

Chinese Digital Archive Network of Foreign STM Literature

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- 1. The Initiative
- 2. The Framework
- 3. The Implementation and Challenges



- 1. The Initiative
- 1.1 Background (1)
 - Digital information becomes the mainstream for major research and educational institutions
 - CALIS (Chinese Academic Info and Lib System, MoE)
 - 300 major academic libraries
 - Databases 300, e-journals 24000
 - e-books 200,000, ETD 150,000
 - Download 68m articles by CALIS 2005
 - CSDL (Chinese Science Digital Library, CAS)
 - Databases 53, e-journals 8000
 - e-books 20,000, ETD 150,000
 - Download 17 m articles by CSDL 2006



- 1. The Initiative
- 1.1 Background (2)
 - Migration from print to e-only begins in big steps
 - For example,
 - Tsinghua U. Lib foreign print journals from over 3000 to 700 in 2007
 - CAS Lib cancels more than 700 of its duplicate foreign journals in multiple locations and beginning cancellation of Chinese print journals



- 1. The Initiative
- 1.2 Objectives (1)
 - To preserve digital STM publications for long-term availability
 - Targeted resources
 - Foreign scientific scholarly R&D publications
 - E-journals, e-proceedings, ETDs
 - Chinese scientific scholarly R&D publications
 - E-journals, e-proceedings, ETDs
 - Targeted user groups
 - Chinese scientific research and educational communities



- 1. The Initiative
- 1.2 Objectives (2)
 - To build a network of digital archives
 - With multiple distributed partners
 - Each serving at a national archive status
 - Each entrusted as a trusted public archive
 - With divided responsibilities to preserve different foreign STM digital resources
 - With public responsibilities to serve the research and educational communities
 - With built-in redundancy and succession chain



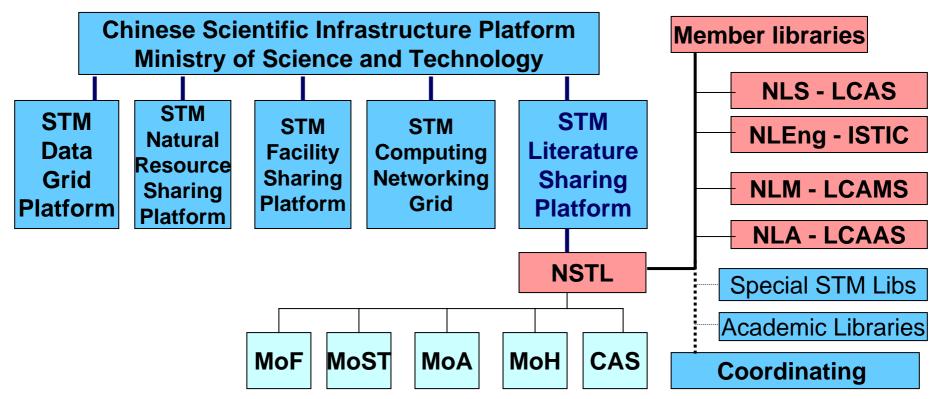
- 1. The Initiative
- 1.2 Objectives (3)
 - Organized as a closely coupled virtual organization
 - With coordinated planning for the network
 - With government investment as the main funding
 - With collective preservation rights negotiation
 - With standard requirements for public service agreements
 - With standard guidelines for archive administration
 - With standard guidelines for archive interoperability
 - With centralized certification and evaluation



- 1. The Initiative
- 1.3 Structure (1)
 - Supported by MoST
 - As part of National Scientific Infrastructure Platform
 - With collaboration from MoF, MoE, MoC, MoA, MoH, CAS, NSFC
 - Managed by NSTL
 - Status: as a standing program for funding and management
 - Administration:
 - A steering group for planning and overseeing
 - A administration Center within NSTL for administration
 - Participation:
 - A group of institutions designated as trusted operators of archives within the network
 - Competitively selected by open bidding and certification



