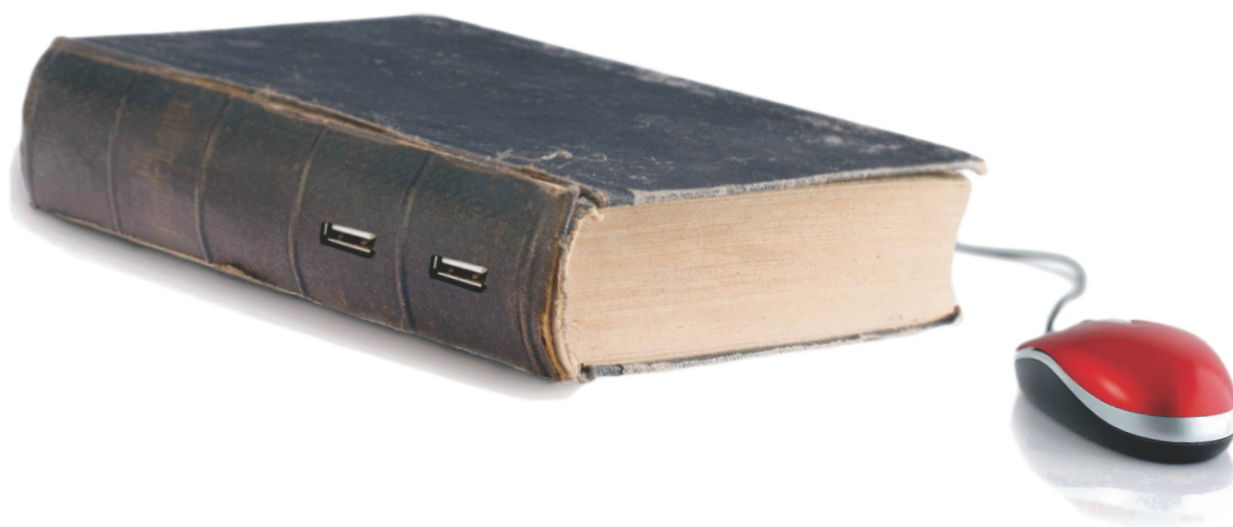


.....TEHNIČNI IN USEBINSKI
PROBLEMI KLASIČNEGA
IN ELEKTRONSKEGA
ARHIVIRANJA

*Mednarodna konferenca
21. - 23. maj 2025
Radenci, Slovenija*

*International Conference
May 21 - 23, 2025
Radenci, Slovenia*



Arhivi in digitalne tehnologije

Archives and Digital Technologies

Knjiga povzetkov
Book of abstracts

Maribor, 2025



Mednarodna konferenca

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Technical and Field Related Problems of Traditional and Electronic Archiving

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Spoštovane udeleženke, spoštovani udeleženci, cenjeni gostje in prijatelji arhivistike.

Z velikim veseljem in častjo vas pozdravljam ob 47. mednarodni znanstveni konferenci, ki se že dolga desetletja uveljavlja kot pomembno stičišče misli, izkušenj in napredka na področju arhivske stroke – tako v Sloveniji kot v širšem mednarodnem prostoru.

Letošnja tema, Arhivi in digitalne tehnologije, odpira prostor za razmislek o prihodnosti naše stroke. V času, ko se digitalne tehnologije razvijajo z izjemno hitrostjo, smo arhivisti postavljeni pred številne izzive, pa tudi priložnosti. Umetna inteligenca danes ni več stvar prihodnosti – že danes oblikuje načine, kako zbiramo, hranimo, obdelujemo in interpretiramo arhivsko gradivo.

Obenem pa ta konferenca predstavlja ključno priložnost tudi za ustvarjalce arhivskega gradiva – za vse tiste, ki v svojih delovnih okoljih, v javni upravi, kulturi, gospodarstvu ali znanosti, vsakodnevno oblikujete informacije in dokumente, ki bodo nekoč postali del naše skupne kulturne dediščine. V času vse bolj digitalnega poslovanja je sodelovanje med arhivisti in ustvarjalci gradiva nujno za zagotavljanje dolgoročne dostopnosti, zakonitosti in kakovostne hrambe.

Zato je toliko pomembneje, da se srečamo, izmenjamo poglede, prisluhnemo raziskavam, dobrim praksam in tudi pomislekom. Program letošnje konference je bogat in raznolik – od odprtih razprav o etičnih vprašanjih in vplivu umetne inteligence na avtentičnost informacij, do konkretnih primerov iz slovenskih in tujih arhivov ter ustanov, ki sodobne tehnologije že uspešno vključujejo v svoje delo.

Ponosni smo, da bomo med nami gostili številne domače in tuje strokovnjake – raziskovalce, arhiviste, informatike, razvijalce sistemov, predstavnike ustanov ter, kar posebej poudarjam, ustvarjalce arhivskega gradiva, ki s svojim delom ključno soustvarjate prihodnost arhivistike.

Prepričana sem, da bo ta konferenca ponudila ne le nova znanja, temveč tudi navdih za sodelovanja, ki bodo presegla čas in prostor Radencev. Skupaj soustvarjamo prihodnost, v kateri bodo arhivi ostali temelj naše kulturne, pravne in zgodovinske identitete – ne glede na to, kako hitro se bo razvijala tehnologija.

Ob tej priložnosti se iskreno zahvaljujem vsem predavateljem, udeležencem, soorganizatorjem in partnerjem, ki ste prispevali k izvedbi letošnje konference. Posebna zahvala gre tudi vsem, ki se že dolga leta vračate v Radence in s tem potrjujete pomen ter trajnostno vrednost našega skupnega dogodka.

Posebna zahvala gre predanemu kolektivu Pokrajinskega arhiva Maribor, ki vsako leto z veliko mero znanja in zavzetosti pripravlja konferenco, generalnima pokroviteljema Mikrografija d. o. o. in Trevis d. o. o., ki prepoznata pomen našega dogodka, univerzi Alma Mater Europaea, ki podpira njen izobraževalni potencial, ter Ministrstvu za kulturo Republike Slovenije, ki vedno podpre izvedbo konference. Za gostoljubje in prijetno počutje pa se zahvaljujemo tudi Zdravilišču Radenci in podjetju Radenska d. o. o.

V imenu organizacijskega odbora vam želim prijetno bivanje, plodno razpravo in veliko novih spoznanj. Naj bodo dnevi, ki so pred nami, navdihujoči in povezovalni – za vse nas, ki skupaj soustvarjamo prihodnost arhivistike.

Mag. Nina Gostenčnik
direktorica Pokrajinskega arhiva Maribor

Dear participants, esteemed guests, and friends of archival science.

It is with great pleasure and honor that I welcome you to the 47th International Scientific Conference, which for decades has stood as a key meeting point of ideas, experience, and progress in the field of archival science - both in Slovenia and in the wider international community.

This year's theme, Archives and Digital Technologies, opens essential questions about the future of our profession. As digital technologies evolve at an unprecedented pace, archivists are being called to respond to both new challenges and opportunities. Artificial intelligence is no longer a topic of the future - it is already shaping the way we collect, preserve, manage, and interpret archival materials.

Equally important, this conference is a crucial platform for creators of archival records - those in public administration, cultural institutions, the private sector, and beyond - who play a vital role in ensuring that documentary heritage is properly managed from the very beginning of its lifecycle. As recordkeeping becomes increasingly digital, transparent collaboration between archivists and record creators is not only desirable but essential for ensuring long-term accessibility, legal compliance, and preservation.

That is why it is so valuable that we are gathered here - to exchange perspectives, listen to new research, share best practices, and reflect on potential concerns. This year's rich and diverse program ranges from ethical discussions on the impact of AI on the authenticity of information, to practical case studies from Slovenian and international institutions that are already successfully integrating advanced technologies into their work.

We are proud to welcome numerous domestic and international experts - researchers, archivists, information scientists, developers, institutional leaders, and, importantly, record creators - who are shaping the future of archival practice in meaningful ways. The conference offers us not only knowledge but a space for cross-sector dialogue that strengthens the entire information governance ecosystem.

I am convinced that this conference will provide not only valuable insights but also inspiration for future cooperation - cooperation that transcends the time and space of Radenci and continues in our daily work. Together, we are shaping a future in which archives remain the cornerstone of our cultural, legal, and historical identity - no matter how rapidly technology advances.

I would like to thank all the speakers, participants, co-organizers, and partners who made this year's conference possible. A heartfelt thank you also goes to all of you who return to Radenci year after year, affirming the significance and lasting value of our shared event.

Special appreciation goes to the team at the Regional Archives Maribor, whose tireless effort and expertise make this gathering a reality; to our general sponsors Mikrografija d.o.o. and Trevis d.o.o., who continue to support the conference with vision and commitment; to Alma Mater Europaea University, which recognizes the educational power of this platform; and to the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia, for its ongoing support. Our thanks also go to Zdravilišče Radenci and Radenska d.o.o. for their warm hospitality and care.

On behalf of the organizing committee, I wish you a pleasant stay, fruitful discussions, and many new insights. May the days ahead be inspiring and bring us even closer together - archivists, researchers, technologists, and creators alike.

Nina Gostenčnik, M. Sc.
directress, Regional Archives Maribor

8.30 - 9.20

Registracija udeležencev

9.30

UVODNI NAGOVORI

mag. Nina Gostenčnik, direktorica Pokrajinskega arhiva Maribor

Uvodni pozdrav organizatorja

mag. Ivan Šijanec, direktor podjetja Trevis d. o. o.

Uvodni pozdrav generalnega pokrovitelja

Boštjan Gaberc, direktor podjetja Mikrografija d. o. o.

Uvodni pozdrav generalnega pokrovitelja

Mojca Horvat, predsednica Arhivskega društva Slovenije

Uvodni pozdrav

9.45 - 11.30

dr. Mladen Borovič, Fakulteta za elektrotehniko, računalništvo in informatiko, Univerza v Mariboru, Slovenija

Umetna inteligenca in humanistika v digitalni dobi

dr. David Hazemali, Janez Osojnik, dr. Tomaž Onič, dr. Tadej Todorovič, Filozofska fakulteta, Univerza v Mariboru, dr. Mladen Borovič, Fakulteta za elektrotehniko, računalništvo in informatiko, Univerza v Mariboru, Slovenija

Učinkovitost uporabe generativne umetne inteligence pri preučevanju zgodovinskih dokumentov

Lana Žaja, Hrvški državni arhiv, Zagreb, Hrvaška

Evropski akt o umetni inteligenci: regulativni okvir za umetno inteligenco v digitalnih arhivih

Boštjan Dornik, RTV Slovenija, Ljubljana, Slovenija

Umetna inteligenca kot ključni dejavnik pri strokovni obdelavi avdiovizualnega dokumentarnega in arhivskega gradiva

mag. Martin Rechterik, Državni arhiv Republike Češke; Oddelek za geomatiko, Fakulteta za uporabne znanosti, Univerza zahodne Češke v Plznu, Češka

Ali želimo umetno inteligenco v arhivih? Projekt transkripcije iz govora v besedilo

11.30 - 12.00

Odmor za kavo

12.00 - 14.00

Jan Malec Svetel, Muzej narodne osvoboditve Maribor, Slovenija

Digitalna kultura: uravnoteženje med človekovimi pravicami, družbenim interesom in naravnim okoljem

Aleksander Lavrenčič, Radiotelevizija Slovenija, Ljubljana, Slovenija

Avdiovizualno gradivo iz Arhiva Televizije Slovenija kot vir za znanstvene raziskave

mag. Björk Košir, Muzej Gradec, mag. Amelie Rakar, Občinski arhiv Gradec, Avstrija

Spletni pristop k omogočanju standardiziranega ohranjanja izvorno digitalnih kulturnih dobrin

dr. Tatjana Hajtnik, Ivan Fras, Arhiv Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana, Slovenija

Uvedba tehnologije radiofrekvenčne identifikacije (RFID) v arhivske depoje Arhiva Republike Slovenije

Saša Đukić, Arhiv Republike Srbske, Banja Luka, Bosna in Hercegovina

Kibernetska varnost in varstvo podatkov

Maja Bahar, Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana, Slovenija

Najimenoitnejših deset na razstavi in v giblivi sliki

Razprava

14.00 - 15.30

Skupno kosilo (restavracija Hotela Radin)

15.30 - 17.30

Špela Valadžija, Mojca, Kosi, mag. Nina Gostenčnik, Pokrajinski arhiv Maribor Slovenija

Uporaba arhivskega gradiva pri ustvarjanju avdiovizualnih projektov in kulturnih dogodkov

Davor Lazarević, Ivana Tasić, Zgodovinski arhiv v Pirotu, Srbija

Video serija »Zgodbe iz arhivov« in raziskovalne delavnice »Pilot naših prednikov« kot primeri dobre prakse v kulturni in izobraževalni dejavnosti zgodovinskega arhiva v Pirotu

mag. Aida Škoro Babić, Arhiv Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana, Slovenija

dr. Miroslav Novak, Pokrajinski arhiv Maribor, Slovenija

Komparativna študija uporabe arhivskega gradiva v Evropi z ozirom na Splošno uredbo o varstvu podatkov (GDPR)

dr. Vlatka Lemić, Univerza v Zagrebu, Hrvaška, ICARUS / ICARUS Hrvaška

Pristop k migracijskim pojavom z arhivskega vidika: razmišljanja o projektu ATOM

TREVIS

inž. Jasper Hunnekens, MBA, Bruynzeel Storage Systems bv, Panningen, Nizozemska

Od pergamenta do pikslov: kako lahko umetna inteligenca pomaga zdaj in v prihodnosti

mikrografija

Talita Pačalat, Mikrografija d. o. o., Novo mesto, Slovenija

Dobra praksa: Digitizacija arhivskega in dokumentarnega gradiva Jadranskega naftovoda (Hrvaška)

17.30 - 23.00

Družabni program

17.30

Pogostitev in mreženje (vabi podjetje Mikrografija d. o. o.)

predverje Kongresne dvorane

18.00

Odprtje razstave Najiminitnejših deset (predverje Kongresne dvorane)

19.00

Filmski večer (Kongresna dvorana)

20.00

Družabni večer (predverje Kongresne dvorane)

POSTER PREDSTAVITVE

Posterji bodo na ogled vse tri dni konference v predverju Kongresne dvorane.

mag. Jasmin Jajčević, Hatidža Fetahagić, Arhiv Tuzelskega kantona, Tuzla, Bosna in Hercegovina

Dvojna vloga arhivskih dokumentov - znanstvenoraziskovalni in dokazni namen

mag. Danijela Branković, dr. Dragana Katić, Arhiv Vojvodine, Novi Sad, Srbija

Družbena omrežja – digitalni medij za promocijo arhivov

dr. Kujtime Boshtrakaj Camaj, Univerza Hasana Prištine v Prištini, mag. Ruzhdi Panxha, Državna agencija za arhive Kosova, Priština, Republika Kosovo

Uporaba arhivskega gradiva v Državnem arhivu Kosova: fond Okrožno sodišče v Prištini kot pomemben vir za zgodovino Kosova in eden najbolj uporabljenih fondov med letoma 2010 in 2020

mag. Marijana Todorović Bilić, Arhiv Republike Srbske, Banka Luka, Bosna in Hercegovina

»Nova« pravila o upravljanju z dokumentarnim gradivom pri upravnih organih

mag. Amel Redžić, mag. Kinana Felić, Arhiv Unsko-sanskega kantona, Bihać, Bosna in Hercegovina

Arhivsko gradivo Arhiva Unsko-sanskega kantona kot vir za preučevanje preteklosti in jamstvo pravne varnosti

mag. Sami Sallahu, podpolkovnik Fatos Haziri, Isa Gashi, Kosovska policija, Priština, Republika Kosovo

Pravica do dostopa do javnih dokumentov na Kosovu v skladu z Zakonom o dostopu do javnih dokumentov

Tina Ugrinić, Zgodovinski arhiv Kotor, Državni arhiv Črne Gore, Kotor, Črne gore

Osebni fond Branka Mamule

mag. Fuad Ohranović, Arhiv Bosne in Hercegovine, Sarajevo, Bosna in Hercegovina

Arhitekt Rudolf Tönnies (1869-1929) v dokumentih Arhiva Bosne in Hercegovine

dr. Albina Drançolli Ramadani, Univerza Hasana Prištine v Prištini, mag. Ruzhdi Panxha, Državna agencija za arhive Kosova, Priština, Republika Kosovo

Ureditev, sistematizacija, digitizacija in uporaba arhivskega fonda Skupščina Kosova (1945–1989)

9.00 - 11.00 Materialno varovanje arhivskega gradiva

mag. Siniša Domazet, arhivski svetovalec, Arhiv Bosne in Hercegovine, Sarajevo, Bosna in Hercegovina
Preventivna zaščita arhivskega gradiva v nenamenski arhivski stavbi - primeri iz prakse Arhiva Bosne in Hercegovine

dr. Borut Batagelj, Zgodovinski arhiv Celje, Slovenija
TeHu: rešitev za avtomatizirano beleženje in prikazovanje vrednosti temperature in vlage v Zgodovinskem arhivu Celje

Matej Muženič, Pokrajinski arhiv Koper, Slovenija
Enota Piran Pokrajinskega arhiva Koper v primežu vsakoletnega poplavljanja kot posledice visokega plimovanja morja

dr. Julija Barunčič Pletikosić, dr. Željka Križe, Hrvaški spominski dokumentacijski center domovinske vojne, Zagreb, Hrvaška
Škoda na arhivih in arhivskem gradivu med domovinsko vojno na Hrvaškem: primer območja Dubrovnika

Nikola Milutinović, Velibor Todorov, Zgodovinski arhiv "Timočka krajina" Zaječar, Srbija
Arhivsko skladišče Zgodovinskega arhiva v Zaječarju: sodobni izzivi shranjevanja, zaščite in iskanja arhivskega gradiva

Zoran Vignjević, Darko Marinković, Vojni arhiv, Beograd, Srbija
Sodobne tehnološke in tehnične zahteve za gradnjo arhiva kot objekta, namensko grajenega za prevzem, hrambo in varovanje arhivskega gradiva

dr. Tomasz Hajewski, Državni arhiv Katowice, Oddelek v Cieszynu, Poljska
Poplave v Cieszynski Šleziji septembra 2024 in njihov vpliv na lokalne arhive

Razprava

11.00 – 11.30 Odmor za kavo

11.30 - 13.00 Strokovna obdelava arhivskega gradiva

dr. Bogdan-Florin Popovici, Romunski Državni arhiv, Brasov, Romunija
Arhivsko gradivo med vidiki upravljavcev z dokumentarnim gradivom in vidiki arhivistov

dr. Yanna Dimitriou, dr. Matthew Damigos, dr. Eleftherios Kalogeros, Christina Boueti, Oddelek za arhivistiko, bibliotekarstvo in muzeologijo, Jonska univerza, Krf, Grčija
Popisovanje arhiva Krfskega kazenskega sodišča s pomočjo modela RiC-CM

mag. Blaž Otrin, Nadškofijski arhiv Ljubljana, Slovenija
Datacija fotografij vizitnega formata iz 19. stoletja

dr. Zdenka Semlič Rajh, Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Špela Valadžija, dr. Miroslav Novak, Pokrajinski arhiv Maribor, Slovenija
O »instanciaciji« in »agregaciji« v sodobni arhivski teoriji in praksi

Karen Trivette, Alma Mater Europaea, Združene države Amerike
Če zgradiš, bodo prišli: preizkušnje in zmage pri oblikovanju magistrskega programa arhivistike in dokumentalistike v angleškem jeziku na Univerzi Alma Mater Europaea

dr. Jasmina Živković, Zgodovinski arhiv Požarevac, Srbija
Tradicionalna arhivistika in elektronsko arhiviranje - teorija in praksa

Razprava

ČETRTEK, 22. MAJ 2025

DVORANA IZVIR

Sekcija za ustvarjalce arhivskega gradiva

9.00 - 13.00

Klasifikacijski načrti in sodobno pisarniško poslovanje

dr. Miroslav Novak, Suzana Čeh, Simona Velunšek, mag. Boštjan Zajšek, Gordana Šovegeš Lipovšek
Pokrajinski arhiv Maribor, Slovenija

Na predstavitvi se bomo poglobili v izzive sodobnega pisarniškega poslovanja s posebnim poudarkom na rešitvah s področja uprave, pravosodja, vzgoje in izobraževanja, kulture, sociale ter zdravstvenih zavodov. V ta namen bomo na dogodku posvetili posebno pozornost splošnemu razumevanju in neposredni uporabnosti ter zahtevam razvrščanja (klasificiranja) arhivskega in dokumentarnega gradiva.

