



FAIR-IMPACT

Expanding FAIR solutions across EOSC

Repository Trustworthiness Resources

Pick & Mix for your Local Needs

Hervé L'Hours
herve@essex.ac.uk

Oliver Parkes
oparke@essex.ac.uk

UK Data Service, UK Data Archive,
University of Essex.
CESSDA.

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Funded by
the European Union

Expanding FAIR Solutions across Europe



**Call HORIZON-INFRA-
2021-EOSC-01-05**

*Enabling discovery and
interoperability of federated
research objects across scientific
communities*

**Expanding FAIR
solutions in Europe**

**Partly following up on
FAIRsFAIR**

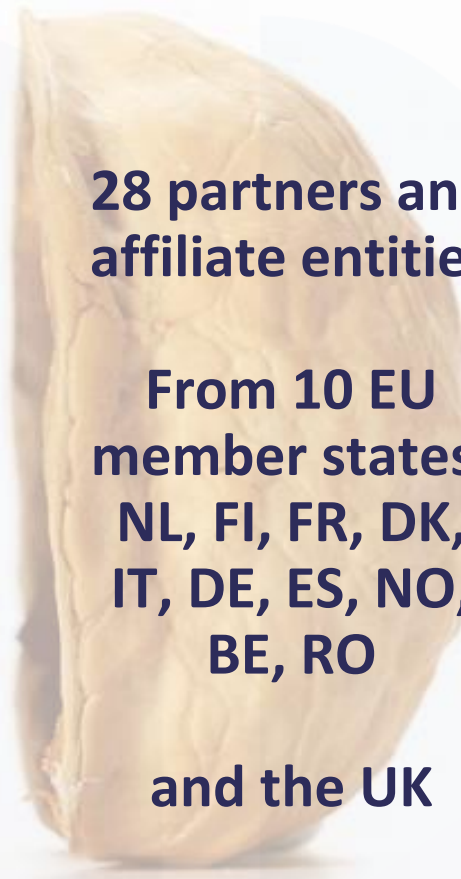


EU funded project

**Coordination and
Support Action**

10 million euro

**36 months, starting
1 June 2022**



**28 partners and
affiliate entities**

**From 10 EU
member states:
NL, FI, FR, DK,
IT, DE, ES, NO,
BE, RO**

and the UK

FAIR-IMPACT overall objective

WHAT:

to realise a FAIR EOSC by **supporting the implementation** of FAIR-enabling practices across scientific communities and research outputs at a European, national, and institutional level;

HOW:

- **identifying** current and emerging components for enabling FAIR (practices, policies, tools & technical specifications);
- **translating** viable solutions, guidelines and frameworks that have been developed for one domain or research output and **supporting** their application in others;
- taking the next step in implementation by **defining** the support, governance, and coordination mechanisms required to ensure the continuous function of FAIR-enabling practices in the EOSC.



Overview of the session

15:00 - Welcome

15:05 - The RDA Common Descriptive Attributes of Research Data Repositories

15:15 - The CoreTrustSeal + FAIRenabling Capability Maturity Model

15:25 - The Metadata & Data Services: Activities & Functions

15:35 - Pulling them together: alignment between the three approaches

15:45 - Picking them apart: mixing resource to meet your local needs

15:50 - Q&A and discussion

16:00 - Wrap up

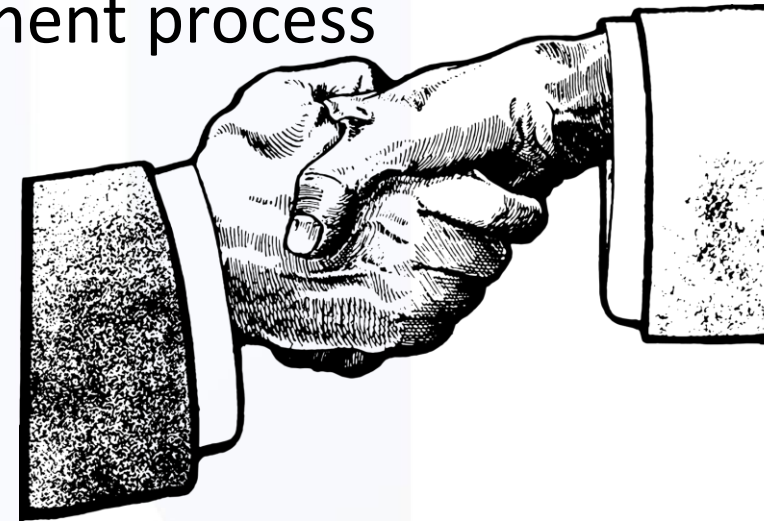
Trusted vs Trustworthiness

Trust (confidence and belief in the reliability or truth of something) is offered, accepted, sought and earned between parties.

When we choose to 'trust', we may turn out to be right or wrong.

Trustworthiness is about demonstrating that practices meet a set of standard requirements, including through an assessment process based on evidence.

Transparency is a dependency for Trust



Scope of Work and Activities

- Focus on **Repositories**
- Relevant to wider **Organisations & Data Services**
- Inclusive of **Digital Objects**

- **Learn** about yourself
 - By reference to '**standard**' criteria
- Assess needs
 - **Plan & deliver** improved Trust through Transparency

Resources: Background & Context

The CoreTrustSeal **Levels** of Curation & Preservation Position Paper

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11476980>

Types of Repository: Entities, Responsibilities, Objects Discussion Paper

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13133041>

Implied **Repository** and **Object Metadata** Characteristics Working Paper

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12701324>

Resources for Repository Trust & Transparency

RDA Common Descriptive Attributes of Research Data Repositories

17 high level attributes about repositories

CoreTrustSeal + FAIRenabling Capability Maturity Model

16 Requirements, mapped to 15 Principles & readiness assessment

Metadata & Data Services: Activities & Functions

Broader view of repositories & data services and what they do, inclusive of the above

Resources for Repository Trust & Transparency

RDA Common Descriptive Attributes of Research Data Repositories

<https://doi.org/10.15497/RDA00103>

CoreTrustSeal + FAIRenabling Capability Maturity Model

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10724060>

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7051096> (CoreTrustSeal: Extended Guidance)

Metadata & Data Services: Activities & Functions

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7689090>

Crosswalk: published <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7690658>

Crosswalk: [current edit](#)

Pick & Mix

- Reuse & Recycle
- Select what works
- Take what you need



AKA: Trust Cocktail Mixologists

- Reuse & Recycle
- Select what works
- Take what you need



Why Transparency for Trust?

Internal

- Mutual understanding
- Consistent practice
- Continuous improvement

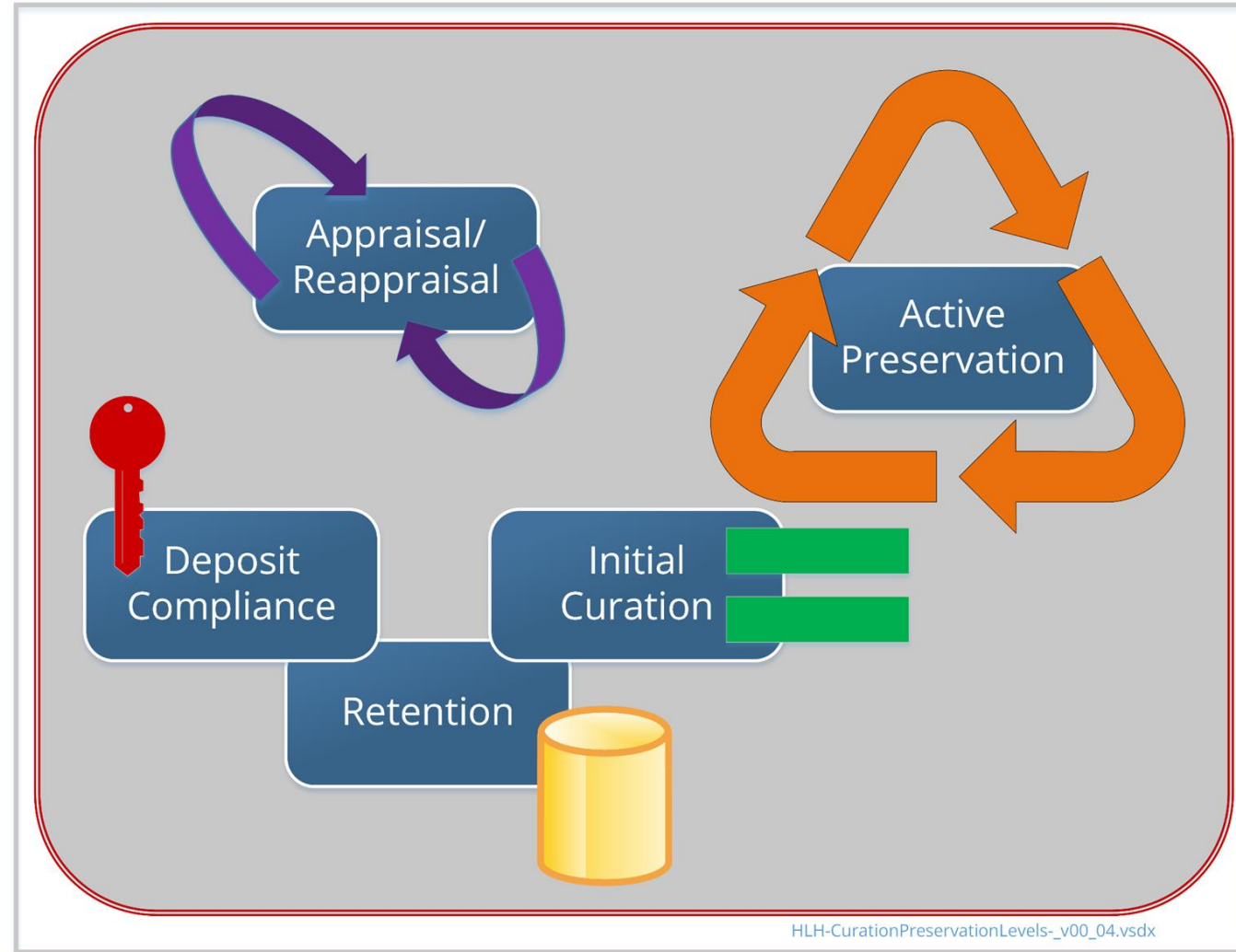
External

- Interoperability with third parties
- Communication with stakeholders
- Clarity for depositors and users

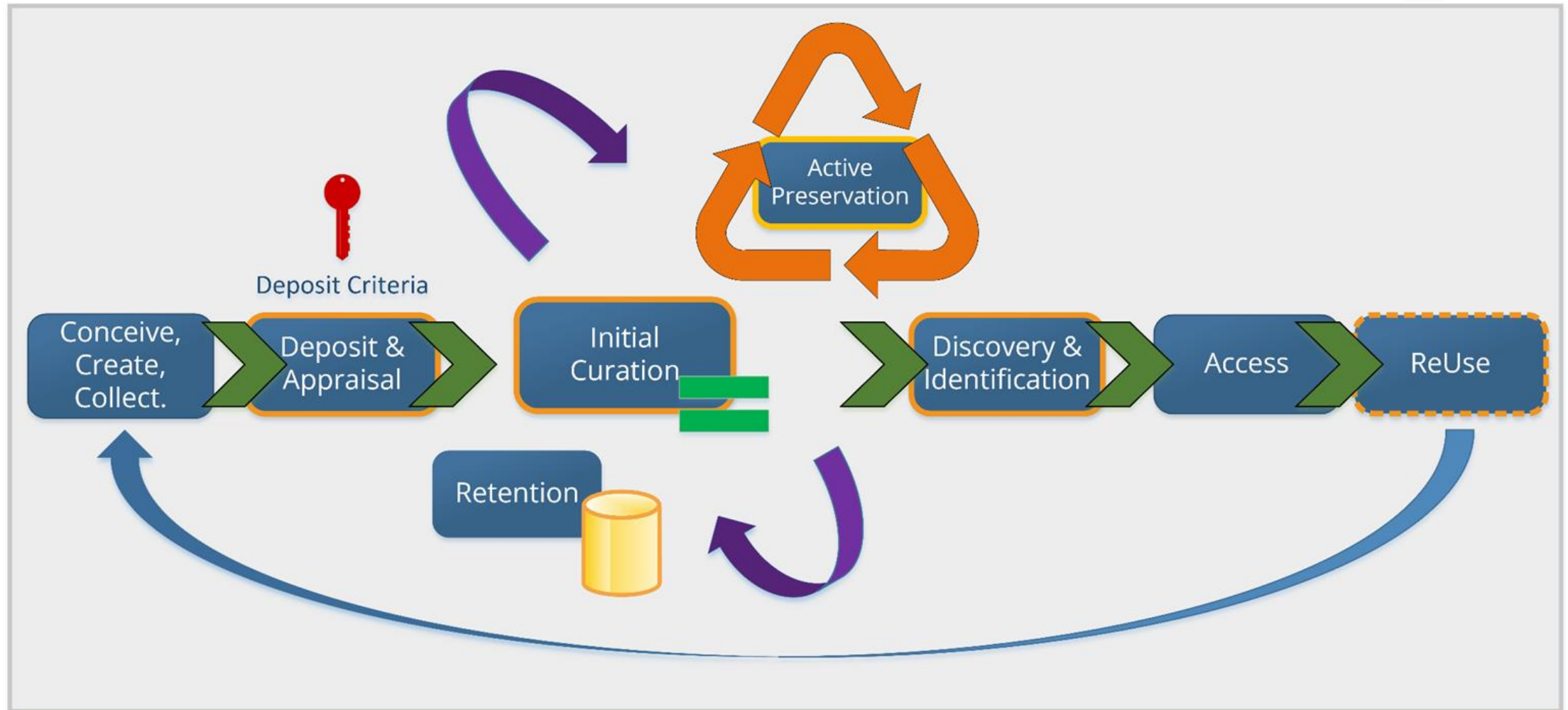
Information artefacts sufficient for a sustainable service should be sufficient for assessment and certification

Who Are You?

