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ARCHIVES IN THE CONTEMPORARY INFORMATION SOCIETY

Abstract:

The archives as permanent treasuries of documents important for the society and people, have applied modern technical and information achievements. The author of this article analyses and compares achievements of archives of the EU member states regarding the new archival buildings and the IT in the organization of the archival service.

Key words:

information society, digitization, Archives, European Union, access

Izvleček:

Arhivi v sodobni informacijski družbi

Arhivi kot zakladnice dokumentov, pomembnih za družbo in ljudi, so pričeli uvajati moderne tehnološke in informacijske rešitve. Avtorica prispevka analizira in primerja dosežke arhivov držav Evropske unije na področju novih arhivskih zgradb ter implementacije informacijskih tehnologij pri organizaciji arhivske službe.

Ključne besede:

informacijska družba, digitalizacija, arhivi, Evropska unija, dostop

The creation, transfer and preservation of information about different events, phenomena, people etc. began with the genesis of the human kind.

Until the middle of the 20th century the most important thing was the modernization of roads, railways, development of ships and aircrafts in order to accelerate the exchange of goods, but in the last decades of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century the exchange of information became the most important thing for people from all continents, states, nations, corporations etc. The role of information technologies and telecommunication systems for a faster exchange of information in all domains of people's work and lives has become very important. Although informatics and telecommunications were at the beginning separate technical disciplines, today they are integrated technologies because information technologies have begun to use communication technologies with the first computer networks and telecommunication systems have used information technologies in the process of digitization of the transfer of the analogue information systems. "Informally, the term information communication system may be defined as

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a system which transforms, memorizes, protects, processes, sends and receives information, by using computers, software and computer networks."¹

The information revolution has made the societies to adjust to the implementation of the ICT in all the segments of the functioning of the society and individuals. This has led to a faster and more open access to needed information, which has resulted in a democratization of the society because if people are well informed they can influence certain events, rights and freedom in the information society.² The global society has faced an explosion of information when it started to use the Internet.³

In a time of constant and fast changes, the modern archival services of the 21st century have become a precondition for the democratic functioning of our society.

In the era of information, the communication has also changed and has made the big step from a correspondence on paper and telephone, to a mass electronic communication, which has incited a revolution in the creation, protection, preservation and archiving of documents.

The fast development of the information technology has brought the archives to a position to reconsider their functions and to introduce new ones. The Archival science has faced challenges, which should have been solved on a theoretical and practical level. The theory of the Archival science has adopted new terms, new definitions, and new methods. The archivists have faced new challenges for a professional improvement and acquisition of knowledge in the sphere of informatics and communication. This has led to a formation of experts teams from different domains who work on the new information and communication systems in the archives. These new information and communication systems have facilitated the computerization and digitization, new archival national networks have been created and connected with other institutions, which create and keep traditional and virtual documents.

The most up-to-date archival information systems and information technology have facilitated the access to the holdings in the archives. Here we should emphasize that the WEB technology has a considerable contribution - modern information, scientific research and the use of experiences from the developed information societies and the national archival networks are impossible without the WEB technology. APENet (Archives Portal Europe)⁴ is a Best Practice Network project supported by the European Commission in the eContentplus programme. Its objective is to build an *Internet Gateway for Documents and Archives in Europe* where seventeen European National Archives in close cooperation with the EUROPEANA⁵ initiative will create a common access point to European archival descriptions and digital collections.

¹ Oliver D. Iliev. *Informacijsko komunikacijski tehnologiji*. Skopje. 2006, str. 3.

² Avrić Vjekoslav. *Informacijske tehnologije i društvo*. Zbornik Težakovi dani. Izdavač Zavod za informacijske studije. Odsjek za informacijske znanosti. Filozofskog fakulteta. Zagreb 2002. str.14. According to Avrić the Information society is most often defined as "a society with spectacular technological innovations. The Information society unlike the previous societies is constantly enriched with the application of the communication-information technology".

³ Oliver D. Iliev op..cit.

⁴ [Http://www.apenet.eu/](http://www.apenet.eu/).

⁵ [Http://www.europeana.eu/portal/](http://www.europeana.eu/portal/).

