather than prescribing a fixed structure or checklist, the Roadmap provides a framework for identifying and navigating key decisions throughout the research data lifecycle. It is intended to support DMP preparation, review and assessment while remaining independent of specific templates and adaptable to different research contexts.

The Roadmap was applied to approximately twenty DMPs prepared in a doctoral training context. This application explored its usefulness in reviewing and assessing data management decisions, considering not only whether particular elements were present but also whether the proposed responses were appropriate to each project's context.

The experience highlighted that complexity is not distributed evenly across a DMP. Different Waypoints may require different levels of detail within the same project. A small project may involve substantial complexity in one dimension, while a larger project may have relatively straightforward solutions in others. Each DMP can therefore be understood as having its own profile of complexity and responses across the eight Waypoints.

The poster presents the Roadmap's conceptual foundations and its application to DMP review and assessment, discussing how a decision-centred and proportionate approach can support research data management planning across diverse contexts. The application also informed the Roadmap's progressive refinement as a decision-support instrument.

**Bridging the Research Data Discovery Gap: Designing an Institutional Data Hub Across Repositories**

Research data can be FAIR and still be hard for people to find. As datasets are increasingly deposited across institutional, disciplinary and generalist repositories, their distribution across different interfaces, metadata structures and discovery pathways can make institutional research outputs difficult to discover as a coherent whole. This creates a data discovery gap between the availability of research datasets and their visibility as part on an institution´s research output. Researchers may therefore need to know which repositories to search rather than exploring datasets through a familiar institutional entry point.




This poster presents the ongoing design of a Data Hub, an institutional discovery service providing a single entry point to datasets distributed across heterogeneous repositories. Rather than creating another repository or duplicating files, the service harvests and normalises metadata, enriches records with institutional context, including links to projects and Data Management Plans, and connects users to related resources and services, while preserving provenance, access conditions and links to the original source. INESC TEC provides the real-world context for its development.

Framed through Design Science Research, the study combines investigation of the existing repository landscape with elicitation of needs from researchers and research-support professionals, followed by the iterative design and development of the service artefact. This approach treats research data discovery as a socio-technical challenge: technical interoperability is necessary, but effective discovery also depends on metadata quality, institutional contextualization, and how easily people can find, understand and access research data.

The poster will present the emerging design principles, metadata integration approach and prototype, and discuss how an institutional discovery layer can complement existing repository ecosystems without replacing them. More broadly, the work explores how data stewardship can contribute to the curation, contextualization and discoverability of distributed research data, improving visibility and supporting a more user-centred discovery experience.

**Building a Sustainable and Connected PID Ecosystem: Co-Creating the PID Roadmap for Germany**

A robust system of persistent identifiers (PIDs) forms the foundation of a functioning information infrastructure, requiring a strategic approach from all stakeholders that goes beyond mere technical implementation. Ultimately, the successful integration of PIDs relies on people within institutions who curate, manage and sustain these identifiers within structured, high-quality metadata, controlled vocabularies and authority data. Acknowledging that machine-actionability cannot be achieved without human labour and consensus, the PID Network Germany project placed human contribution and networking at the core of its mission to shape a sustainable and connected PID ecosystem in Germany.

This poster presents the National PID Roadmap for Germany, illustrating how a community-based approach was essential in shaping the PID roadmap. Rather than imposing a top-down technical framework, the roadmap's development was built on pillars of continuous

community engagement to ensure those curating digital objects are supported and recognized:

- Empirical Grounding: Extensive nationwide surveys captured the real-world challenges, and support needs of RDM practitioners (Czerniak et al. 2026, DOI: 10.5334/dsj-2026-028).

- Dialogue: Ten stakeholder workshops fostered networking and identified specific gaps in skills development and institutional support across disciplines.

- Narrative Evidence: User stories were collected to centre the human experience (Vierkant et al. 2025, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.16262788).

- Piloting: A pilot phase with two partner institutions tested metadata guidelines in practice, honouring the daily labour of data stewards.

- Policy Development: An open community commenting phase ensured the final roadmap reflected the values and operational realities of the community (Genderjahn et al. 2026, DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.21713802).

By highlighting these pillars, the poster demonstrates that sustainable digital curation goes beyond technical interfaces. The resulting PID Roadmap advocates strongly for competency development, transparent governance, and robust support structures, offering a blueprint for national initiatives to centre people in policy development and empower the workforce driving Open Science.

**Building Research Data Management Capacity: From Metadata Awareness to Practical Implementation**

Research data management (RDM) increasingly requires researchers to produce data that are not only preserved, but also discoverable, understandable, and reusable. Metadata play a central role in this process. Yet, their use is not necessarily embedded in the everyday practices of researchers, particularly in disciplines where research activities are often centred on heterogeneous sources, qualitative materials, textual corpora, cultural artefacts, and context-dependent documentation. This work presents an ongoing initiative to design a methodological framework for training and capacity-building in metadata practices, developed in the context of research data management at the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Porto (FLUP). The initiative addresses a target community comprising teaching staff, researchers and master's and doctoral students in the humanities and social sciences, for whom awareness of metadata and their role in data

stewardship may be uneven. The proposed framework (consisting of six stages: awareness, understanding, contextualization, practice, integration, and adoption) aims to move beyond one-off awareness-raising activities by supporting a progression from metadata awareness and conceptual understanding to contextualisation, hands-on practice and integration into research workflows. The work presents the rationale and structure of the proposed framework, discusses its pedagogical principles and outlines a future evaluation strategy. As ongoing research, the contribution is methodological and preliminary: the framework is presented as a basis for subsequent implementation and empirical assessment of its capacity to foster metadata literacy and sustained metadata practices in research data management.

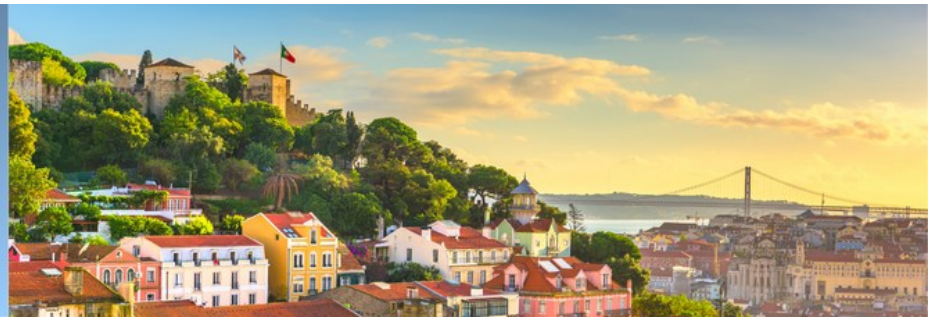
**CHORD (Central Hub for Open Research Data): A Metadata Aggregator for Open Research Data**

Carnegie Mellon University Libraries has developed a prototype metadata aggregator for open research datasets. The Central Hub for Research Data (CHORD) connects and exchanges metadata between data repositories, institutions, and funders. Serving as a metadata exchange hub, CHORD provides institutions with the metadata for research communities' research data. This project is inspired by the OA Switchboard model, which serves as a metadata exchange hub for Open Access publication metadata records.

Many institutions are actively trying to determine if their research communities are compliant in openly sharing research data, and if so, where they are sharing. Some institutions are using repository APIs and data sources, such as OpenAlex or DataCite, to create data catalogues. However, harvesting metadata via the repositories API creates many levels of validation, clean up, and metadata issues. This type of effort is not scalable and requires massive amounts of effort on the institutions to build and sustain.

CHORD is unique in its metadata quality and that it relies on active participation from data repositories. Participating data repositories follow the CHORD metadata and workflow requirements. This will ensure metadata is standardized and accurate. Stakeholder engagement and external repository participation is a critical component for the success of CHORD and for wide adoption. CMU plans to begin active repository recruitment in the beginning of 2027.

CHORD will provide participating member institutions with metadata records for their institution's open dataset and code. By delivering the metadata at the institution level, it will enable organizations to track and link to externally hosted research data. The metadata



will be provided on the institution's CHORD landing page, and accessible via the CHORD API.

This poster demonstrates the functional prototype design, outlines its technical framework, and invites community feedback and collaboration from stakeholders seeking to support or use the platform.

**Co-Developing Research Organizations' Data Management Capabilities**
We present a collaborative workshop model for enhancing research data management (RDM) processes and services in research organizations.

RDM maturity cannot be achieved through new services, policies or technical solutions alone; it requires cooperation across the whole institution. Management, research support staff, IT, legal experts, the library, data stewards, researchers and external service providers all have important roles. Our RDM Co-creation workshop model helps organizations bring these stakeholders together, build a shared, holistic vision and identify the practical steps needed to improve their data management capabilities.

The model consists of a series of thematic workshops that the research institution and its service providers organize together. Topics are chosen jointly and are based on a common RDM architecture. The model also includes a maturity assessment tool that can be used both before and after the workshop series.

The workshops draw on practical artifacts such as architecture models, process descriptions, role mappings and maturity assessment results. These help participants from different professional backgrounds discuss data management using a shared framework and terminology.

Each workshop program involves an interactive analysis of the organization's needs and the services suited to them. Depending on the organization's situation, workshops can address governance, roles and responsibilities, processes, research support services, technical infrastructure and FAIR implementation. Working together, the institution and its service providers identify solutions that best meet the needs of both researchers and the organization.

The model has been applied in several Finnish research organizations. Experience shows that the workshops help participants move from fragmented views of data management towards a collective understanding of responsibilities, priorities and future development

activities. The process also strengthens collaboration between research organizations and service providers.

**Collaborative Publication in the Age of AI**
This poster explores the practical challenges of one data collective publishing humanities research data and considers possible collaborative solutions. Researchers increasingly create and share research data, yet the work required to publish and sustain that data often falls on small teams with limited resources.

What had been a difficult situation has become critical, as AI-mania undermines human knowledge structures from every angle. Individuals feel pressure to publish as fast as possible, and it is now easier than ever to hand "slop" down the publication pipeline. Research publications are inundated with a mountain of submissions, weighing on over-taxed reviewers that turn to the promise of AI to cut through the noise. However, this seeming "efficiency" is caustic to many forms of collaboration, communication, knowledge, and learning.

Scholarly publishers operate in what feels like emergency contexts, throwing down sandbags on the rising tide of "content". Researchers, librarians, archivists, and technologists are forced to scramble to develop parallel solutions, duplicating labour and struggling to maintain infrastructure, workflows, and community knowledge over time. Sharing solutions helps, but working together promises even greater rewards. We cannot continue to do more with less, even if some of the grandiose sales pitches come to fruition.

Rather than treating data publication as the responsibility of individual projects or institutions, I propose pooling labour, expertise, infrastructure, and resources. Humanities data publishers can support one another more effectively, (share) standards and terminology, reduce duplication of effort, and create more sustainable pathways for data publication and preservation. I invite discussion about the role of data collectives, community networks, and shared systems in sustaining peer review processes and data stewardship. For communities that often rely on volunteer contributions and limited capacity, collaboration may be one of the most promising strategies for building resilient futures for humanities research data. Let's connect!

**Connecting RDM Education and Practice Through Japan's Research Data Ecosystem Development Project**
Japan's government funded project, "Developing a Research Data Ecosystem for the Promotion of Data-Driven Science", includes the collaboration of major universities and

institutions across Japan. As part of this initiative, human resource development is led mainly by The University of Osaka. The university connects Research Data Management (henceforth RDM) education with practical implementations, educational material development and the overall development of capable research support personnel. The goal is to provide fundamental and specialized RDM guidance and help researchers and support staff in their daily work or research, across many different fields. Regarding educational material development, this includes digestible and efficient microlearning materials that cover specialized areas like Ethnography and Digital Humanities, but also fundamental RDM materials useful for any student, researcher or support staff. Apart from these, practical materials that include concrete guidance for laboratory staff working with measurement data and cover the workflow of transferring instrument-generated files from measurement PCs and laboratory Network Attached Storage (NAS) systems into ONION, the university's data aggregation infrastructure. These facility/department-scale systems that aggregate and distribute experimental research data are being implemented throughout the university and across different research fields, and allow for controlled access and linkage of selected research data to institutional RDM services. Along with these efforts, the University of Osaka has been leading the Kansai RDM Human Resource Development Consortium. Training, shared educational materials, workshops, invited speakers from Japan and overseas, and exchanges of institutional experience are organized to help develop data stewardship skills, build professional networks and overall strengthen institutional RDM support. Overall, these activities connect foundational RDM education, practical workflows and community building, linking the national project to everyday research needs and regional collaboration while supporting the development of RDM support personnel and data stewardship practices.

**Criteria for the Collection of Portuguese Web Content by Arquivo.pt**

This poster presents the criteria used by Arquivo.pt to collect Web content, relating them to the vision of respect for pluralism, inclusion, and coverage of all manifestations of social life in a democracy.

We consider three aspects: i) the Web as a space for unlimited publication; ii) the collection criteria used by Arquivo.pt; iii) three examples of special collections focused on inclusion, attention to a community of artists, and coverage of regional content.

We conclude by suggesting the use of Arquivo.pt, which is a public infrastructure for the preservation of the national Web. It is a service that can be incorporated into organizations' website preservation strategies. Thus, we hope to inform the audience about the collection criteria as well as the limitations. It is not possible to archive the entire Web. It is hoped,

however, that all communities—including minority and peripheral groups, as well as professional niches—in Portugal will have their web pages preserved, as this will allow them to actively contribute to improving the historical record of Arquivo.pt.

Collaborations with researchers from countries other than Portugal—particularly in the field of scientific research—may be considered and have already taken place in recent years.

**Data Management Plan in the Ethical Review Context**

While DMPs are commonly associated with funders' requirements, less attention has been paid to their role within ethical review processes. At Tampere University (TAU), researchers submitting projects for ethical review in the human sciences are required to provide a DMP alongside several other documents, including a research plan, participant information sheets, consent forms, data protection documentation, and data collection protocols. These documents are closely interconnected and often contain overlapping information.

The TAU ethics committee consists of a chair, secretary (specialist), researcher members, expert on AI and emerging technologies, and specialists from research data services. The role of research data services is to review DMPs and data protection-related documents, while researcher members focus on the ethical conduct of the research.

We examine how DMPs function within the ethical review process.

- What is the added value of DMP for different stakeholders in ethical review?

