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DESCRIPTIVE STANDARDS BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICE IN ROMANIA

Abstract:

Although the issue of the international archival descriptive standards is not of an old debate, it becomes actively and notably central due to the necessity of aligning archival solutions to the challenges of the digital era. The way in which the professional community of Romanian archivists approaches this matter can be summarized in several phases. The very first of them is characterized by the fact that the Romanian edition of the 4 standards was published, with the remark that the edition did not manage to create the desired competition in the professional debate at that time, and neither did today. A consequence in the lack of the expected debates within, mainly, the professional corpus of the National Archives influenced, subsidiary, on the knowledge and the implementation by other institutions. The second phase is defined by the implementation of the first two descriptive standards for the time being in projects undertaken by the national institution or within international cooperation in the field.

Key words:

archival description, standards, Romania

Izveček:

Standardi za popisovanje med teorijo in prakso v Romuniji

Čeprav je debata o mednarodnih standardih za popisovanje arhivskega gradiva že dokaj obdelana, pa zaradi potrebe po usklajevanju arhivskih rešitev z izzivi digitalne dobe ponovno postaja aktivna in ena izmed osrednjih tem. Način, na katerega strokovna skupnost romunskih arhivistov pristopa k temu, lahko strnemo v nekaj faz. Za prvo je značilno, da ni prišlo do poglobljene strokovne debate, čeprav so bili v romunščini izdani vsi štiri standardi. Pomanjkanje pričakovanih debat predvsem v strokovnem telesu Državnega arhiva je tako vplivalo na znanje in implementacijo standardov v drugih institucijah. Drugo fazo zaznamuje implementacija prvih dveh standardov popisovanja, ki sta trenutno del projekta narodnega arhiva.

Ključne besede:

arhivski popis, standardi, Romunija

1 SHORT HISTORY OF DESCRIPTIVE STANDARDS

The efforts of the International Council on Archives towards the standardization of archival description are well known today. Once accepting its mission of standards' improvement in 1989, and then defining more accurately the purpose and the specific objectives of the standardization process applied to the archival domain¹, the four standards have been successively expounded: ISAD (G)²,

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¹ Due to Statement of Principles, 1992.

² First edition of ISAD(G) was published in 1994 (ISAD(G), 1994), five years later being finished the revised version (ISAD(G), 1999).

ISAAR (CPF)³, ISDF and ISDIAH, the first two already having their editions revised. In concern to ISDF and ISDIAH, fairly recent standards, their review and possible revision are part of the current mandate of the Experts Group on Archival Description within the International Council on Archives. The periodic revision of the standards was the way in which ICA understood to keep current with the ongoing transformation of communication technologies that provide the foundation for archival description systems.

Fig. 1 Development of ICA Standards (Gretchen Gueguen et al., 2013, p. 568)

Standard	Edition	Development Dates	Publication Date
Statement of Principles		1988 (1989-1992)	1992
ISAD	1st	1990-1993	1994
ISAAR	1st	1993-1995	1996
ISAD ⁴	2 nd	1996-2000	1999
ISAAR	2 nd	2000-2004	2004
ISDF	1 st	2005-2007	2007
ISDIAH	1 st	2005-2008	2008

Along with progresses in terms of standards' development, intensifications within the scope of international professional consultation have been recorded, which were unquestionable necessary; initially within the Ad Hoc Commission on Descriptive Standards (1989-1996), then the transformation of it in 1996 into a permanent ICA committee to be known as the Committee on Descriptive Standards (ICA/CDS(1996-2000)). Its successor was the Committee on Best Practices and Standards (CBPS)⁵ which served as the professional home for the maintenance and development of standards and best practices and related activity within ICA. In the past, attention was mainly concentrated on descriptive standards, but from 2004 onwards, the initiative was enlarged to encompass all those professional and related activities that would benefit from the development of standards and best practices, including, for example, appraisal, legislation, dictionaries⁶.

