

Guideline for INEXDA Metadata Tool (Version: 07 May 2018)

1. Background

INEXDA members agreed to use GESIS (building on da|ra) to build a prototype to collect metadata to

- (1) foster harmonisation between INEXDA members
- (2) broaden metadata (and potentially future data) sharing between INEXDA organisations
- (3) prepare sharing metadata on public datasets with external researchers

2. Purpose of this guideline

The GESIS metadata tool allows collecting metadata on a broad range of characteristics. However, some requirements do not fit the needs of INEXDA. The aim of this guideline is to use the GESIS product with minimal changes and overcome its shortcomings.

The table below shows the main features of the GESIS tool:

1. **Basic Information** – field name in da|ra;
2. **Description** - field description in da|ra (visible on information button) to facilitate data input;
3. **Controlled fields** – possible selection (Names of the controlled fields in blue);
4. **INEXDA convention** – additional criteria discussed during the INEXDA Metadata Workshop on 09 March 2018 in Frankfurt, where additional fields or controlled vocabularies are not possible, to ensure consistent data.

General comments:

All information should be included in **English**.

1	Basic Information	Description	Controlled fields	INEXDA convention
1.1	Resource Type	A description of the resource. In the case of INEXDA, the resource type is always a dataset/database.	Resource Type (Currently only "Dataset" available)	Currently the aim is to describe only datasets and databases.
1.2	Resource Identifier	In the case of INEXDA, default option is "automatic generation". The "Resource ID" is a unique value to disambiguate between resources. A version number can be provided as a reference that changes have been made between versions. After being saved once, it can no longer be modified/ changed.	Resource ID (Automatically generated) Version (Automatically generated)	-
1.3	Name of Dataset	Please enter here the name of the dataset.	Name (Free text)	-
1.4	Creator	Enter the name(s) of the institution, and/or division, and/or department responsible for developing, collecting and/or managing the dataset. Use first creator to provide the name of the institution. The name of the creator may or may not be identical to item "Name of Institute (Data Owner). If available, and possible to share, please also use second creator to provide more granular information. Please do not provide names of individual persons. The order of the institution(s) can be changed in the list view at a later date. This may be relevant for the correct citation of the resource.	Name of Institution (Free text) Institution ID • Identifier URI (Free text) • Identifier URI (Free text)	State the name of the Institute in national language and in brackets the English name as first creator. Create a second creator for (optional) detailed information on department.

1.5	DOI Proposal	<p>The suggested DOI name of the dataset. Leave blank if no DOI is available.</p> <p>A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is a permanent, persistent identifier used for citing and linking electronic resources (texts, research data or other content). Updated, structured metadata is assigned to the document using the DOI name. For more information please see https://www.da-ra.de/en/for-data-centers/register-data/what-is-a-doi/).</p>	<p>DOI Prefix (No selection possible)</p> <p>DOI Suffix (Free text)</p>	-
1.6	URL	<p>URL is the address of a webpage which displays information about the dataset, if available. Use landing page of the research data centre if no specific webpage exists for the dataset. Alternatively, use the landing page of your institution.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>1. Link to webpage containing information on the MiDi database: https://www.bundesbank.de/Redaktion/EN/Standardartikel/Bundesbank/Research_Centre/research_data_micro_data_midi.html</p> <p>2. Link to landing page of RDSC of Deutsche Bundesbank https://www.bundesbank.de/Navigation/EN/Bundesbank/Research/RDSC/rdsc.html</p> <p>3. Link to landing page of Deutsche Bundesbank https://www.bundesbank.de/Navigation/EN/Bundesbank/bundesbank.html</p>	Free text	<p>Include URLs in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information about dataset (incl. legal text, details about dataset and variables) 2. Landing page RDC 3. Landing page institution
1.7	Language of Resource	<p>Please enter the language in which the dataset is available. Only one language per dataset is allowed. Default is English. List a language other than English only if dataset is not available in English.</p> <p>Please note: This is not the language in which the metadata elements are expressed.</p>	Language (Free text)	-
1.8	Publication Date	<p>Enter the date on which the dataset was released internally or made publicly available. If a DOI has been assigned, use the date of DOI registration. In case of regular updates please use the date of the last update of the dataset.</p>	<p>Day (Drop-down)</p> <p>Month (Drop-down)</p>	<p>If the dataset has not been published please select the year "2017"</p>

