Policy: Records and archives management

Purpose
To ensure effective management of the University's records and archives.

Overview
The University’s records and archives are important assets that need to be managed in accordance with Commonwealth legislation and good–practice recordkeeping standards.

Scope
This Policy applies across the University.

Definitions
Archives: records selected for long–term retention for their continuing value

Continuing value: the value of records beyond their immediate administrative purpose for future business needs, accountability, evidence, and research

Disposal: removal of records from a recordkeeping system by destruction, deletion or by transfer (e.g. to Archives)

Heads of Budget Units: includes College Deans and Directors of Colleges, Schools and Centres, and Directors of Service Divisions, as defined in the Delegations of Authority Policy

Metadata: structured data describing the context, content and structure of records and their management over time

Personal records: records created or received by a person which are not part of the University’s recordkeeping systems (but which may include University records)

Record (AS ISO 15489): recorded information, in any form, including data in computer systems, created or received and maintained by an organisation or person in the transaction of business or the conduct of affairs and kept as evidence of such activity

Recordkeeping system: an electronic or manual framework for managing records which ensures their integrity and authenticity over time through control
mechanisms to prevent unauthorised access, alteration or removal

**Records authority**: a formal instrument that defines the retention periods and consequent disposal actions authorised for classes of records described in the authority

**Subject classification structure**: a classification tool to assist with the grouping of like records

**University business**: activities undertaken by the University including teaching and learning, research, community service, administration, and commercial and cultural activities

**University records**: information created or received by University employees undertaking University business and maintained as evidence of that activity

**Policy statement**

**Principles**

1. Records created or received by staff in the process of conducting University business are vital assets of the University, providing evidence of its decisions, business activities and transactions.

2. The University’s primary recordkeeping systems are the:
   - the Financial Management System
   - the Human Resources System
   - the Records Management and Archives Systems
   - the Research Data Management and Repository Systems
   - the Student Administration System

3. This policy applies to records in all formats (paper, digital or audiovisual) whether registered files, working papers, electronic documents, emails, online transactions, data held in databases or on tape or disks, maps, plans, photographs, sound and video recordings, or microforms.

4. The University’s policy and practice is based on its legislative responsibilities as a Commonwealth agency and on AS ISO 15489, Australian Standard on Records Management and other applicable standards.

**Creation of records**

5. The University ensures that records are created to document its business and are captured in recordkeeping systems for:
• business continuity: so that staff undertaking University business can access past decisions and activity.
• protection of rights: the University’s own legal, financial and other rights and its obligations to its staff, students, and others affected by its actions
• accountability: so that scrutiny can be made of its business by anyone authorised to do so.

6. Records must accurately reflect the activities they document and include adequate contextual information or metadata for them to be meaningful, such as the identity of staff who are undertaking University business on its behalf and the date the business is undertaken. The University has adopted the National Archives of Australia’s (NAA) Australian Government Recordkeeping Metadata Standard.

7. Records should be captured into a recordkeeping system as soon as possible after creation so that evidence is readily available to support University business.

8. University records created or received by email or electronic documents held on personal computers must be incorporated into a recordkeeping system.

9. Oral decisions and commitments should be recorded and incorporated into a recordkeeping system, e.g. documented in a ‘note for file’ incorporated into the relevant file. Formal meetings should be documented by an agenda, minutes and any supporting documentation.

10. The University uses a subject classification structure to classify records in the Records Management System so that information can be easily located.

Security of records

11. The University ensures through the design and management of its recordkeeping systems that records maintain their integrity and authenticity through control mechanisms to prevent unauthorised access, alteration or removal. This means that records held in the University’s recordkeeping systems meet the requirements of the Evidence Act 1995 and the Electronic Transactions Act 1999 to be considered as admissible evidence.

12. The University provides storage facilities appropriate to the format, usage, confidentiality, and continuing value of its records, according to the NAA's Standard for the storage of archival records, so that they remain useable for as long as they are needed and any special requirements for security are met. Records held in electronic form are backed up on a regular basis and migrated to new systems when necessary so that they remain useable for as long as they are needed.
Access to records

13. The University provides access to University records to staff that are authorised by the appropriate delegates. Where there is a particular reason to do so, access may be restricted to particular staff positions or business areas. Restrictions such as commercial-in-confidence are used where the University has a contractual obligation to maintain confidentiality or is required by law to do so.


15. The University's records must not be provided to external agencies or organisations without following the appropriate guidelines in consultation with University Records.

Disposal of records

16. Disposal of University records occurs through applying records authorities developed by the University and approved by the NAA. These records authorities cover the core business functions of the University. In addition to the records authorities the University also uses the Administrative Functions Disposal Authority developed by the NAA for corporate records of all Commonwealth agencies.

17. The records authorities map to the subject classification structure that is used to classify files in the Records Management System so that files can be retained for the appropriate period of time according to their classification. Where records are destroyed, information about the records and the authority for their destruction is retained.

Retention of archives

18. Records identified as having continuing value under approved records authorities are managed by the University Archives. Other records of continuing value are also retained by the Archives including personal records of academic and administrative staff, records of predecessor institutions and University organisations and societies.

Relevant Standards

- AS ISO 15489, Australian Standard on Records Management, 2002
- National Archives: Australian Government Recordkeeping Metadata
Responsibilities

University Responsibilities

19. The University is responsible for:

- creating accurate records to support its business operations
- designing, implementing and maintaining recordkeeping systems which preserve the integrity and authenticity of records over time
- storing and providing access to records appropriately according to their format, usage and confidentiality
- developing records authorities for approval by the NAA and applying them to University records
- providing procedures, advice and training for staff in records management and on the continuing value of records
- preserving records of continuing value
- providing appropriate staff access to records
- protecting personal information using the privacy principles in the Privacy Act 1988
- providing access under the Freedom of Information Act 1982 and the Archives Act 1983

User Responsibilities

20. Heads of Budget Units are responsible for:

- making staff aware of their responsibilities in relation to recordkeeping and monitoring compliance
- ensuring staff take responsibility for the capture, management and security of records
- providing facilities and procedures to capture records within the University’s recordkeeping systems and to preserve them over time
- seeking advice on appropriate recordkeeping procedures and on the storage and disposal of records when needed
- ensuring staff have the appropriate authorisation to access records required to perform their duties
21. Staff users must:
   - observe all relevant policies, laws, regulations, contractual obligations and procedures
   - document activities performed and decisions made on behalf of the University
   - incorporate records created or received into the University’s recordkeeping systems
   - manage records with care to ensure their preservation for as long as they are needed and to maintain information security.

Authorisation

22. The University responsibilities identified in this Policy are vested with the University Library (Scholarly Information Services).
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**Purpose**: To ensure effective management of the University's records and archives

**Effective Date**: 27 Aug 1999

**Review Date**: 12 May 2018

**Responsible Officer**: University Librarian and Director, Scholarly Information Services (director.sis@anu.edu.au)

**Approved By**: Vice-Chancellor (vc@anu.edu.au)

**Contact Area**: Library, Archives and University Records

**Authority**: Archives Act 1983
Electronic Transactions Act 1999
Evidence Act 1995
Freedom of Information Act 1982
Privacy Act 1998
Information Infrastructure and Services Statute 2012
Information Infrastructure and Services Rule 2015

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