11.00 – 11.30 Odmor za kavo

14.00 Strokovna ekskurzija

21.00 Družabni večer z večerjo (restavracija Hotela Radin)

9.00 - 11.00**Arhivi in ustvarjalci arhivskega gradiva**

Januš Jerončič, Ivanka Uršič, Pokrajinski arhiv v Novi Gorici, Slovenija,
dr. Jože Škofljanec, Arhiv Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana, Slovenija
Sara Cej, GO! 2025 - Evropska prestolnica kulture, Nova Gorica, Slovenija
Implementacija modela Archiving by Design na primeru javnega zavoda
GO! 2025 Evropska prestolnica kulture Nova Gorica

dr. Žiga Koncilijski, Arhiv Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana, Slovenija
Notranja reorganizacija – sodelovanje v postopkih ureditve papirnega in digitalnega
poslovanja

mag. Nina Gostenčnik, Pokrajinski arhiv Maribor, Slovenija
Arhiviranje poslovne dokumentacije v primeru stečaja ali likvidacije

dr. Benjamin Lesjak, Datainfo d. o. o., Maribor, Slovenija
Informacijska varnost v praksi: pot do skladnosti z direktivo NIS2 in
kaj nam povedo analize vrzeli

Razprava

11.00 - 11.30**Odmor za kavo**

11.30 - 13.30**Arhivi in ustvarjalci arhivskega gradiva**

dr. Marko Kežmah, Ana Gabrovec, Nancy Pavlič, Univerza v Mariboru, Slovenija
Prehod v brezpapirno poslovanje za zeleno in digitalno povezano Univerzo v Mariboru

Mateja Kocman, Združenje zdravstvenih zavodov Slovenije, Ljubljana, Slovenija
mag. Marija Čipić Rehar, Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Slovenija
dr. Jože Škofljanec, Arhiv Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana, Slovenija
Nov pristop k pripravi in prevzemanju vzorčnih notranjih pravil

Andreja Samec Koderman, Andreja Consulting d. o. o., Slovenija
Pravna varnost pri arhiviranju kadrovske dokumentacije

Razprava

13.30**Zaključek konference**

8.30 - 9.20

Participant registration

9.30

OPENING ADDRESSES**Nina Gostenčnik, M. Sc., directress, Regional Archives Maribor**

Opening address of the organizer

Ivan Šijanec, M. Sc., director, Trevis d. o. o.

Opening address of the general sponsor

Boštjan Gaberc, director, Mikrografija d. o. o.

Opening address of the general sponsor

Mojca Horvat, president of the Slovenian Archival Society

Opening address

9.45 - 11.30

Mladen Borovič, Ph. D. Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Artificial Intelligence and the Humanities in the Digital Age

David Hazemali, Ph. D., Janez Osojnik, Tomaž Onič, Ph. D., Tadej Todorovič, Ph. D., Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor, Mladen Borovič, Ph. D. Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of Maribor, Slovenia

Effectiveness of Using Generative Artificial Intelligence in Historical Document Analysis

Lana Žaja, Croatian State Archives, Zagreb, Croatia

EU AI ACT: Regulation of Artificial Intelligence in Digital Archives

Boštjan Dornik, RTV Slovenia, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Artificial Intelligence as a Key Factor in the Professional Processing of Audiovisual Current and Archival Records

Martin Rechterik, MA, National Archives of the Czech Republic; Department of Geomatics, Faculty of Applied Sciences, University of West Bohemia in Pilsen, Czech Republic

Do we want AI in archives? Speech to text, a transcription project

11.30 - 12.00

Coffee break

12.00 - 14.00

Jan Malec Svetel, National Liberation Museum Maribor, Slovenia

Digital culture: Balancing human rights, social interest and the natural environment

Aleksander Lavrenčič, RTV Slovenia, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Audio-visual Records from the Television Slovenia Archives as a Source for Scientific Research

Björk Košir, MA, Graz Museum, Amelie Rakar, MA, Municipal Archives Graz, Austria

A Web-Based Approach to Facilitating the Standardised Preservation of Born-Digital Cultural Assets

Tatjana Hajtnik, Ph. D., Ivan Fras, Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Implementing RFID technology in archival repositories of the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia

Saša Đukić, Archives of the Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Hercegovina

Cyber Security and Data Protection

Maja Bahar, National Museum of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Ten of the finest in exhibition and moving pictures

Discussion

14.00 - 15.30

Lunch (Hotel Radin restaurant)

15.30 - 17.30

Špela Valadžija, Mojca, Kosi, Nina Gostenčnik, M. Sc., Regional Archives Maribor, Slovenia

The use of archival records in audiovisual projects and cultural events

Davor Lazarević, Ivana Tasić, Historical Archives in Pirot, Serbia

Video series »Stories from the Archives« and Research Workshops »Pirot of our Ancestors« as Examples of Good Practice in the Cultural and Educational Activity of the Historical Archives in Pirot

Aida Škoro Babić, M. Sc., Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Slovenia
Miroslav Novak, Ph. D., Regional Archives Maribor, Slovenia

Comparative study of the use of archival materials in Europe with regard to GDPR

Vlatka Lemić, Ph. D., University of Zagreb, Croatia; ICARUS / ICARUS Croatia

Approaching the migration phenomena from archival perspective: reflections of project ATOM



Ing. Jasper Hunnekens MBA, Sales Manager Export & Switzerland, Bruynzeel Storage Systems bv, Panningen, Netherlands

From Parchment to Pixels: How AI can Support Now and in the Future



Talita Pačalat, Mikrografija d. o. o., Novo mesto, Slovenia

Best Practice Example: Digitisation of Records at the Jadranski naftovod company

17.30 - 23.00

Social programme

17.30

Refreshments and networking (hosted by Mikrografija d. o. o.)
 Congress Hall Lobby

18.00

Exhibitions opening (Congress Hall Lobby)

19.00

Movie night (Congress Hall)

20.00

Social gathering (Congress Hall Lobby)

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Jasmin Jajčević, M. Sc., Hatidža Fetahagić, Archives of the Tuzla Canton, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina
 The Dual Role of Archival Records: Scientific Research and Evidentiary Purposes

Danijela Branković, MA, Dragana Katić, Ph. D., Archives of Vojvodina, Novi Sad, Serbia
 Social Networks – Digital Medium for Archives Promotion

Kujtime Boshtrakaj – Camaj, Ph. D., University of Prishtina Hasan Prishtina, Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo, Ruzhdi Panxha, M. Sc., State Agency of Kosovo Archives, Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo
 The Use of Archival Records in Kosovo State Archives: the Prishtina District Court Fonds as an Important Fonds for Kosovo's History and One of the most Used Fonds between 2010 and 2020

Marijana Todorović Bilić, M. Sc., Archive of the Republic of Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina
 »New« Regulation on records management operations of the republic's administrative bodies

Amel Redžić, M. Sc., Kinana Felić, M. Sc., Archives of the Una-Sana Canton, Bihać, Bosnia and Herzegovina
 Archival Records of the Archives of the Una-Sana Canton as a Source for Studying the Past and a Guarantee of Legal Security

Sami SALLAHU, M. Sc., Lt. Colonel Fatos HAZIRI, Isa GASHI, Kosovo Police, Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo
 The Right of Access to Public Documents in Kosovo According to the Law on Access to Public Documents

Tina Ugrinić, Marija Knežević, Kotor Historical Archives, Montenegro
 Branko Mamula's Personal fonds

Fuad Ohranović, M. Sc., Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
 Architect Rudolf Tönnies (1869-1929) in the Documents of the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina

dr. Albina Drançolli Ramadani, University of Prishtina Hasan Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo
mag. Ruzhdi Panxha, State Agency of Kosovo Archives, Prishtina, Republic of Kosovo
 Arrangement, Systemization, Digitization and the Use of the Archival Fonds of the Kosovo Assembly (1945-1989)

9.00 - 11.00 Preservation of archives

Siniša Domazet, M. sc., Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Preventive Protection of Archival Records in the Absence of a Dedicated Archival Building – Examples from the Practice of the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Borut Batagelj, Ph. D., Historical Archives Celje, Slovenia
TeHu: solution for automated recording and display of temperature and humidity values in the Celje Historical Archives

Matej Muženič, Regional Archives Koper, Slovenia
The Piran Unit of the Koper Regional Archives in the Grip of Annual Flooding as a Consequence of High Sea Tides

Julija Barunčić Pletikosić, Ph. D, Željka Križe, Ph. D., Croatian Memorial and Documentation Center of the Homeland War, Croatia
Damage to Archives and Archival Materials during the Homeland War in Croatia: The Case of Dubrovnik Area

Nikola Milutinović, Velibor Todorov, Historical Archives “Timok Region” Zaječar, Republic of Serbia
Archival Depot of the Historical Archives in Zaječar: Modern-Day Challenges of Storage, Protection and Search of the Archival Holdings

Zoran Vignjević, Darko Marinković, Military Archives MoD, Republic of Serbia
Contemporary Tactical and Technical Requirements for the Construction of an Archive as a Special Purpose Facility for the Accommodation, Storage and Protection of Archival Material

Tomasz Hajewski, Ph. D., State Archives in Katowice, Branch Office in Cieszyn, Poland
The Flooding in Cieszyn Silesia in September 2024 and its Impact on Local Archives

Discussion

11.00 – 11.30 Coffee break**11.30 - 13.00 Professional processing**

Bogdan-Florin Popovici, Ph.D., National Archives, Brasov, Romania
The Archival Records' Facets between Records Managers and Archivists

Yanna Dimitriou, Ph. D., Matthew Damigos, Ph. D., Eleftherios Kalogeros, Ph. D., Christina Boueti, Department of Archives, Library Science and Museology, Ionian University, Corfu, Greece
Describing Corfu Criminal Court Archive Using RiC-CM

Blaž Otrin, M. Sc., Archdiocesan Archives Ljubljana, Slovenia
Dating 19th Century Carte de Visite Photographs

Zdenka Semlič Rajh, Ph. D., Historical Archives Ljubljana, Špela Valadžija, Miroslav Novak, Ph. D., Regional Archives Maribor, Slovenia
About »Instantiation« and »Aggregation« in Modern Archival Theory and Practice

Karen Trivette, Alma Mater Europaea University, USA
If You Build it, They Will Come: The Trials and Triumphs of Building an English-language Master of Science/Archival Science Program for Alma Mater Europaea University

Jasmina Živković, Ph. D., Historical Archives Požarevac, Serbia
Traditional archival science and electronic archiving, theory and practice

Discussion

Workshop**9.00 - 13.00****Classification schemes and modern office management**

Miroslav Novak, Ph. D., Suzana Čeh, Simona Velunšek, Boštjan Zajšek, M. Sc., Gordana Šovegeš Lipovšek, Regional Archives Maribor

At the presentation, we will delve into the challenges of modern office operations, with a special focus on solutions in the fields of administration, judiciary, education, culture, social services, and healthcare institutions. To this end, the event will place special attention on the general understanding, practical applicability, and classification requirements of archival and documentary materials.

11.00 – 11.30 Coffee break**14.00 Professional excursion****21.00 Dinner (Hotel Radin restaurant)**

9.00 - 11.00

Januš Jerončič, Ivanka Uršič, Regional Archives in Nova Gorica, Slovenia, Jože Škofljanec, Ph. D., Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Slovenija
Sara Cej, GO! 2025 – European Capital of Culture, Nova Gorica, Slovenia
Implementation of the Archiving by Design Model on the Example of the Public Institution GO!
2025 European Capital of Culture Nova Gorica

Žiga Koncilija, Ph. D., Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Slovenia
Internal Reorganisation – Cooperation in the Processes of Regulating Paper and Digital Business Procedures

Nina Gostenčnik, M. Sc., Regional Archives Maribor, Slovenia
Archiving records in the event of bankruptcy or liquidation

Benjamin Lesjak, Ph. D., Datainfo d.o.o., Maribor, Slovenia
Information Security in Practice: The Path to NIS2 Compliance and What GAP Analyses

Discussion

11.00 - 11.30

Coffee break

11.30 - 13.30

Marko Kežmah, Ph. D., Ana Gabrovec, Nancy Pavlič, University of Maribor, Slovenia
Transition to Paperless Business for Green and Digital University of Maribor

Mateja Kocman, Združenje zdravstvenih zavodov Slovenije, Ljubljana, Slovenija
mag. Marija Čipić Rehar, Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Slovenija
dr. Jože Škofljanec, Arhiv Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana, Slovenija
A Refined Approach to the Development and Adoption of Model Internal Rules

Andreja Samec Koderman, Andreja Consulting d. o. o., Slovenija
Legal Certainty in Archiving HR Documents

Discussion

13.30

Conference closings

dr. Mladen Borovič

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Umetna inteligenca in humanistika v digitalni dobi

V digitalni dobi predstavlja umetna inteligenca ključni dejavnik preoblikovanja humanističnih ved. Napredki na področju strojnega učenja, obdelave naravnega jezika in računalniškega vida omogočajo nove pristope k analizi, interpretaciji in ohranjanju kulturne dediščine. Predavanje bo ponudilo splošen pregled umetne inteligence, njene zgodovine in razvoja, nato pa se bo osredotočilo na njene aplikacije v humanistiki, pri čemer bodo poudarjeni primeri uporabe v arhivistiki, lingvistiki in zgodovinskih študijah.

Ena izmed ključnih prednosti umetne inteligence v humanistiki je avtomatizacija procesov, ki so bili tradicionalno zamudni in zahtevni. Tehnike, kot so optično prepoznavanje znakov (OCR), semantična analiza besedil in algoritmi za obdelavo slik, omogočajo hitro in natančno preiskovanje zgodovinskih dokumentov, knjižničnih zbirk ter rokopisov.

Prav tako umetna inteligenca omogoča boljši dostop do informacij s pomočjo strojnega prevajanja, ustvarjanja metapodatkov in razvrščanja vsebin. Na področju arhivistike se lahko z uporabo umetne inteligence lotimo izboljšave procesov popisovanja, iskanja in digitalne obnove poškodovanih dokumentov. Dodatno se z globokim učenjem odpirajo nove možnosti pri analizi zgodovinskih vzorcev, kar pripomore k boljšemu razumevanju družbenih, kulturnih in političnih kontekstov skozi zgodovino.

Kljub potencialnim prednostim uporaba umetne inteligence v humanistiki prinaša tudi izzive. Med najpomembnejšimi so vprašanja etike, zanesljivosti in interpretacije podatkov. Raziskovalci na področju humanističnih ved se soočajo s potrebo po kritičnem razumevanju algoritmov in njihovega vpliva na rezultate, kar zahteva interdisciplinarno sodelovanje s tehnološkimi strokovnjaki.

Predavanje bo zaključeno s predstavitvijo prihodnjih trendov in priložnosti, ki jih prinaša uporaba umetne inteligence v humanistiki in na splošno, ter s poudarkom na potrebi po odgovorni in premišljeni implementaciji teh tehnologij. Cilj je spodbuditi dialog med raziskovalci in strokovnjaki ter prepoznati poti za nadaljnji razvoj tega hitro rastočega področja.

O avtorju:

Dr. Mladen Borovič je asistent na Fakulteti za elektrotehniko, računalništvo in informatiko Univerze v Mariboru (UM FER). Njegova raziskovalna področja so aplikacije umetne inteligence, priporočilni sistemi in iskalniki, sistemi za detekcijo podobnih vsebin, obdelava naravnega jezika in visokozmogljivo računalništvo. Sodeloval je pri večjih projektih, kot so EuroCC, HPC RIVR, Razvoj slovenščine v digitalnem okolju, Slovenščina na dlani in Nacionalna infrastruktura odprtega dostopa. Ima tudi 12 certifikatov korporacije NVIDIA Deep Learning Institute s področja aplikacij umetne inteligence, visokozmogljivega računalništva, velikih jezikovnih modelov in podatkovne znanosti.

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Artificial Intelligence and the Humanities in the Digital Age

In the digital age, artificial intelligence is a key factor in the transformation of the humanities. Advances in machine learning, natural language processing and computer vision are enabling new approaches to the analysis, interpretation and preservation of cultural heritage. The presentation will provide a general overview of AI, its history and development, and then focus on its applications in the humanities, highlighting examples of use in archival, linguistic and historical studies.

One of the key benefits of AI in the humanities is the automation of processes that have traditionally been time-consuming and complex. Techniques such as Optical Character Recognition (OCR), semantic text analysis and image processing algorithms enable the rapid and accurate examination of historical documents, library collections and manuscripts.

AI also enables better access to information through machine translation, metadata generation and content classification. In the field of archives, AI can be used to improve the processes of description, retrieval and digital restoration of damaged documents. In addition, deep learning opens up new possibilities in the analysis of historical patterns, contributing to a better understanding of social, cultural and political contexts throughout history.

Despite its potential benefits, the use of AI in the humanities brings challenges. Among the most important are issues of ethics, reliability and data interpretation. Humanities researchers face the need to critically understand algorithms and their impact on outcomes, which requires interdisciplinary collaboration with technology experts.

The speaker will conclude with a presentation of future trends and opportunities in the use of AI in the humanities and more generally, and will highlight the need for responsible and thoughtful implementation of these technologies. The aim is to stimulate dialogue between researchers and practitioners and to identify avenues for further development in this rapidly growing field.

About the author:

Mladen Borovič, Ph. D., is an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Computer Science and Informatics, University of Maribor (UM FER). His research interests include artificial intelligence applications, recommender systems and search engines, image detection systems, natural language processing and high-performance computing. He has been involved in major projects such as EuroCC, HPC RIVR, Developing Slovenian in the Digital Environment, Slovenian in the Palm of Your Hand and the National Open Access Infrastructure. He also holds 12 NVIDIA Deep Learning Institute certifications in Artificial Intelligence applications, High Performance Computing, Big Language Models and Data Science.

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Učinkovitost uporabe generativne umetne inteligence pri preučevanju zgodovinskih dokumentov

Prispevek obravnava uporabo generativne umetne inteligence oziroma intelligentnih pogovornih sistemov, podprtih z velikimi jezikovnimi modeli, pri sicer ustaljenih postopkih, ki jih zgodovinarji uporabljajo pri analizi zgodovinskih virov. Avtorji uvodoma predstavimo delovanje pogovornih sistemov (ChatGPT, Google Gemini, Claude, DeepSeek, Perplexity in PDFGear Copilot) in potencial, ki ga imajo slednji v vlogi pripomočka pri preučevanju besedilnega gradiva v zgodovinopisju. Ob tem velja poudariti, da govorimo izključno o njihovih zmožnostih jezikovne obdelave in analize besedil.

Spričo vse večje dokumentirane uporabe generativne umetne inteligence v različnih raziskovalnih disciplinah se tudi v omenjenem kontekstu zastavlja naravno vprašanje, v kolikšni meri so ti sistemi zmožni podpreti kompleksne procese razmišljanja in raziskovalne postopke zgodovinarjev. V osrednjem delu prispevka smo avtorji v okviru praktičnega eksperimenta preizkusili učinkovitost pogovornega sistema PDFGear Copilot, ki uporablja veliki jezikovni model GPT-3.5, pri preučevanju konkretnega, deset strani dolgega zgodovinskega dokumenta, povezanega s slovensko osamosvojitvijo. Eksperiment je potekal v slovenskem jeziku, kar je poleg preizkusa splošne analitične zmožnosti uporabljenega pogovornega sistema omogočilo tudi oceno njegovih jezikovnih sposobnosti pri delu z viri v slovenščini. Učinkovitost sistema smo preverili s pomočjo 25 faktografskih in 5 interpretativnih vprašanj, s katerimi smo preizkusili njegovo sposobnost prepoznavanja informacij, razumevanja vsebine in interpretiranja zgodovinskega konteksta. Rezultati raziskave kažejo, da je (bil v času izvedbe eksperimenta) sistem deloma uspešen pri odgovarjanju na faktografska vprašanja, zlasti pri prepoznavanju strukture dokumenta, razpoznavanju imenskih entitet in pridobivanju nekaterih drugih osnovnih vsebinskih informacij. Njegova uspešnost pa se je bistveno zmanjšala pri nalogah, ki zahtevajo poglobljeno analizo, kot so identifikacija vsebinskih podrobnosti sestanka, ki ga dokument obravnava, ter razumevanje konteksta in vzročno-posledičnih povezav med informacijami. Pri interpretativnih vprašanjih se je sistem izkazal kot nezanesljiv, saj ni bil sposoben zadostne poglobitve in kritične analize, ki sta ključni v zgodovinskih raziskavah. V zadnjem delu prispevka podajamo delne rezultate nove študije, v kateri smo pri isti nalogi preizkusili naprednejše pogovorne sisteme. Primerjava rezultatov kaže, da področje hitro napreduje in da nove generacije modelov izkazujejo izboljšane sposobnosti pri analizi zgodovinskih virov. Kljub spodbudnemu napredku trenutni sistemi še ne dosegajo ravni, ki bi omogočala njihovo zanesljivo vključitev v zgodovinopisne raziskave.

O avtorjih:

Dr. David Hazemali je asistent na Oddelku za zgodovino Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Mariboru. Njegovo akademsko področje vključuje migracijske in etnične študije, jugoslovansko in sodobno slovensko zgodovino, sodelovanje med univerzo in industrijo, jezik diplomacije ter uporabo generativne umetne inteligence v humanistiki. Od leta 2025 vodi podoktorski temeljni raziskovalni projekt ARIS, v okviru katerega raziskuje vpliv prve svetovne vojne na južnoslovansko-ameriško skupnost. Hazemali prav tako aktivno sodeluje v interdisciplinarnih raziskovalnih projektih, ki raziskujejo kulturne, družbene in okoljske spremembe. Ti vključujejo raziskovanje verske in duhovne oskrbe v Slovenski vojski ter razvoj strategij za učinkovito komuniciranje o podnebni krizi v podporo prehodu v zeleno družbo. Hazemali je objavil članke v vodilnih recenziranih revijah ter sodeloval na številnih mednarodnih in domačih konferencah in simpozijih.