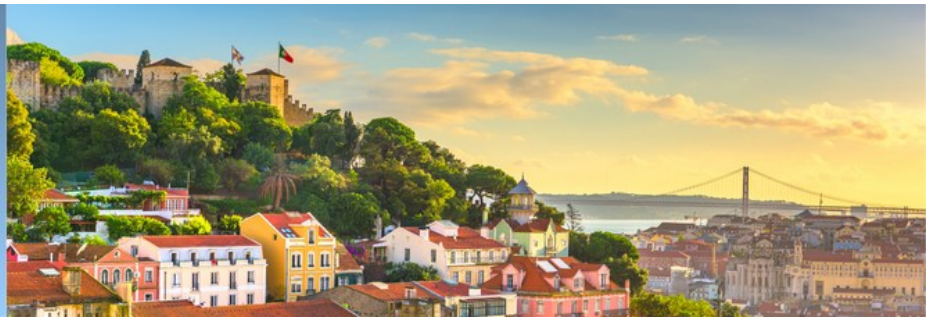
- How is the division of tasks experienced by different stakeholders?

- How do researcher members consider data management issues in ethical review?

- How are DMPs commented by data support experts, and what are the most typical comments? How are ethical issues considered in the comments?

Our poster findings are based on:

1) Interviews with ethics committee researcher members. These interviews explore their perceptions of the division of tasks and the role of the DMP in the ethical review process.



2) Research data services staff's self-reflection on their commenting practices and role as part of the ethics committee.

3) An analysis of research data services comments provided to researchers on data management during the year 2026. This analysis concretises work carried out by research data services.

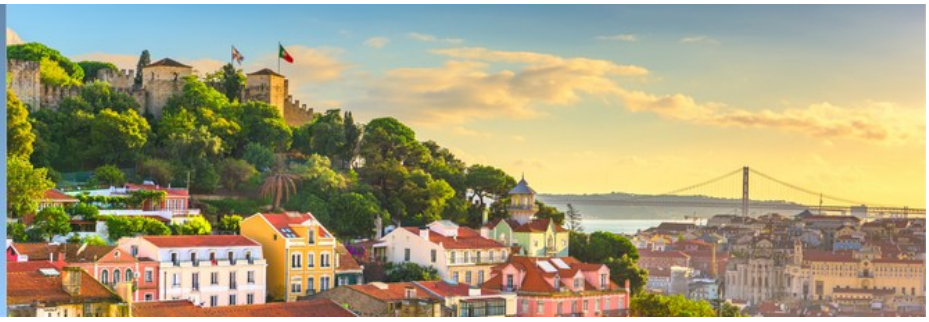
We expect that our poster can provide insights into institutions seeking to integrate data support services more closely into research ethics review.

**Data Recovery of 8" Floppy Disks for Canadian Music Preservation**
The Media Commons Archives in Robarts Library at the University of Toronto owns a collection of 8" floppy diskettes storing a wealth of music console mixing data from well-known Canadian artists in the 1990s. However, the data has remained inaccessible for reasons, including a lack of standardization in floppy drive capabilities/disk formats and difficulty in acquiring legacy technology. Due to weakening magnetic charges on the disks and the absence of required hardware, this data is at risk of being lost, emphasizing the importance of prompt digital preservation.

This project encompasses the design and implementation of a system to control an 8" drive and extract the magnetic data from a variety of 8" disks, allowing them to be preserved digitally. The system consists of a custom adapter printed circuit board that translates signals from a pre-existing floppy drive controller for 3.5"/5.25" drives to be compatible with an IBM 51TD 8" floppy disk drive, enabling the reading of 8" disks using a familiar controller interface. Appropriate DC/AC power to address the unique consumption of the 8" drive was also configured, along with software to decode the captured magnetic track data. A manual was created for the Media Commons Archives librarians, outlining a replicable process that could be used for reliable extraction.

The system was designed with the Media Commons Archives librarians' existing workflow for digital preservation of 3.5"/5.25" floppy disks at the centre, prioritizing easy understanding and operation. The project leveraged technical knowledge from students and faculty of the University's Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, along with the wealth of experience in preservation of digital media brought forward the librarians, building relationships for digital curation.

**Data Review Workflows and Compliance Governance Frameworks for General-Purpose Research Data Repositories: Practices from the Science Data Bank**



Research data sharing follows the principle “as open as possible, as closed as necessary”. Research data repositories require systematic compliance review mechanisms for data submission to uphold the FAIR principles and enable open sharing under compliant, trustworthy conditions. General-purpose repositories face distinctive difficulties and challenges when building data compliance systems, given their broad disciplinary scope, diverse data types and varied data circumstances.

This poster presents practices from developing the data review and compliance governance framework for the Science Data Bank. As the repository’s data rights and policy officer, the author led the design of its overall data review and compliance framework. This includes repository-wide data review policies, author submission requirements and specifications, and compliance procedures embedded within the full dataset submission lifecycle. During implementation, we identified several practical bottlenecks encountered by data stewards while evaluating research datasets. This workflow standardizes routine compliance checks and reduces stewards’ workload, while mitigating legal and ethical risks arising from datasets that may contain sensitive information. At the same time, building a sound compliance system also serves as a vital component for protecting data authors’ rights and interests.

This practice demonstrates how general-purpose research data repositories can embed a comprehensive compliance system into data curation and governance workflows. The design considerations and operational experience from this solution provide transferable insights for other repositories developing their own data review and governance systems.

**Demonstrating the TIB Knowledge Loom: Making Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Verifiable and Reusable**

Trust in scholarly communication depends on understanding how scientific knowledge was produced. Yet most scientific results are still published in text-based formats, disconnected from the data, code, and analyses that support them. Even when these assets are available, the relational information connecting them to a specific result is often missing or unclear, making verification difficult.

The TIB Knowledge Loom is an Open Science digital library that makes scientific knowledge easy to verify and reuse. We build on the foundation provided by data repositories and advance the state of the art by publishing scientific statements alongside the datasets, analyses, and code used to produce them. This makes not only the pieces of evidence underlying a statement visible, but also how particular inputs, analyses, and results relate

to one another. Each statement also receives its own DOI, so researchers can cite and trace individual results across scientific works.

This demonstration showcases the TIB Knowledge Loom in the context of FAIR2Adapt, an EU-funded Horizon Europe project applying the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) principles to climate change adaptation knowledge. In FAIR2Adapt, the Loom FAIRifies knowledge published in scientific articles. These FAIR outputs then power different climate decision-making tools. For example, in Germany, these outputs feed into a flood risk map that indicates vulnerability hotspots during floods. In Portugal, they support a FAIR-by-design National Adaptation Hub for climate change adaptation decision-making.

This demonstration is directly relevant to this year's conference theme of centring people in the stewardship and curation of digital objects. The Loom's human-in-the-loop curation model ensures domain experts verify scientific statements before publication, maintaining data integrity.

Attendees will see a live demo of the Loom and the FAIR2Adapt Knowledge Dashboard, with time to discuss how infrastructure like the Loom can support reproducibility and integrity across research domains.

**Developing People-Centered Data Stewardship Through the Collaborative Scenario-Based Workshop**

Japan currently lacks both a professional organization for data stewardship specialists and a systematic educational framework for training such personnel. To address this gap, the RDM and Utilization Working Group of the Kyushu-Okinawa Open University organized the two-day workshop in December 2025 to develop professional competencies in data stewardship and foster a cross-institutional community of practice.

Using scenarios drawn from multiple fictional research projects, participants discussed key considerations related to research data sharing, publication, and rights management. On the first day, participants used these scenarios and DMPs to examine challenges and support needs across the research lifecycle. In a scenario analysing student learning behaviours, discussions focused on which permissions were required for different types of data, including academic records, LMS logs, and library entry records, and at what stage those permissions should be obtained. A key recommendation was that researchers should begin by asking, “What do we ultimately want to publish or share?” and then work

backward to determine the permissions and data management measures needed from the outset of a project.

On the second day, participants discussed research data publication scenarios to examine legal, ethical, and practical considerations in the publication process. In a case involving the release of drone LiDAR point cloud data collected from disaster-affected areas, discussions addressed privacy protection measures and restrictions on data recipients. Suggested approaches included masking house nameplates, individuals, and vehicle license plates, and limiting data access to trusted organizations such as government agencies and research institutions.

The workshop had 59 participants from 14 institutions, including librarians, research communicators, and researchers. Participants valued the opportunity to share challenges with stakeholders they would not normally engage with. These dialogue, mutual understanding, and community-building efforts represent important foundations for people-centered data stewardship and a practical pathway toward the sustainable implementation of FAIR Digital Objects.

**Developing Research Data Management Support Through User Needs and International Benchmarking**

Research data management (RDM) is increasingly recognised as a strategic institutional responsibility, yet universities face significant challenges in developing support that meets researchers' practical needs. To provide a basis for the strategic and operational planning of RDM support at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, two complementary investigations were conducted. First, interviews with researchers at SLU explored current data management practices, challenges, existing support, and future needs. Second, a benchmarking survey examined RDM support services at ten Swedish and eight international RPOs.

The results reveal a gap between researchers' need for well-managed data and the practical conditions for achieving it. Researchers reported substantial administrative burdens, fragmented support, inadequate storage infrastructure, and uncertainty regarding legal and ethical requirements. Data management was particularly challenging for complex data types, including genomic data, drone imagery, and environmental monitoring data. Strong dependence on individual expertise was also identified as a vulnerability, with knowledge about databases and workflows often concentrated to a small number of staff. Although researchers generally supported data sharing and long-term preservation,

complex publication workflows, and insufficient practical support and legal uncertainty about whether data could be published at all could discourage data publication.

The benchmarking results show that core RDM services—such as data management planning, storage, sharing, publication, consultation, and training—are relatively mature. However, support for information security classification, sensitive data processing, transcription, and advanced technical environments remains less mature. Increasing demand for RDM support, limited resources, and difficulties in demonstrating impact and reaching researchers were recurring challenges.

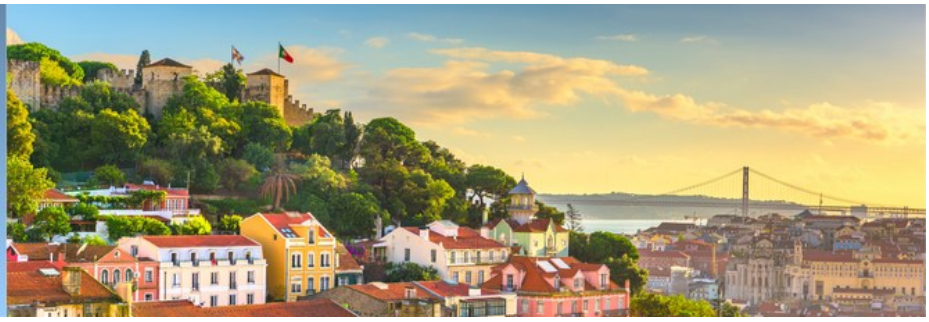
The results from the two investigations highlight the importance of practical guidance, sustainable infrastructure, cross-functional expertise, and stronger institutional coordination and indicate that future RDM support needs to move beyond compliance-oriented services towards even more user-centred support with accessible guidance, concrete examples, templates, and opportunities for direct dialogue with users.

**DiGi-CuRe: A Semi-Automated, Human-in-the-Loop Tool for FAIR Research Data Curation**

Over the past decade, growing requirements from funders, institutions, and publishers have led to a substantial increase in research data sharing through repositories. In parallel, the number of repositories and research data management services, including data curation, has expanded. Data curation plays a critical role in improving the discoverability, accessibility, interoperability, and reusability of research data. However, current curation workflows remain largely manual and require repetitive quality checks, making them time-consuming, resource intensive, and increasingly difficult to scale.

This demonstration presents DiGi-CuRe (DiGital Curation Report), a semi-automated, human-in-the-loop data curation and quality assurance solution developed for DataverseNO and other Dataverse installations with minor adaptations. DiGi-CuRe employs rule-based, algorithm-driven assessments derived from established repository guidance, including the DataverseNO Deposit Guide and Curation Report Template. It combines automated evaluation with expert curator oversight to improve the efficiency, consistency, and scalability of repository curation workflows.

The demonstration will show how DiGi-CuRe supports repository quality assurance and FAIR compliance across three stages of the data lifecycle. First, during dataset preparation and pre-submission, researchers receive actionable feedback on metadata completeness, documentation, file formats, and other quality indicators. Second, during repository review



and data curation, the system evaluates datasets against repository requirements and generates a structured curation report identifying missing information, incomplete metadata, documentation deficiencies, and other issues affecting data quality. The report also provides recommendations for corrective actions, while expert curators retain responsibility for review and decision-making. Feedback is communicated to depositors through a standardized workflow based on the DataverseNO Curation Report Template, promoting consistency. Third, after publication, datasets can be periodically re-evaluated to monitor continued compliance with repository standards and evolving best practices.

Additionally, DiGi-CuRe provides an integrated system that classifies datasets against the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) using the SDG Classifier model, highlighting their societal relevance and contribution to sustainability challenges.

**Digital Curation with Electronic Lab Notebooks: Ensuring Data Quality, Metadata, and Provenance**

Laboratory procedures and results must be traceably documented to ensure verifiability, reproducibility and protection against manipulation. This is a core principle of good scientific practice.

In the natural sciences, laboratory notebooks are standard, usually as paper-based notebooks assigned to a specific person or instrument. Once completed, they are archived and sometimes scanned, but the information often remains unused because it is difficult to search, lacks structure, metadata, and has unclear provenance.

Furthermore, digital research processes increasingly generate large datasets that are often difficult to reuse.

The availability of raw data is not problematic, but its long-term reproducibility: missing, inconsistent, or poorly structured metadata and heterogeneous file formats make the data unFAIR.

Electronic Lab Notebooks (ELN) offer a solution that bridges laboratory practice and the digital curation requirements by offering features such as APIs and customizable templates with metadata fields.

This poster examines the technical and organizational requirements for effective digital curation within an ELN environment. It focuses on three connected aspects: (1) data quality like consistency, completeness, plausibility, and validity across the entire workflow;




(2) metadata and controlled vocabularies, data model compatibility, and the support of interoperable structures; and (3) provenance meaning the transparent documentation of origin, versions, and parameters. Additionally, the poster discusses how this information can be integrated into ELN workflows without extra work for researchers, while supporting FAIR research data and avoiding duplicated effort. It also considers the different roles of researchers, data curators, and IT / research support staff.

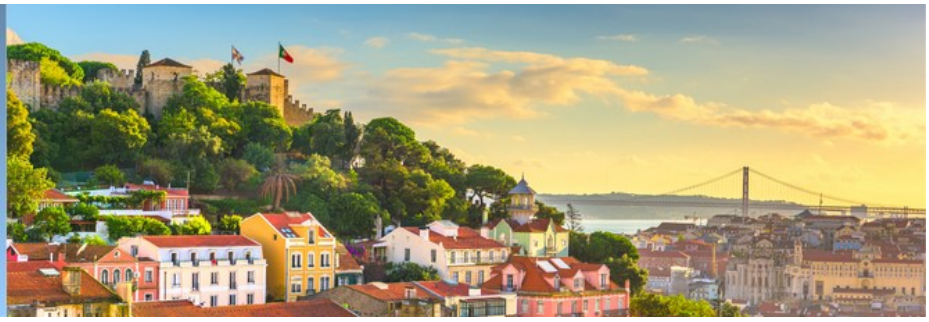
Overall, the poster contributes to the discussion of how ELN-supported processes can combine data quality, metadata harmonization, and provenance management. Digital curation should be considered from the moment data are collected, not only at the end of a project. In this way, ELNs can serve as project and data management tools across disciplines beyond the natural sciences.

