

Case Study Template - RDA National PID Strategies Working Group

Title	Case Study: The Netherlands
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Features of National PID Approach and/or Strategy

Lead organisation(s)

List the lead organisation(s) and governance structure responsible for developing and/or maintaining the PID approach and/or strategy

- NWO,
- DANS-KNAW,
- UKB,
- SURF,
- CWTS-Leiden University

Scope

Define the scope of the the PID approach and/or strategy (i.e. who it applies to)

Organize alignment and organize adoption in the research information landscape for funders, institutions, researchers, research stewards, service providers and publishers

Drivers

Describe the drivers behind the PID approach and/or strategy development e.g. wanting to improve accuracy of research information, better track research impact, reduce administrative burden, etc.

Two complementary movements have energized the need for improved information about research: Open Science and Responsible Management of Research Information. In this

context, Persistent Identifiers (PIDs) play an important role. PIDs are also an essential part of the FAIR data principles. With the help of PIDs, digital objects can be identified and reused in a more persistent and less ambiguous way.

International adoption of PIDs such as ORCID for researchers and RoR for organisations, coincides with key developments in The Netherlands. A sample of Dutch initiatives that could benefit from coordinated use of PIDs include open access, open data, data management plans, and responsible research assessment, as well as the possibility of a national Open Knowledge Base. PIDs provide additional structure to research information (metadata) while also enabling durable links between research objects, institutions, funding awards, and researchers.

Strategy development

Describe the process and timeline through which the PID approach and/or strategy was developed e.g. Advisory Group was formed led by a government agency, there was a consultation period in which xx people and organisations were involved, the process by which agreement was achieved etc. Another e.g. ORCID OR DOI Consortium formed.

To address the possibility of employing PIDs in a coordinated way, and to find alignment between present and future initiatives, the PID advisory board (NWO, DANS-KNAW, UKB, SURF and CWTS-Leiden University) requested the development of a national PID roadmap. This request led to the installment of a working group with representatives of eScience Center, Utrecht University, Leiden University, 4TU, KB, DANS-KNAW, Saxion and SURF. Their work provides a first step for engaging the broader community on the content and potential of a national PID roadmap. After delivering a document 'towards a national PID roadmap' we held an open consultation and 15 people from various organizations were involved and provided input. With the input the working group will refine the described two use cases and based on the new version actions will be defined with the stakeholders. In the next month's other use cases will be described as well.

Key features

Describe the key features of the PID approach and/or strategy

Since PIDs are a means to improve the quality and efficiency of research information, the working group approached this task by focusing on common use cases. The following use cases were considered and will be described one by one:

1. Registration and reporting research
2. Reusability and reproducibility of research
3. Evaluation and recognition of research
4. Grant application
5. Researcher profiling
6. Journal rankings

Key infrastructure

List and describe the key infrastructure (platforms, systems, services) that will activate this national PID approach and/or strategy

This list is to provide an impression of infrastructures that will be relevant to our national PID strategy at some point with respect to our use cases.

Name of infrastructure	Key purpose	List of integrated PIDs
SURFrepository	Repository	ORCID, Handle, DOI
ISAAC	Grant applications	n/a
NARCIS	National Academic Research and Collaborations Information System	URN:NBN, ORCID, Handle, DOI, ISNI, DAI, Ringgold
Pure	CRIS	
Converis	CRIS	
Metis	CRIS	

PIDs

List which functions and PIDs are identified in the strategy e.g. identification of research grants is a function and the PID recommended in the PID approach and/or strategy is CrossRef DOI

Function	PID type	Recommended or required?
Identification of researcher(s) for funding and reporting	ORCID	Recommended
Identification of research output for reporting	DOI, URN, ISSN, Handle	Recommended
Identification of organization	RoR, ISNI	Recommended
Identification of research grants	CrossRef DOI/GrantID	Recommended
Identification of research project	RAiD	Recommended
Identification of data set	Handle, DOI	Recommended
Identification of researcher(s) for findability research output	ORCID, ISNI or DAI	Recommended

Identification of research software	DOI, SWHID	Recommended
Identification of instruments	DOI, Handle, RRID, UID	Recommended
Identification of samples	IGSN, ARK, URN, HTTP URI (CETAF URI), DOI, UUID, RRID, BioSample accession number	Recommended

Impact and monitoring

Summarise any work to describe or track impact of the approach/strategy, including review and/or monitoring processes

Yet to be decided based on national action plan

Links

Include any links to relevant documents

[Towards a national PID roadmap | Zenodo](#)

[NWO Persistent Identifier Strategy | Zenodo](#)

[From ORCID Pilot to a PID-centric framework for Research Information | Zenodo](#)

Additional

Include any other relevant information

[Progress of measures to reduce pressure on the research system | NWO](#)

[Feasibility study Open Knowledge Base | Zenodo](#)

[An Open Knowledge Base for the Netherlands: Report of a Community Workshop | Zenodo](#)