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Executive Summary

INJECT is an Innovation Action that supports technology transfer to the creative industries; under the call for “action primarily consisting of activities directly aiming at producing plans and arrangements or designs for new, altered or improved products, processes or services” (H2020 Innovation Action). To achieve its project aims INJECT has been tested and plans have been created to establish an INJECT spin-off business in the journalism market through its ecosystem developments. While user testing and testing of the tool in operational environments has aided in the development and technical improvements of the INJECT technology.

The INJECT tool is new to journalism and to European markets; this second data management plan covers to the end of the project June 2018 in testing and validation of both technical and economic performance in real life operating conditions provided by the journalism market domain. This project therefore has limited scientific research activities.

This document aims to present the updated data management plan for INJECT project, the considerations, actions and activities that have been undertaken with an aim to deliver on the objectives of the project. The data management plan deliverable was first introduced in version one as a living document. This document updates the discussion on the INJECT data types and applies the FAIR data management process to ensure that, wherever possible, the research data is findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR), and to ensure it is soundly managed until project end.

1 Purpose of the Data Management Plan

This deliverable of the INJECT project is prepared under WP5 and the Task 5.2 *INJECT Data Management Plan (2nd version)*. In this task we update the discussion of the data management life cycle, processes and/or generated by the INJECT project and to make the data findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR) that was reported in *INJECT Data Management Plan (1st version)*.

2 INJECT Data Types

This updated version of the Data Management Plan addresses the questions as noted in the previous version 1, updating where actions were underway and further considerations that were made as the project developed. As previously noted, the INJECT project is an H2020 Innovation Action, and hence is not intended to generate scientific data per se, therefore the data management plan considers the activities undertaken within the project.

2.1 What is the purpose of the data collection/generation and its relation to the objectives of the project?

The three stated INJECT project objectives are:

- Obj1: Extend and aggregate the new digital services and tools to increase the productivity and creativity of journalists in different news environments
- Obj2: Integrate and evaluate the new digital services and environments in CMS environments
- Obj3: Diffuse the new digital services and support offerings in news and journalism markets

Data collection and generation related to each is to enable the co-creation then effective evaluation of the INJECT tool, and scientific reporting of research and innovation that will deliver each of these objectives.

2.1.1 What types and formats of data has the project generated/collected?

The project has generated and collected the following types and formats of data:

- Co-created user requirements on the INJECT tool and services: format is structured text requirements;
- Parsed and semantic-tagged news stories from online digital news sources (including partner news archives) as part of INJECT toolset: format is PostgreSQL database, the processed/parsed results are stored into an external Elastic Search Cluster for later searching;
- Semantic-tagged news stories used to inform design of INJECT creative search strategies: format is structured documents of news stories, associated word counts and other observed patterns, by story type;
- Statistical data about the impact of news stories on social media.

-
- Usability evaluation reports of INJECT tool by journalists: format is structured written reports;
 - Semi-structured interview data about INJECT tool use by journalists: format is documented, content-tagged notes from semi-structured interviews;
 - Focus group reports about INJECT tool use by journalists: format is structured reports of focus group findings;
 - INJECT tool activity log data, recording meaningful activities of tool users over selected time periods: format is structured spreadsheet;
 - Corpus of news stories generated by journalists using the INJECT tool: format is structured database of news stories and related data attributes;
 - Quantitative creativity assessments of news stories generated by journalists with and without use of the INJECT tool: format is structured spreadsheet;
 - Economic and contract data about each launched INJECT ecosystem: format is structured spreadsheet;
 - Complying with duties and obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR); no identifiable personal data will be published and the identifiable data will not be shared with any other organisation. Participants in activities have had consent explained and their rights acknowledged to withdraw any time and have their data removed. All partners will store data in compliance with GDPR.

2.1.2 Will you re-use any existing data and how?

The following data is reused from existing news sources:

- Parsed and semantic-tagged news stories from online digital news sources (including partner news archives) as part of INJECT toolset: format is the raw news article data is stored in a PostgreSQL database, the processed/parsed results are stored into an external Elastic Search Cluster for later searching;
- Semantic-tagged news stories used to inform design of INJECT creative search strategies: format is structured documents of news stories, associated word counts and other observed patterns, by story type;
- Corpus of news stories generated by journalists using the INJECT tool: format is structured database of news stories and related data attributes.

