

Electronic Records Management – the role of TNA

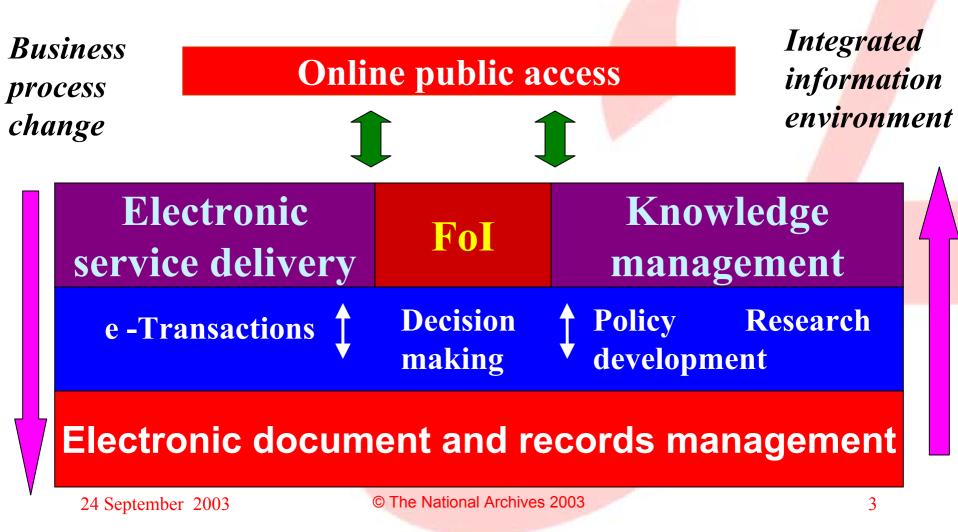
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the national archives What records management has to address

- Accountability & records as evidence
- Standards & controls
- Protection & security
- Audit trails & reporting
- Capture, access & retrieval
- Disposal and archiving
- Supporting business continuity



The role of ERM in a wider framework





- Compliant to ensure the business can comply with the 'regulatory environment and community expectations';
- Comprehensive to ensure records pertaining to all relevant aspects of the business are managed;
- Systematic to ensure that the above characteristics are operated consistently across the organisation.



Accountability & evidential records

- BS ISO 15489 (Records management standard) requires 4 key characteristics:
 - Authenticity
 - Reliability
 - Integrity
 - Usability



Definition of authenticity

- BS ISO 15489 states: *An authentic record is one that can be proven:*
 - To be what it purports to be,
 - To have been created or sent by the person purported to have created or sent it, and
 - To have been created or sent at the time purported



 A presumption of authenticity will be based upon the number of requirements that have been met and the degree to which each has been met. The requirements are, therefore, cumulative: the higher the number of satisfied requirements, and the greater the degree to which an individual requirement has been satisfied, the stronger the presumption of authenticity.



Defining reliability

- BS ISO 15489 regards a reliable record as one
 - "whose contents can be trusted as a full and accurate representation of the transactions, activities or facts to which they attest and can be depended upon in the course of subsequent transactions or activities".



Defining integrity

 BS ISO 15489 states that "the integrity of a record refers to its being complete and unaltered"



Presumption of integrity

- requires a trusted custodian possessing:
 - name of the creating organisation that regards the record as part of its official corporate record
 - name of the organisation which has custody of the record
 - indication of types of annotations added to the record
 - indication of technical modifications



Defining usability

 BS ISO 15489 defines a usable record as "one that can be located, retrieved, presented and interpreted".



What controls are needed?

- ISO 15489 requires processes & controls to:
 - Determine what needs to be captured & determining disposal schedules;
 - Classify an organisation's activities;
 - Manage storage and handling;
 - Manage access and security;
 - Tracking the movement and use of records;
 - Implementing disposition;
 - Documenting RM processes.



Functional requirements for ERM 1

- Record organisation
- Record capture, declaration and management
- Search, display and presentation
- Retention and disposal
- Access Control



Functional requirements for ERM 2

- Audit
- Reporting
- Usability
- Design and performance
- Compliance with other standards



Archiving & business continuity

- Generic requirements for sustaining electronic information over time
 - Defining the characteristics for authentic records
 - Management requirements
 - Technical requirements
 - Guidance for categorising records to identify sustainable requirements

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Strategic framework

- Products
 - Criteria for assessing if the sustained records meet the business need
 - Information about use of actively maintained records
 - Priorities for sustainability and action plans
 - Maintenance strategies
 - Assessment of continued authenticity of records
 - Proposed changes to technological infrastructure



Ensuring the archives of the future

Records & information management – a core business activity

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