CESSDA ERIC Agenda 21-24, Tasks 21-22

Widening of CESSDA European Coverage

D8 Monitoring report on the organisation and funding of SPs in CESSDA member and partner countries

Document info

Dissemination Level	PU
Due Date of Deliverable	31/05/22
Actual Submission Date	21/04/23
Type	Report
Approval Status	Approved by Working Group Leader Jindrich Krejci
Version	V1.1
Number of Pages	p.1-p.94
DOI	10.5281/zenodo.5554521

Version history

Version	Date	Comment	Revised by
0.1	1/6/2022	First draft	by authors
0.2	7/6/2022		by subtask 3 team
0.3	20/7/2022	Review version	Marijana Glavica, Christina Bornatici
1.0	19/10/2022	Report sent to MO	Iris Alfredsson
1.1	21/4/2023	Comments from WGL addressed	Iris Alfredsson, Martin Vavra

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Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of how: I.) CESSDA service providers in member countries are organized and funded, II.) CESSDA partners are developing on organizational (data sharing infrastructure) and cultural (data sharing culture) levels. The data collection took place from December 2021 to June 2022, using a combination of online surveys and interviews with representatives of the repositories.

Some of the most important findings from this wave of monitoring for **CESSDA members** are:

- The variation between SPs in terms of budget and number of staff is large, even considering that some of the service providers are small departments within larger institutions while others are large independent institutions.
- Most of the monitored data repositories are part of larger institutions, usually departments. The second most common type of organization is the consortium.
- Regardless of how large or developed a repository is, it utilises administrative and technical support (especially IT) of the hosting / collaborating organisations.
- Most SPs do not expect any changes in the organizational structure in the coming years. Changes are expected (sometimes rather hoped for) in smaller archives.
- Most of the repositories, or their host institutions, are public research institutions or universities.
- The main obstacle to development is often considered to be a lack of, or uncertainty about, funding.
- The core of CESSDA SP's data collections still comes from the field of social sciences.
- Survey data is the most common data type within the collections.
- The informal data sharing culture appears to be much weaker in most of the participating countries compared to the formal principles of open access and data sharing.
- Representatives of the data repositories emphasize their role in improving the culture of research and the culture of data sharing by making data accessible, facilitating teaching with data, and emphasizing the importance of proper citation of data.
- CESSDA's efforts for support and cooperation are appreciated. A current effort that was highlighted was the support to prepare documents for Core trust seal certification. However, SPs see opportunities to improve CESSDA support.
    - CESSDA should improve its internal communication on outputs, services, projects, and create a stronger corporate identity and better visibility "from the outside" - especially at the European level.
    - CESSDA shall assist in collaboration with other relevant ERICS, strengthen support between the SPs, and assist in communicating with national governments.
    - CESSDA should serve as a supplier of tools and technical solutions for archiving processes – this is of particular importance for smaller archives

Some recommendations for CESSDA ERIC based on the result from the monitoring:

It is important to consider the large heterogeneity of service providers, both between member states and partner countries, when formulating policies.

Many SPs have recently gone through changes or expect changes regarding organizational structure and/or funding. For a data repository, a functional structure and stable funding are essential, and it is therefore important that changes in this landscape are monitored regularly.

One of the objectives of the monitoring was to categorize SPs to make it easier for CESSDA to provide an appropriate type of support. However, it is difficult to find a suitable categorization, as there is not only one dimension that could be the basis for such (e.g., number of employees or the size of the budget), but many.

The solutions for many of SP's problems can be found at the national level, primarily to ensure stable and sufficient funding. CESSDA, however, has an important role to coordinate information exchange and to inspire bilateral collaborations between SPs. It is also important that CESSDA supports communication at national level, e.g., assists SP in negotiations on national road maps.

Based on survey data from **CESSDA partners** it can be summarized:

- Partners differ substantially in level of development of data services or even in very existence of data services organization. In some countries proto-activities towards institutionalization/establishment of data services for the social sciences can be found (for example: Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo). In these countries, individual research centres or initiatives are trying to establish the activities of the national archive. Other countries represent promising established infrastructures with periodic activities of the archive. The last category are countries with established national data service seeking support for becoming a CESSDA member (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania, Poland).
- Many partner countries suffer from the lack of financial resources to establish DAS or dedicated funding to continue operation of data archives, and have difficulties finding partners interested in supporting such activities. Beside financial support, most partner SPs needs are related to training staff on data management plans, lobbying for public/political support, and collaboration with similar organisations.
- Data sharing culture is related to the level of development of data services in a country. Where a data service provider for social sciences is developed (Bosnia, Poland), the situation is comparatively better. Most partner countries lack any data management standards or policies.
- Since 2016, several non-member countries became full CESSDA members: Austria, Italy, Ireland, Iceland, Portugal, Croatia, North Macedonia and Serbia. At the moment, it seems that Bosnia and Herzegovina and Poland are the closest to becoming full CESSDA members in the near future.

It is important to coordinate different monitoring efforts within CESSDA, and to have a plan for the kind of information that need to be collected. It is also important that it does not take too much time for the SPs to deliver the information.

CESSDA is not an organization existing over archives, but CESSDA are the member archives. It is needed to support a bottom-up approach.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

CESSDA	Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives
CF	Core facilities
CTS	CoreTrustSeal
DAS	Data Archiving Service
EC	European Commission
EOSC	European Open Science Cloud
ERA	European Research Area
ERIC	European Research Infrastructure Consortium
ESFRI	European Strategic Forum on Research Infrastructures
FAIR	Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable
GA	General Assembly
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
RI	Research Infrastructure
SaW	Strengthening and Widening
SEEDS	South-Eastern European Data Services
SERSCIDA	Support for Establishment of National/Regional Social Sciences Data Archives
SP	Service provider

Table 1: Data service organisations included in monitoring

Abbreviation /Acronym	Full name	CESSDA member country (M)/CESSDA Partner (P)
AUSSDA	Austrian Social Science Data Archive	M
ADP	Social Science Data Archives	M
APIS	Portuguese Social Information Archive	M
CPC	Centre for Political Courage (Kosovo)	P
CROSSDA	Croatian Social Science Data Archive	M
CSDA	Czech Social Science Data Archive	M
DANS	Data Archiving and Networked Services	M
DASSI	Data Archive for Social Sciences Italy	M
DASS-BiH	Data Archive for Social Sciences in Bosnia and Herzegovina	P
DATA BANK	Ukrainian National Data Bank of Sociological data	P
DATICE	Icelandic Social Science Data Service	M
DCS	Data Centre Serbia for Social Sciences	M
DNA	Danish National Archives	M
ESSDA	Estonian Social Science Data Archive	P
FORS	Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences	M (observer)
FSD	Finnish Social Science Data Archive	M
GESIS	GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences	M
IPS-BAS	Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at Bulgarian Academy of Sciences	P

ISSDA	Irish Social Science Data Archive	M
JESDA	The Joint Economic and Social Data Archive (Russia)	P
LiDA	Lithuanian Data Archive for Social Sciences and Humanities	P
LISER	Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research	P
LSA	The Latvian Sociological Association	P
MK DASS	Social Science Data Archive of North Macedonia	M
NSD/Sikt	Norwegian Centre for Research Data	M
PADS	Polish Social Data Archive	P
PROGEDO	PROGEDO Research Infrastructure	M
RODA	Romanian Social Data Archive	P
SASD	Slovak Archive of Social Data	M
SCiDEV	Science & Innovation for Development Center	P
SND	Swedish National Data Service	M
SO.DA.NET	Greek research infrastructure for the social sciences	M
SODHA	Social Sciences and Digital Humanities Archive	M
TÁRKI	Tárki Data Archive	M
UKDS	UK Data Service	M

Introduction

Goals and key areas of monitoring

This report delivers the results of the monitoring of service providers (SPs) in CESSDA member countries and of the state of data services and data sharing culture in partner countries. It was written within the Widening of CESSDA European Coverage Task 1, Sub-task 3 Monitoring the European Research Data Policies and Research Infrastructures. The part *Monitoring progress in non-member SPs* was written as an output (D7 - *Report on the progress at non-member countries and SPs*) of the CESSDA Widening Activities and Journal Outreach 2020 project, as well. Earlier monitoring activities, methodology framework and general recommendations on monitoring are described in a previous deliverable from the subtask.[1]

This document combines a comprehensive report on the organisational environment and funding issues of service providers in CESSDA member countries with a more general description of the situation in CESSDA partner countries. The primary goal of the report is to identify gaps and strengths in the functioning of CESSDA member and partner SPs and it will serve as the basis for the future work of CESSDA. The primary objective of the regular monitoring is to collect and analyse data that will provide CESSDA with a basis for making strategic decisions on its widening and strengthening activities.

Monitoring is an important task, but time-consuming both for the person who collects and for the person who provides information. One suggestion is that questions used for monitoring could be included in a template used as a basis for the CESSDA GA and SPF Tour de-table. Through this, the same type of information could be regularly collected where the questions addressed to the GA would preferably be at a national level, while the questions to the SPF could be more at an organizational level. At the same time, monitoring can be seen as a "complement" to standardised KPIs, which is not open to reflect qualitative changes and trends.

The report is structured as follows. First, the methods used for data collection are described, followed by a description of previous CESSDA monitoring initiatives and projects. The first section describes service providers from member countries, followed by the section on CESSDA partner institutions - both sections are structured according to the topics covered in the survey and interview (in the case of CESSDA members). The main body of the report concludes with a summary of findings and recommendations for CESSDA policy. Appendices contain original data on individual subjects together with the collection instruments.

[1] Vipavc Brvar, Irena, Žibert, Gregor, Leontiyeva, Yana, Vavra, Martin, & Alfredsson, Iris. (2022). D7 Tool(s), method and policy for monitoring developments and activities at CESSDA member and partner SPs, in member and partner countries, and at EU level (1.0). Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5554480

Methodology of monitoring – limitations and challenges

The task was set to provide a publicly available report on organisational structure and funding in data service organisations in CESSDA member and partner countries.

The goals of reporting, in case of members and partners, differ as widening is the main theme in relation to partners whereas, in case of member SPs, it is strengthening. Data collection strategy is differentiated, as well. Member SPs have fulfilled some development level to be integrated in CESSDA and thanks to it, it can be compared using some quantitative indicators. Partner organisations are very heterogeneous, so it makes sense to concentrate rather on qualitative indicators. This is the reason why the report is divided into two parts, one describing CESSDA member SPs and the second CESSDA partners.

To get sufficient data, a combination of self-completion questionnaires, interviews with representatives of data services (in the case of CESSDA members) and, if needed, desk research was used.

Data was collected from CESSDA member SPs between December 2021 and April 2022 and from partners between January and June 2022. Among member SPs only one organisation (PROGEDO) did not participate in the survey and desk research was used to collect information about it. Among CESSDA partners, data from Estonia, Lithuania, and Luxembourg was not collected.

Since the data collection process was based on a combination of methods, it was possible to get both quantitative data, such as number of persons working in an organisation or amount of money dedicated to data service yearly and qualitative data on opinions, evaluation of data sharing culture in a country etc., obtained through interviews.

Previous monitoring initiatives and projects

The deliverable follows on previous CESSDA projects and initiatives trying to monitor the current situation, progress, and outlook of SPs. The most important among them were:

- SERSCIDA project[2] (2012-2014) and SEEDS project[3] (2015-2017), focusing on Western Balkan countries;
- The CESSDA SaW (Strengthening and Widening) project[4] (2015-2017);
- CESSDA Widening Activities 2018 Work plan task;

Some information on the situation in 2019 and plans for 2020 of CESSDA partner SPs was collected through CESSDA Mentorship Programme in 2019.

[2] SERSCIDA. Deliverables. http://www.serscida.eu/en/deliverables [15.02.2023]
[3] SEEDS. Deliverables. https://seedsproject.ch/?page_id=64 [15.02.2023]
[4] CESSDA SaW - Strengthening and Widening CESSDA. https://cessdasaw.eu/ [15.02.2023]

Monitoring of CESSDA member service providers - findings

Institutional setting of the SPs – status and position in broader organisational structure

This monitoring focused on two organisational dimensions: 1) the position of SPs in a larger organisational structure (e.g. if the SP is an independent entity or affiliated with another organisation), 2) their legal status. These dimensions of institutional setting have a strong influence on conditions by which SPs produce and supply data services, e.g. on probability that the services will be provided on a relatively permanent basis[5].

Among 23 member archives, there is significant variability regarding their organisational status. Most general categories for institutional settings of SPs are:

- **network (consortial) form** (27% out of 22 SPs participating in survey) where several organisations, typically universities, build data infrastructure. In the survey, five SPs declared they have a consortial institutional setting (APIS, AUSSDA, DASSI, SND, UKDS, NSD/Sikt[6])).
- **part of a larger institution** (55 %)
    - part of public research institution (CSDA, DCS, GESIS, SASD)
    - organisational unit within university or faculty (ADP, CROSSDA, DATICE, FSD, ISSDA, MK DASS)
    - part of larger archive (DNA, SODHA)
- **independent organisation** (18 % - DANS, EKKE[7], FORS, Tarki)

In some cases the situation is more complicated. There are some instances of hybrid setting or in some cases changes in structure are underway. Some SPs (SODHA, SASD) point out in questionnaires that their organisational background is not finished yet (existing only on temporary project basis, not creating some formal entity as is department in a larger institution). Some other archives have undergone an organisational change recently as NSD, DNA or SND. Table A.1.1 in Appendix presents the organisational status of individual CESSDA SPs.

[5] As the situation in European Research Area is evolving, it must be kept in mind that traditional approaches to classification, using predefined mutually exclusive categories (as presented for example in the the Frascati Manual (OECD 2015), are not always appropriate for keeping up with development so it was decided to use open ended questions in the survey and reveal categories ex-post.

[6] Since 2022 is the NSD section in the Public Executive Agency named Sikt, which is a new administrative body mandated to deliver data services to higher education and research.

[7] EKKE is an independent research organisation, but its data repository is only part of the organisation. At the same time EKKE is part of the SO.DA.NET research infrastructure, which has a consortial character.

Legal status of SPs

Legislation in European countries distinguishes various legal types, but it can be seen that only a few basic types are used for establishment of SPs, which reflect the fact that the principal mission of most SPs is to support knowledge mainly in the field of public research and development, not economic profit. Again, as in previous part, we build the categorisation inductively, based on SPs answers.

Formal legal status of a SP is related to organisational structure. Typically, legal status of SP itself (meant as an unit providing services) is determined by status of larger organisation:

- **public research institutions / universities** - most common legal form of CESSDA SPs (13 of 22), as they belong to institutions of primary research made in public interest.

- **consortium –** AUSSDA, DASSI and NSD/Sikt belongs to this **legal** form.
- **state/public archive** - in Denmark and Belgium service providers are part of state archives
- **foundation** - with exception of Tarki these foundations are closely linked with universities (FSD, FORS).
- **registered charity** – UKDS can be put here, it is a traditional legal form for universities and university based institutions in Great Britain.

The table A.1.2. in Appendix shows legal status for individual SPs.

Support from the host institution, outsourcing of services

The extent and form of support is in relation to the position of individual SP in the organisational structure of the respective institution. In general, it can be said, that most of the SPs put emphasis in questionnaires on the following forms of support:

- **funding**
- **providing technical infrastructure** (IT services, software)
- **providing administrative infrastructure** (accounting, human resources, public relations, data protection officer)

Even the large and well-established SPs utilise administrative and technical support of larger organisations (e.g. IT services provided by KNAW in case of DANS).

Data for individual SPs can be found in table A.1.5. in Appendix.

Planned changes in structure

In most organisations, no major changes are planned for the near future (horizon of five years). Some SPs (AUSSDA, GESIS, DASSI, DANS, FORS) were restructured in 2020 or 2021 and no further changes are expected.

Larger changes are expected (sometimes hoped for) in Croatia, North Macedonia, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Belgium. For example, SODHA (Belgium) is looking for sustainability as part of state archives. In the UK, funders are working on a program to identify and scope the broad range of data services (Social Sciences in the UK: Future Data Services).

The trend shows an emphasis on cooperation with other institutions (typically universities) and the use of external IT infrastructure support so it can be expected that changes can go in this direction in the future but it will depend on the requirements and options of funders.

For details on individual SPs see table A.1.3. in Appendix.

Other ERICs[8] in organisation

Most of the service providers participating in our survey (15 out of 22 SPs) stated that a national node of some other ERIC infrastructure is hosted by the same organisation. Each of the ERICs relevant to social sciences and humanities[9] is represented. Most frequently mentioned ERICs are the ESS (7 times), CLARIN (5 times), DARIAH (3 times) and SHARE (2 times).

There is no guarantee that "sharing space" with another ERIC will strengthen the collaboration with the respective SP (and it becomes known from other parts of the questionnaire or interviews that this collaboration is possible, at least informally, without being part of the same organisation) but still it is a clue for assumption, that those SPs are part of organisations crucial in the area of SSH.

Data for individual SPs are in Table A.1.4. In Appendix.

Collaboration with other ERICs in a country or with universities

Cooperation takes place mostly on an informal level (e.g. through lectures at universities, cooperation, communication, education of data service users), but it seems that in some countries formal collaboration, based on agreements (with universities) was established in the last years.

The interviews revealed collaboration with:

[8] Focus is on ERICs as the most developed part of European research infrastructure.
[9] see https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/strategy/strategy-2020-2024/our-digital-future/european-research-infrastructures/eric/eric-landscape_en

- **universities**
    - **formal** - based on agreement, sometimes as part of a consortium.
    - **informal** - based on the personal contacts (teaching) of people at SPs
- **research organisations**
- **ERICs**
- **statistical offices**

Recently, some SPs are involved also in networks preparing the EOSC at the national level.

Obstacles for development

As a response to a question on subjective evaluation of the financial situation of the archive, SPs representatives often mentioned the lack or irregularity of funding as the main obstacle for development.

A closer look at problems regarding financial resources, shows that it is not only about actual lack of money, but sometimes, especially among smaller SPs, the main obstacle is an inadequate model of financing - short term, project-based funding which does not enable to plan future development.

Problems to get specific staff were mentioned a few times in questionnaires, sometimes interconnected with financial constraints, e.g. that IT experts are basically available at the labour market but "too expensive".