Janez Osojnik je asistent na Oddelku za zgodovino Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Mariboru. Zaključuje doktorski študij pod mentorstvom red. prof. dr. Gorazda Bajca. V doktorski disertaciji se posveča celostni obravnavi plebiscita, izvedenega 23. decembra 1990 v Republiki Sloveniji. Nasploh se raziskovalno ukvarja predvsem s preučevanjem plebiscitov in njihovih okoliščin tako na slovenskem etničnem ozemlju kot v mednarodnih odnosih – zlasti v okviru britanske diplomacije – ter s historičnimi vprašanji slovenske narodne identitete. Aktivno sodeluje v več znanstvenoraziskovalnih projektih, ki naslavljajo uporabo umetne inteligence v raziskavah na področju humanistike in kulturne dediščine, okoljske ter družbene spremembe in se ukvarjajo z individualnim ter kolektivnim spominom na Slovenskem v obdobju 1941-1996.

Dr. Tomaž Onič je izredni profesor za angleško in ameriško književnost na Oddelku za anglistiko in amerikanistiko Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Mariboru. Poučuje predmete s področja anglofonih književnosti in literarnega prevajanja, raziskovalno pa se ukvarja s kontrastivno literarno stilistiko, z grafičnim romanom, v zadnjem času pa tudi s pragmatiko in diskurzno analizo literarnih in neliterarnih besedil. Literarnovedne študije pogosto povezuje z drugimi področji humanistike in družboslovja, kot so gledališče, glasba, zgodovina in medkulturne študije. Objavlja več znanstvenih člankov in poglavij v monografijah z omenjenih področij. Je tudi urednik več monografij in tematskih števil znanstvenih revij, vodil in sodeloval je v več raziskovalnih projektih, redno pa se udeležuje tudi mednarodnih znanstvenih konferenc in drugih dogodkov v tujini in lokalnem okolju.

Dr. Tadej Todorovič je asistent za jezikoslovje in filozofijo z doktoratom iz filozofije na Univerzi v Mariboru. Njegovo področje delovanja vključuje pragmatiko in filozofijo jezika, pri čemer ga zanima analiza govornih dejanj v pragmatiki, zlasti z vidika vljudnosti in interakcije. Še posebej se posveča analizi vpliva in pomena analitične filozofije jezika na pragmatiko in analizo govornih dejanj v literarnih delih, zlasti v drami. Todorovič aktivno sodeluje v več raziskovalnih projektih, povezanih s podnebnimi spremembami, digitalizacijo in umetno inteligenco v izobraževanju. Objavlja več člankov v recenziranih revijah ter sodeloval na več mednarodnih konferencah in simpozijih. Je tudi urednik slovenske filozofske revije *Analiza* in tehnični urednik mednarodne filozofske revije *Acta Analytica*.

Dr. Mladen Borovič je asistent in raziskovalec na Fakulteti za elektrotehniko, računalništvo in informatiko Univerze v Mariboru. Njegova raziskovalna področja so aplikativna umetna inteligenca, iskalniki in priporočilni sistemi, obdelava naravnega jezika, detekcija podobnih vsebin, visokozmogljivo računalništvo in generativna umetna inteligenca. Aktivno deluje na projektih, povezanih z obdelavo naravnega jezika in uporabo umetne inteligence v obliki pogovornih sistemov. Sodeloval je pri odmevnejših projektih kot so Nacionalna infrastruktura odprtega dostopa, Slovenščina na dlani, HPC RIVR in Razvoj slovenščine v digitalnem okolju. V sklopu svojega pedagoškega dela poučuje predmete povezane z računalniškimi omrežji, visokozmogljivim računalništvom in umetno inteligenco. Je tudi recenzent za več znanstvenih revij s faktorjem vpliva na področju računalništva.

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Effectiveness of Using Generative Artificial Intelligence in Historical Document Analysis

This paper discusses the use of generative artificial intelligence powered by large language models in the otherwise established procedures used by historians in analysing historical documents. The authors first introduce the workings of chatbot systems (e. g. ChatGPT, Google Gemini, Claude, DeepSeek, Perplexity, and PDFGear Copilot) and their potential as an accessory in the study of textual material in historiography. It should be stressed that we are talking exclusively about their capacity for linguistic processing and text analysis.

In the face of the growing and widely documented use of generative artificial intelligence in various research disciplines, the natural question in this context is to what extent these systems are able to support the complex thinking processes and research procedures of historians. In the main part of the paper, the authors tested the effectiveness of the PDFGear Copilot conversational system, which uses the GPT-3.5 large language model, in a practical experiment by studying a ten-page historical document related to Slovenian independence. The experiment was conducted in Slovene, which, in addition to testing the general analytic capacities of the chatbot used, also allowed the evaluation of its linguistic abilities when working with Slovene sources. The effectiveness of the system was tested by asking 25 factual and 5 interpretive questions, which tested its ability to identify information, understand the content, and interpret the historical context. The results show that (at the time of the experiment) the system was partially successful in answering factual questions, particularly in identifying the structure of a document, recognising named entities, and extracting some other basic information about the content. However, its performance was significantly reduced for tasks requiring in-depth analysis, such as identifying the contextual details of the meeting the document covers, and understanding the context and cause-effect relationships between the information. For interpretive questions, the system was not reliable, as it was not capable of providing sufficient insight and critical analysis, both of which are crucial in historical research. In the last part of the paper, we present partial results of a new study in which more advanced conversational systems were tested on the same task. The comparison of the results shows that the field is advancing rapidly and that newer generations of models are demonstrating improved abilities in the analysis of historical sources. Despite encouraging progress, current systems have not yet reached a level that would allow their reliable integration into historiographical research.

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EU AI ACT: Regulation of Artificial Intelligence in Digital Archives

The long-awaited Artificial Intelligence Act was adopted by the EU Parliament as part of the EU's legislative process. The Act sets new requirements for developers and IT professionals of Digital AI tools, including defining the risks of AI based systems. Although the text of the EU AI Act is available, complete in all legal formulations except for the final checks, much is still unknown about how the EU AI Act will affect the Digital Information, Communication and Archiving environment in the EU and beyond. The text of many aspects of the EU AI Act is ambiguous, and high levels of risk to Information Systems are often cited, with details described in related guidelines, standards and EU Member State laws and policies.

The author describes the next steps in the legislative process, related to the implementation of AI tools in Digital Archives, the necessary guidelines and standards that enable the correct implementation of the EU AI Act.

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**Evropski akt o umetni inteligenci:
regulativni okvir za umetno inteligenco v digitalnih arhivih**

Dolgo pričakovani Akt o umetni inteligenci je bil sprejet v Evropskem parlamentu kot del zakonodajnega postopka EU. Zakon nalaga razvijalcem ter informacijsko-tehnološkim strokovnjakom s področja umetne inteligence nove zahteve, vključno z opredelitvijo tveganj sistemov, katerih delovanje temelji na umetni inteligenci.

Čeprav je besedilo akta že na voljo in vsebuje vse pravne formulacije razen končnih preverjanj, še vedno ni povsem jasno, kako bo akt vplival na digitalno informacijsko, komunikacijsko in arhivsko okolje v EU ter zunaj nje. Besedilo akta je v številnih vidikih nejasno, pogosto pa so navedene visoke stopnje tveganja za informacijske sisteme, pri čemer so podrobnosti opisane v povezanih smernicah, standardih ter zakonih in politikah držav članic EU.

Avtorica opisuje naslednje korake v zakonodajnem postopku, povezane z implementacijo orodij umetne inteligence v digitalnih arhivih, ter potrebne smernice in standarde, ki omogočajo pravilno izvajanje evropskega akta o umetni inteligenci.

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Umetna inteligenca kot ključni dejavnik pri strokovni obdelavi avdiovizualnega dokumentarnega in arhivskega gradiva

Umetna inteligenca (UI) ima vse pomembnejšo vlogo pri strokovni obdelavi dokumentarnega in arhivskega avdiovizualnega gradiva, saj omogoča hitrejšo in bolj natančno obdelavo ter analizo vsebin.

Televizijski arhiv prevzema avdiovizualno dokumentarno in arhivsko gradivo s produkcijskih strežnikov in ga shranjuje na diskovna polja v medarhivu. Po strokovni obdelavi je avdiovizualno dokumentarno in arhivsko gradivo poslano v dolgoročno hrambo v tračno knjižnico (LTO-knjižnico). Vpeljava novih arhivskih tehnologij, ki so posledica razvoja digitalne televizije, je omogočila natančnejši in bolj pregleden popis avdiovizualnega gradiva. Kljub temu je povečano število vnosov popisnih podatkov podaljšalo čas obdelave, kar je povzročilo kopičenje nepopisanih oddaj. To vodi v pomanjkanje prostora na diskovnih poljih medarhiva, posledično pa vpliva na dostopnost avdiovizualnega gradiva.

Televizijski arhivi vidijo rešitev tega problema v uvajanju umetne inteligence (UI).

Uporaba UI bi lahko avtomatizirala proces obdelave in izboljšala organizacijo avdiovizualnih zbirk. Ključni elementi UI, ki so primerni za implementacijo v televizijskih arhivih, vključujejo:

- prepoznavanje slikovnega materiala: algoritmi UI omogočajo identifikacijo obrazov nastopajočih, predmetov, lokacij in besedila v posnetkih;
- optično prepoznavanje znakov (OCR): UI lahko iz skeniranih dokumentov in posnetkov samodejno prepozna besedilo in ga vnese v bazo metapodatkov;
- samodejno označevanje vsebine: na podlagi analize posnetka generira UI ključne besede, ki opisujejo dogajanje v vsebini;
- samodejno prepoznavanje govora (ASR): UI omogoča samodejno transkripcijo govora v besedilo in doda časovne žige, ki označujejo pojavljanje govora v posnetku;
- strojno učenje za prepoznavanje vzorcev: UI analizira vsebino posnetkov, prepozna podobnosti in razvršča avdiovizualno gradivo po temah, obdobjih, dogodkih ter jih združuje v tematske sklope;
- generiranje povzetkov in opisov: UI lahko samodejno ustvari opise posnetkov in generira krajše sinoptične opise;
- iskalne algoritme in semantično učenje: UI omogoča semantično iskanje, ki temelji na konceptih in temah, ne zgolj na ključnih besedah, ter omogoča kontekstualno iskanje na podlagi širšega vsebinskega konteksta.

V prispevku bomo analizirali navedene elemente UI in preučili možnosti njihove implementacije v televizijskih arhivih. Prav tako bomo raziskali, katere rešitve že uporabljajo sodobni televizijski arhivi in kako vplivajo na proces obdelave avdiovizualnega dokumentarnega in arhivskega gradiva ter njihovo dostopnost.

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Artificial Intelligence as a Key Factor in the Professional Processing of Audiovisual Current and Archival Records

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is playing an increasingly significant role in the professional processing of current and archival audiovisual records, as it enables faster and more accurate content analysis and processing.

The television archives receives audiovisual records from production servers and stores it on disk arrays in an intermediate archives. Following professional processing, the audiovisual records are transferred for long-term storage in a tape (LTO) library. The introduction of new archival technologies, driven by the development of digital television, has facilitated more precise and transparent cataloguing of audiovisual records. However, the increased volume of metadata entries has extended processing times, leading to a backlog of uncatalogued broadcasts. This, in turn, results in a shortage of storage space on intermediate archival disk arrays, ultimately affecting the accessibility of audiovisual material. To address this issue, television archives are increasingly looking towards artificial intelligence (AI) solutions.

The implementation of AI could automates the processing workflow and enhances the organization of audiovisual collections.

Key AI elements suitable for implementation in television archives include:

- Image Recognition: AI algorithms enable the identification of faces, objects, locations, and text within video footage.
- Optical Character Recognition (OCR): AI can automatically extract text from scanned documents and video frames, storing it in metadata databases.
- Automated Content Tagging: Based on video analysis, AI generates keywords describing the content and events within the footage.
- Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR): AI facilitates the automatic transcription of speech into text, including time stamps marking speech occurrences in recordings.
- Machine Learning for Pattern Recognition: AI analyses video content, detects similarities, and classifies audiovisual materials by topics, periods, and events, grouping them into thematic categories.
- Summary and Description Generation: AI can automatically generate descriptions of recordings and produce concise synoptic summaries.
- Search Algorithms and Semantic Learning: AI enables semantic searching based on concepts and themes, rather than relying solely on keywords, thus supporting contextual searching through broader content analysis.

The author will analyse these AI elements and examine their potential implementation in television archives. Furthermore, he will explore existing AI-based solutions currently employed by modern television archives and assess their impact on the processing and accessibility of audiovisual documentary and archival materials.

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Do we want AI in archives? Speech to text, a transcription project

In recent years, we have witnessed significant advancements in Artificial Intelligence, particularly in the development of neural networks. The most commonly used models are Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). While RNNs are often applied in computer vision tasks such as printed and handwritten text recognition, CNNs are primarily used for language processing in the form of large-scale language models. These technologies have become increasingly common and accessible through open-source software, allowing for self-training or integration into existing solutions to enhance their capabilities.

However, beyond these well-known models, another significant approach is the Transformer model. This model is based on a self-attention mechanism that enables it to weigh the importance of different elements when making predictions (Vaswani, Attention Is All You Need, 2017). A key feature of this architecture is the Encoder-Decoder structure, where the Encoder processes input data and the Decoder generates the output. Transformer models are widely used in applications such as price estimation and Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR).

In 2013, the National Archives (NA) appraised the BBC's Czech-language radio broadcasts from 2001 to 2007 for long-term preservation. This collection includes more than 13,000 digitized recordings, with original broadcasts dating back to the 1940s until the cessation of Czech-language broadcasting in 2007. It is important to note that the NA is bound by a contract that prohibits the publication of these recordings; access is restricted to individual researchers as part of their regular research activities. The collection is accompanied only by a simple list without detailed content descriptions, which limits accessibility. The recordings are primarily in MP3 format, although the original recordings were created in WAV, SND, and MP2 formats. The total length of the collection amounts to nearly 300 days of audio.

In 2024, the NA initiated a collaboration with the Czech Technical University's Faculty of Information Technology. A team of undergraduate software engineering students was presented with several project options, and the BBC Czech Broadcasting Archive and Automatic Speech Recognition project emerged as the most compelling. At the outset, the team developed several models using Unified Modelling Language (UML) to define the ASR process for BBC data. The project then progressed through phases of testing, comparing various open-source models, and ultimately deploying an operational solution.

In this lecture, we will introduce the selected technology and procedures, including its limitations. ASR technology is now widely available, more affordable, and applicable beyond just automatic speech-to-text conversion.

About the author:

Martin Rechterik holds a master's degree in history from Palacky University Olomouc. Since 2018, he has been employed as an archivist at the National Archives of the Czech Republic, where he oversees the long-term preservation of databases and geo data. Martin is a member of the Digital Information LifeCycle Interoperability Standards (DILCIS) Board's Relational Database Archiving Interest Group and actively participates in the Document Lifecycle Management (DLM) Forum. Martin is currently a PhD student in the Department of Geomatics at the University of West Bohemia in Pilsen where he conducts research on databases and geospatial data preservation.

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Ali želimo umetno inteligenco v arhivih? Projekt transkripcije iz govora v besedilo

V zadnjih letih smo bili priča velikemu napredku na področju umetne inteligence, zlasti pri razvoju nevronske mreže. Najpogosteje uporabljena modela sta rekurentna nevronska omrežja (RNN) in konvolucijska nevronska omrežja (CNN). Medtem ko RNN pogosto uporabljajo pri nalogah računalniškega vida, kot je prepoznavanje natisnjenega in rokopisnega besedila, uporabljajo CNN predvsem za obdelavo jezika v obliki obsežnih jezikovnih modelov. Te tehnologije so postale vse bolj razširjene in dostopne s pomočjo odprtokodne programske opreme, kar omogoča samostojno učenje ali vključevanje v obstoječe rešitve za izboljšanje njihovih zmogljivosti.

Poleg teh splošno znanih modelov pa je pomemben tudi model transformatorja. Ta temelji na mehanizmu samopozornosti, ki omogoča, da model pri napovedovanju pretehta pomembnost različnih elementov. Ključna značilnost te arhitekture je struktura kodirnik-odkodirnik, v kateri kodirnik obdeluje vhodne podatke, dekodirnik pa ustvarja izhodne podatke. Modeli transformatorjev se pogosto uporabljajo v aplikacijah, kot sta ocenjevanje cen in samodejno prepoznavanje govora (ASR).

Leta 2013 je Državni arhiv Republike Češke prevzel v dolgoročno hrambo BBC-jeve radijske oddaje v češkem jeziku. Ta zbirka vključuje več kot 13.000 digitiziranih posnetkov z originalnimi oddajami, ki segajo časovno od štiridesetih let prejšnjega stoletja do prenehanja oddajanja v češkem jeziku leta 2007. Pomembno je poudariti, da češki državni arhiv zavezuje pogodba, ki prepoveduje objavo teh posnetkov; dostop je omejen na posamezne raziskovalce v okviru njihovih rednih raziskovalnih dejavnosti. Zbirka je opremljena le z enostavnim seznamom brez podrobnega vsebinskega popisa, kar omejuje dostopnost. Posnetki so večinoma v formatu MP3, čeprav so izvirni posnetki nastali v formatih WAV, SND in MP2. Skupna dolžina zbirke znaša skoraj 300 dni zvočnih posnetkov.

Leta 2024 je državni arhiv začel sodelovati s Fakulteto za informacijsko tehnologijo Češke tehnične univerze. Ekipo dodiplomskih študentov programskega inženirstva je bilo predstavljenih več možnosti za izvedbo projekta, kot najbolj prepričljiv pa se je izkazal projekt češkega radijskega arhiva BBC in avtomatskega prepoznavanja govora. Ekipo je na začetku razvila več modelov z uporabo enotnega jezika za modeliranje (UML), da bi opredelila postopek samodejne prepoznavne govora za podatke BBC-ja. Projekt se je nadaljeval skozi faze testiranja in primerjave različnih odprtokodnih modelov vse do uvedbe operativne rešitve.

V tem predavanju bomo predstavili izbrano tehnologijo in postopke, vključno z njihovimi omejitvami. Tehnologija ASR je zdaj široko dostopna, cenovno ugodnejša, njena uporabnost pa presega le samodejno pretvorbo govora v besedilo.

O avtorju:

Martin Rehtorik je magistriral iz zgodovine na Univerzi Palacky v Olomoucu. Od leta 2018 je zaposlen kot arhivist v Državnem arhivu Republike Češke, kjer skrbi za dolgoročno hrambo podatkovnih zbirk in geografskih podatkov. Je član interesne skupine za arhiviranje relacijskih podatkovnih zbirk pri odboru za standarde interoperabilnosti digitalnega informacijskega življenjskega cikla (DILCIS) in sodeluje aktivno v forumu za upravljanje življenjskega cikla dokumentov (DLM). Trenutno je doktorski študent na Oddelku za geomatiko na Univerzi Zahodne Češke v Plznu, kjer opravlja raziskave o podatkovnih bazah in hrambi geoprostorskih podatkov.

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Digitalna kultura: uravnoteženje med človekovimi pravicami, družbenim interesom in naravnim okoljem

Digitalizacija je kompleksen proces in prinaša s seboj številne izzive, ki presegajo zgolj tehnološke vidike. Sooča nas z etičnimi dilemami, varnostnimi tveganji in okoljskimi vprašanji, ki zahtevajo celosten in multidisciplinaren pristop. Max Weber je že pred stoletjem opozoril na nevarnosti birokratizacije, ki jo lahko danes prepoznamo v digitalni transformaciji. Njegova »železna kletka« nas opominja, da moramo biti pozorni na to, da ne postanemo ujetniki lastnih tehnoloških rešitev. Pri soočanju z izzivi digitalizacije moramo upoštevati tri ključne elemente: človekove pravice, družbeni interes in naravno okolje. Ti trije elementi so med seboj povezani in so včasih tudi v nasprotju. Zato je pomembno, da pri oblikovanju strategij digitalnega prehoda poiščemo ravnovesje med njimi. Digitalizacija ni nevtralna sila. Ima neposredne in posredne vplive na okolje, ki jih ne smemo zanemariti. Poraba energije, izčrpavanje virov, poraba vode in vplivi na biotsko raznovrstnost so le nekateri od izzivov, s katerimi se soočamo. Zato je nujno, da razvijemo trajnostne rešitve, ki bodo omogočile, da bo digitalizacija služila človeštvu, ne da bi uničevala naš planet. Varnostni vidik digitalizacije je prav tako ključen. Kibernetski napadi so vse pogostejši in lahko imajo uničujoče posledice za muzeje, arhive in druge kulturne institucije. Zato je pomembno, da vzpostavimo robustne varnostne ukrepe, ki bodo zaščitili naše digitalne zbirke in osebne podatke. Etične dileme digitalizacije so kompleksne in zahtevajo temeljit razmislek. Digitalni kolonializem, izkrivljanje zgodovine in vprašanja avtorskih pravic so le nekatera od vprašanj, ki jih moramo nasloviti. Pomembno je, da pri digitalizaciji kulturne dediščine upoštevamo etične smernice in zagotovimo, da bo ta proces služil vsem ljudem. Hiperinflacija podatkov je še en izziv, s katerim se soočamo. Količina digitalnih podatkov narašča eksponentno, kar otežuje njihovo shranjevanje, obdelavo in interpretacijo. Zato je pomembno, da razvijemo nove modele upravljanja s podatki, ki bodo omogočili, da bomo lahko učinkovito izkoristili potencial digitalnih zbirk. V zaključku lahko potrdimo, da je digitalizacija kompleksen proces, ki prinaša številne izzive. Vendar pa imamo tudi priložnost, da s pametnim in odgovornim pristopom izkoristimo potencial digitalne tehnologije za ustvarjanje boljše prihodnosti.