The harmonization of the archival description standards in the sense of a more explicit connection among them became a topic in the debates of the international professional communities, immediately after the final touch of ISDF and ISDIAH. Thus, at the International Council on Archives in Kuala Lumpur in 2008, this harmonization was ranked as the first step towards the creation of a conceptual model for archival description reconciling the four international descriptive

³ ISAAR, 1996.

⁴ Currently a new improvement of this standard is debated. See CBPS, 2012 and Popovici, 2014.

⁵ Since 2009 Romania has had a representative among the Committee members, i.e. Mr. Bogdan-Florin Popovici, currently an expert within EGAD. This created the premises of hosting one of the working meeting of CBPS by the National Archives in Bucharest in 2011. A part of the meeting was devoted to the version of ICA-AtOM, the free and open-source tool enabling archivists to edit archival descriptions and to upload archival finding aids. During the same meeting a seminar on archival descriptive standards was held. <http://www.ica.org/8271/news-events/meeting-of-the-committee-on-best-practices-and-standardsworking-group-on-archival-description-bucharest-romania-may-2327-2011.html> (last accessed December 2015).

⁶ Information available at: <http://www.ica.org/1402/about-committee-on-best-practice-and-standards/about-committee-on-best-practice-standards.html> (accessed 15/12/2015).

standards developed since the beginning of 1990s, following the approach that was successfully applied by the international communities of librarians and museums curators (Sibille, 2008, p. 17).

In 2012, ICA created the Experts Group on Archival Description (EGAD) as a partial prolongation of the previous committee, fixing the main objective of its activity for 2012-2016 - developing a comprehensive descriptive standard that reconciles, integrates, and builds on the four existing standards. (Pitti et al., 2014) The discussions forum created within this framework was swiftly materialized into a report for revising and harmonizing ICA descriptive standards (CBPS a, 2012) which was intended to focus on improving the consistency between the content of the standards in their current versions and the main directions of future revisions. During the same year, a distinct study was dedicated to the *Relationship in archival descriptive systems* (CBPS b, 2012).

In the part concerning the history of descriptive standards, the members of the Experts Group on Archival Description who presented the phase of their activity *Toward an International Conceptual Model for Archival Description* in 2013, show how perceptions changed during time (Gueguen et al., 2013, p. 569). In the initial phase, the idea prevailed "to use a single description for one archival fonds, beginning with the most general description and, in increasing specificity, the parts of the fonds, the parts of the parts, and so on". Then, documents' descriptions of a fonds have been combined into one description with the context of the records' creation and use, resulting in a more complex representation of documents, their creator and content. 'While combining the description elements together dominated ICA standards work at the beginning, it is clear that early on some of the archivists involved began to see advantages in separating particular components of the description' (Gueguen et al., 2013, p. 569). The interrelated pieces of the description - authority control and record description - could form together a complete description following the model of the "linked authority systems" in libraries.

Once separated, the components can be exploited to create a wide variety of discovery and access systems that multiply the use perspectives, all the while maintaining the essential archival 'respect des fonds' (Gueguen et al., 2013, p. 570). For archival description, the separation of different aspects of context into authority files, interconnected with each other and other descriptive elements, has provided the foundation for an archival 'web' of relationships. Within a flexible (formal) descriptive system, the concept of the archival authority file is not limited to a hierarchically organized document but rather it provides a central point to which archivists may add meaningful contextual information (McLuhan-Myers, 2012, p. 111). It can be linked to multiple records-centered descriptions within an archives - and potentially between institutions.

The lack of conceptual framework that would provide guidance on how the standards were intended to work together to form a complete system of description has the result that the international archival community has not accepted and implemented systems that employ fully the ICA standards. Of the four standards, the only to be widely embraced is ISAD(G).

The current standpoint of EGAD, as it was synthesized at Girona in 2014, was to imagine a conceptual model which will be a representation of the real world complexity of the records using the methodology of entity relationship modeling. This involves defining the key things, or entities, necessary to effectively describe records for the purposes of professionals and of the users. Meanwhile is intended to

define the relationship between these entities and their attributes or properties (Pitti et al., 2014, p. 6). The new approach developed the concept of *Records in Context*, incorporating the fundamental principles of the so far archival description (Provenance, Respect des fonds and Respect de L'Ordre Interne) into a more dynamic and global viewpoint.