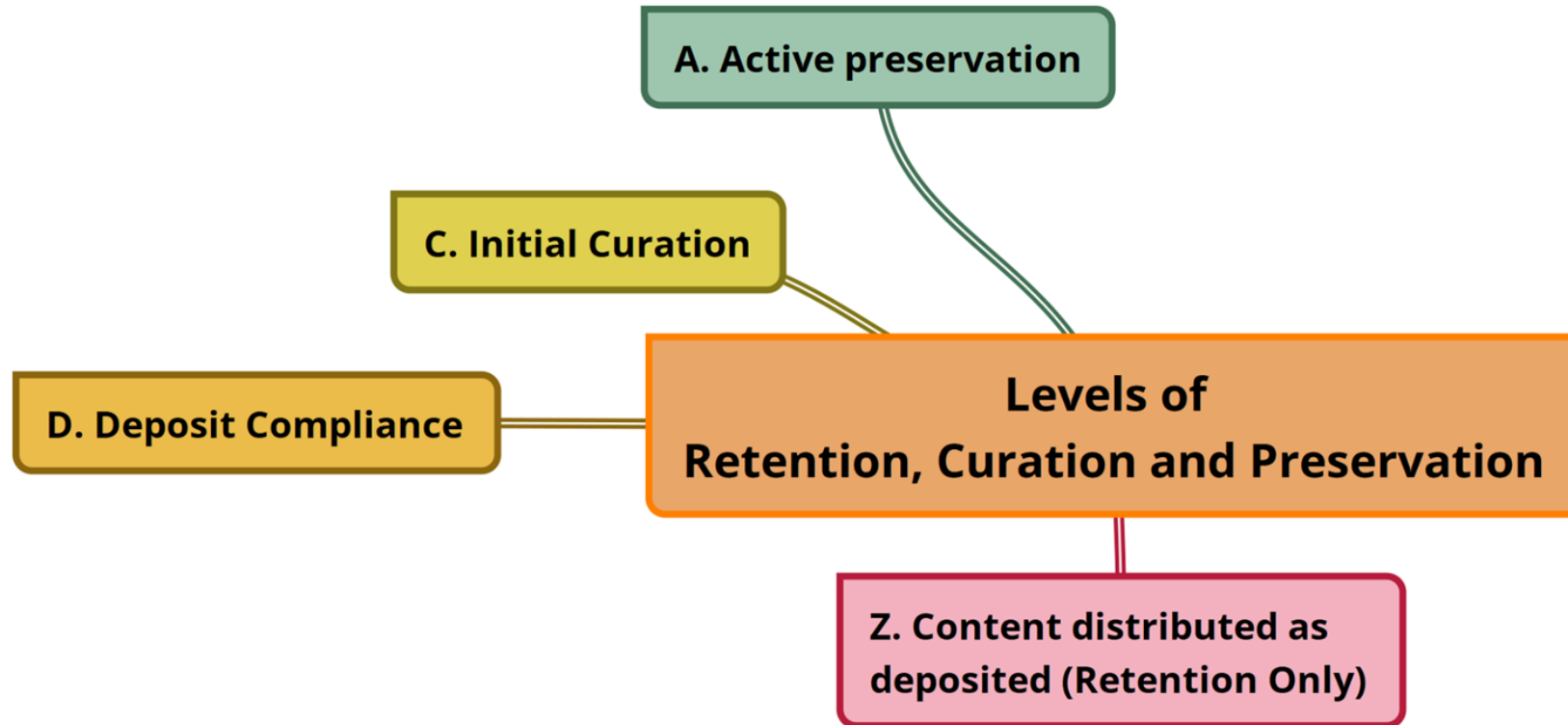
- Repositories
- Responsibilities
- Trustworthiness
- Transparency



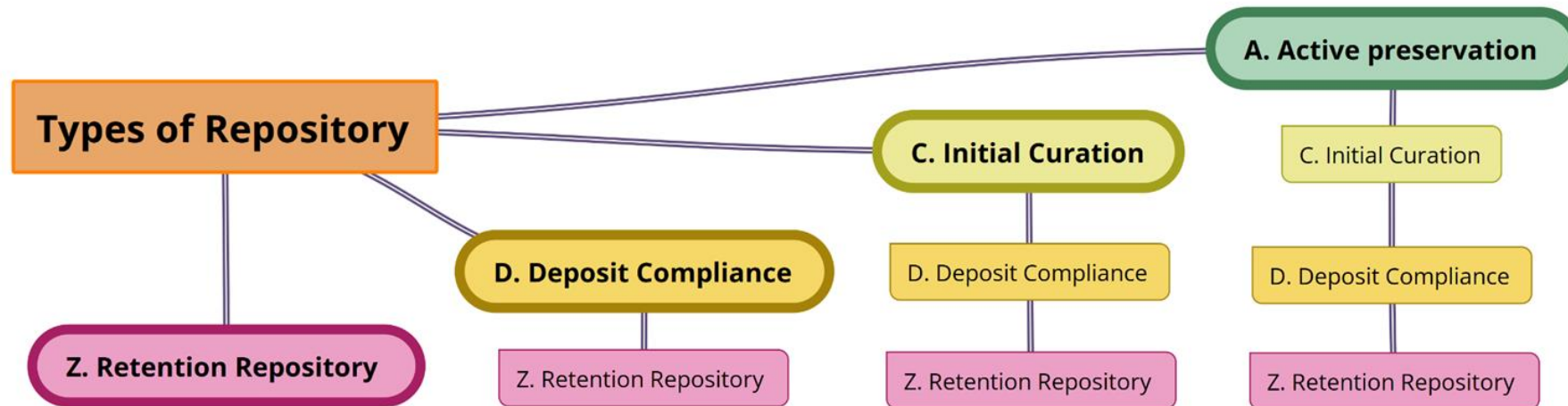
“Levels” Position Paper: Lifecycle



“Levels” Position Paper



“Types” Discussion Paper



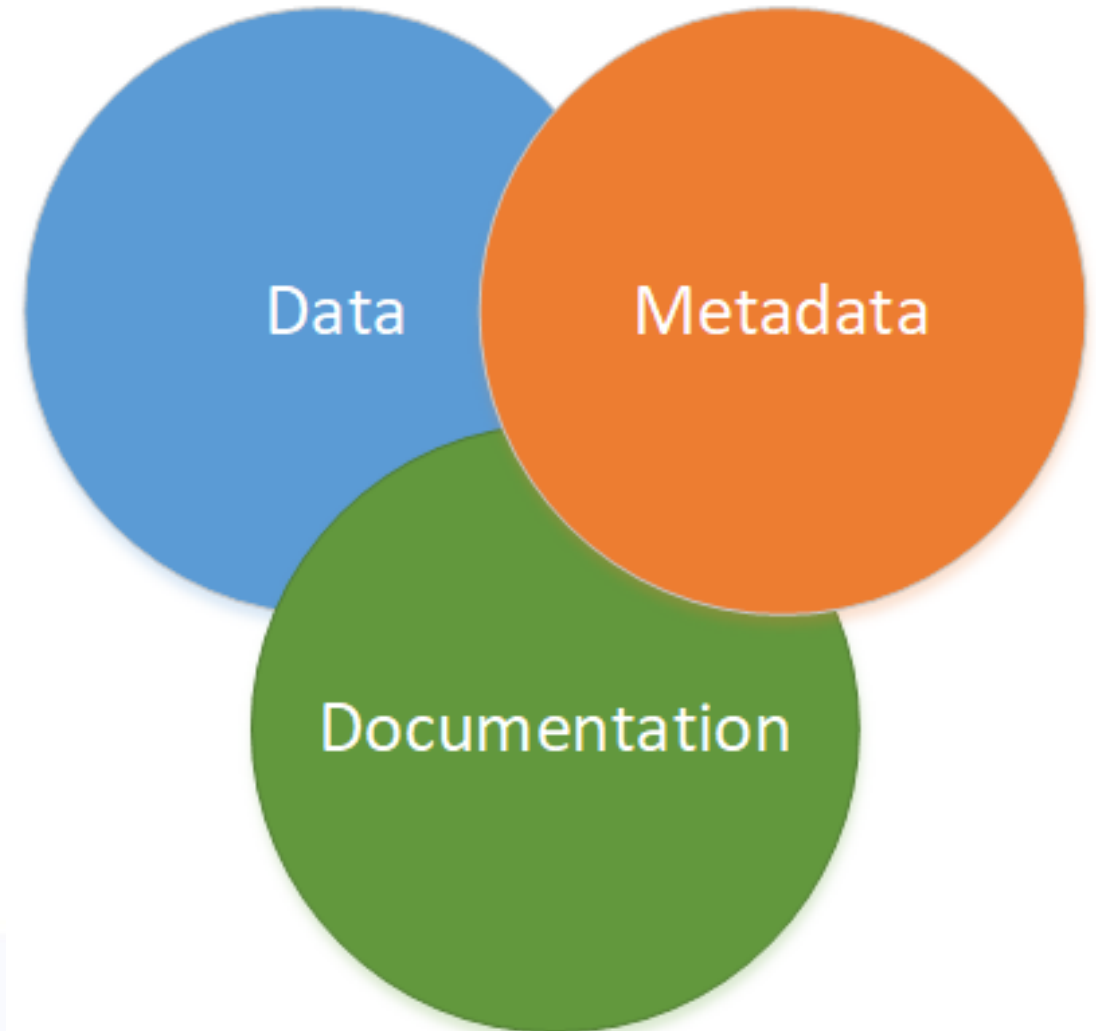
Transparency Guidance

- Transparent Sharing of Relevant Repository & Object Information
 - Activities & Functions, Characteristics and Artefacts
 - Deposit, Curation & Active Preservation
- Standards-based for Harvesting & Validation
 - Standards Compliant
 - Use by Humans & Machines
 - Assertion & Validation
- Repository Trust & FAIR Digital Objects

Repositories & Digital Objects

- “Data”
- Metadata
- Documentation

Inclusive of research data, software, workflows, publications etc.



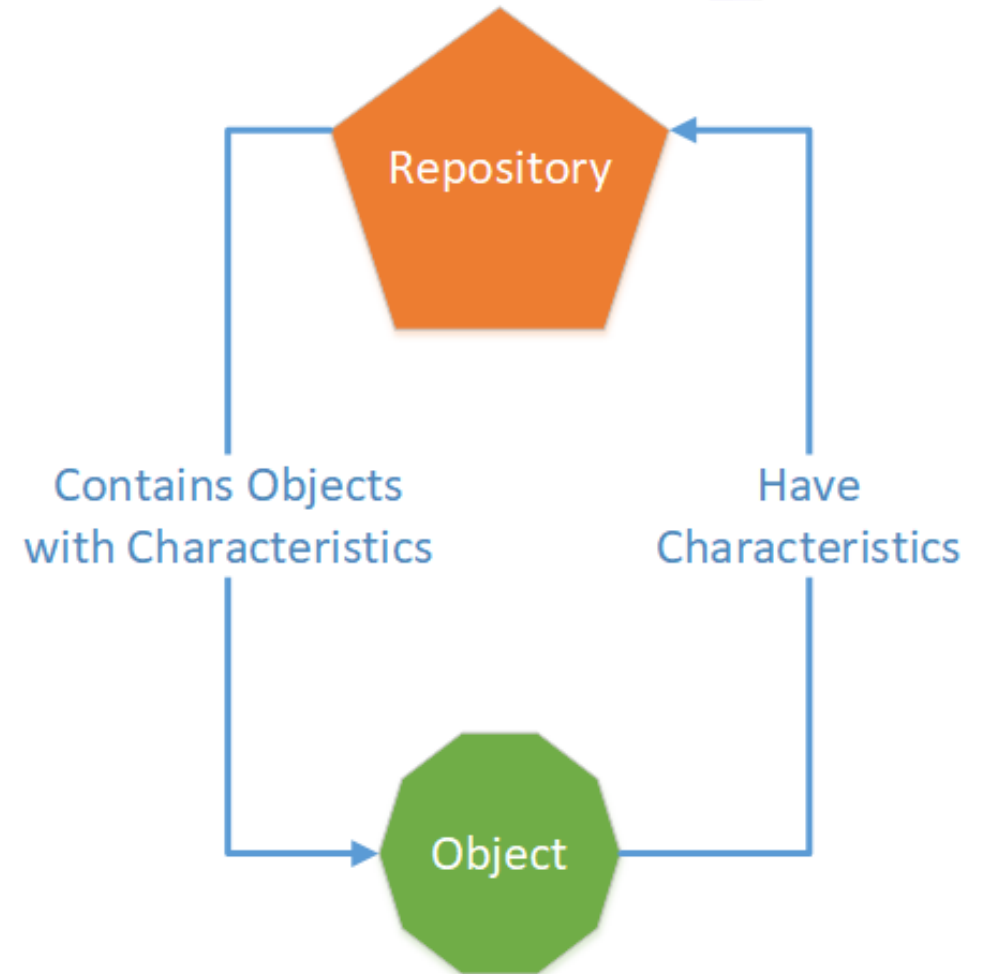
Repositories & Digital Objects

Object Characteristics imply repository:

- Collection Policy
- Skills
- Depositors & User scope

Repository enables appropriate:

- Retention
- Deposit Criteria
- Curation
- Preservation
- FAIR etc

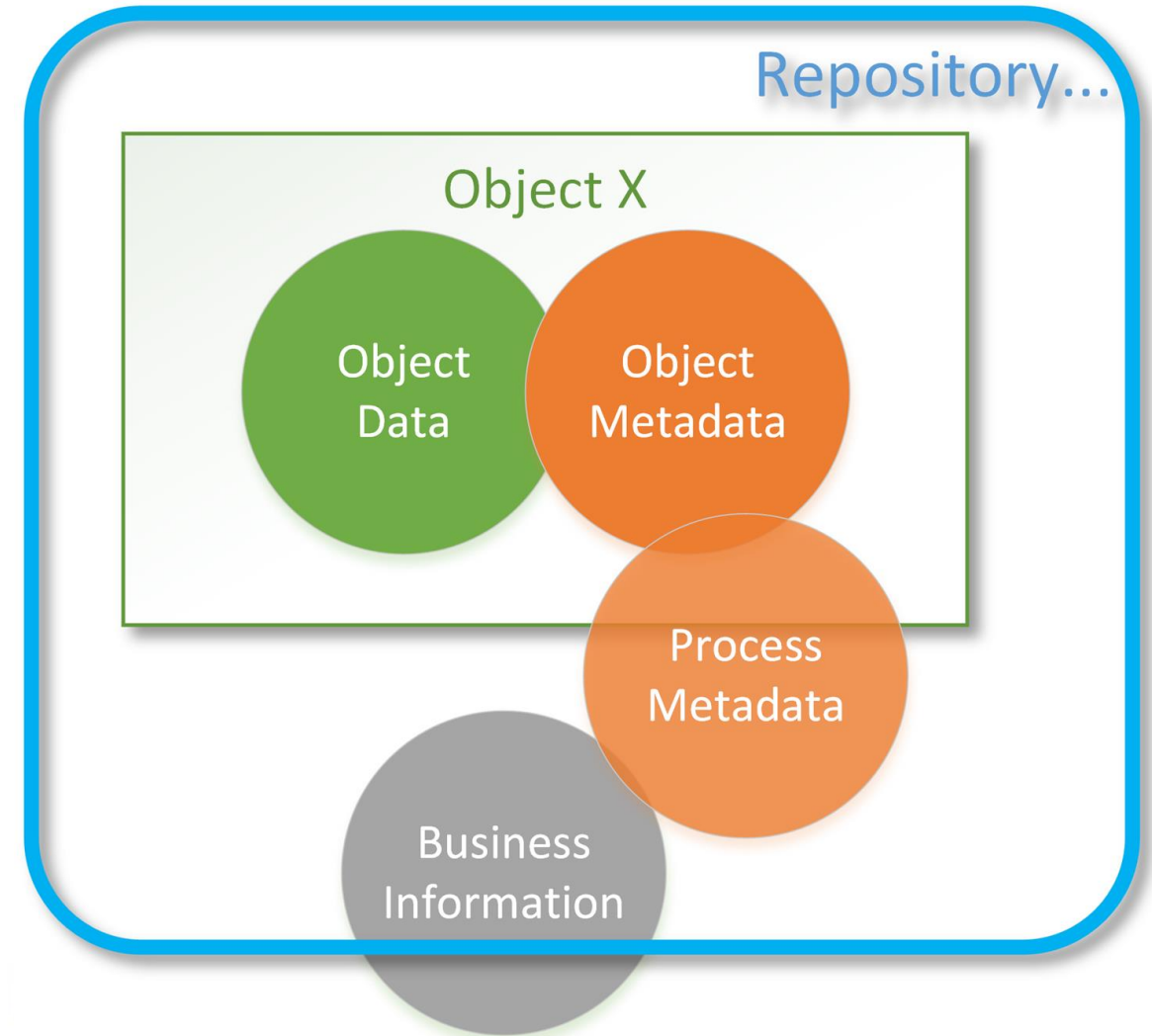


Repositories & Digital Objects

- Object Data & Metadata
- Object to Object Relationships
- Process Metadata

Business Information Artefacts (local/3rd Party)

- Policies
- Standard Operating Procedures
- Reference Information
- Standards
- Legislation

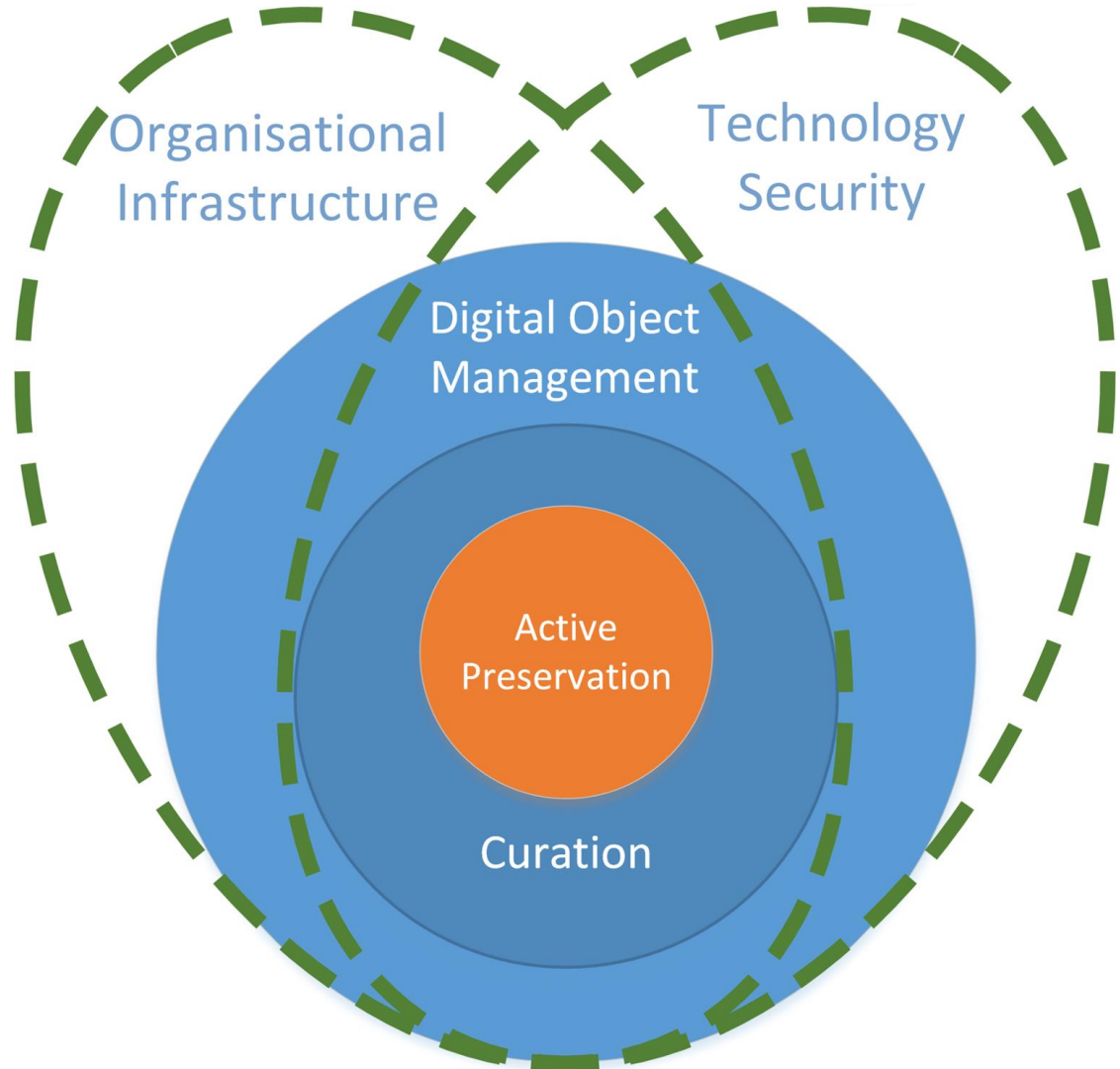


Repositories: High Level Focus

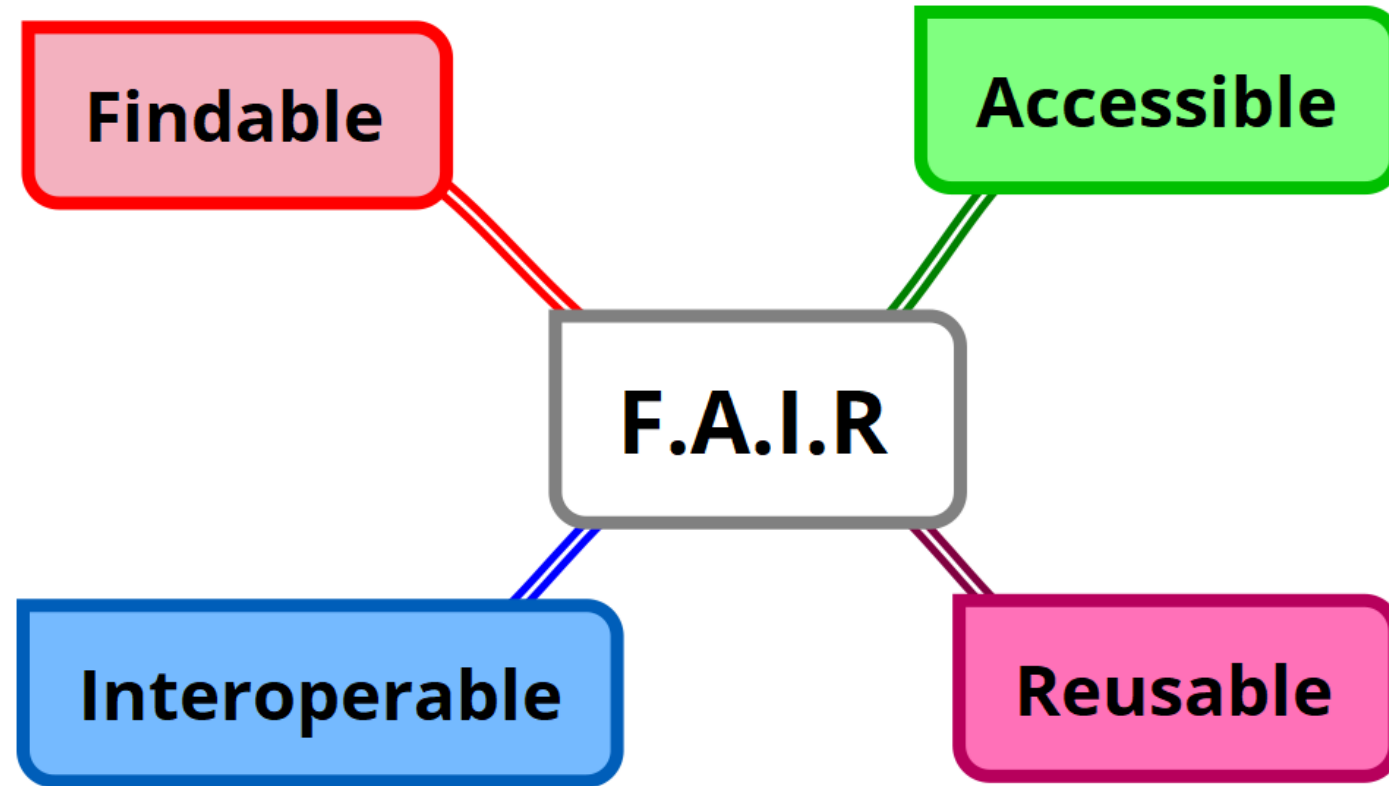
- Organisational Infrastructure
- Digital Object Management
- Technology
- Security

