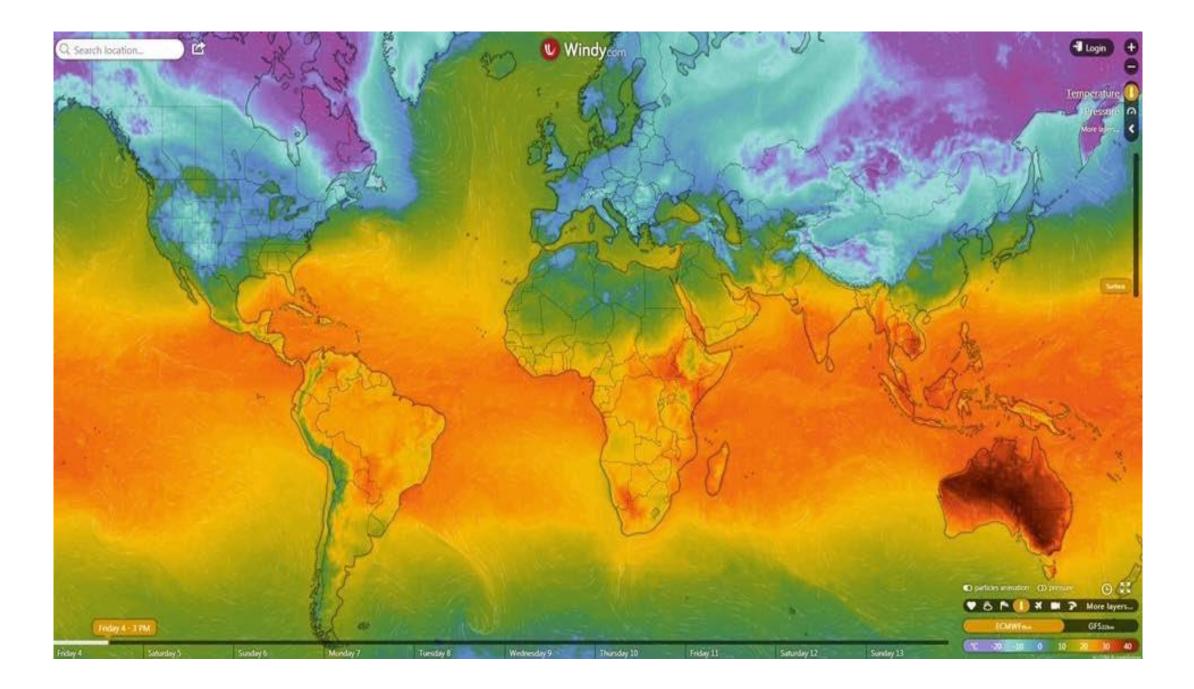
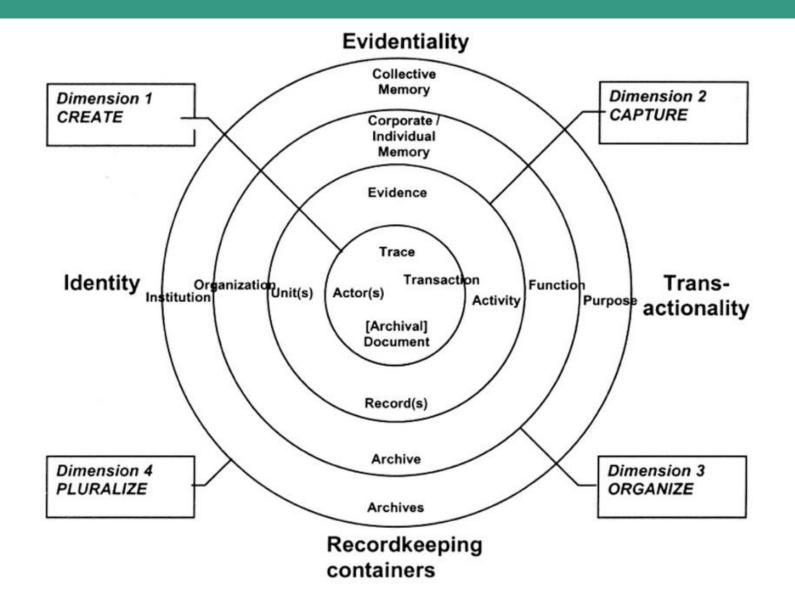
What is a record? Conceptual thinking in pragmatic practice

Barbara Reed, Recordkeeping Innovation



Records Continuum practitioner



This talk

- What is a record? An approach
- Three scenarios from practice:
 - Archival description: The item level model
 - Records in outsourcing
 - Changing paradigms in rights in records

What is a record?