2 THEORETICAL APPROACH OF DESCRIPTIVE STANDARDS IN ROMANIA

In Romania, a first theoretical approach to the issue concerning archival descriptive standards took place in 2005 when the full text of ISAD(G) was published for the first time in Romanian language, together with an explanatory note of the edition and with examples of implementation. (ISAD(G), 2005) This happened 4 years before the second revised edition was declared the international general standard as a recommendation at the Seville Congress in 2000. By presenting this international standard to the local professional communities, the editors expected to boost professional talks “which should lead to a series of debates meant to facilitate the procedural and terminological advance of the Romanian archival science.” (ISAD(G), 2005, p. 7). At the same time, it was thought that ISAD(G) will represent an important option of the immediate future.

Despite the optimism, a debate among archivists and, mainly, its reverberations, namely the implementation of the above-mentioned rules, did not occur. The discussions were only at an academic level, mainly among young archivists and academics. Unfortunately, these debates did not approach the substance and the essential implications of this phenomenon, but were limited to find out and exemplify the standards' provisions. (Popovici, 2009b, p. 155) Besides, a dissemination of the standard's content within the institutions in the field did not occur, making it difficult to implement it prospectively.

New contributions under theoretical aspect took place only in 2008 when a new paper was published which consisted of the translation of four archival descriptive standards into Romanian (Popovici, 2008) together with a study on the presentation and implementation of ISAAR (CPF). (Vlaşin, 2005, p. 79-93) From the mentioned period until present days, the opinions with respect to the issue of the descriptive standards were engaged mostly⁷ within scientific international manifestations or on personal blogs⁸ where points of view can be expressed. In terms of their actual implementation, it remains in the general international practice, reduced mostly to the application of ISAD(G) and the trial of ISAAR.

3 PRACTICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2009, the management of the Romanian National Archives initiated an action of attracting European funding, which should materialize into the creation of an informatics system for the National Archives⁹ (SIIAN). The funding was obtained in April 2011, the implementation period being of 36 months (2011-2014)¹⁰

⁷ The exception is the article of Popovici, 2009 a.

⁸ E.g Stanescu, 2014.

⁹ Integrated information management system for services provided to the clients of the National Archives, SMIS code 14810, funded through the Sectorial Operational Programme "Increase in the Economic Competitiveness" și co-funded through the European Regional Development Fund.

¹⁰ According to [http://www.arhivelenationale.ro/images/custom/image/serban/2012/comunicat%20presa_proiect%20informatic\[1\].pdf](http://www.arhivelenationale.ro/images/custom/image/serban/2012/comunicat%20presa_proiect%20informatic[1].pdf).

and the structures of the National Archives in Bucharest along with 23 counties grouped in 5 regional centers have been included.

The primary objective, pursued by SIAN implementation, was to facilitate the access to the centralized management of services offered by the National Archives to the citizens, researchers and creators as partner institutions, as well as the management of all kinds of documents stored in the National Archives repositories.

The implementation of the international archival descriptive standards (ISADG, ISSAR CPF) and the interoperability with international archival informatics systems (e.g. European Archives Portal) were included among the needs the system had to respond to. Thus, when configuring the application filed through project, it included the implementation of the two aforementioned standards, despite the fact that then, as well as now, other technical norms on archival processing were officially in force. (NAR, 1996) Although, meanwhile, amendments to the norms occurred, thereto by establishing new procedures and regulations, they have not been repealed, situation that leads to a number of inconsistencies on how to approach the archival processing of documents held by the National Archives.

The National Archives external portal¹¹ provides users with access to the archival material through the ScopeArchiv application, which can be used as basis for the entire management of long-term records. It is, as a matter of fact, currently used also by other institutions of the National Archives¹² by complying with the international standards ISAD(G), ISAAR (CPF), ISDIAH, ISDF and with the EAD metadata standards which ensure data interchange.