Intersecting across

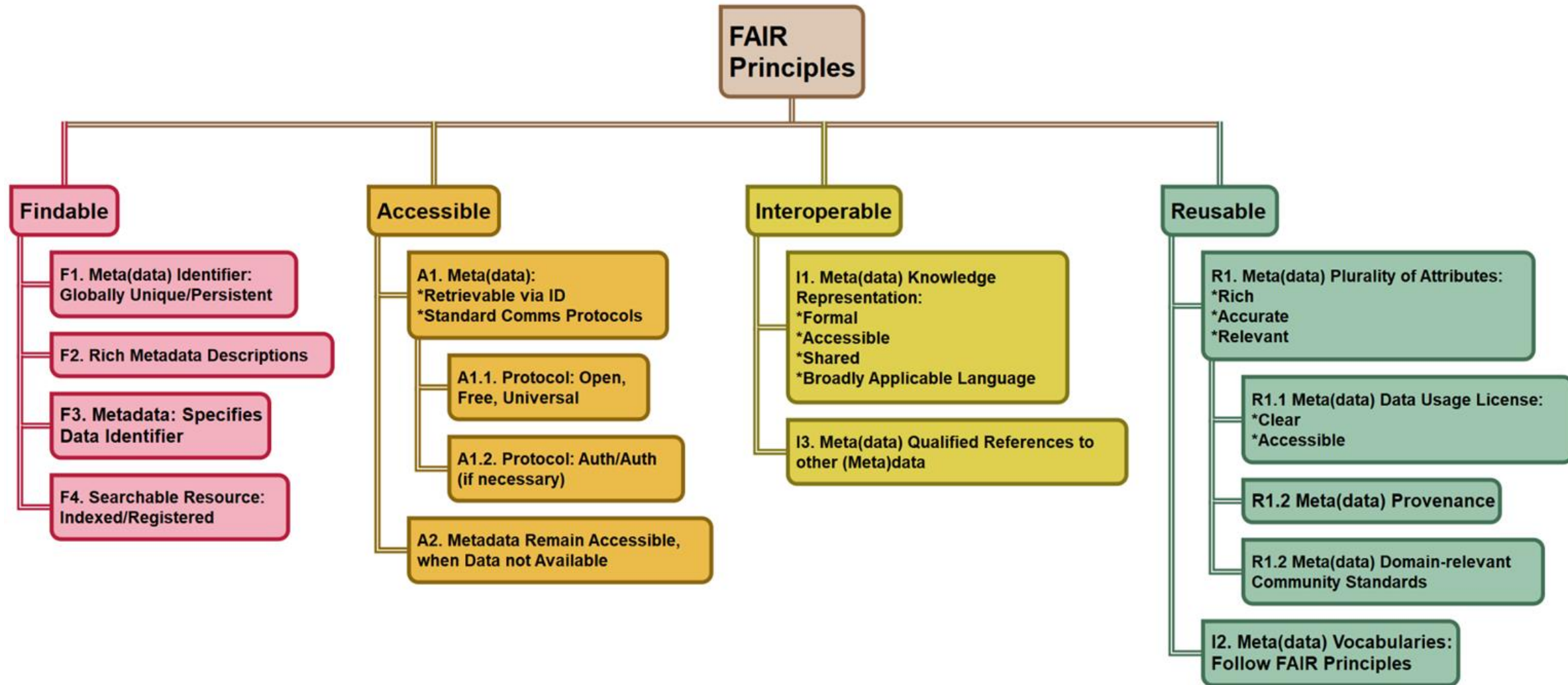
- Retention
- Deposit Criteria
- Initial Curation
- Active Preservation
- Re-Appraisal



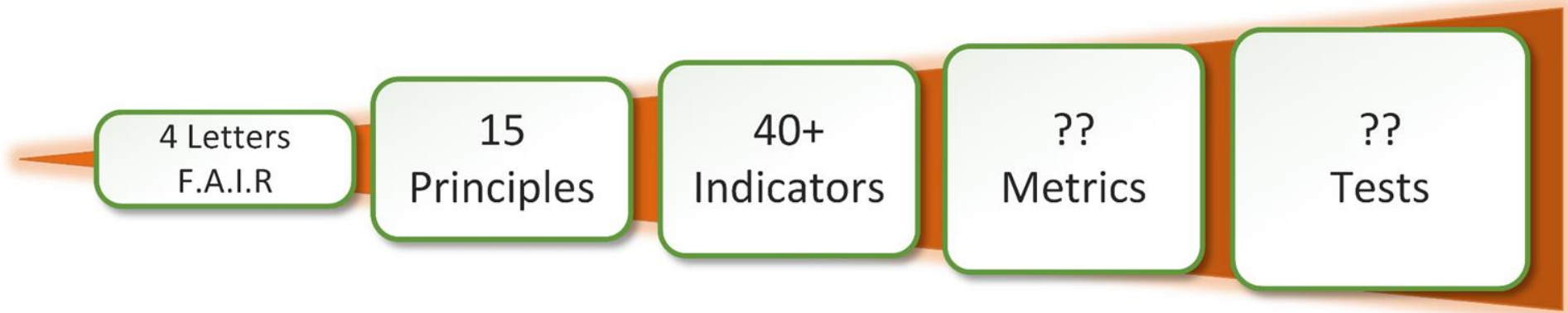
FAIR: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, ReUsable



FAIR Principles



Indicators, Metrics & Tests

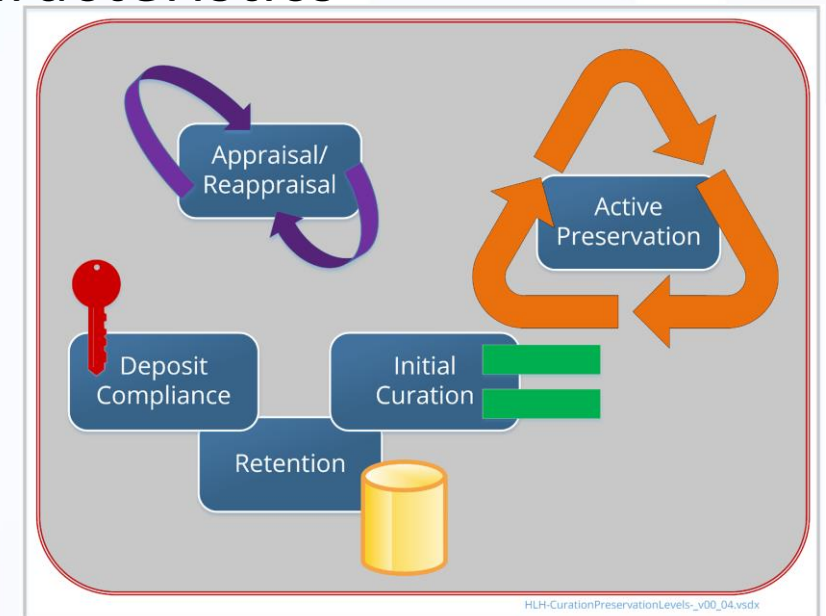


HLH-FAIR-AcronymPrinciplesIndicatorsMetricsTests_02_00.vsd

Repository vs Object Metadata

Implied Repository and Object Metadata Characteristics

- Retention Periods
- Deposit metadata & formats
- Curation & Preservation actions
 - logical (e.g. technical formats)
 - semantic (e.g. metadata, ontologies)
 - quality aspects of digital objects
- Reappraisal times and outcomes



Resources for Repository Trust & Transparency

RDA Common Descriptive Attributes of Research Data Repositories

17 high level attributes about repositories

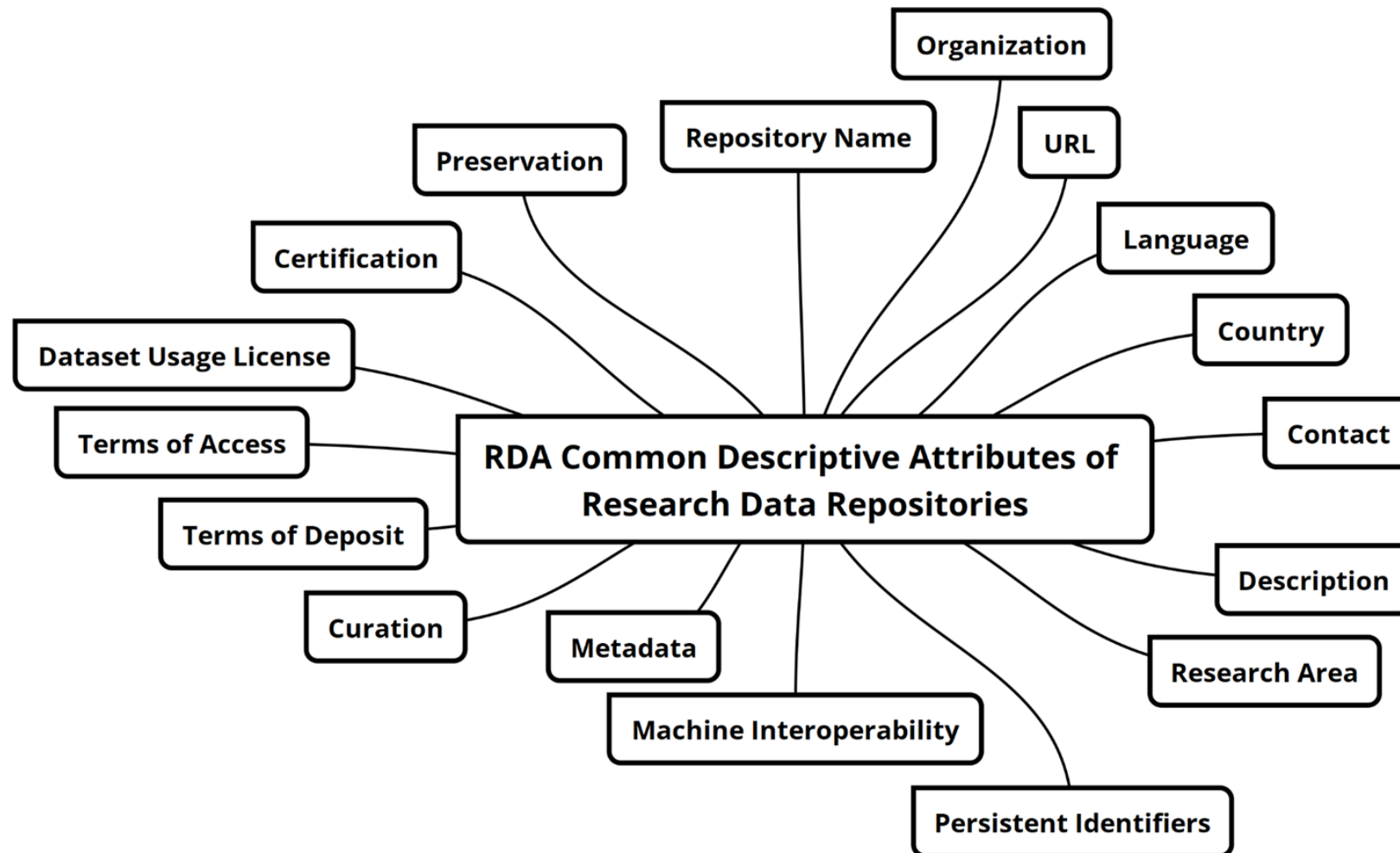
CoreTrustSeal + FAIRenabling Capability Maturity Model

16 Requirements, mapped to 15 Principles & readiness assessment

Metadata & Data Services: Activities & Functions

Broader view of data services and what they do, inclusive of the above

RDA Common Descriptive Attributes of Research Data Repositories



RDA Common Descriptive Attributes of Research Data Repositories

RDA Recommendation



- RDA Data Repository Attribute Working Group (DRAWG)
- 17 High Level Attributes

[Exercise worksheet](#)

- DRAWG Guidance
- FAIR IMPACT questions

Exposing information about your organisation

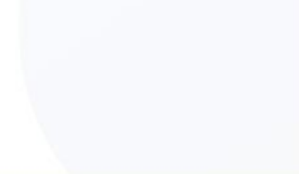
Text in blue shaded boxes is quoted from the RDA Group text.

