

Trusted Repositories

There are many options available to scholars and scientists for archiving and sharing data, in both general and discipline-specific repositories, hosted by public organizations as well as by private companies. There are local/institutional, national and international repository services. It is important, however, that the repository of choice is trustworthy. Such repositories guarantee to safeguard your data and make sure that the data will remain findable, accessible and reusable for either an indefinite or a specific period. An important criterion for the trustworthiness of repositories is that the data can be found via a persistent identifier (such as a DOI, URN or Handle), meaning that the link to the data is maintained, also when something changes in the location of the data (i.e. if the web-address changes). The trusted repository also guarantees a standard way of describing the data (with metadata and additional documentation), and that there is a license specifying the access conditions for sharing and reuse.

There are several ways in which a repository may comply with quality criteria such as these, and certification or accreditation are formalized ways for this. We consider repositories complying with the following certification standards as trustworthy:

- Core Trust Seal: <https://amt.coretrustseal.org/certificates/>;
- ISO 16363 standard: <http://www.iso16363.org/iso-certification/certified-clients/>.
- Nestor seal (DIN 31644 standard): https://www.langzeitarchivierung.de/Webs/nestor/EN/Zertifizierung/nestor_Siegel/siegel.html;

The list below mentions a selection of repositories for use by Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) disciplines.

1. General repositories

Repositories that accept data from many disciplines include:

- Dans Data Stations: <https://dans.knaw.nl/en/data-stations/>;
- Data archives of CESSDA members / partners: <https://www.CESSDA.eu/About/Consortium>;
- Dryad: <http://www.data-dryad.org>;
- Figshare: <https://figshare.com>;
- Harvard Dataverse: <https://dataverse.harvard.edu>;
- Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research ICPSR: <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/pages/>;
- Mendeley Data: <https://data.mendeley.com>;
- Open Science Framework: <https://osf.io>;
- Registry of Research Data Repositories: <http://www.re3data.org>;
- Zenodo: <https://zenodo.org>.

2. Domain repositories

Repositories that accept data from specific disciplines include:

- Archaeology Data Service: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>;
- CLARIN depositing services: <https://www.clarin.eu/content/depositing-services>;
- Data Sharing for Demographic Research: <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/pages/DSDR/index.html>;
- Linguistics Linked Open Data: <http://linguistic-lod.org>;
- Pandora: <https://www.pandoradata.earth/>.
- Registry of Research Data Repositories: <http://www.re3data.org>;

3. Institutional repositories

A growing number of universities and research institutes host a repository for use by their research staff, such as Yoda at several Dutch universities (<https://www.surf.nl/en/services/yoda-hosting>). Most of these institutional repositories are originally set up for storing (open access) publications, but dedicated research data repositories also occur. In order for an institutional repository to be acceptable as a trusted

archive, it is essential that the university / research institute has a data policy guaranteeing the support for data storage and sharing.

4. Further information

More information on persistent identifiers can be found here: ‘Persistent identifiers’, in: Digital Preservation Coalition, *Digital Preservation Handbook* (2nd edition, 2015) (<http://www.dpconline.org/handbook/technical-solutions-and-tools/persistent-identifiers>). For further information on the FAIR data principles, see Mark D. Wilkinson et al., ‘The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship’, in: *Sci Data* 3:160018 (2016), 1-9 (<https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18>).