O avtorju:

Jan Malec Svetel je kustos v Muzeju narodne osvoboditve Maribor, kjer se posveča raziskovanju vsakdanjega in kulturnega življenja ljudi v 20. stoletju. Njegovo delo vključuje sooblikovanje pedagoških programov, pripravo razstav in vodenje projekta »Trafika – muzej za enega«, najmanjšega, a najbolj demokratičnega in inkluzivnega muzeja v Sloveniji. Leta 2018 je uspešno zaključil magistrski študij na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Mariboru z nalogo z naslovom »Etimologija besede Rus: historična analiza«. Pred tem je pridobil tudi pedagoško dokvalifikacijo, saj se je že pred zaključkom magistrskega študija zaposlil, sprva na Osnovni šoli Miklavž in kasneje na Osnovni šoli Centra za sluh in govor. Je avtor in soavtor več odmevnih razstav, med katerimi izstopa razstava »6.000.000 ladjic za 6.000.000 žrtev«, ki obravnava temo genocidov, etnocidov in femicidov. Ukvarjal se je tudi z raziskovanjem koncentracijskega taborišča Sobibor, o čemer je objavil prispevek v zborniku. S svojimi raziskavami in prispevki redno sodeluje na konferencah, vključno z mednarodnimi srečanji ICOM. Poleg raziskovalnega dela in kustostva se aktivno vključuje v projekte, ki spodbujajo inkluzivnost v muzejih. Sodeluje pri projektih, ki raziskujejo uporabo različnih pripomočkov, vključno z digitalnimi tehnologijami, za izboljšanje dostopnosti muzejev za vse obiskovalce. Kratek čas je bil aktiven tudi na humanitarnem področju, saj je bil leta 2017 volonter pri Slovenski filantropiji v Mariboru, kjer je nudil pomoč begunskim otrokom. Leta 2018 je sodeloval pri organizaciji mednarodnega projekta MRC Maribor. Njegova predanost delu s ljudmi se odraža tudi v njegovi vlogi mediatorja odnosov v muzeju, kjer skrbi za konstruktivno komunikacijo in sodelovanje med različnimi akterji.

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Digital culture: Balancing human rights, social interest and the natural environment

Digitalization is a complex process that brings with it numerous challenges that go beyond mere technological aspects. It confronts us with ethical dilemmas, security risks, and environmental issues that demand a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach. Max Weber already warned a century ago about the dangers of bureaucratization, which we can recognize today in the digital transformation. His “iron cage” reminds us that we must be careful not to become prisoners of our own technological solutions. When facing the challenges of digitalization, we must consider three key elements: human rights, social interest, and the natural environment. These three elements are interconnected and sometimes even contradictory. Therefore, it is important that when developing strategies for the digital transition, we find a balance between them. Digitalization is not a neutral force. It has direct and indirect impacts on the environment, which we must not ignore. Energy consumption, resource depletion, water consumption, and impacts on biodiversity are just some of the challenges we face. It is therefore essential that we develop sustainable solutions that will enable digitalization to serve humanity without destroying our planet. The security aspect of digitalization is also crucial. Cyber attacks are becoming increasingly frequent and can have devastating consequences for museums, archives, and other cultural institutions. It is therefore important that we establish robust security measures to protect our digital collections and personal data. The ethical dilemmas of digitalization are complex and require thorough reflection. Digital colonialism, the distortion of history, and copyright issues are just some of the questions we need to address. It is important that when digitizing cultural heritage, we follow ethical guidelines and ensure that this process serves all people. Data hyperinflation is another challenge we face. The amount of digital data is growing exponentially, making it difficult to store, process, and interpret. It is therefore important that we develop new data management models that will enable us to effectively utilize the potential of digital collections. In conclusion, we can conclude that digitalization is a complex process that brings with it numerous challenges. However, we also have the opportunity to use the potential of digital technology with a smart and responsible approach to create a better future.

About the author:

Jan Malec Svetel is a curator at the National Liberation Museum Maribor, where he focuses on researching the everyday and cultural life of people in the 20th century. His work includes co-creating educational programs, preparing exhibitions, and leading the “Trafika - a museum for one” project, the smallest but most democratic and inclusive museum in Slovenia. In 2018, Jan successfully completed his master’s degree at the Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor, with a thesis entitled “The Etymology of the Word Rus’: A Historical Analysis”. Prior to that, he also obtained pedagogical qualifications, as he was employed at the Miklavž Primary School and later at the Center for Hearing and Speech Center Primary School before completing his master’s degree. Jan is the author and co-author of several notable exhibitions, including “6,000,000 boats for 6,000,000 victims”, which deals with the topic of genocides, ethnocides and femicides. He has also researched the Sobibor concentration camp, about which he published an article in a collection. He regularly participates in conferences, including international ICOM meetings, with his research and contributions. In addition to research and curatorship, Jan is actively involved in projects that promote inclusivity in museums. He participates in projects that explore the use of various aids, including digital technologies, to improve museum accessibility for all visitors. He was also briefly active in the humanitarian field, volunteering at the Slovenian Philanthropy in Maribor in 2017, where he provided assistance to refugee children. In 2018, he participated in the organization of the international MRC Maribor project. His dedication to working with people is also reflected in his role as a mediator of relations in the museum, where he ensures constructive communication and cooperation between different actors.

Aleksander Lavrenčič

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Avdiovizualno gradivo iz Arhiva Televizije Slovenija kot vir za znanstvene raziskave

Arhiv Televizije Slovenija hrani avdiovizualno gradivo, ki je nastalo pri poslovanju Televizije Ljubljana (od leta 1990 Televizije Slovenija) vse od njene ustanovitve leta 1958. Arhiv hrani gradivo na različnih nosilcih, od spisovnega gradiva na papirju do fotografij in filma, ki je najstarejši nosilec avdiovizualnega gradiva v Arhivu Televizije Slovenija.

Razvoj televizijske tehnologije je omogočil nastanek novih nosilcev, na katerih je arhivirana slika televizijskih oddaj – od dvopalčnih in enopalčnih magnetoskopskih trakov ter kaset z analognim in digitalnim zapisom do digitalizatorov, ki so nastali pri digitalizaciji arhivskega gradiva, kakor tudi izvirno digitalnih zapisov arhivskega gradiva. Dolgo časovno obdobje in spremembe v načinu televizijske proizvodnje, kot tudi spremembe pri načinu arhiviranja, predstavljajo vir za raziskave razvoja avdiovizualne arhivistike. Arhiv predstavlja bogat vir tudi za druge znanosti, vseeno pa moramo kot arhivisti poudariti, da je arhiv na prvem mestu vir za raziskave na področju arhivske znanosti oziroma arhivistike kot samostojne, interdisciplinarne, multidisciplinarne in akademske znanosti.

Pri upoštevanju vseh nalog arhivistike, ki se ukvarja s teoretičnimi in praktičnimi rešitvami na področju upravljanja z dokumentarnim in arhivskim gradivom, morajo arhivisti na področju avdiovizualne arhivistike nameniti več pozornosti spreminjanju nosilcev zapisov, spremembam tehnologije in vprašanjem glede zagotavljanja avtorske pravice in sorodnih pravic. Pri raziskavah na področju drugih znanosti morajo poznati predmet raziskovanja, vzroke raziskovanja, metode in cilje raziskovanja ter omejitve raziskovanja. Pregled po klasifikacijskem šifrantu poda raziskovalcu samo osnovne namige, kje bi iskal gradivo za raziskovanje, ne glede na to, ali gre za raziskavo naravoslovnih ali družboslovnih znanosti. Če se pri naši raziskavi omejimo samo na primer arhivskega gradiva o potresih, lahko ugotovimo, da omenjeno gradivo ni samo vir za proučevanje seizmologije, ampak tudi vir za proučevanje drugih znanosti, kot so psihologija, sociologija, obrambne vede, arhitektura, gradbene vede, logistika, etnologija in druge znanosti. Čeprav je veliko podatkov, ki jih najdemo v televizijskem arhivu, mogoče celo bolj obširno in natančno podanih v drugih virih, vseeno obstaja razlika med živo sliko in zapisano besedo.

O avtorju:

Aleksander Lavrenčič je diplomiral leta 1996 na Filozofski fakulteti v Ljubljani, smer samostojna zgodovina. Leta 2018 je dokončal magistrski študij na visokošolski ustanovi Alma Mater Europeana – Evropski center Maribor. Po končani fakulteti se je leta 1996 zaposlil kot učitelj na Osnovni šoli Majde Vrhovnik v Ljubljani. Leta 1997 se je zaposlil v Zgodovinskem arhivu in muzeju Univerze v Ljubljani. Med letoma 1999 in 2003 je bil zaposlen kot dokumentalist informator in dokumentalist raziskovalec v Arhivu Televizije Slovenija. Med letoma 2003 in 2012 je bil vodja Arhiva Televizije Slovenija. Sodeloval je kot koordinator pri projektu EUscreen za promocijo in ohranjanje evropske avdiovizualne kulturne dediščine. Od leta 2012 je ponovno zaposlen kot dokumentalist raziskovalec v arhivu Televizije Slovenija. Je član Društva T. G. Masaryk za filozofsko antropologijo, etiko ter za humanistične in družbene vede.

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Audio-visual Records from the Television Slovenia Archives as a Source for Scientific Research

The Television Slovenia Archives preserves audio-visual material created during the operations of Televizija Ljubljana (since 1990, Television Slovenia) from the establishment of Televizija Ljubljana in 1958. The archives holds records in various formats, from paper-based records, photographs, and films (the oldest form of audio-visual material in the Television Slovenia Archives) to modern digital formats.

The development of television technology enabled the creation of new formats for archiving television broadcast images, from two-inch and one-inch magnetic video tapes to analogue and digital cassettes, to digitalized formats created through the digitalization of archival material, to the original digital recordings of archival content. The long time span and changes in television production methods, as well as in archiving techniques, provide a source for research on the development of audio-visual archiving. The archives also represent a rich resource for other scientific fields; however, as archivists, we must first emphasize that the archives is a source for research in archival sciences, or research in archival studies as an independent, interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, and academic science.

Considering all the tasks of archival science, which deals with theoretical and practical solutions in managing documentary and archival materials, audio-visual archivists must pay more attention to the changing recording media, technological changes, and issues related to copyright and related rights. In research in other scientific fields, it is essential to understand the subject of the research, the reasons for the research, the methods and goals of the research, and the limitations of the research. A review of the classification scheme provides researchers with basic pointers on where to search for research material, whether the research pertains to natural sciences or social sciences. If we limit our research to archival material on earthquakes, we can conclude that such material is not only a resource for studying seismology but also a source for studying other disciplines, such as psychology, sociology, defense studies, architecture, civil engineering, logistics, ethnology, and other fields. While much of the data found in the television archive may be presented more comprehensively and precisely in other sources, there is still a significant difference between live footage and written words.

About the author:

Aleksander Lavrenčič, historian and archivist, graduated in 1996 on Faculty of Arts, Ljubljana, and at Alma Mater Europaea – EC Maribor master's program Archives and records management in 2018. Employed as archivist in The Archives and Museum of the University of Ljubljana (1997). Since 1999 librarian in The Archives of Television Slovenia, since 2003 until 2012 Head of TV archives, since 2012 librarian researcher. Member of Slovene Association T. G. Masaryk for philosophical anthropology, ethics and for humanistic and social studies.

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A Web-Based Approach to Facilitating the Standardised Preservation of Born-Digital Cultural Assets

Citizens often possess valuable documents for municipal archives, including both physical and digital records. Ensuring their long-term preservation and access poses significant challenges. To address this, the Graz Municipal Archives, as part of the Creative Europe Program-project “Dialog City” managed by the Aschaffenburg City Archive, developed a web tool for transferring born-digital data to cultural heritage institutions.

The Citizen Archive Platform (CAP) allows citizens to contribute data directly to archival institutions. Users upload files and enrich them with detailed metadata to document the context and rationale behind their submission. A user-friendly interface facilitates thorough and personalized entry of descriptive information. During the upload process, technical metadata is automatically extracted and stored in a database, then converted into a structured XML format.

The platform adheres to the OAIS reference model, ensuring data are prepared for seamless ingestion into digital repositories. Legal aspects, including licenses, rights, and copyright, are documented. Archivists review and verify submitted data through an archival user interface, supplementing content and metadata as necessary. A Submission Information Package (SIP) is generated and made available for download, consisting of the submitted content and a header file adhering to METS and EAD standards, with integrated PREMIS elements. This format ensures readiness for long-term preservation and compliance with international digital archival standards.

The presentation introduces the Citizen Archive Platform, its organizational framework, and technical background.

About the authors:

Björk Košir, MA, has been working as an archaeological assistant and in software collection management since 2021. She holds a Master's degree in Archaeology and studies Digital Humanities at the University of Graz. Her research focuses on 3D modeling, metadata creation, long-term digital archiving, and web development.

Amelie Rakar, MA, working as an archivist since 2021, archivist at the Graz Municipal Archives since 2024. Previously studied German philology as well as historical research, historical auxiliary sciences and archival science at the University of Vienna. In her research she deals with gender and urban history as well as personal digital archiving.

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Spletni pristop k omogočanju standardiziranega ohranjanja izvorno digitalnih kulturnih dobrin

Državljanji pogosto posedujejo dokumente, ki so dragoceni za občinske arhive, in sicer tako v fizični kot tudi digitalni obliki. Zagotavljanje njihove dolgoročne hrambe in dostopnosti predstavlja pomemben izziv. Da bi se nanj ustrezno odzvali, je Mestni arhiv v Gradcu v okviru projekta "Dialog City" kot delu programa Creative Europe, ki ga sicer vodi Mestni arhiv v Aschaffenburgu, razvil spletno orodje za prenos izvorno digitalnih podatkov v ustanove za varstvo kulturne dediščine.

Platforma Citizen Archive Platform (CAP) omogoča državljanom, da neposredno prenašajo podatke v arhivske ustanove. Uporabniki tako nalagajo datoteke in jih obogatijo s podrobnimi metapodatki, da dokumentirajo kontekst in razloge za vnos. Uporabniku prijazen vmesnik omogoča temeljit in personaliziran vnos opisnih informacij. Med postopkom nalaganja se tehnični metapodatki samodejno ekstrahirajo, shranijo v bazo podatkov in pretvorijo v strukturiran format XML.

Platforma sledi referenčnemu modelu OAIS, kar zagotavlja, da so podatki ustrezno pripravljeni za prenos v digitalne repozitorije. Pravna vprašanja v povezavi z licencami, pravicami in avtorskimi pravicami so podrobno dokumentirana. Arhivisti s pomočjo arhivskega uporabniškega vmesnika pregledajo in preverijo vnesene podatke ter po potrebi dopolnijo njihovo vsebino in metapodatke. Na ta način je ustvarjen sprejemni informacijski paket (SIP), ki je na voljo za prenos, vključuje pa predloženo vsebino in zaglavno datoteko, skladno s standardoma METS in EAD, z integriranimi elementi standarda PREMIS. Ta format zagotavlja ustrezno dolgoročno hrambo in skladnost z mednarodnimi arhivskimi standardi s področja upravljanja z digitalnim gradivom.

Prispevek predstavlja državljansko platformo Citizen Archive Platform, njen organizacijski okvir in tehnično ozadje.

O avtorjih:

Mag. Björk Košir dela od leta 2021 kot arheološka asistentka in na področju upravljanja zbirk programske opreme. Magistrirala je iz arheologije in študira digitalne humanistične vede na Univerzi v Gradcu. Njeno raziskovalno delo se osredotoča na 3D modeliranje, ustvarjanje metapodatkov, dolgoročno digitalno arhiviranje in spletni razvoj.

Mag. Amelie Rakar je od leta 2021 arhivistka, od leta 2024 dela kot arhivistka v graškem mestnem arhivu. Predtem je študirala nemško filologijo in zgodovinsko raziskovanje, pomožne zgodovinske vede in arhivistiko na Univerzi na Dunaju. V svojem raziskovalnem delu se ukvarja z zgodovino spola in urbano zgodovino ter osebnim digitalnim arhiviranjem.

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Uvedba tehnologije radiofrekvenčne identifikacije (RFID) v arhivske depoje Arhiva Republike Slovenije

Avtorja predstavljata implementacijo tehnologije ultra visokofrekvenčne RFID (angl. Ultra High Frequency Radio Frequency Identification – UHF RFID) v fizične arhivske depoje Arhiva Republike Slovenije (Arhiv RS), kot del projektne naloge PN1 znotraj nacionalnega projekta e-ARH.si: NOO 2022–2026, financiranega iz sredstev EU. Ključni cilj naloge je digitalna transformacija in avtomatizacija upravljanja s fizičnim arhivskim gradivom – kar bistveno izboljšuje preglednost, varnost in učinkovitost ravnanja z arhivskim gradivom.

Z uvedbo sistema UHF RFID je omogočeno natančno beleženje lokacij tehničnih enot (TE) arhivskega gradiva in sprotno sledenje njihovim premikom znotraj arhivskih prostorov. Sistem omogoča brezstično identifikacijo gradiva na podlagi posebnih nalepk s čipi RFID, kar pomeni hitro, zanesljivo in samodejno zaznavanje lokacije gradiva – brez ročnega vnosa in tako z nižjim tveganjem za napake. Rešitev RFID obsega integrirano strojno in programsko infrastrukturo (čitalci, antene, tiskalniki, strežniki, mobilne naprave, aplikativna programska oprema) in omogoča prilagajanje različnim TE gradiva (arhivske škatle, fascikli, filmski koluti itd.) ter prostorskim razmeram v depojih.

Projekt še posebej izstopa po napredni integraciji z obstoječimi informacijskimi sistemi, kot sta scopeArchiv in Virtualna arhivska čitalnica (VAČ), kar omogoča povezovanje fizičnih premikov gradiva z digitalnimi evidencami v realnem času. Rešitev dopolnjuje mobilna aplikacija, ki omogoča iskanje gradiva po signaturi TE in prikaz njegove zadnje zaznane lokacije.

Projekt poteka od konca marca 2024 do junija 2025 in je razdeljen v šest zaporednih faz:

- faza 1: vzpostavitev sistema za tiskanje nalepk RFID in označevanje TE;
- faza 2: dobava čitalcev, anten in strežniške opreme za zaznavanje premikov TE;
- faza 3: montaža opreme RFID na lokacijah Zvezdarska in Poljanska ulica v Ljubljani;
- faza 4: razvoj in integracija programske opreme za povezavo fizičnih premikov TE s podatkovnimi zbirkami;
- faza 5: testiranje sistema, odprava napak in usposabljanje zaposlenih;
- faza 6: začetek redne uporabe in enoletna podpora uporabnikom.

Izvajalec projekta, podjetje Špica International d. o. o., aktivno sodeluje z Arhivom RS pri tehnični izvedbi projekta in reševanju projektnih izzivov. Skupaj sta oblikovala uporabniški obrazec za tiskanje etiket RFID, ki vključuje funkcionalnosti, razdeljene v logične sklope: izbiro vrste etikete, vnos signature TE, nastavitve tiskalnika, predogled etikete in prikaz seznama zadnjih desetih natisnjenih etiket. V okviru projekta se uporabljata dve vrsti etiket RFID: etikete ON-METAL za označevanje kovinskih površin in etikete NON-METAL za označevanje nekovinskih nosilcev, kot so karton, plastika ali les. Projektna skupina redno usklajuje naloge in zagotavlja tekoče izvajanje aktivnosti.

Projekt trenutno poteka skladno s predvidenim terminskim načrtom, brez večjih zamud. Pričakovani učinki vključujejo: hitrejše iskanje gradiva, večjo zanesljivost pri sledenju, zmanjšanje fizičnih izgub in sistemski nadzor nad premiki TE.

S tem projektom uvaja Arhiv RS sodobne rešitve za obvladovanje arhivskega gradiva v fizični obliki in bistveno izboljšuje notranje procese ter se hkrati utrjuje kot sodobna in zaupanja vredna institucija, pripravljena na dolgoročne izzive arhivske stroke.

O avtorjih:

Dr. Tatjana Hajtnik je doktorica računalništva in informatike z bogatimi in dolgoletnimi izkušnjami, pridobljenimi v gospodarskih družbah, javnem sektorju in državni upravi. Svojo poklicno pot je začela kot sistemska administratorka velikih računalniških sistemov ter administratorka podatkovnih baz, kar ji je omogočilo poglobljeno razumevanje delovanja informacijskih in podatkovnih sistemov.

V letih 1999–2006 se je intenzivno posvetila vprašanjem informacijske varnosti v državni upravi. Kot vodja uvedbe sodobnih standardov informacijske varnosti v Centru Vlade Republike Slovenije za informatiko je imela ključno vlogo pri vzpostavitvi sistemskih rešitev, ki so zagotavljale višjo raven zaščite podatkov v državni upravi in širši javni upravi. Od leta 2006 vodi Sektor za elektronske arhive in računalniško podporo v Arhivu Republike Slovenije. Med njenimi ključnimi nalogami sta razvoj informacijskega sistema Arhiva RS in področje elektronskega arhiviranja, kjer je aktivno sodelovala pri razvoju metodologije za certificiranje opreme in storitev za elektronsko hrambo. Pomembno je prispevala tudi k vzpostavitvi postopkov za potrjevanje notranjih pravil za zajem in dolgoročno hrambo digitalnega gradiva. Od leta 2007 aktivno sodeluje pri posodabljanju nacionalne zakonodaje na področju elektronskega arhiviranja in ima osrednjo vlogo pri pripravi strategij ter akcijskih načrtov za vzpostavitev in razvoj Slovenskega elektronskega arhiva (e-ARH.si). Vodila je več ključnih razvojnih faz tega projekta, ki je bil sprva sofinanciran iz Evropskega socialnega sklada (do leta 2021), od leta 2022 pa se financira v okviru Načrta za okrevanje in odpornost.