The insistence of the humanity to preserve the material and intellectual gains as a cultural heritage from the past generations and as a testimony for the activities of the people in the past, has existed in different eras and different conditions. Until the middle of the last century this process took place separately within a certain state or in certain regions of the world. Nowadays, this process of preservation takes place in circumstances of intense globalization, where people, ethnical, linguistic, and religious and other communities shall preserve their identities through the preservation of the world heritage. The globalization and democratization of the societies have raised the question about an equal access of every individual to the documents from the past as a source of information for scientific, cultural, personal and other needs. This process is remarkably fast in the modern European integration processes, i.e., in the EU.

THE EUROPEAN INTEGRATION PROCESSES AND THE ROLE OF THE ARCHIVES

The European history is preserved and protected in a nationwide network of archival services. These treasuries of information hold national, local and family histories.

The information world has changed beyond all recognition. Both the creation and the use of information have been revolutionized, not least through our ability to go online without being tied to a computer at home or in the office, or to work while on the move with technology that has become smaller, faster and more sophisticated. The speed with which the digital world has been embraced across society means that people have come to expect information to be accessible online, at all times and their approach to archives is no different. It is essential that the archive sector is able to respond to this challenge and continuous to increase the proportion of records that are accessible online.

Archives are an increasingly popular, cultural and educational resource, used to support the study of local and family history. This is due to the wider availability of digital sources. Archive services already play a vital role in the communities they serve. The potential for archives to contribute even further to democracy and accountability, social policy, education, history and culture, is yet to be fully realized in the digital age. Many archives have transformed the accessibility of their services both through the use of online facilities and through targeted projects. Individual citizens increasingly expect information to be accessible online as a right, not a privilege, while, society is becoming more diverse, mobile and transient.⁶

The European archives, libraries and museums have played a big role in the implementation of relevant and key strategies and initiatives which are very important for the future of e-Europe. The concept *European cultural heritage* is more and more used to refer to the heritage in function of the collective memory of different cultural traditions and communities in Europe.⁷ The big number of European programs and guidelines has instigated the local cultural institutions such as public libraries, archives and museums to apply new technologies for cultural heritage and in such manner to present them and make them accessible to the public.

⁶ *Archives for the 21st Century. Presented to Parliament by the Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice by Command of Her Majesty. November 2009. From <http://www.tsoshop.co.uk/bookstore.asp?FO=1159966&Action=Book&ProductID=9780101774420&From=SearchResults>.*

⁷ *Cultural heritage as a vehicle of cultural identity. European Culture Portal. from http://ec.europa.eu/culture/portal/activities/heritage/cultural_heritage_vehic_en.htm.*

Many institutions still offer traditional services and are financially supported by the local and public authorities. It is very important for them to act jointly on many levels in order to create a strong information structure, free access to information for all citizens, as well as to develop the needed information skills, integration of new technologies and adoption of appropriate international standards.⁸

The application of new technologies, especially in the digitization of the cultural heritage, has enabled the opening to and an intense connection with other cultural and educational institutions and organizations. In this way, the local cultural institutions have become a bridge between the individual and the digitized heritage.

The communication in the EU is very important for the development of integration processes between the member states as well as with the other countries outside the EU. The Council of Europe, with the support of the International Council on Archives began to work on the issue how to make the archives more accessible to the public. The researches made in 1995 and 1996 confirmed the willingness of Europe to accept the policy of access to the digital archives and to formulate the general principles, which would later be accepted by the member states in the process of establishment and harmonization of their systems of archiving.

The European Union has supported the cooperation between national and the state archives in the member states. As a result, the project European Union Archive Network-EUAN⁹ was accepted. The project started in January 1999 and lasted for 2 years. Its main goal was to enable an open access to the EU archives, so the citizens would have access to information about the national archives' holdings on the internet. The EUAN dealt with two archive questions: a) how to provide a coordinated and standardized description independent from the language and the aspects of information technology and b) how to manage different computer systems.¹⁰

The Council of Europe, during 2003, was fully engaged in adopting declarations, resolutions and recommendations for the preservation of the cultural heritage in the EU Member States, as well as in other states. One of them is the *Council Resolution of May 6, 2003 on Archive in the Member States*¹¹ where the importance of the archives for the understanding of history and culture in Europe is clearly emphasized. The resolution is an important act, in fact the grounds for further cooperation of the archival sector in the EU. Experts in the domain of Archival Science, considered this Recommendation as the basis for the new report on the factual state in the domain of Archival Science in EU and the cooperation between the Member States, as a new variant of the publication released in 1994 - BLACK BOOK¹². The need for further development of information and the applications of the communication technology was clearly emphasized in the Resolution.

