

Transcript

Knowledge Exchange webinar Persistent Identifiers in Academia: Risks and Trust

0:00:03.660,0:00:09.480

hello and welcome to the very first knowledge exchange webinar the subject being persistent

0:00:09.480,0:00:16.260

identifiers in Academia risk and Trust just a few housekeeping points first this event will

0:00:16.260,0:00:20.880

be recorded and we will share the recording with you after the event as soon as possible

0:00:21.600,0:00:28.200

as we are using webinar mode you cannot be seen as your cameras and microphones are off if you do

0:00:28.200,0:00:33.000

have any questions for our speakers please put these in the Q and A pane so that these can be

0:00:33.000,0:00:40.140

picked up finally if you have any general comments or technical issues please do pop a message in the

0:00:40.140,0:00:47.280

chat pane which is separate to the Q and A so just briefly we are knowledge exchange and we

0:00:47.280,0:00:54.480

are a collaboration of Six National organizations within Europe we do explorative work in the area

0:00:54.480,0:01:01.320

of open science and beyond and we bring experts together to identify opportunities and challenges

0:01:02.220,0:01:07.860

if you would like to subscribe to our newsletter and keep up to date with the latest news including

0:01:07.860,0:01:14.400

future events you can do so via the link which is now being placed in the chat I shall now pass

0:01:14.400,0:01:20.460

you over to Jessica Parland Von Essen who will introduce our first mentimeter thank you Jessica

0:01:20.460,0:01:30.060

over to you thank you Priscilla welcome on my behalf too we have some mentimeter questions

0:01:31.620,0:01:40.200
for you today so please there's a link to the
mentimeter which is like direct link to the menti

0:01:40.200,0:01:47.580
or you can also point your phone camera to the QR
code or go to the menti.com and enter the code:

0:01:48.360,0:02:01.680
four two seven five seven nine seven three so
I hope that you managed to join and now first

0:02:01.680,0:02:08.520
just a quick question from which city or other
location are you joining so we are hoping to get

0:02:08.520,0:02:18.000
a nice word cloud here and get an idea of the
who is joining us today wow this is really nice

0:02:19.500,0:02:23.520
thank you lots of people from
the Netherlands Stockholm

0:02:27.420,0:02:38.940
very nice just I'll just wait a second
or two to let you get on with this

0:02:47.220,0:02:51.960
okay we have 55 people I think here so okay

0:02:51.960,0:02:58.800
but some of us are organizers maybe
we we don't announce our locations

0:03:01.860,0:03:17.100
okay so let's go to the next question so
now we would like to ask you once again

0:03:17.100,0:03:26.220
to tell and which is your role I think
you can give several answers not sure

0:03:29.100,0:03:29.640
other

0:03:31.860,0:03:33.360
new librarians

0:03:50.700,0:03:56.100
if you like to share with us what
what you are if you are something

0:03:56.100,0:03:59.520
else if you are other that would be
really nice you could for instance

0:03:59.520,0:04:06.000
write it in the chat for us if you want
to tell us something about your yourself

0:04:07.140,0:04:19.020
and your role and then one more questions before
we get going with the presentations so just out

0:04:19.020,0:04:28.980
of curiosity which Persistent Identifiers have
you dealt with yourself have used or minted or

0:04:42.300,0:04:43.860
many rors I think

0:04:56.760,0:05:06.060
thank you this is really really interesting and I
think you can keep writing there and now I think

0:05:06.060,0:05:18.360
we will move on to the first speaker thank you
thank you Jessica so I'd now like to hand you

0:05:18.360,0:05:25.620
over to our first presenter who's Pablo de Castro
so Pablo is part of the team of Consultants who

0:05:25.620,0:05:31.080
delivered the February 23 report: The Promise
Of Persistent Identifiers Building The Plane

0:05:31.080,0:05:36.480
As We Fly It and it's seven associated case
studies for the knowledge exchange task and

0:05:36.480,0:05:43.080
finish group Pablo works as Open Access advocacy
librarian at the University of Strathclyde in

0:05:43.080,0:05:49.200
Glasgow he's a physicist and an expert in Open
Access and research information workflows and

0:05:49.200,0:05:54.360
Management Systems Pablo also serves as
secretary for the EuroCRIS Association

0:05:54.360,0:06:01.920
to promote collaboration across the research
management community so over to Pablo thank you

0:06:09.840,0:06:11.580
Pablo sorry they're just on mute

0:06:14.640,0:06:20.340
yeah apologies it should be okay now hopefully
thank you thanks for the introduction Priscilla

0:06:20.340,0:06:27.360
and we are happy to take part in these first
notes exchange webinar as a speaker I will

0:06:28.380,0:06:37.320

quickly go through the work the team of us have done around persistent identifiers analyzing the

0:06:37.320,0:06:44.580
landscape and specifically looking into risks and Trust related issues on such landscape

0:06:45.180,0:06:53.100
I'll first start by showing the PID graph as you all know this is kind of the I mean completing

0:06:53.100,0:07:01.620
this PID graph would be the ultimate goal of the development of the PID landscape this is the last

0:07:02.340,0:07:10.380
the most up-to-date screenshots we have as such or the PID graph as described by the FREYA project

0:07:10.380,0:07:19.140
back in August 2020 and you can see there a number of entities that have already the PIDs

