UN FUTURO PER IL PRESENTE

POLITICHE STRATEGIE E STRUMENTI DELLA CONSERVAZIONE DIGITALE

La conservazione nel CAD: memorizzazione o archiviazione?

Gianni Penzo Doria

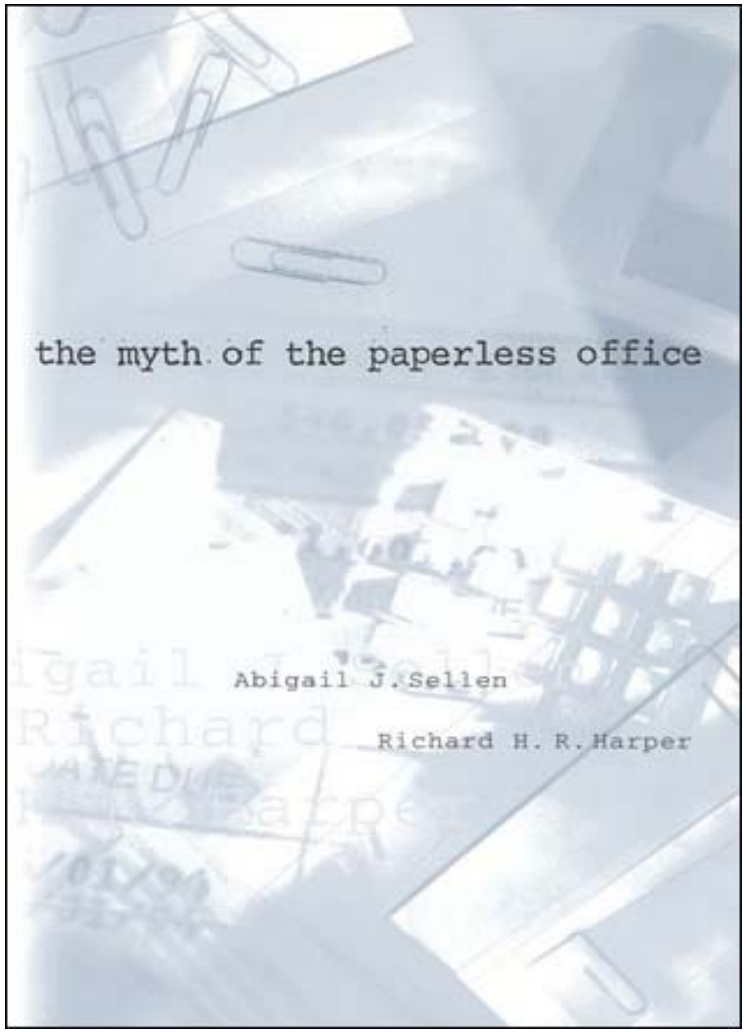
Bologna, 11 aprile 2011

La conservazione

«La conservazione degli atti corrisponde ad un bisogno innato dell'umanità, bisogno che l'ignoranza potrà pur calpestare, ma sopprimere non mai»

(Eugenio Casanova, 1928)

La conservazione ibrida, mai promiscua



Abigail J. Sellen - Richard H. R. Harper
The Myth of the Paperless Office

Matteo, 4, 12-23

La conservazione: due punti fondamentali

Prima di produrre un documento,
bisogna necessariamente progettare
la sua conservazione

Conservarlo in un supporto non è sufficiente:
bisogna progettare il suo mantenimento
su quel supporto e su altri
non meccanicamente, ma in forma autentica

La conservazione non è hard-copy

La conservazione: i problemi del sistema Italia

Legislazione incongruente, parcellizzata e votata all'instabilità

Nomenclatura disomogenea

Colpi di coda del digitale fai-da-te

La conservazione: una forma di monadismo

- Siamo concentrati fin dal 1994 su una forma di monadismo della conservazione digitale
- Nessuna norma tecnica si è preoccupata di conservare i vincoli dei documenti
- Siamo nell'era della decontestualizzazione (*contra*: Garante 88/2011)

Garante privacy: Del 2 marzo 2011, n. 88

§ 5. Deve inoltre sempre essere tenuto presente il pericolo oggettivo costituito dai motori di ricerca che "decontestualizzano il dato" estrapolandolo dal sito in cui è contenuto, e trasformandolo in una parte - non controllata e non controllabile - delle informazioni che di una persona sono date dal motore di ricerca stesso, secondo una "logica" di priorità di importanza del tutto sconosciuta e non conoscibile all'utente.

Garante privacy: Del 2 marzo 2011, n. 88

§ 5.4 Deve A tale fine occorre adottare idonee misure per eliminare o ridurre il rischio di cancellazioni, modifiche, alterazioni o decontestualizzazioni delle informazioni e dei documenti resi disponibili tramite Internet. Un utile accorgimento consiste, ad esempio, nell'indicazione, tra i dati di contesto riportati all'interno del contenuto informativo dei documenti, delle fonti attendibili per il reperimento dei medesimi documenti. Un ulteriore accorgimento la cui adozione potrà essere valutata dalle amministrazioni interessate, anche in relazione a specifiche categorie di documenti, è la sottoscrizione del documento pubblicato sul sito web con firma digitale o altro accorgimento equivalente, in modo da garantirne l'autenticità e l'integrità.

La conservazione: la nomenclatura

Fotoriproduzione sostitutiva

Archiviazione ottica

Archiviazione su supporto di immagini

Conservazione sostitutiva

Smaterializzazione

Dematerializzazione

Copia per immagine

La conservazione: l'ordinamento con difetto

DPCM 11 settembre 1974

Legge 24 dicembre 1993, n. 537, art. 15.2

AIPA, Delibera 28 luglio 1994, n. 15

DPCM 6 dicembre 1996, n. 694

AIPA, Delibera 30 luglio 1998, n. 24

AIPA, Delibera 13 dicembre 2001, n. 42

MEF, DM 23 gennaio 2004

CNIPA, Delibera 19 febbraio 2004, n. 11

La conservazione: la bozza dematerializzatasi

Commissione per la gestione del flusso documentale e dematerializzazione

DM Funz. Pub. 13 novembre 2007

Proposta di regole tecniche in materia di formazione e conservazione di documenti informatici

www.innovazionepa.gov.it/ministro/pdf/proposta_di_regole_tecniche.pdf

Una norma antesignana

DPR 27 giugno 1992, n. 352 [ora DPR 184/2006]
art. 6, comma 1, lettera d)

d) [*le misure organizzative riguardano*] l'accesso alle informazioni contenute in strumenti informatici che vanno salvaguardate dalla distruzione o dalla perdita accidentale, nonché dalla divulgazione non autorizzata. In tali casi, le copie dei dati informatizzati possono essere rilasciate sugli appositi supporti, ove forniti dal richiedente, ovvero mediante collegamento in rete, ove esistente.

La promiscuità nel nuovo CAD

art. 43, comma 3
Riproduzione e conservazione dei documenti

I documenti informatici, di cui è prescritta la conservazione per legge o regolamento, possono essere archiviati per le esigenze correnti anche con modalità cartacee e sono conservati in modo permanente con modalità digitali, nel rispetto delle regole tecniche stabilite ai sensi dell'articolo 71.

- Chi conserverà la PEC e in quali formati? E l'Albo on-line?
- Un documento informatico archiviato anche con modalità cartacee? È un evidente paradosso!
- Era necessario il comma 4?

Ora siamo tutti inglifati?

D.Lgs. 30 dicembre 2010, n. 235 - art. 15

D.Lgs. 7 marzo 2005, n. 82 - art. 23-ter, comma 5

5. Al fine di assicurare la provenienza e la conformità all'originale, sulle copie analogiche di documenti informatici, è apposto a stampa, sulla base dei criteri definiti con linee guida emanate da DigitPA, un contrassegno generato elettronicamente, formato nel rispetto delle regole tecniche stabilite ai sensi dell'articolo 71 e tale da consentire la verifica automatica della conformità del documento analogico a quello informatico.

Ora siamo tutti inglifati?

Ora siamo tutti inglifati?

«Il nuovo CAD introduce un sistema di contrassegno generato elettronicamente da un timbro elettronico e stampato direttamente dal cittadino dal proprio computer per sancire la conformità di documenti cartacei a quelli digitali, cosiddetto “glifo”. I documenti acquisiti per via informatica e stampati avranno la stessa validità dei documenti, come dire, prodotti originariamente dall’amministrazione»

La promiscuità in Gazzetta

SERIE GENERALE

Spediz. abb. post. 45% - art. 2, comma 20/b
Legge 23-12-1996, n. 662 - Filiale di Roma

Anno 151° - Numero 253

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4ª Serie speciale: *Concorsi ed esami (pubblicata il martedì e il venerdì)*
5ª Serie speciale: *Contratti pubblici (pubblicata il lunedì, il mercoledì e il venerdì)*

La **Gazzetta Ufficiale, Parte Seconda,** "Foglio delle inserzioni", *è pubblicata il martedì, il giovedì e il sabato*

AVVISO ALLE AMMINISTRAZIONI

Al fine di ottimizzare la procedura per l'inserimento degli atti nella *Gazzetta Ufficiale* telematica, le Amministrazioni sono pregate di inviare, contemporaneamente e parallelamente alla trasmissione su carta, come da norma, anche copia telematica dei medesimi (in formato word) al seguente indirizzo di posta elettronica: gazzettaufficiale@giustizia.it, curando che nella nota cartacea di trasmissione siano chiaramente riportati gli estremi dell'invio telematico (mittente, oggetto e data).

La promiscuità in Gazzetta

AVVISO ALLE AMMINISTRAZIONI

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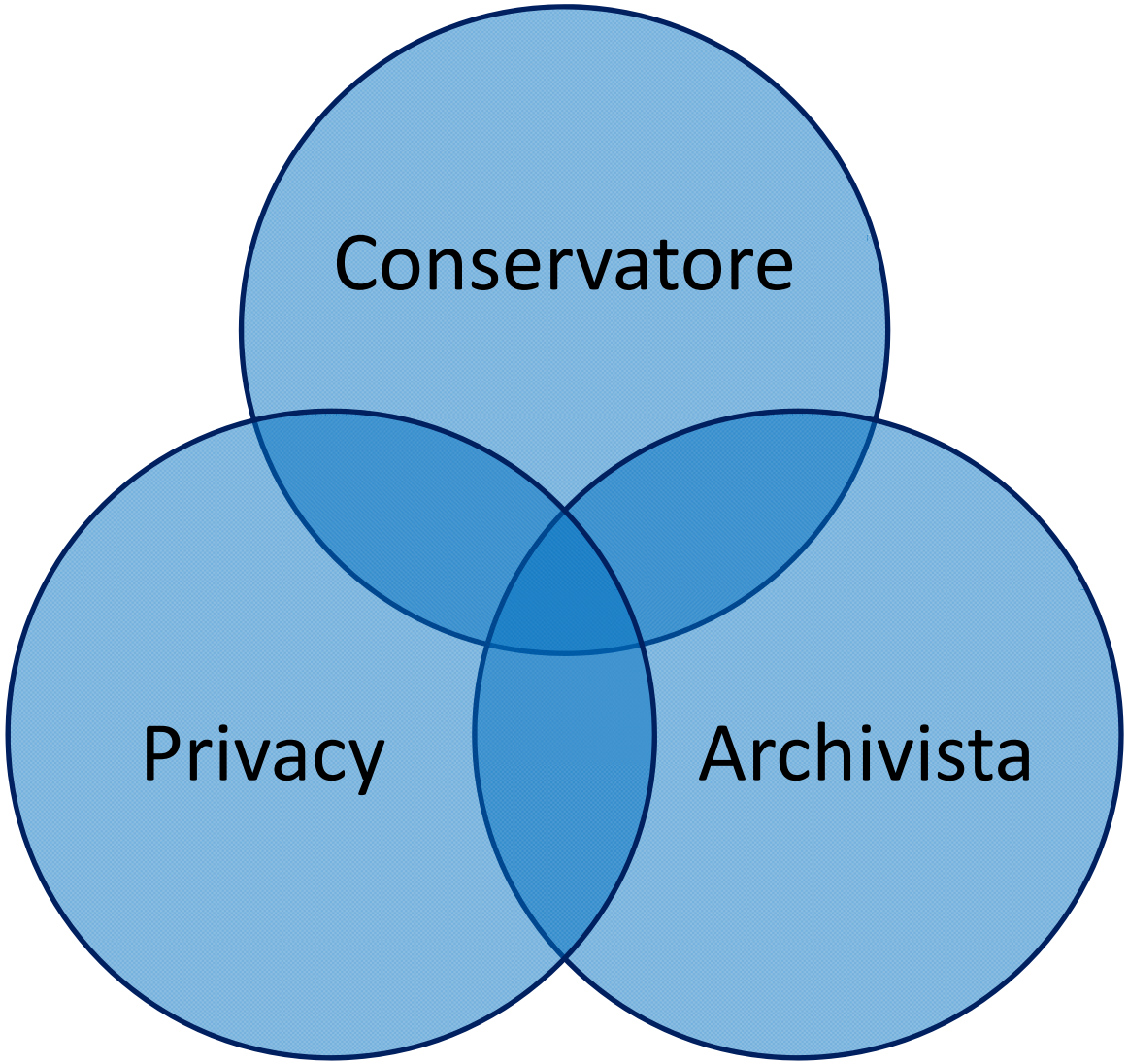
La conservazione digitale ora si fa in tre