Other obstacles mentioned were: small size of the social science community, the difficulty in identifying expertise in specific areas of archival activity (for example DDI expertise), failing to get included on the national Road map of RIs.

Data for individual archives are available in Appendix Table A.1.8.

Subjective evaluation of financial situation

The answers show frequent problems with long-term financing, and dependence on short-term (mainly yearly) projects and grants. The SPs often mention troubles with cuts in the budget or being dependent on the decisions that come from their funders (e.g. national ministries) which can be problematic for long term activities planning. For example, during the Covid-19 pandemic, when travel was not possible, reallocating resources was problematic for some SPs.

SPs express concern over inadequate financial resources which otherwise could have been used to employ more archiving experts for development of services, curation and acquisition of data. Although some software for data archive services is free, it still requires maintenance and therefore manpower.

Even though some SPs evaluate their budget as sufficient (UKDS, ISSDA, CROSSDA, DANS), most of the SPs would appreciate more money for development and maintenance (AUSSDA, FSD, GESIS, TÁRKI, DATICE, NSD/Sikt, FORS), some archives even express serious concerns over their financial situation.

Funding – amount, regularity

In principle, respondents in SPs organisations were asked for "one exact amount of money" and in most cases this was obtained but as the explanation notes by SPs shows, frequently the situation in financing is more complex (and sometimes complicated) to be indicated by one number. Table 1 provides central values of the yearly budget for CESSDA SPs. The mean value is much higher (5,8 times) than median, which indicates a huge variability in funding among CESSDA members. This is a highly skewed distribution, indicating that a big part of member archives in CESSDA have rather low fundings, while a few have quite large fundings. But it is needed to keep in mind that the result might partly come from the fact that some SPs have reported the total funding for their institution, while others for the data archive services only.

Table 2: Budget per year in Euros for CESSDA SPs, based on the 2021 budgets, N=20

Mean	1633672
Median	280750
Maximum	10000000
Minimum	0
Range	100000

Questions on budget also included the regularity of the flow. Average period of renewal of funding (or at least for evaluation of performance) is 3,8 years. Only rarely SPs do not have a specific duration period defined by national funders.

Data for individual SPs are in Appendix Table A.1.10.

Staff – FTEs and total number of persons

Variability in the number of staff among SPs in CESSDA is quite large, and this is indicated both by FTE and by the total number of persons working on SPs data related tasks. Table 2

summarizes the situation for all member archives included in the survey, except of DNA[10]. Median values are more representative due to the variability as mean is significantly influenced by large institutions.

Table 3: Number of FTEs and number of persons working in SPs, N=21

	No. of FTEs	No. of persons
Mean	18,1	23,8
Median	6	10
Maximum	85	98
Minimum	0,5	2
Range (max - min)	84,5	98

The upper third of SPs with the largest staff consist of NSD/Sikt, UKDS, FORS, DANS, GESIS, SND and FSD (with number of FTEs between 27 and 85). SPs AUSSDA, CSDA, ADP, SO.DA.NET, DASSI, SODHA and CROSSDA are in the middle category with staff between 3 and 11 FTEs. SPs with lowest number of FTEs (between 0,5 and 2,3) are APIS, TÁRKI, ISSDA, DATICE, MK DASS, DCS and SASD. Despite the fact that the number of FTEs can fluctuate over time, mainly due to temporary project funding, it can be estimated that the rough differences are quite stable, at least in the medium term.
It is probable, that large SPs like e.g. DANS (45 FTEs) or GESIS (44 FTEs) can utilise much broader spectrum of human resources compared to "smaller" archives like TARKI (1,5 FTEs), DATICE (1,2 FTEs) or MK DASS (0.5 -1 FTEs).
That is the reason why it is important to share knowledge among archives. To mitigate risks connected with staff issues, sharing of knowledge between SPs should be facilitated.
The table with numbers of FTEs and total numbers of people working on data services for individual SPs can be found in Appendix table A.1.11 .

Impact of national research data infrastructure

The impact of national research data infrastructure is hard to assess and at the same time national institutions funding research infrastructures are seeking exact assessment of the

[10] For DNA only numbers for all the Danish National Archives, which are not relevant for data services specifically.

impact - it was the theme present in some interviews. Some interviewees claimed that it is hard to find some exact metric here.

According to qualitative evaluations of SPs representatives, the impact can be roughly divided into two broad categories.

Impact on the high level: SPs help to bring into existence a new paradigm for research based on broad availability of data and working in a more interdisciplinary and collaborative way; existence of SPs and their services support to improve transparency of research.

Impact on the low (practical) level: first of all, thanks to archives lots of data sets are made available, which has a positive impact on teaching and research (teaching was mentioned more frequently); help in establishing some principles e.g. right citation of data.

Priorities of national funders for SSH RIs

National science policies (or rather national strategic funding frameworks) are very diverse, at least according to what was observed through the interviews. No clear general pattern of policy development could be identified. In some countries, current national ESFRI documents are still too broad and vague, as the governments are beginning to define priorities for key research infrastructures. In other countries, the documents are obsolete and SPs are waiting for the new documents which will set research and innovation priorities and opportunities.

Among national (government's) priorities for research infrastructures are:

- becoming nodes of European infrastructure (ERICs)

- application of innovative aspects and collaboration with commercial sector

Mandate/explicit mission

Nearly all SPs, with exception of DNA (which is part of the Danish National Archives) have some explicit mission for their work. For those interested in details of individual mission statements, there is Table A.1.14. in Appendix containing excerpts from SPs mandates.

An attempt of key words from mission statements could reveal the following words (according to frequency analysis, in descending order):

- data (data preservation, data reuse, data sharing)
- research (research data, research community, research infrastructure)
- social (social sciences, social research)
- services (data services, national services, research services)
- access (accessibility, open access, long term access).

Figure 1. Key words from SPs' mission statements

Source: data obtained through monitoring questionnaire (open question)

To sum up, the most general features of the SP's missions are as follows: SPs are providing data services to the (primarily national) research communities in the field of social sciences. The primary goal is providing long term access, preferably under an open access regime.

Disciplines covered

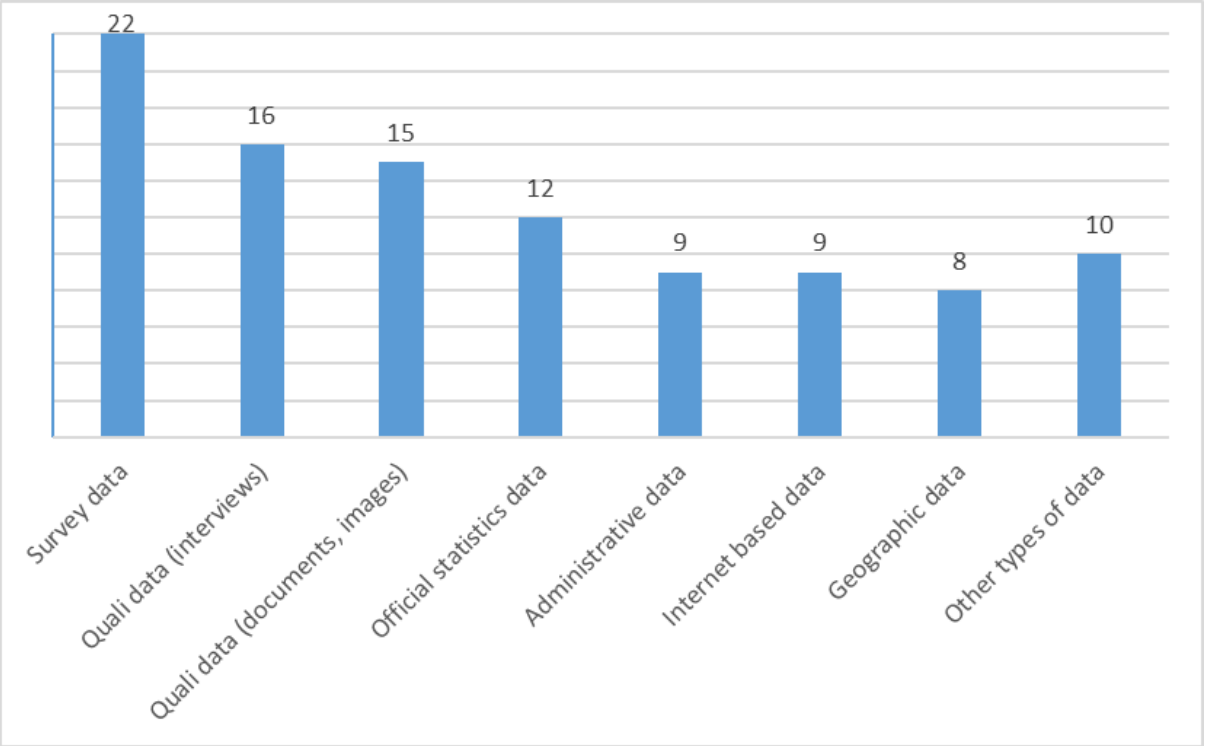
When SPs listed which disciplines they cover within their services, the majority is in Social Sciences. Sometimes, the field was specified: sociology (mentioned explicitly 9 times), political science (7 times), psychology (6 times) and demography (3 times) occur most frequently within the answers. Additionally, humanities were mentioned in total by 7 SPs. In some individual cases, interdisciplinarity was emphasised, and data outside of SSH field were mentioned, provided that the data has some relevance for social sciences.

Individual answers are provided in Appendix Table A.1.15.

Types of data archived

The SPs named the types of data they process and archive: survey data were the most frequent answer (mentioned by all representatives), but other types were mentioned such as official statistics data, internet-based data, administrative data, qualitative data, various documents and even geographic data, as well. The answers from individual SPs are aggregated in the graph 1. It should be kept in mind that the graph does not indicate how many data sets of each data type SPs really have but despite this caution, it is visible the SPs have a lot to offer in terms of data types.

Graph 1: Number of SPs with specific data types in their collections



Among "other types" were mentioned by the SPs representatives: corpus data, computer code, experimental data, syntax code for data manipulations, replication data, journalistic content, structured databases created by historians, educational materials and bibliographic data.

In Appendix Table A.1.16. you can find primary data for individual archives.

Data sharing culture

Data archives deal with "technical" aspects of data sharing predominantly in their everyday work but fulfilling their functions would not be possible without cultural rules supporting data sharing and access to data for secondary use (data sharing culture) in the countries (or rather research areas) they are located. Data sharing culture can be both formal (some rules on the side of funding agencies, government open access policies etc.) and informal (knowledge and attitudes of data producers).

The interviews show that forces behind the trend towards broader data sharing are stemming mainly from formal culture. Obligations to share data imposed by funding agencies were mentioned most frequently as a factor reinforcing data sharing. Journals' demand to share data were mentioned a few times, and explicit rules of data producing institutions were mentioned only rarely. No formal career rewards connected with sharing data were mentioned.

Based on the answers collected, informal culture is much weaker in most of the participating countries. The generational gap was mentioned by several SPs representatives, in a sense that younger researchers are more willing to participate in data sharing activities. Thus it can be expected that the situation will change in direction to open access to research data. But for the current time as one of the interviewees said "data sharing is still viewed as a compliance issue rather than an activity that contributes to the common good". It should not be forgotten that culture is not only about values and attitudes but also about knowledge and skills. Lack of knowledge about data management among researchers has been perceived by several SPs representatives (for example "not enough information on data management and data sharing among researchers").

Relation to CESSDA and need of support from CESSDA

In order to evaluate support provided by CESSDA, SP representatives were asked about their feeling that the support they are receiving from CESSDA meets their needs. The representatives were satisfied with both concrete and general forms of support. Concrete forms of support include feedback from the trust group when preparing the CTS application or participation in EU projects through CESSDA. General forms of support are about the valuable function of CESSDA as a platform for mentoring, sharing information and solving problems or benchmarking.

But even more important than the level of current satisfaction with CESSDA are SPs expectations and needs of support from CESSDA i.e. what type of support and tools must be in place to meet the needs of archives. In short, according to SPs representatives, CESSDA

should provide technical solutions, and support for preparing projects and national documents, but mainly it should communicate in a better way about what already exists.

The answers of SPs representatives can be sorted into several broad categories:

- **Communication, corporate identity**

- Better sharing of CESSDA developed tools and resources is needed.

- Communication channels and practices of CESSDA should be more developed.

- Need for stronger identity visibility of CESSDA both on European and national level (for instance, this would be useful when negotiating with national authorities on funding of CESSDA integration).

- More transparency on services that exist. More user-friendly interface – would be good especially for "newcomers" among SPs staff.

- Intensified dissemination of results from the CESSDA coordinated project would be valuable. The exchange of resources could be more systematic, e.g. through a kind of "marketplace catalogue" of mature tools.

- Transparency and ease of use should be high priorities for shared services; practically speaking this means particularly an easy pathway to share data with CESSDA (e.g. data from Dataverse).

- There is too much bureaucracy in internal CESSDA projects according to some of SPs representatives.

- **Support with projects, and national strategic documents**

- CESSDA should help SPs in collaboration with other relevant ERICs and strengthen mutual support among SPs.

- Strategic input into national roadmaps from the side of CESSDA is missing.

- Provide support for SPs participation in HorizonEurope Infrastructure projects.

- Help the SPs in gaining national funding. Harmonisation of funding data infrastructures in different countries would be needed.

- **Tools, technical solutions**

- More CESSDA activity in tools development (e.g. software solutions for online archives, for metadata creation).

- More coordination on solutions for dissemination of sensitive data. Also, it would be good to have available "go-to" experts within the SPs community for difficult questions regarding issues like data protection, handling new data types, and providing support to journals.

- Sponsorship of a common data management platform based on Dataverse would be welcome. Adoption of a non-bespoke data management system to replace the current CESSDA Data Catalogue would be a good step in the direction of maintaining more sustainable services.

In short, according to SPs representatives, CESSDA should provide technical solutions, and support for preparing projects and national documents, but also it should communicate in a better way about what already exists.

Monitoring progress in non-member SPs

The first part of the report is dedicated to CESSDA member SPs, their structure, goals and functions. As CESSDA is open to other countries and archives it is also important to keep monitoring the developments and activities at CESSDA partner SPs, as well as relevant developments and activities on national level and national institutional settings.

The participation in the monitoring activities involved partner SPs filling out a two-part questionnaire. The first part of the questionnaire was focused on the data sharing culture and data infrastructure, and the second part of the questionnaire was focused on the organisational structure of their data archiving service (DAS).

CESSDA partner countries can differ in terms of development of both data sharing culture and data infrastructure for social sciences. Not all partner countries have developed formal data services yet. Three groups of development were differentiated: 1. Proto-activities towards institutionalisation/establishment of DAS for the social sciences (for example: Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo). In these countries, individual research centres or initiatives are trying to establish the activities of the national archive; 2. Promising established infrastructures with periodic activities of the archive; 3. Established national data service seeking support for becoming a CESSDA member (for example: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania). These countries have an established, operational archive, but lack additional (financial, organisational, etc.) support to join CESSDA. Polish Social Data Archive could not be put in any of the above groups, as it is fully operational, but not in an institutionalised form. There are currently no ongoing activities towards establishment of DAS in Montenegro. The data was also collected from the Joint Economic and Social Data Archive (Russia), but since then the official cooperation between CESSDA and Russia has been suspended.

Data sharing culture

Data sharing culture varies in partner SPs depending on their DAS level of development and institutionalisation of DAS for the social sciences (established data archives). The availability of data infrastructures and support services also differs between countries. In most CESSDA partner countries, each institution uses and maintains its own data infrastructure or a data repository without any support from the ministry of infrastructure institutions; or they lack any data infrastructure, without any public institution to support the data management efforts (e.g. Kosovo).

Data sharing by researchers producing data in these countries is still under-developed. Data is mostly managed by researchers themselves and there are no national frameworks on how research data produced with public funds should be handled. Data is usually stored on personal computers, in a cloud or shared within a given research group. Obtaining data from other researchers is considered difficult. Data is shared primarily via personal contacts (peers and colleagues). The incentives for data sharing within the social sciences research community are very limited or non-existent and there are rarely any career rewards or other incentives related to data sharing within the academic community. Researchers do not perceive reusing their data as valuable and do not concentrate on that issue. Only a few countries have established operational national archives for social sciences so far.

Most partner SPs lack any data management standards or policies. The exceptions are DASS-BiH, which already has a full scale of archiving and reuse services and provides consultancy services through its trained staff, and PADS, which forces publishers to use DDI3 standard to be published in the PADS data catalogue.

In some countries there have been training and workshops for data infrastructure (on data management plans, functioning of the archive, data preservation and data access, data depositing) organised, sometimes with EU funded projects (e.g. Albania), but in other countries there are only private companies which give courses on the field of data management (e.g. Kosovo).

Data sharing infrastructure

Depending on the level of development of a DAS in a country, Partner SPs have been asked different sets of questions. Respondent SPs have self-identified with one of the groups mentioned in the beginning of this chapter (or in case of Poland, none, so they answered all the questions).

Partner SPs belonging to the *Proto-activities towards institutionalisation of DAS for the social sciences* group were asked about activities towards establishing DAS, host institutions, expertise and knowledge requirements for establishing DAS, funding potential, and open

science initiatives. SPs identifying with this group were: Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo, and Latvia.

In these countries, individual research centres or initiatives are trying to establish the activities of the national archive. In Bulgaria, IPS-BAS has been trying to establish a national data service with the objective to become the national collector and provider of social survey research data collected by Bulgarian research and scientific institutions in the social sciences for several years. Kosovo (CPC) has a data infrastructure which is currently under development. CPC has not found any kind of support from the public institutions yet. In Latvia, several meetings have been organised with the goal to establish a DAS. Latvian Open Science Strategy states the need to build research data repositories.

Most partner SPs agree that the establishment of SP requires expertise and funds. It needs awareness from researchers and institutions on the importance of data management and infrastructure. The establishment of DAS would utilise the knowledge of existing archives.

All the partner SPs that are trying to establish DAS for the social sciences currently have very limited funding. In Albania, the National Agency for Research and Innovation provides public funding for research which can be used for data infrastructure, with the possibility of EU funds also being used for this purpose. Bulgarian and Kosovan initiatives do not have any funding partners so far; they had lobbying activities with possible funders (EU, international embassies/donors, ministries), but have not found support. As Latvia has meagre funding for science (one of the lowest shares of GDP for R&D in the EU), it is not expected that serious resources will be devoted to the social sciences.