⁸ ISAD(g) - *General International Standard Archival Description*, 2nd ed.; ISAAR(cpf) - *International Standard Authority Records for Corporate bodies, Persons and Families*, 2nd ed.; ISDF - *International Standard for Describing Functions*; ISDIAH *International Standard for Describing Institutions with Archival Holdings*; ISO 15489-1 - *Information and documentation - Records management and ISO 15489-2; MoReq as the latest standard for electronic record management, its upgrade i.e. improvement, the creation of MoReq2, the test-scheme of MoReq2, the future of MoReq2 and the adoption of MoReq2.*

⁹ *The realizers of this project were the National Archive of Sweden, the National Archive of Scotland (as a coordinator), the National Archive of Italy, the International Institute for Social History and the Scotland Archive network from http://www.euan.org/euan_about.html.*

¹⁰ *Ibidem.*

¹¹ <http://www.archives.gov.ua/Eng/Law-base/Recommendations.php#02>.

¹² Natalija Glazar. *Sodelovanje arhivskih služb v Evropski uniji. str. 259-260.*

The process of the enlargement of the EU with new Member States¹³ has highlighted the question for finding common policies for further development and cooperation between the archives in the Member States. As a result and on the initiative of the European commission, a National Expert Group of the Member States and EU-organizations was established. The National Expert Group made the *Report on Archives in the enlarged European Union, European Commission*¹⁴, which was accepted by Council of Europe in February 2005. It contains suggestions for the practical activities and directions for a better cooperation on European level in the domain of Archival Science. The Report suggests that a *European Archival Group*¹⁵ (including the Member States and institutions of EU) should be established. The European Archival Group should focus on the promotion and implementation of the specific activities marked in the Report.

Because of the importance of having regular formal relations for an exchange of information and expertise between the archival services of the EU Member States, as well as with the archival services of the EU institutions and organs, it was noted that a permanent official Archivist Committee of the EU-Member States and the EU-Institutions and Organs¹⁶ should be established, for an increased institutional and professional cooperation and coordination of the archives in Europe. In November 2005, a short Recommendation taken from the extensive Report on Archives in the enlarged European Union was recommended as an Action Plan for the archives in the EU Member States for the next three years. This Recommendation was supposed to help establishing good coordination and cooperation in a time of intense use of IT, creation of a big quantity of electronic records, electronic record management, preservation and archiving, i.e., realization of the DLM-Document Lifecycle Management.¹⁷

The connection between the archives and the Internet is a subject of discussion of almost every conference, council and other meetings organized by ICA, ICARUS, and other bodies and commissions. At the conference organized by the Austrian State Archives, which took place in Vienna, from 23 to 25 November, 2010, on the topic *Archives on Web - experiences, challenges, visions*, different approaches of the European archives and other scientific and cultural institutions on the application of the IT in the Archival Science were presented.¹⁸

In order to reinforce democracy, responsibility and good management, the archivists as guardians of the memory of the society and donors of authentic archival

¹³ 10 States became member of the EU in 2004, (8 were Eastern European States, i.e., States in transition).

¹⁴ *Report on Archives in the enlarged European Union, European Commission. 2005 Luxembourg* from http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/archival_policy/docs/arch/reportarchives.en.pdf.

¹⁵ [Http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/archival_policy/eur_arch_group/index_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/archival_policy/eur_arch_group/index_en.htm).

¹⁶ *The Committee was to be focused on the further development of standards, norms and experiences from the domain of archives, on the coordination of the European priority activities on archives, protection and prevention of the archives in Europe from natural and other catastrophes, construction of archival buildings in accordance with the latest standards, creation and management of an Internet portal for documents and archives in Europe. Report on Archives in the enlarged European Union.*

¹⁷ *Council Recommendation of 14 November 2005 on priority actions to increase cooperation in the field of archives in Europe* from <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2005:312:0055:0056:EN:PDF>.