La conservazione digitale ora si fa in tre

D.Lgs. 30 dicembre 2010, n. 235 - art. 30

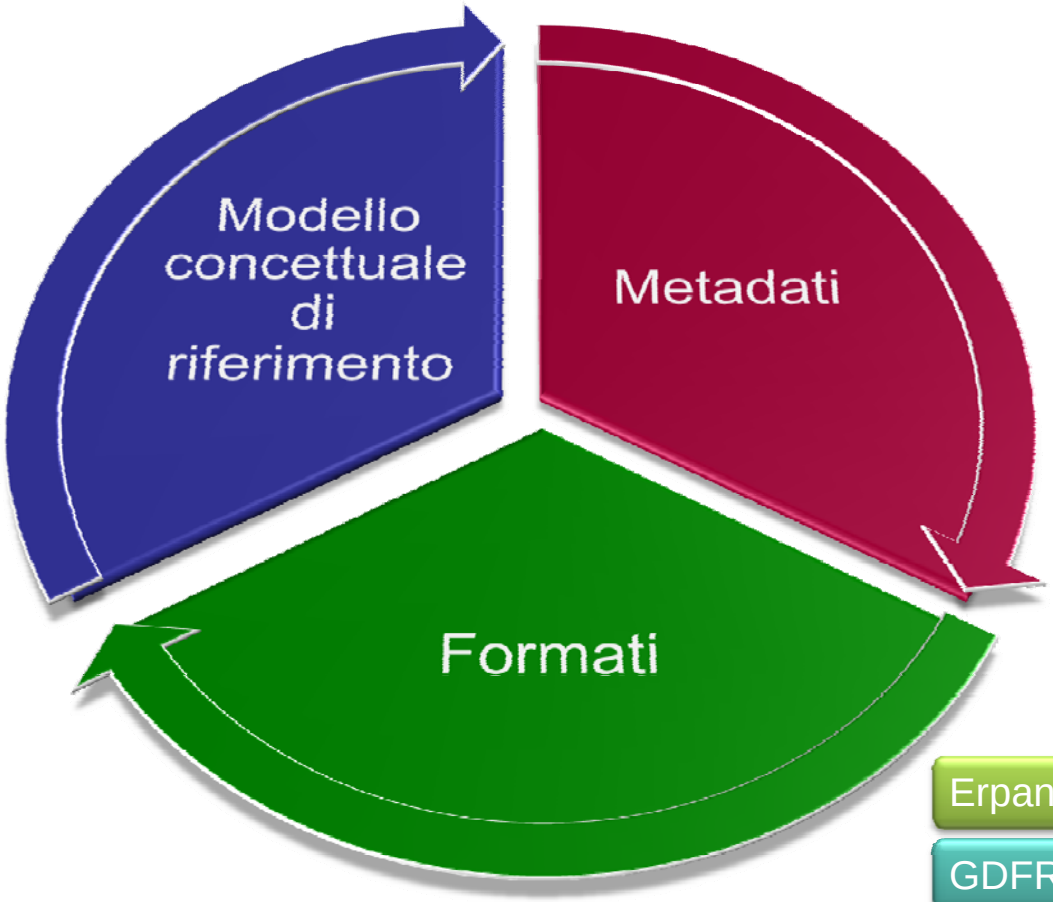
D.Lgs. 7 marzo 2005, n. 82 - art. 44, comma 1-bis

1-bis. Il sistema di conservazione dei documenti informatici è gestito da un responsabile che opera d'intesa con il responsabile del trattamento dei dati personali di cui all'articolo 29 del decreto legislativo 30 giugno 2003, n. 196, e, ove previsto, con il responsabile del servizio per la tenuta del protocollo informatico, della gestione dei flussi documentali e degli archivi di cui all'articolo 61 del decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 28 dicembre 2000, n. 445, nella definizione e gestione delle attività di rispettiva competenza.

Ove previsto?

I tre nodi della conservazione digitale

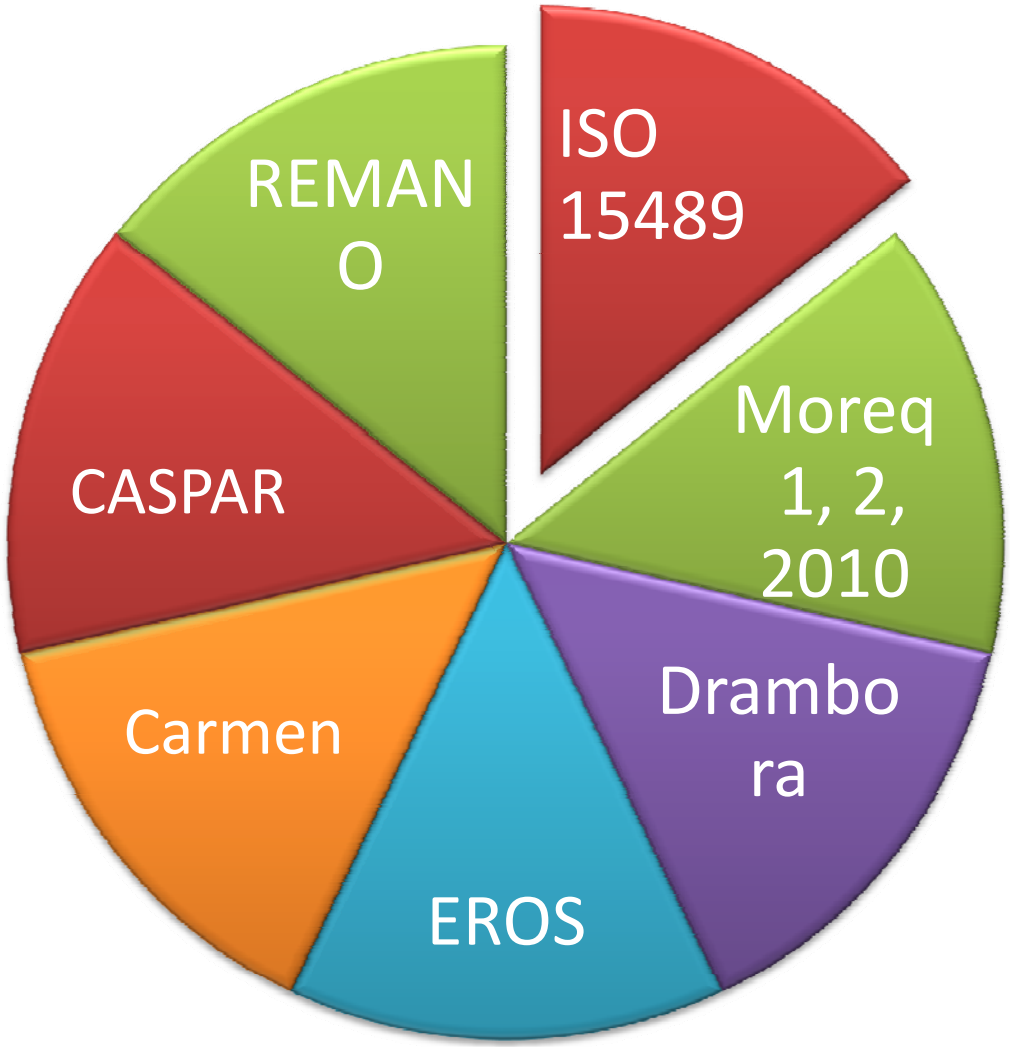
- OAIS 14721
- Interpares
- DRForensics
- JISC



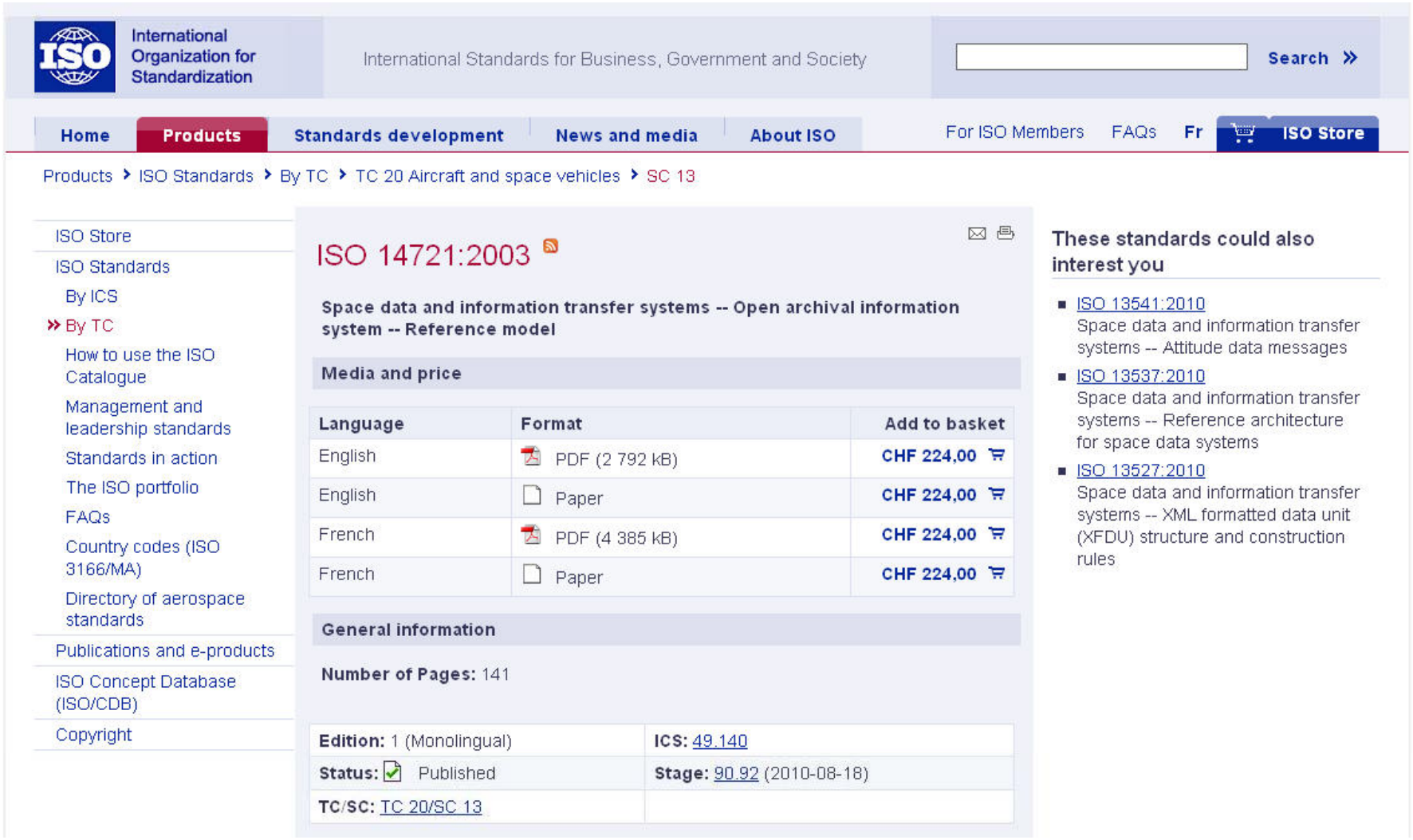
- Premis
- METS
- Fedora
- [mag]

- Erpanet
- GDFR
- PRONOM

Senza dimenticare...



OAIS – Open archival information system



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ISO 14721:2003

Space data and information transfer systems -- Open archival information system -- Reference model

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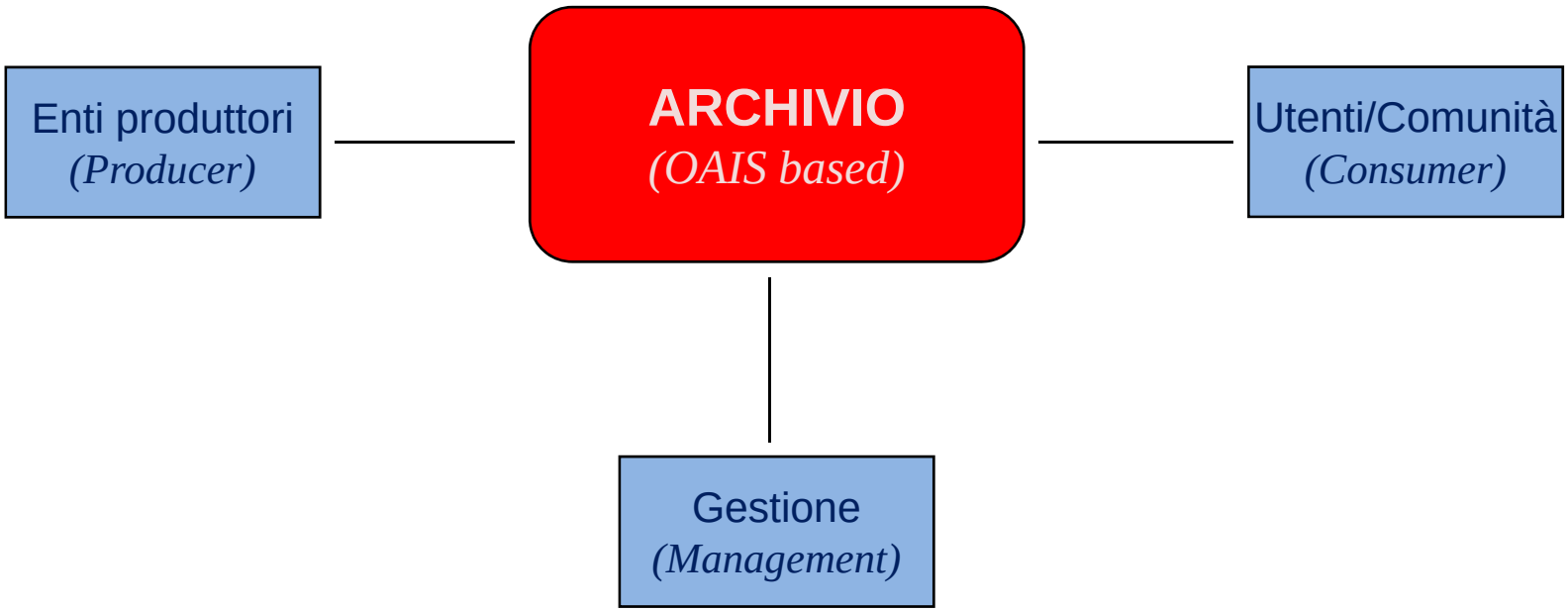
Status: Published	**Stage:** 90.92 (2010-08-18)
TC/SC: TC 20/SC 13	

These standards could also interest you

- ISO 13541:2010
  Space data and information transfer systems -- Attitude data messages
- ISO 13537:2010
  Space data and information transfer systems -- Reference architecture for space data systems
- ISO 13527:2010
  Space data and information transfer systems -- XML formatted data unit (XFDU) structure and construction rules

OAIS – Open archival information system



www.interpares.org

InterPARES Project

International Research on Permanent Authentic Records in Electronic Systems

project overview

full-time employees please click here and complete our short survey.

Welcome message from Project Director, Dr Luciana Duranti

The International Research on Permanent Authentic Records in Electronic Systems (InterPARES) aims at developing the knowledge essential to the long-term preservation of authentic records created and/or maintained in digital form and providing the basis for standards, policies, strategies and plans of action capable of ensuring the longevity of such material and the ability of its users to trust its authenticity. InterPARES has developed in three phases:

IP2 book now available: Online version

InterPARES 1 was initiated in 1999 and concluded in 2001. It focused on the development of theory and methods ensuring the preservation of the authenticity of records created and/or maintained in databases and document management systems in the course of administrative activities, and took the perspective of the preserver.

InterPARES 2 was initiated in 2002 and concluded in 2007. In addition to dealing with issues of authenticity, it delved into the issues of reliability and accuracy during the entire lifecycle of records, from creation to permanent preservation. It focused on records produced in complex digital environments in the course of artistic, scientific and governmental activities.