		Please use ISO 8601 format: YYYY, YYYY-MM or YYYY-MM-DD.	Year (Drop-down)	(without day or month) and add “ Not available ” in 1.9
1.9	Availability	<p>Please list the procedures under which data is being made available. Entries allowed are restricted to a predefined list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Download – researchers can directly download data from the website; • Delivery – researchers can receive the data set or access data from any location via remote access or send codes to the data owner and receive controlled output; • On-site – researchers have to come to the premises of the data owner to see or work with the data; • Not available – researchers cannot access / use the data by any means; • Unknown – other type of availability, please specify in free text. <p>In case data are made available via various means, please select the mean that is easiest for external researchers.</p>	<p>Availability Type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Download • Delivery • On-site • Not available • Unknown 	<p>Please add detailed information in the free text box</p> <p>Example: Remote execution, secure on site access</p>
2	Methods			
2.1	Sampled Universe	Please describe elementary units about which inferences are to be drawn and to which analytic results refer. Examples: All non-financial companies in Germany; All credit exposures of German banks.	Free text	-
2.2	Sampling	Please describe the type of the sample and sample design used to select the observations to represent the population. Example: All credit exposures of German banks above xx Euro. Type "Total Population" if dataset contains no sampling, i.e. dataset is the population.	Free text	-
2.3	Temporal Coverage	Please enter the sample period of the dataset, which is the time period during which the data was collected or observations were made. Please use ISO 8601 format: YYYY, YYYY-MM or YYYY-MM-DD. If available, please provide also	Temporal Coverage (controlled and free text)	-

		<p>month or quarter. You may omit information on month and quarter if the frequency of the dataset is annual.</p> <p>In case the dataset is a survey, please provide the dates of all waves separated by a semicolon. Examples: 2008; 2011; 2014</p>		
2.4	Time Dimension	<p>Please describe the time dimension of the data collection. Three different time dimensions are allowed, further broken down by the frequency with which data about entities is collected in the dataset.</p> <p>Please choose "Panel" if the dataset is collected from the same (or almost the same) set of entities over time.</p> <p>Please choose "Time Series" if the data is collected repeatedly over time to study changes in observations. The "Time Series" category is appropriate for almost all macro datasets, e.g. data on GDP or unemployment rates.</p> <p>Please choose "Cross-section" if the data about a population is collected only once.</p> <p>When choosing the frequency of the dataset please make sure that the analytical use of the data in a given frequency is in compliance with data protection requirements.</p> <p>Example: A datasets is collected from on-site inspections performed in bank supervisory examination programs. One variable in the dataset contains the day of the start of each on-site inspection. However, data protection requirements require that the dataset may only be used for analytical purposes in monthly frequency. Therefore, when classifying the dataset choose "Panel: monthly".</p> <p>In case time intervals between consecutive data collections are not equally-spaced (e.g. datasets collected from event-driven reporting), please select the highest available frequency in the dataset, that allows for a meaningful analysis of the data.</p> <p>Example: A dataset contains each transaction of individual securities which</p>	<p>Time Dimension Type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panel: intraday • Panel: daily • Panel: weekly • Panel: monthly • Panel: quarterly • Panel: annual • Panel: semi-annual • Panel: less frequent than annual • Time Series: intraday • Time series: daily • Time series: weekly • Time series: monthly • Time series: quarterly • Time series: annual • Time series: semi-annual • Time series: less frequent than annual • Cross-section 	-