**Digital Preservation, Made Practical: Help Us Shape the EOSC EDEN Support Kit!**
The EOSC EDEN project seeks to understand the current digital preservation landscape, identify common standards and practices, and provide solutions and approaches that help institutions select and preserve high-quality FAIR research outputs. The project will contribute to the establishment of a European distributed infrastructure for digital preservation, curation, and access in Europe and enrich EOSC with tools to integrate trustworthy repositories and services into the EOSC Federation.

To help translate the project outputs into practice, the project is developing the EOSC EDEN Support Kit, an accessible entry point designed to guide different user groups towards relevant resources, recommendations, and tools for digital preservation.

The support kit targets researchers, repository and digital archive managers, and RDM trainers, helping them navigate and apply the project's outputs to their specific needs. By bringing together established recommendations, practical frameworks, and context-specific guidance, the kit will complement existing resources and support users in strengthening their digital preservation practices and decision-making. Its combination of broadly applicable principles and discipline- and data type-specific recommendations aims to address diverse research contexts while contributing to more consistent and sustainable approaches to digital preservation across Europe.

The poster will invite the audience to browse the demo version of the support kit and invite the digital preservation community to shape its further development. Interactive elements will include a QR code linking to the demo version, a short poll, and a collaborative area where participants can share their priority topics, questions, and challenges. This feedback



will inform subsequent development iterations, helping to refine the kit's content and usability in response to community needs.

By presenting the support kit as both a practical resource and an evolving, community-informed tool, the poster seeks to foster discussion about how digital preservation knowledge can be made more accessible, relevant, and actionable for diverse user groups.

**Documenting the Provenance of Vocabulary Change in Knowledge Organization Systems**

Knowledge organization systems (KOS) such as classification schemes, thesauri, and ontologies change continuously: concepts are added, relocated, merged, or retired, and their labels are revised. Curators and data managers who rely on these vocabularies rarely have access to why a change was made, who authorized it, or which sources justified it. Current standards record versions and release dates but leave the editorial reasoning undocumented, which weakens the reproducibility of vocabulary-dependent data and the reliability of cross-vocabulary mappings.

This poster presents ProvKOS, a semantic application profile that extends W3C PROV to describe KOS change as a chain of editorial activities, each linked to its warrant - the evidence (literature, user requests, policy documents, or usage data) on which the decision rested. ProvKOS reuses existing vocabularies (PROV-O, SKOS, Dublin Core) and introduces only a minimal set of classification-specific activity types, including relocation, expansion, and replacement. Warrant status is inferred from the role an entity plays rather than imposed by fixed subclass axioms, so any document or dataset can serve as a warrant without altering its original typing.

We demonstrate the profile on three cases with different editorial traditions: Dewey Decimal Classification editorial policy notes, the STW Thesaurus for Economics, and the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names. SHACL validation and SPARQL queries show that the resulting records answer practical questions such as which concepts were affected by a given policy, which sources motivated a relocation, and how a mapping to an external vocabulary was justified at a particular point in time.

For the curation community, ProvKOS offers a lightweight way to make vocabulary evolution auditable and to attach justification evidence to mappings. We close with two directions emerging from discussion with practitioners: provenance of subject indexing in scholarly publishing, and recording vocabulary change produced at scale by automated or AI-assisted pipelines.




**Empowering Data Stewards and Data Curators in Portugal: Lessons, Impact and Communities of Practice from Re.Data**

Re.Data overall objective is to operationalise the Portuguese Network for Research Data Management Support established in 2025, by leveraging the work of the three centres of expertise in the areas of i) open science policies, ii) RDM skills and training, and iii) support for Data Curation, aiming the development a national culture of research data aligned with the FAIR principles and converging with the EOSC. This poster presents the Re.Data consolidation plan currently underway for 2026 and 2027 for the training activities.

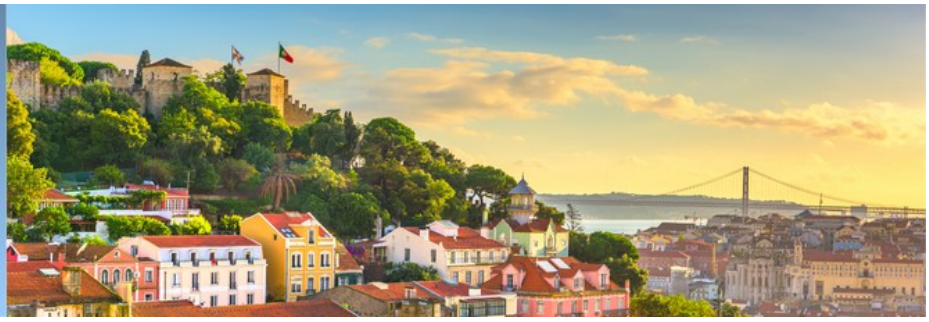
This poster outlines the key areas of the training programme, highlights the lessons learned and curricula developed, and presents recommendations for implementing similar initiatives across Europe. The programme have the following objectives: 1) Strengthens the skills of data curators, repository managers and data stewards to meet the demands of organisational, legal and technical developments, providing learning resources and promote professional recognition; 2) Encourages the adoption of FAIR principles and best practices in RDM, by providing guidance and training initiatives, such as workshops and online courses, aimed at research support staff and researchers.

Specifically, the Training, Skills and Capacity-Building Hub plan is implementing and expanding professional specialisation and train-the-trainer programmes, establishing communities of practice for specialists in data curation and data stewardship, combining programs such as: a) Professional specialisation programme for data curators, repository managers and data stewards; b) Train-the-trainer programme, c) Operationalisation of the Portuguese Network of Data Stewards; d) Leadership programme on the implementation of OS Policies

Re.Data (redata.pt) has demonstrated outstanding vitality and community engagement and this poster highlights the program key achievements, presents insights from participants satisfaction surveys, and showcases the growing communities of practice for data stewards and data curators that have emerged from its training activities.

**Enhancing RDM Support at Stockholm University Through Local Data Stewards**

The ongoing transition towards Open Science, changing requirements from research funders on article and data publishing practices, and the implementation of principles for good research data management (e.g., the FAIR principles) are creating a growing need for structured support for research data management (RDM) throughout the research process.



Given that the most valuable asset in research is the data itself, appropriate management of research data is a prerequisite for achieving Open and FAIR data.

Stockholm University has developed and maintained a central research data support function for the last decade. The purpose of the team is to train and assist researchers and relevant University staff in managing research data better. However, to ensure that regulatory frameworks, support services, and infrastructures are effectively communicated and integrated into daily research activities, there is a need for enhanced support that is more closely connected to, and relevant for, operations and workflows at the departmental level. We believe that having Local Data Stewards (LDS) may be the way forward, and are currently in the process of trialling the implementation of this novel project.

The purpose of the project is to develop and establish a function for LDS at Stockholm University departments. Such LDS will be active researchers hired part-time by the departments to serve as links between the local research environments and the central research data support services at the University, and provide support to researchers on data management matters. The goal is to tie some 50 decentralised departments closer to the central support, enhance communication and information flow, and extend and tailor existing services to better serve our research environments.

**Expertise for Good Research: A Workshop System for Skills Beyond RDM**

Research support professionals and researchers are asked to do more than apply RDM and open science rules. They work in situations with several stakeholders, competing priorities and a changing context, where knowing more is not enough and no single answer exists. Training that mainly transfers knowledge prepares people poorly for this.

This poster presents the workshop system of RTI Studio, which combines formats and topics instead of offering fixed courses. Three formats (workshops, consulting and mentoring, and innovation support) can be combined with different topics, depending on the needs of the audience. Workshops are targeted, interactive and tailored to the audience, from topic-specific sessions to Train-the-Trainer and Train-the-Supporter, which prepare experienced research support professionals to act as strategic RDM partners. Consulting and mentoring accompany the transfer into workflows, services and positioning. Innovation support applies Design Thinking to development processes at the interface with research.

Common to all formats is a competency framework that goes beyond RDM knowledge: systems thinking, stakeholder engagement, creative problem solving, collaboration and

facilitation, communication and dialogue, and adaptability. Participants practise these with Design Thinking methods, stakeholder mapping, real-world cases and reflective practice, built around their own problems rather than generic case studies.

The poster shows how formats, topics and competencies fit together and invites visitors to pick a format and bring a topic: which problems do you meet, and which skills do you need most?

AI disclosure: This abstract was drafted with Claude (Anthropic) from the author's own materials and reviewed by the author.

**FAIR Starts with People: Measuring Metadata Awareness Across Cultural Heritage, Research, and Public Communities**

Metadata is crucial for making digital objects Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable (FAIR). While overall practical use of, and availability of training on, metadata standards, schemas, interoperability and machine actionability has been increasing in the past few years, comparatively less attention has been paid to the human knowledge, perceptions and practices underpinning these infrastructure. This gap between using and understanding metadata remains however to be measured.

MetAwareness addresses this gap through the development and deployment of a multilingual survey, measuring metadata awareness across three communities: cultural heritage and GLAM professionals, researchers, and the general public. The survey measures awareness of interconnected metadata concepts, including contextual creation, provenance, change tracking, applicable standards, and the legal and practical distinctions between metadata and data across different disciplines.

The project aims to establish an empirical baseline of metadata awareness and identify where knowledge and understanding differ. The results will support the development of targeted training and capacity-building activities, inform future metadata and data stewardship initiatives, and provide a basis for measuring change over time.

The poster will introduce the rationale and aims of MetAwareness, explain the motivation behind the measurement of metadata awareness across data professionals, researchers and the general public, and outline the scope and methodology of the survey. It will also invite the IDCC community to contribute to this by completing the survey.




By measuring the human side of metadata, MetAwareness contributes to IDCC27's focus on “FAIR DO's: Centring People in the Stewardship and Curation of Digital Objects”. It asks not only whether our digital objects are FAIR, but whether the people responsible for creating and using them have deeper knowledge of how FAIRness works in practice under the hood of metadata standards, and of the potential reach metadata can provide outside of mere machine-readability.

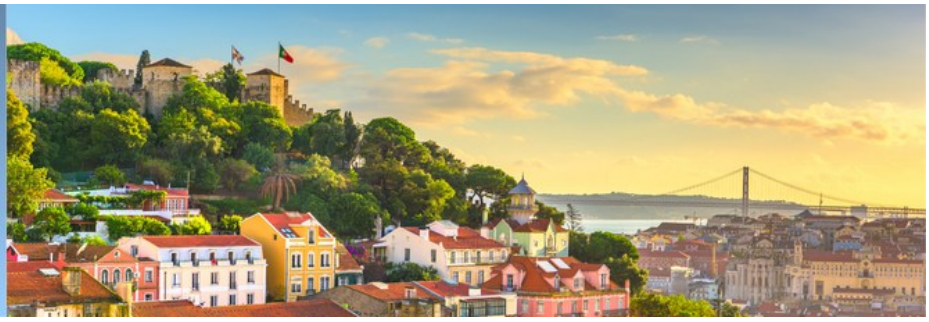
**Fidelis Network Trustworthy Digital Repositories**
The Fidelis Network of Trustworthy Repositories is a framework that connects trusted digital repositories to enable the secure, reliable, and long-term preservation and sharing of digital assets. The network is designed to ensure that participating repositories adhere to recognized standards for data integrity, authenticity, accessibility, and preservation. By establishing trust among repositories, Fidelis facilitates collaboration, interoperability, and the exchange of digital content while maintaining rigorous security and governance practices.

A key objective of the FIDELIS Network https://eden-fidelis.eu/fidelis-network-tdrs is to support organisations in preserving valuable digital information over time, ensuring that data remains discoverable, usable, and protected against loss or unauthorized modification. The network emphasizes transparent repository management, standardized metadata, secure data transfer, and continuous monitoring to maintain the trustworthiness of participating institutions.

The FIDELIS approach is particularly valuable for research institutions, libraries, archives, government agencies, and organisations that manage critical digital collections. By fostering a federation of trustworthy repositories, it enables institutions to share resources, improve resilience, and provide long-term access to digital information while complying with established preservation and stewardship standards.

Overall, the FIDELIS Network of Trustworthy Repositories promotes a collaborative ecosystem in which digital assets can be preserved, managed, and exchanged with confidence, supporting the long-term sustainability and reliability of digital preservation efforts.

**From AI-Enabled Technologies to Forest Management: Centring People in the Stewardship of Digital Resources in Taiwan’s National Forest Recreation Areas**
As AI and smart technologies are increasingly introduced into nature-based destinations, forest recreation managers must determine how technological resources can be effectively



integrated with existing management resources. This study examines how AI-enabled technologies and human resources are associated with the operational efficiency of Taiwan's national forest recreation areas, highlighting the role of resource allocation in transforming technological investment into management outcomes.

Using data from 12 national forest recreation areas from 2022 to 2025, this study applies a dynamic network Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) model with AI monitoring equipment and human resource costs as shared inputs. The model evaluates two interconnected stages: forest production and maintenance, followed by recreation management. This structure enables the study to examine how technological and conventional resources are allocated across interconnected management processes.

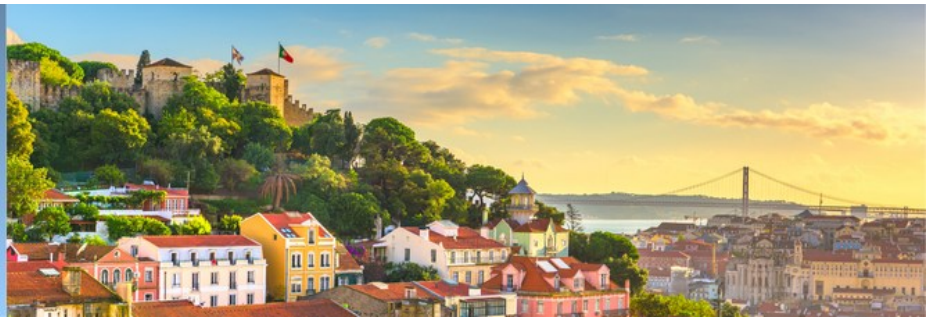
The results show that AI monitoring equipment investment is positively associated with overall management efficiency. Most recreation areas require adjustments in AI technology investment and operating expenditure. For less-efficient recreation areas, the analysis indicates potential for improving management efficiency through better allocation of AI monitoring technology and operating resources. The findings suggest that strengthening investment in AI-enabled technologies while improving the allocation of operating expenditure could enhance operating income and profitability.