Open access initiatives and projects come mainly from the EU/EC, both conceptually and financially. There aren't any open access initiatives in Kosovo.

Partner SPs in the *Promising established infrastructures with periodic activities* group would be potentially asked about the current main gaps to reach the next step in the development plan, main long-term requirements to operate a DAS in their country, technical developments needed, and main reasons for lack of financial support in their country; however, none of the respondent SPs have self-identified with this group.

Partner SPs in the *Established national data service seeking support for becoming a CESSDA member* group were asked about the reasons for not reaching the CESSDA member status, support needed to reach it, current financial support, their technical infrastructure, and other limitations. SPs identifying with this group were: Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Romania.

These countries have established operational archives but lack additional support to join CESSDA. Bosnia and Herzegovina (DASS-BiH) already has an operational data archive which has also received the CoreTrustSeal certification. The main issue for not joining CESSDA is a lack of political will and a lack of understanding of the benefits of obtaining full ERIC membership status. They mention difficulties to approach the Ministry of Civil Affairs and to

advocate for the membership status within the complex institutional setting of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They need guidance and help in motivating the ministry to join events organised by them or by CESSDA, and to organise promotional campaigns more frequently and at a larger scale. Romanian SP's (RODA) biggest need is the financial support of the Ministry to reach membership. RODA is a small organisation and does the work on a voluntary basis. RODA is part of the Romanian national roadmap for research infrastructures, but it has no dedicated funding for the operation of the research infrastructure. Related to the funding issue is also a lack of trained staff.

DAS in Poland (PADS) is operational, but not institutionalised. Main reasons for not joining CESSDA are lack of institutionalisation and lack of permanent financial support. PADS operates under the agreement between University of Warsaw and Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences and has a well-developed service based on Dataverse technology. Efforts to get financial support have not been successful because of the lack of institutions that support such activity.

Organisational structure

Legal status

Most of the SPs in the partner countries have not been formalised. Exceptions are DASS-BiH (part of the Centre for Development Evaluation and Social Science Research, which is an independent and non-profit social science research institute) and RODA (part of the University of Bucharest). In Poland, they are working on establishing a consortium that will include other members and will formalise the status of PADS and will hopefully be established in 2022.

Level of development

There are large differences between CESSDA partner SPs in the level of development. Only a few countries have established repositories for social science data: DASS-BiH has a repository for the long-term preservation of data collected from social science research, providing enhanced curation for the deposited datasets, including preparation of metadata files and necessary activities related to data anonymization, conversion of data formats to those suitable for long-term preservation, as well as activities related to maintaining accessibility and findability of data. PADS provides access to almost 400 datasets from repeated Polish studies, but also other, cross-sectional studies conducted by small research groups. RODA manages an electronic data collection and the relevant documentation, coordinates new data acquisitions from various sources and ensures unrestricted access to public data. RODA adds value to every set of data by cleaning, documenting and creating backups, thus avoiding the risks of losing or damaging the data. It is in close contact with

data suppliers and researchers in order to find out about any new data sets, information management techniques and computer technologies. Data catalogue includes data obtained from other Romanian research institutions.

Only a few partner SPs answered questions on the following topics, so there is no summary of the general situation in Partner SP countries, only specific examples.

Position of organisation among other data services

There aren't any potential data service providers for social sciences in Bulgaria and Kosovo, while DASS-BiH and RODA are the only ones in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Romania. In Poland, PADS shares the same service (Dataverse) with another archive, the Qualitative Data Archive, but PADS is the only data service provider for quantitative data. In Latvia, the only repository for social science data is hosted by the Riga Stradins University, based on Dataverse. A national repository of data from various disciplines is planned.

Support from the host institution

DASS-BiH receives financial support from the Centre for Development Evaluation and Social Science Research. RODA is hosted by the University of Bucharest, which provides office and IT support.

Outsourcing of activities

DASS-BiH outsourced IT support, website design and maintenance to the IT company.

Disciplines and types of data covered

Similarly to the member SPs, partner SPs mostly (or merely) accept the data from the field of social sciences. Specifically, sociology, political sciences and economics were mentioned. Beyond that, DASS-BIH collects data also from other social science disciplines as long as the data were produced using social science methodologies.

Partner SPs mostly covers survey data. Administrative data, qualitative data, official statistics data, internet-based data, and documents were also mentioned.

Collaboration with universities and other research institutions

There is some collaboration of partner SPs with universities and other research institutions. For example, DASS-BiH is coordinating a national open-access network of research institutions aimed to promote long-term data preservation and reuse in social science research. The network currently has 13 members including all public universities and several private universities. PADS is an organisation that was established as a result of collaboration between the University of Warsaw and the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences. They also collaborate with other research institutions on an ad-hoc basis.

Financial situation evaluation

Except for DASS-BiH, partner SPs do not have dedicated funding. There is some project- or donor-based funding.

Staff of the repository

Most partner SPs only have employed staff on part-time basis or voluntary involvement. Exception is DASS-BiH, which employs two full-time and two part-time staff.

Conclusion regarding the situation of CESSDA partners

Responses from the interviews show that there are large differences between CESSDA partner countries in terms of development. Countries like Bosnia and Herzegovina, Poland and Romania already have operational repositories, while other partner countries haven't developed data infrastructures yet.

Data preservation and sharing in partner SP countries is under-developed. Most partner SPs lack any data management standards or policies, while incentives for data sharing are limited or non-existent.

Since the conclusion of the CESSDA SaW project in 2016, several non-member countries became full CESSDA members: Austria, Italy, Ireland, Iceland, Portugal, Croatia, North Macedonia and Serbia. At the moment, it seems that Bosnia and Herzegovina and Poland are the closest to becoming full CESSDA members in the near future. Bosnia and Herzegovina (DASS-BiH) already has an established data archive which has also received the CoreTrustSeal certification, but there is a lack of political will within the complex institutional setting of BiH. The data archive in Poland is also operational (PADS), but not institutionalised yet. However, there is progress on establishing a consortium to formalise the status of PADS and will hopefully be established in 2022. Other SPs suffer from the lack of financial resources to establish DAS or dedicated funding to continue operation of data archives, and have difficulties finding partners interested in supporting such activities. Beside financial support, most partner SPs needs are related to training staff on data management plans, lobbying for public/political support, and collaboration with similar organisations.

Discussion

This report serves as a first attempt to bring the monitoring strategy outlined in a previous deliverable[11] into reality.

[11] Vipavc Brvar, Irena, Žibert, Gregor, Leontiyeva, Yana, Vavra, Martin, & Alfredsson, Iris. (2022). D7 Tool(s), method and policy for monitoring developments and activities at CESSDA member and partner SPs, in member and partner countries, and at EU level (1.0). Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5554480

According to this strategy monitoring should be a strategic part of the organisation´s functioning. The goal of the monitoring process is to collect and analyse data that will help CESSDA in strategic decisions on **widening and strengthening activities in order to improve sharing of research data and promote open science.** Primary data from the monitoring (collected through surveys, interviews and document analysis) and reports help to understand current situation, development and future trends and threats.

Monitoring can be seen as a "complement" to KPIs. KPIs reports are fully standardised by design, in monitoring tasks there is the possibility of interaction from the side of SPs (open questions, opinions).

Three levels were identified for monitoring[12], namely organisation and funding of data repositories, their developments and ongoing activities and lastly developments on national and European level.

Most important findings from monitoring

Among most important findings from monitoring, it can be mentioned following for **CESSDA members**:

Organisational status of CESSDA SPs is varying. Most frequent organisational forms are being part of larger institutions, followed by network (consortial) form and organisational independence of service providers.

Most common legal form of CESSDA SPs is a public research institution. Existence of other legal forms (state archive, consortium, foundation, registered charity) shows that national legal path dependence still has influence on today´s existence of CESSDA archives.

Majority of SPs do not expect changes in organisational structure in coming years. Changes are expected (sometimes rather hoped for) rather in smaller archives and the change they are waiting for should lead to sustainability and stability of work.

Most of the service providers participating in our survey (15 out of 22 SPs) say that they have in their host organisation some other national node of ERIC infrastructures – ESS was mentioned most frequently.

Survey shows that irrespective how large or developed a concrete archive is, it utilises administrative and technical support (especially IT) of hosting / collaborating organisations.

[12] Ibid. p.12

Informal cooperation was changed into formal forms in some SPs (existence of consortiums is evidence of this) – most frequently with universities

SPs representatives mentioned lack or irregularity of funding as the main obstacle for development most frequently. Problem is not only the actual lack of money, but sometimes, especially among smaller SPs, the main obstacle is an inadequate model of financing - short term, project-based funding which does not enable to plan future development.

Variability among SPs in relation to budget and number of persons is large but it is understandable if taken into account that some of the service providers are small departments of larger institutions but others are large independent institutions themselves.

SPs representatives claim impact of their work on different levels of national social science fields, but it seems that SPs are improving both research culture through availability of data and very practical level of teaching with data and right citation of data.

Core of data collections of CESSDA SPs comes from the area of social sciences. Sometimes, the field was specified in the survey – sociology was mentioned explicitly 9 times, other branches of social sciences less frequently.

Regarding types of data archived: survey data were the most frequent answer (mentioned by all representatives), but some other types were mentioned as well such as official statistics data, internet-based data, administrative data, qualitative data, various documents and even geographic data.

National data sharing cultures do not seem to be fundamentally diverse. Formal principles of data sharing are coming into force in some of the countries. It seems that informal culture is much weaker in most of the participating countries.

Voice from the SPs - Relation to CESSDA and need of support from CESSDA:

Better CESSDA´s internal communication of outputs, services, projects and stronger corporate identity and better visibility from "outside" – especially at European level are needed.

It is expected by some of the SPs that CESSDA will help with collaboration with other relevant ERICS and strengthen mutual support among SPs and provide help in communication with national governments.

The CESSDA organization should serve as a provider of tools and technical solutions for archiving processes – it is important especially for smaller archives.

For **partner countries**, it can be summarised: There are significant differences among CESSDA partners regarding the level of development of data services. In some partner countries we can see only initial activities towards establishment of data services for the

social sciences (e.g. Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo) - individual organizations or initiatives are trying to establish a working national archive for social sciences. Countries with established national data service seeking support for becoming a CESSDA member (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania, Poland) are on the opposite end of the scale. Other countries are somewhere between, sometimes with established infrastructures, but only with periodic activities of the archive.

Most partner countries suffer from the lack of financial resources to establish DAS or dedicated funding to continue operation of data archives, and have difficulties finding partners interested in supporting such activities. Beside financial support, most partner SPs needs are related to training staff on data management plans, lobbying for public/political support, and collaboration with similar organisations.

Data sharing culture in partner countries is related to level of development of data services. Where a data service provider for social sciences is developed (Bosnia, Poland), the situation is comparatively better. Most partner countries lack any data management standards or policies.

Recommendations for CESSDA policy

There is huge heterogeneity among archives participating in monitoring (it applies both to members and partners) - it is important to draw attention to it during policy formulation.

Data shows recent changes or expectations of changes on the side of SPs´structure or funding - the need to monitor changes over time regularly follows. Functional structure and stable funding are preconditions for effective work of a data repository.

One of the goals of monitoring was to develop categorization of SPs for CESSDA to be able to provide a fitting type of support. However, finding an appropriate categorization is difficult. The reason is that there is not only one dimension which could serve as a base for such categorization (e.g. number of employees or size of the budget) but there are many of them.

Solutions for many SPs problems are on a national level (mainly securing stable and sufficient funding), but CESSDA can help to coordinate information exchange and inspire bilateral collaborations among SPs. It is important to help with communication on national level, e.g. help SPs in negotiations on national roadmaps¨

Generally said it is important to listen to SPs in what they would need and what they expect from CESSDA. Many inputs were obtained from individual SPs during the monitoring process – detail can be found in chapter Relation to CESSDA and need of support from CESSDA.

With a great simplification we can say that many SPs are calling for better communication (e.g. more transparent dissemination of CESSDA outputs), providing support with projects and national strategic documents (not only direct support from MO to individual SPs, but coordination with other relevant ERICs on European level as well) and preparing tools and technical solutions (e.g. tools for dissemination of sensitive data or for metadata creation).

There are many topics for future monitoring activities - it will be important to decide what are the "key topics" that will be implemented in the monitoring process for next waves of data collection - with low costs for it. One of the ways for monitoring in future is to connect it with (more standardised) tour-de-table at SPFs.

CESSDA is not an organisation existing over archives, but CESSDA is the member archives. It is needed to support a bottom up approach.

References

Vipavc Brvar, Irena, Žibert, Gregor, Leontiyeva, Yana, Vavra, Martin, & Alfredsson, Iris. (2022). D7 Tool(s), method and policy for monitoring developments and activities at CESSDA member and partner SPs, in member and partner countries, and at EU level (1.0). Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5554480

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Appendix 1: Tabulated summaries for individual topics - member archives

Table A.1.1.: Organisational status of CESSDA service providers

Country	Acronym	Status of SP
Austria	AUSSDA	Not an independent or legal entity - consortium of 4 partner universities.
Belgium	SODHA	Part of the State Archives of Belgium, supported by two universities who reach out to key users. Still technically a project at the moment: no institutionalised funding.
Croatia	CROSSDA	National public service, established as an organisational unit at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb.
Czech Republic	CSDA	No independent legal identity. It is a department of the Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences which is a legal entity (public research institution).
Denmark	DNA	The role as Danish CESSDA Service Provider is performed by the unit, Communication of Archival Services, at The Danish National Archives in cooperation with the rest of the organisation.
Finland	FSD	FSD is an established national SSH Data Archive, functioning as an independent unit within Tampere University.
Germany	GESIS	Department within an independent research institution
Greece	SO.DA.NET / EKKE	The national Centre for Social research (EKKE) via its repository is the Greek Service Provider representing the national RI SoDaNet to CESSDA ERIC. EKKE is the unique public social sciences research centre under the supervision of the General Secretariat for research and innovation of the Ministry of Development and Investments along with all public research centres in the country.
Hungary	TÁRKI	Tarki Social Science Data Archive is an independent organisation, operated by the Tarki Foundation.
Iceland	DATICE	Official SP for CESSDA in Iceland. It is funded by the University of Iceland's School of Social Science and hosted by the Social Science Research Institute (SSRI) of the university.
Ireland	ISSDA	Hosted by the Library of University College Dublin (UCD), which is an Irish public-sector institution of higher education.
Italy	DASSI	Established in 2021 through an agreement between the University of Milano-Bicocca (UNIMIB) and the National Research Council (CNR). A Joint Research Unit has been established

		between the two parties: the JRU does not have a separate legal personality but forms a single research unit where staff and resources from the different members are put together to the benefit of all. DASSI has a distributed structure, consisting of at least two integrated units. The Data Curation unit is coordinated by UNIMIB, while the e-Research Infrastructure unit is coordinated by CNR.
Netherlands	DANS	It is an institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) and the Dutch Research Council (NWO). DANS is an organisational part of KNAW and receives funding from both KNAW and NWO. Outlier within KNAW, because DANS is a data service provider, and does not perform research itself. Funded by KNAW and NWO.
North Macedonia	MK DASS	Organisational unit of the Institute for sociological, political and juridical research, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje (ISPJR-UKIM).
Norway	NSD/Sikt	Section in the Public Executive Agency (since 1.1.2022.)
Portugal	APIS	Based at Instituto de Ciências Sociais, University of Lisbon (ICS-ULisboa). Together with the national node of the European Social Survey - ERIC, APIS forms the Production and Archive of Social Science Data (PASSDA). PASSDA has arisen as a partnership between research centres and units of the Universities of Lisbon, Coimbra, Porto, and ISCTE-IUL. ICS-ULisboa is the leader and the host institution of PASSDA consortium, being the principal provider of PASSDA and, consequently, of APIS.
Serbia	DCS	Organizational unit of the Institute of Economic Sciences (IES).
Slovakia	SASD	SASD is part of the Institute for Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. It does not have any legal identity by itself.
Slovenia	ADP	ADP is an organisational unit of the Social Sciences Research Institute of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Ljubljana. Funding for operations has been provided since 2004 under the infrastructure programme Network of Research and Infrastructural Centres at the University of Ljubljana (MRIC UL).
Sweden	SND	SND is run by a consortium consisting of nine Swedish universities: University of Gothenburg is the host university of SND, and the consortium head office is in Gothenburg.
Switzerland	FORS	National infrastructure for the social sciences, mandated by the Swiss federal government and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. It is an independent institution, but housed by the University of Lausanne.
United Kingdom	UKDS	Funded by UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) and integrates and builds on investments the Economic and Social Research

		Council has made in UK research infrastructure for decades. It involves a number of partner organisations – Universities of Essex, Edinburgh, Manchester and Southampton, University College London, and Jisc. The lead body is the University of Essex, which has the contract with the ESRC and subcontracts with other partners. Within the University of Essex, the UK Data Archive is the lead department for management of the UK Data Service

Table A.1.2.: Legal status of CESSDA service providers

Country	**Acronym**	**Legal status**
Austria	AUSSDA	Consortium of universities based on an indefinite agreement. The University of Vienna is the coordinator of the consortium. The universities that form the consortium are all public research institutions in Austria.
Belgium	SODHA	Project-based initiative of State Archives in Belgium.
Croatia	CROSSDA	Public research and educational institution
Czech Republic	CSDA	The host institution - Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences is an academic research institute which has the legal form of a public research institution (v.v.i.).
Denmark	DNA	The Danish National Archives is a public institution.
Finland	FSD	Works under the legal id of the Tampere Universities foundation (Tampereen korkeakoulusäätiö sr.).
Germany	GESIS	Registered association
Greece	SO.DA.NET	Public research institution
Hungary	TÁRKI	The Tarki Foundation is a non profit organisation.
Iceland	DATICE	DATICE is part of a public research institution, SSRI, which is a public research institute within the University of Iceland.
Ireland	ISSDA	UCD is an Irish public sector institution, operating within the framework of the Irish Universities Act