Kot docentka na Alma Mater Europaea predava predmete s področij elektronskega arhiviranja, informacijske infrastrukture in informacijske varnosti na vseh treh stopnjah študija (dodiplomski, magistrski in doktorski). Njeno pedagoško in raziskovalno delo je usmerjeno v razvoj sodobnih pristopov k dolgoročni hrambi elektronskega gradiva ter v zagotavljanje varne in zanesljive informacijske infrastrukture. Redno objavlja znanstvene in strokovne članke ter monografije na področju elektronskega arhiviranja in informacijske varnosti. Njeno delo je usmerjeno v iskanje inovativnih in trajnostnih rešitev za varno dolgoročno hrambo digitalnega gradiva, s čimer pomembno prispeva k razvoju arhivske stroke v Sloveniji in širšem evropskem prostoru.

Ivan Fras, arhivski svetnik, je po izobrazbi profesor zgodovine in nemškega jezika s književnostjo. Leta 2000 se je zaposlil v Pokrajinskem arhivu Maribor, kjer je na Oddelku za starejše arhivsko gradivo do leta 1850 opravljal strokovne naloge arhivista. Leta 2006 je bil imenovan za direktorja Zgodovinskega arhiva na Ptuj, kjer je izvedel reorganizacijo arhivske službe in vodil projekt adaptacije stavbe na Vičavi za potrebe arhiva. Od leta 2011 do 2021 je opravljal funkcijo direktorja Pokrajinskega arhiva Maribor. V tem obdobju je aktivno skrbel za izboljšanje delovnih in skladiščnih pogojev, med drugim z ukinitvijo neustreznih enot v Dolini pri Lendavi in na Jadranski ulici, ter ureditvijo ustreznih skladiščnih prostorov v Melju. Za Enoto za Prekmurje v Murski Soboti je v sodelovanju z Ministrstvom za kulturo RS pridobil prostore nekdanjega Muralista in uspešno izpeljal postopke za pridobitev gradbenega dovoljenja.

Kot predsednik projektnega sveta Vzajemnega informacijskega sistema regionalnih arhivov Slovenije je aktivno sodeloval pri razvoju in nadgradnji informacijskega sistema siraNet, ki je bil v okviru nacionalnega projekta e-ARH.si povezan v enoten informacijski sistem javne arhivske službe. V okviru projekta sodeluje pri reševanju ključnih arhivskih strokovnih vprašanj. Je član Arhivskega društva Slovenije (nekdanji član komisije za Aškerčeva priznanja), nekdanji član programskega sveta študija germanistike na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Mariboru, nekdanji predsednik Sveta zavoda Zgodovinskega arhiva na Ptuj, član IO Zgodovinskega društva Gornja Radgona in član Zgodovinskega društva Ormož. V letih 2021 in 2022 je bil zaposlen v Kabinetu ministra za obrambo kot podsekretar – svetovalec ministra. Od marca 2023 je zaposlen v Arhivu Republike Slovenije, v Sektorju za slovenske elektronske arhive in računalniško podporo.

Tatjana Hajtnik, Ph. D.

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Implementation of RFID Technology in the Archival Repositories of the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia

Authors present the implementation of UHF RFID (Ultra High Frequency Radio Frequency Identification) technology in the physical archival repositories of the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia (ARS), as part of project task PN1 within the national project e-ARH.si: NOO 2022–2026, co-financed by EU funds. The key objective of the task is the digital transformation and automation of the management of physical archival records, significantly improving the transparency, security, and efficiency of archival processes.

The introduction of the UHF RFID system enables precise recording of the locations of archival technical units (TUs) and real-time tracking of their movements within archival storage areas. The system allows for contactless identification of records using special RFID-tagged labels, which ensures fast, reliable, and automatic location detection without manual input and with significantly reduced risk of error. The RFID solution comprises integrated hardware and software infrastructure (readers, antennas, printers, servers, mobile devices, and application software) and can be adapted to various types of archival units (archival boxes, folders, film reels, etc.) and specific spatial conditions of the repositories.

The project is particularly distinguished by its advanced integration with existing information systems, such as scopeArchiv and the Virtual Archival Reading Room (VAČ), allowing the physical movement of records to be linked with digital records in real time. The solution is complemented by a mobile application that enables searching for records by TU signature and displaying their most recently detected location.

The project is being implemented from the end of March 2024 to June 2025 and is divided into six consecutive phases:

- Phase 1: Establishment of the system for printing RFID labels and marking TUs.
- Phase 2: Delivery of readers, antennas, and server equipment for movement detection.
- Phase 3: Installation of RFID equipment at the locations on Zvezdarska and Poljanska streets in Ljubljana.
- Phase 4: Development and integration of software for connecting TU movements with data repositories.
- Phase 5: System testing, troubleshooting, and staff training.
- Phase 6: Start of regular use and one-year user support.

The project contractor, Špica International d.o.o., is actively collaborating with the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia on the technical implementation of the project and the resolution of project-related challenges. Together, they developed a user interface for printing RFID labels, which includes functionalities grouped into logical sections: label type selection, TU signature entry, printer settings, label preview, and a display of the last ten printed labels. As part of the project, two types of RFID labels are used – ON-METAL labels for marking metal surfaces and NON-METAL labels for marking non-metal surfaces such as cardboard, plastic, or wood.

The project is currently progressing in accordance with the planned timeline, with no major delays. Expected outcomes include faster retrieval of records, improved tracking reliability, reduced physical losses, and systemic oversight of TU movements.

Through this project, the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia is introducing modern solutions for managing physical archival records, significantly enhancing internal processes, and establishing itself as a modern, trustworthy institution well-prepared for the long-term challenges of the archival profession.

About the authors:

Dr Tatjana Hajtnik holds a PhD in computer science and informatics, with extensive professional experience gained in the private sector, public services, and state administration. She began her career as a systems administrator for large-scale computing systems and as a database administrator, which gave her deep insight into the functioning of information and data systems. Between 1999 and 2006, she focused intensively on information security issues within the Slovenian public administration. As the head of the implementation of modern information security standards at the Government Centre for Informatics of the Republic of Slovenia, she played a key role in establishing systemic solutions that ensured a higher level of data protection across government institutions and public administration.

Since 2006, she has headed the Sector for Electronic Archives and IT Support at the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia. Her core responsibilities include the development of the Archive's information system and activities in the field of electronic archiving. She has contributed significantly to the development of methodologies for the certification of equipment and services for digital preservation, as well as to the establishment of procedures for the approval of internal rules for capturing and preserving digital records. Since 2007, she has actively participated in the modernization of national legislation in the field of digital archiving and has played a central role in drafting strategies and action plans for the development of the Slovenian Electronic Archive (e-ARH.si). She has led several key development phases of this project, which was initially co-financed by the European Social Fund (until 2021) and, since 2022, supported by the Slovenian Recovery and Resilience Plan.

As an assistant professor at Alma Mater Europaea, she teaches courses in electronic archiving, information infrastructure, and information security at undergraduate, master's, and doctoral levels. Her academic and research work focuses on the development of modern approaches to long-term digital preservation and on ensuring secure and reliable information infrastructure. Dr Hajtnik regularly publishes scientific and professional papers and monographs in the fields of electronic archiving and information security. Her work is dedicated to creating innovative and sustainable solutions for secure long-term digital preservation, making a significant contribution to the advancement of archival science in Slovenia and the wider European context.

Ivan Fras, archival councillor, holds a degree in history and German language and literature. In 2000, he began working at the Regional Archives Maribor, where he performed professional duties as an archivist in the Department for Older Archival Records up to the year 1850. In 2006, he was appointed as director of the Historical Archives in Ptuj, where he reorganized the archival service and led the project of adapting the Vičava building for the needs of the archives. From 2011 to 2021, he served as director of the Regional Archives Maribor. During this time, he actively worked to improve working and storage conditions in the archives, including the closure of inadequate units in Dolina near Lendava and on Jadranska Street, and the establishment of appropriate storage facilities in Melje. For the Prekmurje Unit in Murska Sobota, he successfully obtained premises of the former Muralist building in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia and completed all necessary steps to obtain a building permit.

As Chair of the Project Council for the Mutual Information System of Regional Archives of Slovenia, he actively contributed to the development and upgrade of the siraNet information system, which was integrated into the unified information system of the Slovenian public archival service within the national project e-ARH.si. Within this project, he is involved in addressing key archival professional issues. He is a member of the Archival Association of Slovenia (former member of the Aškerčeva Awards Commission), a former member of the Programme Council for German Studies at the Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor, former Chair of the Governing Board of the Historical Archives in Ptuj, member of the Executive Committee of the Historical Society of Gornja Radgona, and member of the Historical Society of Ormož. In 2021 and 2022, he worked in the Office of the Minister of Defence as Undersecretary – Advisor to the Minister. Since March 2023, he has been employed at the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, in the Sector for Slovenian Electronic Archives and IT Support.

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Cyber Security and Data Protection

In today's digitally driven world, data protection is essential to safeguarding sensitive information, ensuring operational continuity, and maintaining trust in the digital ecosystem. The protection of digital content is a very important topic in the modern age of digital technology. Electronic content includes all digital information, from text and images to music and video. This type of content can easily be shared and distributed over the Internet, which creates many challenges in terms of intellectual property protection and privacy. Cybersecurity focuses on defending systems, networks, and data from threats like unauthorized access, malware, and advanced persistent attacks. Its foundational principles—confidentiality, integrity, and availability—guide efforts to counteract evolving risks in an increasingly interconnected environment.

There are many techniques and measures that can be applied to protect digital content, including cryptographic techniques, rights management, digital signatures and digital watermarks. These techniques can help protect digital content and reduce the risk of theft and misuse.

Data protection complements cybersecurity by emphasizing the safeguarding of personal and sensitive information. With stringent regulations such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), organizations are required to adopt practices that ensure transparency, accountability, and data minimization. Adhering to these frameworks not only prevents data breaches but also strengthens public trust and regulatory compliance.

Emerging trends in cybersecurity highlight the need for innovative solutions. Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA), for instance, mandates strict identity verification for all users and devices, regardless of their location. Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning are increasingly being utilized to identify threats and automate responses, though these technologies also introduce new vulnerabilities when exploited by malicious actors. Cloud security is another critical area, as businesses migrate their operations online, requiring robust encryption and continuous monitoring to protect data. The advent of quantum computing poses a challenge to traditional encryption methods, prompting the need for post-quantum cryptographic solutions. Privacy-enhancing technologies (PETs) such as homomorphic encryption further balance data utility with privacy compliance.

To navigate these challenges, organizations must adopt effective cybersecurity and data protection strategies. Comprehensive risk assessments, multi-factor authentication (MFA), employee training, incident response plans, and regular compliance audits are essential measures. By fostering a culture of security awareness and leveraging advanced technologies, entities can effectively mitigate risks.

Ultimately, cybersecurity and data protection are integral to navigating the complexities of the digital age. With the right frameworks and proactive approaches, organizations can safeguard their systems, protect personal information, and ensure resilience against evolving cyber threats.

About the author:

Saša Đukić was born on February 22, 1986, in Banja Luka, where he completed primary school and secondary IT school. He graduated at the Faculty of Law in Banja Luka in 2015. He is the founder of association of anonymous artists UAA! that has organized and implemented many projects in Banja Luka. Since 2016, he has been employed at the Archives of the Srpska Republic in Banja Luka, as Head of the IT and Digitalization Department, mostly using knowledge of creating and optimizing web sites knowing the basics of html, css, javascript, php, sql languages. He created and maintains the website of the Archives, installation of Atom and maintenance of the Linux server for the needs of Atom (Access to memory) open source web-based software, as well as its migration to the web at the domain arhivedija.com. He has training in: MCSA SQL 2016 Database Development; Php Web development. He is the secretary of the Archivist Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He is the member of the Commission for the professional exam for workers in the protection of public records outside the archives and a member of the Commission for taking the professional archival exam and recognizing professional archival titles. He is the author of the exhibition "Earthquake in Banja Luka 1969: solidarity, reconstruction and construction" from 2019.

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Kibernetska varnost in varstvo podatkov

V današnjem digitalno zaznamovanem svetu je zaščita podatkov bistvenega pomena za varovanje občutljivih informacij, zagotavljanje neprekinjenega delovanja in ohranjanje zaupanja v digitalni ekosistem. Zaščita digitalnih vsebin, ki vključujejo vse digitalne informacije, od besedila in slik do glasbe in videoposnetkov, je v sodobni dobi digitalne tehnologije zelo pomembna tema. Tovrstne vsebine je mogoče zlahka deliti in širiti po spletu, kar povzroča številne izzive na področju varstva intelektualne lastnine in zasebnosti. Kibernetska varnost se osredotoča na zaščito sistemov, omrežij in podatkov pred grožnjami, kot so nepooblaščen dostop, zlonamerna programska oprema in napredni trajni napadi. Temeljna načela kibernetske varnosti – zaupnost, celovitost in razpoložljivost – dajejo smernice za preprečevanje razvijajočih se tveganj v vse bolj povezanem okolju.

Za zaščito digitalne vsebine je mogoče uporabiti številne tehnike in ukrepe, vključno s kriptografskimi tehnikami, upravljanjem pravic, digitalnimi podpisi in digitalnimi vodnimi žigi. Te tehnike lahko pomagajo zaščititi digitalno vsebino in zmanjšajo tveganje kraje ter zlorabe.

Varstvo podatkov dopolnjuje kibernetsko varnost, saj poudarja varovanje osebnih in občutljivih podatkov. S strogimi predpisi, kot je Splošna uredba o varstvu podatkov (GDPR), morajo organizacije sprejeti prakse, ki zagotavljajo preglednost, odgovornost in zmanjšanje količine podatkov. Upoštevanje teh okvirov ne preprečuje le kršitve varnosti podatkov, temveč tudi krepi zaupanje javnosti in skladnost s predpisi.

Novi trendi na področju kibernetske varnosti poudarjajo potrebo po inovativnih rešitvah. Arhitektura ničelnega zaupanja (zero trust architecture) na primer predpisuje strogo preverjanje identitete za vse uporabnike in naprave, ne glede na njihovo lokacijo. Umetna inteligenca in strojno učenje se vse pogosteje uporabljata za prepoznavanje groženj in avtomatizacijo odzivov, čeprav te tehnologije prinašajo tudi nove ranljivosti, če jih zlonamerni akterji izkoristijo. Varnost v oblaku je še eno ključno področje, saj podjetja svoje dejavnosti selijo na splet, za zaščito podatkov pa je potrebno robustno šifriranje in stalno spremljanje. Prihod kvantnega računalništva predstavlja izziv za tradicionalne metode šifriranja, zato so potrebne postkvantne kriptografske rešitve. Tehnologije za povečanje zasebnosti (PET), kot je homomorfno šifriranje, še bolj uravnotežijo uporabnost podatkov in skladnost z zasebnostjo.

Za obvladovanje teh izzivov morajo organizacije sprejeti učinkovite strategije za kibernetsko varnost in zaščito podatkov. Bistveni ukrepi so celovita ocena tveganja, večfaktorska avtentikacija (multi-factor authentication), usposabljanje zaposlenih, načrti odzivanja na incidente in redne revizije skladnosti. S spodbujanjem kulture varnostne ozaveščenosti in uporabo naprednih tehnologij lahko subjekti učinkovito zmanjšajo tveganja.

Navsezadnje sta kibernetska varnost in varstvo podatkov sestavni del obvladovanja zapletenosti digitalne dobe. S pravimi okviri in proaktivnimi pristopi lahko organizacije zavarujejo svoje sisteme, zaščitijo osebne podatke in zagotovijo odpornost proti razvijajočim se kibernetskimi grožnjami.

O avtorju:

Saša Đukić se je rodil 22. februarja 1986 v Banja Luki, kjer je končal osnovno šolo in srednjo šolo za informatiko. Leta 2015 je diplomiral na Pravni fakulteti v Banja Luki. Je ustanovitelj združenja anonimnih umetnikov UAA!, ki je v Banja Luki organiziralo in izvedlo številne projekte. Od leta 2016 je zaposlen v Arhivu Republike Srbske v Banja Luki kot vodja oddelka za IT in digitalizacijo, kjer večinoma uporablja znanje izdelave in optimizacije spletnih strani, pri čemer pozna osnove jezikov html, css, javascript, php, sql. Izdelal je in vzdržuje spletno stran arhiva, namestitev programa Atom in vzdrževanje strežnika Linux za potrebe odprtokodne spletne programske opreme Atom (Access to memory) ter njen prenos na splet na domeni arhipedija.com. Usposabljal se je na naslednjih področjih: MCSA SQL 2016 Database Development; Php Web development. Je tajnik Združenja arhivistov Bosne in Hercegovine, član komisije za strokovni izpit za delavce na področju varstva javnih arhivskih dokumentov zunaj arhivov in član komisije za opravljanje strokovnega arhivskega izpita ter priznavanje strokovnih arhivskih nazivov. Je avtor razstave „Potres v Banja Luki 1969: solidarnost, rekonstrukcija in gradnja“ iz leta 2019.

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Najimenoitnejših deset na razstavi in v gibljivi sliki

Film Najimenoitnejših deset je nastal ob razstavi »Spomin Slovenije. Slovenska nacionalna lista UNESCO Spomin sveta«, ki je bila od oktobra 2023 dober mesec na ogled v Narodnem muzeju Slovenije. Razstava je povezala devet kulturnih ustanov, ki so z izvirniki predstavile prvih deset enot pisne in dokumentarne dediščine, vpisane leta 2022 na Nacionalno listo UNESCO Spomin sveta.

S filmsko kamero smo pogledali v zakulisje priprav na razstavo, spremljali smo različne faze, od konservatorskih posegov pa vse do postavitve predmetov v vitrine. Eden od glavnih ciljev Unescovega programa Spomin sveta je popularizacija pisne in dokumentarne dediščine, ki jo hranijo muzeji, arhivi in knjižnice. Gre za občutljivo gradivo, večinoma skrito pred očmi javnosti, filmski zapis pa ostane in ga lahko ustanove uporabljajo tudi za promocijo svojih »zakladnih« gradiv na spletu ali družbenih omrežjih.

Kako z videom popularizirati pisno dediščino? Kako ga umestiti na razstavo in kako ga uporabiti za namene promocije oziroma popularizacije? Zakaj videi, ki združujejo gibljivo sliko, zvok, tudi grafiko in animacije, delujejo bolje kot virtualne predstavitve?

Deset dragocenih dokumentov oz. zbirk, razstavljenih v Narodnem muzeju Slovenije, je ponudilo lepo priložnost, da se to zelo redko razstavljeno gradivo zapiše v gibljivi sliki. V zgodbo vstopimo v atmosferi napete filmske srhljivke, ki želi na vabljev način poudariti vrednost pisne dediščine.

Avtorica bo v prispevku med drugim orisala tudi zgodovino etnografskega/antropološkega filma, saj so ravno prvi filmski zapisi, ki so nastajali v muzejski produkciji, bili potem umeščeni na razstavo že konec petdesetih let prejšnjega stoletja. Nekdanji direktor Slovenskega etnografskega muzeja Boris Kuhar je pred desetletji oral ledino na polju dokumentarnega etnografskega filma. Leta 1957 se je zaposlil na tedanji Televiziji Ljubljana in pomagal pri snovanju različnih formatov oddaj.

Ten of the finest in exhibition and moving pictures

The Ten of the Finest film was made to accompany the exhibition Slovenia's Memory. Slovenian National List UNESCO Memory of the World. The exhibition was on display at the National Museum of Slovenia from October to December 2023. It was a collaboration of nine cultural institutions that presented the first ten items of written and documentary heritage with the originals. The ten items were inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World National List in 2022.

The film was created by going behind the scenes of the preparations for the exhibition, following the various stages from conservation work to installing the objects in the display cases. Its aim was to support one of the main objectives of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme, which is to promote the written and documentary heritage held in museums, archives and libraries. This is sensitive material, mostly hidden from the public eye, but made enduring using film recordings, which can also be used by the institutions to promote their 'treasure troves' online or on social media.

How to use video to promote written heritage? How to include it in an exhibition and how to use it for promotional or popularisation purposes? Why do videos combining moving pictures, sounds, graphics and animations work better than virtual presentations?

The ten precious objects or collections exhibited at the National Museum of Slovenia provided an excellent opportunity to record this very rarely exhibited material in moving pictures.

The paper below also outlines the history of the ethnographic/anthropological film. The very first film recordings produced by museums were already included in exhibitions by the late 1950s. Pioneering work in the field of documentary ethnographic film was by Boris Kuhar. Previously director of the Slovene Ethnographic Museum, he was employed at Televizija Ljubljana in 1957, where he actively contributed to the development of various broadcast formats.