- 1. The Initiative
- 1.3 Structure (2) NSTL

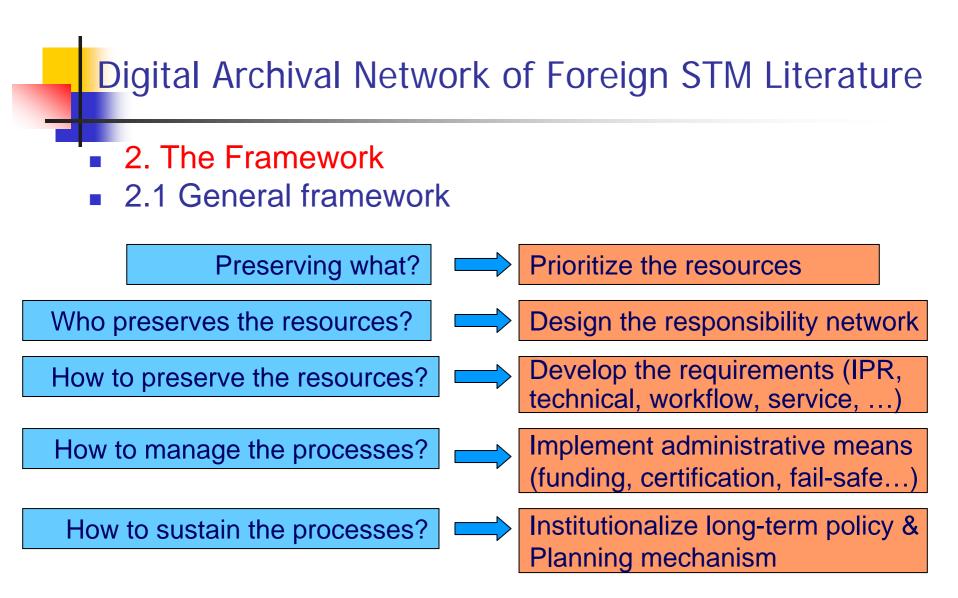


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- 2. The Framework
- 2.2 Selection of the targeted resources (1)
 - Value and Crisis analysis
 - Key R&D resources
 - Resources in nationally strategic fields
 - Most used or subscribed resources
 - E-only resources
 - Important resources subscribed by few
 - Resources with easier preservation arrangements

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- 2. The Framework
- 2.2 Selection of the targeted resources (2)
 - Targeted resources
 - Major STM publishers' e-journals
 - Major STM societies' e-journals
 - Important university presses' e-journals
 - Major STM publishers' e-books/proceedings
 - Major STM ETD databases
 - Major patents/standards/reports databases
 - Major STM abstract/index databases
 - Major reference works

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- 2. The Framework
- 2.3 Securing the preservation rights (1)
 - Preservation rights as a national and public rights
 - Negotiated as national archive rights
 - Negotiated as part of public investment requirements for subscription
 - Multi-facets of preservation rights
 - Rights to ingest and preserve
 - Rights to modify and processing for preservation
 - Rights to serve designated populations or the public



- 2. The Framework
- 2.3 Securing the preservation rights (2)
 - Further analysis of preservation rights
 - Rights to ingest and preserve
 - Rights on behalf of the public and other partners
 - Rights for redundancy back-up and succession
 - Rights for full metadata and full support in ingesting and preserving the data
 - Rights to serve
 - Rights to serve when service is unavailable to the subscribing body
 - Rights to serve the collaborating partners when regular service is unavailable to them
 - Rights to serve the public when the market fails
 - Guidelines and approvals for rights negotiation



- 2.4 Implementing the tech infrastructure
 - Basic tech requirements
 - Following the OAIS model
 - Using multiple OSS-based and well populated systems
 - Adopting standard SIP/AIP/DIP formats and metadata
 - Supporting well-formed workflows
 - Utilizing standard S&R interfaces
 - Implementing standard modules for monitoring and auditing
 - Special tech requirements
 - Redundancy back-up capability
 - Succession workflow capability
 - Open access control management
 - Fast serviceability within limited time periods



- 2.5 Planning the preservation workflow management
 - Workflow
 - Clearly defined with desired details
 - Well documented
 - Verifiable
 - Coupled with responsibility systems
 - Supported by necessary resources
 - With corrective measures
 - Trusted workflow management
 - Built-in workflow planning, designing, control, evaluation, and modification in preservation administration
 - Following common standards and guidelines
 - Exposed to outside evaluation and certification
 - Supported with automatic workflow analysis and management



- 2.6 Planning trusted service management
 - Service
 - Sustainability of the shared responsibility relies on wellperformed services to each other and to the public
 - Contract with NSTL as service level agreement
 - Specified acceptable service levels
 - Performance standards for archiving
 - Performance standards for services
 - Response time for service when needed
 - Service functionality
 - Service reliability
 - Service without undue access control limitations
 - Service without undue financial charges
 - Trusted lawful legal practices
 - Subject to Open evaluation



- 2.7 Selection of the preservation partners (1)
 - General framework for the trusted partners
 - Entry criteria for the partners
 - Responsibilities, obligations, competencies, resources, ...
 - Competitive selection process
 - Open bidding
 - Certification standards in initial evaluation
 - Shared investment
 - Built-in fail-safe redundancy in responsibility
 - Rigorous management of the partners
 - Contractual management
 - Periodic evaluative re-certification
 - Performance binding with public investment
 - Compulsory succession mechanism