¹⁸ *The Austrian State Archives. ICARUS and the Diocese Archives of St. Polten are going to organize a promotion of the Collection of articles presented last year at the same conference, on December 14, 2011* from <http://www.icar-us.eu/>.

information to the public, play a big role in the realization of the common projects and tasks.¹⁹

The most important decision accepted by the Board of Directors was the new "Brussels declaration on digital access to archives" - the three language versions (English, French and German) are published. A special attention was put on the role of the archivists in their cooperation in order to make the fullest possible use of the opportunities of digital technologies to promote open access to their holdings.²⁰

The archiving of electronic records is a challenge for the archives as well as for other similar institutions, because of the methods used for the preservation of electronic documents. Information technologies become out-of-date very quickly, and as a result the possibilities for search and looking through the archival material decrease. There is also a danger of losing the authenticity in general or at some levels. This is the reason why the value of the digitization as a way of preservation is so immense.

The traditional archival documents get protected with the digitization, because their access reduces and this leads to a better preservation, especially of the sensitive archival documents.²¹ When it comes to the protection of the archival documents, the importance of digitization gets bigger with the development of the technology which provides better conditions for long term preservation and for a better legibility of the computer databases. In order for the digitization to fulfill its aim, clear criteria for the selection of the archival records have to be established, as well as monitoring of the conditions in the institution and creation and update of the priority archival records.²²

Each of the 27 EU Member States has had different development phases of the archives, which mostly depended from the time and the process of the establishment of the states, the political system, the development of the state bodies and administration, the centralist, federate, confederate and other type of internal territorial and administrative, the degree of legislation development and other characteristics. But, almost all are fairly advanced in the field of information technology and are able to overcome the differences and to coordinate the organization, jurisdiction and the function of the archives in the EU.

A comparative review of the Web pages and Websites of the national archives of the countries in Europe, gives quick information about the degree of computerization and digitization of their archives, which is very important for the national archives of the countries which are preparing or are at the beginning of the process of introducing the information - communication technology, one of which is Republic of Macedonia. A good example is Great Britain. The *Sector for digital protection* of the **National Archive of Great Britain**, established in July 2001 is in charge of the development of the methods for accommodation, protection and providing access to e-government records. The digital archives where the records

¹⁹ *Electronic records: A Workbook for Archivists. ICA Study 16. 2005* from <http://www.ica.org/7196/public-resources/ica-study-n16-electronic-records-a-workbook-for-archivists.html>.

²⁰ *EBNA meeting took place on 18-19 November, 2010. Brussels Declaration on digital access to archives* from http://extranet.arch.be/arch/ebna/docs/declaration_en_EBNA.pdf.

²¹ *Marianne Dorr and Weber Hartmt. Digitization as a Means for preservation? Amsterdam: European Commission on Preservation and Access. 1997* from <http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/digpres/digpres.html>.

²² *Hrvoje Stančić. Proces digitalizacije. Informacijske znanosti u procesu promjena. Zavod za informacijske studije. Knjiga 15. Zagreb 2005. str.46-51.*

from important state researches, Websites of the Ministries, Minutes from the parliamentary committees and the Royal commissions are kept has also been in function from 2003. The digital records are held in the digital archives which is in fact a virtual repository for digital records created by the National Archives. The National Digital Archives of Datasets (NDAD)²³ provides online access to archived digital datasets and documents from UK central governmental departments. The National Archives is faced with the challenges of the digital protection, providing continual access to the digital information.²⁴

Belgium plays a big role in the European Union because it is one of the six countries that begun the process of European integration in 1951. In a world where 'digitization' is becoming increasingly important, the State Archives themselves plan to adapt their working approach to the new technologies. They are also responsible for updating the website and the regular publication of a digital information bulletin. The State Archives are currently developing a digital reading room where the different target groups will be able to conduct their archive research.²⁵

Italy as one of the member states founders of the European Union is focused on the application of the Information technology and on the digitization as a way of protection. The *General Directorate on Archives* adopts the widespread standards in the domain of the digital reproduction of the documentary heritage, of the conservation of analog and digital records, of the restoration of the archival heritage, of the protection of the digital memory etc. The Website of the General Directorate and the websites of the local organizations have been in function together. SIAS²⁶ is database which is continuously updated. It enables to research the documentary collections and inventories via Internet.

