

SVENSK STANDARD

SS-ISO 30300:2021

Information och dokumentation – Hantering av verksamhetsinformation – Grundläggande begrepp och terminologi (ISO30300:2020, IDT)

Information and documentation – Records management – Core concepts and vocabulary (ISO30300:2020, IDT)



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Institutet för
Standarder

Language: engelska/English

Edition: 2

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Har du synpunkter på innehållet i den här standarden, vill du delta i ett kommande revideringsarbete eller vara med och ta fram andra standarder inom området? Gå in på www.sis.se - där hittar du mer information.

Den internationella standarden ISO 30300:2020 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av ISO 30300:2020.

Denna standard ersätter SS-ISO 30300:2011, utgåva 1

The International Standard ISO 30300:2020 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of ISO 30300:2020.

This standard supersedes the SS-ISO 30300:2011, edition 1

LÄSANVISNINGAR FÖR STANDARDER

I dessa anvisningar behandlas huvudprinciperna för hur regler och yttre begränsningar anges i standardiseringsprodukter.

Krav

Ett krav är ett uttryck i ett dokumentets innehåll som anger objektivet verifierbara kriterier som ska uppfyllas och från vilka ingen avvikelse tillåts om efterlevnad av dokumentet ska kunna åberopas. Krav uttrycks med hjälpverbet ska (eller ska inte för förbud).

Rekommendation

En rekommendation är ett uttryck i ett dokumentets innehåll som anger en valmöjlighet eller ett tillvägagångssätt som bedöms vara särskilt lämpligt utan att nödvändigtvis nämna eller utesluta andra. Rekommendationer uttrycks med hjälpverbet bör (eller bör inte för avrådanden).

Instruktion

Instruktioner anges i imperativ form och används för att ange hur något görs eller utförs. De kan underordnas en annan regel, såsom ett krav eller en rekommendation. De kan även användas självständigt, och är då att betrakta som krav.

Förklaring

En förklaring är ett uttryck i ett dokumentets innehåll som förmedlar information. En förklaring kan uttrycka tillåtelse, möjlighet eller förmåga. Tillåtelse uttrycks med hjälpverbet får (eller motsatsen behöver inte). Möjlighet och förmåga uttrycks med hjälpverbet kan (eller motsatsen kan inte).

READING INSTRUCTIONS FOR STANDARDS

These instructions cover the main principles for the use of provisions and external constraints in standardization deliverables.

Requirement

A requirement is an expression, in the content of a document, that conveys objectively verifiable criteria to be fulfilled, and from which no deviation is permitted if conformance with the document is to be claimed. Requirements are expressed by the auxiliary shall (or shall not for prohibition).

Recommendation

A recommendation is an expression, in the content of a document, that conveys a suggested possible choice or course of action deemed to be particularly suitable, without necessarily mentioning or excluding others. Recommendations are expressed by the auxiliary should (or should not for dissuasion).

Instruction

An instruction is expressed in the imperative mood and is used in order to convey an action to be performed. It can be subordinated to another provision, such as a requirement or a recommendation. It can also be used independently and is then to be regarded as a requirement.

Statement

A statement is an expression, in the content of a document, that conveys information. A statement can express permission, possibility or capability. Permission is expressed by the auxiliary may (its opposite being need not). Possibility and capability are expressed by the auxiliary can (its opposite being cannot).

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 11, *Archives/records management*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 30300:2011), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition is as follows.

- The scope has been broadened beyond the series of standards on Management Systems for Records as it contains the definitions corresponding to the core concepts stated in all the updated products of ISO/TC 46/SC 11.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

0.1 General

A vocabulary is a “terminological dictionary that contains designations and definitions from one or more domains or subjects” (see ISO 1087:2019, 3.7.5). This document provides a vocabulary for the subject field of records management. It defines core concepts to provide a common understanding of the records management domain within the ISO/TC 46/SC 11 standards.

Clear, consistent and coherent standards need clear, consistent and coherent terminology. This document follows rules and guidelines provided by ISO/TC 37¹⁾ to build terminology standards. Readers unfamiliar with terminology work would benefit from an understanding of ISO 704.

This document is intended to provide ISO/TC 46/SC 11 standards developers with the most relevant definitions related to the concepts used in the records management domain. It is also expected that this document will be used by standards users and any interested party to clearly understand records management concepts represented by consistent terms and definitions.