0:07:19.740,0:07:28.853
however we know that things have evolved quite a bit ever since this snapshot was provided by the

0:07:28.853,0:07:39.480
FREYA projects we have now RORs much expanded raw coverage we have Ringgold IDs we have DOA

0:07:39.480,0:07:45.780
DOI based grant IDs persistent identifiers for instruments and facilities are starting

0:07:45.780,0:07:55.200
to come up we have ideas and we have RAIDs also coming up so the snapshot is clearly evolving

0:07:55.200,0:08:02.760
quite quickly and it will continue evolving the question is are we able to keep track of these

0:08:02.760,0:08:11.880
evolving snapshots it's quite hard to provide the figures to provide the links between PIDs

0:08:13.560,0:08:19.320
it would be really useful to have an up-to-date snapshot of this the work we've done has tried

0:08:19.320,0:08:26.700
to provide it although not with specific figures for each of the entities on the

0:08:26.700,0:08:32.760
PIDs There is this sensation this feeling of building the plane as we fly it that's the

0:08:32.760,0:08:39.360

title of the report we have delivered actually
and yeah there is this sensation that we are

0:08:40.440,0:08:46.560
developing new PIDs to be built on top of the
existing ones while we're still building the

0:08:46.560,0:08:54.960
existing ones so yeah quite quite an interesting
feeling in this regard so a summary of the goals

0:08:54.960,0:09:04.020
for these wider PID were commissioned by the
knowledge exchange the main ones were to examine

0:09:04.020,0:09:11.940
the best possible strategic and operational paths
to achieve a well-functioning PID infrastructure

0:09:11.940,0:09:17.100
for knowledge exchange member states and
beyond this was the main one and then also

0:09:17.100,0:09:25.620
to specifically explore the risks around the
current PID landscape and to try and understand

0:09:26.460,0:09:32.820
the most important elements of trust in creating
this PID infrastructure I will show I mean the

0:09:32.820,0:09:39.060
URL for the report is already there on the slide
at the bottom this is kind of the main outcome

0:09:39.060,0:09:49.200
of the work we have done this four consultants
and the Scidecode banner this is composed of a

0:09:49.200,0:10:00.120
large report and the summary reports for our study
all of those outputs are stored in Zenodo under a

0:10:00.120,0:10:06.900
ccby license that are on top of the report there
are seven individual case studies that you have

0:10:06.900,0:10:13.920
listed on the slide that specifically looking into
author IDs and the superseding of a very early

0:10:14.520,0:10:21.720
digital author identifier in the Netherlands
by the kind of all-encompassing ORCID's and

0:10:21.720,0:10:31.200
ISNI that came afterwards then org IDs the
coexistence of RORs of Ringgold IDs how you

0:10:31.200,0:10:37.020

know the way forward might look like PIDs
for research instruments and Facilities as

0:10:37.020,0:10:44.580
mentioned are an emerging PID area mainly driven
by the RDA working group at the moment although

0:10:45.600,0:10:54.600
consistently expanding as we speak we have IGSNs
or PIDs for geo samples also consolidating rather

0:10:54.600,0:11:00.420
quickly with the help of datacite we have
the RePEc author service or the wider RePEc

0:11:00.420,0:11:05.820
service RePEc standing for Research Papers
in Economics so it's a very well established

0:11:06.420,0:11:18.240
community driven PID for researchers in economics
and in business studies which kind of remains

0:11:18.240,0:11:24.180
there despite the fact that we have ORCIDs
and RORs and Ringgold IDs around they still

0:11:24.180,0:11:32.160
have their own author identification surveys
and affiliation identification service on top

0:11:32.160,0:11:39.300
of the kind of more widespread ones we have a
sixth case study on failed PIDs and unreliable

0:11:39.300,0:11:46.440
PID implementations looking for instance at PERL
and other cases specifically looking into risks

0:11:47.160,0:11:55.260
and then finally the one that was released as
a teaser back in November last year on the key

0:11:55.260,0:12:00.660
role that researchers from the research funders
are expected to play in the consolidation of the

0:12:00.660,0:12:09.240
PID landscape by adopting PIDs such as Grant IDs
themselves and acknowledging the most relevant

0:12:10.080,0:12:19.620
PIDs out there for their funding workflows
all these outputs the reports on the six

0:12:19.620,0:12:26.160
case studies were published early in February
this year on top of the teaser case study as I

0:12:26.160,0:12:33.900

mentioned that was published in November last year this is in a snapshot the team behind

0:12:35.760,0:12:42.900
this work on pages for the knowledge Exchange in alphabetical order as you can see it's four of

0:12:42.900,0:12:52.200
us based in the UK in Germany and in France so the team was able to provide quite an overview

0:12:52.200,0:13:01.440
of the state of the PID landscape with kind of direct experience in the four countries all of

0:13:01.440,0:13:08.940
whom are of course of the three countries so the UK Germany and France are all not to change member

0:13:08.940,0:13:17.280
countries critically all of us all four of us are institutional Advocates as well as consultants

0:13:17.820,0:13:24.180
so we know the landscape from the inside from working at various universities Strathclyde

0:13:24.180,0:13:31.860
in my case Saarland Humboldt University in Berlin in the case of Ulrich and Laura and