The Danish State Archives is responsible for developing strategies and methods for safeguarding the digital archival materials for the future. A conversion strategy²⁷ has been developed by the State Archives. The Archives provides a number of Internet services that make it possible searching for ancestors online: Danish Demographic Database, Arkivalieronline.dk and Daisy²⁸. In Daisy it can be searched for information about the creators of the archival series (authorities, companies, private individuals, etc.) as well as searching through the archival series itself. An increasing portion of the documents held by the Danish State Archives are recorded in Daisy. The Parish Registers and the Census lists are available to the researchers via Internet.

The National Archives of Estonia has been functioning in a developed information society within the e-state, e-government, e-citizen and e-mail. One of the most important development-related tasks of the National Archives of Estonia is

²³ [Http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/webarchive/archiving-datasets.htm](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/webarchive/archiving-datasets.htm).

²⁴ *Digital Preservation* from <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/information-management/projects-and-work/digital-preservation.htm>.

²⁵ *Section 2: Digital archive, digitization, digital reading room* from http://arch.arch.be/content/view/217/129/lang,en_GB.

²⁶ *Sistema Informativo degli Archivi di Stato-SIAS*, <http://www.archivi.beniculturali.it/Patrimonio/patrdoc-sias.html>.

²⁷ *Conversion means that data are migrated at suitable intervals to ensure that they are continually compliant with current technology. The electronic archival materials which are submitted to the State Archives should therefore be stored in a way that enables data conversion to formats suitable for continuous conversions without significant data loss.* from http://www.sa.dk/content/us/appraisal_and_transfer/digital_records_-_strategies_and_requirements.

²⁸ [Http://www.sa.dk/daisy](http://www.sa.dk/daisy).

to develop and implement the digital archives to its full potential. The 2005 digital archives strategy set the year 2010 as the deadline for completion, but the fully functioning digital archives will be completed by 2011-2012, on the condition that stable funding is guaranteed. On May 23 in 2008, the National Archives and Tallinn City Archives signed an agreement of common intentions to collaborate in the creation of digital archives. The Archival information system provides information for the records, series or archives via Internet.²⁹

Poland has made huge efforts in the implementation of all approaches of the IT in the process of digitization of the traditional archival records and in the electronic records management in the national and international projects. - SEZAM system³⁰ is online system for registration of archival fonds held in the state archives of Poland and in other institutions.

There are a number of electronic public information services in the Finland information society. The duty of the National Archives Service is to ensure that records belonging to the national cultural heritage are preserved and to promote research based on them. According to the Strategy of the National Archives Service of Finland 2015, its main task is to be digitized a large quantity of the cultural heritage so it would be available to the public.

The Republic of Macedonia as a European country and candidate country for the European Union follows and uses the experiences of the countries with developed Information technology and their application in the Archival science.

INFORMATION SOCIETY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA AND THE CONDITIONS AT THE STATE ARCHIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

This year the Republic of Macedonia has celebrated twenty years from its independence. The state has dedicated to the European integration and has met the obligations to become EU Member State.³¹ The Republic of Macedonia has received positive reports by the European Commission in the last three years. Due to certain reasons, the Republic of Macedonia can not begin with the negotiations yet. Regardless of the situation, the program of the Government for the creation of an information society is being realized in the last five years. The program on the implementation of the information and communication technology in the public administration, judiciary, education, health, all branches of the economy has been realized by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia with all the Ministries, Directorates and Agencies. However the *Ministry of Information Society and Administration* is the basic authorized institution for coordination of the activities for developing information society and coordination of the measures which derived from the strategies: *National strategy for developing the information society and action*

²⁹ Digital archives development from <http://riigi.arhiiv.ee/en/digital-archive-development/&i=6>.

³⁰ [Http://baza.archiwa.gov.pl/sezam/sezam.php](http://baza.archiwa.gov.pl/sezam/sezam.php).

³¹ *The Republic of Macedonia has established full diplomatic relations with the EU in December 1995; The Republic of Macedonia has signed the Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU on April 9, 2001 which came to force in April 2004; The Secretariat for European Affairs as a separate expert service of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia has prepared a National Strategy for Integration of the Republic of Macedonia in EU in September 2004; A delegation from the Republic of Macedonia in Brussels has handed over the Answers of the Questionnaire on the situation in the Macedonian society on February 14, 2005; the European Council has decided to allocate a status of Member candidate to Republic of Macedonia at the Summit in Brussels on December 17, 2005.*

*plan*³² and *National strategy for developing electronic communications with information technologies*³³.