Definitions and understanding

record(s): information created, received and maintained as *evidence* and as an asset by an organization or person, in pursuit of legal obligations or in the *transaction* of business (ISO 15489:2016)



My understandings of 'record'

- Contingent depends on context
- Something can move in and out of the state of 'recordness'
- Records are never finished – always accumulating metadata about their contexts of management and use

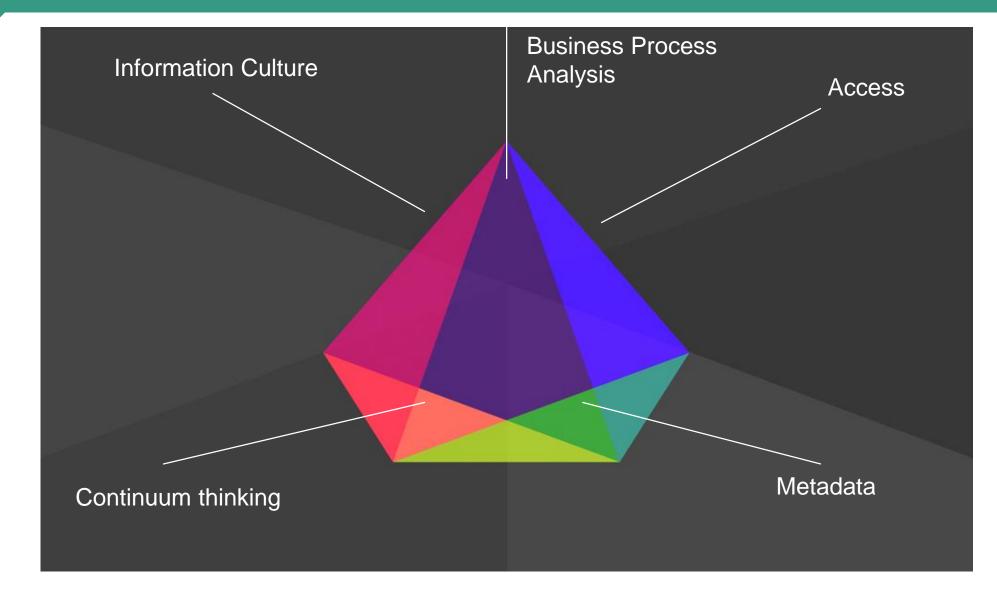
- Characteristics are assertions
- Assertions can be definitive or tentative
- Anything can be a record
 - Documents
 - Data bases
 - Data elements or fields