InterPARES 3 was initiated in 2007 and will continue through 2012. This third phase of the Project builds upon the findings of InterPARES 1 and 2, as well as of other digital preservation projects worldwide. It will put theory into practice, working with small and medium-sized archives and archival / records units within organizations, and develop teaching modules for in-house training programs, continuing education and academic curricula.

www.interpares.org

InterPARES 2 Project

International Research on Permanent Authentic Records in Electronic Systems

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Major funding for the InterPARES Project has been provided by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the United States National Historical Publications and Records Commission and the United States National Science Foundation. Matching funds are provided by The University of British Columbia's Hampton Fund Research Grant, the Vice President Research Development Fund, the Dean of Arts, and the School of Library, Archival and Information Studies.

For more information, visit our Web site at www.interpares.org

Pg

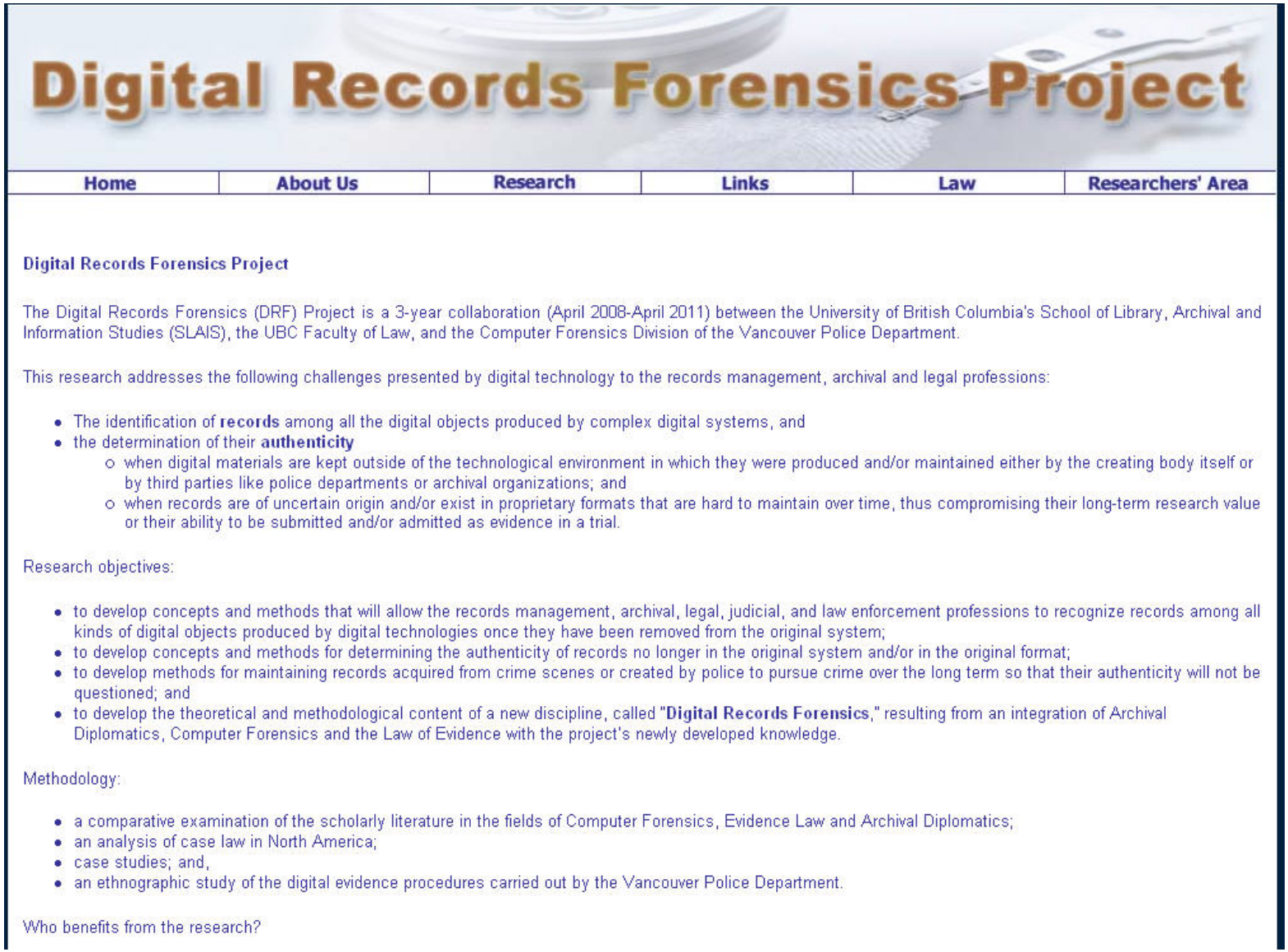
Preserver Guidelines

PRESERVING DIGITAL RECORDS:
GUIDELINES FOR ORGANIZATIONS

Elements of Preservation

		5 Mg Migrating	6 Fe Feasibility							
8 Be Benchmark Requirements	9 Id Identifying	10 Pr Preserving	11 Ac Accuracy	12 St Storing	13 Au Authenticity					
		16 De Describing	17 Ma Managing	18 Ob Obsolescence				20 Mo Monitoring		
		25 Tc Trusted Custodian	26 Op Outputting	27 Ba Baseline Requirements				29 Ap Appraising	30 Tr Transferring	
			34 Ac Acquiring						37 Do Documenting	

http://www.digitalrecordsforensics.org



Digital Records Forensics Project

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Digital Records Forensics Project

The Digital Records Forensics (DRF) Project is a 3-year collaboration (April 2008-April 2011) between the University of British Columbia's School of Library, Archival and Information Studies (SLAIS), the UBC Faculty of Law, and the Computer Forensics Division of the Vancouver Police Department.

This research addresses the following challenges presented by digital technology to the records management, archival and legal professions:

- The identification of **records** among all the digital objects produced by complex digital systems, and
- the determination of their **authenticity**
  - when digital materials are kept outside of the technological environment in which they were produced and/or maintained either by the creating body itself or by third parties like police departments or archival organizations; and
  - when records are of uncertain origin and/or exist in proprietary formats that are hard to maintain over time, thus compromising their long-term research value or their ability to be submitted and/or admitted as evidence in a trial.

Research objectives:

- to develop concepts and methods that will allow the records management, archival, legal, judicial, and law enforcement professions to recognize records among all kinds of digital objects produced by digital technologies once they have been removed from the original system;
- to develop concepts and methods for determining the authenticity of records no longer in the original system and/or in the original format;
- to develop methods for maintaining records acquired from crime scenes or created by police to pursue crime over the long term so that their authenticity will not be questioned; and
- to develop the theoretical and methodological content of a new discipline, called "**Digital Records Forensics**," resulting from an integration of Archival Diplomatics, Computer Forensics and the Law of Evidence with the project's newly developed knowledge.

Methodology:

- a comparative examination of the scholarly literature in the fields of Computer Forensics, Evidence Law and Archival Diplomatics;
- an analysis of case law in North America;
- case studies; and,
- an ethnographic study of the digital evidence procedures carried out by the Vancouver Police Department.

Who benefits from the research?

http://www.jisc.ac.uk

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About JISC

JISC inspires UK colleges and universities in the innovative use of digital technologies, helping to maintain the UK's position as a global leader in education. JISC provides:

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- New environments for learning, teaching and research
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- Advisory and consultancy services
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JISC develops partnerships to enable the UK education and research communities to engage in national and global collaborations to overcome the challenges of delivering world-class ICT solutions and services.
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planets

PLANETS - PRESERVATION AND LONG-TERM ACCESS THROUGH NETWORKED SERVICES

SEARCH THIS SITE: ...

Welcome to Planets

Open Planets Foundation

The Planets project ended on 31 May 2010. Planets results will be maintained and developed by a follow-on organisation called the Open Planets Foundation (OPF). OPF is a not-for-profit company, registered in the UK. To find out more about the OPF and how to join, please visit: www.openplanetsfoundation.org.

Planets, Preservation and Long-term Access through Networked Services, is a four-year project co-funded by the European Union under the Sixth Framework Programme to address core digital preservation challenges. The primary goal for Planets is to build practical services and tools to help ensure long-term access to our digital cultural and scientific assets. Planets started on 1st June 2006. This website makes available project documentations and deliverables as Planets progresses so that these can be shared with the libraries, archives and digital preservation community.

The strong Planets consortium brings together expertise across Europe from national libraries and archives, leading research universities and technology companies. Coordinated by the British Library, the partners are:

- The British Library
- The National Library of the Netherlands
- Austrian National Library
- The Royal Library of Denmark
- State and University Library, Denmark
- The National Archives of the Netherlands
- The National Archives of England, Wales and the United Kingdom
- Swiss Federal Archives
- University of Cologne
- University of Freiburg
- HATII at the University of Glasgow
- Vienna University of Technology
- The Austrian Institute of Technology
- IBM Netherlands
- Microsoft Research Limited
- Tessella Plc

Other digital preservation projects funded under the IS&T FP6 Programme include CASPAR and DPE.

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News

Second Planets White Paper Released
26th July 2010

A second Planets White Paper summarising the findings of interviews with 18 of the world's leading IT companies is available now to download from the Planets web-site. [More]

Implementing Planets in Libraries and Archives
8th July 2010

Work is underway to implement Planets in a number of national libraries and archives and is described in a series of Planets case studies. [More]

Digital Preservation in Government

http://www.archives.gov/era

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Electronic Records Archives (ERA)

Electronic Records Archives (ERA)

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- Federal Pilot Agency Training

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- Ongoing Development
- ERA Updates to NARA Sr Staff

ABOUT ERA
- The ERA Approach
- Project Documentation
- History
- ERA Research

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- Advisory Committee on the Electronic Records Archives (ACERA)
- OMB IT Dashboard
- NARA Center for Advanced Systems and Techologies (NCAST)
- NARA Modern Records (Electronic)

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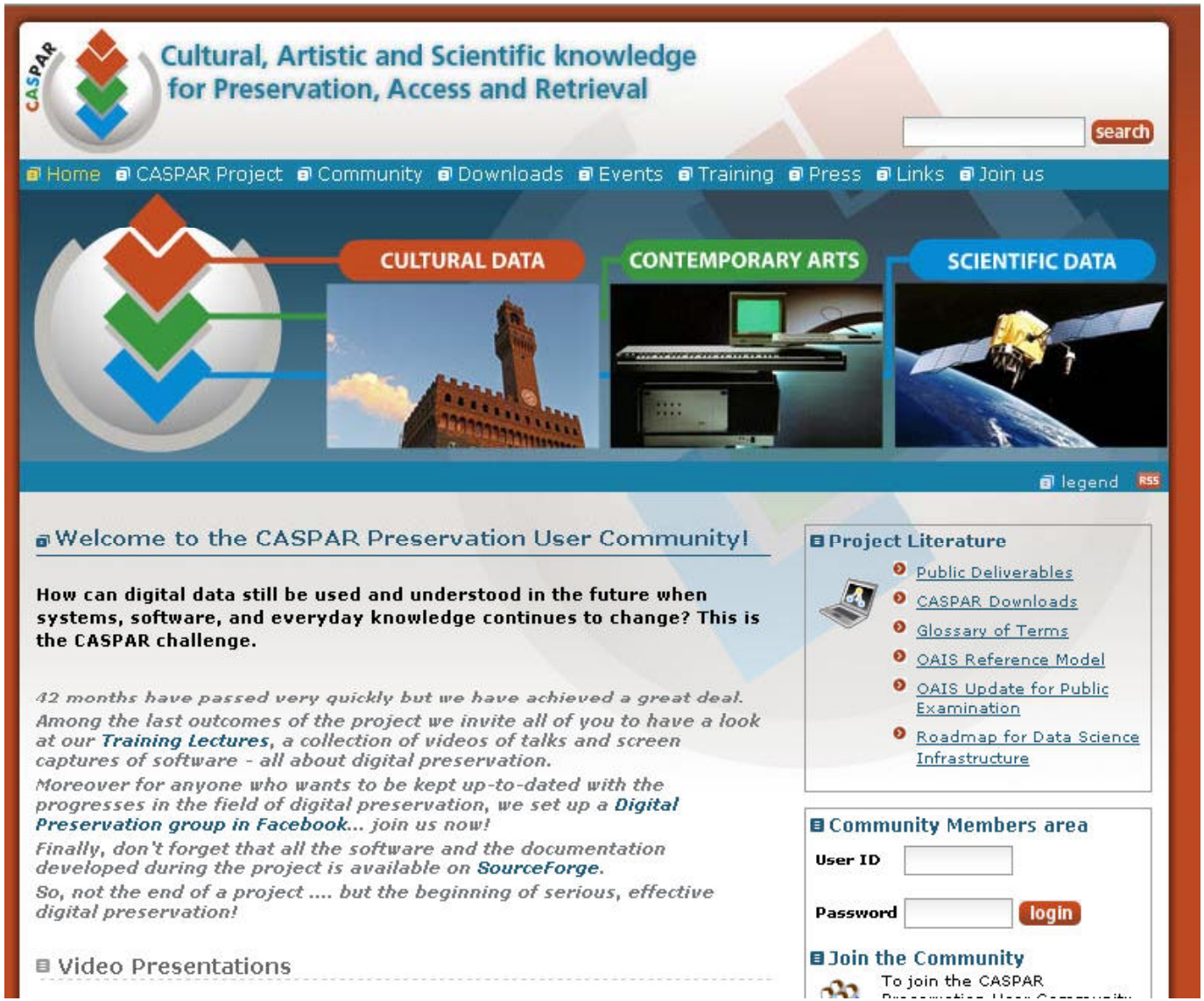
Electronic Records Archives (ERA)

The Electronic Records Archives program (ERA) is the strategic initiative of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) to extend its mission to include the electronic records of the U.S. Government; that is, to preserve and provide long-term access to uniquely valuable electronic Federal, Presidential, and Congressional records.