Italy	DASSI	Joint Research Unit based on agreement between UNIMIB and CNR which are both public research institutions.
Netherlands	DANS	No own legal entity - institute established by KNAW and the Dutch Research Council, which are public research institutions
North Macedonia	MK DASS	University research institute.
Norway	NSD/Sikt	Public agency
Portugal	APIS	APIS is not an independent legal entity, and its legal status comes from ICS, a public research institution and part of the University of Lisbon.
Serbia	DCS	The Institute of Economic Sciences is a public research institution fully funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia.
Slovakia	SASD	The Institute for Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences is an academic research institute which from January 1 2022 will have the legal form of a public research institution (v.v.i.).
Slovenia	ADP	University of Ljubljana is a public research and education institution. It's one of the largest research institutions in the country.
Sweden	SND	As University of Gothenburg (UGOT) is the host organisation for SND, SND works under the legal identity of UGOT. UGOT has the legal status of Swedish government authority.
Switzerland	FORS	Foundation
United Kingdom	UKDS	Registered charity

Table A.1.3.: Planned changes in structures

Country	Acronym	Changes in structures description

Austria	AUSSDA	AUSSDA just established a new structure (from project setup to permanent financing setup) so no new change is expected soon.
Belgium	SODHA	At this moment we are looking for sustainability. Hard to say what SODHa will be in 5 years. Likely not changing. BELNET delivers it-infrastructure, could do the IT part. Data archive will be part of state archives with certain cooperation with other organisations.
Croatia	CROSSDA	Mainly organizational. It is something new for our institution, a big challenge, hard to find an existing model of data archive organizational setup. We want to combine professional activities with research and scientific activities. We employ two research assistants, but we are not a research organization. Tricky how to set this up inside our organization. Everything else is fine.
Czech Republic	CSDA	Integration with Czech ESS is planned (Czech ESS is already part of the organization as CSDA – Institute of sociology). There are important benefits from merging the two projects, which stem from significant synergistic effects in the areas of data management, support activities targeted at the secondary use of the data, training and dissemination activities, and methodological research. Moreover, the current structures at CSDA contributing to the implementation of the ISSP and CHPS surveys will be significantly enhanced by integration with ESS-CZ.
Finland	FSD	There is no information about plans to change the organisational structure. This does not mean that there would not be any changes within five years. Things may change quite quickly, if the funders so want. There is no indication that they would.
Germany	GESIS	Until 2021 the GESIS department Data Services for the Social Sciences had the role of the SP for CESSDA cooperating closely with the GESIS department Knowledge Technologies. On June 1st 2021 the department was split into two new departments. The SP function for CESSDA is coordinated by the Data Services for the Social Sciences (DSS) department supported by the Survey Data Curation (SDC) Department. More organizational changes are not planned.
Greece	SO.DA.NET	It depends, we are in a transitory phase. It depends on the national Road Map. The only concern is how much the 'smart specialisation' criteria will fit well with SoDanet RI operations and data. The Greek research and innovation strategic plan and policies support Smart specialisation of EU policies. . EKKE repository has some datasets that are linked to this, such as tourism, digitalisation, internet, as well as services. Thus, we are hoping that our plans meet what the ministry expects from us [EKKE/SoDaNet]. For example, we cannot really deal with the sector of health, but we can deal with the social impact of health services, and the same is valid for environmental issues. We can deal with societal impact and policies on these issues. There is

		an effort to create collaboration with research organisations of other disciplines dealing with these issues. Being innovative and proactive is necessary within the RIs 'ecosystem, at least at the national level. The Covid conjecture can be a chance for us [EKKE/SoDaNet]. Public authorities realise that social sciences and data services are needed as well.
Hungary	TÁRKI	There are no planned changes in organizational structure in Tarki.
Iceland	DATICE	No planned/anticipated changes in the next 5 years.
Ireland	ISSDA	ISSDA will change insofar as an addition 1.0 FTE staff position will be recruited in 2022. This does not constitute substantive organisational restructuring.
Italy	DASSI	UNIMIB and CNR are right now in the process of forming the new organization, so there will probably not be any change in this organizational structure within the coming 5 years.
Netherlands	DANS	A lot of changes have recently been made within technical infra, which is reflected in the organisation as well (see Organogram: https://dans.knaw.nl/en/about/). No plans to do any great changes again. Some implementations are still left to be done. There is for example a new element in the organisation, a business intelligence unit. We monitor the data landscape nationally and internationally to see where we stand, to which to respond etc. Also, to benchmark ourselves against other repositories. New strategy and a new vision.
North Macedonia	MK DASS	Since MK DASS is in an early phase of development, its organizational structure is yet to be defined, hopefully in the near future. We had prepared some basis for it, through participation in past projects.
Norway	NSD/Sikt	From public company (NSD) to Public Executive Agency (Sikt) January 1 2022. No changes to the mandate expected either.
Portugal	APIS	The trend is very uncertain. Apis doesn't have scale, so it doesn't have enough visibility or resources. The production of studies in social sciences in the country is relatively small. Finding other partners is the challenge to scaling up the archive.
Serbia	DCS	Over the past year, we have concluded that we need to create a DCS Development Strategy. The document would contain an analysis of the current situation, a swot matrix, a vision, a mission, a development model, a systematization of positions and an action plan. However, due to the blockade of the DCS, this activity will be postponed. In 2022, we planned to hire another person for the position of an operational data analyst, but that also depends on funding.

Slovakia	SASD	It is planned to establish SASD as a department at Institute, with an Advisory Board, which will provide SASD with expert advice to elaborate service to serve the whole Slovakia social scientific community.
Slovenia	ADP	The recently accepted Scientific Research and Innovation Activity Act includes articles that further elaborates the sustainability and institutional autonomy of research infrastructure. There is a section on open science that will be followed with the Strategy and Action plan on open science, where national cooperation and common services are sought.
Sweden	SND	The final report from the inquiry into the organization, governance and financing of research infrastructure was presented in August 2021. The inquiry recommends the establishment of an authority for research infrastructure of special national interest. SND is mentioned as one of the infrastructures that can be included in the future authority. Currently (March 2022) there is no decision on how to proceed.
Switzerland	FORS	We had a big restructuring in 2020, and we do not anticipate any further organizational changes in the next 5 years.
United Kingdom	UKDS	Within the UKDS, no. But funders are working on a program to identify and scope the broad range of data services for Social Sciences in the UK: Future Data Services. I expect changes from April 2024.

Table A.1.4.: Other ERICs in the organisation

Country	**Acronym**	**Other ERICs in the organisation**
Austria	AUSSDA	No
Belgium	SODHA	DARIAH (financing from two sources)
Croatia	CROSSDA	CLARIN ERIC, ESS ERIC
Czech Republic	CSDA	ESS. We cooperate with the project Czech National Node ESS - European Social Survey (ESS-CZ). CSDA / ESS-CZ is the joint project of an integrated research infrastructure currently under preparation and scheduled to begin in 2023.
Denmark	DNA	No
Finland	FSD	FSD no, the university yes: CLARIN, and possibly some outside SSH realm.

Germany	GESIS	GESIS represents Germany in CESSDA and ESS.
Greece	SO.DA.NET	EKKE is participating to ESS ERIC for this round. In the National RoadMap for RIs 2014-2021 , SoDaNet_CESSDA GR and ESS_GR have been integrated to one under the acronym CESSRI. However, funding has been granted to SoDANet linked to CESSDA not to ESS for ERIC. ESS have been granted funding for the 10nd round exclusively to ESS ERIC via ELIDEK (Greek Foundation for Research & Innovation)
Hungary	TÁRKI	No
Iceland	DATICE	SSRI, our host institute, regularly participates in the European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC).
Ireland	ISSDA	No
Italy	DASSI	CNR participates in the following ERIC: DARIAH, E-RIHS, CLARIN, SHARE
Netherlands	DANS	CESSDA, DARIAH, also other RIs that might not be ERICs such as OpenAire, Eudat, EHRI.
North Macedonia	MK DASS	Yes, ISPJR-UKIM is part of the European Social Survey ERIC. ESS is taking place for the first time in North Macedonia in Round 10.
Norway	NSD/Sikt	ESS and Clarin
Portugal	APIS	The infrastructure in which APIS is included (PASSDA) is also a member of the European Social Survey (ESS).
Serbia	DCS	No
Slovakia	SASD	No
Slovenia	ADP	ADP is exclusively participating in CESSDA only, but collaborates with other departments at the Institute, most closely with Public Opinion and Mass Communication Research Centre that is part of European Social Survey ERIC.
Sweden	SND	University of Gothenburg is via Språkbanken Text coordinating SWE-CLARIN.
Switzerland	FORS	FORS participates in CESSDA, ESS, and SHARE ERICs.

United Kingdom	UKDS	No

Table A.1.5.: Support from host institution

Country	**Acronym**	**Support from host institution**
Austria	AUSSDA	The host institutions of AUSSDA (the 4 partner universities) fund AUSSDA (incl. staff, technical infrastructure, other costs). Other support is given by the different departments of the coordinating institution, such as public relations, controlling, the Vienna University computer service, and the data protection officer.
Belgium	SODHA	everything in the way of general administration: HR, accounting, ICT, etc. also archiving as Johan's work (Johan Van der Eycken [archivist and coordinator of the SODHA project, Digital Archiving at the State Archives of Belgium, data archiving is part of our service].
Croatia	CROSSDA	CROSSDA receives administrative, HR and IT support from the hosting institution (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb).
Czech Republic	CSDA	The Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences provides general institutional and administrative support. IT services are provided by Institute. From the budget of Academy of sciences part of FTEs of CSDA employees was paid in 2020.
Denmark	DNA	N/A
Finland	FSD	FSD utilises the university's HR, travels, library, genator, post, and other administrative services. Also, the IT services are to a large extent provided by the university's centralised services: local servers and personnels' phones, PCs, and software licenses. FSD itself, takes care of maintaining and updating software that is particular to data archiving and data management.
Germany	GESIS	SP uses central administrative and IT support from GESIS.

Iceland	DATICE	DATICE receives support from SSRI (Social Science Research Institute) mainly in the forms of financial and administrative assistance, as well as technical assistance when needed.
Greece	SO.DA.NET	Permanent staff of EKKE' Repository belongs to the Research or Technical staff of EKKE thus permanent staff wages are covered through regular public funding meaning EKKE's regular budget. However external collaborators are being hired via research projects and most developments of the RI are based on projects 'funding, national and partly European. It is worth mentioning that approval of research proposals leading to projects implementation of the Repository means or relates to assessments by public authorities or local/ international experts mandated by the government.
Ireland	ISSDA	University College Dublin provides operational space for ISSDA's activities, contributes staffing to support essential activities, and provides administrative support for staff specifically employed to work for ISSDA.
Italy	DASSI	Financial support is provided by the Ministry of University and Research. Both UNIMIB and CNR provide DASSI with the administrative support and staff necessary for its operation. The IT infrastructure is provided by CNR.
Netherlands	DANS	In addition to funding, for example HR and finance shared with another institute within KNAW. IT services also partly KNAWs.
North Macedonia	MK DASS	ISPJR-UKIM (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje) provides the HR and administrative, organizational and technical support.
Norway	NSD/Sikt	Financial and administrative in general (HR etc.)
Portugal	APIS	The host institution (ICS-UL) provides APIS with substantial administrative and IT support resources. In terms of HR, the coordinator of APIS is also a member of the Institute.
Serbia	DCS	IES (Institute of Economic Sciences) provide DCS with office HR, space, administrative support (accountant) and IT infrastructure, but all DCS activities are funded by the Ministry.
Slovakia	SASD	The Institute for Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences provides wage for the 0,5 FTE archive staff. The computing centre of the Slovak Academy of Sciences hosts the archive free of costs.
Slovenia	ADP	Responsibilities regarding technical infrastructure are divided between ADP and the I.T. Department of the Faculty of Social

		Sciences, University of Ljubljana (see “Insource/Outsource Partners” in R0). Overall, the I.T. Department provides and maintains the physical computing environment and services common to all faculty actors while ADP caters for virtual machines and services that are unique to ADP’s operations in the context of the Faculty of Social Sciences. Division of labour has been agreed upon in meetings between ADP and the I.T. Department. No formal SLA has been signed as ADP and I.T. Departments are distinct parts of the same organisation; rather, faculty policies and biannual meetings drive the cooperation between ADP and I.T. Department. ADP as an organisational unit Faculty of Social Sciences receives administrative support from the expert services and departments, in particular HR, Financial and Research Support Office.
Sweden	SND	25% of the basic 5-year funding comes from UGOT (50% from the Research Council and the remaining 25 % from 8 consortium members). UGOT also contributes with administrative, HR and IT support.
Switzerland	FORS	FORS is independent but hosted by the University of Lausanne, which provides administrative and IT support, as well as in-kind support from university researchers with whom we collaborate.
United Kingdom	UKDS	Financial Management Administrative HR IT Facilities (some) Estates

Table A.1.8.: Obstacles for development

Country	**Acronym**	**Obstacles for development**
Austria	AUSSDA	There are problems with IT expertise – it is hard to compete financially with the private sector to hire top IT experts.
Belgium	SODHA	Complicated structure in Belgium, different financing sources etc. Practical level ok, political must follow. Sustainable funding is needed. Not foreseen in the State archive’s budget. Constant look for project funding is needed. Competent staff is difficult to find, profile of the staff between ICT and data management, both needed. The archive is a state institution which has an effect on wages. Pay level is too low on the competitive market.

Croatia	CROSSDA	Mainly organisational. It is something new for our institution, a big challenge, hard to find an existing model of data archive organisational setup. We want to combine professional activities with research and scientific activities. We employ two research assistants, but we are not a research organization. Tricky how to set this up inside our organization. Everything else is fine.
Czech Republic	CSDA	Clear national data sharing policy is still missing.
Finland	FSD	There is not enough permanent or at least long-term funding. All additional funding comes in short or middle range increasingly competitive funding schemes.
Germany	GESIS	RI-services at GESIS suffer from lacking IT-resources. The latest attempts of internal developments of data management tools were not successful. GESIS need DDI-based editors for high quality metadata covering different phases of data production (e.g. questionnaire editors), different data types (e.g. text data, spatial data, survey data, audio recordings), and supporting multilingual documentation. We need better interfaces to other infrastructures (e.g. APIs for data deposit and data access).
Greece	SO.DA.NET	An obstacle if we fail to be getting on the Road Map of RIs. The link to CESSDA depends on the integration to the national Road Map of RIs. The first step is to get on the Road Map and the second to make an eligible proposal for funding. It is a question of negotiation. I have realised that flexibility is needed. We need to work together with the research community. Our task is to help decision makers to understand that social scientists are also useful on another level. The cultural heritage organisations have a more direct connection with the public and their utility is more obvious to the political bodies. For instance during elections period, we can have some requests for political parties candidates etc., but in the normality we are not so visible [from the politicians' point of view]. We have the EKKE evaluation and the repository evaluation at the same time coming up also. [So there is a lot of this kind of assessment and persuasion effort going on].
Hungary	TÁRKI	Mainly financial obstacles – currently the archive work is based dominantly on project funding. We seek to secure other sources too.

Iceland	DATICE	Lack of long-term funding of the infrastructure
Ireland	ISSDA	The primary obstacles have been the extraordinarily slow processes in government for engaging with membership in CESSDA and in establishing arrangements for financial support. Funding is very modest but appropriate to the limited scope of ISSDA's current operations.
Italy	DASSI	To merge 2 very different organizations like CNR and UniData involves a lot of challenges, such as sharing the same vision, different cultures, difficulties to talk with each other. The yearly budget is quite low (170 000 € for staff at UNIMIB).
Netherlands	DANS	Finding staff. Not the money so much. Finding the right people is becoming more and more difficult. This applies to IT personnel (software developers) as well as project management experts (who would also understand our sector).
North Macedonia	MK DASS	The main obstacle has been the insufficient support at the national level and lack of financial resources.
Norway	NSD/Sikt	No national funding for CESSDA. The main obstacle is that basic funding is very low. Who should pay. It is not very clear what the government wants. NRC has an infrastructure programme, through which funding is allocated every second year. Natural sciences infrastructures receive most of the grants.
Portugal	APIS	The main obstacles are lack of financial resources, size of the science community, and difficulty in identifying expertise in specific areas of archival activity (for example, DDI).
Serbia	DCS	As we have already mentioned, the biggest problem is the inadequate model of DCS financing, but also the impossibility of establishing cooperation with the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia - an institution that finances public scientific projects. In previous calls, we noticed requirements regarding the deposit of data, but we conclude from the content that there was no consultation with experts in this field. Another problem is the complete lack of understanding of our work by colleagues involved in the OpenAir project and the Open

		Science initiative. They do not acknowledge that the data stored by DCS is in the Open Access regime and often diminish our importance and effort in open meetings and webinars.
Slovakia	SASD	Funding scheme for infrastructural data services is still missing in Slovakia. At the level of government some national roadmap reflecting ESFRI has been prepared, but an action plan for its realization is still under preparation.
Slovenia	ADP	Currently no major obstacles are identified.
Sweden	SND	No obstacles mentioned
Switzerland	FORS	An important obstacle for our social science data archive (DARISS) is limited resources – fulfilling our mandate of preserving and acquiring data with existing resources will be a challenge in the coming years, especially because of new data sharing requirements from the SNSF. Also, we will need to expand our services in order to make fully possible data sharing (e.g., running a new safe room for sensitive data, running a new service for replication materials), all without additional resources during the current funding cycle (2021-24).
United Kingdom	UKDS	The main obstacles are institutional. The University does not always fully understand our broader activities. Our distributed nature (Colchester and Manchester), finances, and support from ESRC are all working, general positive and flexible. Our biggest problem is recruiting staff. Staff posts are often graded on scales developed for academic staff, sometime leading to classifications that are too low to attract people with the requisite skills. There is a similar problem for IT staff in the University. Moreover, within data services, we do not have very good career progressions. Someone can come in at an administrative level and within 2-3 years be team leader. But some stay in roles for too long also.