Technology: disaggregation



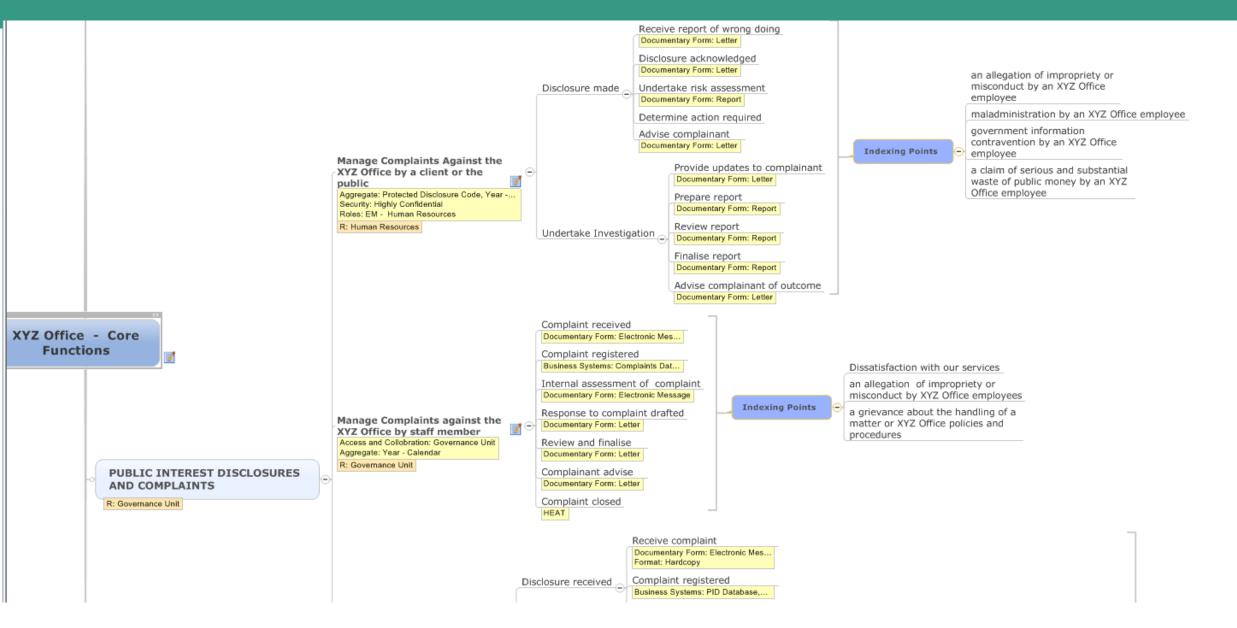


Recordkeeping Informatics





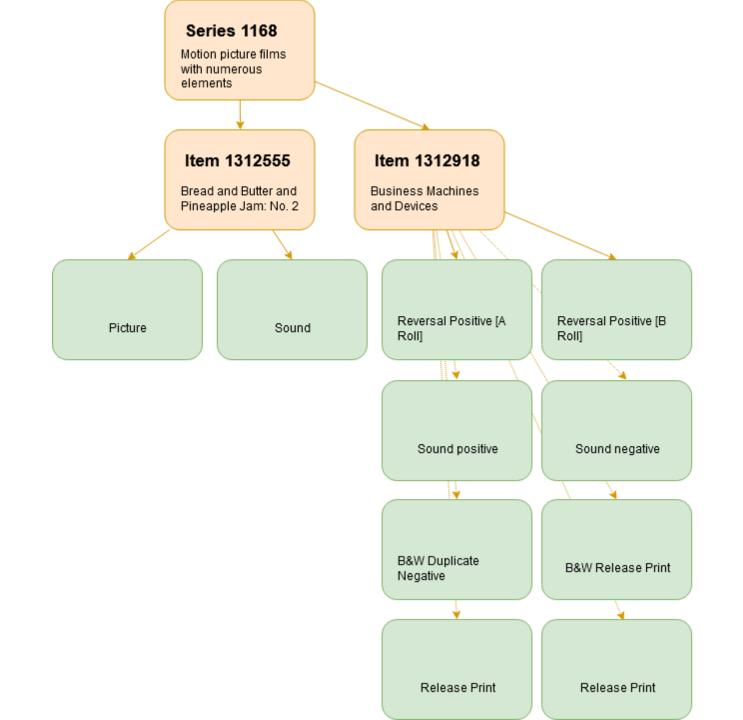
Where do we choose to create records





Fractals

Case 1: Archival Description: The Item level model





Rhyzomic nature of records:

- Relationships
- Multiple perspectives
- Continuous addition

Implications

- Archival descriptive models not good enough
- Much greater granularity required
- Need for recurring flexible decompositions of 'record' entity
- Same pattern, but different layers of application
- Need to enable multiple, simultaneous relationships
- Do we need to disentangle physical management requirements from intellectual representation?

Case 2: Records in outsouring

What about the records?

- Characteristics
 - Contracted service
 - What happens at the end of the contract?
 - What is needed depends on the nature of the transactions

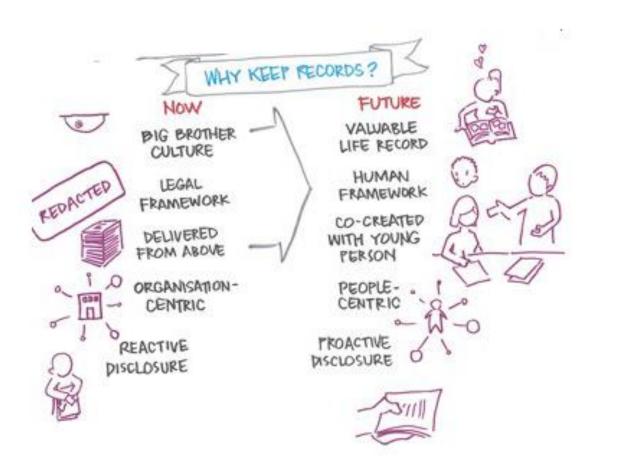
- Problems:
 - Formats
 - Proprietary databases
 - Ensuring context is preserved
 - Capacity of commissioning agency to manage the received records

Implications

- Definition of requirements not present in current contract arrangements
- Where provisions exist they are too generic
- Powerful role of proactive appraisal
- Manage risk (change of management environment, system change as key moments of risk)
- Agencies as archives?
- Agencies are having to deal with digital preservation problems before 'archival institutions'
- Competency is not there

Case 3: Changing paradigms in rights in records

Rights in Records: Personal records



- Exemplar, and pressing social need, but other examples
 - Aboriginal Australians
 - Displaced people
 - Digital health records
 - (Korean TTPDR, ISO 17028)

Setting the Record Straight: For the Rights of the Child. Monash University project led by Dr Joanne Evans

Looking to you, Europe!

GDPR



Management – Nordic My Data model



Figure 1.1: Personal data is everywhere. Businesses in all sectors as well as governmental organizations collect increasing amounts of data about us.

Implications

- We haven't got a framework for managing genuinely co-created and comanaged records
- How will this affect design and management of current systems?
- How will/can the systems affect the power balance of individuals and organisations
- Increasingly much of this is transjurisdictional

Conclusions (?)

What is a record?

- Definitions essential but not the key issue we need to agree (or acknowledge differences in) the conceptual understandings
- Anything can be a record but that is not helpful
- Records are contingent and context bound
- Records to be managed need to be analysed as a consequence of the business happening
- Records better understood as a consequence of processes needed to make assertions about the 'state of recordness'
- Technology will continue to provide many opportunities to challenge recordkeeping understanding, constructs and practices
- Recordkeeping is not about technology but is a social and organisational matter