The findings show that the value of AI-enabled technologies depends not only on technological investment but also on how human and technological resources are allocated within management processes. The study provides an empirical case from Taiwan for considering people-centred stewardship of digital resources in the management of nature-based destinations.

**From FAIR to Reuse: Curation, Communities and the EOSC Federation**

The FAIR Principles are important for the curation and stewardship of long-term preserved digital objects. A further step is to connect these objects, as well as repositories, services and communities across institutional, disciplinary and national boundaries. The European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) Federation aims to achieve this by developing a framework for connecting distributed infrastructures and services across Europe. It does not replace repositories, curators or disciplinary communities. Rather, it can make their resources, services and expertise more discoverable, interoperable and reusable.

This poster explores the relationship between digital objects, digital curation, and federated infrastructure. It asks how the technical and social dimensions interact to enable meaningful reuse. What infrastructure is required to move from individual FAIR objects to a



FAIR ecosystem? What role do people, institutions and communities have in making such an ecosystem work?

The quality and usefulness of a federated research ecosystem depend on the people and communities that curate, govern, maintain and use its resources. Meaningful reuse therefore requires not only persistent identifiers, interoperable metadata and connected services, but also context, trust, expertise and community engagement.

The EOSC Support Office Austria (EOSC SOA) offers a national perspective on this issue. EOSC SOA's experience in supporting Austrian research institutions in engaging with and contributing to EOSC shows that participation in the EOSC Federation is more than just technical onboarding. It involves stakeholder engagement, coordination, capacity building, governance and policy, as well as decisions about which services and research outputs become part of this shared European environment.

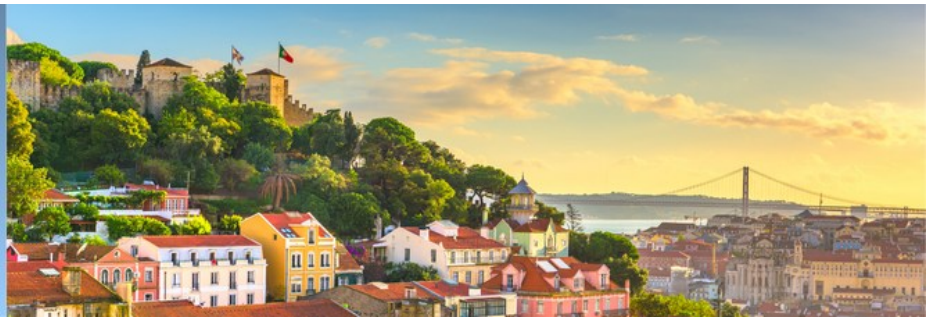
**From maDMPs to FAIR Assessment: Piloting in Portugal an Interoperable Research Data Lifecycle Within OSTrails Project**

This poster aims to present an integrated view of the research data lifecycle, from planning through the creation of a machine-actionable Data Management Plan (maDMP), to the FAIR assessment of published datasets, based on the results of OSTrails project. It showcases the experience of the Portuguese OSTrails pilot, involving the University of Minho and the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT).

Research data management is often supported by disconnected tools and processes, creating gaps between planning, data publication, and assessment. The OSTrails project addresses this challenge by providing interoperable frameworks that support the entire research data lifecycle, from the creation of maDMPs to the FAIR assessment of published datasets.

The first showcase focuses on the Data Management Plan Interoperability Framework (DMP-IF), detailing the implementation of maDMPs in POLEN Blueprint DMP tool based on the OpenCDMP software. The creation of these maDMPs implements the OSTrails maDMP Application Profile, based on the RDA DMP Common Standard, that enables DMPs to function as dynamic connectors between research infrastructures, repositories and services throughout the project lifecycle.

The second showcase addresses the assessment of datasets through the FAIR Assessment Interoperability Framework (FAIR-IF), detailing the FAIR assessment process of datasets



published in DatarepositóriUM and POLEN Data Hub using the “FAIR Dataverse Portugal Benchmark” (https://fairsharing.org/7978). This Benchmark was designed according to the OSTrails FAIR Reference Model and tailored to the pilot requirements, enabling the evaluation of datasets according to the community-specific interpretations of the FAIR principles. The assessment is executed through the FAIR Champion assessment tool.

By connecting machine-actionable planning with FAIR compliant publication and assessment, the poster demonstrates how interoperability frameworks can support researchers, repository managers and data stewards in implementing more efficient, transparent and reusable research data management practices across the entire data lifecycle.

References:

OSTrails DMP-IF: https://docs.ostrails.eu/en/latest/architecture/dmp-if.html

OSTrails FAIR-IF: https://docs.ostrails.eu/en/latest/architecture/fair-if.html

FAIR Dataverse Portugal Benchmark: https://fairsharing.org/7978

**From One Corpus to Many: FAIR Data Stewardship for Cross-Linguistic and Culturally Situated Emotion Annotation**

Cross-linguistic emotion annotation can support comparative research and reusable data infrastructures, but it also creates a curation problem: how can annotations be made interoperable without flattening historically and culturally specific meanings? This poster presents a FAIR data stewardship framework for AI-assisted annotation across five corpora covering Old English, Middle English, Middle High German, Old Norse, and Middle Yiddish.

The workflow uses a shared core schema for ten positive-emotion families, together with fields for literal, metonymic, metaphorical, and synaesthetic expression, conceptual motifs, confidence, and provenance. This common layer enables comparison across corpora, while language-specific extensions record orthography, lemma, translation support, genre, source metadata, lexicographical evidence, and culturally embedded formulae. AI generates structured annotation proposals and supports candidate retrieval, but it does not determine the final interpretation. Domain experts remain responsible for category design, historical interpretation, correction, uncertainty assessment, and adjudication.




The poster reports a bounded cross-linguistic pilot comparing which elements of the schema transfer unchanged, which require local adaptation, and where model errors differ across languages and textual traditions. Evaluation focuses on schema validity; accepted, corrected, rejected, and missed proposals; recurrent error types; and the expert time required for review.

The contribution is a stewardship model in which FAIRness depends not only on machine-readable labels, but also on transparent documentation of human decisions, disagreements, revisions, and language-specific knowledge. By combining a shared annotation architecture with culturally situated interpretation, the project offers a practical route from separately curated corpora to interoperable research data without treating cross-linguistic comparability as semantic sameness.

**From Planning to Action: Milestone-Based Workshops to Support Early-Career Researchers in Taking Their First Step Towards FAIR Data**

In our research support work, we observe that Early-Career Researchers in small-scale or individual projects, find it difficult to adopt FAIR data practices. Our analysis of national repository data showed that our university lags behind in data publication, and published datasets often lack the documentation and metadata needed for reuse. Awareness of the FAIR principles is growing, but researchers struggle to translate policy into everyday practice and often see activities towards FAIR data as administrative requirements rather than enablers of better science.

Building on these findings, we developed a series of hands-on workshops aligned with the milestones of an Early-Career Researcher's first project. Each workshop is timed to a project stage, rather than offered as standalone training, so participants immediately apply what they learn to their own research. This way, they experience FAIR as a means to organize their project and increase its impact.

Participants are guided to identify meaningful metadata for their research, reflect on future reuse scenarios, and carry out practical FAIR actions from planning to deposit in a trusted repository. The workshops also connect researchers with domain specialists and departmental data stewards, supporting standardized and sustainable practices within their research environments.

A first pilot workshop with over 40 participants received positive feedback. This poster presents the rationale, design and pilot outcomes of this researcher-centered approach,




illustrating how timely, practice-oriented support can strengthen the human dimension of FAIR data stewardship and foster a culture of reusable research outputs.

We acknowledge the use of Claude and Copilot for feedback and proofreading. All final edits and content were reviewed and approved by the authors.

**From Standards to Submissions: Lowering the Curation Burden with SPLICE Harmony**

The FAIR principles are widely endorsed but often considered too late in a project timeline. Recent studies have cited limited metadata standardisation, difficulty coordinating between roles and groups, and a lack of personal recognition as key barriers to implementing FAIR principles in a research project. SPLICE is a data platform being developed at CRUK Scotland Institute which aims to attenuate these barriers and facilitate FAIR data collection, sharing and analysis in life sciences research. Its metadata harmonisation engine, SPLICE Harmony, tackles the first of these barriers at the point where data enter the platform.

During data registration, metadata are validated against predefined metadata schemas. Such schemas are derived from gold-standard databases and community-curated standards, so governance is defined by the research community using the platform. SPLICE Harmony keeps a catalogue of these external sources, retrieves new releases and compares them with the versions in use, so the schemas evolve with the standards they come from. For each dataset, the relevant species and assay schemas are combined into a single template that researchers complete before uploading.

Importantly, SPLICE streamlines user experience through automated canonicalization (e.g., Female vs. female), recognition of alternative column names, error suggestions (e.g., ""Did you mean 'Illumina'?"") and harmonisation to controlled vocabularies. Fields that no standard covers are not rejected: they are kept as user-defined metadata with a description, so lab-specific knowledge is preserved and can inform future standards. Remaining problems are returned as a report for each sample, and data stay in staging until their metadata pass.

By handling routine corrections automatically and leaving decisions about content to the people who know the data, SPLICE Harmony reduces the burden of curation without taking researchers out of it.

**Giving Credit Where Data Are Due: The CESSDA Data Citation Guide**




This poster presents the CESSDA Data Citation Recommendations, a comprehensive set of best practices aimed at fostering a sustainable data citation culture. Data citation is essential for recognising research data as independent scientific outputs, promoting transparency, and supporting reproducibility. Proper citation also ensures that researchers receive appropriate credit for their work. Machine-actionable data citations can further enhance the findability and visibility of research by establishing links between publications, researchers, and data.

Despite its importance, current data citation practices often fall short. To address this gap, the CESSDA Key Topic Working Group on Data Citation maintains a set of recommendations that identify the core components of a data citation as well as supplementary elements that can add value. They provide concrete best practices and technical implementation guidance for different stakeholders, including authors, publishers, data repositories, research-performing organisations, policymakers, and ethics committees.

The poster presents the recommendations, their rationale, and the planned dissemination strategy. We particularly highlight recommendations targeting data repositories and those that can strengthen the research community's role in making data citations more visible and impactful. We also offer a preview of the next version of the recommendations, exploring which additional stakeholder groups should be addressed and what guidance would be most useful to them. Visitors are invited to contribute ideas and identify issues that the Data Citation WG should consider when updating the recommendations.

**Helmholtz Metadata Collaboration - FAIR Digital Objects as One Building Block for a Sustainable FAIR Data Ecosystem**

The Helmholtz Metadata Collaboration (HMC) is a long-term initiative of the Information and Data Science Framework of the Helmholtz Association of German Research Centres. HMC's mission is to increase the visibility and reusability of data within the Helmholtz Association and beyond, and to promote the FAIRness of Helmholtz data. HMC aims to create a sustainable, distributed, and semantically enriched Helmholtz FAIR data space that spans across the 18 autonomous Helmholtz centres and its six research fields (Aeronautics; Space & Transport; Earth & Environment; Energy; Health; Information; Matter).

HMC focuses on three primary areas of activity: (1) assessing and monitoring the state of FAIR data in Helmholtz, (2) facilitating connectivity of Helmholtz research data; and (3) transforming metadata recommendations into implementations. These activities address

multiple stakeholders including the data providers, data professionals, and research data infrastructures. By increasing the coherence and connectivity of metadata, HMC aims to promote a more harmonized and efficient research environment.

One measure to facilitate data connectivity has been the development of a FAIR Digital Object (FDO) ecosystem. The aim is to generate a common metadata layer on top of all research data that embraces the data's diversity. This layer facilitates efficient machine-actionability by adding common structure and descriptiveness. Offering reusable attributes, comparable to those in structured metadata schemas, allows the harmonization, even across disparate domains.

HMC is working closely with national and international partners, including the FDO Forum, to support the creation of specification documents for FDOs. The development of reference implementations and tools (back-end, user-facing and generic) is also helping to advance the vision of FDO ecosystem.

This contribution will provide an insight into HMC's approach and highlights its work on the FDO ecosystem. By sharing our efforts, we want to stimulate discussions on metadata and the advancement of a FAIR data ecosystem.

**How Are Clinical Trial Data Reused? Evidence From 37 Mediterranean Diet Randomized Controlled Trials**

Background: Clinical trial data can be reused to investigate new scientific questions, verify original findings, and synthesize evidence across trials. However, evidence regarding the extent of reuse, its distribution across trials, and the types of reuse remain limited.

Objective: To investigate the extent, distribution, and types of clinical trial data reuse across randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of Mediterranean dietary interventions for cardiovascular disease prevention or management.

Methods: We examined 37 RCTs identified in a Cochrane review (Rees et al., 2019). Studies reusing trial data were classified as replication/re-analysis (verification of original findings), secondary analysis (questions centered on the randomized intervention), tertiary reuse with new hypothesis (questions beyond the original randomized intervention), or individual participant data (IPD) meta-analysis (synthesis across trials).

Results: The Cochrane meta-analysis contained 35 unique trials, of which 21 (60%) had at least one confirmed reuse publication. The trials with the most reuse publications were

PREDIMED (n=289), Delgado-Lista 2016 (n=80), and Clements 2017 (n=29). The remaining 18 trials had 1–9 reuse publications. Among 468 classified reuse publications, 160 (34.2%) were secondary reuse only, 279 (59.6%) were tertiary reuse only, and 29 (6.2%) included both secondary and tertiary reuse. No replication/re-analysis or IPD meta-analysis reuse publications were identified.

Conclusion: Reuse predominantly addressed questions beyond the original intervention and was concentrated in a few trials. The absence of identified replication/re-analysis and IPD meta-analysis publications raises questions about opportunities for independent verification and cross-trial synthesis. Planned analyses will examine shifts in research questions from preregistration to primary publication (first full peer-reviewed report of trial's primary outcomes) to reuse publications, alongside authorship composition to assess whether reuse extends beyond original trial teams. Further assessment of data availability through open and controlled-access repositories will help contextualize the potential role of data accessibility in facilitating independent reuse.

Funding: CHAngeing and EXCELScIOR (101087071;101087416)

**How Can Repositories Be Supported Towards Increased Trustworthy Services, Policies, and Staff?**

One of the core goals of the FIDELIS project is to strengthen the skills of repositories towards increased trustworthiness. Through a cascading grants mechanism, FIDELIS is able to run open calls to provide two distinct types of support. The Support for the Adoption of Solutions provides repositories with financial support and expert guidance towards the adoption of good practices, tools, and other solutions to increase their trustworthiness. The peer-to-peer Mentoring Support Programme onboards mentors in the community to co-design support programmes (e.g. on policies, curation, or training) with the FIDELIS team, which are then delivered to peer mentees. Both strands of support ran their first cycle in 2026, with the second round of open calls scheduled for January and March 2027.