Table A.1.11.: Staff – FTEs, total number of persons

Country	**Acronym**	**FTEs, total number of persons**

Austria	AUSSDA	FTE: Approx. 11 Persons: 18
Belgium	SODHA	FTE: as said in the KPI questionnaire: 4.5 Persons: idem ● will fall shortly to 2,5 people. There is a lot of support from the host institution. When we have structural financing we will go back to 4.5.
Croatia	CROSSDA	FTE: 3 Persons: 4
Czech Republic	CSDA	FTE: 9,79 Persons: 11
Denmark	DNA	The tasks related to appraisal, longtime preservation and dissemination of research data from the social sciences are an integrated part of the tasks performed by The Danish National Archives. The Danish National Archives has app. 250 employees.
Finland	FSD	FTE: 27 (copied from the KPI numbers) Persons: 32 (of which several work on “student contracts”, which means their working time is percentages of FTE, not 100%).
Germany	GESIS	FTE: 44 Persons:54
Greece	SO.DA.NET	FTE: 6 of whom 3 as permanent staff and 3 as external collaborators Comment It is only about EKKE. For 2020 and 2021 there will be around 20 people working for the development and enrichment of the content and services, though as external collaborators of the six university departments that constitute the network. Persons: 10 people for 2021 given that a national project is being implemented till 2022. Thus, EKKE’ researchers are being involved in various activities (online courses, new datasets, etc.) this is why the number increases
Hungary	TÁRKI	FTE: 1.5 Persons: 3

Iceland	DATICE	FTE: The total number of FTEs was 1.2. Persons: Currently, three persons with regular contracts involved in data services are employed at DATICE.
Ireland	ISSDA	FTE: The total commitment os staffing for 2021 was 1.5FTE; this will grow to 2.5 FTE in 2022. Persons: The total number of staff contributing support to ISSDA is 5; this will increase to 6 in 2022
Italy	DASSI	FTE: UNIMIB provides 2.0 FTEs. CNR provides 3.0 FTE. Persons:Approximately 15 people.
Netherlands	DANS	FTE: 45 FTE. Fluctuates a lot due to project funding. Persons: 60 (a large part is working part-time)
North Macedonia	MK DASS	FTE: Around 0.5-1, working mostly on CESSDA related activities. Persons: 5 persons from ISPJR-UKIM are involved in MK DASS's activities.
Norway	NSD/Sikt	FTE: 4,9 FTE as SP, including TLP in SSHOC CESSDA, NSD total was about 85. Persons: Approx. 100 (NSD 2020)
Portugal	APIS	FTE: 2.3 Persons: 3
Serbia	DCS	FTE: In DCS, 2 persons work 0.25, which is 0.5 FTE. Persons: 2
Slovakia	SASD	FTE: 0,5 Persons: 2
Slovenia	ADP	FTE: 5,5 FTEs national funding + 2.5 international projects Persons: 8

Sweden	SND	FTE: 28 Persons: 34
Switzerland	FORS	FTE: 50 Persons: 65
United Kingdom	UKDS	FTE: This is a distributed SP, so only figures for one partner can be provided: At 27.07.2020 (weekly iTrent report) was 45.54FTE - this is UKDA (Essex) only and covers all staff (UKDS/HIC/DoB funded). (HIC = Host Institution Contribution and DoB = Departmental Operating Budget). Persons: As of 3 January 2022 the total number of staff employed in the UKDA (UKDS/HIC/DoB funded) is 63 (FTE is 54.91)

Table A.1.10.: Funding – amount, regularity

Country	**Acronym**	**Funding – amount, regularity**
Austria	AUSSDA	aprox. 500.000 Euro per year AUSSDA is financed through the consortium agreement with its partners and an An additional budget proposal for other costs. The current budget proposal is funded and valid until the end of 2022. Then a new budget proposal (for 2-3 years) will be prepared in collaboration with the partners. All partner universities contribute to the budget for AUSSDA. Staff have partly indefinite contracts provided by the universities, partly definite contracts (for the next 1-4 years). AUSSDA also has bigger European projects that fund part of the SPs staff. These projects will terminate latest at the end of 2022.
Belgium	SODHA	• as said in the KPI questionnaire: 70,786.07 € (2020, project-based) • project financing stopped. It can change. Negotiating with science policy now. nO complete answer 3 (three) years [will this be renewed?]

Croatia	CROSSDA	21.270 EUR + salaries for 2 research assistants The contract with the Ministry of Science and Education does not have a specific duration defined. It should last as long as Croatian is a member of CESSDA ERIC. But the amount of funding can be changed from year to year, depending on the other sources of funding and yearly plan.
Czech Republic	CSDA	The amount for 2020 is 385,424.6 EUR (10,196,407.81 CZK). Provided number excludes additional budget for participation in CESSDA and research projects not related to the main operation of CSDA. Current project funding of main operation of CSDA by Ministry of Education Youth and Sports is set till the end of 2022 – renewal of the funding is expected.
Denmark	DNA	The Danish National Archives don't receive any funding for being national service provider.
Finland	FSD	Basic funding excluding project funding by the Academy of Finland 1 035.000 eur (this sum includes funding received from the ministry (Minedu) and what the university pays by itself. All the funding is directed via the host's budget). Not possible to estimate the above-described services that are provided by the host university. Part of them are not included in our budget as expenses. FSD's main funding contract is allocated for four-year periods at a time within the agreement between the University and the ministry. It is not project funding but a continuous agreement between the Tampere University and the ministry (since 1999).
Germany	GESIS	3,593,038 (our KPI number) No time limit. Institutional funding is open-ended. Performance evaluations by supervisory authority every 7 years (with funding recommendation)
Greece	SO.DA.NET	From 2018-2022 the main funding comes from the Greek Operational Framework for the Ris integrated to the National RoadMap. SoDaNet as a recognised national RI has received 1,066,340.00 EUR euros.

		EKKE has been allocated 464,900.00 EUR as project coordinator. Additionally, ~ 70,000.00 (in fact it is permanent staff salaries and expenses for the location that can allocated to the EKKEstaff) Comment The Repository and SoDaNet in general receive project allocated funding. There is not a direct amount allocated to the RI. However as all institutions, EKKE included, are under public law, the funding comes to our institutions. Regular operations are undertaken by the staff as part of their duties to the Institute, Department and respective repositories 6 of whom 3 as permanent staff and 3 as external collaborators Comment It is only about EKKE. For 2020 and 2021 there will be around 20 people working for the development and enrichment of the content and services, though as external collaborators of the six university departments that constitute the network.
Hungary	TÁRKI	20,000 EUR One of the current project duration is 4 years.
Iceland	DATICE	The funding for 2021 was EUR 311,500 (From the University of Iceland and the Icelandic Infrastructure Fund). The funding has been regular for 3 years and continued funding is now being negotiated.
Ireland	ISSDA	It has been agreed by the Irish Research Council to provide funding to ISSDA for a five-year period from November 2021. Funding covers the costs of 1 FTE data specialist, the projected costs for outsourced technology support services, and other general expenses including travel, supplies, etc. The total five-year commitment from the IRC is €392,000. University College Dublin provides support in the form of additional staffing and operational expenses. The Irish Research Council supports service providers associated with three ERICs. Each Service Provider is selected through a tender process with recurs at five-year intervals. Funding is awarded to a selected service provider for five-year periods.

Italy	DASSI	170.000 € Ministry funding is renewed annually
Netherlands	DANS	Structural funding from 3,5 million / year; in addition 2 million+ from project funding (1/3 of the funding). Part of the national funding is structural long-term funding. Part comes from projects, but it is a minority of the project funding. 70 – 80 % of project funding is EU. 4 - 5 years cycle, but in principle permanent. Not a project.
North Macedonia	MK DASS	MK DASS currently does not receive any national funding. Representatives from ISPJR-UKIM are in communication with the Ministry regarding funding, but the progress has been slow.
Norway	NSD/Sikt	No direct funding (for CESSDA specific functions), 1,5 million euros basic funding from Norwegian research council, 8,5 mill. euros from national and international funding projects (EU, Gov NO, universities). (2020) 10 years currently. Evaluation after 5 years.
Portugal	APIS	The budget of APIS for three years (2020-2022) is about 50k. Concerning the amount for one year (2020), it was around a third of that total. This number does not include the human resources provided by the host institution (ICS), especially the archive coordinator. APIS relies on the success of funding the research infrastructure PASSDA (structural funds). The funding is subject to an assessment made every three years, and the current funding contract ends in 2022 (March).
Serbia	DCS	12,750 EUR (does not include CESSDA membership) DCS received funding in 2020 and 2021, and we needed to negotiate with the Ministry for each year. We have the same situation in 2022.
Slovakia	SASD	d by the Ministry of Education: Membership fee (approx 4000,- EUR in 2020) + travelling expenses (no travel in 2020, usually around 1000,- EUR) Paid by the Institute for Sociology: 0,5 FTE staff, 6 000€ We do not have project financing. The travel and membership fee payment by the Ministry is not time limited.

Slovenia	ADP	Total budget rounded number 250,000 €. Project funding. Reapplying for funding every 6 years.
Sweden	SND	3,000,000 € Current funding period 2018-2022, next funding period 2023-2026 (granted in 2021).
Switzerland	FORS	6,631,924 4-year cycles
United Kingdom	UKDS	No, not precisely – this is because the SP receives both direct and indirect funding. The first is the amount which the funders provide; the second covers income from the Host Organization. The main funding contract is the UK Data Service which is normally funded for a 5 year period. The current award runs from 01.10.17 to 30.09.22. An eighteen month extension will follow this.

Table A.1.14.: Excerpts from SPs mandates

Country	**Acronym**	**SPs mandates - excerpts**
Austria	AUSSDA	AUSSDA - The Austrian Social Science Data Archive is a certified, national research infrastructure for the social science community. We offer sustainable and easy-to-use services in the field of digital archiving. The main beneficiaries are researchers, students, educational institutions and media professionals. We implement international standards to make research data findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable according to the FAIR principles. AUSSDA supports the open science movement to maximize the potential for data reuse. We stand for integrity in archiving and advocate for compliance with data protection and ethical principles in research data management. AUSSDA represents Austria as a national service provider in CESSDA ERIC, has locations at the universities of Vienna, Graz, Linz and Innsbruck and works within a network of national and international partners. https://aussda.at/en/about-aussda/mission/
Belgium	SODHA	SODHA is a data archive, i.e. a repository specialized in the preservation and dissemination of research data. As such, SODHA commits to ensuring the long-term preservation of the research data received from its depositors and to providing access to said data as

		widely as possible. SODHA follows international standards for data documentation, data preservation, and data accessibility, among others the FAIR data principles and the philosophy of open science. The target audience of SODHA is the research community in all of the disciplines that constitute the vast domains of social sciences and the digital humanities.
Croatia	CROSSDA	The mission of the Croatian Data Archive Services for the Social Sciences is to develop a research infrastructure that enables long-term data preservation and reduces barriers to data reuse. CROSSDA is committed to providing support to researchers during the entire lifecycle of the project (from hypothesis development and grant preparation to data collection - original or from secondary sources, and data analysis). It promotes data sharing and secondary analysis to enable wider and more effective use of existing data in research and education.
Czech Republic	CSDA	Czech Social Science Data Archive (CSDA) is a national data services center for the social sciences, which acquires, processes, documents, and stores digital data files from scientific projects and makes them available for further analytical use in scientific research and teaching at universities.
Denmark	DNA	*No explicit mission*
Finland	FSD	*FSD preserves data collected to study Finnish society, people and cultural phenomena in the long term. We disseminate data to reusers reliably and efficiently through our modern services.*
France	PROGEDO	*no answer*
Germany	GESIS	The registered association serves to promote research in the social sciences. It provides fundamental, nationally and internationally significant research-based services for the social sciences. Its mission is to develop and improve social science research approaches and research tools through basic research.
Greece	SO.DA.NET	SoDaNet is the research infrastructure of Greece for the social sciences. Since 2010, EKKE (the National Center for Social Research) and six universities, have been working together to create a dynamic digital portal of research and education that collects and documents data and metadata of social science research in the country. SodaNet is an open academic knowledge infrastructure, available to the research and academic community, policy makers, journalists, and any other potential user interested in social research. Through additional e-learning tools and services, visitors obtain knowledge on issues of social research methodology, research infrastructure development and the management/use of infrastructure data. By submitting their own

		research data, users contribute to the supply of reliable data, interdisciplinarity, and research. Our mission is to familiarise social scientists with the importance of F.A.I.R. Data, meaning that we (attempt to) render Findable – Accessible – Interoperable – Reusable. The worth of research, after all, lies in its ethics: from the moment one initiates research into social phenomena to that of open and accessible findings'.
Hungary	TÁRKI	Mission statement of Tarki Data Archive: •long-term preservation of digital research datasets from domestic and international studies. •keeping pace with technological change and participation in the development of data archiving standards. •providing access to data collections of empirical studies for user's communities. •facilitating effective data use by providing access to our own and to our partners' collections. The mission of our archive is to provide infrastructure service, and support for all stakeholders in social research.
Iceland	DATICE	DATICE's mission is to make research data findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable, in accordance with international standards such as the FAIR principles. The main objectives are to maximise the use of Icelandic research data, to securely preserve the data for the long-term, and ensure free and as wide an access to it as possible.
Ireland	ISSDA	ISSDA has been identified by its state and financial sponsor, the Irish Research Council, to provide services to Irish researchers consistent with the requirements of CESSDA ERIC. Its mission is to make available quantitative research data consisting primarily of Anonymised Microdata Files from Irish public-sector agencies as well as publicly and privately funded research projects that conduct surveys relating to social well-being in Ireland.
Italy	DASSI	*DASSI has an explicit mandate from the Ministry of University and Research to act as the Italian Service Provider of CESSDA ERIC.* *"The mission of DASSI, in accordance with the European infrastructure CESSDA ERIC of which it is part, is to support the scientific community by enabling high quality research in the field of social sciences and humanities. Specifically, DASSI works to ensure the long-term preservation and sharing of data for research, ensuring the management of these resources in accordance with FAIR principles.* *In addition to this, DASSI intends to promote the secondary analysis and reuse of empirical data by fostering knowledge and awareness of quality data sharing for scientific research and the acquisition of skills necessary for their production and dissemination.* *DASSI shares and promotes the principles of Open Science, seeking to ensure continuous, open and as widespread as possible access to data for research." (from DASSI statutes, being published in the next year).*
Netherlands	DANS	Yes. DANS is the national centre of expertise and repository for research data in the Netherlands. DANS offers long-term preservation of data (originally SSH), but the mandate has become broader.

		The mission is to enhance the reusability of research data and thus the quality of scientific research.
North Macedonia	MK DASS	MK DASS is in an early phase of development. It has established its mission through participation in several projects. However, this type of document is still not formalized or published at a web site of the organization.
Norway	NSD/Sikt	**Provide the education and research sector with access to digital infrastructure and data services** **Produce user-friendly services for archiving, dissemination and re-use of data** **Support open science** **Strengthen and stimulate collaboration in national and international research**
Portugal	APIS	Although APIS has a mission, it does not have a formal/institutional mandate. "APIS mission is to increase the use of data resulting from social research carried out in Portugal, particularly from representative surveys. Through rigorous data curation and processing, APIS ensures long-term preservation and online dissemination of the data, making sure all data is reliable and easily accessed for public consultation, secondary analysis, and pedagogical use." http://www.apis.ics.ulisboa.pt/en/mission/
Serbia	DCS	The mission of the Data Center of Serbia for Social Sciences is to provide support to researchers in the Republic of Serbia in the process of data management through the development of reliable infrastructure and the increase and sharing of knowledge in this field. Our vision is to become the centre of Serbia and the region that will bring together researchers who carry out scientific work concerning the principles of Open Science, Open Access and FAIR Data Standards.
Slovakia	SASD	*Making the documentation, data and information about the results of sociological research accessible for the needs of research and non-commercial use, and to store them in electronic and printed form.*
Slovenia	ADP	The mission of ADP, as defined in the Regulations on the Organisation and Functioning of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Ljubljana (2017), is "to preserve original data from social science studies conducted within the Faculty, which all researchers of the Faculty are obliged to deposit, including original materials, as well as all other social science studies relevant to the social sciences". Thus, the functioning of ADP is clearly aimed at securing access to and preserving data in the field of Slovenian social sciences. As part of its mission, ADP establishes itself as a national infrastructure that collects, deposits, preserves, and promotes the further use of important data sources from a wide range of social sciences that are of interest for analyses of Slovenian society for scientific, educational, and other

		purposes. (See Digital Preservation Policy, https://www.adp.fdv.uni-lj.si/media/publikacije/ADP_policy_v2.pdf)
Sweden	SND	SND has a dedicated mission as a national research infrastructure with a mandate from the Swedish Research Council. SND's primary role is to support accessibility, preservation, and re-use of data.
Switzerland	FORS	FORS implements large-scale national and international surveys, offers data and research information services to researchers and academic institutions, and conducts methodological and thematic research.
United Kingdom	UKDS	***Vision*** To continue to be a critical part of the UK's research infrastructure where the exceptional economic and social data we make available are central to the achievement of excellence in research, teaching and in the realisation of public benefit. ***Mission*** To support high quality social and economic research, teaching and learning through assuring long term access to quality economic and social data, supporting and promoting their use, value and impact. In essence, our primary aim is to provide service users with seamless and flexible access to a wide range of data resources to facilitate high quality social and economic research and education. All of our activities stem from this aim. We want to be: • Recognised as the first port of call for UK social science researchers, within and beyond academia, for data and related resources. • Make data and related resources discoverable from a single point of entry, regardless of where the data are held or how the data may be accessed (open, safeguarded or secure). • Be recognised as a trusted source of data, delivered through a range of closely integrated services. • Influence data owners and creators within and beyond government regarding data collection strategies and the standards and technologies employed. • Be flexible to deal with changing needs of major stakeholders. • Be a force in the further development of the UK data landscape. • Demonstrate an improvement in economic impact. • Continue to be easy to use and as accessible as possible for everyone. • Have a highly recognised brand and identity.

