



About the WDC for STP, Moscow

The World Data Center for Solar-Terrestrial Physics was established in 1956 in the process of creating a World Data Center System by the decision of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) to preserve data obtained during the International Geophysical Year (1957-1958) and ensure their availability.

The Centers collected and exchanged data in accordance with specially developed rules formulated in the “Guide to the World Data Center System” [1]. Specific types of observations for data collection and forms of data presentation were identified.

The World Data Center System has existed for more than 50 years.

At the 29th General Assembly of the International Council for Science in 2008, a resolution on the formation of the World Data System (WDS) <http://www.icsu-wds.org/> was adopted in order to combine all the accumulated data in a single structure, to develop methods and technologies of data storage that will ensure the safety of information and access to data for use now and in the distant future.

Since 2012, the WDC for STP has been a regular member of the World Data System. The Center guided by the basic principles of the WDS’s Constitution and supports the Policy of the MSD with respect to data [2].

Significant amounts of planetary geophysics data, historical and modern, obtained in our country and abroad are stored in the WDC repositories. Modern technologies of data management and access to them are introduced. The center provides data to institutes, organizations and specialists for basic and applied scientific research and educational purposes without any restrictions and free of charge. The website of the WDC for STP provides information about the Center, information for users, data availability catalogs and free on-line access to data.

Since 2014, the project "Preservation of old data" – the transfer of data from paper to electronic form-has been implemented in the WDC for STP. The aim of the project is to increase the amount of data in electronic form, to prevent the loss of valuable historical data, to provide free access to them on the Internet for more efficient use.

The second important project is the creation of a modern system of registration, publication and citation of geophysical data with the assignment of a digital object identifier (DOI) - "Earth Science DataBase". Each dataset with an assigned DOI index becomes more searchable, identifiable, and quotable.

1. Guide to the World data Center System. ICSU Panel on World Data Centres. Paris, Boulder. 1996.
2. WDS Data Sharing Principles.: 2015, WDS Scientific Committee. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.34354>.