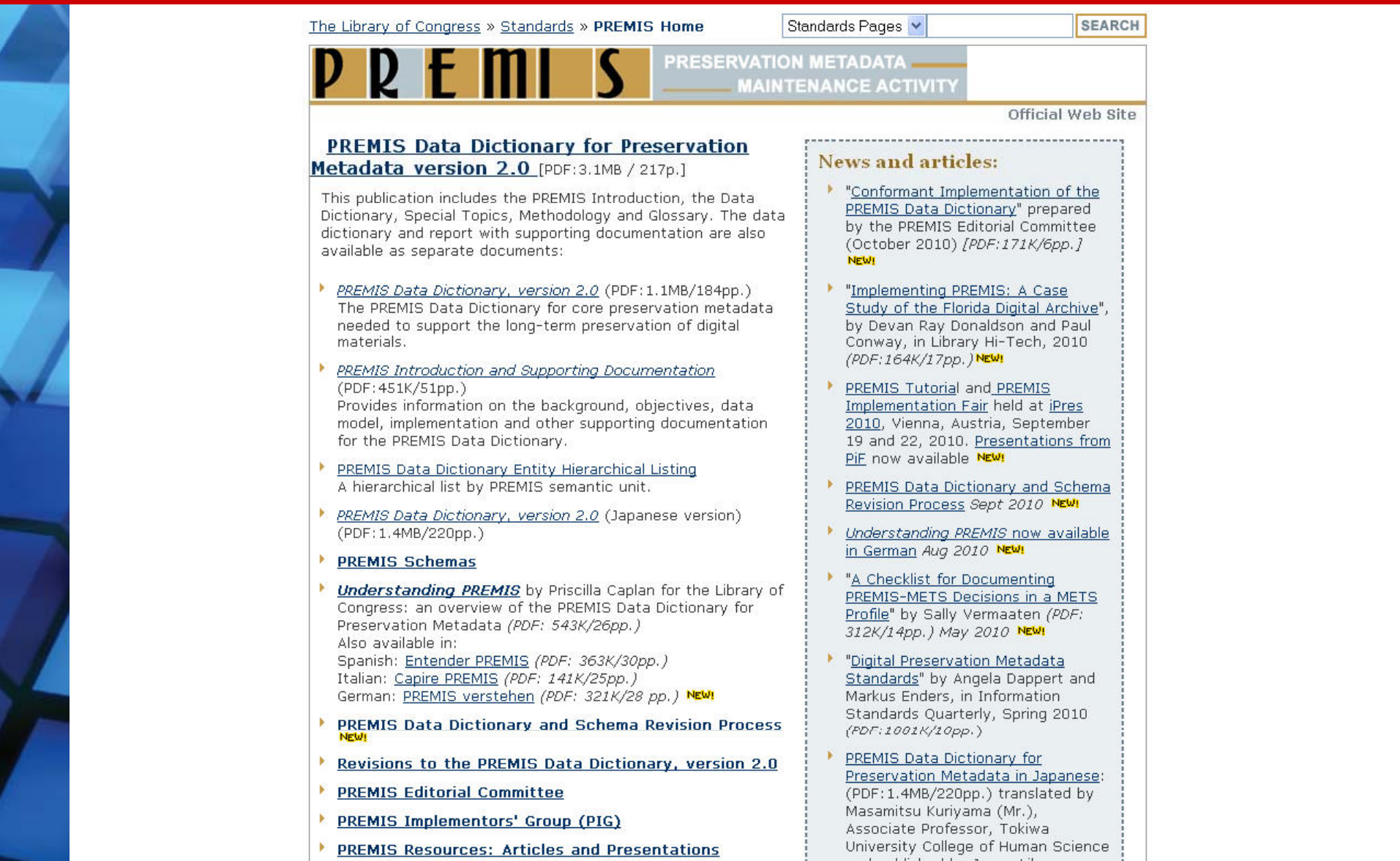
The challenges electronic records present to NARA are two-fold. First, there are major difficulties inherent in the effective preservation of electronic records; not only in all of the diversity, complexity, and enormous volume of electronic records being created today, but also in the rapidly changing systems used to create, store and access them. Second, records management, which ensures that records are maintained as accessible and reliable documentation of the original activities, must be extended to accommodate electronic records across all of the government. NARA and ERA must continue to guide and support these activities in this new dimension electronic records presents. Doing so will ensure that Federal records are efficiently managed throughout their original-use lifecycle, and that the historically valuable records of the Federal government will be permanently preserved and made accessible by the National Archives.

NARA's main objective in developing the ERA System is to create a robust, high-quality system that meets the U.S. Government's records management and archival needs – and equally important – to create a system that will be easy for people to use. The combination of ensuring that ERA will help NARA meet its business needs as well as to meet the needs of its stakeholders is not an easy task.

http://www.casparpreserves.eu



http://www.loc.gov/standards/premis



PREMIS PRESERVATION METADATA MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY

Official Web Site

PREMIS Data Dictionary for Preservation Metadata version 2.0 [PDF:3.1MB / 217p.]

This publication includes the PREMIS Introduction, the Data Dictionary, Special Topics, Methodology and Glossary. The data dictionary and report with supporting documentation are also available as separate documents:

- *PREMIS Data Dictionary, version 2.0* (PDF:1.1MB/184pp.)
  The PREMIS Data Dictionary for core preservation metadata needed to support the long-term preservation of digital materials.
- *PREMIS Introduction and Supporting Documentation*
  (PDF:451K/51pp.)
  Provides information on the background, objectives, data model, implementation and other supporting documentation for the PREMIS Data Dictionary.
- PREMIS Data Dictionary Entity Hierarchical Listing
  A hierarchical list by PREMIS semantic unit.
- *PREMIS Data Dictionary, version 2.0* (Japanese version)
  (PDF:1.4MB/220pp.)
- **PREMIS Schemas**
- ***Understanding PREMIS*** by Priscilla Caplan for the Library of Congress: an overview of the PREMIS Data Dictionary for Preservation Metadata *(PDF: 543K/26pp.)*
  Also available in:
  Spanish: Entender PREMIS *(PDF: 363K/30pp.)*
  Italian: Capire PREMIS *(PDF: 141K/25pp.)*
  German: PREMIS verstehen *(PDF: 321K/28 pp.)* NEW!
- **PREMIS Data Dictionary and Schema Revision Process** NEW!
- **Revisions to the PREMIS Data Dictionary, version 2.0**
- **PREMIS Editorial Committee**
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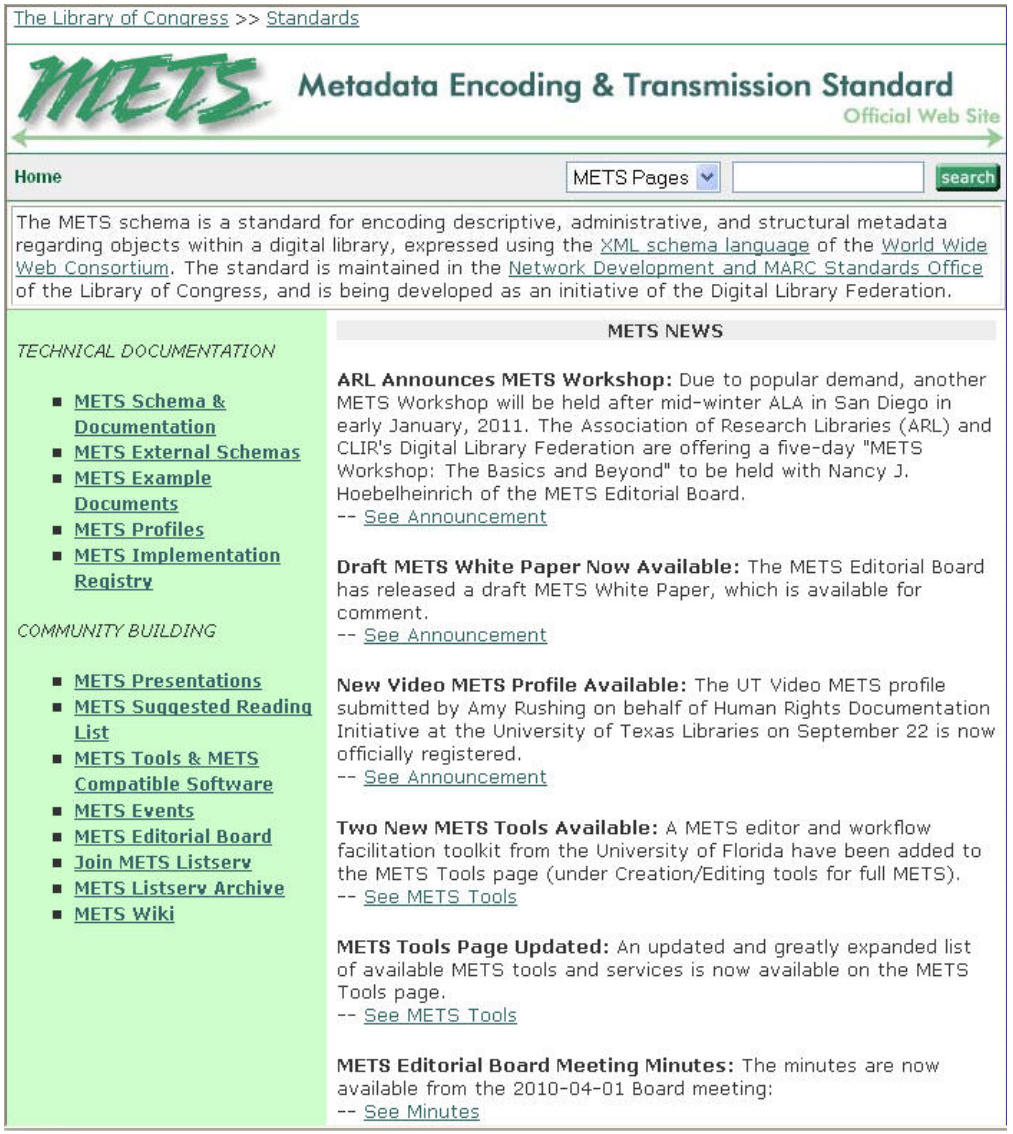
- **PREMIS Resources: Articles and Presentations**

News and articles:

- "Conformant Implementation of the PREMIS Data Dictionary" prepared by the PREMIS Editorial Committee (October 2010) *[PDF:171K/6pp.]* NEW!
- "Implementing PREMIS: A Case Study of the Florida Digital Archive", by Devan Ray Donaldson and Paul Conway, in Library Hi-Tech, 2010 *(PDF:164K/17pp.)* NEW!
- PREMIS Tutorial and PREMIS Implementation Fair held at iPres 2010, Vienna, Austria, September 19 and 22, 2010. Presentations from PiF now available NEW!
- PREMIS Data Dictionary and Schema Revision Process *Sept 2010* NEW!
- *Understanding PREMIS* now available in German *Aug 2010* NEW!
- "A Checklist for Documenting PREMIS-METS Decisions in a METS Profile" by Sally Vermaaten *(PDF: 312K/14pp.) May 2010* NEW!
- "Digital Preservation Metadata Standards" by Angela Dappert and Markus Enders, in Information Standards Quarterly, Spring 2010 *(PDF:1001K/10pp.)*
- PREMIS Data Dictionary for Preservation Metadata in Japanese: (PDF:1.4MB/220pp.) translated by Masamitsu Kuriyama (Mr.), Associate Professor, Tokiwa University College of Human Science

http://www.rinascimento-digitale.it

http://www.loc.gov/standards/mets



The Library of Congress >> Standards

METS Metadata Encoding & Transmission Standard
Official Web Site

Home | METS Pages | search

The METS schema is a standard for encoding descriptive, administrative, and structural metadata regarding objects within a digital library, expressed using the XML schema language of the World Wide Web Consortium. The standard is maintained in the Network Development and MARC Standards Office of the Library of Congress, and is being developed as an initiative of the Digital Library Federation.

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

- METS Schema & Documentation
- METS External Schemas
- METS Example Documents
- METS Profiles
- METS Implementation Registry

COMMUNITY BUILDING

- METS Presentations
- METS Suggested Reading List
- METS Tools & METS Compatible Software
- METS Events
- METS Editorial Board
- Join METS Listserv
- METS Listserv Archive
- METS Wiki

METS NEWS

ARL Announces METS Workshop: Due to popular demand, another METS Workshop will be held after mid-winter ALA in San Diego in early January, 2011. The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and CLIR's Digital Library Federation are offering a five-day "METS Workshop: The Basics and Beyond" to be held with Nancy J. Hoebelheinrich of the METS Editorial Board.
-- See Announcement

Draft METS White Paper Now Available: The METS Editorial Board has released a draft METS White Paper, which is available for comment.
-- See Announcement

New Video METS Profile Available: The UT Video METS profile submitted by Amy Rushing on behalf of Human Rights Documentation Initiative at the University of Texas Libraries on September 22 is now officially registered.
-- See Announcement

Two New METS Tools Available: A METS editor and workflow facilitation toolkit from the University of Florida have been added to the METS Tools page (under Creation/Editing tools for full METS).
-- See METS Tools

METS Tools Page Updated: An updated and greatly expanded list of available METS tools and services is now available on the METS Tools page.
-- See METS Tools

METS Editorial Board Meeting Minutes: The minutes are now available from the 2010-04-01 Board meeting:
-- See Minutes

http://fedora-commons.org

http://www.iccu.sbn.it

Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico delle Biblioteche Italiane e per le Informazioni Bibliografiche

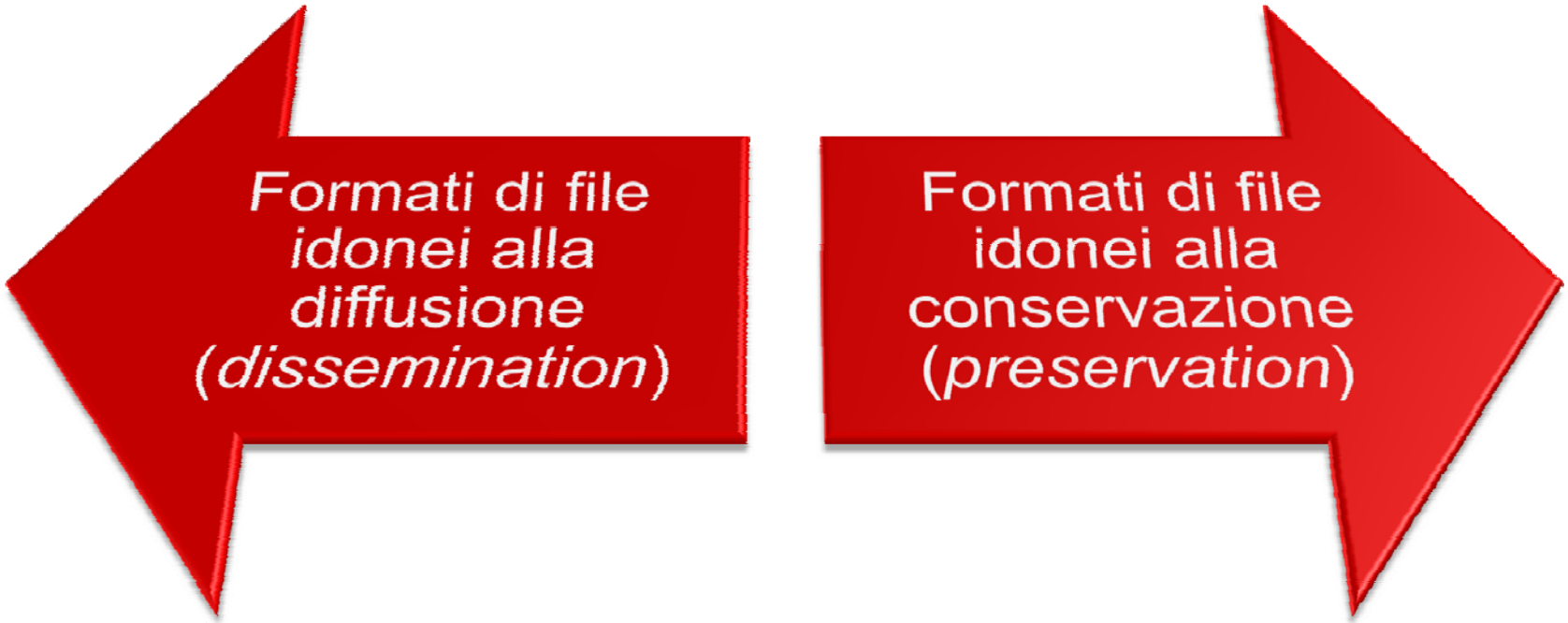
Comitato MAG

MAG Metadati Amministrativi e Gestionali

Manuale Utente

a cura di Elena Pierazzo
versione: 2.0.1
ultimo aggiornamento: 8 marzo 2006

I formati in OAIS



Antesignano: il DPCM 31 ottobre 2000

art. 16.

