

Findable

Accessible

Interoperable

Reusable

What is FAIR data?

The FAIR data principles have received worldwide recognition as a useful framework for thinking about data in a way that will enable maximum use and reuse.

The principles are useful because they:

- support knowledge discovery and innovation
- support data and knowledge integration
- promote sharing and reuse of data
- are discipline independent
- help data and metadata to be 'machine readable'

Why make your data FAIR?

- Gain maximum potential from data assets
- Increase the visibility and citations of research
- Improve the reproducibility and reliability of research
- Stay aligned with international standards and approaches
- Attract new partnerships with researchers, business, policy and broader communities
- Enable new research questions to be answered



Who are we?

The **Australian National Data Service (ANDS)** makes Australia's research data assets more valuable for researchers, research institutions and the nation.

The **National eResearch Collaboration Tools and Resources project (Nectar)** provides online infrastructure that supports researchers to connect with colleagues in Australia and around the world, using and sharing data, models, analysis tools and workflows.

The **Research Data Services project (RDS)** enables researchers to easily store, discover, access and share their data in a nationally supported environment, resulting in better research outcomes.



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How to make your data FAIR

Findable

- Assign a persistent identifier (like a DOI or Handle)
- Use rich metadata to describe the data
- Make sure it is findable through disciplinary discovery portals (local and international)

Accessible

- Where possible, make the data open using a standardised protocol
- Where data cannot be made open (for example due to privacy concerns, national security or commercial interests) provide clarity and transparency around the access and reuse conditions

Interoperable

- Use community agreed formats, language and vocabularies for the data
- Ensure the metadata also uses community agreed standards and vocabularies
- Provide links to related information using identifiers

Reusable

- Ensure the data maintain its initial richness (for example, not being diminished for the purpose of explaining the findings in one particular publication)
- Give the data a clear machine readable licence and provenance information on how the data was formed
- Use discipline-specific data and metadata standards to give it rich contextual information that will support its reuse

Translating the FAIR principles in practice will be different for different disciplines, however these guidelines set out the broad principles.

