There is a hierarchy of ISO standards concerned with good auditing. ISO 16919 is positioned within this hierarchy in order to ensure that these good practices can be applied to the evaluation of the trustworthiness of digital repositories using ISO 16363. It covers principles needed to inspire confidence that third party certification of the management of the digital repository has been performed with impartiality, competence, responsibility, openness, confidentiality, and responsiveness to complaints.

Metrics concerning:

- Organizational Infrastructure
  - e.g. The repository shall have a documented history of the changes to its operations, procedures, software, and hardware.
- Digital Object Management
  - e.g. The repository shall have access to necessary tools and resources to provide authoritative Representation Information for all of the digital objects it contains.
- Infrastructure and Security Risk Management
  - e.g. The repository shall have procedures in place to evaluate when changes are needed to current software.
Key Parts of ISO16363

• ISO standard ISO 16363:2012 provides:
  – process for auditing/assessing the trustworthiness of
digital repositories resulting in Certification, if qualified

• Trusted Digital Repository:
  – aims at preservation of digital information (current, semi-
current and non-current records)
  – provides access to, and use by, a designated community
  – satisfies specific Government requirements
  – manages the integrity and authenticity of records across
time and multiple generations of technology
  – Collectively, metrics used to judge the overall suitability of
a repository to be trusted to provide a preservation environment
Key Parts of ISO 16363

• Major Areas of Emphasis:
  – Section 3 Organizational Infrastructure
    • Governance & organizational viability
    • Organizational structure & staffing
    • Preservation policy framework
    • Financial sustainability
    • Contracts, licenses, & liabilities
  – Section 4 Digital Object Management:
    • Ingest: Acquisition of Content
    • Ingest: Creation of the AIP
    • Preservation Planning
    • AIP Preservation
    • Information Management
    • Access Management

- Section 5 Infrastructure & Security Risk Management.
  Technical infrastructure risk management
  Security Risk Management
Key Parts of ISO 16363
Structure of Metrics

Each of the 110 Metrics is constructed in 4 parts
1. Metric or Responsibility statement
   empirically derived and consistent
2. Supporting Text
3. Examples of Ways the Repository can demonstrate it is meeting this responsibility
   • Examples of ways a repository can demonstrate it is meeting a requirement (laws, policies, documents, procedures)
   • Relevant Standards, Best Practices, Controls
4. Discussion – clarifies the metric’s intent
Impact of a Trustworthy Digital Repository

• a Certified TDR ensures
  – Negotiated Plan of Action to address preservation deficiencies
  – Preservation of data across time in a useable form
  – Recognition that your repository meets international standards
  – “Prestige” with resource allocators that can translate into funding
  – Enhanced validity and meaning to short term/current measures discussed so far (web hits, file usage, citations, FAIR, DSA)