The poster will showcase the Implementation Stories that depict the participant experiences from the 2026 support rounds. We hope these will provide inspiration and encouragement to those considering an application in 2027, or those addressing similar topics in the future without dedicated support. The poster will also provide practical information about the application processes for the 2027 open calls.

FIDELIS also defined action points to respond to the observed imbalance of country representation in previous training and support activities: Active encouragement of




participation, stimulating peer networking throughout Europe, and improving understanding of the unique challenges, needs, and questions that are prevalent in these countries,. The results of these actions in the 2026 open calls and the goals for the 2027 approach will be shared with the community, to facilitate more community conversation around the topic and collect input at the conference.

A more detailed view of our third strand of support, the open training activities, will be presented in a separate poster at the conference, given these activities are open to a much wider audience.

**How Knowledge Production Shapes Data Documentation, Sharing and Reuse: Implications for Research Data Management**

The findability, accessibility, interoperability and reusability of research data are promoted in accordance with the FAIR principles through, for example, metadata, shared standards and research infrastructures. In addition, understanding is needed of how data take shape within research projects. This poster examines how data processing, analysis and documentation are intertwined within different modes of knowledge production, what kinds of research data management needs arise from them, and how these modes of knowledge production shape the conditions for data sharing and reuse.

The study is based on semi-structured interviews with 28 established researchers in the natural sciences, engineering, medical and health sciences, humanities and social sciences. The analysis examined project-level epistemic variation, particularly in relation to the construction of research objects, methods, infrastructures and division of labour.

The findings show that shared infrastructures and standardised workflows can support systematic data documentation and independent reuse. In more context-dependent research processes, by contrast, documentation more often relies on local and narrative practices, and understanding the data may require additional explanations from the researcher. Sharing practices also ranged from open access to controlled, permission-based and researcher-mediated access.

The poster argues that the FAIR principles provide a shared starting point, but their implementation across diverse research projects requires an understanding of different modes of knowledge production and may require project-specific expert support. The aim is therefore not a single uniform model, but solutions adapted to research contexts that support data intelligibility and reuse.




**Human Concerns in Sensitive Data Sharing**
Reluctance to share data due to perceived or real sensitivity was identified as a substantial gap in maximising FAIR data sharing and reuse. This poster will outline how new training piloted at Newcastle University aims to encourage researchers to evaluate their options, balance expectations and maximise societal benefits. The unique aspect of this training is that it helps library professionals connect with researchers, the people at the centre of research, on a human, emotional level. Early feedback suggests researchers value opportunities to discuss emotional and reputational concerns surrounding sensitive data sharing that are often overlooked in training focussed on compliance.

It addresses researcher concerns about sensitivities and risks to participants and themselves. When AI digests research outputs, it is reasonable for researchers to worry about losing participants' trust. Equally, given the hidden labour of anonymisation and documentation, researchers make valid points by questioning whether research data should be shared. Through practical exercises and examples, we show what they can do to reassure themselves that they have done all that is reasonably expected, and introduce strategies to overcome residual risks.

Conversely, through the gamification of training activities, the workshop discusses possible risks that researchers might not have considered, such as data linkage, background knowledge inference and homogeneity attacks.

The training comprises legal frameworks for data protection, informed consent for sharing and reuse, and anonymisation techniques. Also, secure repositories are introduced to discuss a spectrum that facilitates the mantra ""as open as possible and as closed as necessary"".

To contextualise the session, the importance of timely planning through data management plans is emphasised, highlighting institutional support and further training.

The poster is aimed at both Open Research professionals and researchers. It will acknowledge the UKRN Train-the-Trainer national programme, which provided invaluable knowledge, useful themes and a framework for developing this training.

**Human-First Curation Approach in the Czech National Repository**
We would like to present our approach to institutions, curators and end users in the Czech National Repository (NR). In comparation to other generic self-governed repositories, team

of NR has complex approach to human curators and submitters including special workflows, introduction to repository and extensive user support.

The Czech National Repository for textual research outputs and grey literature puts human curation at the forefront of the repository workflows. The repository is institution-oriented and supports organizations from a wide range of areas in research and public affairs. Though for a short time in production, we built on 14 years-worth of experience managing another text-based repository. NR is built on Invenio RDM12, replacing a previous longstanding Invenio repository - National Repository of Grey Literature. Additionally the repository includes highly customized workflow that enables community curators to personally check metadata of record and evaluate if submitted resource fulfils community standards, access rights statements (including open access deposition and licence in Creative Commons family), DOI assignment and best practices for metadata description. The review process allows the curator to communicate with a submitter, review changes in the record in user-friendly overview and keep interaction with repository simple.

Furthermore, we defined a special role within the system called “Supercurator” who acts as a curator of major interventions into the database such as deletion of records and new controlled vocabulary entry. In other areas, Supercurator acts strictly as a consultant and system and user support. In this way, repository stays close to its users and at the same time helps distribute work among users effectively. The poster will also present our approach to the user support.

**Improving Interoperability in Research Information Systems: An Architectural Approach to Support Data Stewards**

The growing ecosystem of external and disciplinary repositories (such as GenBank, GBIF, and GitHub), enables researchers to deposit and share domain-specific research outputs effectively. However, these external platforms typically operate in silos, disconnected from institutional Research Information Management Systems (RIMS) and digital repositories like iMarina and CORA.RDR. This architectural fragmentation creates severe technical barriers to scientific traceability, leads to data duplication, and results in a significant loss of institutional visibility for research assets.

To resolve these limitations, IRTA is developing a robust, modular data architecture engineered to strengthen institutional infrastructure, automate data flows, and dramatically improve metadata interoperability across disparate systems. The strategy operates on two core technical fronts:

• Automated Discovery and System Integration: Identifying externally hosted datasets by harvesting Persistent Identifiers (PIDs) embedded within scientific publications, followed by automated metadata extraction and enrichment into iMarina using custom scripts and RESTful APIs.

• Code Curation and Long-Term Preservation: Expanding institutional dataset collections to include research software and scripts, guaranteeing their long-term preservation and FAIR alignment within CORA.RDR.

The primary bottleneck in this integration framework lies in tackling extreme metadata heterogeneity. Disciplinary repositories rely on non-standardized schema formats, while code-sharing platforms often lack structured metadata entirely. Overcoming this requires developing flexible mapping crosswalks and metadata transformation layers capable of harmonizing disparate standards without degrading source data quality.

By establishing a unified data mapping model, this project reinforces institutional digital infrastructure, streamlines data governance, and eliminates redundant administrative tasks. Furthermore, this modular architecture provides a scalable, fully open, and replicable blueprint for other research organizations seeking to solve metadata heterogeneity, bridge external data silos, and achieve seamless infrastructure interoperability.

**Improving the FAIRness of Repository Policies: Adaptation of Established Checklist by the Repository Community**

The existence and availability of a range of policies is an important aspect of trustworthy repository practice. The FIDELIS project [1] identified policies and standards as one of the key activities and functions of repositories in their Transparent Trustworthy Repository Attributes Matrix (TTRAM)[2]. Apart from ensuring that policies exist and promote high quality and trustworthy processes, it is also important to consider whether the policies are FAIR-enabling and that the policy documents are themselves FAIR. In 2022, the FAIRsFAIR project [3] developed their FAIR-enabling data policy checklist [4] and companion template for structured policy description [5]. These project outputs have been taken forward by the community [6], to support them in evaluating and improving their policy documents in a way that is structured and interpretable by both humans and machines. In addition, the checklist was adapted by service providers to make the description of policies more structured and comparable [7].

The original checklist focused specifically on research funding organisations and research performing organisations. Therefore, the FIDELIS project is working to develop a new version of the materials that could be more useful for the repository community. Through a practical community workshop [8], integration in the project's training and support programme, and additional feedback collection, the checklist will be transformed to include elements of specific relevance to repositories.

**Keeping Heritage FAIR: The Librarian's Role in the Ethical and Culturally Respectful Curation of Oral History Collections in Nigeria**

Nigeria's cultural heritage dwells largely in oral traditions: folktales, praise poetry, histories, proverbs and indigenous knowledge in more than 500 languages, including Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo which are the major tribes. Nigerian libraries increasingly digitize these materials and deposit them in digital repositories. For long-term stewardship, the FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) provide a valuable framework. Yet the emphasis on machine-actionable, openly available digital objects risk marginalizing the people behind these collections: narrators, custodians, communities and librarians who curate them. Many oral materials carry sacred, sensitive or communally owned knowledge, raising ethical questions about consent, ownership, representation and appropriate access.

This paper examines the role of Nigerian librarians in making oral history collections FAIR while ensuring ethical and culturally respectful curation. Guided by the FAIR and CARE (Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, Ethics) principles, it explores how librarians mediate between communities, researchers and digital infrastructures. Using a qualitative approach, it combines interviews with librarians, archivists and traditional custodians with a review of curation practices in selected Nigerian institutions. It identifies key challenges: creating metadata in several languages, obtaining informed and continuing consent, following cultural rules about access, inadequate funding, limited technical capacity and weak institutional policies.

This paper proposes a people-centred curation framework that builds community participation into every stage of the curation lifecycle, from recording, description to preservation, access and reuse. Practical strategies include community co-created metadata in indigenous languages, tiered access controls, Traditional Knowledge labels, benefit-sharing arrangement and training for library staff. The study argues that FAIRness is not merely a technical achievement but a human and ethical commitment that recognises the often invisible labour of librarians. By prioritising people in the curation of digital objects, Nigerian librarians can ensure that oral heritage remains discoverable and

reusable for future generations while honouring the communities whose voices it preserves.

**Knowledge for Climate Action: An Automated and User-Centred Approach to Creating and Curating Climate Adaptation Relevant FDOs**

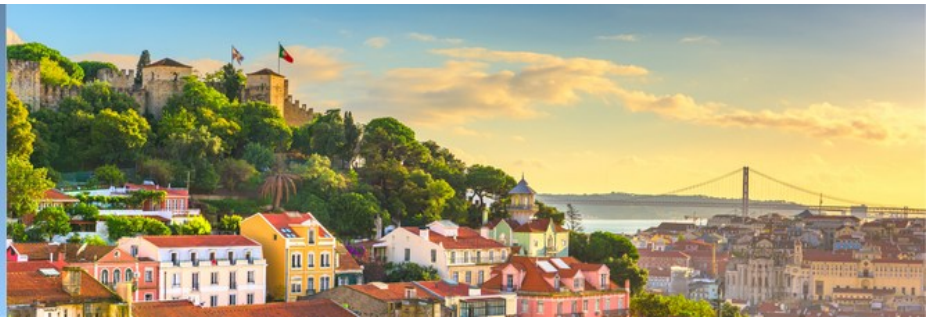
Effective adaptation planning and implementation require access to data and information on climate risks, adaptation solutions and other non-climatic drivers, across multiple spatial and temporal scales. These resources are often scattered across a growing number of adaptation portals, data platforms, and related initiatives, which may lead to confusion among users about where and how to access relevant, credible, and salient information for their specific climate actions. Applying FAIR principles to adaptation-relevant data and information can improve their discoverability, accessibility, and usability for scientists and practitioners. Claim extraction can further improve the accessibility of practical information, often difficult to understand in long and technical documents.

This study presents a claim extraction service based on a Large Language Model (LLM) to support the automated FAIRification (the process of making a resource FAIR) of climate adaptation relevant data and information for Portugal. We demonstrate its application to a corpus of 217 scientific articles and 18 policy documents. Automatically extracted claims are reviewed by climate change experts, and approved claims are used to enrich FAIR Digital Objects (FDOs). These FDOs support the interpretation, processing, and user interaction within the Portugal Adaptation Hub platform, a FAIR-by-design product of the FAIR2Adapt project that supports Portugal's the climate adaptation community.

Manual validation against the original texts shows that the LLM successfully extracted correct claims from the scientific literature and the policy documents in approximately 70% and 63% of iterations, respectively. The results are promising but indicate the need for improvements related to exaggeration and generalisation, causality errors, duplication and omissions. Claim extraction was less successful and/or accurate in policy documents than in scientific articles possibly due to less standardised language and translation. This work is supported by and developed under Horizon Europe projects FAIR2ADAPT (GA 101188256) and Adaptation Hubs (GA 101212639).

**Making Data FAIR Together: Collaborative Data Curation, Learning, and the LIDS Dataset**

As information organizations expand research data services, academic libraries increasingly seek evidence-based approaches to benchmark their offerings against peer and aspirational institutions. Using the 2024 Library Data Services (LIDS) Dataset, which



records the web presence of library data services at R1 and R2 academic institutions across the United States, the National Center for Data Services (NCDS) data internship team undertook a collaborative effort to curate, clean, and visualize an existing dataset. Under the guidance of our site host, we applied the Data Curation Network's CURATE(D) workflow, OpenRefine for data cleaning, and Tableau Public for data visualization to better understand the data services landscape, improve the interoperability of the LIDS dataset, and explore trends in academic library data services. Over ten weeks in a part-time capacity, interns, mentors, and NCDS colleagues formed a community of practice that played a central role in understanding the data lifecycle and addressing data quality challenges.

An introduction to FAIR principles, data curation, and data librarianship provided the team with a shared vocabulary and foundation for effective data reuse. These concepts helped us evaluate observations and better understand how data stewardship work is practiced and communicated in a data librarianship environment. Working through the CURATE(D) modules reinforced the importance of documentation and collaborative decision-making to support our findings.

This poster will highlight the people-centered work that underpins the LIDS dataset becoming a FAIR digital object. While tools facilitated data cleaning, analysis, and visualization, meaningful curation relied on knowledge sharing and the collective labour and experiences of internship participants. The project demonstrates how collaborative stewardship can improve dataset quality while supporting skills development among emerging information professionals. Attendees will gain practical examples of how people-centered curation contributes to FAIR data practices, strengthens communities for curation, and supports evidence-based planning for library data services.

**Making It FAIR by Cleansing the Data in CroRIS**

CroRIS is a national-level research information infrastructure supporting the Croatian science and higher education community. It consists of several modules collecting and connecting information about: persons, institutions, projects, publications, research equipment, services, events, patents, innovations and research products. Although CroRIS uses standardized metadata based on the CERIF model, continuous data curation remains necessary to ensure the accuracy, consistency, and quality of the information.

The data cleansing process can be done automatically or manually, but human expertise remains crucial for interpreting, correcting and contextualizing research information. In 2026, RBI CroRIS team conducted a comprehensive data cleanup. Publication records

were deduplicated based on DOI and/or URN:NBN identifiers and a validation mechanism was introduced to prevent the entry of publications with duplicate identifiers. Event records are continuously checked for duplicates by matching event titles and dates. The records that were entered into wrong categories were migrated into the appropriate ones, while missing or incorrect associations with authors and institutions were corrected. The links associated with the records were also reviewed and revised, with particular attention to verifying their open-access status. Extensive cleansing was performed in the Persons and Organizational Units modules. Mandatory fields were further standardized across most modules to reduce the occurrence of incorrect or incomplete data.

