

**Call for Papers**

**Member Meeting – Oslo, Norway – 15th and 16th of November 2016 –**

**Venue: The National Archives of Norway**

Members of the DLM Forum Foundation meet for a two-day members’ meeting twice a year in spring and autumn, in order to exchange experiences and ideas on current trends of establishing comprehensive information governance over digital records. The MM is traditionally hosted by the country that holds the EU presidency. Unfortunately we don’t have any member from the current president Slovakia, but one of our most active out of EU member The National Archives of Norway offered to host our next autumn meeting in Oslo. Participating in the meeting with experts from industry, government and archives with similar responsibilities in IG is an exceptional networking opportunity and rewarding both personally and professionaly.

The DLM Forum Foundation is now calling for the submission of proposals for papers to be presented at the autumn Members’ Meeting that will be held in Oslo on 15-16 of November 2016.

**Submission:**

Via this call for papers we would like to invite you to send in abstracts for papers (max. 20 minutes). Abstracts of up to 400 words for papers, which should clearly indicate how the proposed paper addresses the conference aims outlined below, should be submitted to Hans Fredrik Berg <hanber@arkivverket.no> before **1 October 2016**. We will notify you of whether your abstract has been accepted before **15 October 2016**.

**SESSION THEMES**

**1. How to treat information as an asset?**

Organizations, their management and the society in general are hungry for information. But how can we connect them and supply with the huge amount of data created by every click or by the huge variety of sensors around us. How can we exploit that mass better and create products supporting the business processes of the given organization, supporting the wider public based on government data? A series of initiatives or strategic goals are coming from EU to support a better exploitation of data making possible to establish an open-data ecosystem to stimulate the market, and ensure the rights of citizens.

At organizational level cooperation of management and IG professionals must be also kept in focus. Although it might seem natural that business managers and information managers should collaborate to potentiate the value of information this is not always the case. Managers at the strategic level of organizations still struggle to understand the relevance of information management practices. On the other side, information managers still struggle to appeal to business managers regarding the value of managing information. How successful and how effective are information and business managers in different countries and in different organisations in generating strategic attention for information governance? What can we learn from best practices and failures? How to bridge the gap between the business and information management?

For this session we are looking for contributions that zoom in on the relationship between the business and information management. What are determining factors in generating strategic attention for data- and information management?

Keywords: governance, influence, business perspectives

**2. To make the knowledge transfer much more effective**

To cope with emerging responsibilities in digital era traditional qualifications of record professionals and archivists need to be accompanied with skills on information management. Unfortunately the traditional skills cannot easily transformed to suit the needs of the interdisciplinary area of information governance, data exploiting or digital preservation. Although the profession has accumulated a lot of knowledge to be shared during our The Hague meeting the members identified that knowledge transfer and dissemination is not effective enough. Among the major challenges one of the most criticals are the limited number of skilled professionals and the lack of proper supporting materials to deliver professional skills, business and workplace skills. Even the definition of the domain of the knowledge, skills and abilities is missing, so dedicating a session to best practices, future collaboration and DLM roles in it is essential.

Keywords: education, skills, guidelines, knowledge transfer

**3. Information Research and Development**

Research and development is an important activity in any domain to improve existing practices and create new innovative solutions to current challenges. Research projects in the domain of information management such as E-ARK, e-SENS, STORK, etc. are not only opportunities for addressing existing challenges and problems but also for leveraging the collaboration between the information management community. For this session we are looking for presentations that present existing innovative projects or out of the box solutions for problems in the sphere of information governance and management. Presenters are welcome to submit any topic in which the innovative aspect is highlighted.

Keywords: research and development, innovation, out of the box.

**4. Data protection**

The new General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (Regulation (EU) 2016/679) was adopted on 27 April 2016. It enters into application 25 May 2018 after a two-year transition period and, unlike a [Directive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Directive_%28European_Union%29) it does not require any enabling legislation to be passed by governments.

By this regulation the [European Commission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Commission) intends to strengthen and unify data protection for individuals within the [European Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Union). The Commission's primary objectives of the GDPR are to give citizens back the control of their personal data. It was obvious from the first moment of drafting the new rules that there are conflicting interests with archives and both primary and secondary use of public data. Personal data may be processed for scientific, historical or statistical purposes, or for archiving purposes in the public interest, subject to appropriate safeguards for the rights and freedoms of the data subject which shall be such as to ensure that technological and/or organisational measures pursuant to this Regulation are applied to the personal data concerned in order to minimise the processing in compliance with the proportionality and necessity principles.

How the government bodies and public archives should react to this new challenge? What dilemmas and constraints do archivists and records managers face and how do they solve these? How to harmonize the different legal perspectives and requirements? What kind of and information management technics should be applied in order to support the new principles of the right to be forgotten or data protection by design? Do we need more or different requirements for EDRM systems? Since the European Archival community identified these issues as top priority, DLM contribution must be invaluable.

Keywords: data protection, legal perspectives, legal constraints, legal dilemmas

**5. Information management standards and references**

Managing information is a challenging and complex task that requires the involvement of stakeholders from different perspectives: producers, information managers (like records managers and archivists), IT managers, and consumers, among others. Standards, models and guidelines have been developed to help people, organisations and systems produce, use, manage and exchange information in the course of their business. For instance, references such as OAIS, ISO15489 and MoReq2010 are known resources when the subject is information management. But how helpful and useful are these standards and guidelines in real life? Do the existent standards and references cover current information management challenges or is there a gap in the domain? Is the effort and expertise required to comply with existing models, standards and guidelines adequate for the domains of application? What makes them effective or ineffective for daily use?

For this session we are looking for contributions that reflect on this theme and informative examples of (un)successful use of standards in ‘real life’. What can we learn from these examples?

Keywords: standards, effectiveness

**Application Form**

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| Other |  |
| **Title** |  |
| **Abstract****(max 400 words)** |  |
| **Topic** **For details see page 3-5** |  |