Attribute	1. Repository Name
Description	The name that the repository provides and what users commonly call the repository.
Examples	Data Repository for the University of Minnesota; DRUM
Schemata	re3data:repositoryName & re3data:additionalName
Notes	Repositories often have multiple names such as a full name and an acronym, or the repository may be a part of a larger data service or suite of repositories and share a name with it. Less frequently, a repository name may change over time, and some users may continue to use an older name for it. The name of the repository can sometimes be conflated with the name of the organization that provides the repository. Names can also be expressed in different languages. The recommended usage is to refer to a repository by the name that it uses to advertise itself, e.g., on its website or in a provided citation. Rationale: The repository name is one of the most essential and principal attributes for all stakeholders, because it provides them with something to call a repository, and a repository builds a reputation and awareness of its collections and services around its name. All stakeholders will commonly search for and reference a repository by its name.
Gap Analysis	1 - Easy to find
Information Availability and Location	<i>Describe the related information you found about this attribute and provide links.</i>
Human and Machine Actionability and Validation	<i>Is the information about the attribute presented in a way that is friendly to humans and/or possible for machines to read and interpret? Would it be possible to assess the assertion through a validation test?</i>
Future Improvement and Added Value	<i>How could you improve the sharing of information about this attribute? Would this improve communications with humans or machines? Would it make it easier to validate? Is this a priority for your organisation and how much time and effort would it take to make the change? Are there examples from other repositories you could follow?</i>



DRAWG Guidance

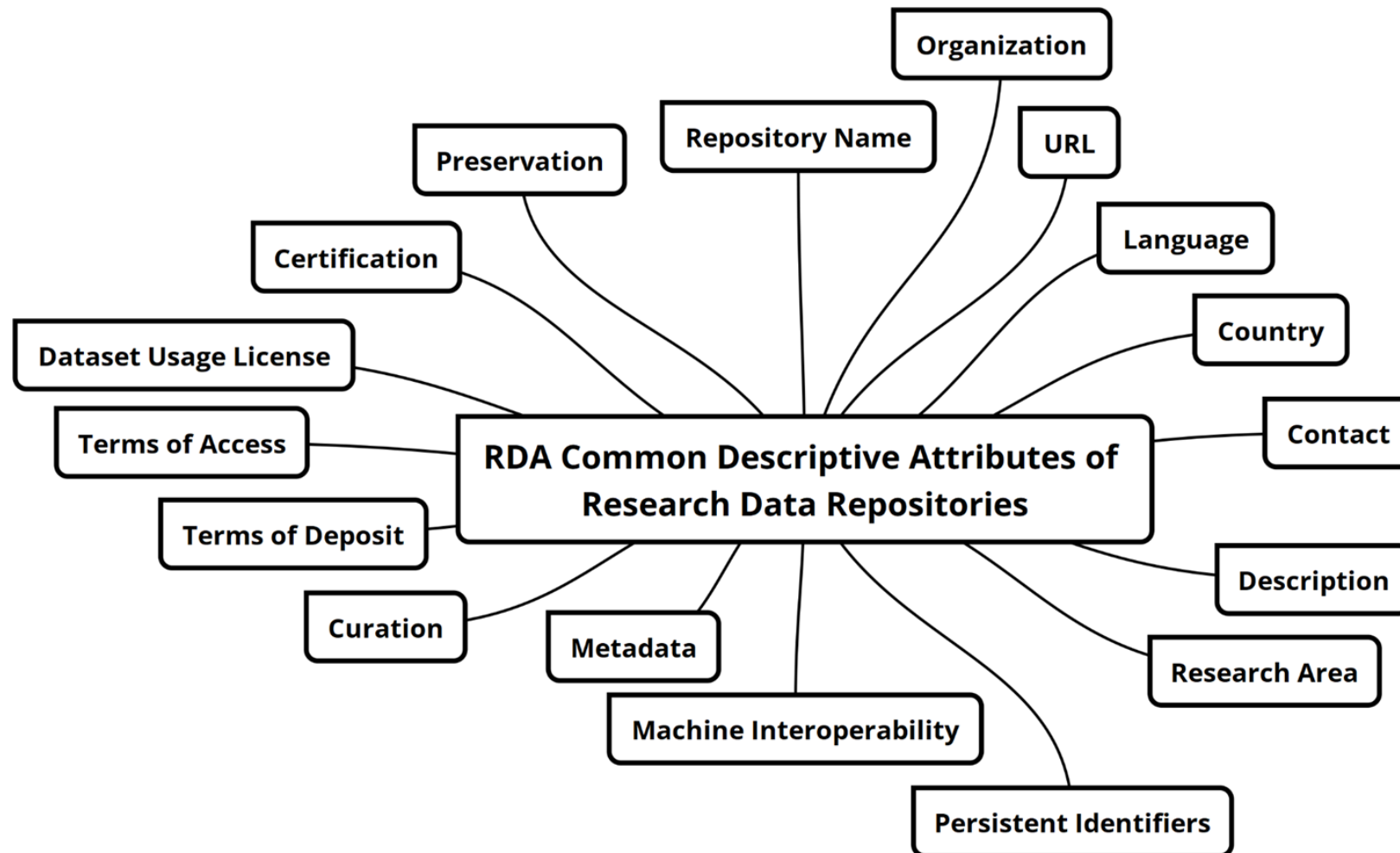
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Gap Analysis	1 - Easy to find



FAIR IMPACT Questions

Information Availability and Location	<i>Describe the related information you found about this attribute and provide links.</i>
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RDA Common Descriptive Attributes of Research Data Repositories



Resources for Repository Trust & Transparency

RDA Common Descriptive Attributes of Research Data Repositories

17 high level attributes about repositories

CoreTrustSeal + FAIRenabling Capability Maturity Model

16 Requirements, mapped to 15 Principles & 'readiness' assessment

Metadata & Data Services: Activities & Functions

Broader view of data services and what they do, inclusive of the above

Trustworthy Digital Repository (TDR) standards

OAIS Reference Model, ISO16363, DIN31644 (nestor Seal)

CoreTrustSeal

CoreTrustSeal Trustworthy Digital Repositories Requirements 2023-2025 Extended Guidance (V01.00). <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7051096>

- Research Data Alliance (RDA): single, “core” level, low barrier to entry TDR standard
- 16 Requirements. Organizational Infrastructure, Digital Object Management, Technology/Security.

Time & Change: People, Processes, Technology

- **Sustainable Trustworthy Repository Data Services** offering Active Preservation. Necessary to maintain digital objects over time.
- **Active preservation.** Usable and understandable by a defined 'designated community'
- CoreTrustSeal adopted by: World Data System regular members
CLARIN B Centres, CESSDA Services Providers. 120+ Certified Repositories

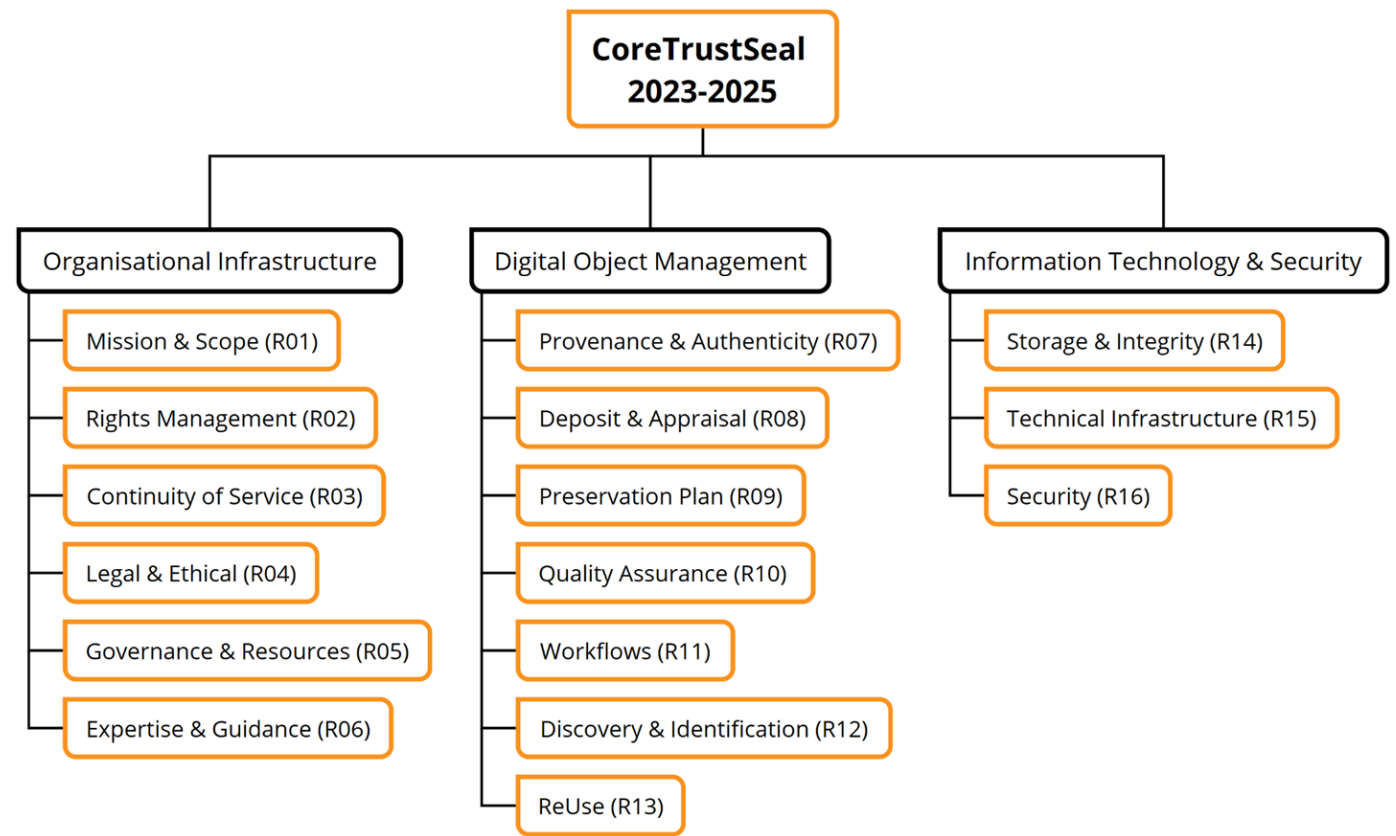


CoreTrustSeal+FAIR-Enabling Capability / Maturity

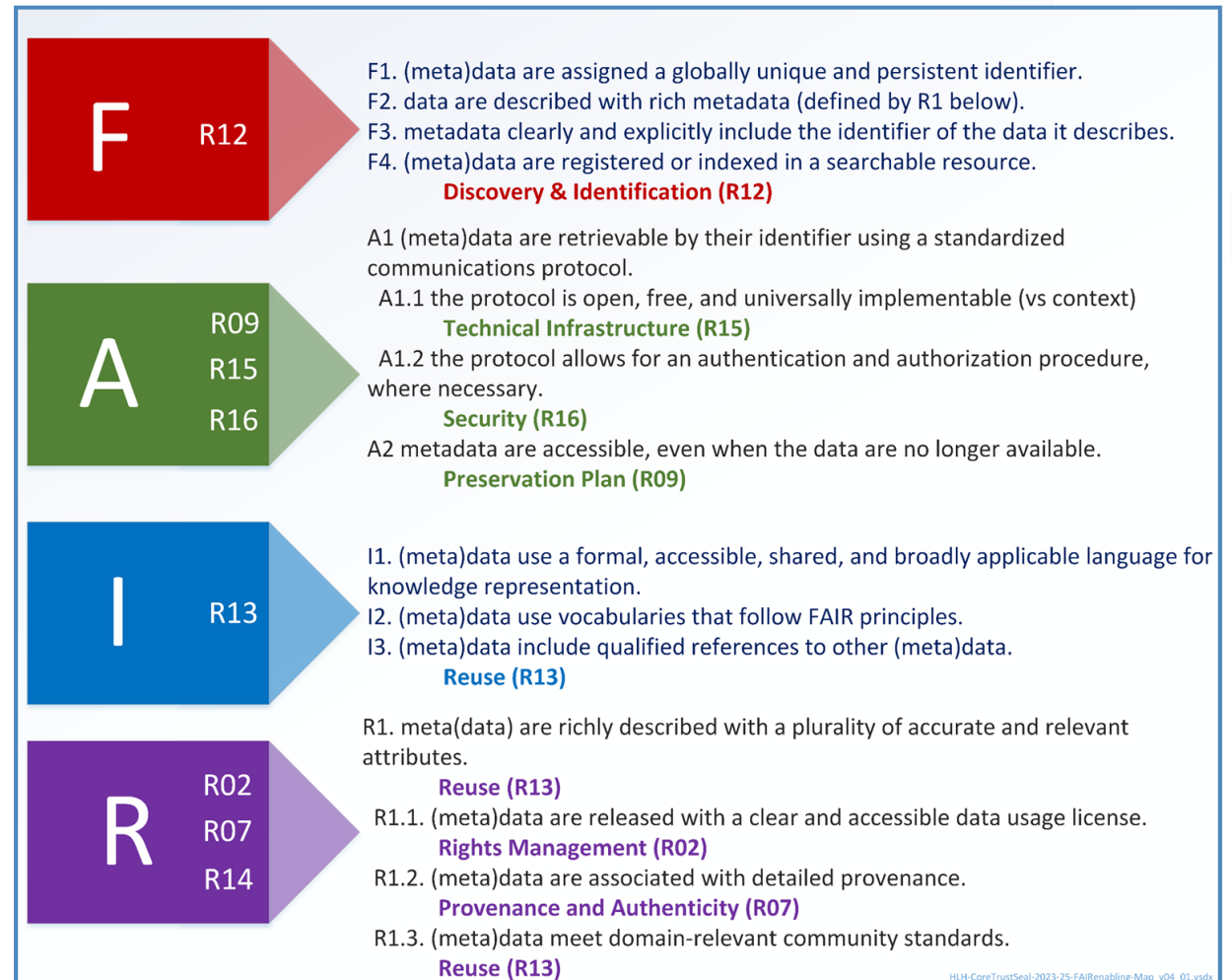
CoreTrustSeal Trustworthy Digital Repository (TDR) Requirements