Terms and definitions in this document have been developed within a concept system. A concept is a unit of knowledge created by a unique combination of characteristics. Concepts are arranged in concept systems according to the relationships among them. Concept systems are graphically represented by concept diagrams. A concept in a specific domain is represented by a term. Concepts are not necessarily bound to particular languages. They are, however, influenced by the social or cultural background which often leads to different categorizations. This document facilitates consistent understanding beyond languages and cultural practices by illustrating core concepts about records management used in ISO/TC 46/SC 11 standards and the relationships among those concepts in the core concept diagrams in [Annex A](#). The concepts identified in the field of records management and expressed in the diagrams in [Annex A](#) are ordered in [Clause 3](#) grouping by concepts diagrams. [Figure 1](#) shows the overview diagram with the correspondent subclauses both in [Annex A](#) and in [Clause 3](#).

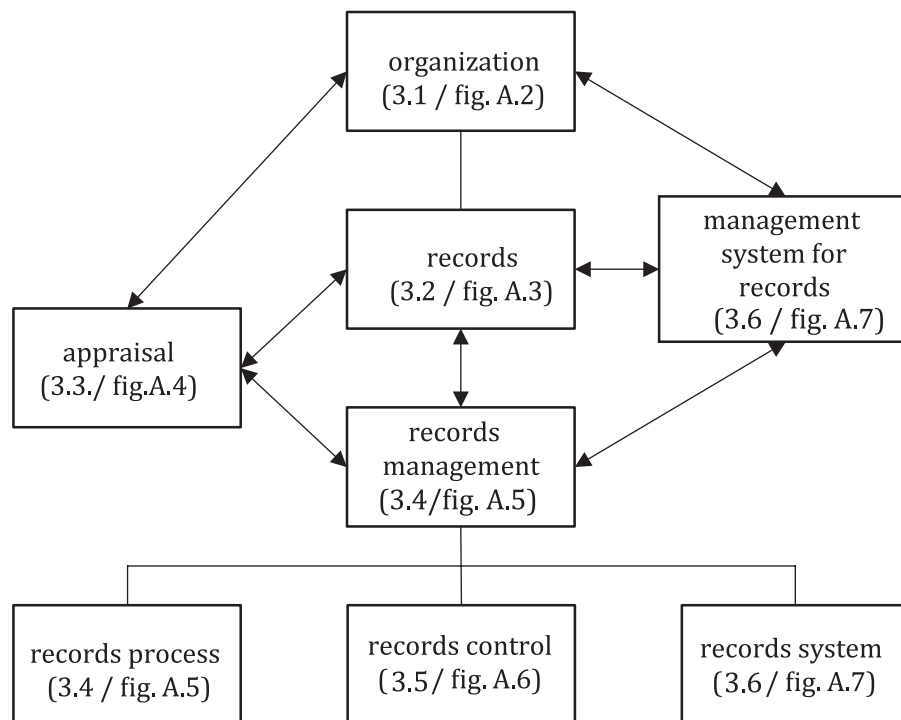


Figure 1 — Overall diagram showing core concepts, their relationships and mapping terms in [Clause 3](#) and [Annex A](#)

1) ISO/TC 37, *Language and terminology*.

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NOTE The meaning of forms used for the concept's relationships are explained in [A.2](#).

For facilitating search for a particular term, an alphabetical index is included at the end of this document.

0.2 Background

The terms and definitions in this document are based on the concept system of ISO 30300:2011 with new concepts added from ISO 15489-1. This document is also the vocabulary standard for the ISO series Management Systems for Records. Therefore, it includes all core terms and definitions for management systems from Appendix 2 of ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1:2019, Annex L^[13]. In addition, this document includes any terms and definitions that are relevant to core concepts of the records management domain used in TC 46/SC 11 standards.

This document is not intended as a comprehensive vocabulary of all terms used in the records management domain, not even in all ISO/TC 46/SC 11 standards.

0.3 How to apply terms and definitions of this document

The terms and definitions in this document are adopted in any revision of the existing ISO/TC 46/SC 11 standards. During the period before a complete revision cycle of all ISO/TC 46/SC 11 standards, definitions in this document take precedence when a duplicate or conflicting definition exists in another ISO/TC 46/SC 11 standard.

When developing a new product or revising an existing one, additional terms and definitions may be added to that product when necessary. New notes on existing terms may also be added to the product to serve a specific purpose or explanation. In both cases, definitions are included in the Clause 3 of the standard in question in addition to the reference to ISO 30300.

In the future revisions of this document, new terms and definitions included in ISO/TC 46/SC 11 standards are to be considered for inclusion.

Information and documentation — Records management — Core concepts and vocabulary

1 Scope

This document contains terms and definitions that are relevant to the core concepts of the records management domain. It does not limit the definition of new terms in ISO/TC 46/SC 11 standards.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Terms relating to the concept of organization

3.1.1

accountability

condition where an *organization* (3.1.19) is answerable to its governing bodies, legal authorities, and more broadly, its other *stakeholders* (3.1.13) regarding its decisions and activities

[SOURCE: ISO 26000:2010, 2.1, modified — Replaced “state” by “condition” and rephrased for better understanding.]

