

Digital transfer initiation - characteristics

1 Context

Archives New Zealand (Archives) has developed methods for processing digital information and records into the Government Digital Archive and making them accessible through Archway, Archives' archival management system. However, current system limitations mean that digital information and records need to have certain characteristics to be transferred successfully.

If a public sector organisation considers that they have a set of digital information and records (files) that meet the transfer characteristics listed below, please contact Archives via rkadvice@dia.govt.nz using 'Digital Transfer' as the subject line. Archives are interested in working with organisations on a case-by-case basis for digital transfers, as our tools and methods continue to evolve.

2 Expectations

The aim is to complete transfers; however, after initial investigation it may be that a transfer is not possible. Each transfer is a collaborative effort which both the transferring organisation and Archives will benefit from by gaining experience and knowledge testing respective processes and systems.

3 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to give organisations a starting point to determine whether a digital transfer might be feasible. It is intended to assist organisations in initiating discussions with Archives about a potential digital transfer. The next step will be a comprehensive information gathering exercise which will assist Archives in assessing the digital transfer readiness of the organisation.

4 Information and records characteristics

4.1 Disposal

If a set of digital information and records (files) has the following characteristics, then it may be a possible candidate for digital transfer:

- All files have a disposal action of 'Transfer to Archives NZ'.
- All files are considered to have been accurately sentenced and ideally will have met their minimum retention period.
- All files are the 'authoritative' version.

It is important that only files that have been sentenced as 'Transfer to Archives NZ' are included in the transfer. This means that transferring organisations need to have a current disposal authority. Depending on the organisation's systems and knowledge of their digital files, sufficient resources should be made available in order to sentence the files accurately against this disposal authority. Ideally files will have met their minimum retention period, but Archives is open to discussing early transfer.

There may be some duplication in the files. Transferring organisations are encouraged to use appropriate tools to assess the risk of this and dispose of duplicates prior to transfer. Duplication can also occur if the files were created at a time when an organisation's information management policy was 'print-to-file'. This can create considerable work for organisations in identifying what constitutes the 'authoritative' version, i.e., the digital or paper file.

It is also important for organisations to be aware of their post-transfer responsibilities. Remaining in house copies of the transferred digital information and records need to be destroyed once the transfer has been fully processed and confirmed by Archives New Zealand. Transferred digital public archives must not be downloaded from Archway and saved back into systems as this will create more copies of the transferred files. The long-term effect of this is that duplicate digital versions of documents will be transferred to Archives New Zealand at a later date.

If files are still required for business use by the organisation this means they are not yet ready for transfer. Organisations should seek advice on deferral of transfer if records have reached their recommended transfer date but are still required. rkadvice@dia.govt.nz can be contacted in this case.

4.2 Access

All files must be identified with a public access status of 'Open' on transfer, so that the public can access them directly online through Archway

Currently, potential digital transfers should contain only files classified under the Public Records Act 2005 as 'Open' access on transfer, so transferring organisations are encouraged to do a thorough sensitivity review in advance (see Section 43 of the Public Records Act 2005). This is not the same as organisations having an internal 'open-by-default' policy for staff access to files. Once fully processed by Archives, files classified as 'Open' will be viewable immediately by members of the public online. Focusing on 'Open' access files makes it easier for Archives to share any lessons and experiences from a particular digital transfer with other organisations, and organisations can share with their stakeholders.

Files that are known or believed to have password protections on them must be identified ahead of transfer.

4.3 Size

Approximately 5000 files

Based on experience to date, 5000 files or less in a transfer is a workable number. From experience, Archives has found that the complexity of technical analysis required by both parties increases with higher numbers.

4.4 Metadata and file formats

A file manifest or list that includes file paths and checksums for each file must be produced

A file manifest is in essence a list containing metadata for a group of accompanying files that are part of a set or coherent unit. Archives have set no fixed requirements for the format or structure of the metadata. However, it is important that the metadata is structured consistently, and that the transferring organisation has the expertise to understand the metadata sufficiently to be able to assist Archives in understanding it.

It is important for Archives to be made aware of any specialist formats, or any deliberate format modification that may have taken place, for example, if Microsoft Word documents have been migrated to Adobe PDF. However, there are no restrictions on the file formats that Archives will accept.

The context or relationships of files (i.e., folder structures, or other contextual metadata) can be represented in Archway, Archives' archival management system. However, current system limitations mean that record-to-record or item-to-item relationships (for example, linked spreadsheets and embedded objects) cannot be

represented. Therefore, files with relationships that need to be maintained after transfer are not suitable for transfer at this time.