Table A.1.15.: Disciplines covered by individual SPs

Country	Acronym	Disciplines covered

Austria	AUSSDA	Our SP covers all of social science, including interdisciplinary data if it fits in the acceptable formats of our archive.
Belgium	SODHA	“social sciences” and “digital humanities” at large
Croatia	CROSSDA	CROSSDA covers social sciences, mainly the following fields: sociology, psychology, politology, pedagogy, and information sciences.
Czech Republic	CSDA	Social sciences and humanities (mainly sociology)
Finland	FSD	Social Sciences and Humanities.
Germany	GESIS	Social sciences
Greece	SO.DA.NET	All SS disciplines : demography, sociology, political sciences, anthropology, media communication, social geography, social psychology, social statistics,
Hungary	TÁRKI	TÁRKI Data Archive stores data collections of empirical social research, the main fields are sociology, demography, economy.
Iceland	DATICE	So far, the main discipline covered by DATICE’s archiving services is social science, but the services are being expanded to include education science as well.
Ireland	ISSDA	Disciplines covered include the following: Public health and epidemiology, Economics, Engineering, Political science, International relations, Psychology,Social policy, Social work, Social justice, Sociology, Education, Law
Italy	DASSI	Social Sciences and Humanities
Netherlands	DANS	Strong focus on the SSH, broadening scope now (since 6 - 7 years). Now we are in a big transition of our services, technical portfolio. We used to have three main services, long term repository EASY, which now holds 190 000 datasets (in addition to SSH, also medical and life sciences, technical). This is also due to the fact that we have agreements with external organisations such as Elsevier (Mendeley’s long-term preservation partner). NARCIS, the gateway to scholarly information in the Netherlands. It is the national portal for those looking for scientific information, research data, research software and descriptions of research projects, experts and research institutes in the Netherlands. National instance of Dataverse used by the majority of universities and other research institutes. Now, we are reshaping that portfolio, separating our

		long-term archive, and turning it into a safe vault not directly accessible to users. On top of the vault, we are building data stations, which serve different communities (archaeology, SSH, life sciences, technical sciences). By this transformation, we hope to get closer to the researchers and to get more discipline specific. In brief, we are broad ranged but still with the focus on SSH.
North Macedonia	MK DASS	Official data archiving activities have not started yet, but we had worked mostly with social science data in the fields of sociology, political science, and related disciplines.
Norway	NSD/Sikt	Social sciences, humanities, environmental and health research at society level (not laboratories etc.)
Portugal	APIS	APIS data archiving services cover mainly quantitative social science from the fields of Sociology, Political Sciences, and Social Psychology.
Serbia	DCS	DCS covers the following disciplines: economy, education, employment and workforce, ecology, health, history, industry and management, law, criminology and legal systems, media, communication and languages, political sciences, psychology, sociology, society and culture, social welfare policy and systems.
Slovakia	SASD	Sociology, demography, political science, history
Slovenia	ADP	Social sciences, all disciplines. Occasionally the data from other areas are accepted, such as ethnology, history, health and agriculture.
Sweden	SND	SND has gradually broadened the number of disciplines covered. SND's predecessor Swedish Social Science Data Service (SSD, 1980-2008) covered social sciences. With the reorganisation and start of SND in 2008, the scope was widened to also cover the humanities and health science. In 2016 earth and earth and environmental sciences was incorporated, and from 2018 the aim is to cover all disciplines.
Switzerland	FORS	Our data archiving services cover all social science disciplines, including psychology and economics.
United Kingdom	UKDS	Social sciences, Humanities

Table A.1.16.: Types of data archived

Country	Acronym	Types of data archived
Austria	AUSSDA	• Survey data • Official statistics data (e.g. census data) • Internet based data (e.g. social media data, internet usage data) • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.) • Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents)
Belgium	SODHA	• Survey data • Administrative data (government transactions records, administrative registers etc.) • Official statistics data (e.g. census data) • Geographic data (e.g. boundary files) • Internet based data (e.g. social media data, internet usage data) • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.) • Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents) • Other - please specify……. Other forms of digital humanities data, e.g. corpus data + computer code
Croatia	CROSSDA	• Survey data • Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents) • Other - please specify experimental data, source code for running experiments, syntax code for data manipulation, replication data
Czech Republic	CSDA	• Survey data • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.) • Other - please specify: data by historians – structured databases of historical events and incidents…
Denmark	DNA	• Survey data • Administrative data (government transactions records, administrative registers etc.) • Official statistics data (e.g. census data) • Geographic data (e.g. boundary files) • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.) • Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents)
Finland	FSD	• Survey data • Internet based data (e.g. social media data, internet usage data) • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.) • Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents)

		• Other - please specify…….Journalistic content collected for specified research purposes.
Germany	GESIS	• Survey data • Internet based data (e.g. social media data, internet usage data) • Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents) • Other - please specify aggregate historical time-series; text data
Greece	SO.DA.NET	• Survey data x • Official statistics data (e.g. census data) x • Geographic data (e.g. boundary files) x • Internet based data (e.g. social media data, internet usage data) x • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.) x • Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents) x • Other - please specify: Tabular data, replication data, educational material for on -line courses, a scientific dictionary of terms and definitions owned by SoDaNet, bibliographic data base for RIs and relatedowned by SoDaNet
Hungary	TÁRKI	• Survey data
Iceland	DATICE	• Survey data
Ireland	ISSDA	• Survey data • Administrative data (government transactions records, administrative registers etc.) • Official statistics data (e.g. census data) • Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents)
Italy	DASSI	• Survey data • Official statistics data (e.g. census data) • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.)
Netherlands	DANS	• Survey data • Administrative data (government transactions records, administrative registers etc.) • Official statistics data (e.g. census data) • Geographic data (e.g. boundary files) • Internet based data (e.g. social media data, internet usage data) • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.)

		• Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents) • Other
North Macedonia	MK DASS	• Survey data • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.)
Norway	NSD/Sikt	• Survey data • Administrative data (government transactions records, administrative registers etc.) • Official statistics data (e.g. census data) • Geographic data (e.g. boundary files) • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.) • Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents) • Other
Portugal	APIS	• Survey data • Administrative data (government transactions records, administrative registers, etc.) • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes, etc.) • Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents)
Serbia	DCS	• Survey data • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.) • Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents)
Slovakia	SASD	• Survey data • Official statistics data (e.g. census data)
Slovenia	ADP	• Survey data • Administrative data (government transactions records, administrative registers etc.) • Official statistics data (e.g. census data) • Geographic data (e.g. boundary files) • Internet based data (e.g. social media data, internet usage data) • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.)
Sweden	SND	• Survey data • Administrative data (government transactions records, administrative registers etc.) • Official statistics data (e.g. census data) • Geographic data (e.g. boundary files) • Internet based data (e.g. social media data, internet usage data) • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.) • Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents) • Other

Switzerland	FORS	• Survey data • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.) • Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents)
United Kingdom	UKDS	• Survey data • Administrative data (government transactions records, administrative registers etc.) • Official statistics data (e.g. census data) • Geographic data (e.g. boundary files) • Internet based data (e.g. social media data, internet usage data) • Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.) • Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents) • Other

Appendix 2: Tabulated summaries for individual topics - partner archives

Table A.2.1: Data sharing culture of CESSDA partner SPs

Country	Acronym	
Albania	SCiDEV	**Availability of data infrastructures & support services** Each institution uses its own data infrastructure for research. There is a national programme / infrastructure on data infrastructure, although funding for research from the state budget can be also used for data infrastructure. Usually training and workshops for data infrastructure are organized with EU funded projects such as Erasmus+ and Horizon Europe. There are limited other opportunities for data infrastructure. In terms of library access, some universities have access to large libraries thanks to Erasmus+ projects and their funding. The Government of Albania has secured for public universities in 2019 following students protest access to e-libraries but still is not clear how functional they are now. The National Library is in the process of digitalization. **Managing data reuse** Researchers manage their data privately. In most universities OneDrive, part of Office 365 of Microsoft, is used as a storing platform. Small research institutes use Dropbox and G-Drive. **Data Management standards** There is a clear policy on data management and data reuse. In some cases there is no proper back up either.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DASS-BiH	According to the available data for Bosnia and Herzegovina, both the quantity and quality of the social science research (SSR) outputs in BiH is rather low and lagging behind other countries in the Western Balkans region. The SERSCIDA project report from 2013 informed that only 0.1% of GDP is invested in the R&D in BiH, with social sciences taking a rather minor role. Production of research data by social science institutions (i.e. university institutes, and several independent social-science research centres) is "rare, periodic and ad-hoc". The Global Innovation Index 2018 also ranked BiH as 101 out of 126 countries by the university/industry research collaboration. The unsatisfactory quantity and quality of the social science research outputs apply particularly to the universities and their institutes in social sciences. There is no information on the capacities of research institutions to conduct research, as well as available resources that can be used by different stakeholders. The largest university in BiH, the University of Sarajevo, only recently started an initiative to make a list of computers and other equipment that can be used for research activities they have at the University. A survey conducted by CREDI during 2020 has shown that not a single university has a data archive for social sciences, as an important resource for the improvement of social science research excellence.

		The limited research activities that are currently being conducted in BiH do not make an expected impact. According to current practice, public policymakers extremely rarely make decisions based on evidence. Almost all demand for empirical research in social sciences is made by international organizations. On the other hand, national governments are demanding or providing funds for social science research to a limited extent only. In such circumstances, the funds are often not provided even for regular surveys that should be conducted by the national office of statistics (e.g. Household Budget Survey), which produces difficulties for researchers to obtain access to the data they need. Moreover, access to data from ad-hoc research is also difficult since data preservation and sharing by researchers producing these data is still under-developed. Only a limited number of research data were so far stored in the DASS-BiH data archive. According to the self-assessment conducted by universities in 2020, the proportion of researchers sharing data is estimated as very low (less than 10%). Obtaining data from other researchers was considered by the respondents as "extremely difficult". Data are shared primarily via personal contacts (peers and colleagues), such data are far from meeting the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable) principles. Moreover, the incentives and enablers for data sharing within the social sciences research community in Bosnia and Herzegovina are currently non-existent. Specifically, there are no career rewards or other incentives related to data sharing within the academic community. The only one data archive for social sciences in BiH is established so far (dass.credi.ba), which became fully operational last year. DASS-BiH already has a full scale of archiving and reuse services and provides consultancy services through its trained staff. Still, there is a limited number of researchers asking for DASS-BiH services, as there are no incentives and researchers lack experience and knowledge in data reuse practices.
Bulgaria	IPS-BAS	**Availability of data infrastructures & support services** Several research infrastructures have been in operation in Bulgaria for the last 20 years. According to the analysis in the National strategy for research, there have been 12 infrastructures of European importance (7%), 84 infrastructures of national importance (52%) and 65 infrastructures of regional importance (40%). Social sciences and humanities have been singled out as a thematic priority in the national strategic roadmap for research, but its position within the overall list of thematic areas is considerably law compared to subject matters set as national priorities, such as mechatronics, health and quality of life, environment protection, nano- and quantum technologies and ICT. Social sciences and humanities have been singled out as a thematic priority in the National Strategic roadmap for research 2018-2023, but its position within the overall list of thematic areas Two Research Infrastructures with ERIC status are at the moment part of the National Roadmap – European Social Survey (ESS) and Survey of Health Ageing and retirement in Europe (SHARE). Our aim is to include CESSDA as the third European research infrastructure operating in social sciences in Bulgaria. Prof. Rumiana Stoilova is part of the two National Consortiums, ESS and SHARE, she is also President for the second Mandate of the Bulgarian Sociological Association, until 2024. The small team, established

		so far, is trying to find out opportunities for partnerships and for funding for the operation of a National CESSDA consortium in Bulgaria. We are convinced that the partnership with CESSDA ERIC partners can provide a valuable experience for the establishment of an open access social data archive in Bulgaria **Managing data reuse** The two Research Infrastructures with ERIC status in Bulgaria , which are at the moment part of the National Roadmap - European Social Survey (ESS) and Survey of Health Aging and retirement in Europe (SHARE) rely for archiving matters on the central rules and procedures of the respective European infrastructures. The facilitation of the use and re-use of the data from empirical quantitative social surveys at the moment is dispersed in Bulgaria in different Universities and Research Centres (both public and private). This situation is unfavourable and needs to be transformed for the more effective use of information funded first by public resources, such as projects financed to the National Science Fund. We have ongoing discussions with different governmental bodies for changing the rules and for the inclusion of rules requiring an Archiving plan after finishing each project, which includes empirical quantitative research. However, we did not succeed in that effort. **Data Management standards** Although the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences is a leading institution in the sphere of social sciences and humanities and carries out nationally-representative and comparative surveys since 1968 so far, we have limited experience in archiving the produced data. The majority of the surveys conducted in this institute with national funding unfortunately have not been archived.
Estonia	ESSDA	no information
Kosovo	CPC	**Availability of data infrastructures & support services** Kosovo lacks data infrastructure. There is no public institution in place which supports the data management efforts. There are only private companies which give courses on the field of Data Science hence discuss about data management, preservation and data access. **Managing data reuse** In Kosovo are no facilities for data reuse.
Latvia	LSA	**Availability of data infrastructures & support services** 'Classical' data repositories are only now actually appearing in Latvia. Currently, three institutions have them: CLARIN.LV (https://repository.clarin.lv, hosted by The Institute of Mathematics and Computer Science, University of Latvia), the second largest university Riga Technical university (ORTUS, https://ortus.rtu.lv/science/en/datamodule/search), and Riga Stradiņš

		University, whose main specialisation is medicine (https://dataverse.rsu.lv/). A few years ago, a repository for state and local government data was set up at https://data.gov.lv, where data from various state's and municipal non-academic institutions are published in a non-systematic way. The National Open Access Desk (NOAD) of the University of Latvia (UL) in Latvia, which operates within the OpenAIRE-Advance project (https://www.napd.lu.lv/lv/par-mums/openaire), can be considered the most important competence and information centre for open science and research data. The National Library of Latvia, by hiring experts from various institutions, also runs paid educational courses in this field. **Managing data reuse** In the absence of a national framework (on how research data produced with public funds should be handled), institutional behaviour is virtually unregulated and researchers opt for ad hoc solutions, which usually means that data is stored on personal computers or in the cloud and, at best, shared within a given research group. Personal contacts are usually used to obtain data for re-use, or data are sought and requested from the specific institution (which commissioned and paid for the study). **Data Management standards** There are no common standards.
Lithuania	LiDA	no information
Luxembourg	LISER	no information
Montenegro	/	no information
Poland	PADS	**Availability of data infrastructures & support services** Looks much better now. Actually, there was 22 training workshops organized last year concerning preparation of data management plans, functioning of the archive, data preservation and data access as well as data depositing. In mentioned workshops 1411 people took part and each of the workshop was all day event with a couple of presenters specialized in different topics. New materials were prepared, like e.g. terms and conditions were which are actually available on-line, however still help is not regulary provided due to the lack of staff (except technical support). **Managing data reuse** There is still a problem with it, especially in the matter of documentation which is usually not provided. Data without any documentation are not accepted by the archive however the are problems with arguing the need of its preparation and publication. In most cases data sets are perceived as enough to be archived and published and in some cases researchers are more likely to withdraw their

		data then to prepare needed documentation. In my opinion, they (researchers) perceive data archivization process as something what is needed only for them (to document that it was done for public financing institution), not for secondary use. They allow the possibility of re-use their data however do not perceive it as a valuable and do not concentrate on that issue. **Data Management standards** Actually they are 'forced' to use DDI 3 if they want to publish their data in PADS (PADS). If they do it on their own they don't use any standard and provide access to the data 'as-they-are'.
Romania	RODA	RODA is the national Romanian institution specialised in archiving electronic data collections obtained by social research. The archive contains data collections accessible for the academic community and the interested public, for secondary and comparative analysis ranging from free access to some level of restriction imposed by owners. The main goal of the data archive is to preserve these data indefinitely, and to serve as an intermediary between the data owners and data users.
Russia	JESDA	**Availability of data infrastructures & support services** All data is presented on the site both in Russian http://sophist.hse.ru/ and English http://sophist.hse.ru/eng/ To help users we conduct consultancy both in person and remotely. There was prepared manual for those who plan to deposit their own data. **Managing data reuse** Very differently. Few researches pass data to depositories, mostly data is stored under the pillow. **Data Management standards** The wish to deposit data for reuse is quite low. In the HSE there is an obligation to place research data to in the archive open for public (I mean JESDA) after the research is completed, we provide a guide in such case.
Ukraine	DATA BANK	no information

Table A.2.2: Data sharing infrastructure of CESSDA partner SPs

Country	**Acronym**	
Albania	SCiDEV	**Institutionalization of DAS proto-activities** **Activities towards establishing DAS**

		We are not aware **Host institution** We are not aware **Expertise & knowledge requirements** It needs awareness from researchers and institutions both as individuals and as institutions on the importance of data management and infrastructure. It also requires expertise and funds. **Funding potential** Funding for research is limited. The National Agency for Research and Innovation provides public funding for research and can be used for data infrastructure if there is willingness and commitment. EU funds can be used for this purpose. **Open access initiatives** EU funding requires open access. Most donors that fund studies in Albania and research require open access. The National Strategy for Science and Research requires open science and open access.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DASS-BiH	**Established national data service seeking support for becoming full CESSDA members** **Reason for not reaching CESSDA member status** DASS-BiH received support from the academic community in the form of an established open-access network to improve the long-term preservation and dissemination of data from the social sciences, and thus to improve research capacities in the social sciences in BiH. The network currently has 13 members including all public universities and several private universities. At the first meeting of the network, some participants expressed the will to establish their data archive, but they lack the knowledge and experience to proceed with the implementation. On the other side, some network members are willing to establish a representative office for DASS-BiH rather than investing the resources in establishing their own archive. The network also supports the full membership in CESSDA, and we jointly send a request to the national Ministry of Civil Affairs which is in the mandate for science in the country in January 2021. Until now, we didn't receive any response or feedback on the request. **Support needed for joining CESSDA** DASS-BiH initiated several activities to advocate for joining ERIC, including a presentation at the Rectors' conference of BiH which agreed to support future activities of DASS-BiH. We have been inviting representatives of the Ministry of Civil Affairs to several events which were organized, but they didn't participate.