These activities improved the accuracy and usability of CroRIS data and strengthened its potential for discovery, interoperability, and reuse. In this way, data cleansing contributes to all four dimensions of FAIR research information: findability through reliable identification and deduplication; accessibility through the verification of links and open-access information; interoperability through the use and validation of persistent identifiers and reusability through improved data quality and standardization. The CroRIS experience shows that maintaining FAIRer research information is not solely a technical task: it requires continuous curation processes in which automated mechanisms and human expertise complement each other.

**Navigating Data and Metadata from Systematic Reviews – A Shared Experience of Data Sharing**

A systematic review is a research method that aims to identify and summarise all available and relevant research on a topic to answer a specific question. They are characterised by systematic and clear methods for searching, selecting and critically assessing relevant research. There are well defined guidelines for the preregistration, documentation and reporting of systematic reviews. With increasing expectations regarding transparency and data sharing, researchers are expected to publish additional outputs perhaps not traditionally shared from a systematic review.

At the SLU library there was a growing need to append the existing support for systematic reviews, which focuses on the search and screening process, with advice regarding data sharing; services currently offered by two separate units in the library with limited insight into each other’s areas of expertise.

To address this, a search specialist and a data curator, representing the two library units, set out for a learning-by-doing exercise. They also involved a student at an early stage of her




PhD studies whose first project was to perform a scoping review, which can be considered as a type of systematic review. Together, they wanted to:

- explore what outputs would be generated in the systematic review process and how they could be managed and shared

- identify hints and tips regarding data management in systematic reviews

- prepare a data publication that could serve as a good example inspiring others when sharing similar types of data

This poster is about the process, challenges and lessons learned from three perspectives – that of the search specialist, the data curator and the PhD student. Hopefully these experiences will be useful for others doing systematic reviews as well as for staff involved in information retrieval and research data management support.

**Network of Time: A Small-World Experiment Through Photograph Archives**
Network of Time is an existing interactive artwork and photographic database containing more than 33,000 identified people across over 31,000 photographs from every country in the world (https://networkoftime.com).

It connects people through photographs in which they appear together, allowing users to trace encounters across communities and generations.

The project asks how far these documented connections extend and what their structure tells us about the photographic record.

The demonstration will introduce the database through live exploration.

Attendees will see a continuously unfolding slideshow randomly traversing the network, revealing encounters across otherwise separate historical contexts. They will also see a demonstration of a targeted “shortest path” connection between different people.

These interactions demonstrate how photographs can become an entry point into a larger collection through co-appearances of its subjects.

For digital curation, the project offers a working example of organising dispersed images around relationships.




Connecting records through identified people creates opportunities for discovery across collections, while retaining the photographs and source references needed to examine those connections.

The demonstration will address the curatorial work behind this structure, including identification, contextual metadata, and the distinction between photographic evidence and inferred social relationships.

The small-world premise is an open research question: do short paths reflect widespread connectivity across the photographic record, or dependence on highly photographed individuals and particular collections?

Network reach does not establish representative coverage. Unequal access to photography, curation, preservation, digitization, and identification shapes whose encounters become visible.

Discussion will consider the value and responsibilities of making these relationships searchable, including uncertain identifications, missing context, copyright, and privacy.

Attendees will leave with an understanding of how a photographic network supports exploration at scale, alongside the interpretive limits of treating co-appearance as a connection. The demonstration invites curators and researchers to consider uses, assess limitations, and identify opportunities for collaboration.

**Open Science Primer: Training Librarians to Lead the Way**
The Open Science Primer is a two-day train-the-trainer style program designed to help library practitioners navigate the evolving open research requirements and expectations among the research communities they support. The training treats Open Science as an umbrella, encompassing many aspects of ‘open’ reach and education, including, Open Data, Open Access, and Participatory Science. The training aims to break down these areas of ‘open’ as well as make ties into other frameworks, including the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals, and encourage engagement across.

The Open Science Primer encourages librarians to foster a collaborative, open science environment at their institution by engaging with their local communities, taking stock of disciplinary needs and differences, and aligning with institutional priorities. While Open Science is often discussed through technical or policy-driven lenses, the Primer

emphasizes the importance of community and partnerships. It helps libraries create a path to create an “open” environment through community engagement and weighing institutional priorities with capacity limits.

The learning goals of this training include:

1) To describe the core principles and values of Open Science, including transparency and reproducibility.

2) To articulate enthusiasm for promoting Open Science practices.

3) To gain confidence in supporting local research communities.

4) To recognize a larger community of individuals at diverse institutions who are pursuing similar efforts, and to continue working together into the future.

5) To create the foundation for participation in a community of practice with shared understanding.

This poster outlines the training’s curriculum and learning outcomes. It also provides participant feedback and instructor takeaways from delivering the program. This poster will share methods for preparing libraries to engage in Open Science in collaborative ways, as well as point to the open curriculum for others to use and adopt.

**Open the Book: Train-the-Trainer. How a Community-Built Concept Grows a Network of RDM Trainers**

Research data management (RDM) depends on people who can teach it. Since 2019, the Sub-Working Group Training/Further Education of the DINI/nestor Working Group Research Data has connected RDM trainers in the German-speaking community. This poster shows what the group has built and how the pieces connect.

At the centre is the Train-the-Trainer Concept on RDM: 22 units for a two-day workshop with teaching scripts, slides and schedules. Published on Zenodo under CC BY 4.0 in German and English, it has been downloaded more than 27,000 times. Six extension modules, from FAIR and CARE to concept development, let trainers adapt it. Every unit refers to the Learning Objectives Matrix for RDM, which covers four target groups from bachelor students to data stewards. A shared materials collection gathers all of this together with further open learning materials.




People bring these outputs to life: Train-the-Trainer workshops put the concept into practice, follow-up workshops deepen concept development, and peer learning sessions and monthly meetings keep the network open to newcomers. In line with the conference theme, the poster argues that sustainable training for data stewardship rests less on single documents than on a community that keeps developing them together.

AI disclosure: This abstract was drafted with the help of an AI assistant (Claude, Anthropic) based on the authors' input, and was revised and checked by the authors.

**Persistence of People: A Comparative Analysis of the Sustainability Mechanisms of Ten Data Stewardship Networks in Europe and North America**

While FAIR Digital Objects are often discussed in terms of the technologies, tools, and guidance needed to make them FAIR, they are ultimately dependent on the people with the practical expertise and commitment to develop, maintain, and advocate for FAIR principles and practice. A truly FAIR approach must therefore look beyond the persistence of digital objects themselves to the sustainability of the people, organisations, and communities that make them findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable.

Data stewardship networks are one way this human capacity is made visible and sustained. They extend FAIR logic to professional capacity by making data stewards more findable, improving access to peer support and training, creating opportunities for interaction across institutional and disciplinary boundaries, and supporting the continued development and reuse of skills over time. This poster presents a comparative framework for understanding the sustainability mechanisms available to data stewardship networks and adjacent professional communities.

Drawing on a sustainability review undertaken for Sonraí, the Irish Data Stewardship Network, the poster compares ten data stewardship and related professional networks across Europe, Ireland, the UK, the Netherlands, and North America. The analysis identifies six recurring sustainability mechanisms: volunteer and in-kind labour, institutional hosting, grant and project funding, institutional contributions, individual membership fees, and earned income. The poster treats these mechanisms not simply as funding options, but as organisational choices that shape the human capacity of a network: who can act, what work they can carry, how responsibility is shared, and how that work can be sustained over time.

By mapping the strengths, limits, and interactions of these mechanisms, the poster offers a practical tool for communities considering how to sustain data stewardship work beyond initial enthusiasm or project funding. In doing so, it argues that sustainable FAIR Digital Objects require sustainable stewardship ecosystems.

**Pharos: Shared, Sustainable Preservation of the Preprint Record**
Preprints are now a primary channel for scholarly communication, yet their long-term preservation depends on a handful of centralized servers exposed to funding fluctuations, outages and political pressure. Recent examples include arXiv's reported 2025 budget deficit, outages at the infrastructure providers behind bioRxiv, and the removal of thousands of public datasets since January 2025. Preservation is the sole responsibility of a few institutions, which makes it fragile and unsustainable.

We present Pharos, an open-source peer-to-peer prototype showing that preprints can be published, discovered, read, versioned and preserved without a central server, by sharing the work of preservation across the community. It rests on three ideas.

Content addressing. A paper's identifier is derived from its bytes, so any copy from any peer can be verified on receipt, and is as good as any other. This is what lets preservation be shared: no one holds the authoritative copy. A citation to a specific version stays valid wherever copies live, and revisions are linked, never overwritten.

Pinning. Any researcher, library or institution can commit to keeping a complete copy of selected papers, for example by subject area. Each record shows who holds a copy, and papers held by too few peers are flagged as at risk. Stewardship becomes an explicit, visible commitment, much like a repository preservation policy. With no central operating budget, each participant funds only the storage they choose to commit.

Gossip discovery. Nodes announce which publishers cover each subject area and relay what they learn to their peers, so readers can find publishers they have never heard of, with no central registry. Announcements are treated as unverified leads until the papers' signatures check out.

The poster maps these choices onto FAIR Digital Object principles and invites discussion of what community-run preservation infrastructure should provide.

**Re.Data Consortium’s Strategy for Strengthening Institutional Open Science Policies**




Open Science (OS) aims to enhance the transparency, accessibility, reproducibility, and reusability of research. Research Data Management (RDM) plays a key role in achieving these goals and improving research quality. However, this requires institutional commitment and policies that translate broad principles and funder requirements into clear responsibilities, procedures, and support mechanisms. Portuguese higher education institutions also differ considerably in their levels of OS and RDM maturity, expertise, and available resources.

Launched in 2025, Re.Data seeks to strengthen institutional and national capacity for RDM in Portugal. Led by the University of Minho and co-coordinated by the Institute for Interdisciplinary Research of the University of Coimbra (iiiUC), the consortium brings together five Portuguese higher education institutions.

Within the project's policy work package, coordinated by iiiUC, a Reference Framework and a practical Toolkit were developed to support institutions in creating, implementing, reviewing, and improving their OS and RDM policies. Available in Portuguese and English, the document identifies the main areas to be addressed by institutional policies, including governance, responsibilities, data management planning, storage, preservation, access, sharing, licensing, ethics, legal compliance, infrastructures, training, and monitoring. A concise, checklist-style version was also produced, enabling institutions to assess existing policies, identify gaps, and establish priorities for future action.

The work package also established a Special Interest Group on OS and RDM Strategies, involving 44 institutional representatives and senior decision-makers. During its first year, the group met three times to review and improve the project deliverables, discuss shared challenges, and exchange institutional practices. Evaluation results demonstrated participants' interest in continuing the initiative and identified priorities for future discussion, including alignment with European policies and developments.

This contribution presents the collaborative methodology adopted by the Re.Data consortium, the resources produced, and their potential to foster more consistent and sustainable OS and RDM policies across Portuguese higher education institutions.

**Recognition of Data Stewardship Contributions Within the Agricultural Sciences**
What is the most valuable output of science? Arguably, it is data. Yet data only become meaningful and reusable through metadata. In this sense, science is data-driven, and data are metadata-driven.




Managing, documenting, harmonizing, and publishing research data requires significant expertise. Data stewards play a crucial role in this process. They support researchers throughout the research data lifecycle, help ensure compliance with FAIR principles, and connect scientific projects with data infrastructures. Their work often requires anticipating future reuse of datasets and facilitating data publication in a way that maximizes accessibility and value.

Although the importance of data stewardship is widely recognized, data stewards often remain invisible within research organizations. As institutions increasingly invest in research data management (RDM), data stewards should be viewed not only as service providers but also as strategic partners who contribute directly to research quality and reproducibility.

A key challenge is the recognition of data stewardship contributions. At our institute, we propose making these contributions visible within dataset metadata. Standards such as DataCite and ORCID already provide contributor roles that can acknowledge involved data stewards. Integrating this practice into institutional policies and workflows would improve transparency and attribution.

Linking data stewards to ORCID profiles would make contributions more visible and traceable that would otherwise stay in defined scientific communities. Data stewards support along the whole data life cycle, yet these activities are rarely reflected in traditional research assessment.

Making stewardship contributions visible through metadata, persistent identifiers, and evaluation criteria would better acknowledge the value of professional RDM. As a first practical step, datasets should indicate whether a data steward contributed to publication. In a second step, contributing stewards should be identified by name and role, creating a foundation for broader recognition of data stewardship within research infrastructures and scientific culture.

**Role of Digital Research Infrastructures (DRIs) in FAIR and Open Science: Insights from the Digital Curation Centre's Webinar Series**

Since February 2026, the Digital Curation Centre (DCC) has hosted a webinar series to showcase the Digital Research Infrastructure (DRI) projects and communities in the UK and beyond. The goal of the series is to raise awareness about the state-of-the-art DRI initiatives, the services they provide and how they operate, and their critical roles in advancing research tools and best practices, fostering collaboration and data sharing, and




accelerating discoveries. Each webinar includes a guest presentation from the featured DRI followed by a Q&A and moderated discussion, the latter serving to engage the experts in the audience and further deepen the exchange of knowledge and ideas. All the presentations and session recordings are openly shared on the DCC website.

To date, the webinar series has featured a range of DRI projects spanning physical sciences (PSDI), biological sciences (ELIXIR UK and BioFAIR), environmental sciences (JASMIN and CEDA), museum services (MDS), archaeology (ADS), as well as the European Open Science Cloud-related project PATH2EOSCUK, with several more UK-focused and international DRIs scheduled to present in the coming months. However, despite the considerable disciplinary and methodological diversity of the research involved, several shared themes emerged.

One of these shared themes is the use of automation and artificial intelligence while prioritising human expertise and judgment across the research object lifecycle. Another theme is financial and environmental sustainability and the DRI's ethos of leveraging and connecting existing tools and services rather than creating new ones. Finally, cutting across both themes, is the critical need for the DRIs to reach, engage with, and maintain an open dialogue with the research communities they serve.

Drawing on the presentations featured in the DCC's DRI webinar series, this paper will explore these themes in more detail, together with the challenges and opportunities they present for FAIR and Open Science.

**Seventy-Six Files Nobody May Copy: Per-File License Evidence for Reusable Test Corpora**

Decades of published lossless-compression results rest on a few dozen classic test files, and almost nobody can say whether those files may be copied. Anyone who wants to mirror, extend or replace them has to establish that right file by file, and no published procedure says how. I audited nine widely used compression test corpora: 76 files across eight of them carry no stated license, only two publish checksums, and none has a versioned persistent identifier.

