Glossary of "Guideline for specifying conditions of use in research data publishing"

No.	Term	Definition	Source/Reference
1	Falsification	Manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes to change data or results obtained from research activities.	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan. "Guidelines for Responding to Misconduct in Research" https://www.mext.go.jp/b_menu/shingi/gijyutu/gijyutu12/houkoku/attach/1334660.htm, (accessed 2025-02-24).
2	Creative Commons	The name of a project or a non-profit organization that promotes the smooth distribution and reuse of copyrighted works by providing copyright holders with a means of indicating the conditions of use of their works with a simple mark. By declaring the conditions of use of texts, photos, videos, sounds, etc. on websites, etc., using the Creative Commons-defined marks in advance, the copyright holder can save users from having to go through the licensing procedure.	Japan Society of Library and Information Science, Dictionary of Terms Editorial Committee. Dictionary of Library and Information Science Terms. 4th edition. 2014.
3	Credit	Formal recognition of the contributions made by an individual or group to the research outputs.	RDA-CODATA: Legal Interoperability Interest Group. "Legal Interoperability of Research Data. Principles and Implementation Guidelines". Zenodo, 2016. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.162241, (accessed 2025-02-24).
4	Research data	Digital data used as a source of information for scientific research. It includes a variety of formats, such as numerical, textual, image, audio, and video. In these guidelines, it does not include physical materials such as samples (specimens, samples) or recording media (paper, disks, etc.).	1) Cabinet Office, Japan. "Report of the Working Group on Research Data Infrastructure and Global Outreach - Strategies for the Development of Research Data Infrastructure and Global Outreach". 2019. https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/tyousak

			ai/kokusaiopen/houkokusho.pdf, (accessed 2025-02-24).
			2) Japan Science and Technology Agency. "JST Policy on Open Access to Research Publications and Research Data Management". 2017. https://www.jst.go.jp/pr/intro/openscience/policy_openscience.pdf, (accessed 2025-02-24).
			3) OECD. OECD principles and guidelines for access to research data from public funding. 2007. https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264034020-en-fr, (accessed 2025-02-24).
5	Industrial Property rights	Four of the intellectual property rights, patent rights, utility model rights, design rights, and trademark rights, are referred to as industrial property rights. The purpose of a system of industrial property rights is to encourage and to motivate inventors of inventions and creators of designs, to protect their rights, and to instill confidence in the maintenance of business activities related to trademarks.	Japan Patent Office. "System of Industrial Property Rights". https://www.jpo.go.jp/system/patent/gaiyo/seidogaiyo/chizai01.html, (accessed 2025-02-24).
6	Sample	A physical object that has substance, such as a specimen to be used for research.	Science Council of Japan. "Response: Improving Soundness in Scientific Research" (in Japanese). 2015. http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/kohyo-23-k150306.pdf, (accessed 2025-02-24).
7	Information disclosure	A person with information shows it to another. This document distinguishes between "access to information," which is done by government agencies and academic institutions for the public. In other words, information disclosure may have some restrictions, such as limiting the scope and subject matter of disclosure, confidentiality	1) Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan. "Access to Information System" (in Japanese). https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/gyoukan/kanri/jyohokokai/index.html, (accessed 2025-02-24). 2) Cambridge Dictionary.

		obligations, and payment of compensation. When the transfer, lease, or assignment of rights to that information is involved, it is called "provision of information."	https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ja/dictionary/english/disclosure, (accessed 2025-02-24).
8	Storage	External memory, one of the main devices that make up a computer, is used to store data for an unspecified period. This term is used to maintain its contents even when electricity is not supplied, such as hard disks, optical disks (CDs and DVDs), flash memory storage devices (USB memory sticks and memory cards), magnetic tapes, and so on.	1) Online Dictionary for Library and Information Science, https://www.abc-clio.com/ODLIS/odlis_s.aspx, (accessed 2025-02-24). 2) IDC Frontier Inc. "Glossary of Cloud / Data Center". https://www.idcf.jp/words/storage.html, (accessed 2025-02-24).
9	Data sharing	Providing or disclosing data only to a limited number of subjects. "Data sharing" term is sometimes used in the sense of data publishing; these guidelines distinguish it from data publishing.	Cabinet Office, Japan. "Report of the Working Group on Research Data Infrastructure and Global Outreach - Strategies for the Development of Research Data Infrastructure and Global Outreach". 2019. https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/tyousakai/kokusaiopen/houkokusho.pdf, (accessed 2025-02-24).
10	Data publishing	Publishing data to third parties on websites, repositories, or supplements to research papers and is accessible via the Internet.	1) Cabinet Office, Japan. "Report of the Working Group on Research Data Infrastructure and Global Outreach - Strategies for the Development of Research Data Infrastructure and Global Outreach". 2019. https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/tyousakai/kokusaiopen/houkokusho.pdf, (accessed 2025-02-24). 2) G7 Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting. "Tsukuba Communiqué". 2016. https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/kokusaiteki/g7_2016/2016communique.html

