CADSL: China Archives of Digital Scientific Literature Initiative

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- 1. Background
- 2. CADSL Initiative Framework
- 3. CADSL Requirements
- 4. CADSL Implementation and Future Efforts

- 1. Background:
- 1.1-1 Basic Info: Chinese Libraries

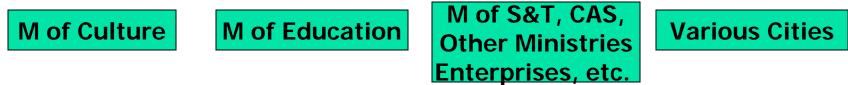






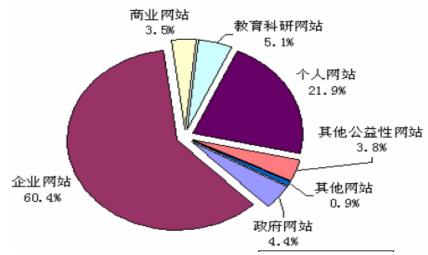


Public Libraries Academic Libraries Special Libraries School Libraries3,0001,7001,5005,000



- 1. Background
- 1.1-2 Basic Info: Internet development in China
- **Internet Users** \mathbf{G} Web sites **n**
- CNNIC China Internet Report (06/07/01) http://www.cnnic.cn

- 1. Background
- 1.1-3 Basic Info: Internet resources in China
- CNNIC 2005 China Internet Resource Report
 - Web sites 694000
 - Enterprises 60.4%
 - Personal 21.9%
 - Research & Ed 5.1%
 - Government 4.4%
 - Public Interest 3.8%
 - Sales 3.5%
 - Others 0.9%
 - Web pages 24000 Millions, 63932 GB
 - Online Databases 295000



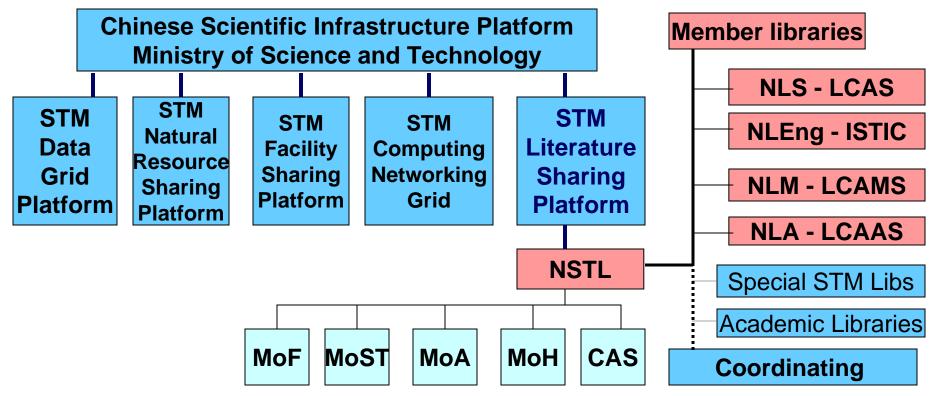
- 1.2-1 Digital Info Resources: Foreign
 - CALIS (Chinese Academic Info and Lib System, MoE)
 - 300 major academic libraries
 - Databases 250
 - e-journals 24000, e-books 130,000, ETD 133,000
 - CSDL (Chinese Science Digital Library, CAS)
 - Databases 53
 - e-journals 3300, e-proceedings 8000, ETD 133,000
 - NLC (National Library of China, MoC)
 - Databases 56, e-journals 6000
 - NSTL (National Science & Technology Library, MoST)
 - National License e-journals 93, E-proceedings 15,000 series
 - Other research, academic, and public libraries
 - Limited additional specific databases

- 1.2-2 Digital Info Resources: Domestic
 - CALIS (Chinese Academic Info and Lib system)
 - Databases over 30
 - e-journals 12000, e-books 1,000,000, ETD 225,000
 - CSDL (Chinese Science Digital Library)
 - Databases 10
 - e-journals 12000, e-books 80,000, ETD 30,000
 - NLC (National Library of China)
 - Databases 32, e-books 120,000, e-journals 9000
 - NSTL (National Science and Technology Library)
 - E-journals 4590, e-books 200,000, ETD 130,000
 - Other research, academic, and public libraries
 - Various additional specific databases

- 1.3-1 Challenges: to sustainable use
 - Heavy reliance on foreign information resources in S&T
 - Download 68m articles by CALIS 2005
 - Download 11 m articles by CSDL 2005
 - Heavy reliance on digital information resources in S&T
 - Mainstream resources and main means of access
 - Very limited preservation mechanisms exist
 - Many databases as network access only
 - Some mirror sites running as publisher-owned proxies
 - Some perpetual copy stored as dark archives
 - Only handful institutions with preliminary preservation policies and mechanisms