2.1.3 What is the origin of the data?

The reused data originates from selected news sources. These news sources can be identified by country, as noted in figure 1: unique news sources by country, and by language as noted in figure 2: unique news sources by language.

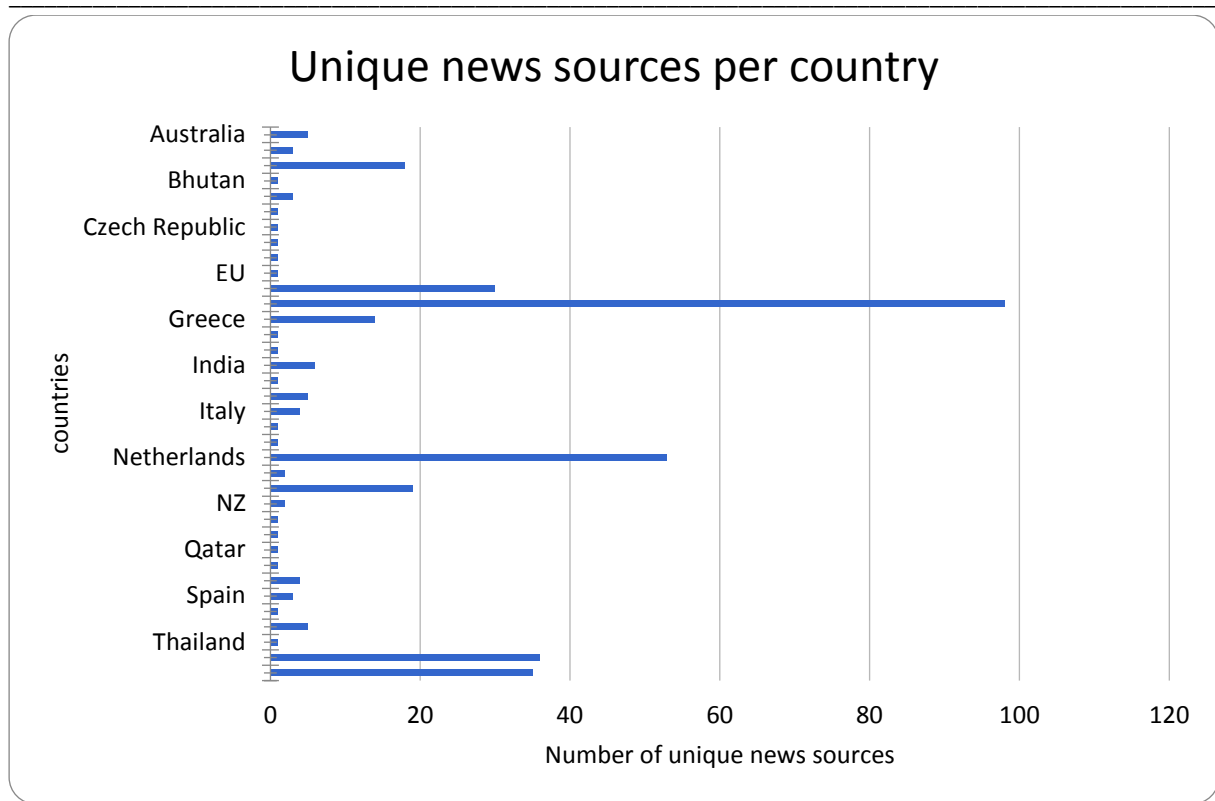


Figure 1: Unique news sources by country

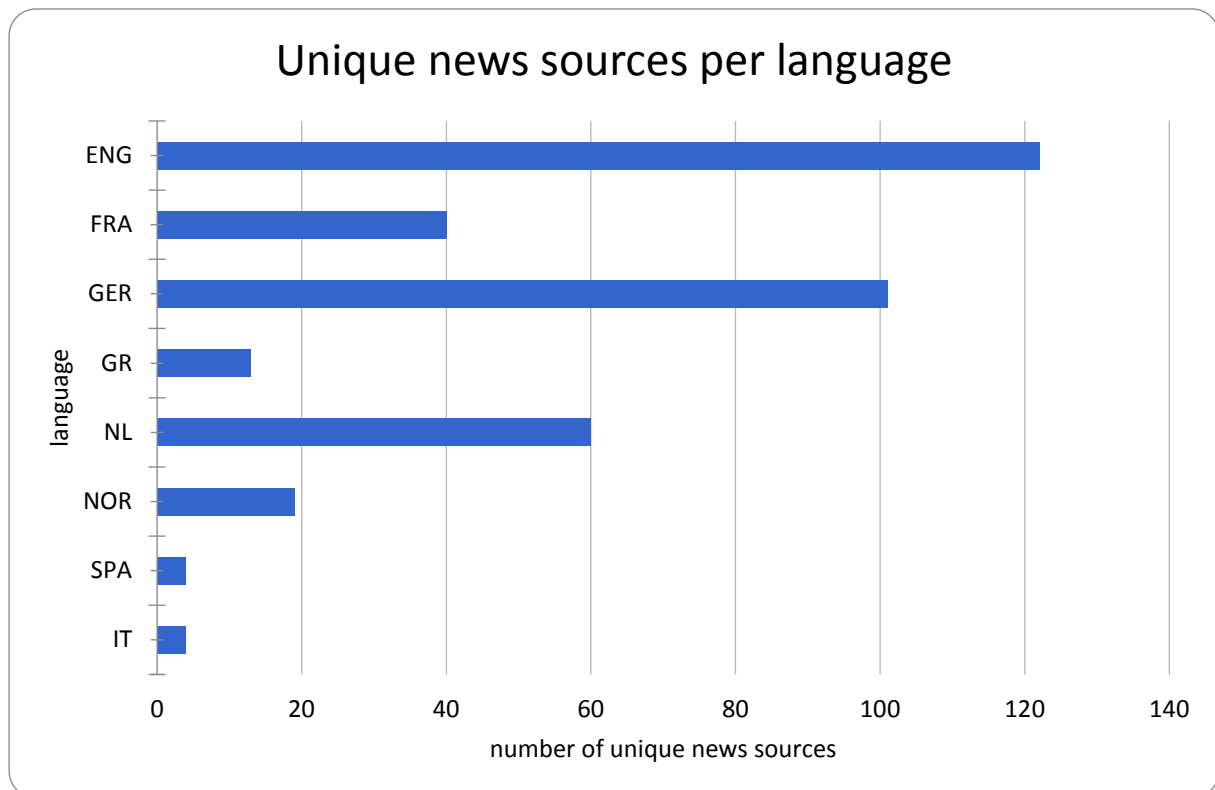


Figure 2: Unique news sources by language

Figure 3: Unique news sources listed



 <p>Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bayerischer Rundfunk • Destatis - Statistisches Bundesamt • Deutsche Welle • Deutscher Bundestag - Analysen des Wissenschaftlichen Dienstes • Deutscher Bundestag - Plenarprotokolle • Deutschlandfunk • Die Welt • Die Zeit • Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung • Frankfurter Rundschau • Heise News • Hessischer Rundfunk • Impulse • Kleine Anfragen - Parlamentsanfragen • Kölner Stadtanzeiger • Meedla • Mitteldeutscher Rundfunk • n-tv • Netzpolitik • Norddeutscher Rundfunk • Presseportal Blaulicht • Rheinische Post 	 <p>Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rundfunk Berlin-Brandenburg • shz • Spektrum.de • Spiegel Online • stern • Stuttgarter Zeitung • Süddeutsche Zeitung • Südwestrundfunk • t3n • tagesschau.de • Tagesspiegel Berlin • taz - die Tageszeitung • Telepolis • Übermedien • Westdeutscher Rundfunk • Wirtschaftswoche • Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung • Stiftung Warentest • Münstersche Zeitung • Westfälische Nachrichten • Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung • Hamburger Abendblatt • ARD.de Börse • Augsburger Allgemeine • Mainpost 	 <p>Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deutsche Verkehrszeitung (DVZ) • Thüringer Allgemeine • Wolfsburger Allgemeine • Märkische Allgemeine • Ostsee-Zeitung • Leipziger Volkszeitung • Sächsische Zeitung • Nordwest Zeitung • Weser Kurier • Kieler Nachrichten • Lübecker Nachrichten • Aachener Zeitung • Darmstädter Echo • Rhein-Zeitung • Passauer Neue Presse • Fränkischer Tag • Der Postillon • Fudder • T-Online • Schwäbische Zeitung • Deutsche Ärztezeitung • Deutsches Ärzteblatt • Apotheken Umschau • Brigitte • Informationsdienst Wissenschaft 	 <p>Germany</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manager Magazin • Münchner Merkur • Berliner Morgenpost • VICE Germany • Bento • top agrar • Handelsblatt • Eltern • Gründerszene • Evangelisch • Horizont • W&V • Deutsche Apothekerzeitung • Lebensmittelzeitung • Mannheimer Morgen • Die Glocke • Der Freitag • Münsterländische Volkszeitung • ARD • FUNK • Der Spiegel • correctiv • Junge Welt • Golem • Der Spiegel International • correctiv
 <p>Netherlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dutch News • TPO • Adformatie • Algemeen Dagblad • Binnenlands bestuur • Bright TV • CBS • De Groene Amsterdammer • De Telegraaf • de Volkskrant • Eerste Kamer • Elsevier • Europees Parlement Nieuws • FD • Het Financieel Dagblad • Het Parool • Metro • Nederlands Dagblad • Nederlandse Staatscourant • NOS • NRC Handelsblad • NU • Reformatorisch Dagblad • RTL Nieuws • SCP • Trouw • WNL TV 	 <p>Netherlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zondag met Lubach • Libelle • 360 magazine • Adformatie • Follow the Money • Joop • TPO • Vice • Novib • Zorg + Welzijn • Villameida • De nieuwe reporter • CNV • Intermediair • COC • Eindhovens Dagblad • Brabants Dagblad • BN De Stem • PZC • De Gelderlander • TC Tubantia • De Stentor • Dagblad van het Noorden • Leeuwarder Courant • Friesch Dagblad • De Limburger 	 <p>Namibia/Poland/India/Denmark/Bhutan/Thailand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Namibian • Krakow Post • Business Standard • Economic Times • Financial Express • Live Mint [INDIA] • The Indian Express • The Ken • Copenhagen Post • Bhutan Observer • Bangkok Post 	 <p>Scotland/Spain/South Africa/Austria/Iceland/Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herald Scotland • Cinco Dias • El Mundo • El Pais • Business Day Live • Independent Newspaper • Mail and Guardian • News24 • Friedl News • FutureZone.at • ORF - Österreichischer Rundfunk • News of Iceland • Daily Nation