		<p>financial institutions are required to file to supervisory authorities.</p> <p>In case the frequency of data collection changes over time (e.g. because of structural breaks following a change in regulation governing the collection of the dataset) please base your choice on the most recent frequency available in the dataset.</p> <p>In case a frequency happens to be missing in the list (e.g. bi-weekly), please select the next lower frequency (i.e. monthly).</p> <p>Entries allowed are restricted to a predefined list.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ad hoc • Rotating panel 	
2.5	Collection Mode	<p>Choose the method used to collect the data. Examples: Reporting agents submit their reports electronically to the Deutsche Bundesbank; Questionnaire addressed to senior loan officers of the banks; Computer assisted personal interview; Computer assisted telephone interview.</p>	<p>Collection Mode Free (Free text)</p>	-
3	Description			
3.1	Unit Descriptions	<p>The item "Unit Description" describes information about available identifier(s) in the dataset. More than one identifier is allowed, separated by a comma. Identifiers from external data vendors are allowed. Examples include tax number, ISIN, Bureau van Dijk (BvD) number, LEI, UTI, UPI.</p> <p>This does not require to provide the actual name of the identifier variable in the dataset if this is proprietary information. You may use a dummy variable name (e.g. internal bank id). Please make sure that the name is consistently used throughout the datasets.</p>	<p>Description (Free text)</p>	<p>State "standard identifiers" to be listed here.</p> <p>The unit should be selected in keywords (3.4).</p>
3.2	Descriptions	<p>Please provide a short description of the dataset.</p> <p>Please also use this field if you want to share information about the scope of structural breaks in your dataset. Here, structural breaks are defined as major events and revisions that have impacted the dataset.</p> <p>Examples of structural breaks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to the time frequency with which data is collected. 	<p>Description (Free text)</p> <p>Description type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstract • Series Information 	<p>Use "Abstract" for general description</p> <p>State special characteristics, e.g. structural breaks, under "Series"</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to the set of collected variables. Changes in the population or sampling. 	• Methods	Information”
3.3	Geographic Coverage	<p>Geographical region where the data was gathered or on which the data is focused.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use controlled text field to provide the Alpha-2 code of the ISO 3166 codelist for a country, e.g. IT for Italy or FR for France. Use free text field to provide information in addition to controlled text field, e.g. in case data is gathered for a specific region within a country (Bavaria). Europe, EU, Eurosystem, and ESCB are also allowed. 	Controlled and free text	-
3.4	Keywords	<p>Keywords (controlled)</p> <p>Please enter the keywords describing the general content of the dataset. You may choose up to 10 keywords. Entries allowed are restricted to a predefined list.</p> <p>Keywords (free)</p> <p>Enter relevant keywords describing the content of the dataset. The number of keywords is not restricted. Separate keywords by a semicolon</p>	<p>INEXDA Keywords (select up to 10): (controlled text, see Appendix B for list of keywords)</p> <p>Free keywords (Free text)</p>	<p>State unit descriptions here</p> <p>Example: Households, Banks</p>
4	Relations			
4.1	Alternative Identifiers	<p>Please enter the type of alternative identifier of the dataset. In this case, the information about the dataset belongs to the metadata collection of INEXDA. Entries allowed are restricted to a predefined list.</p>	Currently only “ INEXDA ” available	-
4.2	Relations	<p>Describes relations between datasets and databases in the INEXDA metadata database. Examples of relations are:</p> <p>Use case 1: Different versions of a dataset.</p> <p>Use case 2: Relation between dataset and database (in a given country)</p> <p>Use case 3: Relation between datasets containing similar units (in different</p>	<p>Related Identifier (Free text)</p> <p>Identifier Type</p> <p>See Appendix C</p>	<p>For initial completion we agreed to focus on the relationship between data</p> <p>A list of use cases is</p>

		countries) Use case 4: Dataset feeds into a ECB dataset	Relation Type See Appendix D Resource Type (Currently choose "Dataset")	provided in Appendix E.
5	Publications			
5.1	Publications	Enter information on scientific publications relating to the registered resource. You could also list publications here that describe the dataset and are publicly available. Examples include technical reports, data reports, or user guides.	(Free text) PID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID (Free text) • Identifier Type See Appendix C	

Appendix A: List of Country Names and corresponding Codes (Metadata Item 3.3)

English short name	Alpha-2 code
Europe	Europe
European Union	EU
Eurosystem	Eurosystem
European System of Central Banks	ESCB
Afghanistan	AF
Åland Islands	AX
Albania	AL
Algeria	DZ
American Samoa	AS
Andorra	AD
Angola	AO
Anguilla	AI
Antarctica	AQ
Antigua and Barbuda	AG
Argentina	AR
Armenia	AM
Aruba	AW
Australia	AU
Austria	AT
Azerbaijan	AZ
Bahamas (the)	BS
Bahrain	BH
Bangladesh	BD
Barbados	BB
Belarus	BY
Belgium	BE
Belize	BZ

