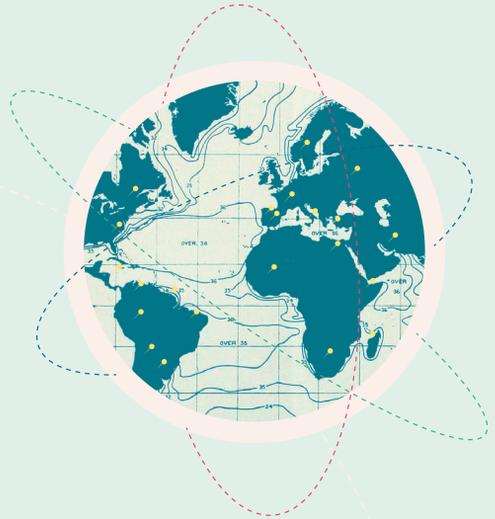


# What is GBIF?

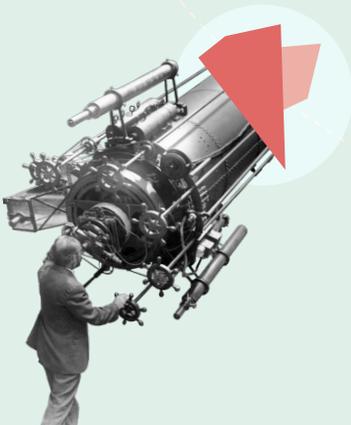


GBIF -the *Global Biodiversity Information Facility*- is the **largest biodiversity data network** in the world. As an international open-data infrastructure, it allows anyone anywhere to access, share, and use information about our planet's species.

Through open-source tools, common standards, and consistent licensing, **GBIF offers data-holding institutions a platform for making their data freely and openly available worldwide.**



GBIF.org holds thousands of datasets and **more than 1.6 billion biodiversity records** that have been used in thousands of peer-reviewed publications, policy papers, and specialized analysis. People and organizations all around the world have contributed and gained benefits from the GBIF network.



# Why share biodiversity data?



Companies and institutions that **publish through GBIF** have joined the vast list of organizations that follow **conservation and sustainable use guidelines**.



By sharing information about our planet's species, they help to understand and assess biodiversity. Their collaboration also **optimizes environmental management, promotes scientific research, and increases social awareness**.

All these actions, as an outcome of publishing data, play a **vital role** in **influencing stakeholder investments for future projects**, creating coordinated activities among private and public organizations, and promoting initiatives in the sector.



Companies that **publish data through GBIF** can take advantage of it to **improve their Dow Jones Sustainability Indices** and show their commitment to **addressing global biodiversity decline**.

# *Benefits of sharing*



There are numerous benefits of publishing data, from environmental responsibility to practical application. Companies promoting or conducting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and biodiversity monitoring programs, for example, can accrue both operational and reputational benefits by sharing biodiversity data through GBIF.

These are some of **the advantages of sharing and reusing data:**

Long-term cost savings.

Improved understanding, monitoring and action planning.

Access to standardized formats and conditions.

Collaborative development for better practices.

Reduced field survey efforts and improved understanding and targeting of species (range).

Low-cost leadership opportunities for costs and negative impact reduction.

Transparency, accountability, and disclosure of assessments to stakeholders, regulators, and citizens.

Social license to operate.

Positive reputation profile.

Fill gaps and improve data coverage in under-sampled regions and sensitive ecosystems.

Reuse of your data for decision-making and research.

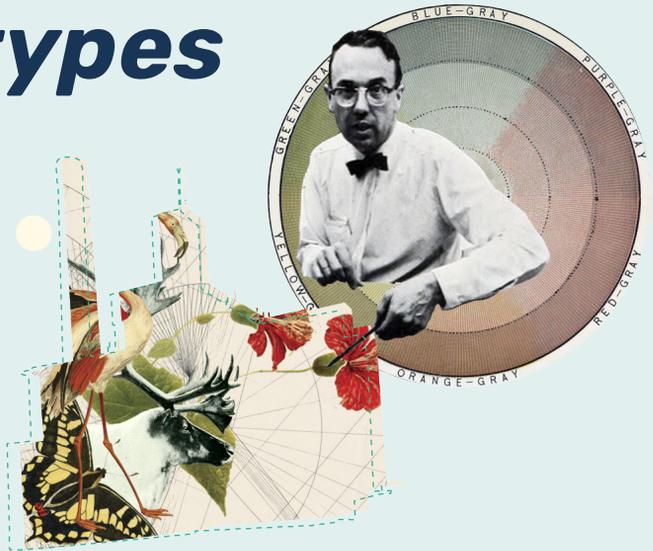
Improvement in data management, documentation and retention in large and small projects.

Minimal additional cost to the process of biodiversity surveys and monitoring for EIAs.

Increased visibility.



# Data types



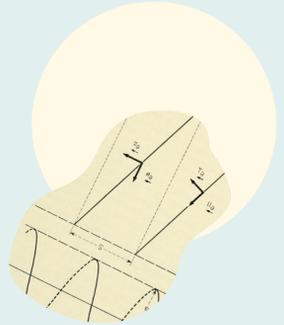
Datasets provide valuable information on species that is essential for scientific research, decision-making and environmental management.