- 1.3-2 Challenges: to preservation planning
 - Fragmented admin and funding for digital resources
 - CALIS by MoE and universities
 - CSDL by CAS and MoST
 - NSTL by MoST
 - Other digital library projects by MoC, MoH, MoA, etc., and local governments
 - Lack of systematic approach to digital preservation
 - Preservation planning, IPR management, repository certification, workflow management, service provision, technological interoperability, and costing assessment
 - Realization for the urgent need for digital preservation
 - Need for a collaborative planning
 - Need for a coordinated implementation

- 1. Background
- 1.4-1 NSTL study: NSTL as the national platform

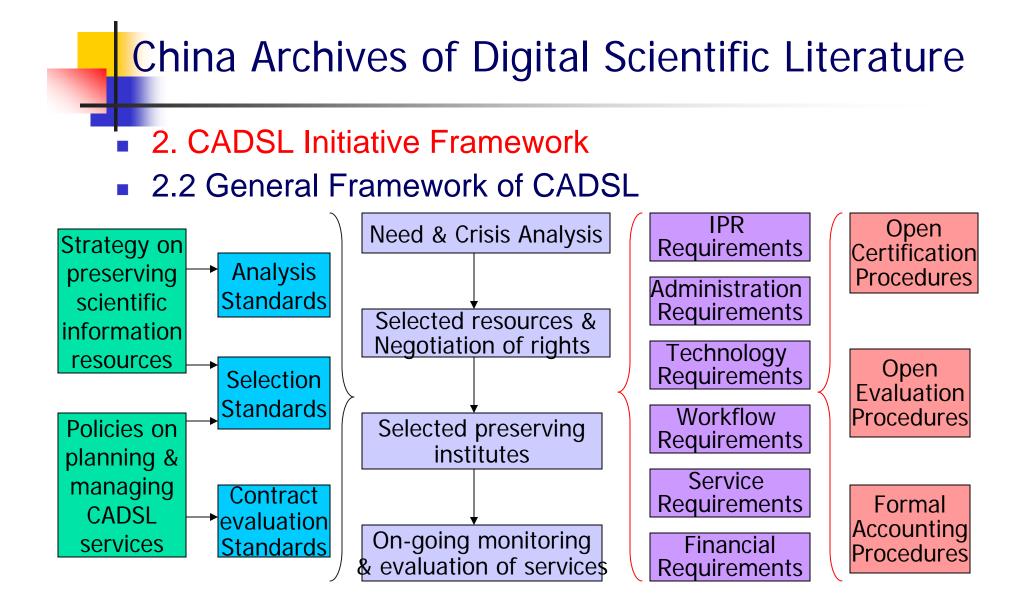


- 1. Background
- 1.4-2 NSTL study: the feasibility study
 - A national approach
 - Needs and crisis analysis
 - Review of current problems and developments
 - Exploration of specific issues in
 - Digital preservation planning with distributed responsibilities
 - IPR management
 - Repository certification, evaluation, and administration
 - Preservation management including workflow, service agreement, technical interoperability, etc.
 - Funding mechanisms
 - Testing of archive systems for DP
 - Development of implementation plans
 - Development of CADSL Initiative Plan to MoST

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- 2. CADSL Initiative Framework
- 3. CADSL Requirements
- 4. CADSL Implementation and Future Efforts

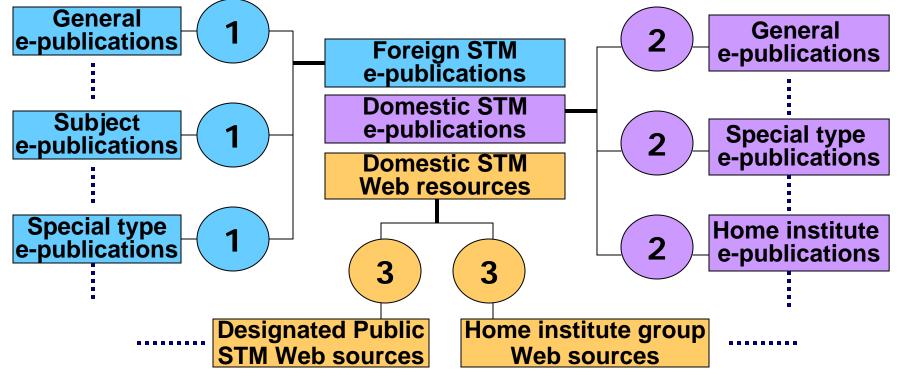
- 2. CADSL Initiative Framework
- 2.1 Research questions of the feasibility study





