Introduction
- Preservation processes for audiovisual content consist of complex workflows
- Activities are performed by different tools and devices
- Planning and improving workflows requires assessment of related risks
- Interoperable metadata is a key prerequisite for performing, monitoring and analysing such workflows

Metadata Representation
Two types of metadata are crucial
- Structural metadata: technical metadata
- Preservation metadata: assessing fixity, integrity, authenticity and quality, documentation of the preservation actions

DAVID metadata model
- Focus on documenting preservation activities applied to (digital) items
- Tools and agents involved, their attributes
- Represent data needed for risk assessment
- Compatibility with business process models (e.g. BPMN)
- Contributed to MPEG Multimedia Preservation Application Format (MP-AF)

Risk Management Framework
Proposed cycle of continuous process improvement: plan, do, check, act
- Define objectives of risk management for digital preservation in archives
- Identify controls dealing with risks and any associated costs and time
- Analyse and classify risks according to an impact model (SPOT model)

Risk measures
- Expected loss (E): average magnitude (mean) of negative consequences
- Value at Risk (VaR): minimum negative consequence incurred in α% of worst cases
- Conditional Value at Risk (CVaR): expected negative consequence incurred in α% of worst cases

Data Gathering
- Use the proposed metadata model as an interoperable representation of information from different tools
- Include data about choices in workflow, exception handling and planned but not executed activities