Nowadays E-government, e-parliament, Automated information system for court cases management (ACCMIS) are in function as a result of the undertaken reforms in the Republic of Macedonia. The realization of the projects e-education, e-health, e-business, digitization of the cultural heritage and many other projects that use the information technology are in progress.

The Secretariat for European Affairs as a separate expert service of the Government is obliged to ensure professional support and coordinative function during the accession in the European Union.

The State Archives of the Republic of Macedonia with a status of integrated administrative organization is directly responsible to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia. The Archives itself is not yet a priority for faster implementation of the information and communication technologies. Certain preparations for the start of the information and digitization process exist, but funds, appropriate equipment, educated cadre from the domain of the Archival science and Informatics with good knowledge of English and appropriate professional organization of that sector of the archival service are needed. Considering all changes that occurred with the realization of the program of the Information society in the Republic of Macedonia, it is necessary to prepare a new *Law on the archival services*³⁴ as soon as possible. The Law will apply all the modern standards on organization, protection, presentation, computerization and digitization of the archival traditional and electronic records.

The State Archives of the Republic of Macedonia has not yet received the required function for modernization of the archival service. A new building for the State Archives of the Republic of Macedonia is in construction. The head office and the Central Department of the State Archives will be placed in a new complex with the Archaeological Museum and the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia. The new building is to be finished in the first half of 2012 and it will meet the modern requirements and international standards on archival institutions with reliable protection, internal infrastructure and the information and communication equipment needed for modernization of the archival service.

³² *Basic challenge in building the Strategy is defining the economic, social and political vision of the society based on knowledge, through development and application of ICT in all living aspects, creating modern and efficient citizen and business services.*

³³ *Basic challenge of the Strategy is the enabling of aggressive implementation and massive, efficient utilization of electronic communications and information technologies, which will assist the involvement of the Republic of Macedonia in the global net economy and the achievement of leap frogging in the economy.*

³⁴ *The Archival service in the Republic of Macedonia is still functioning according the Law on archival records from 1990 and the Law on Amendments from 1995 (Official Gazette of SRM. No.36/1990 and Official Gazette of RM. No.36/1995).*

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POVZETEK

ARHIVI V SODOBNI INFORMACIJSKI DRUŽBI

V času nenehnih in hitrih sprememb je moderna arhivska služba 21. stoletja postala predpogoj za demokratično delovanje naše družbe. Najmodernejši arhivski informacijski sistemi in informacijska tehnologija so olajšali dostop do arhivskega gradiva v arhivih. Komunikacija je v Evropski uniji zelo pomembna za razvoj integracijskih procesov tako med državami članicami kot tudi ostalimi državami izven Unije.

Primerjalni pregled spletnih strani državnih arhivov evropskih držav daje hitro informacijo o stopnji kompjuterizacije in digitalizacije njihovega gradiva, kar je zelo pomembno za državne arhive v državah, ki šele pripravljajo ali uvajajo informacijsko in komunikacijsko tehnologijo. Ena izmed teh držav je tudi Makedonija. Velika Britanija, Belgija, Italija, Danska, Estonija, Poljska in Finska so primeri informacijsko razvitih družb in potrjujejo dejstvo, da so evropske države uspešno vpeljale informacijsko in komunikacijsko tehnologijo v državne arhive.

Republika Makedonija, kot evropska država in država kandidatka za Evropsko unijo, sledi izkušnjam teh držav.

Državni arhiv Republike Makedonije ima status integrirane upravne organizacije in je neposredno odgovoren Vladi Republike Makedonije. Arhiv je šele na začetku kompjuterizacije arhivske službe. Projekt Nova stavba za Državni arhiv Makedonije se realizira v zadnjih dveh letih. Glavna pisarna in osrednji oddelek arhiva bo postavljen v nov kompleks skupaj z arheološkim muzejem in Ustavnim sodiščem Makedonije. Nova stavba, ki naj bi bila končana v prvi polovici leta 2012, bo ustrezala vsem sodobnim zahtevam in mednarodnim standardom za arhivske institucije ter bo z zanesljivo zaščito, notranjo infrastrukturo ter informacijsko in komunikacijsko opremo skrbela za modernizacijo arhivske službe.