2.1.4 Norwegian news sources

The Norwegian ecosystem utilises specific news sources from archives belonging to Hallingdolen, Hordaland Avis, and Sunnhordaland. The number of articles from these archives is approximately 60,000 for the period covered 1st January 2015 to 17th February 2018. As the first ecosystem for INJECT is further established in Norway there will be more sources that may be added, such as internal archives, statistical bureau information, and public data (maps, weather, traffic). It is further noted that this list will expand with further ecosystem developments as more newspapers and others from the journalistic domain became customers in the future.

2.1.5 Data generated during the project arises from:

- A user-centred co-design process with journalists and news organisations;
- Knowledge acquisition and validation exercises with experienced journalists for each of the 6 INJECT creative search strategies;
- Data- and information-led design of each of the 6 INJECT creative search strategies;
- Formative and summative evaluations of INJECT tool use by journalists and news organisations.
- Original content created by journalists and news organisations who choose to contribute to public Explain card content.

2.1.6 What is the expected size of the data?

The expected sizes of the data varies by types:

- Documents and reporting describing the user requirements, user activity logs and qualitative results from formative and summative evaluations of the INJECT tool, including the corpus of generated news stories, will be small – deliverable reports with short data appendices;
- Parsed and semantic-tagged news stories from online digital news sources (including partner news archives) as part of INJECT toolset will be large. The current data set at m18 of the project is over six million articles.