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Uporaba arhivskega gradiva pri ustvarjanju avdiovizualnih projektov in kulturnih dogodkov

Avtorice bodo na podlagi spoznanj ob izvedbah kulturnih dogodkov in avdiovizualnih projektov predstavile inovativen način komunikacije arhivov kot priložnost tako za promocijo in popularizacijo arhivov ter arhivske dejavnosti na eni strani kot tudi za ustvarjanje arhivske umetnosti in pripovedovanje zgodb na podlagi arhivskega gradiva na drugi strani, kot primer arhivske prakse, ki pritegne in ozavešča širok krog obiskovalcev.

Da bi arhivi razširili in približali pomen arhivov ter arhivsko gradivo raznovrstnim uporabnikom, tudi tistim, ki do sedaj niso obiskovali arhiva ali niso uporabljali arhivskega gradiva, je potrebno spremljati potrebe družbe in trende ter razvijati načine komunikacije. Eden izmed takšnih pristopov je sodelovanje pri projektih raznovrstnih ustvarjalcev, organizatorjev dogodkov z različnih področij, še zlasti na območju delovanja arhiva oz. v lokalni skupnosti, ki jim arhivsko gradivo služi kot navdih ali vir za poustvarjanje določenega obdobja iz preteklosti.

Avtorice bodo predstavile teorijo in prakso uporabe arhivskega gradiva na tovrsten način, tako v preteklosti kot danes. Na primerih dobre prakse Pokrajinskega arhiva Maribor, od prvega literarno-arhivskega dogodka, ki je nastal v sodelovanju z mariborskim pisateljem Tonetom Partljičem na podlagi njegovih del, odmevnega literarno-zgodovinskega dogodka »Maribor je bil danes odvraten« ob obletnicah rojstva in smrti Josipa Vandota do dogodkov v okviru leta Rudolfa Maistra avtorice prikazujejo, kako lahko arhivi skozi konkretne zgodbe pritegnejo občinstvo in spodbudijo zanimanje za preteklost. Arhivi na tak način prispevajo tudi k povezovanju z lokalno skupnostjo in družbo v okolju, kjer delujejo. Ob pravilni uporabi in interpretaciji postane arhivsko gradivo močan pripovedni in umetniški vir, ki spodbuja refleksijo in dialog o pomembnih družbenih temah. Analiza odzivov obiskovalcev potrjuje, da takšni dogodki povečujejo dostopnost arhivskega gradiva in prispevajo k njegovi širši uporabi, interpretaciji in umeščanju v sodobno kulturo ter umetnost. Prispevek tako poudarja pomen arhivov, ki s povezovanjem z ustvarjalci in organizatorji kulturnih dogodkov aktivno sodelujejo pri oblikovanju kolektivnega spomina in kulturne dediščine ter hkrati razvijajo inovativne pristope k predstavitvi arhivskega gradiva širši javnosti.

O avtoricah:

Špela Valadžija je od leta 2022 zaposlena v Pokrajinskem arhivu Maribor. Izkušnje na področju muzeologije je pridobila že med študijem zgodovine z udeležbo na Poletnih šolah muzeologije. Kot članica Akademске folklorne skupine Študent je prispevala k ohranjanju in predstavljanju nesnovne kulturne dediščine Slovenije doma in v svetu. Obsežno znanje na področju organizacije kulturnih prireditev in arhivskega gradiva kulturno-prireditvenih institucij je pridobila med zaposlitvijo v Kulturno-prireditvenem centru Narodni dom Maribor. Je avtorica približno dvajsetih razstav, pripravljenih za Narodni dom Maribor, Kulturno-umetniško društvo Študent in Pokrajinski arhiv Maribor. Od leta 2009 si s svojimi inovativnimi pristopi pri razstavah in kulturnih dogodkih prizadeva približati arhivsko gradivo čim širšemu krogu obiskovalcev. Kot strokovna sodelavka za arhivsko gradivo sodeluje pri različnih izvirnih avdiovizualnih projektih.

Mojca Kosi je po osnovni izobrazbi profesorica sociologije in zgodovine. Poglobljeno znanje o metodah in tehnikah upravljanja z dokumentarnim in arhivskim gradivom je pridobila v okviru magistrskega študija arhivistike in dokumentologije. Leta 2016 se je zaposlila v Arhivu republike Slovenije, kjer je sodelovala pri projektu razvoja slovenskega javnega elektronskega arhiva e-ARH.si. Od leta 2022 je zaposlena v Pokrajinskem arhivu Maribor kot arhivistka za področje gospodarstva, prevzela je delo v pisarni za izdajo dokumentov, sodeluje pri izobraževalnih dejavnostih arhiva in popularizaciji arhivske dejavnosti.

Mag. Nina Gostenčnik, rojena v Mariboru, je končala podiplomski študij na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Mariboru. Leta 2006 se je zaposlila v Pokrajinskem arhivu Maribor kot arhivistka za področje gospodarstva in do leta 2017 pridobila strokovni naziv arhivska svetovalka. Od leta 2021 je direktorica Pokrajinskega arhiva Maribor. Je urednica revije Moderna arhivistika in serij Gradivo za zgodovino Maribora in Gradivo za zgodovino Koroške ter članica več uredniških odborov in strokovnih komisij. Kot predavateljica je sodelovala na številnih mednarodnih in nacionalnih znanstvenih posvetih ali strokovnih srečanjih. Je avtorica več kot 170 objavljenih ali izvedenih del s področja zgodovinopisja, arhivske teorije in prakse ter implementacije družbenih omrežij na področju arhivske dejavnosti.

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The Use of Archival Holdings in Creating Audiovisual Projects and Cultural Events

The authors will present an innovative way of communicating archives based on insights gained from cultural events and audiovisual projects. This approach serves as an opportunity to promote and popularize archives and archival activities, on the one hand, and to create archival art and storytelling based on archival holdings, on the other. It exemplifies archival practices that attract and raise awareness among a broad audience.

To expand and bring the significance of archives and archival holdings closer to diverse users—including those who have not previously visited or used them—archives must monitor societal needs and trends while developing new communication methods. One such approach involves collaborating with various creators and event organizers from different fields, particularly within the archive's area of operation or local community. These individuals and organizations use archival holdings as inspiration or as a source for recreating specific historical periods.

The authors will provide an overview of the theory and practice of using archival holdings in this manner, both historically and in the present day. Through examples of best practices at the Regional Archives Maribor, the authors highlight how archives can engage audiences and spark interest in the past. Notable examples include the first literary-archival event, created in collaboration with Maribor writer Tone Partljič based on his works; the widely recognized literary-historical event Maribor Was Disgusting Today; commemorations of the birth and death anniversaries of Josip Vandot; and events marking the Year of Rudolf Maister.

These cases illustrate how archives can captivate audiences through compelling stories, fostering connections with the local community and society at large. When properly used and interpreted, archival holdings become powerful narrative and artistic resources, encouraging reflection and dialogue on significant social issues. An analysis of audience responses confirms that such events enhance access to archival holdings, contribute to their broader use and interpretation, and integrate them into contemporary culture and art. The authors underscore the importance of archives in collaborating with creators and cultural event organizers, actively participating in the shaping of collective memory and cultural heritage. At the same time, they highlight the development of innovative approaches to presenting archival holdings to the wider public.

About the authors:

Špela Valadžija has been employed at the Regional Archives Maribor since 2022. She gained experience in the field of museology during her history studies by participating in Summer Schools of Museology. As a member of the Academic Folklore Group Študent, she contributed to the preservation and presentation of Slovenia's intangible cultural heritage both at home and abroad. She acquired extensive knowledge in organizing cultural events and managing archival records of cultural institutions during her employment at the Cultural and Event Center Narodni dom Maribor. She is the author of approximately twenty exhibitions prepared for Narodni dom Maribor, the Cultural and Artistic Association Študent, and the Regional Archives Maribor. Since 2009, through her innovative approaches to exhibitions and cultural events, she has been working to make archival holdings more accessible to a wider audience. As a specialist in archival holdings, she collaborates on various original audiovisual projects.

Mojca Kosi is a professor of sociology and history by formal education. She gained in-depth knowledge of methods and techniques for managing archival records during her master's studies in archival science and documentation. In 2016, she started working at the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, where she participated in the development of the Slovenian public electronic archive, e-ARH.si. Since 2022, she has been employed at the Regional Archives Maribor as an archivist specializing in the field of economy. She has taken over work in the document issuance office, participates in the archive's educational activities, and contributes to the promotion of archival work.

Nina Gostenčnik, M. Sc., born in Maribor, completed her postgraduate studies at the Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor. In 2006, she began working at the Regional Archives Maribor as an archivist specializing in the field of economics. By 2017, she had earned the professional title of archival advisor. Since 2021, she has been the directoress of the Regional Archives Maribor. She is the editor of the journal *Moderna arhivistika* and the series *Materials for the History of Maribor* and *Materials for the History of Carinthia*. Additionally, she is a member of several editorial boards and professional committees. As a lecturer, she has participated in numerous international and national scientific conferences and professional meetings. Nina Gostenčnik is the author of more than 170 published or presented works in the fields of historiography, archival theory and practice, and the implementation of social media in archival activities.

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Video series “Stories from the Archives” and Research Workshops “Pirot of our Ancestors” as Examples of Good Practice in the Cultural and Educational Activity of the Historical Archives in Pirot

The character of archival records is such that it is not only a source of information and a witness to historical processes, but it also represents an indispensable tool for educational and scientific needs, as well as for various forms of cultural and educational activities. Unfortunately, archival records have been unnoticed by the public for a long time, closed on the shelves of depots and rarely used as an effective tool for popularizing history and archival studies. Even less was the potential of archival records used in educational processes or as an educational and even pedagogical tool. For decades, this created the impression among the public that archives are some kind of closed and dark places, where old papers are stored and which, apart from employees, are entered only by rare enthusiasts in search of family trees or to complete some of their research. Such an impression of a rather autistic institution also applied to the Historical Archive in Pirot until ten years ago, when it began to be opened to the general public through various forms of cultural and educational activities. The Internet, and especially social networks, contributed to this to a large extent as a relatively simple medium for familiarizing the public with what the archives actually is, as well as with the possibilities for using its potential. What is even more important, the Internet, social networks and YouTube have made it possible to establish a connection between the archives and the youth population, which, through cooperation with schools, has made it possible for children of that age to finally enter the archives and start using archival records to upgrade their knowledge, primarily in the field of local history. The idea of employees of the Historical Archive in Pirot was to make the reading room a classroom for teaching local history, and they started working on that project in 2014 with a student research called “My Ancestor in the Great War”, and then in 2015 they continued with the project “My Ancestor in the Second World War”. Then they saw that children’s interest in local history and archival records is great and that it can be improved through various forms of cultural and educational activities of the institution. This was followed by the publication of the book “History of Pirot for Children and Young People”, which is used today as a great supplement to history lessons in Pirot schools. Guided by good practice, historians in the Historical Archives in Pirot started interactive research workshops “Pirot of our ancestors” in 2021 with the Association of Historians of Pirot, which are held every September in the premises of the Archives and gather a large number of children, while the topic of the workshop changes every year. In parallel with that, the video series “Stories from the Archives” was launched, which is broadcast on the YouTube channel and offers the general public the opportunity to get to know significant figures, events and documents from local history through interesting video formats lasting up to 10 minutes.

The presentation is dedicated to the analysis of the effects of research workshops for children and video series for the general public as examples of good practice that improve the cultural and educational activity of the Historical Archives in Pirot. In this sense, this presentation can be a contribution to past experiences in the popularization of archives and educational activities, but it can also be an incentive for other archives to apply such experiences in their work.

About the authors:

Davor Lazarević was born in 1982 in Pirot. He graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade, Department of History of Yugoslavia. For achievements in the field of historiography in 2019, he received the highest city award “28. December”. Since September 2021, he has been the director of the Historical Archives in Pirot. In addition to teaching and working as an archivist, Davor Lazarevic is engaged in researching the social and cultural history of Pirot and its surroundings in the period of the 19th and 20th centuries. He was one of the founders and long-term president of the Association of Historians of Pirot, which has been in existence since October 2014. He is the author of ten and co-author of two books dealing with topics from local history, several exhibitions, scientific papers and dozens of newspaper articles and feuilletons as well as reviews of historiographic publications.

Ivana Tasić was born in Pirot on March 25, 1987. She completed her primary and secondary education in her birthplace. After finishing her studies, she started working in the Historical Archive of Pirot as an archivist in the service of organizing archival materials. So far, as a co-author, she has organized two exhibitions of documents and photographs: “One hundred years since the electrification of Pirot” and “Karlo Skazel - a Czech whose heart remained in Pirot”

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Video serija »Zgodbe iz arhivov« in raziskovalne delavnice »Pilot naših prednikov« kot primeri dobre prakse v kulturni in izobraževalni dejavnosti Zgodovinskega arhiva v Pirotu

Značilnost arhivskih dokumentov je, da niso le vir informacij in priča zgodovinskih procesov, temveč tudi nepogrešljivo orodje za izobraževalne in znanstvene potrebe ter različne oblike kulturnih in izobraževalnih dejavnosti. Žal so bili arhivski zapisi dolgo časa v javnosti neopaženi, zaprti na policah depojev in le redko uporabljeni kot učinkovito orodje za popularizacijo zgodovine in arhivistike. Še manj pa je bil poznan potencial arhivskih dokumentov za izobraževalne procese ali kot izobraževalno in celo pedagoško orodje. To je v javnosti desetletja ustvarjalo vtis, da so arhivi nekakšni zaprti in temačni prostori, v katerih so shranjeni stari papirji in v katere poleg zaposlenih vstopajo le posamezni navdušenci, ki izdelujejo družinska drevesa ali dokončujejo kakšno raziskavo. Takšen vtis precej avtistične ustanove je veljal tudi za Zgodovinski arhiv v Pirotu do pred desetimi leti, ko se je začel odpirati širši javnosti z različnimi oblikami kulturnih in izobraževalnih dejavnosti.

K temu je v veliki meri prispeval internet, zlasti družbena omrežja, ki so relativno preprost medij za seznanjanje javnosti s tem, kaj arhivi pravzaprav so, in z možnostmi uporabe njihovega potenciala. Še pomembneje pa je, da so splet, socialna omrežja in YouTube omogočili vzpostavitev povezave med arhivi in mlado populacijo, kar je v sodelovanju s šolami omogočilo, da so tudi otroci končno vstopili v arhive in začeli uporabljati arhivske dokumente za nadgradnjo svojega znanja, predvsem na področju lokalne zgodovine. Zamisel zaposlenih v Zgodovinskem arhivu v Pirotu je bila, da bi njihova čitalnica postala učilnica za poučevanje lokalne zgodovine, in ta projekt so začeli uresničevati leta 2014 z dijaško raziskavo »Moj prednik v veliki vojni«, leta 2015 pa je sledil projekt »Moj prednik v drugi svetovni vojni«. Takrat so ugotovili, da je zanimanje otrok za krajevno zgodovino in arhivsko gradivo veliko in da ga je mogoče izboljšati z različnimi oblikami kulturno-izobraževalnih dejavnosti zavoda.

Temu je sledila izdaja knjige »Zgodovina Pirota za otroke in mladino«, ki se danes uporablja kot odlično dopolnilo k pouku zgodovine v pirotskih šolah. Zgodovinarji iz Zgodovinskega arhiva v Pirotu so leta 2021 na podlagi dobre prakse skupaj z Društvom zgodovinarjev Pirota začeli izvajati interaktivne raziskovalne delavnice »Pilot naših prednikov«, ki potekajo vsako leto septembra v prostorih arhiva in se jih udeleži veliko število otrok, tema delavnice pa se vsako leto spremeni. Vzporedno s tem se je začela izvajati video serija »Zgodbe iz arhiva«, ki se predvaja na kanalu YouTube in ponuja širši javnosti priložnost, da s pomočjo zanimivih video formatov, dolgih do 10 minut, spozna pomembne osebnosti, dogodke in dokumente iz lokalne zgodovine.

Prispevek je posvečen analizi učinkov raziskovalnih delavnic za otroke in video serije za širšo javnost kot primerov dobre prakse, ki izboljšujejo kulturno in izobraževalno dejavnost Zgodovinskega arhiva v Pirotu. V tem smislu je ta predstavitev lahko prispevek k preteklim izkušnjam na področju popularizacije arhivov in izobraževalne dejavnosti, lahko pa je tudi spodbuda drugim arhivom, da takšne izkušnje uporabijo pri svojem delu.

O avtorjih:

Davor Lazarević se je rodil 26. aprila 1982 v Pirotu, kjer je končal osnovno in srednjo šolo. Diplomiral je na Filozofski fakulteti v Beogradu na Oddelku za zgodovino Jugoslavije. Od decembra 2006 je bil zaposlen kot učitelj zgodovine na osnovni šoli v Pirotu, od leta 2015 pa na srednji šoli v Pirotu. Za dosežke na področju zgodovinopisja je leta 2019 prejel najvišje mestno priznanje »28. December«. Od septembra 2021 je direktor Zgodovinskega arhiva v Pirotu. Poleg poučevanja in arhivskega dela se ukvarja z raziskovanjem družbene in kulturne zgodovine Pirota ter okolice v 19. in 20. stoletju. Bil je eden od ustanoviteljev in dolgoletni predsednik Društva zgodovinarjev Pirota, ki deluje od oktobra 2014. Je avtor desetih in soavtor dveh knjig, ki obravnavajo teme iz lokalne zgodovine, več razstav, znanstvenih člankov ter več deset časopisnih člankov in feljtonov ter recenzij zgodovinopisnih publikacij.

Ivana Tasić se je rodila v Pirotu 25. marca 1987. Osnovno in srednje izobraževanje je zaključila v svojem rojstnem kraju. Po končanem študiju se je zaposlila v Zgodovinskem arhivu Pirota kot arhivistka v službi za organizacijo arhivskega gradiva. Doslej je kot soavtorica sodelovala pri organizaciji dveh razstav dokumentov in fotografij: »Sto let od elektrifikacije Pirota« in »Karlo Skazal – Čeh, katerega srce je ostalo v Pirotu«.

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Komparativna študija uporabe arhivskega gradiva v Evropi z ozirom na Splošno uredbo o varstvu podatkov (GDPR)

Arhivska strokovna vprašanja, povezana z varovanjem občutljivih podatkov, še posebej osebnih, so tesno povezana z zagotavljanjem dveh osnovnih človekovih pravic – pravice do dostopa do kulturne dediščine in njene uporabe ter pravice do zavarovanja osebnosti oz. osebnih podatkov. Pravno ureditev obeh pravic iz naslova javnega arhivskega gradiva zagotavlja Zakon o varstvu arhivskega in dokumentarnega gradiva ter arhivih (ZVDAGA), pravno ureditev druge iz naslova obdelave osebnih podatkov pa Zakon o varstvu osebnih podatkov (ZVOP-2). V okviru slovenske javne arhivske službe (SJAS) se obe pravici uresničujeta skozi Vzajemni arhivski informacijski sistem slovenskih javnih arhivov e-Arh.si.

V slovenskih javnih arhivih je upravljanje občutljivih podatkov, predvsem vsebinskih in kontekstnih metapodatkov, urejeno tako s pravnimi kot tudi s tehnično-tehnološkimi sredstvi. Kljub temu prihaja v praksi do različnih odstopanj od zakonsko opredeljenih pričakovanj in zahtev. Razlogov za te odklone je več, izpostavimo pa le pomanjkanje standardizirane metode upravljanja občutljivih podatkov arhivske vrednosti na nacionalnem nivoju. Če pa k temu dodamo še ad hoc rešitve, ki dolgoročno sistemsko neugodno vplivajo na neposredno splošno uporabnost sistema e-Arh.si in s tem na entropijo sistema, potem postane problem upravljanja občutljivih arhivskih podatkov v slovenskih javnih arhivih veliko večji, kot se zdi na prvi pogled.

V raziskavi sledimo glavnemu cilju, to je razvoju izhodišč za implementacijo standardizirane metode upravljanja občutljivih metapodatkov arhivske vrednosti. Temu so dodani trije podcilji, ki jih v segmentu zajemanja metapodatkov opredeljujemo kot razvoj:

- splošne metode ugotavljanja zadostne količine zajetih občutljivih metapodatkov v kontekstu ohranjenih arhivskih vsebin,
- splošne metode dolgoročnega upravljanja občutljivih metapodatkov arhivske vrednosti in
- splošne metode posredovanja občutljivih metapodatkov nedefiniranim uporabnikom.

Raziskava v osnovi temelji na teoriji podatkov in na osnovnih arhivskih strokovnih načelih, kot so načelo DUCAT, načelo izvora in ne nazadnje načelo prvotne ureditve. Izhodiščno metodo raziskave predstavljajo analize rezultatov statističnih obdelav vzajemne podatkovne zbirke. Za opredelitev rešitev SJAS v odnosu do rešitev, ki so izvedene v drugih nacionalnih ali nadnacionalnih sistemih, je implementirana primerjalna metoda, s katero bo analizirano stanje v Evropi, predvsem na področju spletnih objav arhivskega gradiva in opisnih metapodatkov z ozirom na določbe GDPR in zakonodaj posameznih držav na tem področju. Sicer pa so v prispevku uporabljene še opisna metoda, metoda analize vsebin, metoda povzemanja in metoda abstrakcije. Z razvojem in implementacijo splošnih metod upravljanja z občutljivimi metapodatki pričakujemo dolgoročno kvalitetnejše metapodatkovne vsebine arhivskih informacijskih sistemov, racionalizacijo njihovega zajema, boljšo dostopnost do ohranjenega arhivskega gradiva in v prihodnosti nepristransko podporo umetne inteligence v tem segmentu.

