

Digital preservation – a European perspective

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Outline

- The digital preservation landscape – the main drivers
- Why is it important?
- What are the key problems?
- Why is the Commission concerned? And what are we doing? What are the implications for and roles of the different stakeholders?
- Conclusions – what needs to happen?



Digital preservation landscape

- Increasingly diverse and varied picture
 - expanding context has implications for organisational responsibilities & infrastructures and for technical solutions
- Main drivers
 - Exponential growth
 - Complexity of content
 - Instability, dynamic, short-lived
 - Changing communication channels
 - Users as content creators
 - Thrust of ICT industry to better tools & means, bringing rapid change



Digital preservation landscape

- These drivers have implications for how we view the preservation problem:
 - Shift from tackling preservation at end of creation life-cycle to embedding preservation features increasingly early in the creation process
 - Need to monitor change in documents and content, giving rise to issues such as version control, authenticity
 - Involvement of new stakeholders, in public and private sector – with implications for organisational and infrastructural approaches



Why is preservation so important?

- Society's need to maintain the cultural and intellectual record of its actions – enshrined in the stewardship and curatorial roles of archives, libraries and museums
 - Context of information – our need to re-trace information paths in order to reconstitute the accurate record, often with legal implications
 - Preservation and access are intertwined – we preserve for future accessibility, and access can underpin preservation strategies
- Economic considerations
 - Current and future value of the knowledge and information



Core problems

- Legal
 - Copyright
 - Deposit strategies for highly distributed content, linked cross-borders
- Financial
 - Safeguarding the investments in creating the content and risk of losing these in relatively short periods of time
 - Costs of maintaining digital archives and repositories
- Technical and organisational
 - Rapid technical change and obsolescence – limited lifetimes of hardware and software
 - Authenticity and integrity of content
 - Trust, quality of repositories – and how to translate that into durable infrastructures



Why is digital preservation a problem to be tackled at European level?

- Scale and dimension of the problem is intrinsically trans-national as is scope of the content we are dealing with
- Relates to our existing responsibilities
 - Regarding existing legislation (especially copyright and IPR)
 - Research – under FP7
- Consolidate and optimise approaches for cost-effectiveness
 - Remove fragmentation
 - Avoid redundancy, where it is not efficient
 - Do things once, share solutions and practices, spread investments



What the Commission is doing

- Direct actions by the Commission and leveraging actions for other stakeholders – the Member States and organisations
- Working on policy, strategic, and technical levels
- Marriage of mandated top-down responsibilities (through politically-driven actions) and bottom-up stakeholder driven initiatives



What the Commission is doing

- On policy level
 - “i2010 digital libraries”: digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation
 - Communication followed by Recommendation of the Commission of 24 August 2006, endorsed by Conclusions of Council November 2006
 - Communication on “Scientific information in the digital age”: access, dissemination and preservation



Council Conclusions – following up the Commission Recommendation

- Council Conclusions – leveraging key actions for digital preservation in the Member States
 - establishing national strategies for long term preservation and deposit – by mid 2008
 - Starting in 2007, to developing quantitative and qualitative targets **including the associated financial planning on a multiannual basis for deposit**, digitisation and online access of cultural material and **long-term preservation**
 - By 2009, established legislative or other effective framework in support of digital preservation (with provision for legally mandated deposit institutions, web-harvesting, multiple copying and migration)
 - Digitisation workflows should integrate relevant technical standards for digital preservation standards
- Commission is supporting this, eg by Call for tender for a study on “Socio-economic drivers and impact of longer-term digital preservation “



What the Commission is doing

The strategic level

- High Level Group
 - Sub groups on copyright and scientific information, and work on public private partnerships
 - Taking forward recommendations to address framework conditions
- Member States Expert Group on Digitisation and Digital Preservation
 - Monitor progress, forum for cooperation with MS and Commission, support exchange of information and good practices



What the Commission is doing – technical and operational level

Research

- FP7 has digital preservation as clear research topic – continues research lines started in 2005/6
- Evolutionary scenario
 - Complete the current portfolio of projects addressing the topic of digital curation and preservation
 - Extend stakeholder communities involved
 - Structure research - extend cross disciplinarity
 - Centres of competence – services, knowledge, outreach and support for emerging infrastructures
- New approaches
 - Explore **possibilities offered by new ICT for new approaches to digital preservation**
 - Re-think approaches and concepts



FP7 – ICT programme research on digital preservation

- New approaches – rationale
 - Increase in volume, dynamic and ephemeral nature of Web-based resources
 - Identifying how and what to keep – original context plus enabling future use
 - Look at the problem considering the specific nature of born-digital content – do not let the approach be pre-determined by traditional organisational contexts
 - Context of the problem and scope of the research benefit from considering the needs of the commercial sector government organisations, and individuals
 - Embedding preservation at the earliest possible level of the content life-cycle
 - Reviewing fundamental principles and exploit the emerging capabilities of cognitive systems to develop innovative automated solutions to organising digital memory



Experts' contributions to future research under FP7 - ICT

Impact in the short / medium term: preservation of digital resources will remain mostly centred on traditional stakeholder approaches

- Focus on needs of some key user communities
 - Memory preservation organisations
 - Scientific data resources
 - Multimedia archives
- Systems and tools supporting key digital preservation functions
- Examine how to take into account other issues (interoperability, DRM)
- Infrastructure issues: registries, certification, authentication, accreditation
- Awareness of the broader scope of the problem



Experts' contributions to future research under FP7 – ICT

Impact in the medium term

- Through research aimed at addressing key technological problems
 - More cost effective approaches for ingestion and characterisation
 - Scalability of computing and storage resources (distributed architectures)
 - Heterogeneity (formats, platforms, objects, data semantics) across space and time
- Increased capacity of support infrastructures dealing with registries, certification, authentication and accreditation
- Drivers for digital preservation and their translation into sustainable economic models



Experts' contributions to future research under FP7 - ICT

- Impact in the longer term: developments in digital technologies are likely to enable new approaches to digital preservation:
 - How to know what needs to be preserved
 - How to deal with high volumes, dynamic volatile content
 - Models for digital objects capable of supporting self-preservation features
 - Anticipate the context of future access and re-use of preserved information
 - Ability to preserve not only data but context of meaning and use
 - Assure integrity, authenticity and accessibility



To conclude... the main challenges

- Recognition of the problem
 - Improved awareness – and political will
 - Need to pursue via pro-active strategies
- Organisational infrastructures, allocation of responsibilities
 - marriage of top-down mandated responsibilities with bottom-up stakeholder approaches
- Promotion of good practice and sharing of experience, between institutions and across institutional boundaries
- Recognised leaders – from within the stakeholder communities. Build on shared approaches, sharing ownership of common issues to develop critical mass and leverage
- Continued development and implementation of research results



And two final messages...

- Digital preservation will only happen through the combined and continued efforts of us all
- We are just at the beginning
 - In examining how to safeguard the future accessibility and use of today's digital knowledge, we are embarking on a long-term journey – but one which is exciting

And Thank you for your attention



Links

- Digital Libraries initiative

http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/index_en.htm

Digital Cultural Heritage, Digital Libraries and
Digital Preservation

<http://www.cordis.lu/ist/digicult/index.html>

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