



Persistent Identifiers

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WP3 Persistent identifiers

- *Setting up a coordination mechanism for EOSC PID service providers*
- *Ensuring end-user needs are met when the EOSC PID landscape and solutions are developed*
- *Ensuring alignment with EOSC policies and architecture of the PID infrastructures*
- *Delivering support instruments for facilitating uptake (best practices, assessment toolkit, user documentation).*

Coordination
with
FAIRCORE4ESOC

and

EOSC A PID
Task Force

The EOSC PID Policy

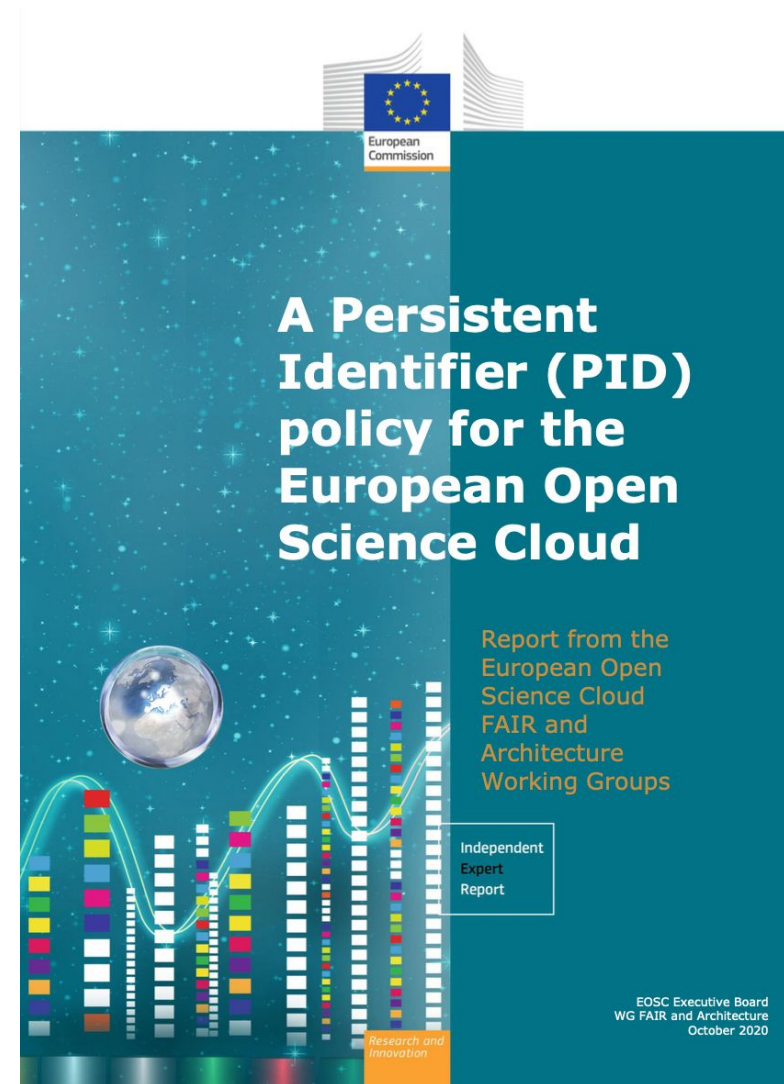
- is high level and aimed at decision makers
- the EOSC policy does not make detailed statements about existing systems, but provides definitions, guidelines and usage requirements
- meant to cover a wide range of use cases

PIDs should be

- a. globally **unique**
- b. **persistent** with regard to functionality, syntax and the object it refers to (should be stable)
- c. **resolvable**, i.e. they should contain some kernel information (at least a pointer), and have a tombstone page when referenced object is deprecated

The EOSC PID Policy

- published in 2020;
<https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2777/926037>
- defines roles and components in PID infrastructures
- explains what / how PIDs represent objects
- formulates requirements PID service providers should meet
- mentions how sustainability should be managed



Some concepts

Kernel Information

A PID needs to be resolved to a structured record consisting of well-defined attributes to allow machine actions. This is the concept of PID Kernel Information as described in the matching RDA Recommendation. (EOSC PID Policy)

- machine actionable simple key-value pairs where the values should change infrequently
- stored and managed at a PID resolver
- a non-authoritative source of the information
- can only be updated by the data object owner or their owner delegate (RDA rec.)

PID Kernel Information profiles

Registered schemas for interpreting PID KI records. (RDA rec.)

Metadata

With metadata in the context of this PID policy we mean all kinds of assertions about properties of the bit sequence of a digital object such as descriptive, deep scientific, contextual, provenance, access permissions, transactions etc. This kind of metadata is not stored in the PID record as kernel attributes, however the PID record in general should point to the metadata. (EOSC PID Policy)

PID 'meta resolver'.

Each PID provider provides its own resolver, while a meta resolver could form a single service which can recognise different PID types and redirect to the appropriate resolver, regardless of issuer. (SRIA)

... a generic, global PID resolution system across all PID systems and service providers (EOSC PID Policy)

Agenda

11:00 Introduction, Menti

11:25 Breakout rooms with Conceptboards

11:50 Second Menti

12:05 Break, 10 minutes

12:15 Breakout rooms with Conceptboards

12:25 Wrap up



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