O avtorjih:

Mag. Aida Škoro Babić je zaposlena v Arhivu Republike Slovenije, v Sektorju za arhivsko gradivo posebnih arhivov, in je skrbnica arhivskih fondov s področja pravosodja ter pristojna arhivistka za najvišje pravosodne organe v državi. Je vodja medarhivske delovne skupine za arhivsko gradivo s področja pravosodja. Po pridobitvi naziva univerzitetno diplomirane zgodovinarke na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani je na isti fakulteti pridobila še naziv magistricе znanosti narodne in obče zgodovine od antike do 19. stoletja. Je višja predavateljica na oddelku za Arhivistiko in dokumentologijo Univerze Alma Mater Europaea ECM Maribor in avtorica številnih objavljenih del, predvsem s področja arhivistike.

Dr. Miroslav Novak je leta 1986 diplomiral iz zgodovine in sociologije kulture na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani. Leta 1999 je bil promoviran na Univerzi v Zagrebu v doktorja družbenih znanosti – znanstveno polje: informacijske znanosti. Od leta 1986 je zaposlen v Pokrajinskem arhivu Maribor, kjer je leta 2007 pridobil arhivski strokovni naziv arhivski svetnik. Z Univerzo Alma Mater Europaea ECM Maribor sodeluje od leta 2013. Na oddelku za Arhivistiko in dokumentologijo je bil najprej docent, od leta 2018 dalje pa izredni profesor za arhivistiko. Je avtor 520 objavljenih in izvedenih del, povezanih z arhivistiko, informatiko in zgodovinopisjem.

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Comparative Study on the Use of Archival Records in Europe with Regard to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Archival professional issues related to the protection of sensitive data, especially personal data, are closely related to the provision of two basic human rights, the right to access and use of cultural heritage and the right to protect personality and/or personal data. The legal regulation of both rights in the field of public archival records is provided by the Act on the Protection of Archival and Current Records and Archives (ZVDAGA). The legal regulation of the other right in the field of personal data processing is provided by the Act on the Protection of Personal Data (ZVOP2). Within the framework of the Slovenian public archival service, both rights are implemented through the Mutual Archival Information System of Slovenian Public Archives e-Arh.si.

In Slovenian public archives, the management of sensitive data, especially content and contextual metadata, is regulated by both, legal and technical-technological means. Nevertheless, in practice, various deviations from legally defined expectations and requirements occur. There are several reasons for these deviations, but we would like to highlight only the lack of a standardized method of managing sensitive data of archival value at the national level. If we add to these ad hoc solutions that have a long-term systemic adverse effect on the direct general usability of the e-Arh.si system and thus on the entropy of the system, then the problem of managing sensitive archival data in Slovenian public archives becomes much greater than it seems at first glance.

In the research, we follow the main goal, which is the development of the starting points for the implementation of a standardized method of managing sensitive metadata of archival value. Three sub-goals are added to this, which in the metadata capture segment we define as the development of:

- general methods for determining enough captured sensitive metadata in the context of preserved archival content,
- general methods for long-term management of sensitive metadata of archival value, and
- general methods for transmitting sensitive metadata to undefined users.

The research is fundamentally based on data theory and basic archival professional principles such as the principles of long-term preservation (accessibility, usability, integrity, authenticity, sustainability), the principle of provenance, and last but not least, the principle of original arrangement. The starting method of the research is the analysis of the results of statistical processing of the mutual database. In order to define the solutions in Slovenian public archival service in relation to the solutions implemented in other national or supranational systems, by the implementation of a comparative method the situation in Europe is analysed, especially the situation in the field of online publications of archival records and descriptive metadata with regard to the provisions of the GDPR and the legislation of individual countries in this area. Otherwise, the descriptive method, the content analysis method, the summary method and the abstraction method are also used in the paper. With the development and implementation of general methods for managing sensitive metadata, we expect in the long-term higher quality metadata content of archival information systems, rationalization of their capture, better accessibility of preserved archival records and, in the future, impartial support of artificial intelligence in this segment.

About the authors:

Aida Škoro Babić, M. Phil., is employed at the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia in the Sector for Archival Records of Special Archives. She is the curator of archival holdings in the field of justice and the responsible archivist for the highest judicial authorities in the country. She leads the inter-archival working group on archival records related to the judiciary. After obtaining her degree in history from the Faculty of Arts at the University of Ljubljana, she earned a Master of Science in National and General History from Antiquity to the 19th Century at the same faculty. She is a senior lecturer in the Department of Archival Science and Documentation at Alma Mater Europaea ECM University in Maribor and the author of numerous published works, primarily in the field of archival science.

Miroslav Novak, Ph. D., graduated in history and the sociology of culture from the Faculty of Arts at the University of Ljubljana in 1986. In 1999, he was awarded a Ph.D. in social sciences, specializing in information sciences, at the University of Zagreb. Since 1986, he has been employed at the Regional Archives Maribor, where he obtained the professional archival title of archival councilor in 2007. He has been collaborating with Alma Mater Europaea ECM University in Maribor since 2013. Initially an assistant professor in the Department of Archival Science and Documentation, he has been an associate professor of archival science since 2018. He is the author of 520 published and presented works related to archival science, informatics, and historiography.

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Approaching the migration phenomena from archival perspective: reflections of project AToM

Creative Europe project AToM - Archives and Traces of Migration (2022-2025) deals with migration phenomena from archival perspective. Project partners from Croatia, Spain, Hungary and Netherlands, representing different institutional framework, regulations, cultural tradition and professional practice from archival community, jointly put focus on importance of collecting and preserving archival heritage documenting migration issues.

AToM's aim is to investigate and develop best practices for the appraisal, creation, preservation and access to archival and other documentary heritage material relating to emigrant, immigrant, displaced and refugee, migrant worker, student, and other categories of expatriate and diaspora communities.

Project workflow is orientated on three main objectives:

- reinforcing the capacity of archivists and other documentary heritage professionals regarding historical and contemporary migrations;
- connecting archivists and documentary heritage professionals with respective migrant communities (e.g., descendants of immigrants, groups, and individuals);
- co-creating specific cultural products (e.g., finding aids, oral histories, exhibitions) with members of the respective communities.

The author will provide an introspective of project activities, putting emphasize on the role of archives as sites of communication among communities, cultures, and states across different historical periods.

About the author:

Assistant professor **Vlatka Lemić, Ph. D.** works at University of Zagreb as Head of Archival Office. She is an archival counselor as well as professor at the Archival Studies Department of the University of Zagreb. She is actively engaged in various international projects and initiatives in the field of information and archival sciences, culture and digital humanities (Creative Europe, Time Machine, DARIAH, AERI). She is vice president of ICARUS, president of ICARUS Croatia, member of ICA EURBICA Executive Board and EGSHAH, Time Machine Ambassador and member of Europeana Advisory Board.

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Pristop k migracijskim pojavom z arhivskega vidika: razmisleki o projektu AToM

Projekt Ustvarjalna Evropa AToM – Arhivi in sledi migracij (2022–2025) obravnava migracijske pojave z arhivskega vidika. Projektni partnerji iz Hrvatske, Španije, Madžarske in Nizozemske, ki izhajajo iz različnih institucionalnih okvirov, pravnih ureditev, kulturnih tradicij in strokovnih praks arhivske skupnosti, družno poudarjajo pomen zbiranja in ohranjanja arhivske dediščine, ki dokumentira vprašanja, povezana z migracijami.

Cilj projekta AToM je raziskati in razviti najboljše prakse za vrednotenje, ustvarjanje, ohranjanje in omogočanje dostopa do arhivskega in drugega dokumentarnega gradiva, povezanega z izseljenci, priseljenci, razseljenimi osebami, begunci, delovnimi migranti, študenti in drugimi kategorijami izseljenskih skupnosti ter diaspor.

Projekt je osredotočen na tri glavne cilje:

- krepitev zmogljivosti arhivistov in drugih strokovnjakov za dokumentarno dediščino pri obravnavi zgodovinskih in sodobnih migracij;
- povezovanje arhivistov in strokovnjakov za dokumentarno dediščino z ustreznimi skupnostmi migrantov (npr. potomcev izseljencev, skupin in posameznikov);
- soustvarjanje specifičnih kulturnih vsebin (npr. iskalnih pripomočkov, ustnih zgodovín, razstav) s člani teh skupnosti.

Avtorica bo omogočila vpogled v aktivnosti projekta, pri čemer bo posebej poudarila vlogo arhivov kot stičišč komunikacije med skupnostmi, kulturami in državami v več različnih zgodovinskih obdobjih.

O avtorici:

Izr. prof. **Vlatka Lemić**, dr. znanosti, je zaposlena na Univerzi v Zagrebu kot vodja arhivske službe. Je arhivska svetovalka in profesorica na Oddelku za arhivistiko Univerze v Zagrebu. Aktivno sodeluje v različnih mednarodnih projektih in pobudah na področju informacijskih in arhivskih ved, kulture ter digitalne humanistike (Creative Europe, Time Machine, DARIAH, AERI). Je podpredsednica mednarodnega centra za raziskovanje ICARUS, predsednica njegove veje za Hrvatsko, članica izvršnega odbora Mednarodnega arhivskega sveta za Evropo ICA EURBICA, članica ekspertne skupine za arhivsko dediščino EGSHAH, ambasadorica mednarodne organizacije na področju kulturne dediščine Time Machine in članica svetovalnega odbora portala Europeana.



ing. Jasper Hunnekens, MBA

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From Parchment to Pixels: How AI can Support Now and in the Future

Artificial Intelligence is no longer a futuristic concept—it is a powerful tool reshaping how we manage and preserve archives and collections. In this session, we will explore how AI can assist in streamlining workflows, improving searchability, increasing accessibility, and even drafting tender specifications. We will examine real-life examples of AI tools that save time, reduce errors, and enhance efficiency in archival work—without replacing the expertise of archivists and conservators.

Join us as we explore current applications and future possibilities, balancing technological advancements with the core values of archiving and collection management. Let's future-proof archives together!

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**Od pergamenta do pikslov:
kako lahko umetna inteligenca pomaga zdaj in v prihodnosti**

Umetna inteligenca (UI) ni več le futurističen koncept – je močno orodje, ki preoblikuje način upravljanja in ohranjanja arhivskega gradiva. V predstavitvi bomo raziskali, kako lahko umetna inteligenca pomaga pri optimizaciji delovnih procesov, izboljšanju iskalnih zmogljivosti, povečanju dostopnosti in celo pri pripravi razpisnih specifikacij. Pogledali bomo resnične primere uporabe orodij UI, ki prihranijo čas, zmanjšajo napake in povečajo učinkovitost arhivov – ne da bi pri tem nadomestila strokovno znanje arhivistov in konservatorjev. Pridružite se nam pri pregledu trenutnih aplikacij in prihodnjih možnosti, v katerem bomo iskali ravnovesje med tehnološkim napredkom in temeljnimi vrednotami arhiviranja ter upravljanja zbirk. Zavarujmo prihodnost arhivov skupaj!

Premični regali nove generacije - DYNAMIC II



Prednosti sistema Dynamic II:

- Popoln nadzor nad gradivom in vsebino regalnih polj (PIN koda, RF obesek, posebna kartica ali kreditna kartica). Upravljanje uporabnikov in pravic preko enostavnega vmesnika za IOS ali Android. Priključki za ethernet, Wi Fi, Bluetooth. Priprava za priključitev na aplikacije iOS in Android.
- Vkllop in izkllop luči v prehodu med regali, samodejni premik v požarno pozicijo. Priključitev senzorja osebe v prehodu, nadzor LED luči v prehodih.
- Vsak modul ali regalno polje ima lastno krmilno enoto in celo lastno baterijo za premikanje.

mikrografija

Talita Pačalat

predstavnica podjetja Mikrografija za Hrvaško, Mikrografija d. o. o., Novo mesto, Slovenija

Dobra praksa: Digitizacija arhivskega in dokumentarnega gradiva Jadranskega naftovoda (Hrvaška)

V lanskem letu je podjetje Mikrografija uspešno sodelovalo v obsežnem projektu digitizacije arhivskega in dokumentarnega gradiva za podjetje Jadranski naftovod. Projekt je obsegal digitizacijo več kot treh milijonov papirnih dokumentov, kar predstavlja skupno 750 metrov gradiva na petih različnih lokacijah po Hrvaški. Pri tem je kar 75 % gradiva predstavljala zahtevna tehnična dokumentacija, ki so jo digitizirali v obdobju 24 mesecev.

Predavanje bo vodila Talita Pačalat, predstavnica podjetja Mikrografija za Hrvaško, izpostavila pa bo ključne izzive in rešitve, s katerimi se je podjetje soočalo pri tem zahtevnem projektu, ter poudarila dodano vrednost digitiziranega arhiva za Jadranski naftovod, ki ima zdaj dokumentacijo vedno na voljo in zlahka dostopno.

Talita Pačalat

Company Representative for Croatia, Mikrografija d. o. o., Novo mesto, Slovenia

Best Practice: Digitization of Current and Archival Records of the Jadranski Naftovod Company (Croatia)

Last year, the company Mikrografija successfully participated in a large-scale project to digitize current and archival records for the company Jadranski Naftovod. The project involved the digitization of more than three million paper documents, totaling 750 meters of material, across five different locations throughout Croatia. Notably, 75% of the material consisted of complex technical documentation, which was digitized over a period of 24 months.

The presentation will be led by Talita Pačalat, Mikrografija's representative for Croatia. It will highlight the key challenges and solutions the company faced during this demanding project and emphasize the added value of the digitized archives for Jadranski Naftovod, which now has constant and easy access to its documentation.

mikro**grafija**

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Fizična hramba,
skeniranje dokumentov in
uničenje dokumentacije



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ZAKAJ IZBRATI NAS?

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- ✓ Prisotnost v širši regiji.
- ✓ Fleksibilnost - storitve izvajamo v naših centrih ali na lokaciji naročnika.
- ✓ Nakup ali oblak? Nudimo vam oboje.
- ✓ Partnerstvo z vsemi proizvajalci vrhunske tehnologije na področju obvladovanja dokumentov.
- ✓ Z obvladovanjem in hrambo dokumentov se ukvarjamo že tretje desetletje
- ✓ Proizvodne zmogljivosti prilagodimo velikosti posameznih projektov.

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Preventive Protection of Archival Records in the Absence of a Dedicated Archival Building – Examples from the Practice of the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The headquarters and main depots of the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina are located in an Austro-Hungarian building built in 1885. The building was conceived as the administrative centre of the then Provincial Government and its current purpose does not meet all the standards of modern archival norms. Inadequate and cramped depots, scattered office space and the existence of additional state institutions in the building, have necessitated the need to store archival records in three additional locations in Sarajevo. None of those three locations represent an adequate archival repository, which brings with it an increased risk of damage to the fonds stored there. So far there have been several floods, a catastrophic fire and damage caused by fungi, mold and dust. Although a list of potential risks was made and measures taken to prevent them, that did not stop several incidents.

The Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina goes back and forth between preventing a potential disaster and remediating the consequences when it happens. The existence of a modern archival building, built according to the highest standards, would solve the vast majority of problems that have been encountered so far.

The absence of a dedicated building means that the maintenance Service is not under the direct supervision of the Archives. Before any intervention, it is necessary to send an official request to the Service and wait for the mandatory bureaucratic procedures to pass, which makes it much more difficult to react in time to protect endangered material. In addition, the buildings in which the depots are located have been declared a cultural property under protection of the State, and for any construction work (such as removing the plumbing in the depots, installing smoke sensors, replacing windows) the relevant Ministry must be contacted.

Despite all the precautionary measures, three floods and a fuel leak from the heating system occurred in 2024, damaging 12 linear meters of archival records.

A specific problem appeared in restored depots. For a depot situated in a building older than a century, a special construction technique is needed that will incorporate modern materials on a traditional baked brick base and stop moisture from escaping from the walls. The works that were carried out without professional supervision in 2019 showed that the problem of moisture outbreaks returned less than a year later.

One of the basic manifestations of keeping archival records in an unsuitable building is the chronic lack of space. Because of this, a large amount of documents are stored in piles in auxiliary rooms and corridors, which makes searching the fonds difficult and thereby facilitates possible access by unauthorized persons.

The Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina is aware of all the problems that arise from improper storage space and every year it invests considerable financial resources and the labour of its employees in preventing and remediating them. Until a dedicated building is built, this is the only way to preserve the documentary material for future generations.

About the author:

Siniša Domazet, M. Sc., is a professor of English language and literature and worked at the Department of English at the University of East Sarajevo until 2007, when he moved to the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina he worked as an Archivist/IT technician; in 2013 he obtained the title of Senior Archivist and in 2021 he became an Archival Advisor. He is in charge of IT system maintenance, coordination of implementation of projects and cooperation with related institutions in the country and abroad and digitization process of archival material. He is the head of the Group for International Cooperation and Succession Affairs of the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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Preventivna zaščita arhivskega gradiva v nenamenski arhivski stavbi – primeri iz prakse Arhiva Bosne in Hercegovine

Sedež in glavni depoji Arhiva Bosne in Hercegovine se nahajajo v stavbi, zgrajeni leta 1885, torej še v času Avstro-Ogrske. Stavba je bila zasnovana kot upravno središče takratne deželne vlade, njena sedanja namembnost pa ne dosega vseh standardov sodobnih arhivskih normativov. Zaradi neustreznih in tesnih depojev, razpršenih pisarniških prostorov in obstoja dodatnih državnih institucij v stavbi je treba arhivske dokumente hraniti na treh dodatnih lokacijah v Sarajevu. Nobena od teh lokacij ne predstavlja ustreznega arhivskega skladišča, to pa pomeni povečano tveganje za poškodbe gradiva tam shranjenih fondov. Doslej se je zgodilo več poplav, katastrofalen požar in škoda, ki so jo povzročile glive, plesni in prah. Čeprav je bil pripravljen seznam možnih tveganj in so bili sprejeti preventivni ukrepi, to ni moglo preprečiti več incidentov.

Arhiv Bosne in Hercegovine se vrti med preprečevanjem morebitne nesreče na eni in odpravljanjem njenih posledic na drugi strani. Obstoj sodobne arhivske stavbe, zgrajene v skladu z najvišjimi standardi, bi rešil veliko večino dosedanjih težav.

Odsotnost namenske stavbe pomeni, da služba za vzdrževanje ni pod neposrednim nadzorom arhiva. Pred vsakim posegom je treba tej službi poslati uradno prošnjo in počakati na izvedbo obveznih birokratskih postopkov, zato je veliko težje pravočasno reagirati in zaščititi ogroženo gradivo. Poleg tega so stavbe, v katerih so depoji, razglašene za kulturno dediščino pod državnim varstvom, tako da je treba za vsa gradbena dela (kot so odstranitev vodovodne napeljave v depojih, namestitev senzorjev dima, zamenjava oken) stopiti v stik z ustreznim ministrstvom.

Kljub vsem previdnostnim ukrepom je leta 2024 prišlo do treh poplav in uhajanja goriva iz ogrevalnega sistema, pri čemer je bilo poškodovanih 12 tekočih metrov arhivskega gradiva.

Posebna težava se je pojavila v obnovljenih skladiščih. Za depo, ki se nahaja v stavbi, stari več kot stoletje, je potrebna posebna gradbena tehnika, ki na tradicionalno podlago iz žgane opeke vključi sodobne materiale in prepreči uhajanje vlage iz sten. Dela, ki so bila leta 2019 izvedena brez strokovnega nadzora, so pokazala, da se je težava z nabiranjem vlage vrnila manj kot leto dni pozneje.

Eden od osnovnih razlogov hrambe arhivskih dokumentov v neprimerni stavbi je kronično pomanjkanje prostora. Zato je velika količina dokumentov nakopičena v pomožnih prostorih in na hodnikih, kar seveda otežuje iskanje po gradivu in tudi omogoča morebitno dostopanje nepooblaščenih oseb do dokumentov.

Arhiv Bosne in Hercegovine se zaveda težav, ki nastajajo zaradi neustreznih prostorov za hrambo, zato vsako leto usmerja veliko finančnih sredstev in aktivnosti svojih zaposlenih v njihovo preprečevanje in odpravljanje. Dokler ne bo zgrajena posebna stavba, je to edini način za ohranjanje dokumentarnega gradiva za prihodnje generacije.

O avtorju:

Mag. Siniša Domazet je profesor angleškega jezika in književnosti in je do leta 2007 delal na Oddelku za angleški jezik na Univerzi v Vzhodnem Sarajevu, nato pa se je preselil v Arhiv Bosne in Hercegovine. V Arhivu Bosne in Hercegovine je delal kot arhivist/tehnik IT, leta 2013 je pridobil naziv višji arhivist, leta 2021 pa je postal arhivski svetovalec. Zadolžen je za vzdrževanje informacijskega sistema, koordinacijo izvajanja projektov in sodelovanje s sorodnimi institucijami v državi in tujini ter proces digitizacije arhivskega gradiva. Je vodja skupine za mednarodno sodelovanje in nasledstvene zadeve Arhiva Bosne in Hercegovine.