0:13:31.860,0:13:39.480
then University of Lille for Joachim so that's an interesting input on top of the work of the four

0:13:39.480,0:13:47.640
Consultants we've relied on the knowledge exchange PID task and finish Group which is linked on the

0:13:47.640,0:13:56.880
URL below and is expanded here so that you can see that we have had quite a lot of support from

0:13:57.840,0:14:05.520
our colleagues in other countries in other roles as well all KE member countries are

0:14:05.520,0:14:11.520
represented on this task and finish group for PIDs risk and Trust some of them are in

0:14:11.520,0:14:19.080
the call today I'm happy to say even many of them and Gaelle herself will be the presenter after me

0:14:20.700,0:14:30.120
so the study was carried out with a goal of delivering an analysis of the current state of

0:14:30.120,0:14:36.660

the PID landscape in the six knowledge exchange member countries with both with a focus on

0:14:38.160,0:14:46.860
currently existing PID entities so the best established PIDs right now so authors researchers

0:14:46.860,0:14:55.920
institutions slash organizations outputs so Publications data sets Etc and also with a

0:14:55.920,0:15:04.200
focus on emerging PIDs a few of which are listed their conferences research equipment facilities

0:15:04.200,0:15:11.580
some geo samples as well the data collection was carried out by a literature study and specifically

0:15:11.580,0:15:19.920
through a number of interviews with experts in the domain whose names and affiliations also rights

0:15:19.920,0:15:26.640
away these interviews fed into the production of these documents I mentioned in the previous

0:15:26.640,0:15:34.620
slide so the reports and the seven case studies exploring the issues around risk and Trust in

0:15:34.620,0:15:43.560
the PID infrastructure and then there are a set of recommendations for best practice targeting

0:15:43.560,0:15:48.660
the various stakeholders we have identified as critical in the implementation of the PID

0:15:48.660,0:15:57.480
infrastructure these recommendations are will be the main content of Gaelle's presentation later

0:15:58.080,0:16:06.360
this is as mentioned the list of interviewees for collecting for gathering evidence to put together

0:16:06.360,0:16:15.900
this work as you can see there again all six KE member countries are represented there in in

0:16:15.900,0:16:21.600
very different roles as you can see so you have Publishers there you have institutions you have

0:16:21.600,0:16:30.420
funders National coordination offices the likes of which compose the knowledge exchange as it were

0:16:30.420,0:16:40.440

expert technical experts representatives from PID service providers you have the roles of each of

0:16:40.440,0:16:46.200
the interviews on the right hand side of the table because there was a pre-existing categorization

0:16:46.200,0:16:52.440
of roles that we have tried to cover as a whole so from kind of PID service providers

0:16:52.440,0:17:01.740
down to PID users through a number of additional categories a few selective findings from this work

0:17:01.740,0:17:08.280
are summarized next quite quickly PIDs as you all know are social technical infrastructures

0:17:09.600,0:17:20.340
we have found that the trust seems to be built on the knowledge of specific the knowledge and the

0:17:20.340,0:17:27.780
Trust on specific individuals and organizations rather than on the technology they used they use

0:17:27.780,0:17:35.220
because the risk associated with such technology are considered amorphous the users don't really

0:17:36.180,0:17:42.000
aren't really aware of all the risks so they trust a person or they trust an organization

0:17:42.000,0:17:48.180
that that will do for them even if they don't completely understand the technology around the

0:17:48.180,0:17:54.060
issuing and the maintenance of PIDs these are the PIDs that were predominantly mentioned during the

0:17:54.060,0:18:00.480
interviews mostly as you would expect those that are well established at the moment the ones that

0:18:00.480,0:18:08.580
showed up in the mentimeter essentially DOIs ORCID RORs and then there are a few emerging

0:18:08.580,0:18:16.560
PIDs as well that were mentioned as listed there and then standards like URNs or schemes like ARC

0:18:16.560,0:18:24.060
were also brought up in the interviews the main benefits for PIDs I'm sure you're all aware of

0:18:24.060,0:18:32.100

that are interoperability value-added services
and the interconnectivity of Rich metadata

0:18:34.080,0:18:41.580
we have this dichotomy between what the report
calls technical versus admin oriented PIDs

0:18:41.580,0:18:46.920
technical being for instance to your samples
where researchers are the ones driving the

0:18:46.920,0:18:51.780
implementation of these PIDs for geo samples
because they're using them regularly so they're

0:18:51.780,0:18:57.120
very bottom up are substitute those what we call
the admin oriented PIDs such as ORCID's such as

0:18:58.080,0:19:05.940
RORs they tend to be top down so driven by funders
by institutions by Publishers and researchers are

0:19:05.940,0:19:12.900
expected to adopt them at some point or at least
to understand what they are but not necessarily

0:19:12.900,0:19:22.380
involved in their issue in their production key
aspects in terms of trust and reliability are

0:19:22.380,0:19:30.660
both open source and open data so it's the POSI
the Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructure

0:19:30.660,0:19:40.980
are seen as very important for counting
on a trustworthy infrastructure

0:19:41.640,0:19:47.940
establishing community of PID users is seen as
a key factor of course so it's not just build

0:19:47.940,0:19:54.960
them and they will come it's very important to
have a kind of permanent conversation with the

0:19:54.960,0:20:02.400
various roles around PID including the end users
of the infrastructure the implementation of PIDs

