



DCH-RP : The MCC's view on the roadmap

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Outline

- About MCC
- Methodology
- General remarks
- Specific remarks
- Conclusion

About MCC

- MCC (DREST) is involved in European projects related to digitisation and access to digital content for more than ten years : Minerva, Michael, Athena, Linked Heritage, AthenaPlus
- Projects related to e-infrastructures : DC-NET, INDICATE
- Vice-president of the Michael Culture association
- Patrimoine Numérique : French instance of the MICHAEL European portal.

- The roadmap was submitted to colleagues from
 - MCC (Department for archives, SIAF)
 - The French National Library, BNF
 - Research : TGIR Huma-Num
- Synthesis of their feedback presented as general and specific remarks

General Remarks

Target of the roadmap

- Final version of the roadmap aiming at policy makers
- Mixed style along the roadmap of technical and general aspects
 - // General presentation
 - // OAIS
 - // Use case (Vestend)

- Same level of understanding
- A main roadmap with the general principles and technical aspects and use cases as annex
- Or a complete roadmap with a more general introductory note

Target of the roadmap

- There is a focus on technical aspects of preservation
- Economic aspects are mentioned briefly in the roadmap
- For a document aiming at policy makers and stakeholders, it would be more relevant to emphasize the legal and political aspects
- Organisational aspects should also be emphasized (Internal organisation (within an institution) and at national level, need for training for professionals)
- There is sometimes a confusion between preservation and access

General Remarks

Digital object

- No distinction between :
 - // Digitised content
 - // Born-digital content
 - // Research Data
- Metadata/data?
- Formats (texts, image, audio, video, ...)

- Need for a § detailing :
 - what a digital object is within this roadmap
 - What is the scope of this roadmap ?
 - §3 : Setting the scene

Digital object

- Preservation strategy depends of the type of digital objects :
 - Digitised content >> Migration (action on normalised and standards formats)
 - Born-digital content >> Emulation (knowledge of the diffusion environment but not the production mode)
 - Research data >> Forensics or records management
- For born-digital content, preservation is part of the object lifecycle and of its conception phase
- Increased use of distributed preservation services like e-infrastructures may have an impact on the use of the migration strategy : How ? Why ?

Specific Remarks

European environment

- Mention of DC-NET and INDICATE projects
- European context

- Include a few words about the Paris declaration (cooperation and willing in sharing standards and best practices)
- Charte de l'Unesco : general advocacy declaration that comes along with guidelines for technical issues

Specific Remarks

European environment

- EUDAT

- How the 2 projects interact ?
- Will the roadmap have an impact on the evolution of EUDAT model (procedure, access to services) ?

Specific Remarks

Harmonisation

- Critical system requirements
- P 27

- Examples or full list ?
- Detailed description and structuring of these criteria would be more valuable
- In addition :
 - Legal aspects ?
 - Open data ?
 - Evaluation of content

Harmonisation of data storage and preservation

- Harmonisation is relevant for services :
 - Authentication, trust, ...
 - Quality content
 - Accessibility
- Harmonisation for storage will play against sustainability :
 - Same storage method and tools : major risk of loss in the cas of a single bug
 - Heartbleed
- Defining an API independant from technical solutions (in constant evolutions)

Specific Remarks

Interoperability

- Analyse of Issues
- P 31

- Metadata or data ?
- Semantic aspects for interoperability => Semantic Web, multilingualism
- Interoperability for metadata (Open Data/Linked Data/LOD) and for data is the real technical challenge

Specific Remarks

DCH specificities

- « Existing e-infrastructures for research and academia are an efficient channel for the delivery of advanced services and also of the DCH. »
- Several mentions of DCH specific needs and features

- Why should there be a revision or creation of a new model of e-infrastructure ?
- Develop the specific needs and features of DCH
- Why is it difficult for DCH to adapt to existing e-infrastructure

Miscellaneous

● P18:

- The first review of the DCH-RP project the need to focus on the usability of services and technologies and on working solutions in the roadmap was underlined

● P32 :

- By now, some e-infrastructures ...

● P41 :

- An institutions can initially use the services ...
- Depending on the requirements of an DCH institution

● P47 :

- The DCH-RP project's initial aim was to have

- France's experience and projects could be described in the annexe :
 - BnF : SPAR (Système de Préservation et d'Archivage Réparti)
 - VITAM project : harmonisation of process, standards and tools between two ministries related to email service preservation
 - Tools available in the Archive departement (SEDA : Standard d'Echange pour l'archivage, Afnor)

Conclusion

- Promising document
- Impact is expected at political and organisational level
- Need for a registry of stored data and tools
- Vestend use case illustrates well possible cooperation with private sector or other insitution
- Sharing e-infrastuctures at European level is impossible because of national legislations, comunities and content specific requirements
- But sharing of best-practices and design for a model is what comes up from the roadmap



Thank you !

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