3.1.2

activity

task performed by an *organization* (3.1.19)

3.1.3

agent

person or group of people responsible for, or involved in *records processes* (3.4.13)

Note 1 to entry: A technological tool such as a software application can be considered an agent when substituting for individuals or workgroups if the tool routinely perform records processes.

3.1.4

audit

systematic, independent and documented *process* (3.1.23) for obtaining audit *evidence* (3.2.6) and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which the audit criteria are fulfilled

Note 1 to entry: An audit can be an internal audit (first party) or an external audit (second party or third party), and it also can be a combined audit (combining two or more disciplines).

Note 2 to entry: An internal audit is conducted by the organization itself, or by an external party on its behalf.

Note 3 to entry: “Audit evidence” and “audit criteria” are defined in ISO 19011.

Note 4 to entry: This term is part of the high level structure’s core terms and definitions for management systems stated in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1:2019, Annex L.

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3.1.5

business continuity

capability of an *organization* (3.1.19) to continue delivery of products or services within acceptable time frames at predefined capacity during a disruption

[SOURCE: ISO 22301:2019, 3.3]

3.1.6

competence

ability to apply knowledge and skills to achieve intended results

Note 1 to entry: This term is part of the high level structure's core terms and definitions for management systems stated in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1:2019, Annex L.

3.1.7

compliance

meeting the *mandate* (3.1.14) of the *organization* (3.1.19)

Note 1 to entry: This includes obligations set by internal policies and decisions and/or external laws, regulations, standards and agreements.

[SOURCE: ISO 19600:2014 3.17, modified — In the definition “all the organization's compliance obligations” has been change to “the mandate of the organization”.]

3.1.8

conformity

fulfilment of a *requirement* (3.1.25)

Note 1 to entry: This term is part of the high level structure's core terms and definitions for management systems stated in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1:2019, Annex L.

3.1.9

continual improvement

recurring *activity* (3.1.2) to enhance *performance* (3.1.21)

Note 1 to entry: This term is part of the high level structure's core terms and definitions for management systems stated in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1:2019, Annex L.

3.1.10

corrective action

action to eliminate the cause of a *nonconformity* (3.1.17) and to prevent recurrence

Note 1 to entry: This term is part of the high level structure's core terms and definitions for management systems stated in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1:2019, Annex L.

3.1.11

effectiveness

extent to which planned *activities* (3.1.2) are realized and planned results achieved

Note 1 to entry: This term is part of the high level structure's core terms and definitions for management systems stated in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1:2019, Annex L.

3.1.12

function

group of *activities* (3.1.2) aimed at achieving one or more goals of an *organization* (3.1.19)

3.1.13

interested party (preferred term)

stakeholder (admitted term)

person or *organization* ([3.1.19](#)) that can affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by a decision or *activity* ([3.1.2](#))

Note 1 to entry: This term is part of the high level structure's core terms and definitions for management systems stated in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1:2019, Annex L.

3.1.14

mandate

legal, regulatory or business rules governing the *organization* ([3.1.19](#))

Note 1 to entry: to entry. In the records management field, mandates affect the records processes.

3.1.15

measurement

process ([3.1.23](#)) to determine a value

Note 1 to entry: This term is part of the high level structure's core terms and definitions for management systems stated in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1:2019, Annex L.

3.1.16

monitoring

determining the status of a *system* ([3.6.5](#)), a *process* ([3.1.23](#)) or an *activity* ([3.1.2](#))

Note 1 to entry: To determine the status, there may be a need to check, supervise or critically observe.

Note 2 to entry: This term is part of the high level structure's core terms and definitions for management systems stated in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1:2019, Annex L.

3.1.17

nonconformity

non-fulfilment of a *requirement* ([3.1.25](#))

Note 1 to entry: This term is part of the high level structure's core terms and definitions for management systems stated in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1:2019, Annex L.

3.1.18

objective

result to be achieved

Note 1 to entry: An objective can be strategic, tactical, or operational.

Note 2 to entry: Objectives can relate to different disciplines (such as financial, health and safety, and environmental goals) and can apply at different levels (such as strategic, organization-wide, project, product and process).

Note 3 to entry: An objective can be expressed in other ways, e.g. as an intended outcome, a purpose, an operational criterion, as a records objective, or by the use of other words with similar meaning (e.g. aim, goal, or target).

Note 4 to entry: In the context of management systems for records, records objectives are set by the organization, consistent with the records policy, to achieve specific results.

Note 5 to entry: This term is part of the high level structure's core terms and definitions for management systems stated in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1:2019, Annex L.