- 2.7 Selection of the preservation partners (2)
 - General criteria for the trusted partners
 - Legally independent organizations
 - Public research and education institutions
 - With sufficient formal organizational commitment
 - With sufficient organizational and financial sustainability
 - Subscriber to the targeted resources
 - Subscriber with service responsibility to the primary users
 - With statutory and historical responsibilities
 - With proved public and collaborative service competencies
 - With tested technological and administrative competencies
 - Enabling distributed responsibilities, especially among major library systems
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- 2.7 Selection of the preservation partners (3)
 - Possible partners
 - National Libraries (especially national STM libraries)
 - Major research universities
 - Major national research organizations
 - Major public libraries
 - (with support from data centers in universities and research organizations)
 - Possible division of labor
 - According to the subject emphases
 - Necessary concentration of resources for economy of scales
 - Necessary distribution of resources for reliability
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- 2.8 Funding structure for the network
 - Public funding as the basis and the enabler
 - Public responsibility of the government to preserve
 - MoST funding as part of the National Scientific Info Platform
 - Shared funding
 - MoST funding for initial development, continuing extension, and part of continuing operation
 - Institutional funding for part of the initial development of the assigned archives and for continuing maintenance (staff, facilities, administration, ...)
 - Maybe combined with NSTL support of resource acquisition
 - Performance binding funding
 - Specific funding management at NSTL and insitutions



- 2.9 Certification and evaluation mechanisms
 - Certification processes
 - as a prerequisite for selection of partners
 - as a periodic evaluation and management tool
 - Certification
 - by outside bodies authorized by MoST for official evaluation
 - by expert groups organized by NSTL for management
 - Certification management
 - Standards utilizing global experiences
 - Standing procedure and budget for certification
 - Open certification and evaluation standards
 - Enforcement mechanisms for evaluation results



- 1. The Initiative
- 2. The Framework
- 3. The Implementation and Challenges



- 3. The Implementation and Challenges
- 3.1 Phased implementation (1)

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- Secure approval for the initiative as official endeavor and initial funding from MoST for the experiment phase
- Secure commitment from Most for future full-scale development
- Secure commitment of collaboration from other go ministries and major partners

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- 3. The Implementation and Challenges
- 3.1 Phased implementation (1)
 - Explorative and Experimental Phase
 - Limited scale experimental archive development with
 - I general foreign full-text database
 - 2-3 subject-based or special type foreign databases
 - I Chinese full text database
 - In-context explorative administrative development with
 - Resource selection planning
 - Preservation rights management
 - Service level agreement guidelines
 - Workflow management guidelines
 - Certification standards and processes
 - Funding estimates and management
 - Building up the collaborative culture and channels



- 3. The Implementation and Challenges
- 3.1 Phased implementation (2)
 - Production implementation phase
 - Resource selection plan
 - Rights management plan
 - Funding planning
 - Selection by Certification
 - Full scale preservation efforts for major resources
 - Full life-cycle operations for early experimental resources
 - Full scale development of the network management
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3. The Implementation and Challenges

- 3.2 Challenges (1)
 - To mobilizing STM communities and relevant gov agencies
 - To advocate shared responsibility in a distributed network
 - To educate about trusted preservation services
 - To develop convincing funding structures and formulas
 - To devise shared service structures and management
 - To train capable technical and managerial personnel
 - To showcase successful trusted archiving systems
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3. The Implementation and Challenges

3.2 Challenges (2)

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- Working with multiple lines of administration and interests
 - Universities by MoE
 - Research organizations by CAS or other ministries
 - Public libraries by MoC and local governments
 - NSTL by MoST
- Need to involve all (would-be preservers and beneficiaries) from planning to evaluation



3. The Implementation and Challenges

- 3.2 Challenges (3)
 - Policies

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- Adjustment of policies of MoST and NSTL for supporting a digital archival network of STM literature
- Adjustment of policies of participating institutions to align with the MoST/NSTL policies
- Collaborations
 - With scientific data preservation
 - With H&SS resources and cultural heritage preservation
 - With institutional knowledge assets management
 - With international partners in scientific communities
- Services
 - Integration with current STM information services
 - Experimenting with enriched content and service context
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- 3. The Implementation and Challenges
- Learning from our colleagues from the world is one of our important answers to the challenges
- We are indebted to those participated iPRES2004/2005/2006
- We hope we will be able to collaborate with colleagues abroad and within in China



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