- Mapped to FAIR Data Principles to be a *FAIR-enabling TDR*
 - Aligned with Capability/Maturity model
 - Developed during FAIRsFAIR Project
 - Updated under FAIR IMPACT to the new CoreTrustSeal Requirements
-
- Self-assess against the requirements
 - Assign a current capability level
 - Prioritise
 - Assign a target capability level
 - Take action
 - Repeat Self-assessment

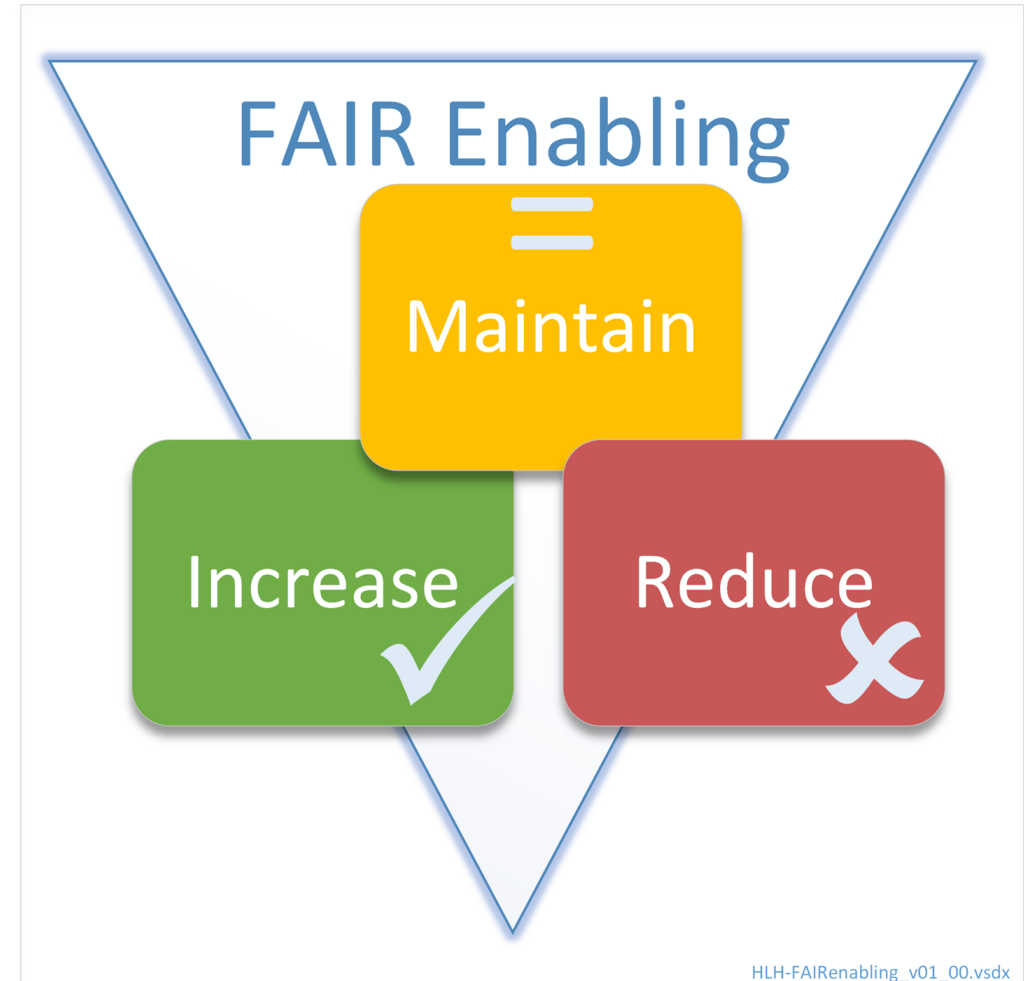
CoreTrustSeal Requirements



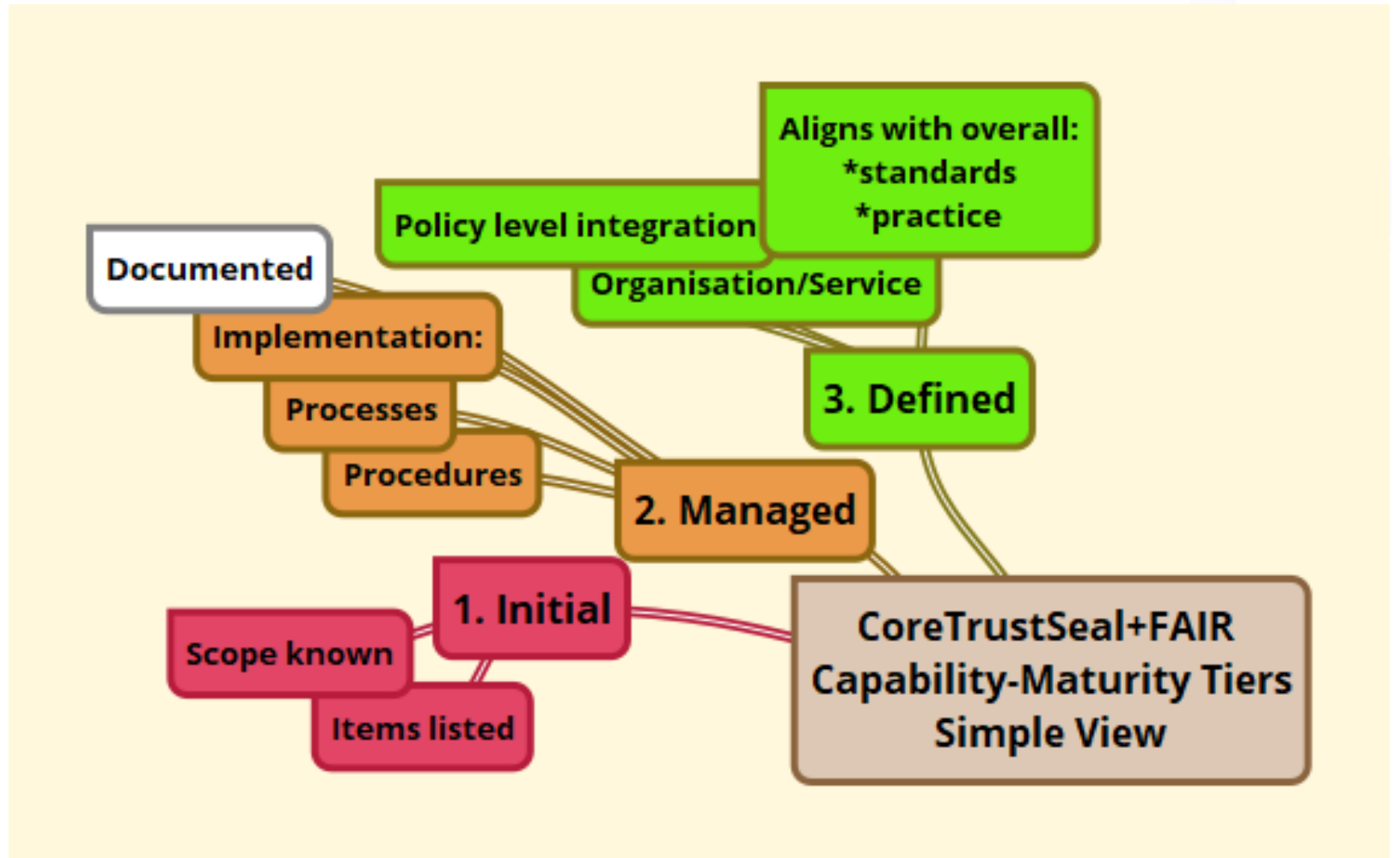
FAIR to CoreTrustSeal Mapping



FAIR Enabling



Capability - Maturity



Capability - Maturity

1. Initial

Aware of the scope and issue within the area of focus (Requirement/Principle). Lists of all items relevant to the area of focus exist.

2. Managed

Processes, procedures and other implementation measures are in place for all items on the lists.

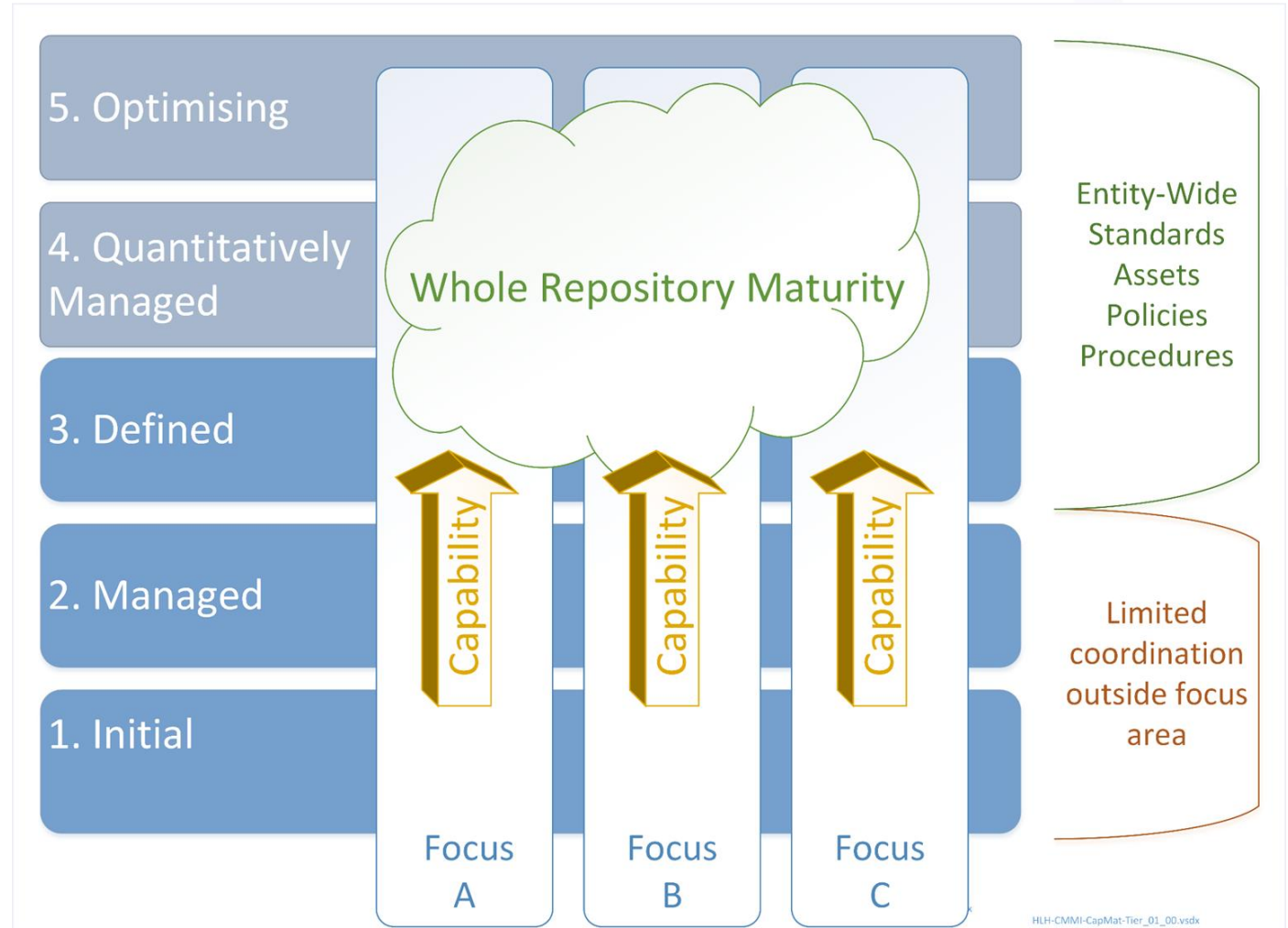
3. Defined

Managed areas of focus (Requirement/Principle) are further integrated and maintained at the wider organisational level (policy and practice).