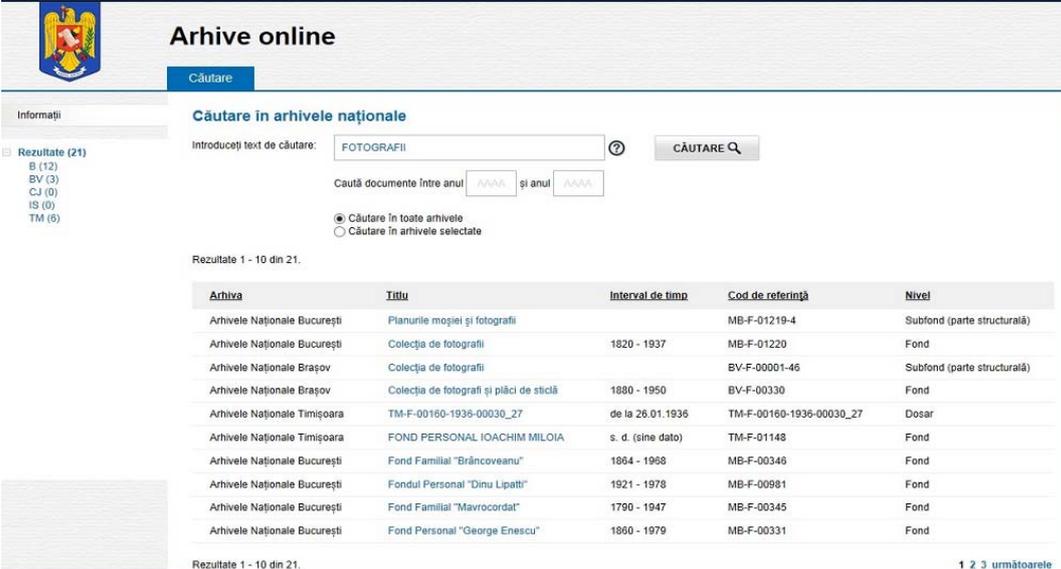
Fig. 2 Portal interface of the Romanian National Archives

¹¹ Available at : <http://portal.arhivelenationale.ro>.

¹² The National Archives of Hungary, Slovenia, Austria, Albania and Switzerland.

The application allows information searching at a national level, where one can browse through descriptions of fonds and collections owned by the territorial structures of the National Archives. The search result is presented chronologically, by regions in the central area and, on the left, the number of results corresponding to each region can be seen.

Fig. 3. Online searching in national archival fonds



The screenshot displays the 'Arhive online' search interface. The search bar contains the text 'FOTOGRAFII'. Below the search bar, there are options to search by year and a radio button to search in all archives. The search results are displayed in a table with the following columns: Arhiva, Titlu, Interval de timp, Cod de referință, and Nivel.

Arhiva	Titlu	Interval de timp	Cod de referință	Nivel
Arhivele Naționale București	Planurile moșiei și fotografii		MB-F-01219-4	Subfond (parte structurală)
Arhivele Naționale București	Colecția de fotografii	1820 - 1937	MB-F-01220	Fond
Arhivele Naționale Brașov	Colecția de fotografii		BV-F-00001-46	Subfond (parte structurală)
Arhivele Naționale Brașov	Colecția de fotografii și plăci de sticlă	1880 - 1950	BV-F-00330	Fond
Arhivele Naționale Timișoara	TM-F-00160-1936-00030_27	de la 26.01.1936	TM-F-00160-1936-00030_27	Dosar
Arhivele Naționale Timișoara	FOND PERSONAL IOACHIM MILOIA	s. d. (sine dato)	TM-F-01148	Fond
Arhivele Naționale București	Fond Familial "Brâncoveanu"	1864 - 1968	MB-F-00346	Fond
Arhivele Naționale București	Fondul Personal "Dinu Lipatti"	1921 - 1978	MB-F-00981	Fond
Arhivele Naționale București	Fond Familial "Mavrocordat"	1790 - 1947	MB-F-00345	Fond
Arhivele Naționale București	Fond Personal "George Enescu"	1860 - 1979	MB-F-00331	Fond

In the archives of the 5 regional centers (Bucharest, Brasov, Cluj, Iasi and Timisoara) the application is equipped with full text, field and archive plan search - which provides the users with an overview upon the fonds, and makes browsing possible through the hierarchic structure of a fonds, from superior levels to the document itself to the extent to which it allows - and descriptors.

