What we’re going to look at today.

A brief intro to the basics of RM before highlighting a few of the risks specific to digital media

Then a practical exercise to help you start thinking about your risks and how to mitigate them

Finally, will touch on a few advanced PM concepts and point out some useful resources
Basic definition of DP

‘Managed activities’ important, could be rephrased as managing the risks that threaten digital objects
Risk Management Basics

• What is risk?
• What is risk management?
• ISO:31000
• Positive and negative
• Why is risk management a good thing [for digital preservation]?

• A risk relates to events or actions that may negatively impact on your collections or operations
• RM is the identification of these risks and their proactive management to reduce their likelihood and/or impact
• The main RM standard defines risks as “the effect of uncertainty on objectives”
• Risks and their management can be viewed from both a positive and negative perspective, planning for the management of risks can lead to the identification of benefits drawn from this work
• 2 major benefits of RM
  • A practical help in managing you digital collections - can directly correlate to preservation steps/tasks
  • It is the language of senior executives - helps engage with them and can be a tool in business planning and leveraging funding
4 step cyclical process

Classic RM
Going to be concentrating on Identify Risks stage today - focus of exercise
But important to understand in context
Identify risk, and the consequence of it happening
Assign values to likelihood and impact
Determine mitigation techniques
Update scores
Assign risk areas
Define appetite
Review periodically
Also remember ‘opportunity’ as well as ‘risk’
Identifying Risks

Some examples of risks to digital media:

• File format obsolescence
• Media degradation (bit rot)
• Media obsolescence
• Hardware obsolescence
• Viruses
• Dissociation (loss of context)
• Network failures
• …etc…
A Simple Risk Assessment

- Identify Risk
- Consequence
- Likelihood
- Impact
- Score
- Frequency/Proximity
- Owner
- Responses/Mitigation

- New Likelihood
- New Impact
- New Score
- Trend
- Frequency of Review

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## Example Risk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Contents of archive drive deleted by accident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consequence</td>
<td>Data loss, Disassociation of other data sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likelihood</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Weekly, sudden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Senior Information Risk Owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Regular tiered back-ups, integrity checking, access policy, strict control of permissions, staff training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Likelihood</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Impact</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Score</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of Review</td>
<td>Annual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Taking It Further

Risks

- high risk
- low consequence

- low risk
- low consequence

Consequences

- high risk
- high consequence

- low risk
- high consequence
Some Resources

- ISO:31000
  Risk management www.ico.org/

- DRAMBOR
  www.reposito

- TIMBUS
  www.timbusp

- TNA digital www.national-risk-opportun

- SPOT www.dlib.org/