GBIF recognizes four types of datasets. Although it is possible to publish **metadata** only, most data is often published under **checklist**, **occurrence**, and **sampling-event datasets**.



**Checklists** datasets allow publishing simple lists of taxonomic species.

**Occurrence** data records allow tracking the presence of species at a specific place and time and It can help to map historical or current distribution. These data provide geographic information, from general locality to specific coordinates, and may include multiple individuals of the same species.



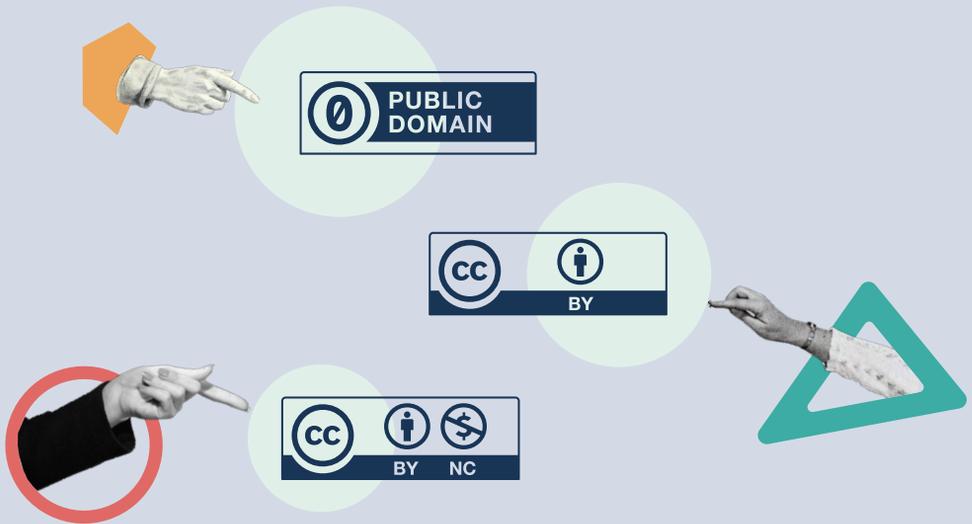
**Sampling-event** datasets provide the same information as the occurrence data but also include detailed information about the protocol used and the relative abundance of species recorded during the sampling event.



# *Data licensing*



You can **publish your data** through GBIF using **Creative Commons (CC)** licensing, which allows you to share information for **open access use**. We manage three different types of licenses: **CC0**, **CC BY**, and **CC BY-NC**.



We suggest using the **CC0 waiver** to make your data available **for any use and without restrictions**, or the **CC BY** license to let others use your data through **proper attribution**.

Publishing under the **CC BY-NC** license will limit the scope and visibility of the information you share via GBIF, as it may only be used for non-commercial purposes.

# How to publish data?



## 1

**Register**

*Register your company to join GBIF.*



## 2

**Adapt**

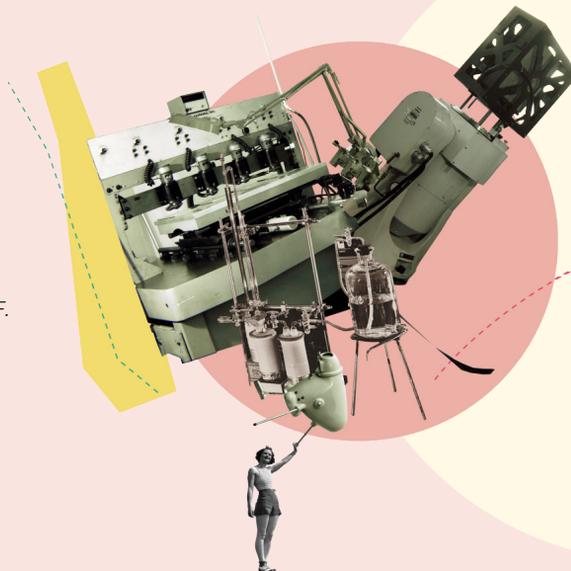
*Adapt your data to the Darwin Core standard (DwC) and validate your datasets*

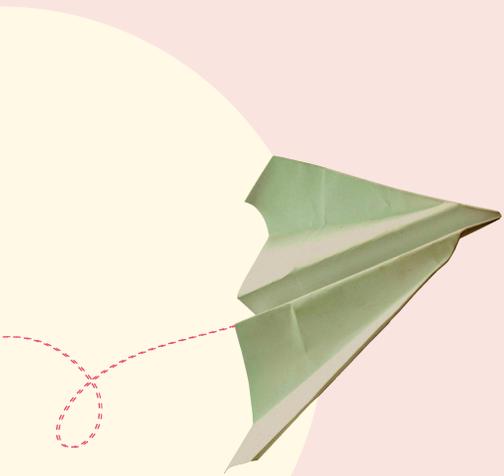


## 3

**Choose**

*Assign a Creative Commons license*





## **7** **View**

*You'll get a link to access your published data.*



## **6** **Publish**

*A DwC file will be automatically generated. Contact GBIF to review the process.*



## **5** **Create**

*Use the GBIF Metadata Profile to create metadata. Upload it to the IPT.*



## **4** **Upload**

*Use the Integrated Publishing Toolkit (IPT) to upload your datasets*



**SHARE BIODIVERSITY DATA THROUGH GBIF**  
*An invitation to the private sector*

*Produced by*