		We find it difficult to approach our ministry and to advocate for the full membership status in the complex institutional setting as in BiH. We need guidance and help in motivating our ministry to join our or CESSDA events, and to organize some sort of national campaign to promote our activities more frequently and at a larger scale. **Financial support** Currently, we don't have information about financing support for fulfilling the CESSDA membership obligations, but we assume that it will not represent a problem since the amount is rather small. We also offered to cover these costs from DASS-BiH own funds, but as already mentioned, we didn't receive any feedback from our ministry, although we've tried several times to reach the ministry. **Technical infrastructure** DASS-BiH is currently under the process of CoreTrustSeal certification, which is expected to be received before October 2022. During the preparation of our self-assessment application, we were mentored by UK DATA and DANS through the FairSFair support project. The feedback we received during this process was that our archive is developed up to the requirements to join the CESSDA ERIC. **Other limitations** In our opinion, the main issue is a lack of political will and a lack of understanding of the benefits of obtaining full ERIC membership status. However, we will continue trying to educate and promote our activities to get greater visibility and thus to be able to advocate towards full membership status.
Bulgaria	IPS-BAS	**Institutionalization of DAS proto-activities** **Activities towards establishing DAS** The Institute of Philosophy and Sociology (the present name of the former Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge) at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (IPS-BAS) intends for many years to establish a National data service with the objective to become the national collector and provider of social survey research data collected by Bulgarian research and scientific institutions in the social sciences. Bulgarian Sociological Association has 70 members from five Universities in Bulgaria with Sociology departments, and three private Research Centres are collective members. The Association presents a good platform for intensifying the dialogue with other institutional partners as the National Statistical Institute, government, National Science Fund, with private and public Research centres for increasing the level of sharing culture and for receiving national funding for the establishment of Data Archive. Funding partner: European Commission https://rea.ec.europa.eu/news/eu162-million-available-fund-research-infrastructures-projects-2022-01-19_en

		We had mainly lobbing activities - meetings and conversations with National Science Fund representatives and private research centres that need Bulgarian depository for projects and surveys organized with international funding. **Host institution** Institute of Sociology and Philosophy at Bulgarian Academy of Sciences **Expertise & knowledge requirements** There is no experience in social science archive activities and services. Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has already Archive in Mathematic sciences and Archive for historians. The establishment of Data archive for social sciences within the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences could utilize the knowledge of these two existing Archives. **Funding potential** We don't have funding partners so far. We rely on governmental projects and programs but we didn't receive any funding. We had mainly lobbying activities - meetings and conversations with National Science Fund representatives and private research centres that need Bulgarian depository for projects and surveys organized with international funding. **Open access initiatives** At the moment the attitude in Bulgaria is that open science facilities established in technical and nature sciences, the National History Archive are sufficient also to provide services for social sciences. The opinion of the existing Archives is not for taking additional obligations without new funding for these new tasks.
Estonia	ESSDA	no information
Kosovo	CPC	**Institutionalization of DAS proto-activities** **Activities towards establishing DAS** Kosovo does not have a Data Archive Institution, nor an infrastructure which is currently under development. CPC has asked repeatedly for support to establish this kind of institution, but has not found any kind of support from the public institutions yet. We have asked for support from public institutions but have unfortunately not found partners interested in contributing to this project. Potential sponsor/s to establish this institution would be international donors. **Host institution** CPC, if a donor sponsors the project. **Expertise & knowledge requirements**

		N/A **Funding potential** For instance, the European Union, Norwegian Embassy, Swedish Embassy. We have held some meetings with the Norwegian Embassy but have not found support, we could try and lobby at different international donors. In addition, CPC has held several meetings with the Ministry of Education but we have been told that there is no funding available for this project. We could potentially look for support to international donors, but that would be only if the process would be facilitated by CESSDA. **Open access initiatives** No.
Latvia	LSA	**Institutionalization of DAS proto-activities** **Activities towards establishing DAS** Since 2016, under the auspices of the Latvian Sociological Association (LSA), we have organised a few local meetings on this issue. Jānis Daugavietis (LSA) has participated in several CESSDA widening events. Representatives from the University of Latvia, the National Library of Latvia and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Latvia have also participated in some of these events. The most hopeful document so far from the government side is the Ministry of Education and Science's information report "Latvian Open Science Strategy 2021-2027" (2021), which clearly states the need to build research data repositories (see the relevant quotation below). It foresees the creation of a centralised data repository network based on DataVerse. The Single Service Centre for Higher Education and Science (SSC), a non-existent institution, has been identified as the responsible institution. This report is for information only and no practical action has yet been taken in this direction. “Scientific institutions should establish secure research data repositories that comply with the FAIR principles and the OAI-PMH protocol. The Higher Education and Science Single Service Centre (HESC), as an organisation with technical competence and close cooperation with scientific institutions, with the support of the Ministry of Education and Science, should establish a network of general research data repositories, DataverseLV, which will provide access to research data of Latvian researchers to any interested party. Any research institution in Latvia is invited to create its own research data repository on the Dataverse platform. The DataverseLV network will ensure interoperability and metadata exchange between the repositories in the network and will allow researchers whose research institutions do not offer their own research data repositories to deposit their research data there. Metadata will also be exchanged with the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) and the National Research Activity Information System (NZDIS). Repositories in the DataverseLV network should also consider obtaining CoreTrustSeal certification and undertake regular FAIR maturity analysis.” (pp.13,

		https://www.izm.gov.lv/lv/latvijas-atvertas-zinatnes-strategija-2021-2027-gadam?utm_source=https%3A%2F%2F) **Host institution** The National Library of Latvia is the most likely, and we have discussed this with its management – building a joint repository for Latvian humanities and social sciences. Obstacles: a) archiving research data is not its core function; b) creating an archive would require new staff units, but at the moment the public administration is strictly against creating new staff units. Another option would be for an independent or new organisation (e.g. LSA) to obtain funding or seed money for such a purpose and gradually start to establish a DAS. **Expertise & knowledge requirements** It is probably a question of infrastructure and funding - if a DAS were to be created, the people with the skills would be there. **Funding potential** Latvia has relatively recently joined ESS-ERIC (European Social Survey), and due to the country's meagre funding for science (one of the lowest shares of GDP for R&D in the EU), it is not expected that serious resources will be devoted to the social sciences. At best, seed money could be obtained from science funding bodies to build a prototype DAS. **Open access initiatives** I would say that open access initiatives and projects come mainly from the EU/EC, both conceptually and financially.
Lithuania	LiDA	no information
Luxembourg	LISER	no information
Montenegro	/	no information
Poland	PADS	**Typical DAS features** I would rather say it's fully operational, however still not an institutionalized form of activity. It's hard to answer the question if it's filtered, so I will proceed and try to answer several questions that apply regardless if I was redirected to them or not. **Activities towards establishing DAS** It exists and operates also in the field of support activities, however it is still not institutionalized. PADS operates under the agreement between University of

		Warsaw and Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences and its formal status is a research program in the field of data archiving. Although we have partners, data depositors and users, a well-developed service based on Dataverse technology but no structure and any financial support for every day operation. **Host institution** Actually we are working on establishing Consortium (broad, including not only Univ. of Warsaw and IfiS PAN but also other partners from the whole country), however main activity should be located at the University and Academy. At the University there is technical infrastructure available produced by University and at the University and the Academy there is staff that could hold the archive of it would be changed into an institutional form of further activity. **Expertise & knowledge requirements** Yes, it exists at the University and the Academy of Sciences (IfiS). **Funding potential** Working on it as a part of activity related and actions taken to apply for CESSDA membership. Efforts to get financial support at a lower level were not successful for many years because of the lack of institutions that support such activity. Government bodies claim that one can apply for money from the national science center which is an organization to support Polish science but it is never permanent and based on competition where one has to prove that planned activity brings something new to the science. Data archiving/archives are not and cannot operate under the regime of research projects even if they are sometimes useful for some activities. Probably the way based on efforts to be financed directly is not only better but the only available option. **Open access initiatives** Yes, there are some. We got money from one such competition to establish infrastructure based on Dataverse software. **Current main gaps to reach the next level of development** I agree that the long-term operational ability requirement should be required and I agree that in the field of data archiving is probably the crucial one. However without switching to the institutionalized form of further activity it cannot be ensured in Poland. **Necessary technical support** I suppose that actually we have one of the best technical solutions in Europe, including CESSDA members. **Financial support**

		Misunderstanding of the importance of such activity, lack of feeling to be responsible for that from financial bodies, looking for someone else who should be responsible in terms of finances, fluctuation of people at different levels of institutions, aversion towards activities at the EU level. **Reason for not reaching CESSDA member status** Lack of institutionalization, lack of permanent financial support. **Technical infrastructure** It exists and operates well. **Other limitations** Please look above.
Romania	RODA	**Established national data service seeking support for becoming full CESSDA members** **Reason for not reaching CESSDA member status** The RODA is a small theme, we can do as much as we can on a voluntary basis. So, the funding situation is the main gap to develop or maintain the data archive. The RODA is part of the Romanian national roadmap for research infrastructures, but it hasn't got dedicated funding to the operating of research infrastructures. After the construction phase the funding of the organizations is not solved yet. Moreover, unfortunately, a call is missing to earn operations sources. The web page is working now, but the catalogue needs some developments. But we didn't make this without stable financing. In the past we tried to finance our work from projects, university or EU projects, but that solution is not able to give stable operations. The RODA could do the archiving and the storage of the social science data, but the mandatory archiving according to the social science field at the very first stage in Romania. Probably in the future we have the opportunity to reach ministry support to financing the membership fee and the operational costs. Unfortunately, we can't reach the CESSDA sources if we are not a member. This is the situation in other organizations at the social science field **Support needed for joining CESSDA** We need the financial support of the Ministry to reach the membership **Financial support**

		Currently, we don't have information about financing support for fulfilling the CESSDA membership obligations, **Technical infrastructure** We had technical support from the University. After the small problems with the catalogue are solved we are ready to join the CESSDA. **Other limitations** The biggest challenge is the trained staff and restarting the collaboration with the CESSDA. If the maintenance of the RODA will be solved, we can start to train the staff
Russia	JESDA	**Established national data service seeking support for becoming full CESSDA members** **Open access initiatives** JESDA exists as a part of a big national University, by the moment financing seems quite reliable. *What are the main reasons for lack of financial support in your country?* Russia is not a member of the EU. This is the main objection to joining CESSDA. **Other limitations** Russia is not a member of the EU. What could be done in this case?
Ukraine	DATA BANK	no information

Table A.2.3: Legal status of CESSDA partner SPs

Country	**Acronym**	
Albania	SCiDEV	We do not have a formalised repository / we use dropbox and wordpress for our website
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DASS-BiH	DASS-BiH is the national service with a role to ensure long-term preservation and dissemination of social science research data in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). It is an organizational unit of the Centre for Development Evaluation and Social Science Research – CREDI which is an independent and non-profit social science research institute.
Bulgaria	IPS-BAS	/
Estonia	ESSDA	no information

Kosovo	CPC	CPC is a registered NGO in Kosovo.
Latvia	LSA	For now, this is just an idea that has emerged within the Latvian Sociological Association.
Lithuania	LiDA	no information
Luxembourg	LISER	no information
Montenegro	/	no information
Poland	PADS	Apart from what was already said, actually we are working on establishing a consortium that will include many other members from Poland. Consortium agreement will formalize status of PADS and share competencies mostly between University of Warsaw and Institute of Philosophy and Sociology at the Polish Academy of Sciences. I hope the Consortium will be established this year (2022).
Romania	RODA	The RODA is a formalized repository, part of the University of Bucharest The legal status is an institution consortium formed by the University of Bucharest and the National Research Institution
Russia	JESDA	JESDA exists as a part of a big national University – Higher School of Economics in Moscow
Ukraine	DATA BANK	no information

Table A.2.4: Level of development of CESSDA partner SPs

Country	**Acronym**	
Albania	SCiDEV	/
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DASS-BiH	DASS-BiH can be seen as a domain or subject-based repository, institutional repository, and national repository system. It is a subject-based repository for the long-term preservation of data collected from social science research. As its managing institution is in social science research, data collected within CREDIs' projects are preserved in DASS-BiH, which is therefore seen as an institutional repository as well. DASS-BiH is entitled to provide the following services for its depositors and users: collection, validation, data conversion, distribution of data collections; administration of network/system specialised in collecting, storing, and distributing data; assuring quality and safety of data collections within data management activities; permanent monitoring of international standards in data management systems and improving infrastructure when needed; mediation between the demand of data users and supply of data providers (contracts for deposit and distribution of data, admission requirements, testing, etc.); customer support; activities related to web portal development and maintenance; providing of services to third

		parties and user training. DASS-BiH provides enhanced curation for the deposited datasets at our current level of development, including preparation of metadata files and necessary activities related to data anonymization, conversion of data formats to those suitable for long-term preservation, as well as activities related to maintaining accessibility and findability of data. The scope of the collection in DASS-BIH includes any quantitative and qualitative data that fulfil conditions for appraisal. Currently, traditional-scale data are being processed; however, DASS-BiH remains open for collaboration with different stakeholders and owners of large-scale or "big-data". Currently, primary users of DASS-BiH services are university researchers and teachers, university students (doctoral, master, bachelor) and researchers from other public research institutions (e.g., scientific institutes, government organizations). Researchers from NGOs and private research companies, secondary school teachers and students, journalists, businesses, professional organizations, etc., are a community of users of data archive services. DASS-BIH services are free of charge for all users for non-profit use, but fees may be applied for commercial use.
Bulgaria	IPS-BAS	We have some experience in the preparation of the Bulgarian School-leavers survey (2014) for archiving in the FORS base – it is an online platform that enables accessing data and obtaining information about social science studies in Switzerland. Partial activities in this regard are also required in relation to the ESS-ERIC & SHARE. These RIs are in the National Roadmap. NEGOTIATE Horizon 2020 project - data has been submitted to the Norwegian Social Science Data Services. The Enliven Horizon 2020 project on Adult education research data has been submitted at the Archive at the University of Nottingham. All these projects, mentioned as exceptions, are internationally funded. There is not a requirement for data archiving of national funded projects.
Estonia	ESSDA	no information
Kosovo	CPC	/
Latvia	LSA	There is no detailed repository plan yet.
Lithuania	LiDA	no information
Luxembourg	LISER	no information
Montenegro	/	no information
Poland	PADS	Actually we operate under the address: https://pads.org.pl/ and provide access to almost 400 data sets coming from main repeated Polish studies but also other, ad-hoc conducted by small research groups. Independently, but in cooperation, also Qualitative Data Archive is using the same system of data distribution, based on the Dataverse system (operates since 2021).

Romania	RODA	The RODA was set in 2001 as a national level development of the ICCV database department, in a joint project with University of Bucharest, Sociology Department. The Archive was created in order to support and impel quantitative research based on secondary and comparative analyses. The Archive manages an electronic data collection and the relevant documentation, coordinates new data acquisitions from various sources and ensures unrestricted access to public data. The initiative of building this data archive began in 1996, with a CNCSIS grant coordinated by prof. Catalin Zamfir and conf. Poliana Stefanescu. The project was continued with an initiation World Bank grant, director prof. Ioan Marginean, and with a CNCSIS grant coordinated by lector Lucian Pop. Since 2002, the program coordinator is Adrian Dusa, continuing the project with an INFOSOC financing. RODA adds value to every set of data by cleaning, documenting and creating backups, thus avoiding the risks of losing or damaging the data. The Archive keeps a close contact with data suppliers and researchers in order to find out about any new data sets, information management techniques and computer technologies. The RODA data collection is mainly based on the ICCV databases, but it also includes data obtained from other research institutions and collecting as many data sets as possible from all Romanian research institutions is our very purpose. The Archive grants support in locating variables, data sets and documentations, depending on the individual needs of the researchers, students and professors. The users are welcome to contact the archive's personnel to identify the research interests and select the appropriate data for specific research projects.
Russia	JESDA	JESDA stores more than 1700 surveys, about 100 statistical trends, and thousands of statistical tables. Except the tables (those are stored in Excel), other data is stored in SPSS format. All data files are provided with meta information. On average we have about 2200 unique users visiting our site every month. They have opportunities to work with data catalogue, to search relevant data, to perform simple statistical analysis just on-line. These options do not require registration. If a user wants to download data, registration is required.
Ukraine	DATA BANK	no information

Table A.2.5: Position of CESSDA partner SPs among other data services

Country	**Acronym**	
Albania	SCiDEV	/
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DASS-BiH	As far as we know there are no other data service providers for social science in our country. Some universities express interest in establishing their own

		DASS-BiH office at the university, but none of them starts with the implementation of particular activities.
Bulgaria	IPS-BAS	The problem of having no Bulgarian platform for archiving survey data is recognized at institutional level (IPhS at BAS) and we have full understanding of that. The National Science Fund does not offer grants for data archiving. There is no institution in the country which has an agreement with any prestigious journal or publishing house for discount for open access publishing that requires access to the research data. “The individual researchers are the ones who search opportunities for funding via international projects and grants to publish their research open access. When an individual researcher does that without an institutional/national support, it is even more expensive.” Opinion expressed by young researcher
Estonia	ESSDA	no information
Kosovo	CPC	/
Latvia	LSA	So far, the only repository in which social science data is stored is https://dataverse.rsu.lv/dataverse/rsu, launched in Riga Stradins University in 2021. A national repository of data from various disciplines is planned. The Latvian Social Sciences Data Archive task force of the Latvian Sociological Association are involved in consulting.
Lithuania	LiDA	no information
Luxembourg	LISER	no information
Montenegro	/	no information
Poland	PADS	There is Qualitative Data Archive which operates independently from us as a unit of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences. We cooperate for many years and since 2021 use the same system, based on Dataverse infrastructure. In the field of quantitative data archiving the only one existing in Poland is PADS.
Romania	RODA	As far as we know there are no other data service providers for social science in our country.
Russia	JESDA	There exists data archives in some research institutes and polling agencies but they do not provide free access to the data. We do our best to keep close relations with them and display their data on our site. This cooperation is rather successful, you can see the list of depositors on our site: http://sophist.hse.ru/eng/depose.shtml
Ukraine	DATA BANK	no information

Table A.2.6: Support from the host institution of CESSDA partner SPs

Country	Acronym	
Albania	SCiDEV	/
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DASS-BiH	DASS-BiH is an organizational unit of the Centre for Development Evaluation and Social Science Research (CREDI). As an integral part of CREDI, DASS-BiH receives structural lump-sum financing from CREDI. Moreover, CREDI will take over responsibility for the data files archived in DASS-BiH and store them elsewhere in the case of discontinuity of DASS-BiH. In such a circumstance, CREDI's responsibility is to ensure that data and metadata are stored in the most responsible manner possible and under identical conditions.
Bulgaria	IPS-BAS	/
Estonia	ESSDA	no information
Kosovo	CPC	/
Latvia	LSA	/
Lithuania	LiDA	no information
Luxembourg	LISER	no information
Montenegro	/	no information
Poland	PADS	Actually only technical support from the Interdisciplinary Centre for Mathematical and Computational Modelling who was our partner in the project.
Romania	RODA	The University provide us an office and IT support
Russia	JESDA	Everything ☺
Ukraine	DATA BANK	no information