0:20:02.400,0:20:08.400
requires a strategic analysis and finally there
is a significant creative landscape fragmentation

0:20:08.400,0:20:14.580
as we have already been able to see under our
Computing initiative initiatives but this is not

0:20:14.580,0:20:22.380

necessarily seen as a major issue competition may actually help implementing a better PID landscape

0:20:23.700,0:20:29.100

finally my last slides kind of summarizes further opportunities for continuing the discussion around

0:20:29.100,0:20:37.440

PIDs there is talk about perhaps holding a UK core organized PID discussing the actual implementation

0:20:37.440,0:20:42.840

the technical implementation of PIDs Tomorrow there's a very interesting webinar the DataCite

0:20:42.840,0:20:51.360

will be holding on DOIs for research software you have the snapshot there then our team of

0:20:51.360,0:20:56.940

Consultants will be delivering presentations at the EUNIS conference in Vigo in Spain mid-june

0:20:56.940,0:21:05.460

and finally there will be further inputs from the Consulting team at The Leibniz Institute

0:21:05.460,0:21:12.840

open science conference in Germany at the end of June and at the LIBER conference early in July in

0:21:12.840,0:21:18.120

Budapest that's it from me thank you very much I'm happy to answer any questions later thanks

0:21:19.860,0:21:25.560

thank you very much Pablo I currently do not see any questions in the Q and

0:21:25.560,0:21:30.900

A section but maybe we should give people some time to still have a

0:21:30.900,0:21:35.640

thought about the presentation and let it sink in we can also of course

0:21:35.640,0:21:41.400

address the questions at a later point in time in case there are none currently

0:21:51.360,0:21:57.180

okay no questions currently we have someone typing something I guess

0:21:57.180,0:22:02.460

so let's see if we have a question there or if we take it a bit later

0:22:07.440,0:22:13.320

well I think we can in that case we can
maybe show the mentimeter that was asked

0:22:13.320,0:22:21.900
also by a participant there there is one question
there's one now yeah yeah the question was how

0:22:23.580,0:22:30.300
to use PIDs in knowledge graphs and
saying I mean something like mag

0:22:34.680,0:22:43.560
so yeah I will take the question thank
you I mean the way PIDs come into the

0:22:43.560,0:22:48.600
knowledge graphs is by essentially minting
them and having someone who keeps an eye on

0:22:48.600,0:22:56.760
the whole graph so this is expected to go into
the metadata there was a presentation of this

0:22:56.760,0:23:02.820
work earlier this year at the nicer 2023
conference in a session that Gaelle shared

0:23:04.200,0:23:12.300
where it was discussed these issue that many
kind of metadata elements right now are free text

0:23:14.220,0:23:23.400
elements we should gradually replace a grant
number for a funder with with a grant ID with a

0:23:23.400,0:23:28.800
persistent identifier that is machine readable
and that will allow the knowledge graph to be

0:23:28.800,0:23:34.440
automatically displayed so this is this is
how how they would come in by using them

0:23:34.440,0:23:41.520
in metadata description of elements I hope
that may have answered the question thanks

0:23:49.560,0:23:52.800
hey good should we now maybe
take a look at the mentimeter

0:23:53.340,0:23:57.960
the last question you had there so to
see the the final results of that one

0:24:06.540,0:24:12.360
so persistent identifiers you have dealt with
I think it didn't change a lot since we we last

0:24:12.360,0:24:21.240

saw it but clearly and unsurprisingly I guess
ROR, DOI, ORCID's come across most strongly

0:24:24.300,0:24:30.720
we have another question in the Q and A yes I
was just about to say it says people trust in

0:24:30.720,0:24:36.000
individuals or organizations but do we know more
about the criteria deemed important by end users

0:24:38.280,0:24:44.280
so yes thank you for the question
we we do indeed know more about this

0:24:44.820,0:24:50.940
criteria that they can summarized in the
report perhaps the most important one of

0:24:50.940,0:25:00.120
those is having a contingency plan in place
so if an organization that is managing a given

0:25:00.120,0:25:07.860
set of PIDs ceases to exist they need to be there
needs to be a contingency plan in place to ensure

0:25:07.860,0:25:14.820
that some other organization will be able to take
over without wrecking the existing infrastructure

0:25:15.660,0:25:21.720
so those contingency plans are in place
sometimes again more info on these in the

0:25:21.720,0:25:29.400
reports but there's not always in place
and especially for emerging PIDs it's

0:25:29.400,0:25:36.900
very important that these sort of risk related
considerations are are kept in mind thank you

0:25:46.380,0:25:55.440
We now have an open-ended question here for
you if you want to share your thoughts and

0:25:56.040,0:26:03.720
comments around this and this
will be open also now let's see

0:26:15.240,0:26:17.940
consistent use is a really good point

0:26:30.540,0:26:31.620
that's this

0:26:34.080,0:26:39.180
do you have any any comments on
this Pablo do they feel familiar

0:26:42.000,0:26:43.860

oh you have to open your mic

0:26:46.620,0:26:50.880

sorry yes I was muted apologies
yeah yeah of course these are

0:26:53.040,0:26:58.380

quite familiar indeed so there is a bit
of a challenge there is a discussion going on