			, (accessed 2025-02-24).
11	Data paper	A paper that describes the content, acquisition method, data format, access information, etc., regarding publicly available data such as observation data, measurement data, analysis data, and calculation simulation results. It does not include analysis, interpretation, or scientific conclusions.	1) Vishwas Chavan, Lyubomir Penev. The data paper: a mechanism to incentivize data publishing in biodiversity science. BMC Bioinformatics Vol.12, S2, 2011. https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2105-12-S15-S2, (accessed 2025-02-24). 2) Introduction of "Data Paper": New Category for JAMSTEC-R Article, JAMSTEC Report of Research and Development, 2017, Vol. 24, P. 21-22. 2017, https://doi.org/10.5918/jamstecr.24.21, (accessed 2025-02-24).
12	Data policy	A statement of the data and information management processes that the organization has designed to support and protect the organization's research data assets. It is a set of high-level principles that establishes a guiding framework for data management. Data policies can be used to address strategic aspects such as data access, relevant legal matters, data management issues and storage operations, data acquisition, and other issues.	CODATA. Research Data Management Terminology. https://terms.codata.org/rdmt/data-policy, (accessed 2025-02-24).
13	Anonymization	A manipulation that reduces the risk of personal identification by processing information that could directly/indirectly identify an individual. It is distinguished from "pseudonymization"; Pseudonymization is an operation that removes or separates information that can directly identify an individual by itself (e.g., name, mug shot, fingerprints, driver's license number, etc.) from other information. Anonymization involves disambiguating or replacing age, gender, occupation, behavior logs, etc., so normal methods	1) Personal Information Protection Commission, Government of Japan. "Guidelines for the Act on the Protection of Personal Information. Anonymized Information section". 2017. https://www.ppc.go.jp/files/pdf/report_office.pdf, (accessed 2025-02-24). 2) Jun Sakuma. Privacy Protection in Data Analysis: Machine Learning

		cannot recover the original information.	Professional Series. 2016.
14	Plagiarism	The appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.	U.S. Department of Health and Human Service, Office of Research Integrity. Definition of Research Misconduct. 2000. https://ori.hhs.gov/definition-misconduct, (accessed 2025-02-24).
15	Metadata	Data describing the characteristics of an information resource in order to effectively identify, describe, and explore it. Every academic community has its unique metadata tied to its information use practices, which are numerous and varied.	Japan Society of Library and Information Science, Dictionary of Terms Editorial Committee. Dictionary of Library and Information Science Terms. 4th edition. 2014.
16	License	To grant official permission for any action, use or possession. It also means an official document that sets forth the terms and conditions for a patented invention or the right to use intellectual property such as software. The Creative Commons License and the MIT License are well known in the academic community. In this document, the basic declaration of intent by the rights holder is called a "license indication" and is distinguished from the detailed "conditions of use" set forth in contracts or terms of use.	Cambridge Dictionary. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/licence, (accessed 2025-02-24).
17	Landing page	In a broad sense, it refers to the first page that a visitor sees through a website through a link or advertisement. It is distinguished from the top page, which is the entrance to a website. In the academic community, it is a page that describes the metadata and access methods for digital content in a repository.	1) Basic Inc. ferret, "Web Marketing Dictionary". https://ferret-plus.com/words/1048, (accessed 2025-02-24). 2) Cambridge Dictionary. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/landing-page, (accessed 2025-02-24). 3) Japan Link Center Joint Steering Committee. "Guidelines for Registering DOIs for Research Data". https://doi.org/10.11502/rd_guideline_ja, (accessed 2025-02-24).

| 18 | Repository (Digital repository) | Information systems that capture, store, manage, preserve, and provide access to digital content. Depending on the managing entity, there are different names for institutional repositories, discipline-specific repositories, government repositories, etc. The definition category also differs depending on the purpose of repository construction. For example, an open access repository is defined as a collection of full-text documents available in an online database on the Internet and characterized by free and immediate access. | 1) Iris Xie, Krystyna K. Matusiak, Chapter 1 - Introduction to digital libraries, Discover Digital Libraries. 2016. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-417112-1.00001-6, (accessed 2025-02-24).
 2) Iris Xie, Krystyna K. Matusiak, Chapter 9 - Digital preservation, Discover Digital Libraries. 2016. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-417112-1.00009-0, (accessed 2025-02-24). |