Towards a PID Policy for CESSDA

Technical and Policy Related Challenges

Alexia Katsanidou DASISH Workshop December 8-9, 2014





CESSDA

- Established in 1976 as an informal umbrella organisation for the European national data archives
- Informal group of 20 European organisations
- More than 30 years of successful voluntarily based cooperation
- In 2010, they jointly held over 25000 datasets





CESSDAAS

- Re-established as a consortium in June 2013
- A permanent legal entity owned and financed by the individual member states' ministry of research or a delegated institution



Gesis Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences



13 European countries are member of CESSDA

Main Objectives

- 1. Seamless access to data
- Standardization of data and metadata, data sharing and knowledge mobility across Europe.



CESSDA Focus

- Integrated Data and metadata discovery tools
 - Multilingual searching
- Integrated common Authentication & Access
 - Single sign-on
 - Single access protocols
- Extensible system
 - Adapt to add ons eg. Harmonization systems (Charmstats)
- Certification/auditing
- Professionalisation
 - CESSDA Training
- Standards development





PID Services

- CESSDA Statutes state the dedication to "Develop and implement solutions for the data registration service/persistent identifiers" (Annex 5.5)
- \rightarrow Workplan







"The rapid increase of digital assets in recent years, especially in the context of e-science, has made clear that digital identifiers are crucial for preserving, managing, accessing and re-using huge amounts of data over time...

...Some notable solutions for identifying digital resources have been proposed in different domains like Libraries, Publishers, Science, and several standards are currently at a mature stage of development (e.g. DOI, Handle, NBN, ARK, Scopus Id, Researcherld, VIAF, etc.), but significant weak points still remain making persistent identification a complex problem which involves a large number of stakeholders who sometimes have opposing views on many of the issues that need to be addressed." (APARSEN Report)







The Technical Group of the Workplan has identified the following objectives:

A robust and flexible system of persistently and uniquely identifying digital data objects across collections and overtime

- Versioning control
- DDI 3 compatibility
- facilitating a common catalogue across different data repositories
- connecting knowledge products to data resources





Usage of PIDs

- The estimation for the (old) CESSDA community is 29 % (6 in 21 centres).
- Four of the centres are using DOIs and two are using URN:NBN. (DASISH)





DASISH WP5.2 survey

Basic PID service (least common denominator):

- I. Available under the responsibility of a reliable and long-term funded organisation
- II. Embedded in a European/national network, maintaining systems and offering services and support
- III. Clear policy describing stakeholder responsibilities
- IV. Minimum set of descriptive metadata: e.g. title, author, publisher, publication year, rights, PID.
- V. Reliable resolution technology: fast, persistent, scalable and 24/7 available.
- VI. Sustainable business model controlled by the scientific community.
- VII. EU wide availability



DASISH WP5.2 survey

Extended PID Service (Requirements for a future scenario represented by particular groups within DASISH):

- 1. PID syntax and resolution mechanism of the PID service must accept the usage of version and fragment identifiers.
- 2. PID service provides support for the version and fragment management.
- 3. PID service supports the traceability of research and efforts with regard to link literature, data and authors.
- 4. Different representations/formats of metadata associated with PIDs (content negotiation), and can ideally be assigned to authors and organisations.
- 5. The rights of an individual PID is owned by the author/organisation that produced the object to which the PID has been assigned.

Next steps-ideas

- 1. Policy stability through new CESSDA
- 2. Creation of a cessda PI-Policy
- 3. Collaboration between active PID providers
- 4. Technical needs of the planed tools to be developed.
- 5. Connection of cessda Portals to integrted PID-Services