0:26:58.380,0:27:01.680

on whether researchers need to know about

0:27:02.400,0:27:12.720

I mean certain PIDs specifically organization
organization IDs the RORs and the Ringgold IDs our

0:27:12.720,0:27:17.760

research is expected to know about this my answer
as an Institutional open science Advocate would be

0:27:17.760,0:27:25.320

yes we need to explain them to them but some other
voices in the discussion say that they don't that

0:27:25.320,0:27:31.860

this will be shown to them as a drop down menu
so what's your affiliation when you submit your

0:27:31.860,0:27:39.180

manuscripts you click on an entry on the drop down
menu and that entry has a hidden ROR behind it and

0:27:39.180,0:27:46.080

this is the role that will go into the metadata
into the XML code and they don't necessarily

0:27:46.080,0:27:54.840

need to know about this it's an interesting
discussion it's not yet clear what the reaction

0:27:54.840,0:28:00.840

will be from researchers to this wide range of
PIDs that we are expecting them to know about

0:28:03.720,0:28:09.120

yeah this is really interesting points if you have

0:28:09.120,0:28:13.680

some comments you can also comment
in the chat or or through the menti

0:28:19.020,0:28:20.640

quality

0:28:25.140,0:28:28.380

yeah wow many good good thoughts here

0:28:32.040,0:28:37.080

yeah I think when Gaelle presents
the recommendations later you will

0:28:37.080,0:28:40.620

see some suggestions to tackle some of these

0:28:40.620,0:28:45.060

challenges that are being shown
on on the screen right now yeah

0:28:50.520,0:28:53.220

yeah maybe it's Gaelle's turn

0:28:54.060,0:28:54.960

Priscilla maybe

0:28:54.960,0:29:01.860

okay thank you Pablo and Jessica so I'd now
like to hand you over to our second presenter

0:29:01.860,0:29:09.780

Gaelle Bequet and Gaelle is the director of the
ISSN International Center prior to this position

0:29:09.780,0:29:18.540

she managed several academic libraries she
defended her PhD in information science in 2011

0:29:18.540,0:29:25.380

and Gaelle published a book about the development
of digital libraries in Austria France and the UK

0:29:25.380,0:29:36.600

in 2014. Gaelle was also chair of ISOTC 46 and
documentation from 2014 until 2022 and she's a

0:29:36.600,0:29:43.200

member of the knowledge exchange group and also of
The europeana Advisory Group over to Gaelle thank

0:29:43.200,0:29:53.340

you thank you very much Priscilla I will share
my screen and I hope everyone can see my slides

0:29:55.140,0:30:03.180

okay um so just quickly I want to to add
that I've been involved in in the process of

0:30:04.020,0:30:12.420

actually drafting the the scoping document that
was the starting point for the report that was

0:30:12.420,0:30:24.000

presented by Pablo and for this webinar our aim
is to actually focus on a few recommendations

0:30:25.020,0:30:34.380

taken from taken from the report and especially
we decided to do that based on the type of the

0:30:34.380,0:30:42.300

types of organization and and that actually
attend this webinar or with Representatives

0:30:42.300,0:30:49.920

attend these webinar so we're going to focus on
research stakeholders universities and researchers

0:30:51.420,0:30:57.780

so this is the outline of my presentation I
will start you know it's based of course on

0:30:57.780,0:31:06.120

on the report I will stress or start with the fact
that a national PID policy is really crucial and

0:31:06.120,0:31:14.280

I will explain why also talk about the role of
research performing organizations of universities

0:31:14.280,0:31:24.120

in handling or working with with PIDs and then I
will talk about how researchers can be involved

0:31:24.120,0:31:30.540

or get involved with the implementation
of PIDs in their daily research activities

0:31:31.980,0:31:40.260

so the the I would say the overarching
recommendation taken from the report is that

0:31:40.260,0:31:48.420

it's important to set up a national PID policy
you know that there are six countries actually

0:31:48.420,0:31:52.560

participating in in the knowledge exchange
group and we know some of them have already

0:31:52.560,0:32:01.320

come up with the national PID policies so it's
important to gather all key stakeholders as you

0:32:01.320,0:32:08.460

can see these stakeholders or funders research
vendors National libraries research performing

0:32:08.460,0:32:15.480

organizations or infrastructures and they
need to come together to discuss this strategy

0:32:17.040,0:32:22.920

and define it including all
identifiers that need to be prioritized

0:32:23.760,0:32:29.580

this is really important and that's the way
it was done in in certain knowledge exchange

0:32:29.580,0:32:39.660

countries explain also why these identifiers are preferred what are the purposes of

0:32:39.660,0:32:47.700

using them you know to identify documents to identify people instruments data sets and also

0:32:48.540,0:32:55.260

something which is important is how these PIDs interact with the systems I've seen in in the

0:32:55.260,0:33:05.160

mentimeter that some attendees were mentioning CRIS systems they were also talking about you

0:33:05.160,0:33:13.440

know the competition between between two PIDs so I think this is the strategy should address this

0:33:13.440,0:33:22.020

kind of you know issues and explain also why these PIDs you know how they can also interact

0:33:22.020,0:33:27.060

together for example in a PID graph that's also something that has been mentioned earlier

0:33:28.860,0:33:36.060

another recommendation from the report is to create I mean the strategy is one thing