Leggibilità dei documenti

Ciascuna amministrazione garantisce la leggibilità nel tempo di tutti i documenti trasmessi o ricevuti adottando i formati previsti all'art. 6, comma 1, lettera b), della delibera AIPA n. 24/98 ovvero altri formati non proprietari.

Il DPCM 30 marzo 2009

art. 40
Rappresentazione del documento informatico

1. Il certificatore indica nel manuale operativo i formati del documento informatico e le modalità operative a cui il titolare deve attenersi per evitare le conseguenze previste dall'art. 3, comma 3.

I formati mai visti

- Elenco dei formati idonei a cura del CNIPA (DigitPA) - art. 68.4 del CAD
- In Italia siamo fermi al “nulla” del 2005, ma il resto del mondo si sta muovendo velocemente e con risultati, anche di coalescenza

La sacralità del PDF

Manlio Cammarata reporter

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L'anomalia

Firma digitale

La memoria digitale dell'Italia non si conserva in PDF

di Gianni Penzo Doria* - 03.03.06

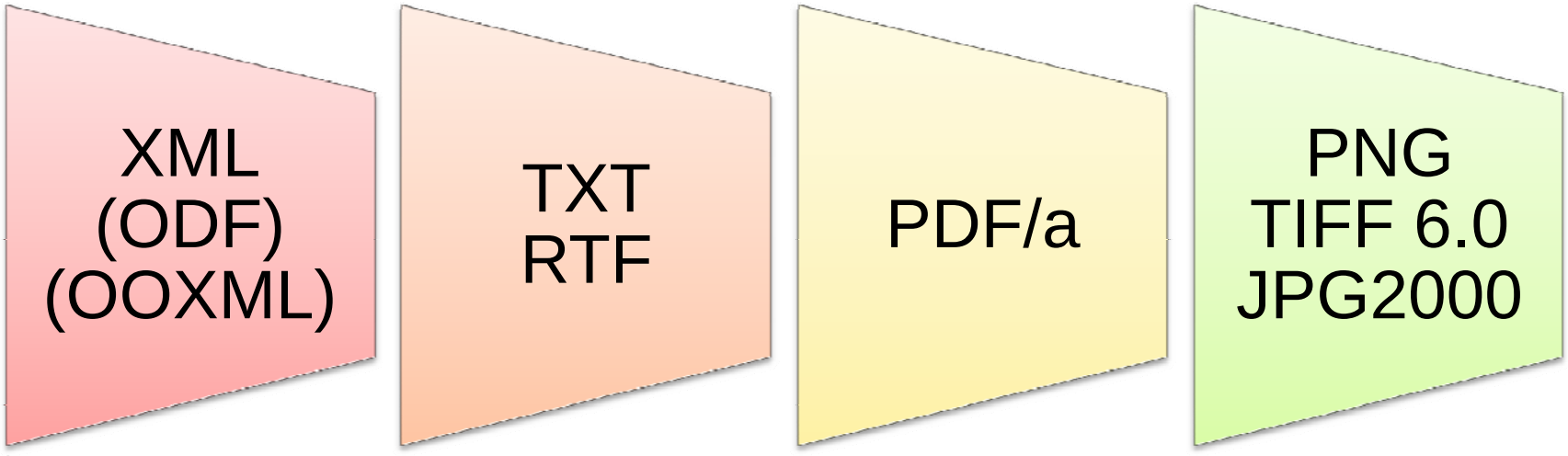
Con un breve comunicato stampa del 16 febbraio 2006, il CNIPA ha annunciato la sottoscrizione di un protocollo di intesa con Adobe Systems incorporated per il riconoscimento di Adobe PDF, acronimo di *Portable Document Format*, quale formato valido per la firma digitale. Il protocollo d'intesa si inserisce giuridicamente in quanto previsto dall'art. 12, comma 9, della deliberazione CNIPA 17 febbraio 2005, n. 4 e sancisce l'affiancamento del formato PDF al P7M, cioè all'unico formato finora riconosciuto dal legislatore italiano.

Innanzitutto va rilevata l'incongruenza dell'equiparazione di un formato proprietario (il PDF) con un formato aperto (il P7M). A nulla rileva che il PDF sia un formato distribuito gratuitamente, poiché si tratta, a ben vedere, di una palese miopia. Adobe, infatti, distribuisce gratuitamente il lettore (Acrobat Reader) e non l'editor (Acrobat Maker). Il fatto che le specifiche siano rese pubbliche in un documento di 978 pagine (*PDF Reference*, ver. 1.4, 2001 - ISBN 0-201-75839-3, scaricabile da qui) e che Adobe non detenga il monopolio internazionale dei *PDF tools*, non deve far dimenticare che, a causa della complessità del formato, ogni approvazione per la modifica dello standard deve comunque passare da Adobe.

Non solo. Questa appena descritta è la politica commerciale "attuale" di Adobe e non è detto che in futuro non cambi, con grave pregiudizio per gli utenti finali, sia pubblici che privati. Quale nazione affiderebbe ad una azienda *business oriented*, per quanto potente e stabile, la conservazione della propria memoria?
Partiamo allora da una considerazione semplice. Negli ultimi anni (1997-2006) il legislatore italiano ha utilizzato la firma digitale come panacea per molti mali dell'amministrazione pubblica, fallendo clamorosamente gran parte degli obiettivi prefissati, a causa della farraginosità delle norme tecnologiche. Le scelte effettuate dall'AIPA prima e dal CNIPA poi sono infatti state orientate a favorire l'introduzione della firma digitale come strumento per l'eliminazione della carta, coniando slogan sull'archiviazione ottica fino alla assurdità sulla cosiddetta "dematerializzazione". Nel nostro caso, si tratta di un concetto e di una parola del tutto fuorvianti, come se l'informatica non fosse "materiale" e come se anche il documento informatico non fosse "res signata", affissa comunque ad un supporto materiale.

Se siamo dunque in attesa della quinta edizione della normativa sulla archiviazione ottica un motivo ci dovrà pur essere (i precedenti: deliberazione AIPA 15/1994; deliberazione AIPA 24/1998; deliberazione AIPA 42/2001 e deliberazione CNIPA 11/2004).
E, infatti, c'è: la firma digitale non è in grado, da un punto di vista tecnologico, di conservare i documenti informatici nel tempo. E nessun paese al mondo che abbia maturato un'esperienza consolidata sull'utilizzo della firma digitale (ad es., Stati Uniti, Canada, etc.), la utilizza per la *long term preservation*, cioè per la conservazione a lungo termine.

Alcune soluzioni?



ODF: ISO 26300:2008
OOXML: ISO 29500:2008

PDF: ISO 32000:2008
PDF/a ISO 19005-1:2005
e Cor: 2007
pdf/a-1a

PNG: ISO 15942:2004

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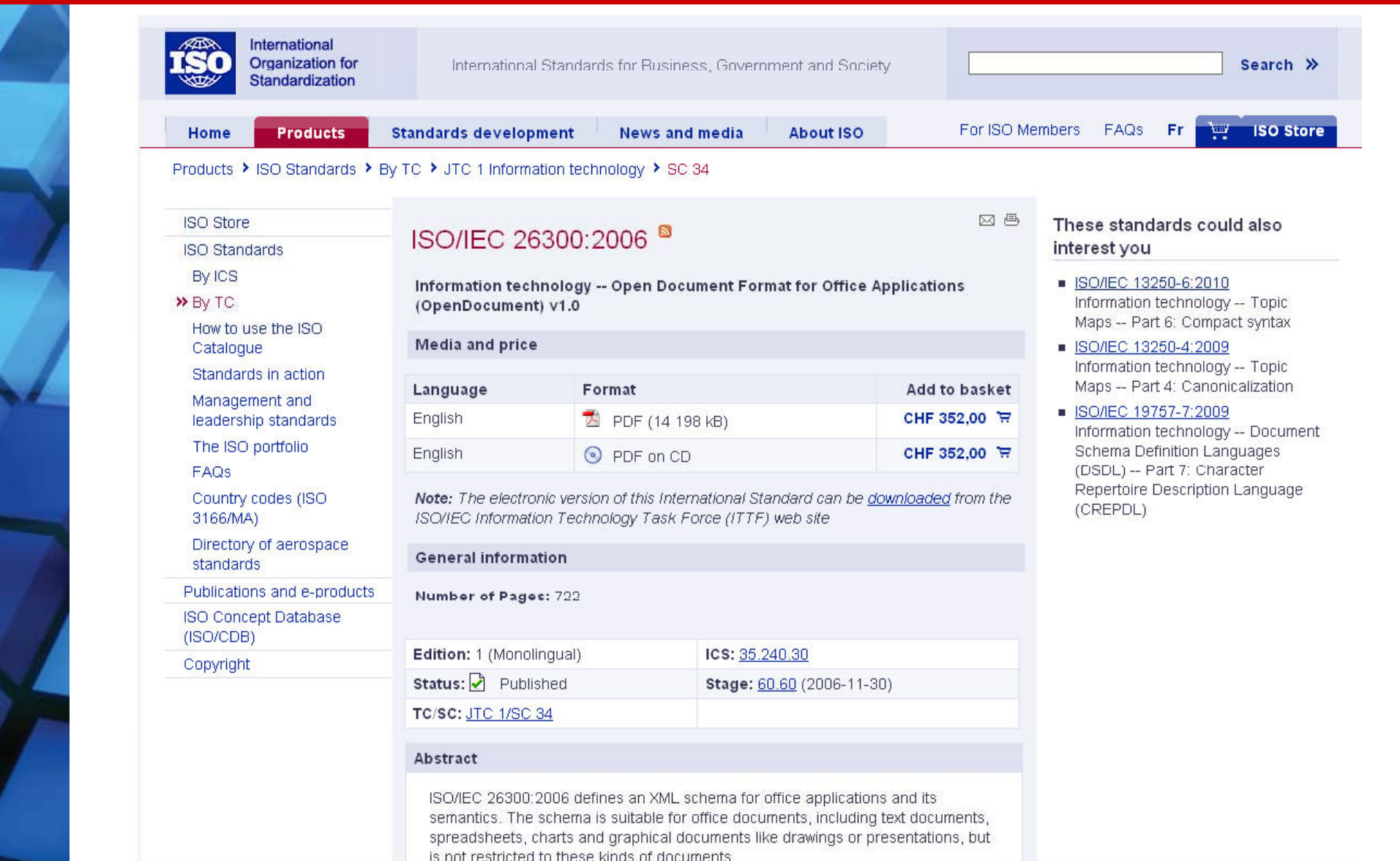

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ISO/IEC 26300:2006

Information technology -- Open Document Format for Office Applications (OpenDocument) v1.0

Media and price

Language	Format	Add to basket
English	PDF (14 198 kB)	CHF 352,00
English	PDF on CD	CHF 352,00

Note: The electronic version of this International Standard can be downloaded from the ISO/IEC Information Technology Task Force (ITTF) web site

General information

Number of Pages: 722

Edition: 1 (Monolingual)	**ICS:** 35.240.30
Status: Published	**Stage:** 60.60 (2006-11-30)
TC/SC: JTC 1/SC 34	

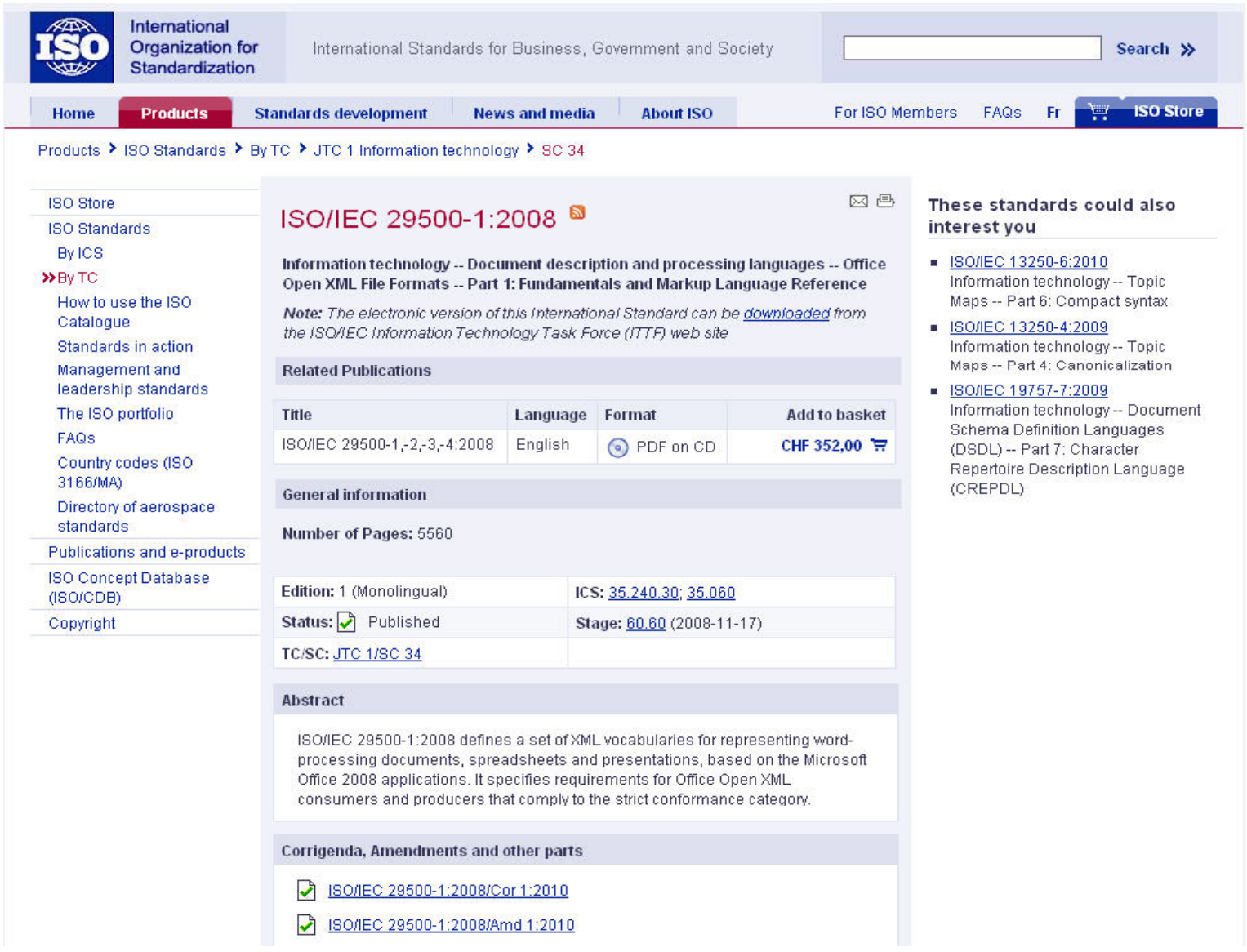
Abstract

ISO/IEC 26300:2006 defines an XML schema for office applications and its semantics. The schema is suitable for office documents, including text documents, spreadsheets, charts and graphical documents like drawings or presentations, but is not restricted to these kinds of documents.