I then applied a file-level publication procedure to a new data family. Each file carries a lineage record (source, input checksums, the generating tool, its version and the exact command) and license evidence (the license page, the permitting sentence quoted and dated, the attribution owed). A default-exclusion gate admits a file only when an independent second review, blind to the first, reaches the same verdict. On game-asset

data (GPU textures, 3-D meshes, audio) the second review removed 30 of 774 candidates (3.9%), each a question of evidence or content that a check of license names alone would have missed. In the two public records that resulted, a post-publication audit corrected 118 of 7,440 manifest cells and no data file, and the archives rebuild byte for byte only when every writer setting is published: with one host default changed, none of the seven matches.

Within what was measured, my recommendation is plain: give every public test file its own evidence, pay for a second blind review, and publish the writer parameters with every archive checksum. The poster shows the audit table, the evidence record, the gate and an eight-step checklist a curator can apply on Monday.

**SPLICE: Building AI-Ready Data for Life Sciences Research with People in Control**
AI tools are increasingly used to query and analyse research data, raising a practical question for data platforms: how to make data usable by machines while decisions about access and reuse stay with the people responsible for it. SPLICE, built at the CRUK Scotland Institute to support the MRC National Mouse Genetics Network, CRC-STARS and PREDICT-Meso projects, is designed around that balance: every action, human or automated, happens within limits those people set.

Control starts with access. Projects are private by default, and data owners assign Manager, Contributor and Viewer roles that separate reading and exporting metadata from downloading files and running analyses. A Manager can make a project findable, so others can discover it and request to join without seeing any data, and every role change is recorded in an audit log. The same permissions govern the web interface, the programmatic client and AI agents. A pilot agent skill turns plain-English questions into tested calls to the SPLICE client using the user's own credentials: it cannot reach anything the user cannot, and every call is logged against their key.

Recognition is built in. Every registered dataset records who submitted it and every cohort who assembled it, so the curation work behind the data stays visible and its creators can be credited when their data feed automated analysis.

For AI readiness, every object, from project and sample to cohort and analysis, carries a persistent accession, so people and agents refer to the same thing. Analyses run through registered, versioned pipelines, and every job keeps a full provenance record of its inputs, parameters, software and outputs. Cohorts and analyses can be exported as RO-Crates described in machine-readable linked data, with results in open formats.

Together, these mechanisms make data machine-actionable without removing people from decisions about who uses it and how.

**Stewarding Data Together: How Stewardship Is Born from Cross-Departmental Collaboration in UCL's Research Data Repository**

At University College London, the Centre for Advanced Research Computing (ARC) hosts a team of Research Data Stewards to support researchers as they create and analyse complex datasets in new and inventive ways. To support researchers with their research data management and raise awareness of healthy data management, the Research Data Stewards can provide advice and assistance, from advocating for Open and FAIR Data to managing services such as the Research Data Repository (RDR) where research data is provided a DOI.

As a service, the RDR highlights the necessity for collaboration between departments across the university. The service is supported not just by the Research Data Stewards from ARC, but the Research Data Management Team in Library Services.

The Research Data Management Team are part of the Office for Open Science and Scholarship (OSS) within UCL Library Services, and support UCL researchers on best research data practices. Such efforts include the development and provision of a Data Management Plan Template, supporting researchers works towards reaching funder requirements, deterring academics from using ad-hoc storage solutions, as well as archival and preservation options for research data after the completion of a research project (utilising university managed services such as UCL Discovery for publications, and the RDR for their supporting data).

By ensuring that different teams support the management of the research data lifecycle the teams can ensure that each Digital Object – such as research data or research publications - is carefully curated and accessible. This poster examines how the two teams contribute to the service, expanding the ownership of 'data stewardship' across teams and positing how the service might be improved, such as through a community-based approach like the implementation of a local community of practice.

**The Crucial Role of Human Involvement in Continuous Scholarly Metadata Enrichment**

Metadata is communication; it tells stories about research, enabling people across time and geography to find, evaluate, and build on scholarly work. It is part art and part science,

requiring both human and machine involvement — a duality that also makes metadata challenging.

Crossref is a not-for-profit membership organisation and the earliest adopter of DOIs, specialising in scholarly research. We collect, maintain, and enrich millions of records of research outputs within a system in which 26,000 member organisations have invested. This metadata typically undergoes a series of updates and additions over time, coming from multiple sources and arriving in different ways.

We refer to these processes as enrichment layers. Enrichment layers intertwine, overlap, and affect one another, collectively shaping how a research output is represented in the scholarly record. The main motivation for applying enrichment layers is to address inaccuracies and gaps in the scholarly metadata. The enrichment layers in our system include: metadata updates made directly by Crossref members; metadata matching inserting missing identifiers; and the incorporation of third-party datasets. Although these layers come with different opportunities and challenges, they have one thing in common: human involvement is crucial to their proper functioning.

For example, Crossref members are responsible for maintaining and updating their metadata records. Almost 70% of records from the past decade have been updated at least once, reflecting our members' continuous stewardship.

Metadata matching, although operating in a fully automated way, requires human-designed evaluation procedures and manually curated datasets. Without these, we operate blindly: we cannot determine how accurate the matching results are or how much incorrect information we might be introducing into the scholarly record.

In this poster, we describe the scholarly metadata enrichment layers applied in the Crossref system and explain how each requires human involvement to serve the broader research community.

**The Digital Curation and Preservation Network (DCPN) – Building Advocacy and Community for FAIRness Over Time**

Valuable digital objects published and stored in repositories and archives have the potential to support research and the general public to solve global challenges, if we are able to find, reuse, and integrate them over time. For digital objects to be available for reuse in the long-term, however, we need to both curate them and make sure that they are preserved. To meet the need for shared understanding and harmonization of digital

curation and preservation practices across disciplines and repositories [1], the EOSC EDEN project (EU-funded from 2025-2027) is establishing the Digital Curation and Preservation Network (DCPN), an interdisciplinary network for data curators and digital preservationists. This network is open to anyone who has an interest in discussing and collaborating on strategies and practices for curation and long-term preservation of data in the European research ecosystem. The only requirement for members is dedication to actively contribute to one or more of three working groups focusing on training, knowledge exchange, and shared resources for the community. The working groups will build on EOSC EDEN outcomes, such as the Core Preservation Processes [2], as well as training materials, support kit, and practical guidance for EOSC EDEN services and tools [3]. The DCPN is being soft-launched with virtual events in the Fall of 2026 leading up to an official launch at an in-person meeting in February 2027 [4]. We will present the DCPN, its working groups, and how to become a member as well as upcoming activities and other ways to get engaged. Concentrating specifically on the intersection of data curation and long-term preservation of research data, the DCPN provides a meeting point for curators and preservationists to build advocacy and community for FAIRness over time.

[1] https://doi.org/10.2218/ijdc.v20i1.1140

[2] https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16992452

[3] https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17232536

[4] https://eden-fidelis.eu/digital-curation-and-preservation-network-dcpn

**The Human and Technical Infrastructure That Will Support Canada's Revised Tri-Agency Open Access Policy**

Canada's recently revised Tri-Agency Open Access Policy introduces new requirements for peer-reviewed research articles arising from Chair awards and grants awarded on or after January 1, 2027. Under this policy, researchers must ensure that applicable articles are immediately available through a Canadian institutional repository or trusted Canadian platform, without an embargo, even when an article is already openly available from the publisher.

These requirements promote increased access to publicly funded research, but implementation relies upon robust human and technical infrastructure that often remains invisible to researchers and policymakers. Drawing on examples from the Canadian research and scholarly communications environment, this poster examines the data

stewardship and information management practices and infrastructure required to support policy compliance, including repository deposit and perpetual management, metadata creation and remediation, rights and licensing support, policy administration, and research guidance. The poster also considers emerging tensions between open digital accessibility and sustainable stewardship as repositories respond to increased automated and AI-driven access to open access works, which will be all the more urgent to address as the open access policy takes effect. In doing so, we draw attention to the infrastructures and processes underpinning FAIR principles and open research, with the goal of making them more visible, and thus more effectively recognized, planned for, and supported.

**The LEARN-FAIR Project: Open Educational Resources to Advance FAIR Data Stewardship in Life Sciences & Health**

Researchers and support staff are increasingly expected to apply the FAIR principles, creating a need for accessible, high-quality training. However, FAIR trainers often develop their own educational resources, potentially duplicating existing efforts. Open Educational Resources (OERs) offer opportunities for sharing and reuse, but existing training materials on FAIR data are often fragmented, difficult to find, and insufficiently described by metadata, limiting their reuse. Greater alignment among trainers could facilitate sharing, reuse, and improvement of existing resources.

LEARN-FAIR (Life Science & Health Educational Alignment for Research and Networking in FAIR Data Management) is a two-year project that strengthens FAIR data skills in the Life Sciences & Health domain. It brings together Dutch university medical centres, universities, and the national data infrastructure supporting data-driven health research in the Netherlands (Health-RI). The project focuses on community building and engagement, identifying existing resources and learning needs, improving OER discoverability through the development of a federated infrastructure and metadata extraction tool, and collaboratively developing educational materials such as lesson plans.

To inform these activities, FAIR training needs were assessed through surveys and interviews with FAIR trainers and trainees, alongside a review of existing educational resources. Preliminary findings highlight challenges across various dimensions, including pedagogical approaches, educational resource availability and FAIRification, trainer competencies, institutional support, evaluation practices, and knowledge exchange. This poster presents these preliminary findings and discusses their implications for the development of more coordinated and sustainable FAIR data stewardship education in the Netherlands and abroad.




**The Next Steps Towards Open Infrastructure**
The Digital Autonomy initiative at the VU Amsterdam Library focuses on creating new parameters for open infrastructure. Open infrastructure is one of the core building blocks for facilitating Open Data and Open Science. At the same time, there is a need for further delineation: what exactly is meant by open infrastructure, and which criteria determine whether applications comply with it? While there is broad attention for FAIR data, open access, and data archiving, issues relating to data sovereignty, ownership, and sustainable storage are of an increasing concern. Open infrastructure plays a connecting role in this context.

To date, no explicit criteria have been established to determine when an IT infrastructure can be classified as "open infrastructure." Therefore, a Glossary Open Infrastructure was developed. In parallel, a set of requirements and guiding principles were established to serve as an assessment framework. This framework makes it possible to systematically evaluate the current situation. In addition, the guiding principles form the basis for assessing potential alternatives by defining the requirements that such alternatives must meet. The University of Utrecht created a Digital Autonomy Assessment Framework (DAAF) tool (Universiteit Utrecht, 2026). The DAAF can determine whether immediate action is required for a particular application by answering a series of questions. These questions are in line with the Open Infrastructure requirements. Applications that are currently managed by the University Library will be assessed using the DAAF. The results will highlight the applications that are suitable for transitioning to open infrastructure.

This demonstration will showcase the use of DAAF. During the presentation we will outline the process of defining requirements. We will present the methodology used to evaluate the application landscape, discuss the identification of potential transition candidates, and explore the next steps towards building a sustainable, future-proof, and more open and digitally autonomous infrastructure.

**The Relationship Between Research Data Curation and Data Use Metrics**
Many universities and research institutes have invested resources in data repository services, meeting increasing funder and journal requirements for longer-term research data access. These service investments include those for data curation towards improving the quality of accessible research data. We investigated whether data use is enhanced by these curatorial services.

Here we present results of statistical comparisons of data use (views, downloads and citations) between samples of a) datasets without curatorial review (non-mediated

deposit), and b) datasets with curatorial review and improvement (mediated deposit). These samples are derived from Digital Science's figshare platforms a) figshare.com and b) figshare for institutions instances worldwide. Our results clearly show that mediated deposit with curatorial review is associated with increased data use in terms of pageviews and downloads. In making the same comparison for these datasets when broken into high-level disciplinary categories, we found the same association for all samples where a statistical comparison was valid. The impact of mediated deposit on citation metrics remains inconclusive. These results can be used to inform future investments in data repository and curation services.

**The Social Sciences and Humanities Open Marketplace**

This poster introduces the Social Sciences and Humanities Open Marketplace (SSHOMP), which is one of the main services offered by the Social Sciences and Humanities Open Cluster.

The SSHOMP (marketplace.sshopencloud.eu/) is a discovery portal that pools and contextualises resources for the social sciences and humanities research communities. The SSHOMP covers a wide range of research practices and methodological approaches, with its five content types: Tools & Services, Training Materials, Publications, Datasets, and Workflows. The Marketplace does not own any of these resources; instead, it invites the community to curate the resource entries. This approach improves metadata quality and fosters a sense of ownership.

An Editorial Board ensures the day-to-day maintenance and the data quality of the SSH Open Marketplace. The editorial board comprises 14 members: five who are appointed and funded by three European Research Infrastructure Consortia (ERIC) - DARIAH, CLARIN and CESSDA, and nine volunteers. The board's main activities include curating vocabulary, checking URLs, organising events, and identifying sources for ingestion.

Once data has been ingested into the Marketplace, the editorial team and the community curate and enrich it using a hybrid approach. Automated checks are run on the ingested data, and then the identified problems and aspects that cannot be checked automatically are reviewed manually.

In conclusion, the SSHOMP is built on three interrelated pillars: contextualisation, curation and community.




Contextualisation involves placing resources in context via semantic linking within the Marketplace. This provides tools and services context through relevant publications, training materials, datasets and workflows.

Curation ensures the accuracy and timeliness of data and metadata through automatic and human checks.

The SSHOMP community's content and contextualisation is the result of collaborative work characterised by a user-centric approach. Our focus on the community ensures that the portal reflects real research practices.

**The TDCC LSH FAIR Fellowship: Connecting FAIR Implementation, Portfolio Alignment and Professional Capacity**

Making data FAIR is essential in life sciences and health research, yet translating FAIR principles into practice remains difficult. Researchers and data stewards work with complex, domain-specific datasets, while implementation also depends on governance, legal conditions, institutional support, and collaboration across roles.

The TDCC-LSH FAIR Fellowship was launched in April 2025 as a Dutch national cohort-based programme. TDCC-LSH, the Thematic Digital Competence Centre for Life Sciences and Health, supports digital research practices in the Dutch life sciences and health domain. The Fellowship is funded by NWO, the public Dutch Research Council, and is embedded in a wider portfolio of projects on training, tools, metadata, standards and interoperability.

This portfolio context connects the Fellowship to related national activities, supports alignment across projects, and helps identify shared challenges.

The Fellowship brings together 16 fellows from the 20 universities and university medical centres working in data stewardship, data management and data science roles. Fellows dedicate 0.2 FTE over one year to advancing FAIR data practices. They are supported by six coach teams with expertise in biodiversity, microbial data, bioimaging, genomics, rare diseases, medical informatics, and plant phenotyping.