0:33:37.140,0:33:46.260

another thing is to create a PID Advisory board or a governance body that can actually you know

0:33:46.260,0:33:53.940

Define the PID but make it evolve according to the needs that are identified within the community

0:33:55.500,0:34:03.240

this is also important because experts sitting on this Advisory Board should stay informed regarding

0:34:03.240,0:34:09.360

initiatives to create new PIDs but also and we've seen that in in the presentation by Pablo

0:34:10.380,0:34:18.780

PIDs may disappear and there are there is a case study linked to the report explaining you know

0:34:18.780,0:34:25.140

the failure of some PIDs so it's important to monitor let's say the context or the environment

0:34:26.460,0:34:33.600

and implementing PIDs or be aware of difficulties that these PIDs and the

0:34:33.600,0:34:40.080

PID service providers may encounter during
you know the course of their activity so

0:34:40.080,0:34:45.060

this is the reason why this Advisory
Board is also important and crucial

0:34:46.920,0:34:56.880

the other recommendation is about benchmarking
with other National PID strategies and also you

0:34:56.880,0:35:02.460

may be aware that there are international
forums and that address this topic

0:35:04.080,0:35:14.220

they can they can be helpful also to you know
just advise on how the policy can evolve or be

0:35:14.220,0:35:24.420

amended to to meet new needs or to actually
check the the availability of new PIDs and

0:35:24.420,0:35:32.520

Pablo mentioned the fact that these PIDs are
social technical organizational structures this

0:35:32.520,0:35:39.000

is important you know to have contacts with the
PID service providers as well to be able to get

0:35:39.000,0:35:47.220

information you know from from these structure
and what what the activities are actually and

0:35:47.220,0:35:52.800

of course communication is also important so
at the national level there should be much

0:35:52.800,0:35:59.640

communication around or about this this
policy and the role of The Advisory Board

0:36:00.300,0:36:05.820

so I that's that's the the first I mean these
recommendations these these recommendations

0:36:05.820,0:36:14.040

regarding the policy are the the most important in
the set of recommendations contained in the report

0:36:16.320,0:36:23.880

secondly I would like to focus on the role of
universities of course there are directly involved

0:36:23.880,0:36:32.220

in the production of scholarly output and this is
the reason why they need to stay tuned with the

0:36:32.220,0:36:41.580
the national PID policy you know and Define their
own policy as a reflection of this National policy

0:36:43.080,0:36:48.300
so this is completely let's
say linked to have both

0:36:49.440,0:36:54.660
the national PID policy and see how
it applies locally in the University

0:36:56.160,0:37:02.700
there is also much communication to
be done with the researchers or or

0:37:03.240,0:37:11.940
to train these researchers or help them understand
and use PIDs this is something that is regularly

0:37:11.940,0:37:20.220
done there are some examples also of training
sessions that are organized in the six knowledge

0:37:20.220,0:37:30.360
exchange country or national universities and
it's also something that needs to be implemented

0:37:30.360,0:37:40.860
locally to help researchers understand which PIDs
they are relevant for their for their work

0:37:43.080,0:37:48.360
I was talking earlier or I've been talking
about current research information systems

0:37:48.360,0:37:54.780
and institutional repositories of course these
systems and these repositories are the first

0:37:54.780,0:38:04.320
places where PIDs are are used and this is part
also of the strategy that needs to be implemented

0:38:04.320,0:38:12.900
at a university there are also initiatives coming
from researchers and this is really interesting as

0:38:12.900,0:38:20.400
Pablo has said before it's really interesting to
make this distinction between technical PIDs and

0:38:20.400,0:38:28.320
admin oriented PIDs of course researchers may be
more interested in in Technical PIDs and they may

0:38:28.320,0:38:35.220
learn about you know initiatives
to actually Identify some reference

0:38:36.420,0:38:45.240

in their own research fields and but they must be aware also of you know admin oriented PIDs

0:38:45.240,0:38:54.060

and know the distinction between between these two and last but not least another recommendation is

0:38:54.060,0:39:01.500

to get to know the players that's part you know of the also what an Advisory Board could make

0:39:01.500,0:39:12.060

or could do like you know know about the social technical structure of the PID service providers

0:39:13.680,0:39:21.240

I will end and this is nearly my last slide with what how researchers can be involved

0:39:22.620,0:39:28.440

well first of all there are individuals they can get PIDs they can also

0:39:29.460,0:39:38.460

you know just know about the various PIDs that have been assigned locally and what is very

0:39:38.460,0:39:45.300

important and we there was something mentioned on this issue earlier interoperability is important

0:39:45.300,0:39:57.240

and sometimes this interoperability relies on you know the PID user so you may have a local PID you

0:39:57.240,0:40:02.580

may have an international PID because here we are mentioning we're talking about International PIDs

0:40:02.580,0:40:11.400

and the interoperability may not be systematic may not be automatic so it's important to have

0:40:11.400,0:40:20.640

to keep this in mind and and see how your IDs can actually interact what is also very important is

0:40:20.640,0:40:26.640

to monitor the associated metadata how much do you want I mean how much metadata do you want to share

0:40:27.840,0:40:36.120

with with the PID service provider can you control it can you remove information from from your

0:40:36.720,0:40:42.900

you know from the record from the ID that that you've created this is also important to know