These standards could also interest you

- ISO/IEC 13250-6:2010 Information technology -- Topic Maps -- Part 6: Compact syntax
- ISO/IEC 13250-4:2009 Information technology -- Topic Maps -- Part 4: Canonicalization
- ISO/IEC 19757-7:2009 Information technology -- Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL) -- Part 7: Character Repertoire Description Language (CREPDL)

www.iso.org - OOXML



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ISO/IEC 29500-1:2008

Information technology -- Document description and processing languages -- Office Open XML File Formats -- Part 1: Fundamentals and Markup Language Reference

Note: The electronic version of this International Standard can be downloaded from the ISO/IEC Information Technology Task Force (ITTF) web site

Related Publications

Title	Language	Format	Add to basket
ISO/IEC 29500-1,-2,-3,-4:2008	English	PDF on CD	CHF 352,00

General information

Number of Pages: 5560

Edition: 1 (Monolingual)	**ICS:** 35.240.30; 35.060
Status: Published	**Stage:** 60.60 (2008-11-17)
TC/SC: JTC 1/SC 34	

Abstract

ISO/IEC 29500-1:2008 defines a set of XML vocabularies for representing word-processing documents, spreadsheets and presentations, based on the Microsoft Office 2008 applications. It specifies requirements for Office Open XML consumers and producers that comply to the strict conformance category.

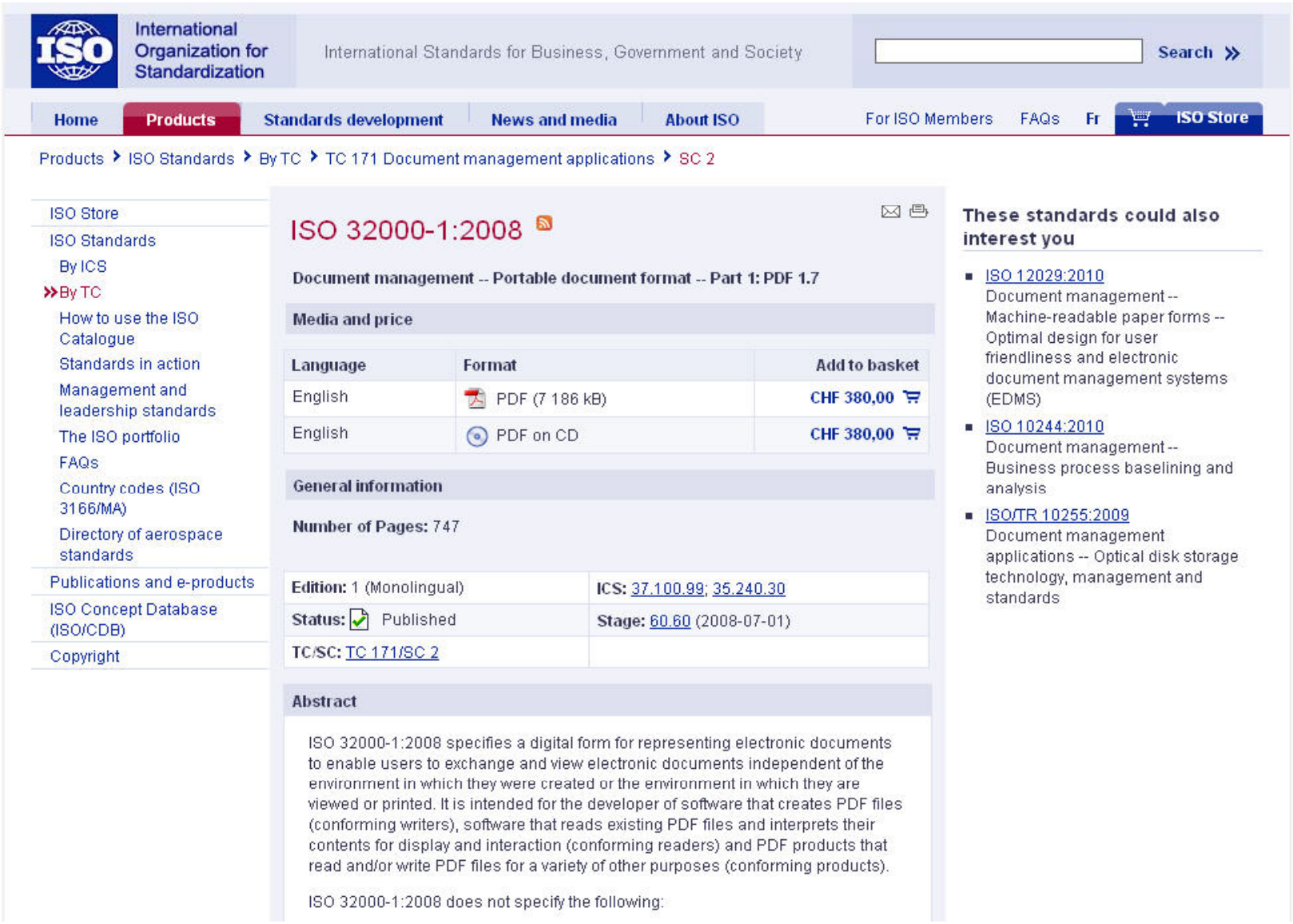
Corrigenda, Amendments and other parts

- ISO/IEC 29500-1:2008/Cor 1:2010
- ISO/IEC 29500-1:2008/Amd 1:2010

These standards could also interest you

- ISO/IEC 13250-6:2010 Information technology -- Topic Maps -- Part 6: Compact syntax
- ISO/IEC 13250-4:2009 Information technology -- Topic Maps -- Part 4: Canonicalization
- ISO/IEC 19757-7:2009 Information technology -- Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL) -- Part 7: Character Repertoire Description Language (CREPDL)

www.iso.org - PDF



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ISO 32000-1:2008

Document management -- Portable document format -- Part 1: PDF 1.7

Media and price

Language	Format	Add to basket
English	PDF (7 186 kB)	CHF 380,00
English	PDF on CD	CHF 380,00

General information

Number of Pages: 747

Edition: 1 (Monolingual)	**ICS:** 37.100.99; 35.240.30
Status: Published	**Stage:** 60.60 (2008-07-01)
TC/SC: TC 171/SC 2	

Abstract

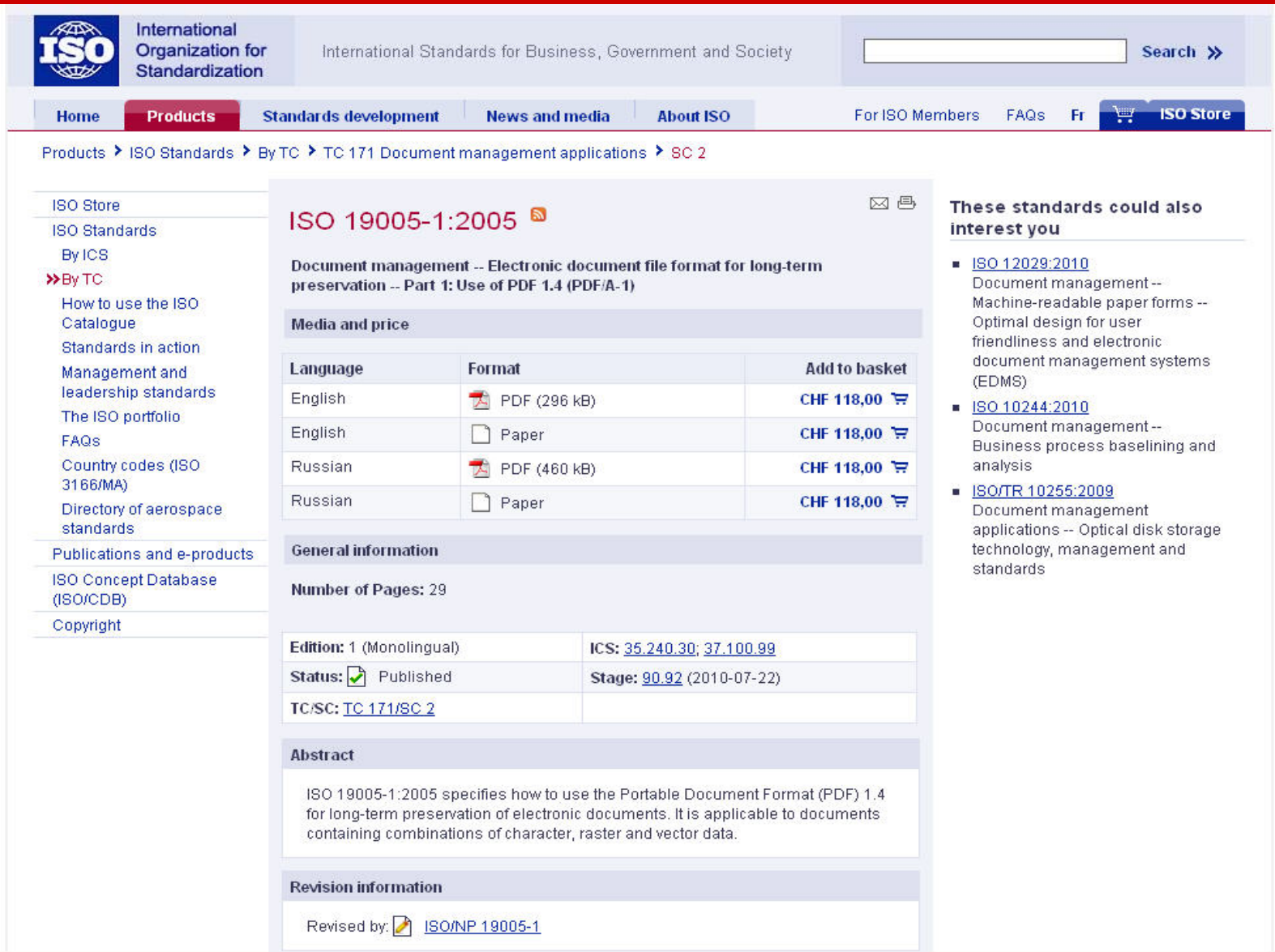
ISO 32000-1:2008 specifies a digital form for representing electronic documents to enable users to exchange and view electronic documents independent of the environment in which they were created or the environment in which they are viewed or printed. It is intended for the developer of software that creates PDF files (conforming writers), software that reads existing PDF files and interprets their contents for display and interaction (conforming readers) and PDF products that read and/or write PDF files for a variety of other purposes (conforming products).

ISO 32000-1:2008 does not specify the following:

These standards could also interest you

- ISO 12029:2010
  Document management -- Machine-readable paper forms -- Optimal design for user friendliness and electronic document management systems (EDMS)
- ISO 10244:2010
  Document management -- Business process baselining and analysis
- ISO/TR 10255:2009
  Document management applications -- Optical disk storage technology, management and standards

www.iso.org – PDF/a (2005)



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ISO 19005-1:2005

Document management -- Electronic document file format for long-term preservation -- Part 1: Use of PDF 1.4 (PDF/A-1)

Media and price

Language	Format	Add to basket
English	PDF (296 kB)	CHF 118,00
English	Paper	CHF 118,00
Russian	PDF (460 kB)	CHF 118,00
Russian	Paper	CHF 118,00

General information

Number of Pages: 29

Edition: 1 (Monolingual)	**ICS:** 35.240.30; 37.100.99
Status: Published	**Stage:** 90.92 (2010-07-22)
TC/SC: TC 171/SC 2	

Abstract

ISO 19005-1:2005 specifies how to use the Portable Document Format (PDF) 1.4 for long-term preservation of electronic documents. It is applicable to documents containing combinations of character, raster and vector data.

