Digital information governance: selection, organization, long term preservation

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La conservazione a lungo termine di risorse digitali, intesa come garanzia di accesso prolungata nel tempo, al di là delle differenze in merito alle loro caratteristiche specifiche e agli obiettivi dei contesti di produzione, può basarsi unicamente su attività di cura specializzata lungo tutto il loro ciclo di vita. Questo ciclo inizia dalla concezione delle risorse, prosegue con la loro produzione, la gestione, scambio, gestione delle regole di accesso ed infine all'impianto di un sistema di conservazione a lungo termine.

La lezione presenterà sinteticamente i contesti, i problemi e i requisiti professionali richiesti per il curatore di depositi digitali di conservazione, con uno sguardo internazionale e richiedendo infine ai partecipanti la compilazione di un questionario di auto-valutazione sui temi trattati.

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1. **What among these definitions fits better to your conception of Information Governance?**

   a. Information Governance is a multidimensional approach that draws together records management, compliance, information security, ICT and ethics.

   b. Information Governance is a subset of Corporate Management, focused on the best management of business information.

   c. Information Governance, mostly for financial corporations, is the executive level control and security of informational assets.

2. **In your opinion, what role could have records managers for information governance programs?**

   a. No one.

   b. They could use their skills and knowledge to develop a strategic records management plan and program, part of a good IG program.

   c. They should have just the responsibility of archival activities, such as capture, retention, disposition, disposal and preservation of records.

3. **What about IT and Data Governance?**

   a. They cover the activities and technologies that organizations employ to maximize the value of their information while minimizing associated risks and costs.

   b. They should be managed by IT staff, to guarantee high quality tools and services to business and records managers.

   c. They consist of frameworks and best practices aimed at gaining the most benefit out of IT investments and ensuring data quality, reliability, and uniqueness.

4. **The ARMA Generally Accepted Recordkeeping Principles…**

   a. Are a theoretical framework to train Records Managers.

   b. Could be used to evaluate the organizational RIM context and develop a plan and a strategy.

   c. Are an international Reference Model to base on a RIM strategy.

5. **A Records and Information program should be:**

   a. Released after a participative process, then certified as definitive.

   b. Specialized on records authenticity.

   c. Maintained with vigilant and consistent monitoring and auditing.