2.1.7 To whom might it be useful ('data utility')?

The INJECT project data might be useful to:

- News organisations and IT providers who will target the news industry, to inform their development of more creative and productive news stories, to support the competitiveness of the sector;
- News organisations and IT providers who wish to develop new forms of business model through which to deliver digital technologies to the news and journalism sectors;
- Journalism practitioners who will extrapolate from project results in order to improve journalism practices across Europe.
- Academics and University departments and Institutes that could use the INJECT data for research and teaching purposes.

3 FAIR data

3.1 Making data findable, including provisions for metadata

As stated previously INJECT is an Innovation Action that supports technology transfer to the creative industries; it has tested and planned for an INJECT spin-off business in the journalism market through its ecosystem developments. The INJECT tool is new to journalism and to European markets and the intention is that it becomes a sought after commercially viable product. This viability will require the product to be sold and to earn revenue, from both its subscribed use and innovations made through paid for adaptations. It will be necessary that some types of information are sold specifically to customers and therefore cannot be in the public domain.

The FAIR framework asks:

- Are the data produced and/or used in the project discoverable with metadata, identifiable and locatable by means of a standard identification mechanism (e.g. persistent and unique identifiers such as Digital Object Identifiers)?
- What naming conventions do you follow?
- Will search keywords be provided that optimize possibilities for re-use?

- Do you provide clear version numbers?
- What metadata will be created? In case metadata standards do not exist in your discipline, please outline what type of metadata will be created and how.

The following table provides INJECT’s current answers to these questions.

Table 1: Making data findable.

Data type	Discoverable?	Reuse and metadata conventions
Co-created user requirements on the INJECT tool and services	No	The single user requirements document will be extracted from project deliverables, and posted in an acceptable form on the INJECT project website.
Parsed and semantic-tagged news stories from online digital news sources as part of INJECT toolset	Yes	All news stories will be searchable through the INJECT tool and advanced search algorithms, which have APIs. News stories are tagged with semantic metadata about article nouns and verbs, and person, place, organisation and activity entities. The meta-data types are currently bespoke standards, to allow tool development to take place.
Semantic-tagged news stories used to inform design of INJECT creative search strategies	No	The news stories will be collated in one or more online documents. Each news article will be meta-tagged with data about the article’s length, presence and number of keywords, and other observations.
Statistical data about the impact of news stories on social media	Yes	All generated statistical data will be retrievable through the INJECT tool.
Usability evaluation reports of INJECT tool by journalists	No	The usability evaluation report content will not be made available for reuse. Ethical approval does not allow for reuse and sharing.
Semi-structured interview data about INJECT tool use by journalists	No	The semi-structured interview data will not be made available for reuse, as ethical approval does not allow for its reuse and sharing.
Focus group reports about INJECT tool use by journalists	No	The focus group data will not be made available for reuse, as ethical approval does not allow for its reuse and sharing.
INJECT tool activity log data, recording meaningful	Yes	Anonymous INJECT tool activity log data will be made available for sharing and reuse, in line with

activities of tool users over selected time periods		ethical consent from journalist users. Clear log data versions will be set up. Data will be structured and delivered in XLS sheets, to allow analyst searching and management of the data.
Corpus of news stories generated by journalists using the INJECT tool	No	The corpus of news stories will not be made available directly for reuse by the project, although published articles will be available, at their publication source.
Quantitative creativity assessments of selected news stories generated by journalists with and without use of the INJECT tool	Yes	Anonymous quantitative creativity assessments of selected news stories generated with and without the INJECT tool will be made available for sharing and reuse, in line with ethical consent from the expert assessors. Clear log data versions will be set up. Data will be structured and delivered in XLS sheets, to allow analyst searching and management of the data.
Economic and contract data about each launched INJECT ecosystem	No	The intention is that INJECT becomes a sought after commercially viable product to be sold and to earn revenue, from both its subscribed use and innovations made through paid for adaptations. It will be necessary that some types of information are sold specifically to customers and therefore cannot be in the public domain.