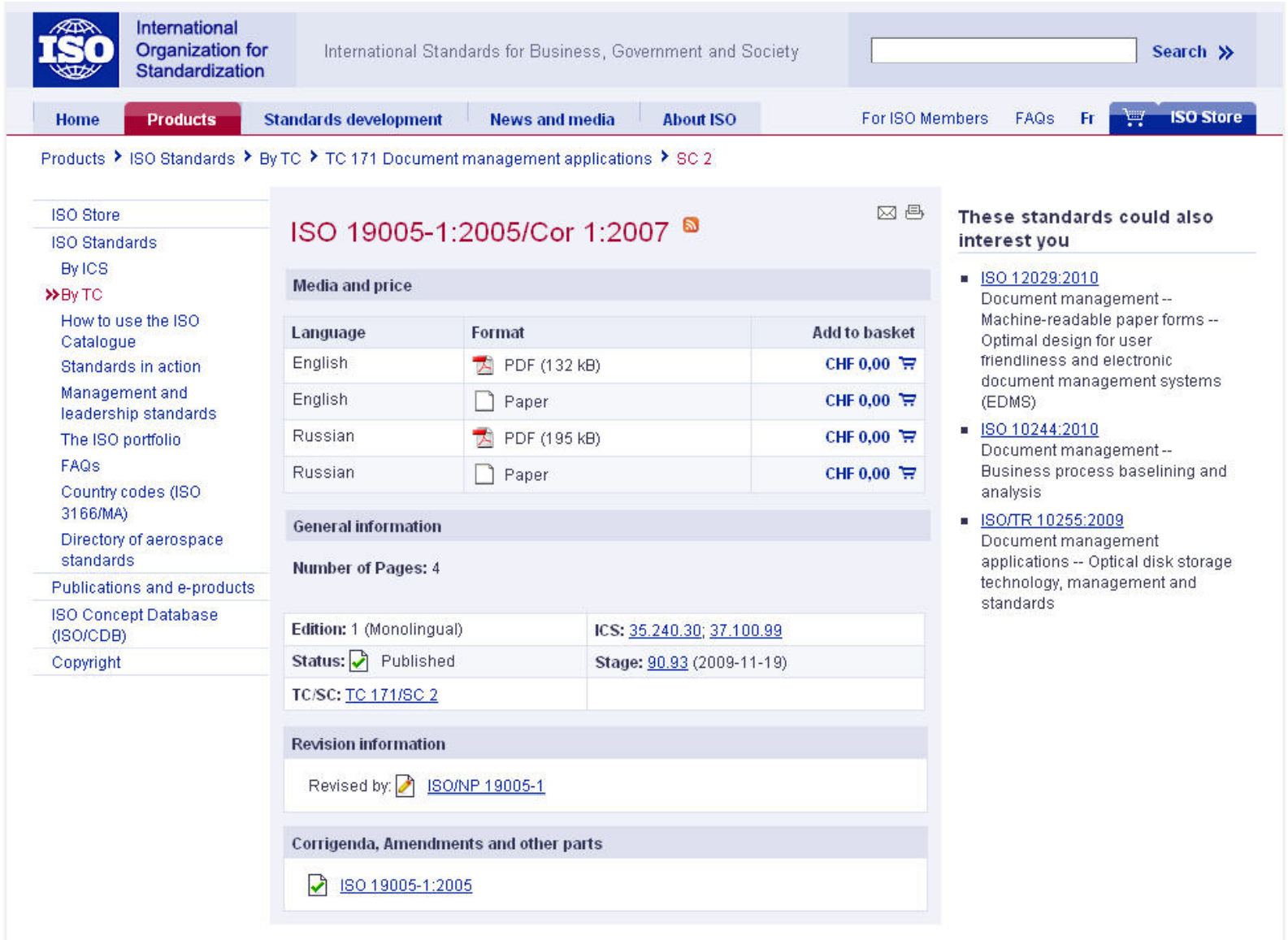
Revision information

Revised by: ISO/NP 19005-1

These standards could also interest you

- ISO 12029:2010
  Document management -- Machine-readable paper forms -- Optimal design for user friendliness and electronic document management systems (EDMS)
- ISO 10244:2010
  Document management -- Business process baselining and analysis
- ISO/TR 10255:2009
  Document management applications -- Optical disk storage technology, management and standards

www.iso.org – PDF/a (2007)



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ISO 19005-1:2005/Cor 1:2007

Media and price

Language	Format	Add to basket
English	PDF (132 kB)	CHF 0,00
English	Paper	CHF 0,00
Russian	PDF (195 kB)	CHF 0,00
Russian	Paper	CHF 0,00

General information

Number of Pages: 4

Edition: 1 (Monolingual)	**ICS:** 35.240.30; 37.100.99
Status: Published	**Stage:** 90.93 (2009-11-19)
TC/SC: TC 171/SC 2	

Revision information

Revised by: ISO/NP 19005-1

Corrigenda, Amendments and other parts

ISO 19005-1:2005

These standards could also interest you

- ISO 12029:2010
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- ISO 10244:2010
  Document management -- Business process baselining and analysis
- ISO/TR 10255:2009
  Document management applications -- Optical disk storage technology, management and standards

Il PDF/a ha qualche baco...

Archiving Digital Documents: Issues in Dematerialization (Extended Abstract)

Francesco Buccafurri, Gianluca Caminiti, and Gianluca Lax

DIMET, Università degli Studi Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria
Via Graziella, Località Feo di Vito, 89122 Reggio Calabria, Italy
{bucca,gianluca.caminiti,lax}@unirc.it

Abstract. In the last years, public administrations and private companies have been involved in the process of *document dematerialization*, consisting in converting paper documents into digital ones, storing them on optical supports and developing databases to enable an effective classification of such a huge amount of information. In this respect, Italian law establishes the use of digital signature to guarantee both the provenance and the integrity of such digital documents. In the recent literature, a new vulnerability of enveloping digital signature, based on a novel mechanism allowing ambiguous presentation of electronic documents, has been addressed. In this paper, we extend such an attack to those document formats that are typically involved in dematerialization, i.e., `pdf` and `tiff`. Such an issue poses serious threats over dematerialized documents like legal acts and e-invoices, since this way the attacker is allowed to produce a fake document that appears in a reliable format both whenever it is signed and whenever it is fraudulently exploited.

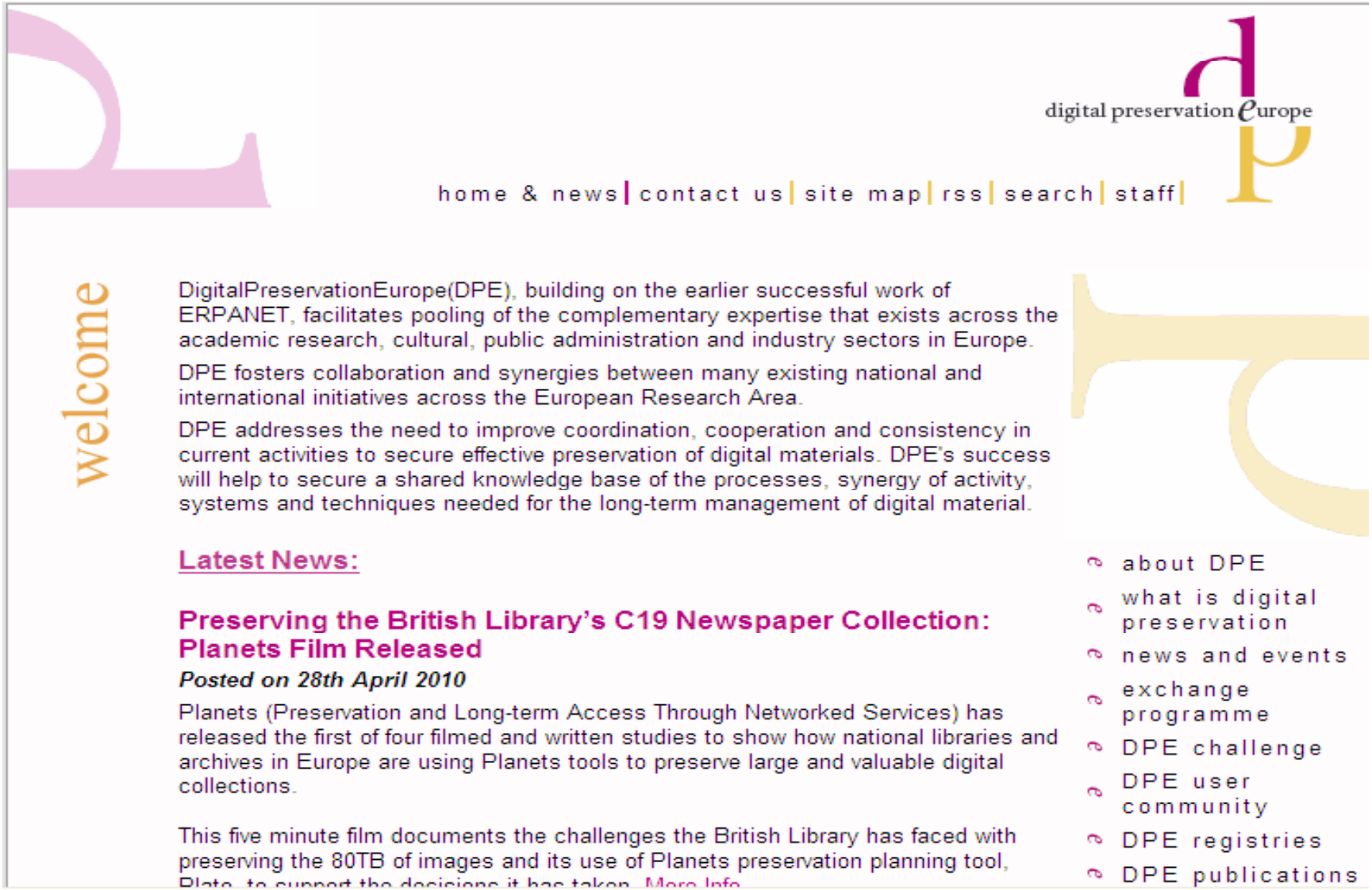
1 Introduction

Digital signature is today a popular asymmetric-cryptography scheme preserving the integrity of signed electronic documents as well as proving the identity of the

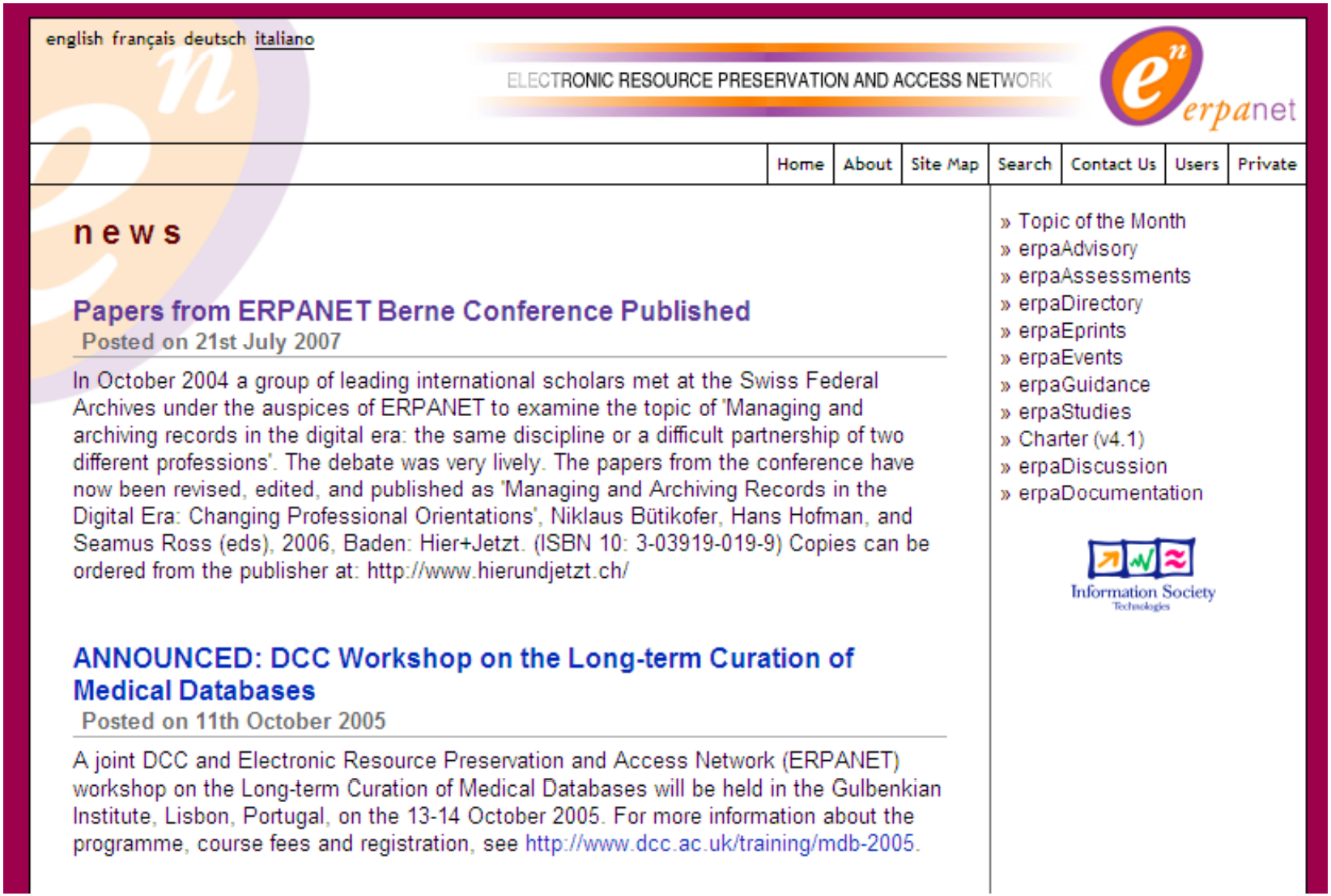
Il PDF/a ha qualche baco...

