

DOI business rules

Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) make your research output easily identifiable and accessible through an easily managed persistent link. It also means those that access and use the research output will be easily able to cite it in their works.

Hanigan, Ivan (2012): Monthly drought data for Australia 1890-2008 using the Hutchinson Drought Index. The Australian National University Australian Data Archive.
<https://doi.org/10.4225/13/50BBFD7E6727A>

The Library uses DOIs for objects created and published at Federation University through the Australian National Data Service (ANDS).

1. An ANDS DOI can be applied to materials that are a citable part of a scholarly record. Objects include research data, reports, theses, unpublished conference papers and presentations and working papers. The ANDS service can be used to mint DOIs for datasets and grey literature, while journal articles require a DOI to be assigned through CrossRef.
2. A DOI can be applied at any level of granularity, and can be linked to other DOIs. For example, if a dataset with an item level DOI resulted in a working paper with an item level DOI, then a collection level DOI can be minted for the landing page of metadata which describes each object.
3. To ensure continuity of access, the object should be stored in a Federation-approved system.
4. To enable its use in a citation the DOI will be stored in Federation systems and will be displayed in [Federation ResearchOnline](#) and other Federation discovery portals.
5. To provide context for the object and information about its accessibility, the metadata record will be used as the landing page.
6. The object will have the mandatory metadata required to comply with DOI registration agencies:
 - URL
 - title
 - creators
 - publisher
 - publication year
 - resource type.
7. Federation will comply with any future changes to the mandatory elements of the schema as advised by the ANDS service. A DOI doesn't replace any other identifiers to the object.

8. To enable accurate identification and citation of objects, any new versions will need to have a new DOI. The new version should link to previous versions. A new version includes the removal or addition of a contributor, title change, and inclusion or alteration of information and/or data. However, it doesn't include minor changes such as correction of spelling errors or adding a keyword.
9. Where dynamic datasets are cited, the date and time of access should be included in the citation.
10. Where an object is the result of collaboration with another organisation, the organisation responsible for data management and publishing is able to provide a persistent link and is capable of minting the DOI will be responsible for minting the DOI. An agreement about who will be responsible for publishing and for minting DOIs should be built into the research planning process between the organisations. This preparation will prevent multiple DOIs from being minted for one object.
11. Where a DOI has already been minted by another organisation, this DOI will be entered into Federation's metadata.
12. Where a resource with a DOI is removed (for whatever reason), the metadata landing page should be maintained to enable DOI persistence.