Benin	BJ
Bermuda	BM
Bhutan	BT
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	BO
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	BQ
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA
Botswana	BW
Bouvet Island	BV
Brazil	BR
British Indian Ocean Territory (the)	IO
Brunei Darussalam	BN
Bulgaria	BG
Burkina Faso	BF
Burundi	BI
Cabo Verde	CV
Cambodia	KH
Cameroon	CM
Canada	CA
Cayman Islands (the)	KY
Central African Republic (the)	CF
Chad	TD
Chile	CL
China	CN
Christmas Island	CX
Cocos (Keeling) Islands (the)	CC
Colombia	CO
Comoros (the)	KM
Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)	CD
Congo (the)	CG
Cook Islands (the)	CK

Costa Rica	CR
Côte d'Ivoire	CI
Croatia	HR
Cuba	CU
Curaçao	CW
Cyprus	CY
Czechia	CZ
Denmark	DK
Djibouti	DJ
Dominica	DM
Dominican Republic (the)	DO
Ecuador	EC
Egypt	EG
El Salvador	SV
Equatorial Guinea	GQ
Eritrea	ER
Estonia	EE
Ethiopia	ET
Falkland Islands (the) [Malvinas]	FK
Faroe Islands (the)	FO
Fiji	FJ
Finland	FI
France	FR
French Guiana	GF
French Polynesia	PF
French Southern Territories (the)	TF
Gabon	GA
Gambia (the)	GM
Georgia	GE
Germany	DE

Ghana	GH
Gibraltar	GI
Greece	GR
Greenland	GL
Grenada	GD
Guadeloupe	GP
Guam	GU
Guatemala	GT
Guernsey	GG
Guinea	GN
Guinea-Bissau	GW
Guyana	GY
Haiti	HT
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	HM
Holy See (the)	VA
Honduras	HN
Hong Kong	HK
Hungary	HU
Iceland	IS
India	IN
Indonesia	ID
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	IR
Iraq	IQ
Ireland	IE
Isle of Man	IM
Israel	IL
Italy	IT
Jamaica	JM
Japan	JP
Jersey	JE

Jordan	JO
Kazakhstan	KZ
Kenya	KE
Kiribati	KI
Korea (the Democratic People's Republic of)	KP
Korea (the Republic of)	KR
Kuwait	KW
Kyrgyzstan	KG
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	LA
Latvia	LV
Lebanon	LB
Lesotho	LS
Liberia	LR
Libya	LY
Liechtenstein	LI
Lithuania	LT
Luxembourg	LU
Macao	MO
Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic of)	MK
Madagascar	MG
Malawi	MW
Malaysia	MY
Maldives	MV
Mali	ML
Malta	MT
Marshall Islands (the)	MH
Martinique	MQ
Mauritania	MR
Mauritius	MU
Mayotte	YT

Mexico	MX
Micronesia (Federated States of)	FM
Moldova (the Republic of)	MD
Monaco	MC
Mongolia	MN
Montenegro	ME
Montserrat	MS
Morocco	MA
Mozambique	MZ
Myanmar	MM
Namibia	NA
Nauru	NR
Nepal	NP
Netherlands (the)	NL
New Caledonia	NC
New Zealand	NZ
Nicaragua	NI
Niger (the)	NE
Nigeria	NG
Niue	NU
Norfolk Island	NF
Northern Mariana Islands (the)	MP
Norway	NO
Oman	OM
Pakistan	PK
Palau	PW
Palestine, State of	PS
Panama	PA
Papua New Guinea	PG
Paraguay	PY

Peru	PE
Philippines (the)	PH
Pitcairn	PN
Poland	PL
Portugal	PT
Puerto Rico	PR
Qatar	QA
Réunion	RE
Romania	RO
Russian Federation (the)	RU
Rwanda	RW
Saint Barthélemy	BL
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	SH
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KN
Saint Lucia	LC
Saint Martin (French part)	MF
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	PM
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VC
Samoa	WS
San Marino	SM
Sao Tome and Principe	ST
Saudi Arabia	SA
Senegal	SN
Serbia	RS
Seychelles	SC
Sierra Leone	SL
Singapore	SG
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	SX
Slovakia	SK
Slovenia	SI

