



TERMS FOR OPEN DATA RLAE

In compliance with the international movement towards more collaborative and transparent science, seeking the sharing and opening of the cycle of knowledge production and communication, RLAE, as a vehicle for scientific dissemination and communication to strengthen health practices and advance nursing knowledge, aligns itself with the principles of Open Science. Thus, the Journal adopts an open data policy, as it allows for greater rigor, maximizes its reach and impact, and enriches the scientific record. Below are the guidelines for authors regarding the procedures for Open Data.

Benefits of Open Data

- Readers can access raw scientific data to enhance their understanding of published research, for verification, replication, and re-analysis, as well as to support future investigations;
- Proactive data sharing ensures that your work remains reproducible over the long term and demonstrates rigor, signaling its integrity to the community;
- It is also a possibility of making data public and opens up opportunities for obtaining academic credit for data collection and curation during the research process;
- Accessing open data accelerates scientific and technological progress;
- It is the researcher's responsibility to make their data accessible to the community, helping to prevent data loss and ensure preservation.

A. Research Data

They refer to any data, produced by the authors ("primary data") and from other sources, analyzed by them in their studies ("secondary data"). Research Data include any recorded factual material used to produce results in both digital and non-digital formats, such as tabular data, codes, images, audio, documents, videos, maps, raw and/or processed data.

Source: <https://doi.org/10.5334/dsj-2020-005>

B. General guidelines on the data availability policy

From 2023 onwards, RLAE requires authors to make the data from their accepted articles available for publication, except for those covered by exception criteria. The data availability is a criterion for publication of the scientific article.



It is noteworthy that RLAE has a quota available in SciELO repository, which uses Dataverse software. Below are the detailed steps for authors to make their research data available in the SciELO Data repository:

- Data must be deposited after the article has been approved by the Scientific Editor-in-Chief.
- Authors must fill out the information regarding the **availability of research data and other materials** in the SciELO [Open Science Compliance Form](#), specifying whether the research data is available, where it is located, and how to access it;
- The authors must declare in the Form that they grant the rights described therein and acknowledge that the dataset does not infringe any copyright or intellectual property rights;
- If the dataset contains material for which the authors do not hold copyright, they must first obtain unrestricted permission from the copyright owner; and then grant the required rights to SciELO Data. Third-party property material contained in the dataset must be clearly identify and acknowledged in the content of the dataset;
- The dataset must not violate any terms (e.g., confidentiality agreements, material transfer agreements, terms of use);
- The dataset must not contain any private, confidential, third-party proprietary, export-controlled, protected data, or information that should not be publicly shared;
- The dataset must not contain software viruses or computer codes, files, or programs that could allow unauthorized access or disrupt, damage, limit, or interfere with the proper functioning of SciELO Data or other users' software, hardware, or telecommunications equipment;
- If the terms of copyright or ownership of the dataset change, it is the authors' responsibility to notify SciELO Data about these changes;
- If the dataset is based on research sponsored or supported by an agency or organization, authors must comply with all obligations required by the contract or agreement signed prior to deposit in SciELO Data.

1. Deposit of research data and documentation

- At this initial stage, RLAE has chosen to accept only scientific texts whose data has been deposited in the SciELO Data repository;
- Authors must ensure that the dataset complies with the guidelines of RLAE and SciELO Data repository, and, if necessary, adjust it;



- To consult the SciELO Data Research Data Deposit Guide, click [here](#).

2. Citing data in the SciELO Data Repository

- Authors must inform RLAE, through the SciELO [Open Science Compliance Form](#), that the article's data has been made available in the SciELO Data repository. They must also include the repository deposit citation in the article's reference list, as well as reference other data citations created by other researchers and used in the article;
- Authors may identify examples of references and citations of database deposits in accordance with RLAE guidelines:

Examples:

Andrikou C, Thiel D, Ruiz-Santiesteban JA, Hejnol A. Active mode of excretion across digestive tissues predates the origin of excretory organs. Dryad Digital Repository. 2019. <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.bq068jr>

Fernandes H, Lima DV, Hino P, Taminato M, Okuno MFP. Data for: 2021-0768 Violência autoprovocada e suicídio em pessoas que vivem com HIV/aids: revisão sistemática. SciELO Data. 2022. <https://doi.org/10.48331/scielodata.758QQ2>

C. Exception criteria

Some data do not need or should not be made publicly available, according to the policy and the alternative options for describing their availability. These are legitimate exceptions but do not set new legal or ethical precedents. Some examples include:

- Personal or confidential data, such as quantitative or qualitative data that may identify an individual, compromising the anonymity or privacy of participants;
- Data that participants have not consented to share;
- Locations of endangered species;
- Data subject to other legitimate restrictions on public availability;
- Data that requires authors to violate any laws or licensing agreements; if the data used were licensed from third parties, the data availability statement must explain how to obtain a license for access;
- Data whose access is restricted due to legal, ethical, and strategic reasons;



- Data under embargo, meaning that the access is authorized by the researcher only after a certain period.

References

Hrynaskiewicz I, Simons N, Hussain A, Grant R, Goudie S. Developing a Research Data Policy Framework for All Journals and Publishers. Data Sci J. 2020;19(1):5. <https://doi.org/10.5334/dsj-2020-005>

Data sharing [Internet]. BMJ Author Hub. [s.l.]: BMJ Publishing Group; 2024 [cited 2024 Oct 15]. Available from: <https://authors.bmj.com/policies/data-sharing/>

Fundação Oswaldo Cruz Política de gestão, compartilhamento e abertura de dados para pesquisa: princípios e diretrizes [Internet]. Rio de Janeiro: Fiocruz; 2020 [cited 2024 Oct 15]. 19 p. Available from: <https://www.arca.fiocruz.br/handle/icict/46408>