Fig. 4. Online searching after plan search

The image shows two overlapping screenshots of a web-based archival search system. The top screenshot displays the search results for a specific fund, while the bottom screenshot shows a broader search results list. A grey arrow points from the top-left navigation menu of the top screenshot to the bottom screenshot.

Top Screenshot: Search Results for MB-F-01193

Căutări online în fondurile arhivistice

Căutare: Ultimele rezultate ale căutării | Căminele de lucru | Căp | Punct Info

MB-F-01193 Academia de Studii Economice, 1910-1962 (Fond)

Conținut schema de ordonare

- București Datacentre
- BUCUREȘTI (municipiu) - Arhivele Naționale
 - MB-F-01193 Academia de Studii Economice (1910-1962)**
 - MB-F-00128 Agra Orașului București (1829-1842)

Informații de identificare

Ceșă UD:	MB-F-01193
Indicativ în schema de ordonare:	MB-F-01193
Titlu:	Academia de Studii Economice
Datele externe de creare:	1910 - 1962
Nivelul descriptiv:	Fond

Informații despre caracterizarea fizică a UD

Număr de v.	1432
Rezi. lin. (m):	27,30

Informații despre conținut

UD - Creator (Lepturi): Academia de Studii Economice din București (RO-București)*

Isotipul unității de descriere: Academia de Studii Economice din București a fost înființată în baza unei legi care a fost promulgată de Carol I prin Decretul Regal nr. 2.978 din 6 aprilie 1913, publicat în Monitorul Oficial al României din 13 aprilie 1913, sub denumirea de "Academia de Inalte Studii Comerciale și Industriale". Actuala denumire datează din anul 1967.

Conținut de acces și utilizare

Instrucțiuni evidențiere/calificare: inventar nr. 1076, 1080

Informații suplimentare

Grad de finalizare: Revizuită

Fotografie

Autorizare rezumate: Nu este cazul

Utilizabilitate fizică: fără restricții

Accesibil pentru: Public

Bottom Screenshot: Search Results List

Căutări online în fondurile arhivistice

Căutare: Ultimele rezultate ale căutării | Căminele de lucru | Căp | Punct Info

Căutare după schema de ordonare

- București Datacentre
- BUCUREȘTI (municipiu) - Arhivele Naționale
 - MB-F-01193 Academia de Studii Economice (1910-1962)
 - MB-F-00128 Agra Orașului București (1829-1842)
 - MB-F-00172 Arhiepiscopia Romano-Catolică (1630-1922)
 - MB-F-00193 Așoca (1902-1948)
 - MB-F-01274 ARIUS - Organizația București (1947-1950)
 - MB-F-00082 Apocămintele "Prințesa Elena" (1917-1950)
 - MB-F-00484 Asociația Medicilor Veterinari din România (1931-1937)
 - MR-F-00482 Asociația Funcționarilor și Pensionarilor "Iuliu-Măneștilor" (1929-1940)
 - MB-F-01287 Asociația Cercurilor de Gospodărie (1920-1948)
 - MR-F-01388 Asociația Tineretului (1936-1957)
 - MB-F-00196 Abeterele "George Bibacu" (1939-1948)
 - MR-F-00026 Abeterea de Apărare pentru Abolventele Școlilor Profesionale (1910-1949)
 - MB-F-00366 Abeterea de Tăcătoare și Confecții "Pencas Hamovic" (1945-1947)
 - MB-F-00398 Abeterea "Munca" (1918-1960)
 - MB-F-00120 Abeterea Română (1819-1949)
 - MR-F-01019 Banca "BunAvânt Românesc" București (1920-1945)
 - MR-F-00905 Banca Agrară a României - Societate Anonimă - București (1929-1931)
 - MR-F-00400 Banca Agronomilor - Societate Anonimă de Credit și Economie (1920-1920)
 - MR-F-00989 Banca "Albina" Sibiu - Sucursala București (1891-1950)
 - MR-F-00990 Banca "Apărarea Națională" (1926)
 - MR-F-00941 Banca Antilevănți (1894-1951)
 - MR-F-00992 Banca "Arges" - Societate Anonimă - București (1937-1947)
 - MR-F-00993 Banca "București" (1920-1945)