0:40:42.900,0:40:54.060

let's say the intricacies of how a PID works
you may be as a researcher involved in you

0:40:54.060,0:41:01.500

know applications to get some funding so this is
also very important to know about the requirements

0:41:01.500,0:41:07.980

from funders from Publishers from your own
University or research performing organization

0:41:07.980,0:41:17.400

how they they they want you to you know come
complete information in their own systems

0:41:18.360,0:41:25.500

emerging PIDs in your own field I think this
is also very important and this is something

0:41:25.500,0:41:34.320

that is already I suppose very common for
for researchers to you know know about how

0:41:34.320,0:41:42.420

these types of different types of information are
actually identified or to be I mean so that they

0:41:42.420,0:41:50.160

can circulate or or between communities and last
but not least the PID policy of the institution

0:41:51.420,0:41:58.560

you know should in a way recap all these
recommendations that are implemented locally

0:41:59.700,0:42:09.060

so as I've already said I only focused
on three types of recommendations and the

0:42:09.060,0:42:16.260

report contains more recommendations you know
for research funders for PID service providers

0:42:16.260,0:42:27.360

for Publishers the report also advocates for the
creation of a PID Federation and also gives some

0:42:27.360,0:42:34.440

guidelines to the knowledge exchange group
to pursue the work on this topic thank you

0:42:43.260,0:42:50.580

thank you guys we just had a question
in the Q and A but I believe that Pablo

0:42:50.580,0:42:55.260

was a bit quicker than I was so he
already came around to answer them

0:42:56.460,0:43:08.640
happy to discuss it as Jessica
mentioned yes more comfortable for me so

0:43:12.540,0:43:15.240
now we have one open question

0:43:17.040,0:43:21.780
any projection toward blockchain
permanent record preservation on chain

0:43:23.880,0:43:31.680
well I was that was something that we discussed
when we were drafting the the scoping document

0:43:33.300,0:43:42.060
and talking about you know just new kinds
of PIDs like DID decentralized identifier

0:43:42.060,0:43:51.360
or or other you know other identifiers which are
not in a way centralized that can be created by

0:43:53.760,0:44:03.660
individuals for example directly so this was
a bit too let's say a bit out of scope for the

0:44:03.660,0:44:10.740
reports so the reports mentioned but I will
leave Pablo maybe we'll give an explanation

0:44:10.740,0:44:17.460
so they were they are mentioned in the report but
it's true it was not the focus in the end that was

0:44:18.840,0:44:30.120
that was decided by the team but it's true these
are some let's say some options or alternatives to

0:44:31.500,0:44:40.680
the identifiers that we've mentioned yeah maybe
it's a compliment thank you guys we didn't

0:44:40.680,0:44:48.840
indeed address decentralized identifiers in the
reports they weren't they were barely mentioned

0:44:48.840,0:44:55.800
in the interviews uh that also must be said uh
the main reason they're not mentioned is that

0:44:56.580,0:45:03.300
they are seen as a little bit of a niche
development at the moment so we focused

0:45:03.300,0:45:12.240
our analysis on PIDs that are relevant for
scholarly Communications activity and these

0:45:12.240,0:45:19.560
sort of decentralized identifiers haven't yet
found a way as far as I know in the conversations

0:45:19.560,0:45:27.720
with research funders with universities research
centers with researchers themselves they seem to

0:45:27.720,0:45:34.260
be a bit of a niche development limited to
the computer science experts at the moment

0:45:34.980,0:45:41.460
perhaps also mentioned worth mentioning is
the fact that there are initiatives I only

0:45:41.460,0:45:47.700
found out about them in some detail yesterday
and this is the reason why they aren't kind of

0:45:48.540,0:45:55.620
recorded on on the report this is a really
swiftly evolving landscape around PID so it's

0:45:55.620,0:46:02.760
I mean two weeks after the reports is released
the report will already be outdated so apologies

0:46:02.760,0:46:10.980
for that that's kind of partially our fault the
issue around sovereignty of PIDs is becoming

0:46:10.980,0:46:17.940
increasingly important because I mean I was I'm
going to post the URL on the chart for you it's

0:46:17.940,0:46:25.620
maybe in Spanish apologies for that but there is
a whole initiative in Latin America to build a

0:46:25.620,0:46:33.660
PID infrastructure around ARCs without necessarily
relying on the widespread DOIs that sometimes they

0:46:33.660,0:46:39.840
cannot afford and who is going to tell them this
is wrong I wonder so the issue around sovereignty

0:46:39.840,0:46:48.540
of research infrastructures as a whole is a key T
topic in in these days I know very well that PID

0:46:48.540,0:46:54.300
service providers are aware of this because that
came up in in the conversations with them as as

0:46:54.300,0:47:02.340
part of the interviews but it will be a very
interesting evolution to keep an eye on because

0:47:02.340,0:47:10.380

these Arc based pids are indeed connected to blockchain so this is what they will use

0:47:10.380,0:47:16.980

to ensure that metadata are preserved I hope that kind of answers to some extent thank you

0:47:20.760,0:47:23.580

thank you Pablo and Gaelle I think yeah indeed

0:47:23.580,0:47:28.500

the last question question in the Q and A was already answered by Pablo

0:47:31.980,0:47:38.160

there's just a request about sharing documents and advice which we can do later

0:47:38.760,0:47:44.460

and in the chat there's just a bit of a discussion it's not um there aren't any other questions