Table A.2.7: Outsourcing of activities of CESSDA partner SPs

Country	Acronym	
Albania	SCiDEV	/
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DASS-BiH	To maintain functional operations, DASS-BIH outsourced IT support and website design and maintenance to the IT company. The services include the regular maintenance of the IT equipment, both for its staffs' and repository hardware (servers and associated equipment) and, when needed, tasked to check or update installed software.
Bulgaria	IPS-BAS	/

Estonia	ESSDA	no information
Kosovo	CPC	/
Latvia	LSA	/
Lithuania	LiDA	no information
Luxembourg	LISER	no information
Montenegro	/	no information
Poland	PADS	none
Romania	RODA	Currently we haven't got outsourced activities
Russia	JESDA	1. Work with potential depositors – we persuade them to transfer the data and explain how to do that. 2. Work with potential users – we conduct seminars for potential users (researchers, students, etc.) and explain what they can gain from the JESDA data secondary analysis.
Ukraine	DATA BANK	no information

Table A.2.8: Disciplines covered of CESSDA partner SPs

Country	**Acronym**	
Albania	SCiDEV	/
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DASS-BiH	Data collected are the ones from social science research in the following fields: economy, education, employment and labour, political science, psychology, sociology, society and culture, and social welfare policy. Other disciplines can be included as well, as far as they produce data by using methodologies of the social sciences and cover issues on society and economy.
Bulgaria	IPS-BAS	/
Estonia	ESSDA	no information
Kosovo	CPC	/
Latvia	LSA	/
Lithuania	LiDA	no information
Luxembourg	LISER	no information
Montenegro	/	no information

Country	Acronym	
Poland	PADS	social sciences only
Romania	RODA	Data collected are the ones from social science research in the following fields: sociology and political sciences.
Russia	JESDA	Sociology, economics.
Ukraine	DATA BANK	no information

Table A.2.9: Types of data covered of CESSDA partner SPs

Country	Acronym	
Albania	SCiDEV	/
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DASS-BiH	Survey data, Administrative data, Qualitative data
Bulgaria	IPS-BAS	Survey data, Qualitative data
Estonia	ESSDA	no information
Kosovo	CPC	/
Latvia	LSA	/
Lithuania	LiDA	no information
Luxembourg	LISER	no information
Montenegro	/	no information
Poland	PADS	Survey data, Administrative data, Official statistics data, Internet based data, Qualitative data, Documents
Romania	RODA	Survey Data
Russia	JESDA	Survey Data, Official statistics data
Ukraine	DATA BANK	no information

Table A.2.10: Collaboration with universities and other research institutions of CESSDA partner SPs

Country	Acronym	

Albania	SCiDEV	SCiDEV collaborates in the framework of the USIA project. The project widens participation in Erasmus+ CBHE by bringing together different typologies of HEIs in Albania and actors from civil society, public and private sectors. The project prioritizes women in academia, research, and innovation. The overall objective is to foster effective and sustainable university to society collaboration in Albania with an impact on the development and European integration process of the country. Specifically, the project intends to: SO1 – to enhance the capacities of universities in Albania to co-produce knowledge and research with impact through the establishment of a knowledge transfer and innovation brokerage unit (USIA). SO2 – to introduce and expand co-production of knowledge that is academically insightful and practically actionable in Albanian context through the establishment of a network of partners in Quadruple Helix model (QH). SCiDEV is in charge of WP1 Preparation in conducting the assessment, mapping, and research analysis of existing Quadruple Helix models in Albania and in the region. https://usia.al/
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DASS-BiH	DASS-BiH is coordinating a national open-access network of research institutions aimed to promote long-term data preservation and reuse in social science research. The network currently has 13 members including all public universities and several private universities. All members of the network express their interest to participate in the network by sending an official signed letter and selecting a representative in the DASS-BiH Scientific Board. The Board representatives advise upon the future direction of DASS-BiH development in their two regular sessions per year.
Bulgaria	IPS-BAS	/
Estonia	ESSDA	no information
Kosovo	CPC	/
Latvia	LSA	/
Lithuania	LiDA	no information
Luxembourg	LISER	no information
Montenegro	/	no information
Poland	PADS	PADS is an organization (?, definitely not institution) that was established as a result of collaboration between University of Warsaw and Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences. We collaborate also with other institutions, however this collaboration is mostly ad-hoc, related to archivization of the data that are provided by partners. One of the major is Public Opinion Research Center (CBOS), but also Institute of Sociology at the University in Zielona Gora, Institute of Political Studies at the Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Sociology at the University of Warsaw. These are the major.

Romania	RODA	Currently we haven't got collaboration project with the University or other research organization
Russia	JESDA	Yes, we try to include regional universities in our work in two directions: 1). Store their research results in our depositary; 2). Include JESDA data in teaching procedures.
Ukraine	DATA BANK	no information

Table A.2.11: Financial situation evaluation of CESSDA partner SPs

Country	**Acronym**	
Albania	SCiDEV	We receive funding from donors, and it depends on project. There is no specific funding for the repository.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DASS-BiH	DASS-BiH receives lump sum annual financing from its managing institution CREDI. Currently, it is the only funding source. It is covering personal, hardware and software costs for DASS-BiH operations and is currently sufficient for the amount of work covered by DASS-BiH services. In the long run, we expect to receive funding from the government budget if CESSDA membership status would be approved and DASS-BiH is chosen as a service provider for BiH.
Bulgaria	IPS-BAS	/
Estonia	ESSDA	no information
Kosovo	CPC	CPC works on project-based funding. Currently we do not have any funding available that supports the DAS efforts.
Latvia	LSA	/
Lithuania	LiDA	no information
Luxembourg	LISER	no information
Montenegro	/	no information
Poland	PADS	No funding
Romania	RODA	Currently we haven't got financial sources.
Russia	JESDA	We are part of a big national University, and at the moment the situation seems rather stable.
Ukraine	DATA BANK	no information

Table A.2.12: Staff of the repository of CESSDA partner SPs

Country	Acronym	
Albania	SCiDEV	At our organisation there are 4 persons full time and 15 engaged based on services / project
Bosnia and Herzegovina	DASS-BiH	Despite the smallness of the organization, there are sufficient staff to fulfil the mission and working tasks of DASS-BiH, given the current number of datasets received and the dataset requested. Currently, the staff of DASS-BiH includes two full-time positions and two part-time positions, which include the following positions: Head of DASS-BiH (full-time), Head of Training (part-time), the Data Manager (full-time) and Archivist (SIP)/ Archivist (DIP) (part-time).
Bulgaria	IPS-BAS	Four scientists at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, BAS, dedicate on a voluntary base their time and efforts for the establishment of the Bulgarian Social Data Archive
Estonia	ESSDA	no information
Kosovo	CPC	We are 4 people currently working full time in CPC.
Latvia	LSA	/
Lithuania	LiDA	no information
Luxembourg	LISER	no information
Montenegro	/	no information
Poland	PADS	Noone formally, 2 informally
Romania	RODA	1 person involved
Russia	JESDA	Full time – 9 people, plus several students on an internship twice a year.
Ukraine	DATA BANK	no information

Appendix 3: Questionnaires

Questionnaire for Monitoring in CESSDA Member countries

*First we would like to ask you some questions about the **organizational structure** of your CESSDA SP. Please describe it briefly or point us to information that is already available for us online (e.g. Core Trust Seal form, your organization web page etc.) by providing the links and adding a short comment*

1. Please describe the status of your CESSDA Service Provider (SP) and, if relevant, its position in a larger organizational structure (e.g. independent entity, affiliated with a university, research institution or other organization).

2. What is the legal status of your SP or the larger organization you belong to (e.g. private company, public research institution, NGO, etc.)

3. Does your SP have an explicit mandate and/or mission? And if yes, could you please specify.

4. If you are a part of a host institution, please, describe what kind of support you receive from this institution. (e.g financial, administrative, HR, IT etc.)

5. Please, describe the activities outsourced by your SP.

Here mention services directly connected to your mission and outsourced to other organisations or individuals (not your host institution)

6. Specify the disciplines covered by your data archiving services. Please list all relevant disciplines.

7. What kind of data types do you host at your SP? Please, select all that apply.

1. Survey data
2. Administrative data (government transactions records, administrative registers etc.)
3. Official statistics data (e.g. census data)
4. Geographic data (e.g. boundary files)
5. Internet based data (e.g. social media data, internet usage data)
6. Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.)
7. Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents)
8. Other - please specify…….

8. Is your SP (or larger organization you belong to) participating in more than one ERIC? If yes, please write down the name/s.

9. Are you collaborating with universities, other research institutions or other ERICs in your country? If yes, please shortly specify the content of this collaboration and if it is formalized or not. (e.g. collaborative projects, framework agreements, cooperation with data producers, teaching, propagation of data services among students etc.)

*The next set of questions is related to **finances and funding**. We are aware that some of the data in this section was already collected within CESSDA KPI monitoring. Though, KPI statistics are intended only for internal purposes and the report is not publicly available. If you feel that we can use your answers provided for KPI collection, please copy them directly into relevant sections.*

10. Could you please specify the amount of national funding (in EUR) in 2020 for your SP?

This metric refers to funding received by an SP per year from the Research Council/Ministry or any national funding body for its usual/main operations. If not allocated directly to SP, it can be part of the funding provided to a legal entity. Please provide an estimation if exact figures cannot be provided. (KPI indicator I08)

11. Please specify how regular is your main funding contract. What is the duration of the main current project financing your activities as a SP?

If you have several important projects, please comment on all relevant sources.

12. What was the total number of FTEs at your SP in 2020?

This metric relates only to staff at SPs, not their legal entities (if SP is part of the bigger legal entity). Information should be expressed in % of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) - e.g. one person working full time is (100%) is 1.0 FTE. 5 people working 0.5 (50%) equals 2.5 FTE on the level of SP. (KPI indicator I07)

13. What is the total number of people currently employed at your SP?

Please provide the total number of people with regular contracts involved in data services

The questionnaire for Monitoring in CESSDA partner countries

*In the first part of the questionnaire, we would like to ask you some questions about the **data sharing culture** and **data infrastructure** of your repository. This is a part of the Monitoring progress at non-member countries questionnaire from CESSDA Widening Activities and Journal Outreach 2020 project.*

1. Data sharing culture: Data support services and Research Data Management (RDM) practices

● Describe the availability of data infrastructure, the availability of support services and tools (e.g. trainings, workshops, webinars, online reference materials, help desk or other consultancy, etc.) given to researchers from libraries or other institutions regarding, for example, data management plans, data preservation, and data access.

● In your country, how do researchers in your research area manage and document the data to facilitate data reuse?

● What standards do they use, and what procedures in data management they follow to facilitate data reuse?

2. Data infrastructure (where no formal CESSDA ERIC member service provider exists)

Between the non CESSDA member countries the Data archive services (DAS) activities are on different development levels. Assess and characterize in introduction, what are the most typical features of the DAS activities in the country? In countries where no formal DAS yet exists, focus more on which data sharing support activities are on planning for the future DAS.

Proceed to only answer parts that best fit your DAS development stage:

- is this a kind of proto-activities (**proceed to: A.** *Institutionalization of DAS proto-activities*)
- are there established but poor/underdeveloped infrastructure activities (**proceed to: B.** *Promising established infrastructure with periodic in-activities*)
- a well-developed institution is working in the country but for other reasons (for example lack of stakeholder support) the country failed to reach the ERIC member status? (**proceed to: C.** *Established national data service seeking support for becoming full CESSDA members*)

A. Institutionalization of DAS proto-activities

● Are there any activities in your country towards establishing a DAS for the social sciences? Have you considered required resources, partners, data depositors/users, beneficiaries, services/activities, cost structure/financing schemes? Have you found any potential funding partners? Have you organized any infrastructure preparatory activities, such as round tables, lectures, workshops, reports, feasibility studies?

● Are there institutions that could host a DAS in your country? Which institution(s) could host the future data service?

● What skills/expertise and knowledge are required to establish the service? Does the staff, someone in the host institution or in the country already have it?

● Are the potential funding partners reliable? What would be their funding conditions? Would the funding be secured? For how long? Is the funding based on projects? What lobbying activities have been carried on?

● Are there open access projects or initiatives in your country, either funded by the government or by grassroots?

B. Promising established infrastructure with periodic in-activities

● Which is the current main gap to reach the next step in the development plan? What do you think is the main long term requirement to operate a DAS in your country?

● What kind of technical development is needed to approach the development plan in the DAS?

● What are the main reasons for lack of financial support in your country?

C. Established national data service seeking support for becoming full CESSDA members

● Please, describe the main reason why the country did not reach the member status in the CESSDA ERIC so far and nominated the Service provider (e.g. Administrative reasons/lack of support/financial problems/technical gaps/etc.)?

● What kind of needs do you have to support joining the ERIC? Would you need any administrative help and guidance?

● Are there any financing support missing to reach the membership? Please, describe briefly the main difficulties regarding financing situation, if any, for fulfilling the CESSDA membership obligations.

● Is the technical infrastructure you are running developed up to the requirements to join the CESSDA ERIC? Is there any lack of technical expertise to reach the membership? Please, describe the DAS needs regarding these technical challenges.

● Please, describe any other lacks in your country? What is limiting the DAS to reach the ERIC membership status?

*Next, we would like to ask you some questions about the **organizational structure** of your repository. Please describe it briefly or point us to information that is already available for us online. If you find some questions irrelevant for your organization, you are free to skip them or provide a short comment. This is a part of the joint survey including CESSDA members and partners, of the Widening & Outreach pillar of CESSDA Agenda 21-22, focusing on Monitoring the European Research Data Policies and Research Infrastructures.*

1. Please, describe the legal status of your repository. Is it formalized?

> **1.a) If yes, please specify if you are an independent entity or a part of a larger organizational structure and what kind of organization are those (e.g. part of a university/faculty/department or research institution; is it a private company, public research institution, NGO, etc.).**
>
> **1.b) If not, please provide more details enabling us to understand the functioning of your repository. Describe plans for future formalization of your repository (if you have them).**

2. Please, describe the level of development of your repository (either existing or planned). Describe your data services, data collections and user community you cooperate with. *Where possible, please, provide numbers and short explanations***.**

3. Are there some other data service providers for social sciences in your country? If yes, what is the position and role of your organization among them? And what is your cooperation or even collaboration with them?

4. If you are a part of a host institution, please, describe what kind of support you receive from this institution. (e.g financial, administrative, HR, IT etc.) *This support could be relevant even for repositories without formalized structure. Here we are interested in the support (either substantial or at least symbolical) from the side of a larger formalized institution.*

5. Please, describe the activities outsourced by your organization.

Here mention activities/works directly connected to data services and outsourced to other organizations or individuals (not your host institution)

6. Specify the disciplines covered by your data archiving services. Please list all relevant disciplines. Do you plan to cover any other disciplines in the future?

7. What kind of data types do you host at your SP? Please, select all that apply.

1. Survey data
2. Administrative data (government transactions records, administrative registers etc.)
3. Official statistics data (e.g. census data)
4. Geographic data (e.g. boundary files)
5. Internet based data (e.g. social media data, internet usage data)
6. Qualitative data (interviews, field notes etc.)
7. Documents (digital documents or digital copies of documents)
8. Other - please specify……..

8. Are you collaborating with universities, other research institutions in your country? If yes, please shortly specify the content of this collaboration and if it is formalized or not (e.g. collaborative projects, framework agreements, cooperation with data producers, teaching, propagation of data services among students etc.). Are there plans for other collaborations in the future?

9. Please assess the financial situation of your repository. Do you have some funding (both, regular and irregular)? If yes, please specify the main types of sources of the funding and the scope of projects (e.g. research projects, projects for developing the infrastructure)? Do you have guaranteed funding for the future?

What type of costs are covered by this funding (e.g. personnel, infrastructure and hardware etc.)? Is mentioned funding sufficient for ensuring the operation of your repository and improving provided services?

10. What is the number of people currently involved in (working at) your repository (repository building initiative).

Appendix 4: Interview Guide for Monitoring in CESSDA Member Countries

1. Identity of the respondent

1. *Please shortly describe your role and position at the service provider*

2. Position among other data services in a country

1. *What is the position and role of your SP among other data service providers in your country? What is your cooperation or even collaboration with them?*

3. Planned/anticipated changes in organisational structure

1. *You described your organizational structure as xxxxx. Do you have plans (or are you aware of any plans at your institution or at the national level) involving the change of organizational structure of your SP in the next 5 years. If yes, what do you expect from these changes in terms of providing data services?*

4. Obstacles for development

1. *What are the main obstacles for the development of your SP? (e.g. organizational, financial, insufficient support at the national level).*

5. Financial aspects

1. *Could you please assess the overall financial situation at your SPs? Is your current budget sufficient for providing quality services and implementing anticipated improvements?*
2. *How much dependent are you as a service provider on additional/temporary (not infrastructure oriented) grants?*

6. Cooperation with other ERICs

1. In case SP stated that it has other ERIC(s) in organization (question 8 above): *You mentioned that you have other ERIC(s) at your organization. Could you please briefly describe the cooperation with other ERICs both at your organization and at the national level?*

2. In case SP stated that it has no other ERIC in organization: *Could you please briefly describe the cooperation with other ERICs at the national level?*

7. Cooperation with data producers and users

1. *What are the main achievements and the most problematic gaps when it comes to cooperation of your SP with data producers and outreach to data users.*

8. **Data sharing culture in country**
    1. *What is the state of data sharing culture* within the SSH research discipline(s) *in your country?*
    2. *What motivates / hinders willingness to share data? Are there* some career rewards related to data sharing?

9. **Priorities of national funders for SSH RIs**
    1. *Can you briefly describe the priorities of the national funders' for SSH RIs? (e.g. link to roadmap, action plan or other strategic materials)*

10. **Impact of research infrastructure**
    1. *In your opinion, what is the impact of your research infrastructure on the general development of social sciences, both at national and international level?*

11. **Relation to CESSDA and need of support from CESSDA**
    1. *Generally, do you feel that the support you are receiving from CESSDA meets the needs of your SP?*
    2. *What kind of support or coordination from CESSDA is (or would be) most valuable for you?*