The programme combines real life use cases with structured learning on policy and governance, legal and ethical aspects, FAIR implementation, and transversal skills.




We present the Fellowship design, portfolio context and role of coaches and fellows. Building on related FAIR comparison work across the TDCC-LSH portfolio, we discuss what the Fellowship and related projects reveal about shared FAIR implementation challenges beyond individual use cases.

**Toward a Strategic Digital Preservation Watch: Early Findings from Futures Work**
The rapidly changing digital curation landscape faces technological shifts, evolving risks, funding uncertainty, and changing stakeholder expectations. These issues, situated within the context of the broader global "polycrisis," increase the challenges related to the long-term preservation of digital information.

We argue that these combined structural factors render the digital curation field reactive in response. For example, short term funding forces organizations into a position in which they must respond to risks and disruptions rather than proactively allocating resources to anticipate and mitigate them. If digital information is to remain FAIR - and people central to its curation - then the field must develop a greater capacity to anticipate possible futures and to use that information to advocate for resources.

This poster presents the early stages of an effort by a working group engaged in futurist work for digital preservation. Our goal is to encourage a proactive stance across the digital curation community by establishing a strategic digital preservation watch: an ongoing mechanism for monitoring trends, anticipating threats and opportunities, and informing timely decisions, a mechanism designed to endure despite the precarity that constrains existing practice.

Our work adapts the strategic foresight methodology of the Copenhagen Institute for Futures Studies (CIFS) (https://www.cifs.dk/), applied successfully at the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (KB). The process includes horizon scanning to identify emerging signals of change, analysis of trends and their implications, and scenario development to explore alternative futures. Here we report on our initial community scoping and trend collection work, and seek feedback from the IDCC community.

Feedback is central: we invite attendees to react to our initial findings, identify signals we may have missed, and help shape what an ongoing strategic preservation watch should look like and whom it should serve.




**Towards a Conceptual Foundation for Curating Scientific Reasoning as Data**
Reasoning occurs at every stage of scientific research, from literature synthesis to data analysis. As artificial intelligence is increasingly used in scientific research, it is reshaping how scientists reason. Three challenges motivate our research on curating scientific reasoning as data. First, the published scientific literature, which has been used to train large language models, captures only a fraction of the reasoning patterns that occur during scientific research. Second, current approaches to training AI reasoning models favour well-defined problems with verifiable answers, whereas problems encountered in scientific research are often less well-defined and often lack authoritative answers. Third, as AI becomes increasingly involved in scientific research, documenting how it influences human scientific reasoning is essential for understanding changes in scientific practices and preserving human intellectual contributions.

This poster examines (1) how training data for large language models represent reasoning and (2) how these representations compare with empirical accounts of scientific reasoning. The comparison motivates a research agenda addressing how overlooked types of scientific reasoning can be captured, represented, and preserved with the context needed for interpretation and reuse. We seek to establish a conceptual foundation for curating scientific reasoning as data, thus supporting the development of human--centered AI for science and the preservation of diversity in scientific reasoning.

**Trustworthy Repositories Are Driven by Well-Trained People: The FIDELIS Open Training Activities Programme**
Trustworthy repositories are more than technical infrastructure; the labour of people is crucial to developing, operating, and growing them. A central aim of the FIDELIS project is to upskill repositories by offering repository staff active training and support. What are the needs of this community and how can FIDELIS meet them?

Our training and support programme comprises three approaches:

1) Support for the Adoption of Solutions: financial and expert support to implement and adopt good practices, tools, services, and other solutions to increase trustworthiness

2) Peer-to-peer Mentoring: connects mentors and mentees in relation to specific topics

3) Open Training Activities: standalone training events on topics relevant to the community, open for all to join




This poster focuses upon the third, intended to be most flexible and responsive, whilst also carefully directed by our central training strategy.

This strategy is underpinned by the Transparent Trustworthy Repository Attributes Matrix (TTRAM). TTRAM invites repositories to examine 30 common repository activities and functions at their organisation, grouped by digital object management, organisational infrastructure, technology and security. The Matrix employs CoreTrustSeal's levels of retention, curation and preservation (LoRCAP) approach to communicate potential meanings of the word 'preservation'. Each Open Training Activity is linked to one or more sub-areas of the TTRAM. Organisers must articulate which areas of the TTRAM are covered by the training, so that participants can see which elements they will strengthen.

We have chosen to identify priority areas of the TTRAM in order to focus our Open Training Activities. FIDELIS' training and support team is now working on a gap analysis of the current Open Training Programme to identify if we have any significant gaps, and begin to fill them. Community input is also vital. At IDCC we will ask: 'which TTRAM areas do you think we should provide training and support?'.

**UK Web Archive Data**

The UK Web Archive (UKWA) is a partnership of all six UK Legal Deposit Libraries. Its aim is to collect and preserve websites published in the UK, encompassing a broad spectrum of topics. Selective archiving began in 2005 and, following the implementation of the Legal Deposit Libraries (Non-Print Works) Regulations 2013, archiving continued at a whole-domain level. The entire collection amounts to approximately 2 petabytes (PB) of data, representing millions of websites and billions of documents and other files published to the web. The archive includes curated or thematic collections covering a diverse array of subjects and events, ranging from UK General Elections, Blogs, and the UEFA Women's Euros 2022.

Since November 2024, the UKWA has published one large data set of all records curated in the Annotation Curation Tool (ACT) - the software designed to capture descriptive, administrative and technical metadata. This data set has fifteen metadata fields describing a mixture of websites, sections of websites, individual pages and some social media profiles. A number of inactive (relatively static) more targeted curated collections have also been published. These data sets comprise of twenty metadata fields including collection location data and a description of the websites (if one was entered into the curation tool).




The data sets are published in the UK Web Archive section of the British Library Research Repository in the folder 'UK Web Archive: Data' - https://doi.org/10.23636/0n6q-8q40

This poster will highlight the rights and copyright status of this new resource. It will outline potential research projects that will be of interest to the research community. This case study utilised the Datasheets for Web Archives Toolkit to publish web archive collections as data (WACAD) outlines a successful approach that can be applied to other digital formats.

**URGE: A Semi-Automated Tool for Creating FAIR-Aligned Dataset Documentation**
When research data are shared through repositories, high-quality documentation is essential to ensure that datasets can be understood, verified, and reused. ReadMe files play a central role in this process by capturing contextual, methodological, and dataset-specific information that is often not represented in structured metadata. However, creating and maintaining ReadMe files remains a challenging and time-consuming task. Traditional plain-text templates require substantial manual effort, provide limited support for formatting and quality assurance, and do not facilitate the reuse of information already recorded in metadata records, existing documentation, or Data Management Plans (DMPs). As a result, dataset documentation is frequently incomplete, and inconsistent.

This demonstration presents URGE (USN ReadMe GEnerator), an open, web-based tool designed to support the creation of FAIR-aligned ReadMe files. URGE is intended to assist researchers and curators by reducing repetitive documentation tasks while reinforcing good documentation practices. The tool integrates information from repository metadata, DMPs, and existing ReadMe files, enabling users to generate documentation through a guided, semi-automated workflow. URGE currently supports metadata import from Dataverse, Figshare, and Zenodo, as well as content import from the SIKT DMP tool and DSW ELIXIR-NO.

Participants will see how the system combines metadata reuse with structured guidance to support the creation of richer and more consistent dataset documentation. Key functionalities include contextual guidance, mandatory documentation fields, grammar support, file-format and file-naming validation, machine-readable (JSON) outputs, and the generation of anonymized documentation for double-blind review.

By reducing administrative burden, the tool contributes to more complete, consistent documentation, and reusable research data and supports effective FAIR data stewardship.




**Who Are the Data Stewards? Increasing the Visibility of the People Behind Research Data Management in Czechia**

Research infrastructures provide technologies, services, and standards for FAIR data, but their successful adoption and sustainability ultimately depend on people. Data stewards are a crucial part of this human layer, translating good practice of Research Data Management into everyday research and connecting researchers, policies, and infrastructure.

However, as a newly emerging profession, data stewards face a dual challenge: researchers often do not know what data stewards do, how they can help, or where to find them; simultaneously, data stewards themselves often lack clear institutional anchoring, defined competencies, and established legitimacy within their organisations.

Within the EOSC CZ initiative, we applied human-centred design not only to uncover specific gaps but also to develop the solution. Continuous engagement with researchers, research institutions and the Czech data steward community revealed needs related to the visibility, recognition, understanding and accessibility of data stewardship.

These insights informed three complementary interventions:

The National Map of Data Stewards connects them across institutions, makes data stewardship expertise easier to find across Czechia, and supports collaboration. In addition, we created a job advertisement template and began supporting the sharing of such advertisements for institutions seeking a data steward.

“Data Guardians: Mission FAIR” is a national awareness campaign that uses storytelling to explain the role and value of data stewards to researchers, institutions, and potential future data stewards.

Data Steward Personas, developed from interviews and validated through a community survey, capture the diversity of data steward roles, competencies, institutional settings, and everyday responsibilities, providing a framework for institutional recognition and professionalisation.

Together, these activities demonstrate how a user-centred approach can inform the development of the human layer of research infrastructure. By addressing both the researcher-facing knowledge gap and the steward-facing institutional ambiguity, we aim to

strengthen the people and communities that turn FAIR principles into sustainable research practice.

**Who Decides What Belongs? Curation Decisions Behind a Small Open Catalogue of Data Management Tools**

The Data Management Tools Catalogue began as a flipchart with sticky notes at a workshop at the Library of the Czech Academy of Sciences. The pilot grew into an openly available online catalogue of research data management tools for researchers and data stewards, organised by data lifecycle stage and discipline and including tools relevant to the Czech research environment. A small team maintains it alongside other responsibilities.

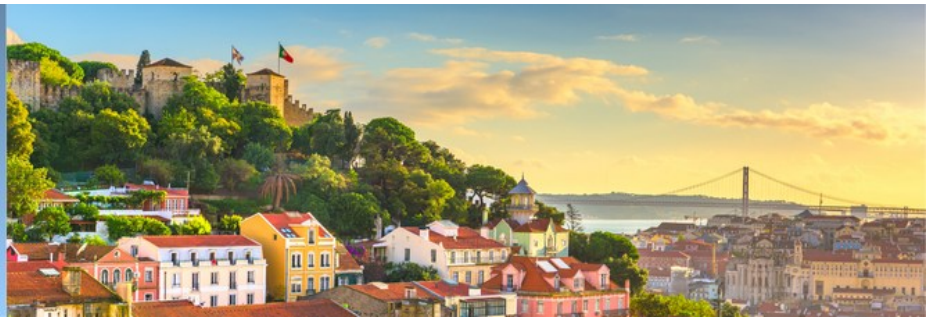
Developing the catalogue involves decisions about which tools to include, how to describe and categorise them, what information to display, and how users should navigate the resource. These decisions shape both its content and its software, which other organisations could adapt for their own tools. But who should make these decisions, what should inform them, and how should they be documented and revised? Existing guidance and community recommendations often leave room for interpretation, while limited user feedback and team capacity make it difficult to turn broad principles and practical needs into consistent choices.

This poster reflects on the human work involved in making these decisions, from selecting individual tools to designing the catalogue's overall structure and functionality. One example is our proposed workflow for adopting a community-developed research data lifecycle model: mapping the existing catalogue against the model, translating the resulting observations into concrete rules, testing these on a small subset of tools, gathering user feedback, and refining the rules before applying them across the catalogue. We are also preparing content guidelines and documentation for maintainers.

We argue that curation is not simply the application of existing guidance, but an ongoing process of interpretation and negotiation. The poster explores who makes curation decisions, what informs them, and how they are approached when existing guidance leaves room for interpretation.

**Who Does the Work? The Human Realities of Repository Change**

A FAIR digital object is the result of technology, data stewards, and researchers all working together. While repository systems provide necessary technological infrastructure for sharing data, humans are at the root of platform decisions, development determinations, repository policies, and curating datasets. Human capacity and resources are a key



component that must be considered in the context of overall assessment and implementation of any new repository technology.

We represent three R1 academic institutions in the United States who have recently completed or are in the process of evaluating new data repository technology for our respective institutions. As part of this, we have had to consider different aspects: How many curators do we have? How many developers do we have? What is the procurement process like at our institution? How much time do we have for implementation? Are there specific resource constraints? Are there institutionally specific factors, (e.g., such as combining repositories, the size of data being migrated, etc.)? What is the cognitive and emotional labour involved in this work?

This poster will discuss the human labour required not only to evaluate the repositories, but also to implement the choice AND how the realities of the human labour influenced the final decision around the next generation of the repository technology. We will present three case studies where we detail institutionally specific factors that impacted our repository evaluation, migration, and implementation, and surface any common lessons learned from our experiences. The poster will include an interactive element to solicit experiences regarding the human labour involved in implementing a new repository system to better understand the impact and amount of human labour required. As institutions evaluate their own repositories, these three case studies may help others learn from our approaches; let us help lessen your labour with ours.

**Witnessing as a Missing Layer in Digital Curation: From Preservation to Continuous Stewardship**

Digital curation has traditionally focused on the preservation, accessibility, and reuse of digital objects. Frameworks such as FAIR Digital Objects and the Open Archival Information System (OAIS) have significantly advanced the preservation of records, metadata, provenance, and digital artefacts. However, preservation alone does not ensure continued awareness of the conditions represented by preserved information.

This paper proposes Witnessing as a missing layer within digital curation. Witnessing is defined as the sustained maintenance of condition awareness through continuous observation, acknowledgement, verification, and reconciliation mechanisms that connect preserved information to responsibility and action. Positioned between cognition and stewardship, witnessing provides an operational bridge between understanding a condition and responding to it.




A six-layer stewardship model is introduced consisting of Operational Truth, Continuity Memory, Cognition, Witnessing, Stewardship, and Formation. The model emerged through a two-year observational programme examining stewardship conditions across AI-mediated and human-guided environments.

Particular attention is given to fidelity, defined as the sustained alignment between source conditions and subsequent interpretations across time. Fidelity is operationalised through a Drift Detection Protocol that identifies observable departures between source conditions and their interpretations. Evidence is drawn from documented continuity experiments involving independent AI systems evaluating the same stewardship framework. Across eighty-nine recorded observational blocks, seventy-seven maintained alignment, while eleven corrective interventions successfully restored observed drift conditions.

The findings suggest that preservation protects memory but does not by itself sustain awareness or responsibility. Witnessing provides a mechanism through which preserved information remains connected to observable conditions, accountability, and stewardship obligations. The paper further argues that continuity itself may constitute a preservable object within future digital curation frameworks.

Preservation protects memory. Witnessing protects fidelity. The log sustains witnessing. Stewardship protects responsibility. Formation sustains continuity across differing perspectives.