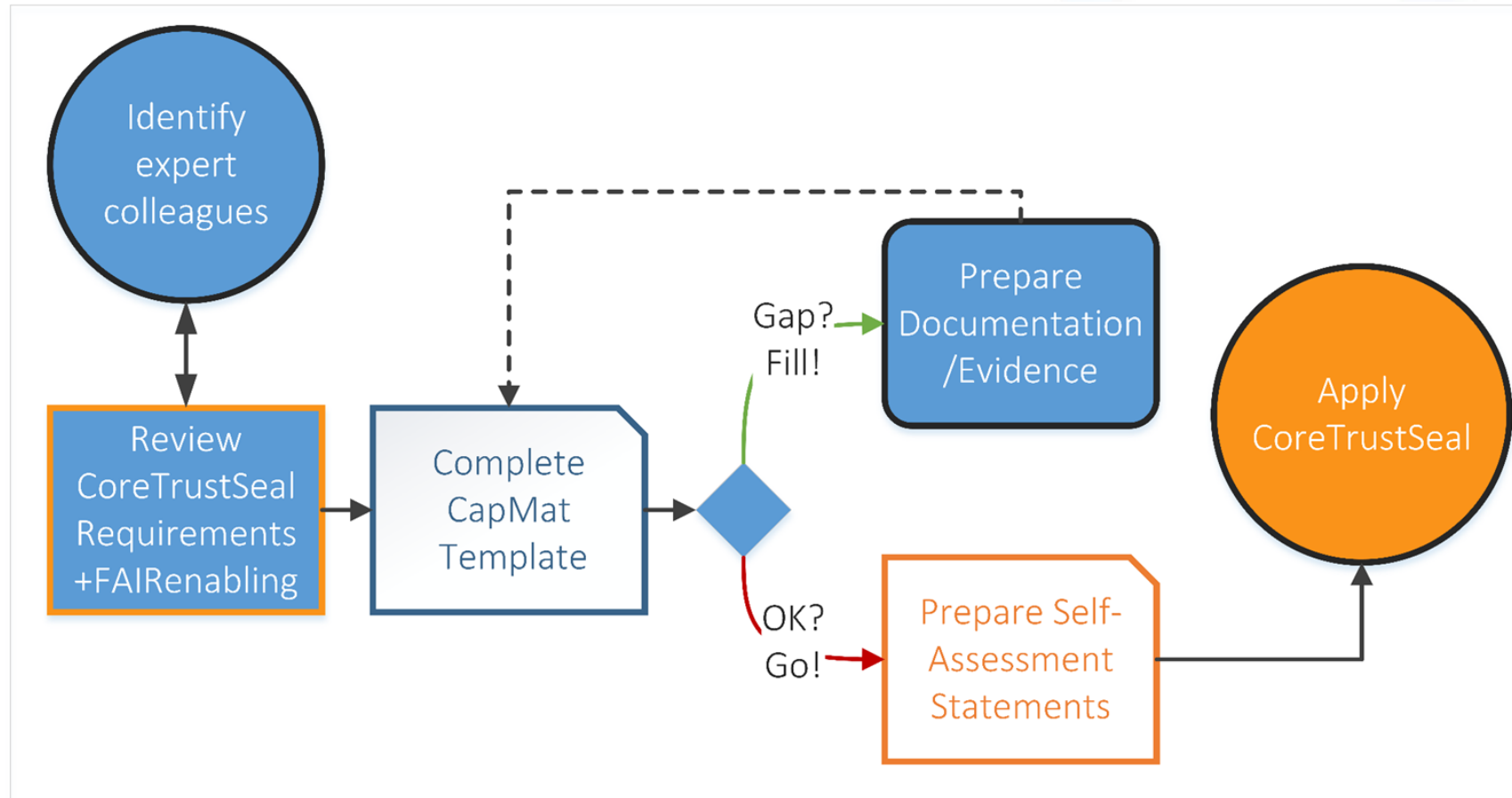
Organisation Maturity?



Don't worry about “maturity” for now



Just start a conversation



Just start a conversation

CoreTrustSeal Requirement	FAIR Principle	Evidence Links	CapMat Assessment Level	CapMat Target	Notes
R02					
etc.					

Resources for Repository Trust & Transparency

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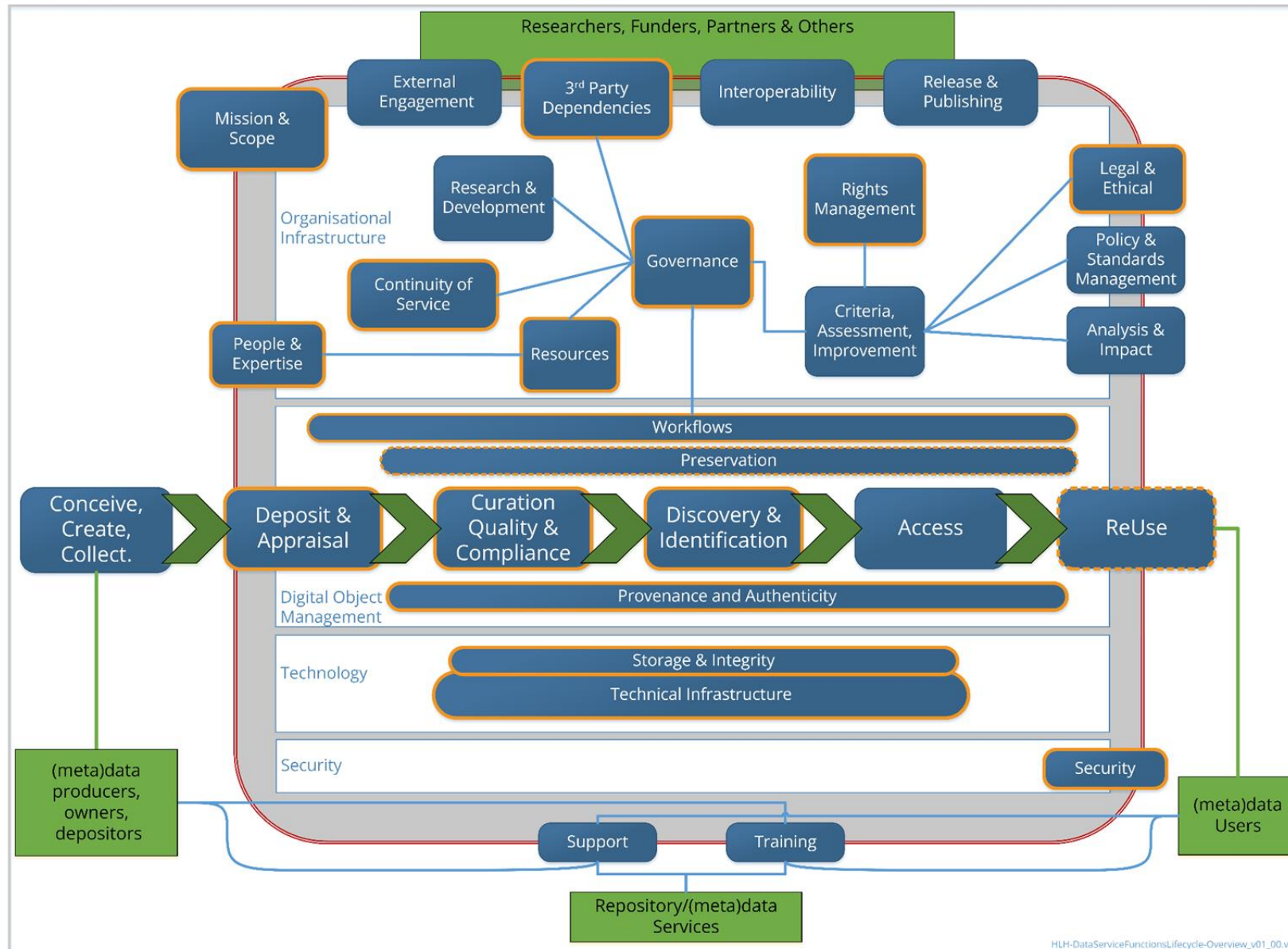
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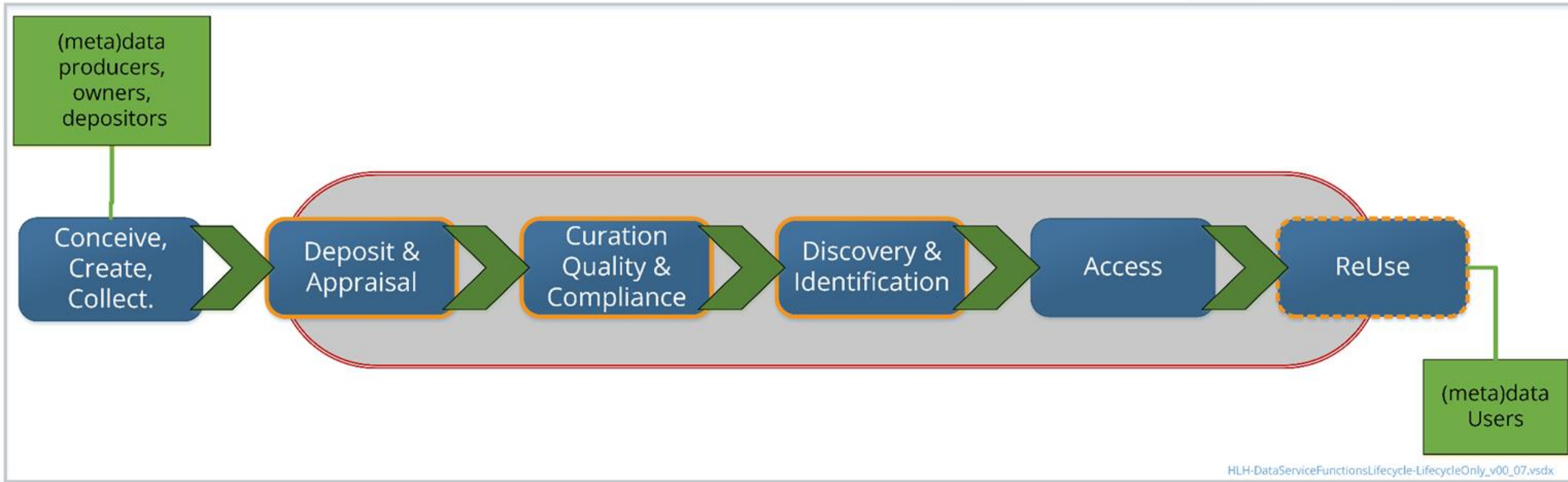
CoreTrustSeal + FAIRenabling Capability Maturity Model