0:47:59.160,0:48:05.520

are there any further questions at all in the chat there might be not in the Q and A

0:48:07.200,0:48:12.180

yeah no there are no questions just a bit of discussion about blockchain and DIDs

0:48:15.300,0:48:20.940

and Jessica posted a question she says do you have any more information about the w3id

0:48:20.940,0:48:26.580

system who is managing and governing it I have noted it but don't know much about it there's

0:48:26.580,0:48:30.960

a question for anybody really if anybody knows anything about this particular system

0:48:48.360,0:48:48.960

no

0:48:48.960,0:48:51.600

that was a portion

0:48:53.280,0:49:06.420

of a question that Pablo did answer in the Q and A he recommended contacting someone at TIB Hanover

0:49:08.760,0:49:15.300

yeah that was a recommendation to contact Stephanie Hageman TIB because

0:49:16.200,0:49:20.340

the question was about I think there was a typo actually on

0:49:20.880,0:49:28.260

the question was about research prizes it was written with a 'C' I understood it was meant to be

0:49:28.260,0:49:35.520

written with a 'Z' so about research prizes Awards that I'm not aware of I mean I'm not aware of any

0:49:35.520,0:49:44.760

initiative aiming to provide PIDs for research prizes but Stephanie in Hanover she was the lead

0:49:44.760,0:49:52.740

for this confident project to issue persistent identifiers for conferences and events which at

0:49:52.740,0:49:59.220

the time was quite pioneering they had funding for their project so it's that helps of course

0:49:59.220,0:50:08.160

but he may be able to advise on who to contact or how to address a new area for PIDs thanks

0:50:21.360,0:50:26.100

and Adam just mentions in the chat that you can add research Awards

0:50:26.100,0:50:30.420

or prizes to your ORCID record of course that's a good point

0:50:42.780,0:50:46.980

any further questions or comments

0:50:56.880,0:51:02.160

in the chat using chat GPT any thoughts

0:51:04.920,0:51:12.540

well just for as a joke you know it's really interesting when you ask or your request chat

0:51:12.540,0:51:20.100

GPT to explain what ISSN is and actually the chat GPT comes up with a very interesting

0:51:21.240,0:51:29.400

reply or explanation so maybe that's something to start with you know just we mentioned DIDs

0:51:29.940,0:51:39.180

maybe we can give it a try and ask GPT to explain what DIDs are what handles are and

0:51:40.320,0:51:48.780

explain also the purposes they are used for I mean for which purposes they can be used so I

0:51:48.780,0:51:55.740

would say for the time being that's the only
you know input I can I can have them on this

0:51:55.740,0:52:04.440
but that that can be that can be a start so
if I may add briefly perhaps not chat GPT but

0:52:04.440,0:52:08.880
artificial intelligence might have a role to
play in putting together there was a question

0:52:08.880,0:52:15.540
about this earlier in the in the Q and A putting
together the updated snapshots for the PID graph

0:52:15.540,0:52:20.520
or the knowledge graph that I mentioned earlier
that is something because you need to look into

0:52:20.520,0:52:26.700
so many different places where PID production is
happening right now that would be an interesting

0:52:26.700,0:52:32.700
task for artificial intelligence any kind of
artificial intelligence powered mechanism thanks

0:52:36.600,0:52:45.840
and one more thing is just PIDs are also
worthwhile when the metadata associated with

0:52:45.840,0:52:56.220
with it is curated and good quality so that could
be also an application for artificial intelligence

0:52:57.360,0:53:00.180
the comparison between the various metadata

0:53:09.420,0:53:16.620
okay so we'd just like to thank you all very
much for attending our very first webinar and

0:53:16.620,0:53:21.780
for all of your contributions and we hope
that you find this interesting and useful

0:53:21.780,0:53:25.980
we would be very grateful if you could
just take a few moments to complete the

0:53:25.980,0:53:31.740
final mentimeter question which you should now
have access to but thank you Jessica for that

0:53:32.640,0:53:39.360
your feedback is very important to us so if
you could provide your reflections your ideas

0:53:39.360,0:53:45.360
takeaways from this from this webinar so for

example please do let us know what from this

0:53:45.360,0:53:53.340
webinar you found useful how you will apply
this to to your work we also say I also want to

0:53:53.340,0:53:58.320
say a very big thank you to our presenters for
your excellent presentations and for answering

0:53:58.320,0:54:04.380
all of the questions thank you for that and
all questions and answers will be shared with

0:54:04.380,0:54:09.360
you all after this webinar as soon as possible
and the recording will also be made available

0:54:10.380,0:54:17.220
finally I'd just like to say please do keep an eye
on on our website and social media channels for

0:54:17.220,0:54:25.320
details on future webinars and we do hope to see
you soon and thank you very much once again and

0:54:25.320,0:54:32.160
I just invite the speakers if there's anything you
would any final comments you would like to to give

0:54:36.240,0:54:41.940
well just maybe that I will leave this last
question open for a while so you can take your

0:54:41.940,0:54:48.000
time and and add the questions which means I
actually will be showing the thank you slide

0:54:48.000,0:54:57.180
and because then we it will close them into so but
very nice to have so many participants thank you