Solomon Islands	SB
Somalia	SO
South Africa	ZA
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	GS
South Sudan	SS
Spain	ES
Sri Lanka	LK
Sudan (the)	SD
Suriname	SR
Svalbard and Jan Mayen	SJ
Swaziland	SZ
Sweden	SE
Switzerland	CH
Syrian Arab Republic	SY
Taiwan (Province of China)	TW
Tajikistan	TJ
Tanzania, United Republic of	TZ
Thailand	TH
Timor-Leste	TL
Togo	TG
Tokelau	TK
Tonga	TO
Trinidad and Tobago	TT
Tunisia	TN
Turkey	TR
Turkmenistan	TM
Turks and Caicos Islands (the)	TC
Tuvalu	TV
Uganda	UG
Ukraine	UA

United Arab Emirates (the)	AE
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	GB
United States Minor Outlying Islands (the)	UM
United States of America (the)	US
Uruguay	UY
Uzbekistan	UZ
Vanuatu	VU
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	VE
Viet Nam	VN
Virgin Islands (British)	VG
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	VI
Wallis and Futuna	WF
Western Sahara*	EH
Yemen	YE
Zambia	ZM
Zimbabwe	ZW

Appendix B: List of Keywords (Metadata Item 3.4)

- Non-financial corporations
- National central banks
- Other monetary financial institutions
- Non-MMF investment funds
- Other non-monetary financial institutions
- Insurance corporations
- Pension funds
- General government
- Households
- Non-profit institutions serving households
- Monetary gold and SDRs
- Currency and deposits
- Debt securities
- Loans
- Equity and investment fund shares or units
- Insurance, pensions, and standardised guarantees
- Financial derivatives
- Trade credits and advances
- Other accounts receivable/payable, excluding trade credits
- Banks
- Credit risk
- Balance sheet
- Banks, depository institutions
- Securities

- Profit and loss
- Financial market
- Financial stability
- Employment
- Demographic situation
- Bank lending standards
- Asset prices, trading volume, bond interest rates
- Bankruptcy, liquidation, restructuring
- International business
- Government policy and regulation
- Payment systems
- Cash management

Appendix C: Eligible Identifier Types in Metadata Item 4.2 (Relations) and 5.1 (Publications)

Type	Definition
ARK	Archival Resource Key; URL designed to support long-term access to information objects.
arXiv	arXiv.org is a repository of preprints of scientific papers in the fields of mathematics, physics, astronomy, computer science, quantitative biology, statistics, and quantitative finance.
bibcode	Astrophysics Data System bibliographic codes
DOI	Digital Object Identifier; a character string used to uniquely identify an object.
EAN13	European Article Number, now renamed International Article Number, is a 13-digit barcoding standard which is a superset of the original 12-digit Universal Product Code (UPC) system.
EISSN	Electronic International Standard Serial Number; ISSN used to identify periodicals in an electronic form (eISSN or e-ISSN).
Handle	A handle is an abstract reference to a resource.
ISBN	International Standard Book Number; a unique book identifier. There are two formats: a 10-digit ISBN format and a 13-digit ISBN.
ISSN	International Standard Serial Number; a unique 8-digit number to identify a print or electronic periodical publication.
ISTC	International Standard Text Code; a unique number assigned to a textual work. An ISTC consists of 16 numbers and/or letters.
LISSN	The linking ISSN of ISSN-L enables collocation or linking among different media versions of a continuing resource.
LISD	Life Science Identifiers; a unique identifier for data in the Life Science domain.
PMID	PubMed identifier; a unique number assigned to each PubMed record.
PURL	Persistent Uniform Resource Locator.
UPC	Universal Product Code is a barcode symbology used for tracking trade items in stores. Its most common form, the UPC-A, consists of 12 numerical digits.
URL	Uniform Resource Locator, also known as web address, is a specific character string that constitutes a reference to a

	resource.
URN	Uniform Resource Name; is a unique and persistent identifier of an electronic document.