Fig. 5 Descriptor search

The image shows two screenshots of the 'Căutări online în fondurile arhiviste - Timișoara' website. The top screenshot shows the search interface with a search bar containing 'COMUNIST' and a list of descriptors. The bottom screenshot shows the search results page with a table of document records.

Search Interface (Top Screenshot):

Pasul 1: Căutare descriptori

Tezaur: (toate)

Numere: COMUNIST

Pasul 2: Căutare documente arhivă

Descriptori selectați: federatia-comunista-balcanica, miscare-comunista

Titlu	Numărul de legături	Adăugare
ceula-comunista (Subiecte)	1	+
comunism (Subiecte)	26	+
federatia-comunista-balcanica (Subiecte)	1	+
miscare-comunista (Subiecte)	05	+
partidul-comunist-roman (Subiecte)	02	+
uniunea-inerebucii-comunist (Subiecte)	0	+

Rezultate 1 - 6 din 6

Search Results (Bottom Screenshot):

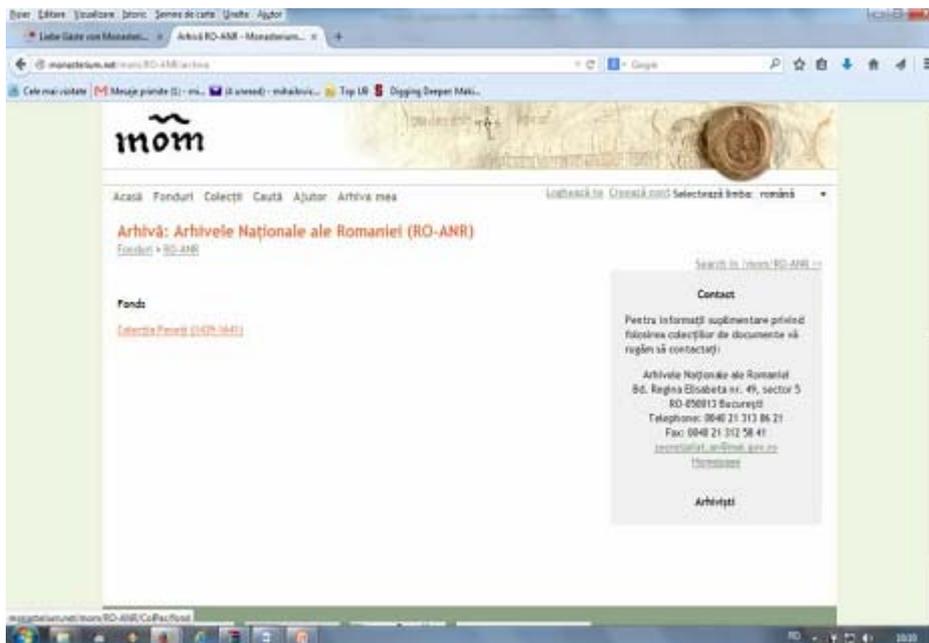
Lista rezultatelor

Alinați doar a unităților de descriere care pot fi comandate 85 înregistrări găsite