3.2 Making data openly accessible

The FAIR framework asks:

- Which data produced and/or used in the project will be made openly available as the default? If certain datasets cannot be shared (or need to be shared under restrictions), explain why, clearly separating legal and contractual reasons from voluntary restrictions.
- How will the data be made accessible (e.g. by deposition in a repository)?
- What methods or software tools are needed to access the data?
- Is documentation about the software needed to access the data included?
- Is it possible to include the relevant software (e.g. in open source code)?
- Where will the data and associated metadata, documentation and code be deposited? Preference should be given to certified repositories that support open access where possible.
- Have you explored appropriate arrangements with the identified repository?
- If there are restrictions on use, how will access be provided?

- Is there a need for a data access committee?
- Are there well-described conditions for access (i.e. a machine readable license)?
- How will the identity of the person accessing the data be ascertained?

The following table provides INJECT’s current answers to these questions for data that will be made available for sharing in the project subject to GDPR compliance.

Table 2: Openly accessible data.

Data type	Open?	How will data be accessed
Co-created user requirements on the INJECT tool and services	Yes	The single user requirements document will be posted on the project website, with clear signposting and instructions for use.
Parsed and semantic-tagged news stories from online digital news sources as part of INJECT toolset	No	The parsed and semantic-tagged news stories will not be made publicly available. This data represents core commercial value of the INJECT tool, and will be not shared, except through INJECT tools made available as part of the commercial ecosystems.
Semantic-tagged news stories used to inform design of INJECT creative search strategies	Yes	The news stories will be published in online documents that will be accessible via the INJECT’s restricted project website and associated storage space. The stories will be stored and edited using standard MS Office applications, which users will need to edit them. A validated user log-in to the restricted area of the INJECT project website will be needed to access and download the stories.
Statistical data about the impact of news stories on social media	No	The generated statistical data will not be made publicly available. This data represents core commercial value of the INJECT tool, and will be not shared, except through INJECT tools made available as part of the commercial ecosystems.
INJECT tool activity log data, recording meaningful activities of tool users over selected time periods	Yes	The INJECT tool activity log data will be published in online documents that will be accessible via the INJECT’s restricted project website and associated storage space. The log data will be stored and edited using standard MS Office applications, which users will need to edit them. A validated user log-in to the restricted area of the INJECT project website will be needed to access and download the log data.
Quantitative creativity assessments of selected news stories generated by journalists with and	Yes	The collected quantitative assessments will be published in online documents that also will be accessible via the INJECT’s restricted project website and associated storage space. The assessments will be stored and edited using standard MS

without use of the INJECT tool		Office applications, which users will need to edit them. A validated user log-in to the restricted area of the INJECT project website will be needed to access and download the quantitative assessments.
Economic and contract data about each launched INJECT ecosystem	No	The intention is that INJECT becomes a sought after commercially viable product with innovations made through paid for adaptations. It will be necessary that some types of information are sold/contracted to specific customers and therefore cannot be in the public domain.

3.3 Making data interoperable

The FAIR assessment asks:

- Are the data produced in the project interoperable, that is allowing data exchange and re-use between researchers, institutions, organisations, countries, etc. (i.e. adhering to standards for formats, as much as possible compliant with available (open) software applications, and in particular facilitating re-combinations with different datasets from different origins)?
- What data and metadata vocabularies, standards or methodologies will you follow to make your data interoperable?
- Will you be using standard vocabularies for all data types present in your data set, to allow interdisciplinary interoperability?
- In case it is unavoidable that you use uncommon or generate project specific ontologies or vocabularies, will you provide mappings to more commonly used ontologies?

In response, the INJECT project will not seek to make its data interoperable with other research data sets, and to enable data exchange and re-use between researchers, institutions, organisations and countries. There are several reasons for this decision:

- There are no established standards for data about digital tool use in journalism, to interoperate with;
- There are established standards for data about creativity support tool use in computer science, to interoperate with, although a standardized survey metric for digital creativity support has been developed by US researchers, which the INJECT project will submit to.

To compensate, the INJECT project will make its data available in the most open tools available, for example the MS Office suite, and to provide sufficient documentation to enable understanding and use by other researchers subject to GDPR compliance.

3.4 Increase data re-use (through clarifying licences)

The FAIR framework asks:

- How will the data be licensed to permit the widest re-use possible?
- When will the data be made available for re-use? If an embargo is sought to give time to publish or seek patents, specify why and how long this will apply, bearing in mind that research data should be made available as soon as possible.
- Are the data produced and/or used in the project useable by third parties, in particular after the end of the project? If the re-use of some data is restricted, explain why.
- How long is it intended that the data remains re-usable?
- Are data quality assurance processes described?