- 2. CADSL Initiative Framework
- 2.3-1 Basic targets of CADSL
- CADSL target user groups
 - scientific research and educational communities
- CADSL prioritized information resources
 - Formal scientific scholarly publications and key web resources
 - Foreign scientific scholarly R&D publications
 - E-journals, e-proceedings, ETDs
 - Chinese scientific scholarly R&D publications
 - E-journals, e-proceedings, ETDs
 - Key Chinese scientific scholarly web resources

- 2. CADSL Initiative Framework
- 2.3-2 Basic structure of CADSL
- An extensible network of trusted archives



- 2. CADSL Initiative Framework
- 2.3-3 Distributed and shared responsibilities
 - A system of shared responsibilities by major STM libraries
 - Designated by NSTL as national archives
 - National libraries or library systems for general STM e-publications
 - Statutory or historical responsibilities
 - Current mirror site responsibilities
 - National/major research libraries for subject-based or special-type
 - STM e-publications
 - Statutory or historical responsibility
 - Acquisition and service of the resources
 - Service responsibility to primary user groups
 - STM libraries for formal home e-publications (e-journals and ETDs)
 - Some will act as proxies for other institutes' e-publications
 - Flexible structures to suit operational realities
 - Accommodation of distributed nature of library governance
 - Utilization of current system and administrative structure
 - Built-in fail-safe backups with overlapping responsibilities

2. CADSL Initiative Framework

- 2.3-4 Administrative Mechanisms of CADSL
 - Supported by MoST
 - As a part of National Scientific Infrastructure Platform and NSTL
 - With collaboration from NCFC, MoE, MoC, CAS, MoA, MoH, CAST
 - Organized by NSTL
 - Status: as a standing program of funding and management
 - Administration:
 - A planning committee with major stakeholders
 - An expert group to be consulted with policy and op issues
 - A CADSL Center within NSTL to oversee the operation
 - Participation:
 - A competitively selected group of member institutions designated as trusted operators of archives within the network
 - Management:
 - Standard procedures to select, certify, fund, oversee, and evaluate trusted archive operator institutions

2. CADSL Initiative Framework

- 2.3-5 Examples of CADSL archives
 - CALIS
 - For major STM commercial/general publisher databases, and in the future for major learning resources in STM
 - Designated by NSTL as national archives
 - Operated by Beijing University, Tsinghua University, etc.
 - CAS
 - For major societal publisher databases in basic sciences & geoenvironmental sciences
 - CAMS
 - For major societal publisher databases in biomedical sciences
 - CAAS
 - For major societal publisher databases in agricultural sciences
 - ISTIC
 - For major societal publisher databases in biomedical sciences
 - Chinese STM e-journals

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- 3. CADSL Requirements
- 3.1 Administrative requirements
 - Institutional commitment to the responsibility and input of resources
 - Written strategy and policy statements from the institution
 - Public service orientation
 - Shared and collaborative efforts
 - Long-term and sustainable operations
 - Coordinated with institutional preservation strategies & policies
 - Formal contracts with CADSL/NSTL
 - Certification
 - Periodic evaluation
 - Institutional administration for preservation operations
 - Formal administrative structure with high level authority involvement and overseeing mechanism within the institution
 - Formal and "independent" staffing and budgeting
 - Collaborating mechanisms with CADSL system
 - Open institutional management procedures for the operations

3. CADSL Requirements

- 3.2-1 IPR requirements
 - Complicated relationships among CADSL
 - Content owners, Preserving archives, User communities
 - Rights to ingest
 - Requiring transfer of perpetual copies with full data with intervals frequently enough
 - Requiring full descriptions of data and publisher's support in ingesting and managing the data
 - By contracts with content providers specifying the rights of perpetual copies for national archives
 - By consortia negotiations fully using market power
 - By Instituting public investment requirements by perspective ministries