<input type="checkbox"/>	Titlu/Conținut	Date extreme	Nivel	Colă	AP
<input type="checkbox"/>	TM-F-00002-PS1-1924-00007_2 Conținut: adresă a Tribunalului Timișoara prin care atrage atenția primarilor orașului Timișoara ca mișcarea comunistă intenționează ca în locul ziarului în ungar, suspendat, să scoată un alt ziar în limba maghiară, drept pentru care se solicită interzicerea autorizării acestuia.	s. d. (sine dato)	Dosar	TM-F-00002-PS1-1924-00007_2	+
<input type="checkbox"/>	TM-F-00069-PS1-1919-00017_1 Conținut: ordin trimis de prefectura județului Timiș-Torontal și al orașului Timișoara către primăria bușii /bala-bușii/ prin care face cunoscut ordi lași circulară din 20 august 1919 al comandamentului Brigazii IV Jandarmi din Sibiu prin care dispune depistarea și arestarea agenților bulgarești de propagandă sau a agenților români cari rugădinesc: manifeste prietene muncitorii, țărani și soldați români, rezulta de asemenea ca aceste manifeste sunt poartă semnături ca "armata rosie ucraineană" "grupul comunist român" sau "comitetul revoluționar dobrogean" și sînt scrise în limbile română, rusa și bulgăra.	17.09.1920	Dosar	TM-F-00069-PS1-1919-00017_1	+
<input type="checkbox"/>	TM-F-00095-1929-00001_20 Conținut: circulare ale direcției mișcării adre către unitățile din subordine în legătura cu prețaxarea de către comunisti pentru 1 august a unei greve de propagandă și protest.	s. d. (sine dato)	Dosar	TM-F-00095-1929-00001_20	+
<input type="checkbox"/>	TM-F-00120-1939-00000_11 Conținut: raport confidențial întocmit de Inspectoratul de poliție Timișoara laolătat rezidenței Tribunalului Timiș privind starea de spirit a populației din cauza ca cei concentrați se întorc acasă în număr foarte redus, deasem	06.04.1939	Dosar	TM-F-00120-1939-	+

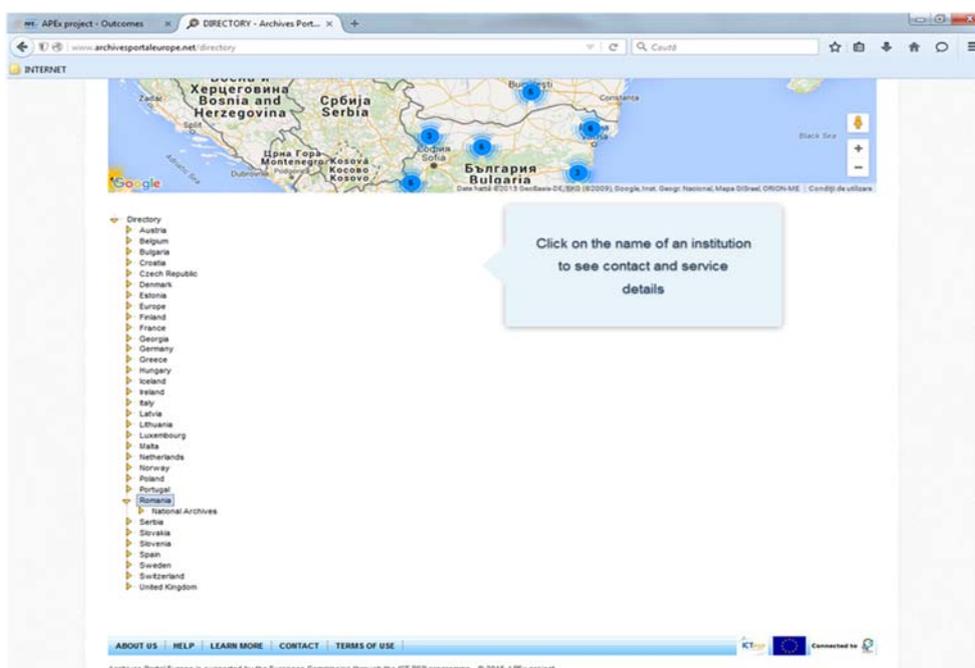
In December 2010, the cooperation between the Romanian National Archives and ICARUS within the *Monasterium.net* project begun. At the outset, the Romanian contribution consisted of the publishing and description in compliance with the EAD/Encoded Archival Description and ISAD(G) standards of documents from the “Seals” Collection owned by the Central Historical Archives Service in Bucharest (Mihailovici, 2014, p. 86-89).