Appendix D: Eligible Relation Types in Metadata Item 4.2 (Relations)

Type	Definition
Is cited by	B included A in a citation
Cites	A includes B in a citation
Is supplement to	A is a supplement to B
Is supplemented by	B is a supplement to A
Is continued by	A is continued by B
Continues	A is a continuation of B
Is new version of	A is a new edition of B, where the new edition has been modified or updated
Is previous version of	A is a previous edition of B
Is part of	A is a portion of B; may be used for elements in a series
Has part	A includes the part B
Is referenced by	A is used as a source of information by B
References	B is used as a source of information for A
Is documented by	B is documentation about/explaining A
Documents	A is documentation about/explaining B
Is compiled by	B (and others resources) is used to compile or create A
Compiles	B is the result of a compile or creation event using A (and other resource)
Is variant form of	A is a variant or different form of B, e.g. calculated or calibrated form or different packaging.
Is original form of	A is the original form of B
Has metadata	A relates to an external file or additional metadata B
Is metadata for	A is additional metadata for a work or resource B
Is identical to	A is identical to B, for use when there is a need to register two separate instances of the same resource.
Is reviewed by	A is reviewed by B
Reviews	A is a review of B
Is derived from	B is a source upon which A is based; should be used for a resource that is a derivate of an original

	resource.
Is source of	A is a source upon which B is based; indicates the original resource from which a derivate resource was created.

Appendix E: Overview of different use cases

In the following a dataset refers to a snapshot of a database at a certain point in time¹. Note, the restrictions other than time period could be applied to a dataset. For example, information in the national credit register for the period 1992 to 2017 would be a dataset. The national credit register without any restrictions on time would be the database.



The image shows a web form titled "4.2. Relations" with a blue information icon. It contains four input fields: a text field labeled "Related Identifier*", and three dropdown menus labeled "Identifier Type*", "Relation Type*", and "Resource Type".

Use case 1: Different versions of a dataset.

Example: Dataset A comprises all credit register information for the period 1992 to 2016, while Dataset B updates Dataset A to include the most recent time period from 1992 to 2017.

Related Identifier: Use *DOI* if available, otherwise use *name* of dataset/database.

Identifier Type: *DOI* if dataset has DOI, otherwise leave blank.

Relation Type: Dataset B *is new version of* Dataset A; Dataset A *is previous version of* Dataset B

Resource Type: *Dataset* for both

¹ In addition, variables in a dataset may (or may not) be a subset of all available variables in the database.

Use case 2: Relation between dataset and database (in a given country)

Example: Dataset A comprises all credit register information for the period 1992 to 2016. The credit register is the underlying database for Dataset A.

Related Identifier: Use *DOI* if available, otherwise use *name* of dataset/database.

Identifier Type: *DOI* if dataset has DOI, otherwise leave blank.

Relation Type: Dataset A *is derived from* the credit register database; the credit register database *is source of* Dataset A.

Resource Type: *Dataset* for Dataset A, *other* for the credit register database.

Use case 3: Relation between datasets containing similar units (in different countries)

Example: Dataset A comprises consolidated balance sheet information of banks in Spain and Dataset B comprises unconsolidated balance sheet information of banks in Portugal.

Related Identifier: Use *DOI* if available, otherwise use *name* of dataset/database.

Identifier Type: *DOI* if dataset has DOI, otherwise leave blank.

Relation Type: Dataset A *is variant form of* Dataset B; Dataset B *is variant form of* Dataset A.

Resource Type: *Dataset* for both.

Use case 4: Dataset feeds into a ECB dataset

Example: The Money Market Statistical Reporting (MMSR) is a dataset where granular data (i.e. transaction-by-transaction data) are collected by national central banks (Dataset M) and transmitted to the ECB.

Related Identifier: Use *DOI* if available, otherwise use *name* of dataset/database.

Identifier Type: *DOI* if dataset has DOI, otherwise leave blank.

Relation Type: Dataset M *is part of* MMSR; MMSR *has part* Dataset M.

Resource Type: *Dataset* for Dataset M, *other* for the MMSR.