Data re-use is a live consideration for INJECT as the tool is technically developed and ecosystems established. City and the Innovation Manager are leading an exploration into the registrations of one or more trademarks for the project. The current recommended action for public documents, such as the website, have been marked with the copyright symbol (©), name and the year of creation: Copyright © The INJECT Consortium, 2017. Data protection aspects of the project will be coordinated across the relevant national data protection authorities.

The new regulations and data protection rules that came into force May 2018 have necessitated each project partner and coordinator to consider all matters relating to data storage, processing, etc. The project coordinator has in place a Data Protection Officer to assist in these matters.

In addition, an ongoing investigation into Intellectual Property rights will continue with the development of ecosystems beyond the project.

3.5 Allocation of resources

The FAIR framework asks:

- What are the costs for making data FAIR in your project?
- How will these be covered? Note that costs related to open access to research data are eligible as part of the Horizon 2020 grant (if compliant with the Grant Agreement conditions).
- Who will be responsible for data management in your project?
- Are the resources for long term preservation discussed (costs and potential value, who decides and how what data will be kept and for how long)?

The FAIR framework has a minimum impact on INJECT. INJECT's resources for managing the FAIR framework are built into the project's work plan. For example:

- The development and management of the INJECT data types and sets is incorporated into and

budgeted for in the current work plan;

- Overall data management will be undertaken by the project manager role at the project coordinator partner City, University of London.

The resources for long-term preservation of the INJECT data sets have been reviewed. All primary research data about the design and evaluation of INJECT will be stored and made available for 10 years. Most such data will be stored in digital form on computer servers of INJECT's university partners – City University of London, University of Bergen, ICCS and the University of Groningen. Digital data will be stored as computer files to be available by password only, and stored on encrypted devices such as laptops and server hard drives. Non-digital data, such as questionnaires and consent forms, will be stored locally in locked filing cabinets. At the end of the period, all digital data will be deleted. Physical documents will be shredded on the premises of the universities using a cross cut shredder which conforms to standard DIN level 5 (maximum size of paper is 0.8mm x 12mm) and then disposed of via confidential waste management contracts. The standard is consistent with the UK's Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC).

3.6 Data security

The FAIR framework asks:

- What provisions are in place for data security (including data recovery as well as secure storage and transfer of sensitive data)?
- Is the data safely stored in certified repositories for long-term preservation and curation?

INJECT stores the processed/parsed results into an Amazon Elastic Search Cluster. Amazon Elasticsearch Service routinely applies security patches and keeps the Elasticsearch environment secure and up to date. INJECT controls access to the Elasticsearch APIs using AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies, which ensure that INJECT components access the Amazon Elasticsearch clusters securely. Moreover, the AWS API call history produced by AWS CloudTrail enables security analysis, resource change tracking, and compliance auditing.

3.7 Ethical aspects

The FAIR framework asks:

- Are there any ethical or legal issues that can have an impact on data sharing? These can also be discussed in the context of the ethics review.
- Is informed consent for data sharing and long-term preservation included in questionnaires dealing with personal data?

The INJECT consortium have not identified any specific ethics issues related to the work plan, outcomes or dissemination. We do note that individual partners will adhere to ethical rules. At City, University of London the data management and compliance team continue to update all policies and

procedures on ethics and data use. We continue to work to the current data protection policy with a commitment to protecting and processing data with adherence to legislation and other policy. “Sensitive data shall only be collected for certain specific purposes, and shall be obtained with opt in consent” will apply to all personal data collected and any participants provided fair processing notices about the use of that data. The project will adhere to the commitment to holding any data in secure conditions, and will make every effort to safeguard against accidental loss or corruption of data.

4 Summary and Outlook

This subsequent INJECT deliverable D5.2 revisits and updates the data management plan D5.1. The considerations, actions and activities undertaken alongside the delivery on the objectives of the project under “The FAIR Data Principles provide a set of milestones for data producers” (Wilkinson et al, 2016) applying the FAIR data management of research data that is findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR).