Fig. 6 *Monasterium.net Project*



Another cooperation, developed by the Romanian National Archives since 2014 for online publication of the descriptions of documents, is APEX (The Archives Portal Europe network of excellence). Being fairly recent, the input of the National Archives is limited to the description of the institution (headquarters and district branches) based on the apeEAC-CPF (Encoded Archival Context / Corporate Bodies, Person, Families) standard adapted to the portal's requirements, seeking solutions to identify ways to import the already existing description of the institution's portal (Mihailovici, 2014, p. 91).

Fig. 7. *APEX (Archives Portal Europe network of excellence)*



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POVZETEK

*Ana-Felicia DIACONU**

STANDARDI ZA POPISOVANJE MED TEORIJO IN PRAKSO V ROMUNIJU

Začenši s pregledom kratke zgodovine standardov za popisovanje Mednarodnega arhivskega sveta ter zaključki vmesnega poročila Ekspertne skupine za arhivsko popisovanje z Mednarodne konference v Gironi 2014, ki se nanaša na današnje stanje uporabe standardov na mednarodni ravni in na predvidene akcijske načrte, poskuša prispevek analizirati, kako je ta problem bil obravnavan v romunski arhivski stroki in v kolikšni meri standard uporabljamo v vsakodnevni arhivski praksi.

Govorimo lahko o treh vidikih: o teoretičnih dosežkih od leta 2004, ko je bila v romunščini objavljena druga izdaja ISAD(G), do danes, o okviru njegove implementacije in o stopnji, do katere je bil uporabljen.

Pri prvem vidiku moramo upoštevati, da se ne glede na to, da so bili že leta 2008 objavljeni vsi štiri standardi v romunščini in so se začeli uporabljati posamezni teoretični pristopi, ni razvila strokovna debata med arhivisti, prav tako pa ni bilo večjih odzivov na implementacijo standardov. Diskusije so stekle predvsem na akademski ravni, zlasti med mladimi arhivisti in akademiki. Pomanjkanje strokovnih debat, predvsem v strokovnem telesu državnega arhiva, je tako vplivalo na znanje in uporabo standardov v drugih institucijah.

Uporaba standardov danes poteka v projektih Državnega arhiva ali v okviru mednarodnega sodelovanja. Tukaj naj omenimo projekt vzpostavitve informacijskega sistema Državnega arhiva, ki je potekal med letoma 2011 in 2014. Zunanji portal Državnega arhiva, ki je eden izmed dosežkov projekta, podaja sliko trenutnega stanja.

Pri konfiguraciji omenjene aplikacije sta bila implementirana prva dva standarda popisovanja, ne glede na dejstvo, da so bila takrat, kot so tudi danes, v uporabi druga tehnična pravila za obdelavo arhivskega gradiva. Medtem je prišlo do sprememb pravil, ustvarjeni so bili novi procesi, stari pa niso bili preklicani, kar je pripeljalo do mnogih nepravilnosti pri tem, kako pristopiti k arhivski odelavi dokumentov, ki jih hrani Državni arhiv.

Mednarodno sodelovanje Državnega arhiva Romunije v projektih Monasterium.net, ki se je začel 2010, ter APEX v letu 2014, je pokazalo določen

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napredek na poti k implementaciji mednarodnih standardov popisovanja. Drugi standard je še na začetku in v fazi analiziranja tehničnih rešitev za uvoz že obstoječih popisov. Čeprav proces šele poteka, je že viden obrat od teoretične faze do praktične implementacije mednarodnih standardov.