First, we point out that the above attack technique can be disarmed by using pdf/a documents, since the standard fixed by [17] requires that such files properly start with the pdf header. Thus no data can be located before such a header. Moreover, pdf/a requires that no data is put after the end-of-file marker. As a result, the pdf/a-1b compliance check fails on any pdf/a file that is tampered according to the technique proposed here. However, some issue still arises by using common applications, since a tampered pdf/a file is correctly opened and displayed. For instance, Foxit Reader v.3 and Adobe Acrobat Reader v.9 do not refuse to open a pdf/a document in case the pdf header is preceded by an arbitrary byte sequence, provided that it is located within the first 1024 bytes. Moreover, many pdf/a documents having a header corrupted in this fashion are still opened in Acrobat under pdf/a mode, i.e., they are explicitly recognized as pdf/a documents, even though a further conformance check (by using the Preflight option) does not succeed. Finally, we have noticed that searching for pdf syntax issues (via Preflight) on such files does not issue any problem. Observe that the common user could not be aware of the need of running a deep pdf/a-1b compliance check on the suspect file, being the document content correctly displayed under pdf/a mode. Hence, using pdf/a is a solution to prevent the attack, provided that application software is modified to solve the above issue (for instance, by running a compliance check before opening a pdf/a document). We have alerted Adobe, which is the main producer of pdf/a software, to this risky issue.

www.digitalpreservationeurope.eu



www.erpanet.org



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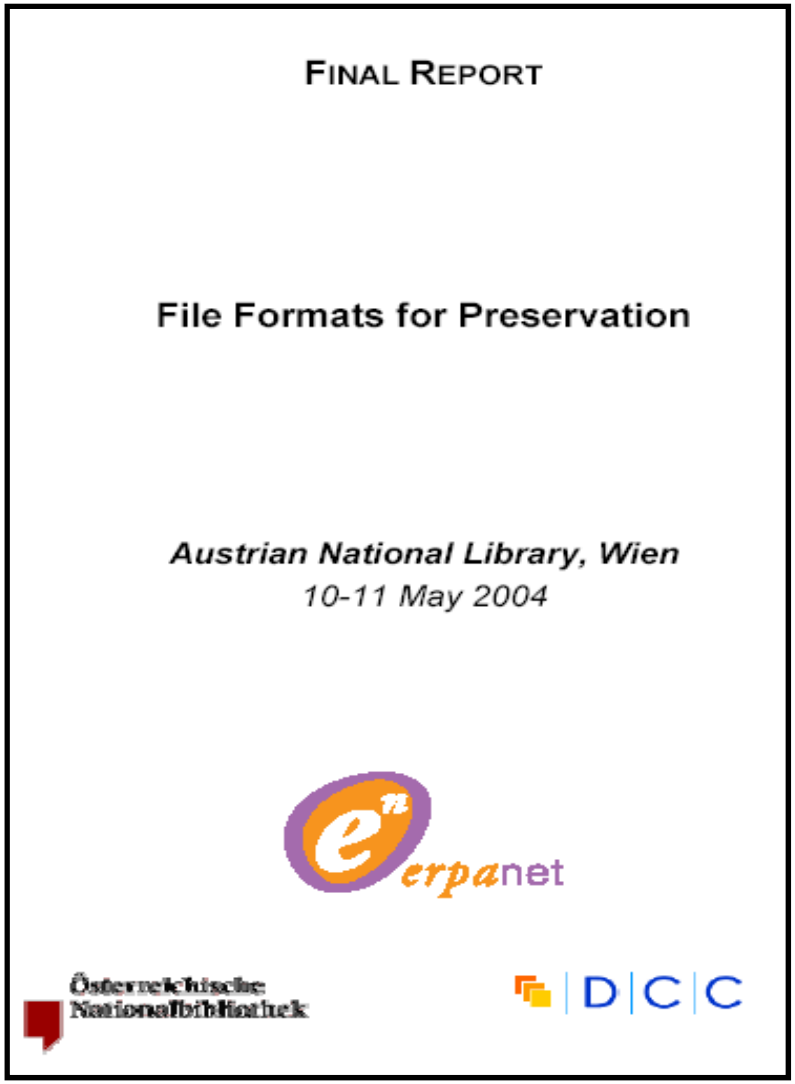
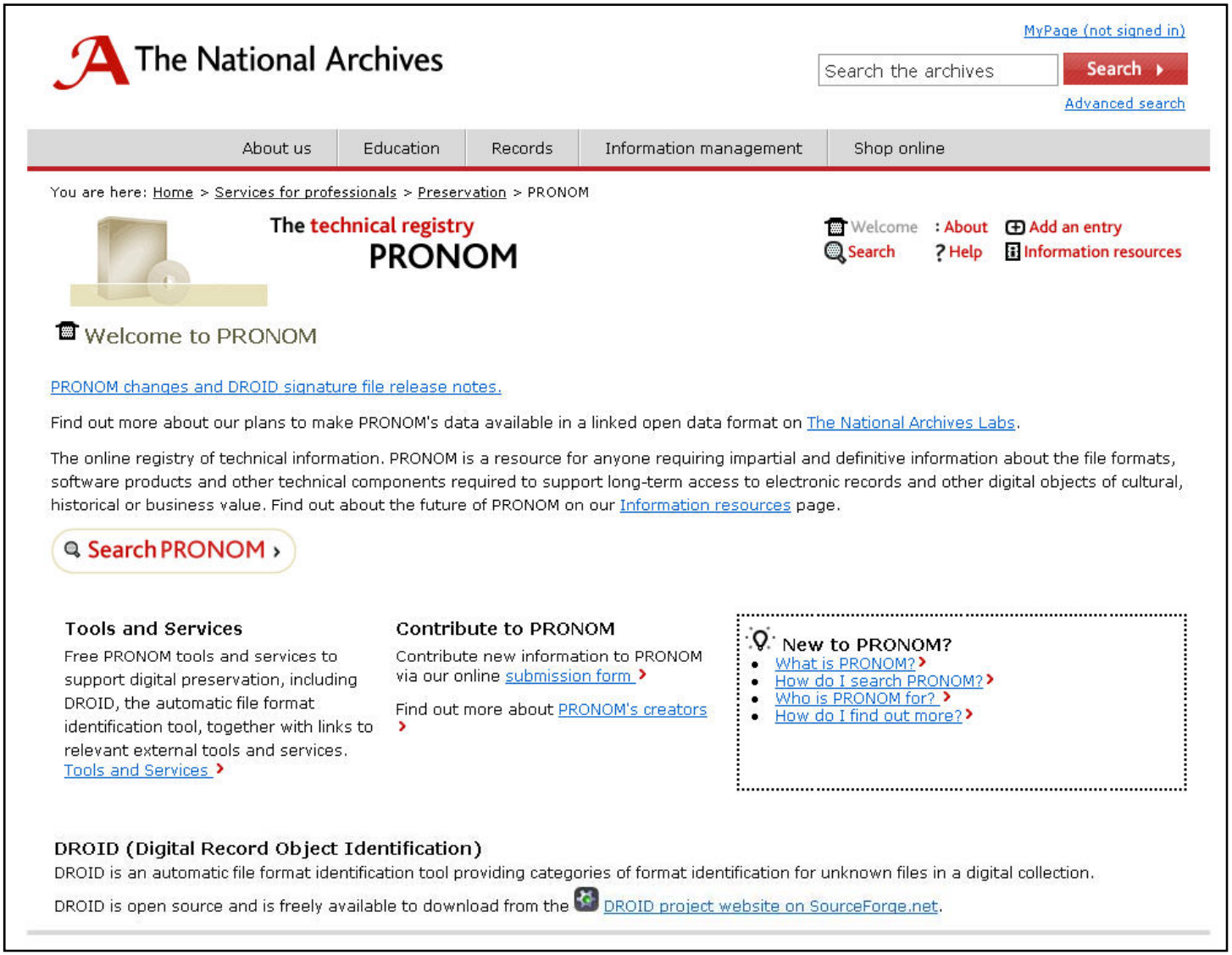
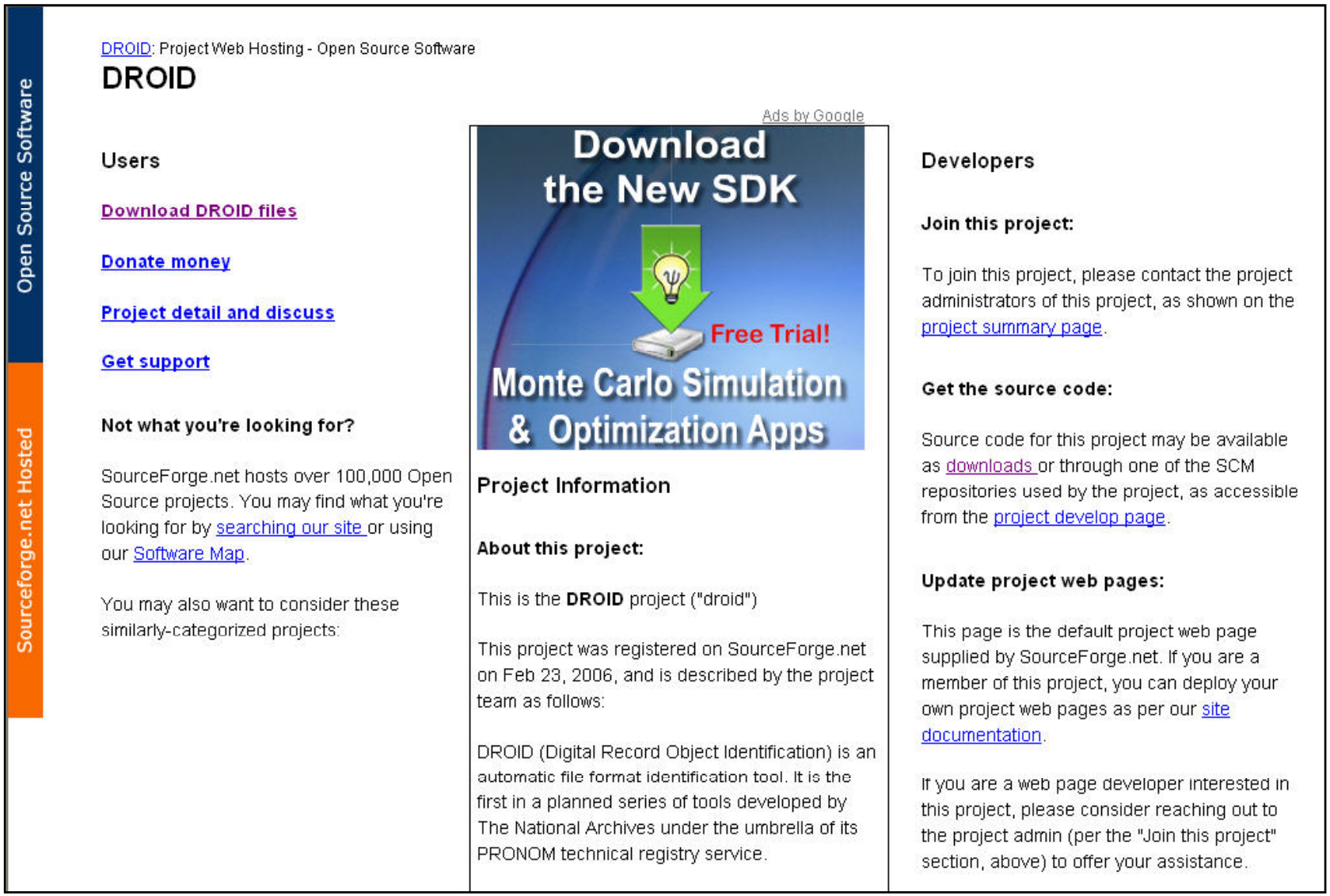


www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/PRONOM



Nell'ambito di PRONOM:
DROID *(Digital Record Object Identification)*
http://sourceforge.net/projects/droid



Open Source Software

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DROID: Project Web Hosting - Open Source Software

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Monte Carlo Simulation & Optimization Apps

Project Information

About this project:

This is the **DROID** project ("droid")

This project was registered on SourceForge.net on Feb 23, 2006, and is described by the project team as follows:

DROID (Digital Record Object Identification) is an automatic file format identification tool. It is the first in a planned series of tools developed by The National Archives under the umbrella of its PRONOM technical registry service.

Developers

Join this project:

To join this project, please contact the project administrators of this project, as shown on the project summary page.

Get the source code:

Source code for this project may be available as downloads or through one of the SCM repositories used by the project, as accessible from the project develop page.

Update project web pages:

This page is the default project web page supplied by SourceForge.net. If you are a member of this project, you can deploy your own project web pages as per our site documentation.

If you are a web page developer interested in this project, please consider reaching out to the project admin (per the "Join this project" section, above) to offer your assistance.

http://dpsp.sourceforge.net

http://www.gdfr.info

I formati: si inizia a normalizzare

REGIONE DEL VENETO

GR, Circolare 21 settembre 2010, n. 494.970

Come formati ammette “formati portatili statici non modificabili che non possano contenere macroistruzioni o codici eseguibili. Nella scelta sono preferiti gli standard documentali internazionali ISO e gli standard che consentono WYSIWYG”:
Come formati suggerisce:

- txt, tiff, xml, odt

Come formati esclude:

- doc, xls, etc.

I formati: si inizia a normalizzare

REGIONE LIGURIA

PEC

La **posta elettronica certificata** (Pec) è un sistema di posta elettronica nel quale al mittente viene consegnata una ricevuta elettronica che attesta l'invio e la ricezione di documenti informatici. La ricevuta elettronica ha **valenza legale**.

La Regione Liguria mette a disposizione la casella di posta elettronica certificata istituzionale protocollo@pec.regione.liguria.it , alla quale sarà possibile inviare messaggi di posta elettronica, che verranno **registrati dal protocollo generale dell'Ente (Area organizzativa omogenea Regione Liguria)**.

I documenti trasmessi devono essere prodotti in formati stabili, completi, leggibili, immodificabili, che non contengano codici eseguibili, macroistruzioni, link (per esempio collegamenti a siti internet).

Verranno pertanto **accettati** documenti preferibilmente in **formato pdf/A, e anche pdf, txt, rtf, xml, tiff**. I documenti trasmessi in formati diversi (per esempio *.doc, .xls, .ppt, ecc.)* verranno rifiutati.

A ogni messaggio Pec deve corrispondere un documento ed eventuali relativi allegati (per esempio un soggetto esterno che debba partecipare a due bandi di gara dovrà inviare 2 messaggi PEC distinti, uno per ogni domanda di partecipazione). La Pec non deve essere utilizzata per la trasmissione di comunicazioni non ufficiali (per esempio: materiale pubblicitario, cataloghi, inviti, messaggi di prova, ecc.).

Le comunicazioni e-mail provenienti da caselle di posta elettronica non certificata, verranno accettate solo se i documenti trasmessi siano stati sottoscritti con *firma digitale*, preferibilmente qualificata (il cui certificato sia rilasciato da un certificatore accreditato).

La Regione Liguria in un'ottica di semplificazione amministrativa, ha attivato **altre caselle** di posta elettronica non certificata (Assessori, Direzioni, Uffici, ecc.) **utilizzabili solo per lo scambio di informazioni e comunicazioni non ufficiali**, per le quali non occorra l'attribuzione del numero e della data del protocollo generale.

I formati: si inizia a normalizzare

Comune di Verona

Pratiche edilizie on line: presentare documenti integrativi

Stampa | Invia

Senza dover venire direttamente al Front-Office, è possibile presentare on-line alcuni documenti integrativi in materia edilizia, quali:

- **il DURC;**
- **le Dichiarazioni Sostitutive e/o Autocertificazioni (allegando copia del documento d'identità del dichiarante) ;**
- **la Comunicazione di Inizio Lavori**
- **Richiesta di Proroga Inizio/Fine Lavori.**

Il nuovo Sportello Virtuale consente l'invio di documenti 7 giorni su 7 e 24 ore su 24 direttamente agli uffici di Back-Office, senza più vincoli per professionisti, imprese e cittadini di orario di apertura al pubblico del Front-Office.

Risparmiare tempo e denaro è possibile, basterà fornirsi di strumenti valevoli ai fini legali nell'ambito della gestione procedimentale, quali:

- una Casella di Posta Elettronica Certificata;
- la Firma Digitale.

Il legale rappresentante dell'Impresa, il titolare della pratica, il dichiarante o il professionista incaricato potrà così sottoscrivere con firma digitale la documentazione integrativa sopra indicata, ricordandosi di riportare obbligatoriamente nella modulistica la data di sottoscrizione, ed inviare i files dalla propria casella PEC a

edilizia.online@pec.comune.verona.it

Tutto sbagliato, tutto da rifare?

La coalescenza

La conservazione inter- e multidisciplinare

1997

Grazie per l'attenzione

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