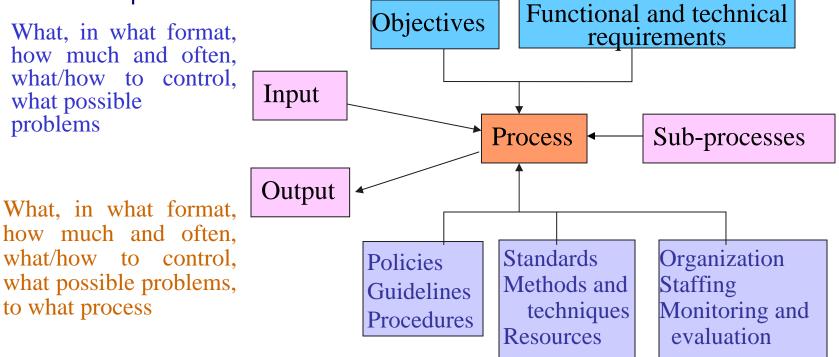
3. CADSL Requirements

- 3.2-2 IPR requirements
 - Rights to process for preservation
 - Necessary re-formatting, re-organizing, transformation, etc., of the data during ingest, archiving, and servicing
 - Necessary handling for preservation of copyright management information and IPR technical measures
 - Rights to serve
 - When to serve and serving whom
 - By contracts with content providers for consortium or public services when situations warrant
 - By contracts with archiving institutions for service level agreements

- 3. CADSL Requirements
- 3.3 General technical requirements
 - Ensuring serviceable archives
 - Not necessarily parallel, but equivalent in main content & functions
 - Full scale serviceability within limited time periods
 - Functionability for the whole life-cycle of preservation
 - Open to all ingested materials and ingesting environment
 - Ensuring effectiveness, trustability, and interoperability of the archives
 - Following the OAIS model
 - Using OSS-based and well-tested, well populated systems
 - Adopting standard AIP formats and metadata formats
 - Supporting well-formed workflows of ingesting, archiving, long-term managing, and servicing
 - Utilizing standard S&R interfaces
 - Implementing standard modules for archive operation monitoring and management

3. CADSL Requirements

- 3.4 Workflow management requirements
 - Trustable workflow management for the whole system and for each of the processes



- 3. CADSL Requirements
- 3.5 Service management requirements
 - Sustainability of the shared responsibility relies on wellperformed services to other members and the public
 - Contract with CADSL/NSTL for service level agreement
 - Specifications for acceptable service levels
 - Performance standards for archiving
 - Performance standards for services
 - Response time for setting-up of the service when needed
 - Service functionality
 - Service reliability
 - Administrative, financial and legal liabilities of the archiving institutions
 - Open management
 - Open evaluation

3. CADSL Requirements

- 3.6 Certification and evaluation requirements
 - A certification process as a prerequisite for CADSL
 - An Independent certification process authorized by MoST/NSTZL with outside experts
 - A comprehensive set of certification standards for organizational, administrative, technological, operational, legal, and financial aspects, utilizing international experiences
 - A combination of certification and evaluation processes
 - A standing procedure and budget for certification and evaluation
 - Open certification and evaluation standards
 - Open certification and evaluation processes
 - Enforcement mechanisms for evaluation results

3. CADSL Requirements

- 3.7 Funding management requirements
 - Public responsibility of the government to preserve
 - MoST funding for major initial development of CADSL, continuing extension and improvement, and part of continuing operation
 - Shared responsibility of the participating institutions
 - Institutional funding for part of the initial development of the assigned archives and for continuing maintenance (staff, facilities, administration, ...)
 - Multiple incentives for supporting the participation
 - Shared preservation by others for resources needed
 - Combined with MoST support of resource acquisition
 - Investment by MoST on systems, personnel, expertise, etc.
 - Specific funding management at NSTL and archiving institution levels

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- **4. CADSL Implementation and Future Efforts**
- 4.1 Phased implementation
 - Phase 1 (6 months):
 - Limited scale experimental systems with
 - 1 general foreign full-text database
 - 2-3 subject-based foreign full-text database
 - 2-3 special type foreign databases
 - 1 Chinese full text database
 - Development of standards, procedures, and best practices
 - Development of certification and evaluation procedures
 - Phase 2 (6m-1y):
 - Full scale operations with the experimental systems
 - Limited scale experiment systems with other special and key resources
 - Full scale development of CADSL management
 - Phase 3 (2-3yrs)
 - Inclusion of all important STM resources with fully operational CADSL management

- 4. CADSL Implementation and Future Efforts
- 4.2 Mobilizing scientific communities
 - Promotion of the need and crisis for preservation
 - Advocacy of shared responsibility
 - Education of trusted preservation services and preservation management
 - Development of funding formulas and incentives
 - Promotion of star experimental archiving institutions
 - Working together with major library systems
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- 4. CADSL Implementation and Future Efforts
 - 4.3 Future efforts
 - Collaborations
 - With scientific data preservation
 - With humanities and social sciences resource preservation
 - With cultural heritage preservation
 - With institutional knowledge assets management
 - With international partners in scientific communities
 - Policies
 - Development of Institutional policies
 - Coordination of institutional policies with national and CADSL policies
 - Incorporation of preservation into the organizational structure and management process of information institutions
 - Services
 - Improvement on technologies
 - Development of integration with other services and processes
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Thanks!