16 Requirements, mapped to 15 Principles & readiness assessment

Metadata & Data Services: Activities & Functions

Broader view of data services and what they do, inclusive of the above





Organisational
Infrastructure

Digital Object
Management

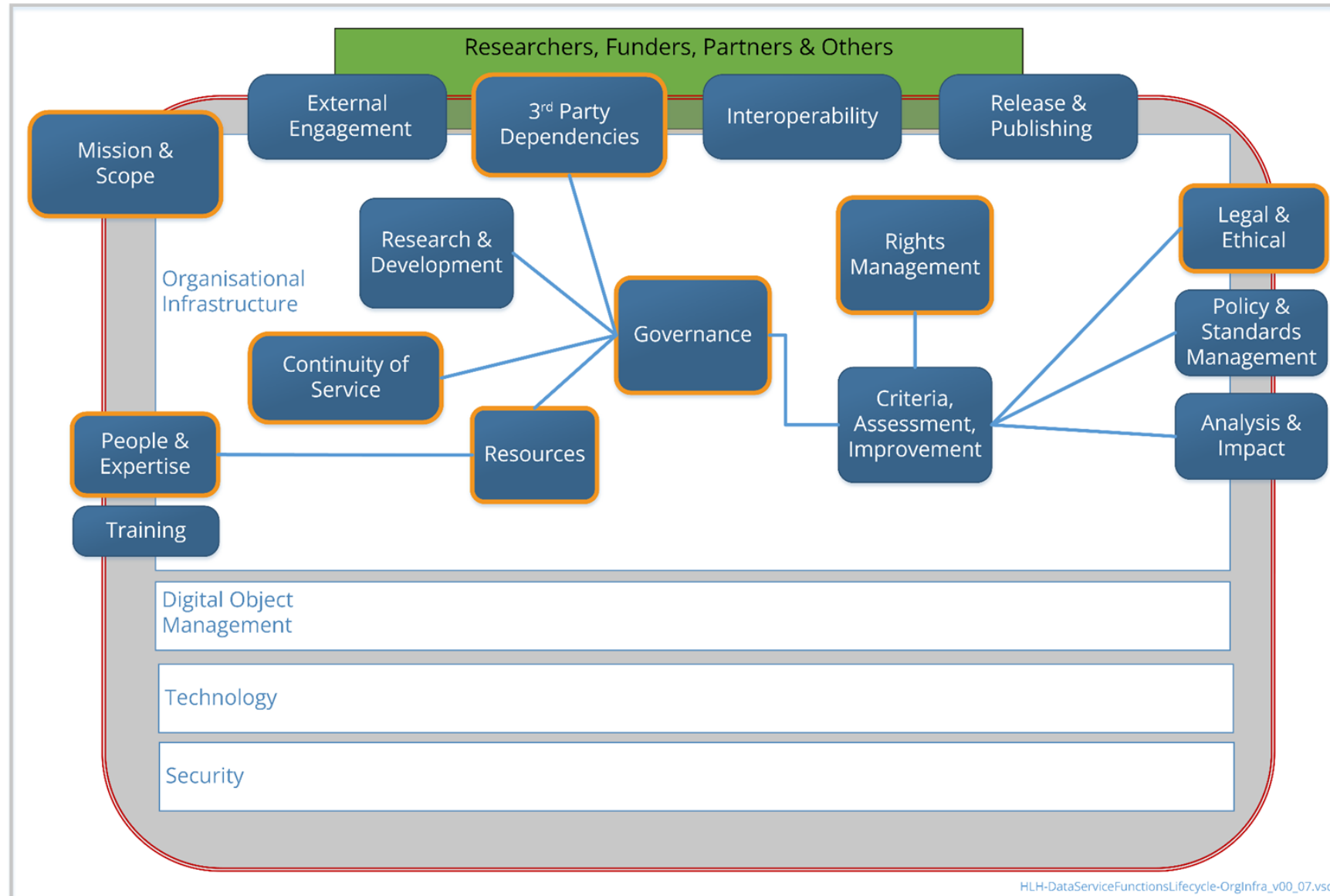
Technology

Storage & Integrity

Technical Infrastructure

Security

Security





Heading	CoreTrustSeal 2023-25 Map	FAIRenabling	05-2022-Desirable-Characteristics-of-Data-Repositories	NIH Characteristics	NIH Human Data	COAR 2022 Map	FAIRsFAIR service assessment framework
Conceive, Create, Collect							
Deposit & Appraisal	Deposit & Appraisal (R08)					2. Access 2.8 In cases where the repository collects sensitive data, it will recommend tools to anonymize them to	
Curation, Quality & Compliance	Quality Assurance (R10)		Organizational Infrastructure Retention Policy The repository provides documentation on policies for data retention. Digital Object Management Metadata The repository ensures datasets are	D. Curation and Quality Assurance: Provides, or has a mechanism for others to provide, expert curation and quality assurance to improve the accuracy and integrity of datasets and metadata.		1. Discoverability 1.1 The repository enables users to apply basic Dublin Core metadata to its records, as well as more granular elements (e.g. to support multilingualism, FAIR-compliance, discipline-based, and regional metadata	
Discovery & Identification	Discovery & Identification (R12)	F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)	Digital Object Management Unique Persistent Identifiers The repository assigns a dataset a citable, unique persistent identifier (PID or DPI), such as a digital	A. Unique Persistent Identifiers: Assigns datasets a citable, unique persistent identifier (PID), such as a digital object identifier (DOI) or accession number, to support data		1. Discoverability 1.1 The repository enables users to apply basic Dublin Core metadata to its records, as well as more granular elements (e.g. to support	"Technically-oriented aspects" "SAF-F FAIR enablement" "SAF-F-4 Use persistent id data and metadata. Essential
Access		A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol	Organizational Infrastructure Free and Easy Access The repository provides broad, equitable, and maximally open	E. Free and Easy Access: Provides broad, equitable, and maximally open access to datasets and their metadata free of charge in		2. Access "2.2 The landing page for each	
Reuse	Reuse (R13)	I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.	Digital Object Management Metadata The repository ensures datasets are accompanied by metadata to enable	C. Metadata: Ensures datasets are accompanied by metadata to enable discovery, reuse, and citation of datasets,		1. Discoverability 1.14 The metadata in the repository are available for download in a standard bibliographic format at no cost	"Technically-oriented aspects" "SAF-F FAIR enablement" "SAF-F-1 In consultation w
Workflows	Workflows (R11)					"5. Quality assurance" 5.2 The repository provides documentation or has a policy outlining	"Socially-oriented aspects" "SAF-U User-centric" "SAF-U-3 Ensure that c
Preservation	Preservation Plan (R09)	A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available	Organizational Infrastructure Retention Policy The repository provides documentation on policies for data retention.	L. Retention Policy: Provides documentation on policies for data retention within the repository.		1. Discoverability 1.3 In cases where the resource has been withdrawn, the repository provides a tombstone page and the metadata record remains publicly available	"Socially-oriented aspects" "SAF-T Transparency" "SAF-T-5 For services th
Provenance and Authenticity	Provenance & Authenticity (R07)	R1.2. (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance	Organizational Infrastructure Long-term Organizational Sustainability The repository has a plan for long-term management of data, including maintaining	B. Long-Term Sustainability: Has a plan for long-term management of data, including maintaining integrity, authenticity, and availability of datasets; building on a stable		4. Integrity and authenticity 4.2 The repository supports revision of the metadata and versioning of the resources by depositor or administrator Essential	
Support						7. Sustainability and governance 7.2 The repository has a contact point to assist	"Socially-oriented aspects" "SAF-U User-centric" "SAF-U-1 Ensure that c
Mission & Scope	Mission & Scope (R01)						"Technically-oriented aspects" "SAF-Q Quality of service" "SAF-Q-3 Efficien
Governance	Governance & Resources (R05)					7. Sustainability and governance repository clearly indicates what	"Socially-oriented aspects" "SAF-T Transparency" "SAF-T-2 Involve user
Resources	Governance & Resources (R05)		Long-term Technical Sustainability The repository has a plan for long-term			7. Sustainability and governance repository (or organization that manages the	"Socially-oriented aspects" "SAF-T Transparency" "SAF-T-3 Responsibil
Continuity of Service	Continuity of Service (R03)		Organizational Infrastructure Long-term Organizational Sustainability The repository has a plan for long-term	B. Long-Term Sustainability: Has a plan for long-term management of data, including maintaining integrity, authenticity, and		6. Preservation 6.5 The metadata and the resources in the repository can be copied or migrated to other systems Essential	"Technically-oriented aspects" "SAF-Q Quality of service" "SAF-Q-6 Implement
People & Expertise	Expertise & Guidance (R06)		Digital Object Management Curation and Quality Assurance The repository provides or facilitates expert curation and quality assurance to improve the accuracy				"Socially-oriented aspects" "SAF-L Longevity" "SAF-L-3 "Ensure that the ser
External Engagement	Expertise & Guidance (R06)						
Release & Publication							"Technically-oriented aspects" "SAF-Q

AF04 Discovery & Identification

Discovery and Identification (R12)

The application of persistent identifiers and associated resource discovery metadata to digital objects. The provision of resource discovery systems. Providing harvestable metadata to other resource discovery systems.

Metadata Characteristics, Information Artefacts & Evidence

Persistent identifiers used (ideally chosen from a controlled vocabulary) for objects, organisations, researchers, software etc, and information about whether all objects are persistently identified.

Information about identification at a more granular level (files within objects, questions within surveys, variables within statistics).

Links to resource discovery systems that the repository provides or third parties that index metadata harvested from the repository collection.

MaDSAF-MapXWalk-CoreTrustSeal-DRAWG-RE3-FAIR v00 02-Shared

Group	ID	Heading	CoreTrustSeal 2023-25 Map	DRAWG v1_00	re3data Schema	FAIRenabling (CoreTrustSeal Map)
Digital Object Management	AF03					
Digital Object Management	AF04	Discovery & Identification	R12 Discovery & Identification (R12)	09 Persistent Identifiers	31 pidSystem 32 citationReference 33 metrics See also MaDSAF: Analysis & Impact 34 citationGuidelineUrl 35 aidSystem 41 syndication 41.1 syndicationType 41.2 syndicationUrl	F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below) F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

Pick & Mix

- Reuse & Recycle
- Select what works
- Use what you need



Resources for Repository Trust & Transparency

RDA Common Descriptive Attributes of Research Data Repositories

Use & Feed back on the FAIRsFAIR approach and the attributes. Provide input to future revisions.

CoreTrustSeal + FAIRenabling Capability Maturity Model

Basis for planning & implementation. Certification possible for active preservation repositories

Metadata & Data Services: Activities & Functions

Take a copy, use locally and/or add your comments to the shared file.

Q&A?

Pulling them together: alignment between the three approaches

Picking them apart: mixing resource to meet your local needs

- Deposit & Appraisal
- Curation, Quality & Compliance
- Discovery & Identification
- Reuse
- Preservation
- Mission & Scope
- Rights Management

Purpose, Priority, Resources, Impact

Deposit & Appraisal

The custody of digital objects is transferred from depositor to repository/data service. Digital objects that are offered, or requested for deposit may be appraised to ensure they meet defined criteria.

CoreTrustSeal: Deposit & Appraisal (R08)

DRAWG: 13 Terms of Deposit

Metadata Characteristics, Information Artefacts & Evidence

Documentation of deposit criteria applied at the point of deposits, whether automated or manually applied and the degree to which they are required or optional. Including collections development, appraisal and selection criteria used to decide whether an object should be accepted into a repository collection. Includes any required or recommended file formats and minimal metadata.

The approach to any Data Management Plans available at the point of deposit.

Rights related to deposit (see also: Rights)

Curation, Quality & Compliance

Steps taken by the (meta)data service to ensure digital objects reach a defined level of quality and standards compliance before they are made available for reuse.

CoreTrustSeal: Quality Assurance (R10)

DRAWG: 12 Curation

Metadata Characteristics, Information Artefacts & Evidence

Documentation of any initial curation steps taken at the point of deposit to meet defined criteria for access and reuse and potentially to enable preservation.

Including any curation steps like conversions to file formats and any additions to metadata.

Quality and Standards statements, Compliance standard operating procedures (SoP, Quality criteria).

Discovery & Identification

The application of persistent identifiers and associated resource discovery metadata to digital objects. The provision of resource discovery systems. Providing harvestable metadata to other resource discovery systems.

CoreTrustSeal: Discovery and Identification (R12)

DRAWG: 09 Persistent Identifiers

Metadata Characteristics, Information Artefacts & Evidence

Persistent identifiers used (ideally chosen from a controlled vocabulary) objects, organisations, researchers, software etc, and information about whether all objects are persistently identified.

Information about identification at a more granular level (files within objects, questions within surveys, variables within statistics).

Links to resource discovery systems that the repository provides or third parties that index metadata harvested from the repository collection.

F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier
F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)
F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes
F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

ReUse

The outcome of Deposit, Curation and Preservation activities should be to ensure that digital objects can be used and understood by the (meta)data users for as long as the repository or data service has promised. In cases where (a copy of) the digital object is not handed entirely over to the user (e.g. direct download to a researcher's computer), the repository or data service mediates reuse. This mediation includes the provision of remote secure access systems, safe rooms or other tools where the (meta)data remains fully or partially under the control of the service provider. Supporting reuse depends on an understanding of the community of users including, but not limited to, targeted 'designated communities'. This understanding is gained through External Engagement (see below).

Exception: some repositories and data services, e.g. storage-only, may not take account of the needs of those reusing the (meta)data.

CoreTrustSeal: Reuse (R13)

DRAWG: 15 Dataset Use Licence

Metadata Characteristics, Information Artefacts & Evidence

References to artefacts including file formats, metadata and ontologies (potentially already mentioned under Deposit or Curation) that are specifically designed to enable reuse. Designated Community definitions, digital object models.

- I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data
- R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes
- R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards

Preservation

The preservation system monitors the technology landscape (see Technical Infrastructure below) and the user community (see ReUse above and External Engagement below) for changes that affect the use or understanding digital objects. If necessary, preservation actions are taken on the data (e.g. format migration), or on the metadata (e.g. updated ontologies), or on the whole object e.g. emulation of the environment in which the digital object is rendered and used). These preservation actions then ensure preservation outcomes i.e. the continued viability of the digital object.

Exception: active preservation to ensure (meta)data remains understandable and reusable for the long term is not provided by all repositories and (meta)data services.

CoreTrustSeal: Preservation Plan (R09)

DRAWG: 17 Preservation

Metadata Characteristics, Information Artefacts & Evidence

Preservation policies, strategies or plans that define how long artefacts will be preserved for, how and when they might be re-appraised over time, how the technical landscape and the (reuse) needs of the community are monitored, how potential preservation actions (emulation, file format updates, updates to CVs and Ontologies) are approved and implemented.

Cf: CoreTrustSeal Curation & Preservation Levels & Repository Types

A2. metadata are accessible,
even when the data are no
longer available

Mission & Scope

The purpose (mission) of the organisational entity and the boundary (scope) of the activities it is responsible for. These activities may involve partners or outsourcing but the repository or data service is the entity that takes ultimate responsibility for the actions and outcomes.

CoreTrustSeal: Mission & Scope (R01)

DRAWG:

- 03 Country
- 08 Research Area
- 12 Curation
- 07 Description

Metadata Characteristics, Information Artefacts & Evidence

Mission statement, curation and preservation levels of service offered, geographic, linguistic and disciplinary/domain coverage.

See also retention, curation and preservation metadata implied by the CoreTrustSeal levels.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12701324>

Rights Management

The management of the permissions, prohibitions and obligations related to the interactions between digital objects and actors (such as individuals and organisations), both inside and outside the repository/data service.

CoreTrustSeal: Rights Management (R02)

DRAWG:

- 13 Terms of Deposit
- 14 Terms of Access
- 15 Dataset Use Licence

R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license

Metadata Characteristics, Information Artefacts & Evidence

Rights Statement, Rights Metadata, Licence List, Compliance Policy, Compliance SoP

Q&A?

Pulling them together: alignment between the three approaches

Picking them apart: mixing resource to meet your local needs

- Deposit & Appraisal
- Curation, Quality & Compliance
- Discovery & Identification
- Reuse
- Preservation
- Mission & Scope
- Rights Management

Purpose, Priority, Resources, Impact

Future Engagement?

Make repository service offerings and digital object care levels more transparent

- Types of Repository Feedback

Types of Repository: Entities, Responsibilities, Objects. CoreTrustSeal Board Discussion Paper (v01.00). Zenodo.
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13133041>

- Implied Metadata Feedback

CoreTrustSeal Levels of Curation and Preservation: Implied Repository and Object Metadata Characteristics (v01.00). Zenodo.
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12701324>

- RDA Maintenance Group: CoreTrustSeal revisions
- EOSC Retention Task Force

<https://eosc.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Data-Retention-TF-ToR.pdf>

- FAIR IMPACT Project (now)
- FIDELIS & EDEN projects (soon)



Thank you!



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