5 References

European Commission (2014) H2020 *The EU Framework Programme for Research & Innovation* https://www.upf.edu/rdi/_pdf/H2020_inBrief_EN_FinalBAT.pdf

European Commission (2018) *Data Protection: Rules for business and organisations* https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/reform/rules-business-and-organisations_en

H2020 *Programme Guidelines on FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020* http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/hi/oa_pilot/h2020-hi-oa-data-mgt_en.pdf July 2016

Wilkinson, M. D. et al. (2016) *The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship*. Sci. Data 3:160018 doi: 10.1038/sdata.2016.18

Appendix 1

Table 3: News Sources as listed in D5.1 Data Management Plan version one

Source	Country
BBC	UK
Quartz	UK
The Guardian	UK
Telegraph	UK
FT	UK
The Times	UK
Sky News	UK
The Independent	UK
The Huffington Post	UK
The Huffington Post	US
Reuters News	UK
The Economist	UK
The New York times	US
Daily Mail	UK
The Wall Street Journal	US
The Washington Post	US
The Metro	UK
Herald Scotland	UK
Bloomberg	US
The Scotsman	UK
The Irish Times	Ireland
Irish Independent	Ireland
New Statesman	UK
Newsweek	US
The Daily Beast	US
Times Education Supplement	UK
BBC Mundo	UK
El Mundo	Spain
El Pais	Spain
Cinco Dias	Spain
CNN	US
CNN Money	US
London Evening Standard	UK
Birmingham Post	UK
Birmingham Mail	UK
Farming Life	UK
Belfast Telegraph	UK
Yorkshire Post	UK

Yorkshire Evening Post	UK
Manchester Evening News	UK
South Wales Evening Post	UK
Irish Examiner	Ireland
Herald Scotland	Scotland
The Mirror	UK
The Irish Sun	Ireland
Irish Daily Star	Ireland
The Sun	UK
Daily Star	UK
Daily Record	UK
Daily Express	UK
Los Angeles Times	US
Chicago Tribune	US
The Onion	US
Forbes	US
Fox News	US
Herald Tribune [International NY Times]	US
ABC News	US
Buzzfeed	US
Newsmax Media	US
U.S. News and World Report	US
The Globe and Mail	Canada
Toronto Star	Canada
New Zealand Herald	NZ
Dominion Post	NZ
The Sydney Morning Herald	Australia
The Brisbane Times	Australia
Herald Sun	Australia
The Daily Telegraph (Australia)	Australia
The Courier-Mail	Australia
Bangkok Post	Thailand
Jakarta Globe	Indonesia
South China Morning Post	Hong Kong
Der Spiegel International	Germany
Ekathimerini	Greece
Dutch News	Netherlands
Krakow Post	Poland
Portugal Resident	Portugal
The Local Newspaper	Sweden
Connexion Newspaper	France
Le Monde	France

Le Monde Diplomatique	France
EuroFora	EU
Friedl News	Austria
New Europe	Belgium
Copenhagen Post	Denmark
News of Iceland	Iceland
Finnbay Newspaper	Finland
North Cyprus News	Cyprus
Prague Daily Monitor	Czech Republic
Daily News Egypt	Egypt
The Punch	Nigeria
Business Day Live	South Africa
Independent Newspaper	South Africa
Mail and Guardian	South Africa
Bhutan Observer	Bhutan
Financial Express	India
Business Standard	India
Economic Times	India
The Indian Express	India
Live Mint [INDIA]	India
Stavanger Aftenblad	Norway
Bergens Tidende	Norway
Dagbladet	Norway
Verdens Gang (VG)	Norway
Dagens Næringsliv	Norway
NRK	Norway
Aftenposten	Norway
Le Figaro	France
BFMTV	France
Le Parisien	France
Le Express	France
L'OBS	France
Le Point	France
Les Echos	France
CBS	Netherlands
SCP	Netherlands
NU	Netherlands
Al Jazeera	Qatar
FD	Netherlands
Adformatie	Netherlands
Eerste Kamer	Netherlands
Europees Parlement Nieuws	Netherlands

Daily Nation	Kenya
Vanguard	Nigeria
The Namibian	Namibia
News24	South Africa