# **Reserved Res** can both be embraced? KASSY RAYMOND<sup>1</sup>, AMARDEEP SINGH<sup>1</sup>, NITIN SHARMA<sup>1</sup>, (1) School of Computer Science, University of Guelph. (2) Department of Population Medicine, University of Guelph

GBADS

NOTIVATION

The Global Burden of Animal Diseases (GBADs) is a Gates Foundation-funded project with the goal to improve animal health by minimizing the economic and

### **CHECK OUT OUR PROTOTYPE DATA PORTAL!**

### health burden of animal disease.

GBADs will act as a **data broker** for data artifacts - this includes the collection, assessment, curation, and dissemination of data resources through a Cloud platform, without owning the data. GBADs plans to do this through a data portal.

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The global indigenous data initiative created the **CARE guiding principles** to articulate data sharing principles for indigenous data

### INTRODUCTION

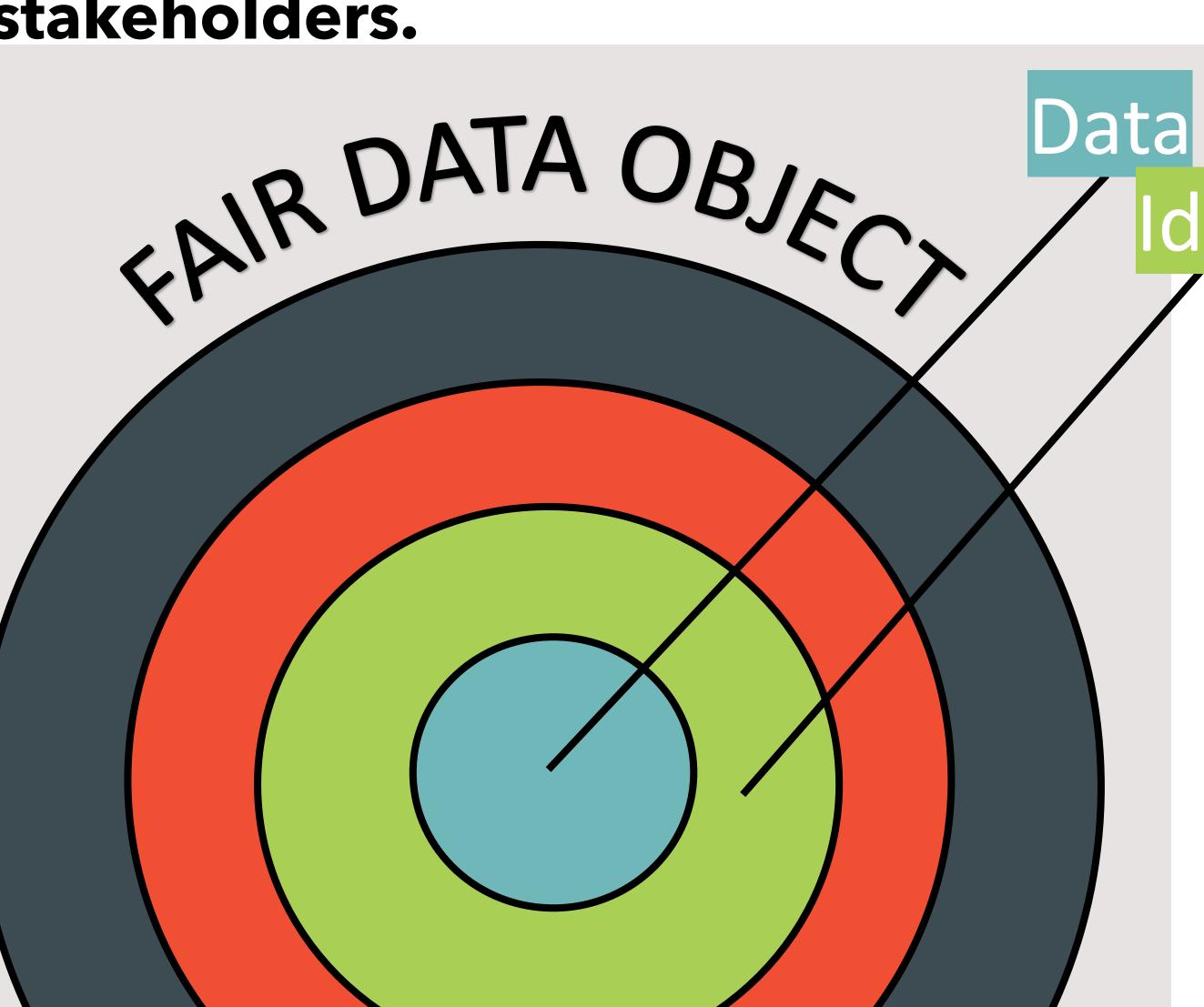
We anticipate 4 main types of data contributors. By identifying data contributors and users that **COMMERCIAL** are private, we can leverage the Authority to **Control** data.

Link to our data portal: http://15.223.72.239:8050

GOVERNMENT

**PUBLIC** 

### [1]. These principles can be extended for the protection of private data stakeholders.



# **OUR APPROACH: DIFFERENT** dentifiers VIEWS FOR DIFFERENT CREWS

- The private data contributor
- Data contributor only wants a specific user group to have access to data
- Structural metadata reflects the choice of the data



Data that is 'open' can be seen by all data users

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Private data locked by default

User creates profile  $\rightarrow$  user type selected  $\rightarrow$  user type verified

**PRIVATE** 

### Standards

#### Accessibility

3. Data is FAIRified within the GBADs system

User granted unique view of data based on privacy specifications in structural

metadata of data objects

## CHALLENGES

- Identification of data user types.
- Verification of user types.
- Lack of policies/guidelines for publishing models that 3. use private data.

Metadata

## References:

[1] Research Data Alliance International Indigenous Data Sovereignty Interest Group. (September 2019). "CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance." The Global Indigenous Data Alliance. GIDA-global.org [2] Hodson, Jones et al. (2018) Turning FAIR data into reality. Interim report of the European Commission Expert Group on FAIR data. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1285272