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TeHu: rešitev za avtomatizirano beleženje in prikazovanje vrednosti temperature in vlage v Zgodovinskem arhivu Celje

Ustrezna mikroklima je ključna za dolgoročno ohranjanje arhivskega gradiva. V Zgodovinskem arhivu Celje smo želeli rešiti potrebo po avtomatiziranem zbiranju podatkov, ki bi zadostila pravnim predpisom obveznega spremljanja in zbiranja podatkov o vlagi in temperaturi v skladiščih ter razbremenila kadrovske potrebe. V letu 2022 smo v proces upravljanja uvedli aplikacijo TeHu, ki se je v dveh letih izkazala za stabilno in učinkovito orodje.

Sistem TeHu temelji na mreži senzorjev, ki v realnem času beležijo podatke in jih shranjujejo na lokalnem strežniku. Modularno zasnovan sistem nam ponuja vse podatke skozi eno točko dostopa in nadzora. Uporabniški vmesnik omogoča vizualizacijo podatkov po različnih kriterijih, kot so časovna obdobja in lokacije senzorjev. TeHu omogoča tudi prikaz poročil po posameznih prostorih in izpise vrednosti, ima pa tudi možnost prikazovanja vrednosti z grafi. V sistem je vgrajeno tudi samodejno sporočanje, če vrednosti ne ustrezajo vnaprej določenim mejnim vrednostim, kar lahko sproži hitrejše ukrepanje in posledično vpliva na boljše varovanje arhivskega gradiva.

O avtorju:

Dr. Borut Batagelj (1976) je študij zgodovine zaključil leta 2008 z doktoratom na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani. Leta 2005 se je zaposlil v Zgodovinskem arhivu Ljubljana, od konca leta 2005 pa je zaposlen v Zgodovinskem arhivu Celje. Od leta 2011 vodi Zgodovinski arhiv Celje kot direktor. Je avtor in urednik številnih monografij, katalogov, razstav, znanstvenih in poljudnih člankov ter urednik in član uredniških odborov več znanstvenih serijskih publikacij.

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TeHu: A Solution for Automated Recording and Display of Temperature and Humidity Values in the Historical Archives Celje

An appropriate microclimate is essential for the long-term preservation of archival holdings. In the Historical Archives Celje, we sought to address the need for automated data collection that complies with legal regulations on mandatory monitoring and recording of humidity and temperature in storage facilities while also reducing staffing demands. In 2022, we introduced the TeHu application into our management process, which has proven to be a stable and efficient tool over the past two years.

The TeHu system is based on a network of sensors that record data in real-time and store it on a local server. Its modular design provides access to all data through a single control point. The user interface enables data visualization according to various criteria, such as time periods and sensor locations. TeHu also allows for the generation of reports for individual rooms, data exports, and graphical representations of values. Additionally, the system includes an automatic alert function, which notifies users when values exceed predefined thresholds. This feature facilitates faster response times and contributes to the improved protection of archival holdings.

About the author:

Borut Batagelj (1976) graduated with a PhD in history from the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana in 2008. In 2005 he joined the Historical Archives Ljubljana, and since the end of 2005 he has been working at the Historical Archives Celje. Since 2011 he has been the Director of the Historical Archives Celje. He is the author and editor of numerous monographs, catalogues, exhibitions, scientific and popular articles, as well as editor and member of the editorial boards of several scientific serial publications.

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Enota Piran Pokrajinskega arhiva Koper v primežu vsakoletnega poplavljanja kot posledice visokega plimovanja morja

Prispevek osvetljuje izzive okoljskih problemov, s katerimi se sooča Občina Piran in posledično Enota Piran Pokrajinskega arhiva Koper kot edini slovenski priobalni arhiv, in prispeva k njihovem razreševanju. Le nekajmetrska oddaljenost enote od morja in od okoljskih pojavov, ki jih ta bližina prinaša, začenši z vse pogostejšimi pojavi visokega plimovanja, nas sooča z nujnostjo razprave o tem, kako hkrati nasloviti problem podnebnih sprememb in učinkovitega varstva arhivske kulturne dediščine.

Razlivanje morja v kombinaciji z vse višjimi vrednostmi njegove srednje gladine torej predstavlja resno grožnjo tako celostni infrastrukturi, še prav posebej pa kulturni dediščini kot ključnemu elementu mesta Piran, v celoti zavarovanega kot kulturno-zgodovinski spomenik. Del staromestnega tkiva je od leta 2009 tudi piranska enota Pokrajinskega arhiva Koper, ki je ravno tako, običajno v jesenskih mesecih, podvržena poplavam in posledično nevarnosti poškodovanja in uničenja arhivskega gradiva, za katerega slana voda predstavlja še posebno nevarnost. Preteča nevarnost zahteva od nas, da imamo izdelan ustrezen načrt za preprečevanje in odpravljanje posledic morebitne nesreče, ki ji botruje visoka plima.

Izhodišče našega načrtovanja so gotovo t. i. načela IFLA za hrambo knjižničnega gradiva in ravnanja z njim. Načela med drugim podajajo tudi napotke, kako ukrepati v primeru poplav. Podrobnejše poglobljanje v specializirano literaturo kaže na njeno osredotočenost na reševanje gradiva, ki ga je načel vdor sladke vode, čemur smo bili v Sloveniji žal že večkrat priča, specifično o nevarnosti morske vode za arhivsko gradivo pa ni veliko zapisanega. Na splošno velja, da je postopek reševanja poplavljenega gradiva poenoten ne glede na izvor poplavne vode in zajema naslednje faze reševanja: odziv na nesrečo, odpravljanje posledic nesreče, prenos gradiva s kraja nesreče, priprava na zamrznitev in sušenje. Za podrobnejše informacije o tem, kakšne so razlike v poškodbah gradiva v primerih, ko je to poplavljen s sladko ali slano vodo, se je potrebno zateči k tuji literaturi in spletnim virom tujih strokovnih služb in podjetij, specializiranih za reševanje ob morskih poplavih. V tem oziru je izpostavljena verjetnost večje deformacije dokumentov v procesu samoosušitve, kar nastane kot posledica pretirane izsušitve materialov ob prisotnosti soli. Ob sušenju ostajajo prisotni tudi grobi kristali soli, ki lahko opraskajo površino dokumentov, kar je še posebej ogrožajoče za filme in fotografije. Na drugi strani pa jo bolje odnesejo dokumenti, nastali na osnovi celuloze, saj je ob stiku s slano vodo manj možnosti za nastanek plesni kot ob stiku s sladko vodo. To pa ni zagotovilo, da se tudi v tem primeru ne razvijejo uničujoče glive, na kar moramo biti v procesu reševanja še posebej pozorni.

Poleg arhivskega gradiva je v Piranu na udaru tudi nepremična dediščina, kot so spominski objekti, obzidje, parki, arheološka najdišča itd. Številne priobalne zgradbe so že dodobra načete, saj je morska voda zaradi svoje korozivnosti pustila trajne posledice na njihovih izpostavljenih fasadnih in strukturnih elementih, kot so beton, omet in kovina. Vse to pred nas postavlja zahtevo, da se sistematično lotimo zaščitnih ukrepov, ne nazadnje tudi zaradi dolžnosti do prihodnjih generacij. Če se bomo teh ukrepov lotili s celovitim in interdisciplinarnim pristopom, se nemara še lahko izognemo črnemu scenariju, ko bi bilo reševanje naše dediščine neprimerno dražje, kot so sedanji preventivni ukrepi – če bi sploh imeli še kaj reševati.

O avtorju:

Matej Muženič je leta 2009 diplomiral na Fakulteti za humanistične študije Koper Univerze na Primorskem in pridobil naziv univerzitetni diplomirani zgodovinar. Leta 2015 se je zaposlil v Pokrajinskem arhivu Koper in postal odgovoren za gradivo enote Piran. Leta 2018 je prevzel še pristojnost nad gradivom s področja zdravstva in sociale. Je član Arhivskega društva Slovenije in je bil med letoma 2020 in 2022 tudi njegov predsednik. Sodeluje pri različnih projektih za promocijo arhivskega gradiva, je mentor študentom, izvaja delavnice in predstavitve arhivskega gradiva za napovedane skupine ter svoje znanje redno in aktivno izpopolnjuje z udeležbo na različnih seminarjih, delavnicah in predavanjih.

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The Piran Unit of the Koper Regional Archives in the Grip of Annual Flooding as a Consequence of High Sea Tides

The article highlights the challenges and contributes to solving the environmental problems faced by the municipality of Piran and thus also by the Piran department of the Koper Regional Archives, the only Slovenian offshore archives. The proximity of the sea - just a few metres away - and the associated environmental phenomena, especially the increasingly frequent flooding, underline the urgency of discussing how to simultaneously combat climate change and ensure the effective protection of the archives' cultural heritage.

The rise in sea level combined with the rise in mean sea level poses a significant threat to the entire infrastructure and, above all, to the cultural heritage of the city of Piran, which is fully protected as a cultural and historical monument. Since 2009, the Piran unit of the Koper Regional Archives has been located in the old town, an area that is at risk of flooding, especially in the fall months. This exposes archival records to a considerable risk of damage or destruction, as they are particularly sensitive to salt water. This risk underlines the urgent need for a comprehensive plan to effectively prevent and manage the consequences of potential flood disasters.

The starting point for our planning is undoubtedly the IFLA Principles for the Care and Handling of Library Materials, which, among other things, provide guidance on what to do in the event of flooding. A closer review of the literature shows that most resources focus on the restoration of materials damaged by freshwater intrusion, a scenario that has unfortunately occurred several times in Slovenia. However, little has been written about the risks that seawater poses to archival materials. In general, the procedure for salvaging flooded materials is standardized regardless of the origin of the flooding and includes the following steps: disaster prevention, salvaging and transporting the materials from the affected location, and preparation for freezing and drying. For more detailed insights into the specific differences between damage caused by freshwater and saltwater flooding, it is advisable to consult foreign literature and online resources provided by international professional services or companies specializing in marine flood damage restoration. The literature refers in particular to the increased likelihood of job deformation of documents during self-drying after exposure to salt water, which is caused by excessive drying in the presence of salt. Coarse salt crystals that form during drying can also scratch the surface of documents, posing a particular risk to films and photographs. Conversely, cellulose-based documents are more resistant as they are less susceptible to mould growth when exposed to salt water than fresh water. However, this does not completely eliminate the risk of mould growth, which is a critical issue during the recovery process.

In addition to archival materials, the immovable heritage of Piran – including monuments, walls, parks, archaeological sites and more is also under constant threat. Many buildings on the coast are already in a dilapidated state, as the corrosive effects of seawater have permanently damaged their exposed facades and structural components such as concrete, plaster and metal. This progressive deterioration underscores the urgent need for systematic conservation measures, not only because of our responsibility to preserve this heritage for future generations, but also because of the escalating costs of inaction. A comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach to protecting these priceless assets could help us avoid a bleak scenario in which the cost of saving our heritage is exponentially higher than the preventative measures - or worse, in which there is nothing left to save at all.

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Matej Muženič graduated from the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Primorska in Koper in 2009 with a bachelor's degree in history. In 2015, he joined the Regional Archives Koper and became responsible for the materials of the Piran department. Since 2018, he has also been responsible for the documentation of health and social care institutions. He is a member of the Archival Society of Slovenia and was its president from 2020 to 2022. He participates in various projects for the promotion of archival material, mentors' students, conducts workshops and presentations of archival material for scheduled groups and regularly expands his knowledge by participating in various seminars, workshops and lectures.

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**Damage to Archives and Archival Materials during the Homeland War in Croatia:
the Case of Dubrovnik Area**

During the Homeland War in Croatia, significant damage was inflicted on cultural heritage, including both tangible and intangible heritage. Among other, some buildings housing archives, as well as archival materials themselves were affected. The aim of the presentation is to examine the damage the Dubrovnik Archives' building and archival materials sustained in the Dubrovnik area during the attacks on the city and to investigate the types and categories of damaged archival materials, as well as the methods used to document the damage. Dubrovnik City Archives (today State Archives in Dubrovnik) is located in the Sponza Palace in the Old City in its historical and administrative center and it keeps the most valuable archival records from the Dubrovnik area from the Middle ages until today. Dubrovnik State Archives, besides its own archival records, is responsible for archival fonds and collections of other public or private holders in the area if these are designated as archival records of public interest. From the very beginning of the war in Croatia in July 1991, former Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments took measures defined by the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Due to the increasing frequency and severity of damage to cultural property caused by deliberate destruction and direct acts of war, a record of all damage was quickly initiated, and reports were compiled and sent to individual ministries, the media, the Council of Europe, and UNESCO. In the fall 1991, the Institute established a Special Central Commission for the Listing and Evaluation of War-inflicted Damage on Cultural Monuments, but systematic and ongoing process of recording and assessing war damage did not commence until late 1993, once all necessary organizational and material conditions were in place for expert commissions to carry out their work. The territory of the Republic of Croatia was divided into seven survey areas and accordingly seven regional commissions for the recording and assessment of war damage were established with headquarters in seven Croatian cities including Dubrovnik. The damage on archival records was also included and listed in the reports on the damages of the tangible heritage.

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Škoda na arhivih in arhivskem gradivu med domovinsko vojno na Hrvaškem: primer območja Dubrovnika

Med domovinsko vojno na Hrvaškem je bila kulturna dediščina, tako materialna kot nematerialna, močno poškodovana. Med drugim so bile prizadete nekatere stavbe, v katerih so delovali arhivi, in arhivsko gradivo. Namen predstavitve je preučiti škodo, ki so jo med napadi na Dubrovnik utrpeli stavbe in arhivsko gradivo Dubrovniškega arhiva, ter raziskati vrste in kategorije poškodovanega arhivskega gradiva pa tudi metode, uporabljene za dokumentiranje škode. Dubrovniški mestni arhiv (danes Državni arhiv v Dubrovniku) deluje v palači Sponza v starem mestnem jedru, v njegovem zgodovinskem in upravnem središču, in hrani najdragocenejše arhivske dokumente z dubrovniškega območja od srednjega veka do danes. Dubrovniški državni arhiv skrbi ne samo za lastne arhivske dokumente, temveč tudi za arhivske fonde in zbirke drugih javnih ali zasebnih imetnikov tega območja, če so ti določeni kot arhivski dokumenti javnega pomena. Nekdanji Zavod za varstvo kulturnih spomenikov je od samega začetka vojne na Hrvaškem julija 1991 izvajal ukrepe, ki jih opredeljuje Haaška konvencija o varstvu kulturnih dobrin v primeru oboroženega spopada iz leta 1954.

Zaradi vse pogostejših in hujših poškodb kulturnih dobrin kot posledic namerne uničenja in neposrednih vojnih dejanj se je hitro začelo evidentiranje vseh poškodb, poročila pa so se zbirala in pošiljala posameznim ministrstvom, medijem, Svetu Evrope in Unescu. Inštitut je jeseni 1991 ustanovil posebno osrednjo komisijo za popis in oceno vojne škode na kulturnih spomenikih, vendar se je sistematičen in stalen proces evidentiranja in ocenjevanja vojne škode začel šele konec leta 1993, ko so bili vzpostavljeni vsi potrebni organizacijski in materialni pogoji, da so strokovne komisije lahko opravljale svoje delo. Ozemlje Republike Hrvaške je bilo razdeljeno na sedem območij in v skladu s tem je bilo ustanovljenih sedem regionalnih komisij za evidentiranje in ocenjevanje vojne škode s sedežem v sedmih hrvaških mestih, vključno z Dubrovnikom. V poročila o škodi na materialni dediščini je bila vključena in navedena tudi škoda na arhivskih dokumentih.

O avtoricah:

Dr. Julija Barunčić Pletikosić se je rodila leta 1980. Diplomirala je iz hrvaškega jezika in književnosti ter zgodovine na Fakulteti za humanistiko in družboslovje Univerze v Zagrebu. Doktorirala iz zgodovine na doktorskem študiju na Hrvaški univerzi v Zagrebu (2014) z disertacijo Katoliška cerkev na Hrvaškem in domovinska vojna 1991–1995: stališča, dejavnosti in trpljenje. Zaposlena je v Hrvaškem spominskem dokumentacijskem centru domovinske vojne kot vodja Oddelka za znanstveno raziskovanje domovinske vojne. Od leta 2014 poučuje na Oddelku za zgodovino Katoliške univerze v Zagrebu pri izbirnem predmetu Katoliška cerkev in domovinska vojna 1991–1998 kot izredna profesorica. Objavila je avtorsko knjigo in več znanstvenih člankov v znanstvenih in strokovnih revijah. Napisala je tudi več knjižnih poglavij v hrvaškem in angleškem jeziku ter se udeležila znanstvenih konferenc na Hrvaškem in v tujini. Uredila je večje število knjig na temo domovinske vojne.

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Archival Depot of the Historical Archives in Zaječar: Modern-Day Challenges of Storage, Protection and Search of Archival Holdings

The authors examine the conditions of storage, protection and search of archival holdings in the depot of the Historical Archives in Zaječar. For several decades after its establishment, the Archives operated under difficult material conditions, without storage facilities in line with the standards of the archival profession.

Finally, the construction of the archival depot was completed in 1993, after which the Archives has continuously received significant amounts of archival holdings. Nowadays, the storage capacities of the archival depot are fully utilized. In this context, the authors pay attention to the possibilities of expanding the storage capacity of the archival depot in Zaječar. In theory, this expansion could be achieved by extending the existing building, adapting one of the buildings in Zaječar that currently do not belong to the Archives, or by purchasing compact archival shelving systems that can save space within the depot. With financial support from the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia, the Historical Archives in Zaječar has been implementing a project for the procurement of new archival shelves for years, considering this acquisition a priority under the current working conditions.

Based on the current state of the depot and past experiences, the authors analyze the application of different types of archival shelves in the Archives, both fixed and movable, made from various materials. In addition to other factors, the number of employees of the Archives has a significant influence on the continuous performance of complex tasks, the goal of which is the optimal protection of archival holdings. The expansion of information technology use opens up new possibilities for easier retrieval of archival holdings. A major step in this direction was the development of the “Arhis” information system, designed as a unified platform for all archives in the Republic of Serbia. Within the current operational framework, this system is also used in the Archives in Zaječar, providing employees with certain advantages in searching the depot and archival materials. In addition to the efforts made to improve the work of archives in certain aspects, creating optimal conditions for the protection of archival holdings in Serbia will require further careful planning, as well as significant, long-term, and multifaceted investments.

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Nikola Milutinović was born in 1990 in Zaječar. He graduated and received his master’s degree from the Department of History, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade. Nikola has been employed at the Historical Archives “Timok Region” Zaječar since 2018, working on the protection of archival holdings in the archive (depot). He is the author and co-author of several publications and exhibitions.

Velibor Todorov was born in 1972 in Zaječar. He graduated from the Faculty of Economics in Belgrade. In the field of media, Velibor worked as marketing manager, finance and commercial director and general director of the Radio and Television Zaječar. He became director of the Historical Archives “Timok Region” Zaječar in 2010. Velibor is the author and co-author of several archival exhibitions and publications, as well as the recipient of numerous awards and recognitions in the fields of media and culture.

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Arhivsko skladišče Zgodovinskega arhiva v Zaječarju: sodobni izzivi shranjevanja, zaštite in iskanja arhivskega gradiva

Prispevek preučuje pogoje hrambe, varstva in iskanja arhivskega gradiva v skladišču Zgodovinskega arhiva v Zaječarju. Arhiv je več desetletij po svoji ustanovitvi deloval v težkih materialnih pogojih, brez skladiščnih prostorov, ki bi ustrezali standardom arhivske stroke. Gradnja arhivskega skladišča je bila dokončana leta 1993, po tem letu je arhiv neprekinjeno prevzemal velike količine arhivskega gradiva. Danes so skladiščne kapacitete arhivskega skladišča v celoti zasedene.

V tem kontekstu obravnava prispevek možnosti širitve kapacitet arhivskega skladišča v Zaječarju. Teoretično bi lahko širitev dosegli s podaljšanjem obstoječe stavbe, prilagoditvijo ene od zgradb v Zaječarju, ki trenutno ne pripada arhivu, ali z nakupom kompaktnih arhivskih regalnih sistemov, ki omogočajo prihranek prostora znotraj skladišča. S finančno podporo Ministrstva za kulturo Republike Srbije izvaja Zgodovinski arhiv v Zaječarju že več let projekt nakupa novih arhivskih polic, pri čemer je to pridobitev opredelil kot prednostno nalogo glede na obstoječe delovne pogoje.

Na podlagi trenutnega stanja skladišča in preteklih izkušenj analizira prispevek uporabo različnih vrst arhivskih polic v arhivu, tako fiksnih kot premičnih, izdelanih iz različnih materialov. Poleg drugih dejavnikov ima tudi število zaposlenih v arhivu pomemben vpliv na neprekinjeno izvajanje zahtevnih nalog, katerih cilj je optimalno varstvo arhivskega gradiva.

Širša uporaba informacijske tehnologije odpira nove možnosti za lažje iskanje arhivskega gradiva. Pomemben korak v tej smeri je bil razvoj informacijskega sistema Arhis, zasnovanega kot enotna platforma za vse arhive v Republiki Srbiji. V okviru trenutnega delovanja uporablja ta sistem tudi Zgodovinski arhiv v Zaječarju, kar zaposlenim omogoča določene prednosti pri iskanju arhivskega gradiva v skladišču.

Kljub prizadevanjem za izboljšanje delovanja arhivov na določenih področjih bodo za vzpostavitev optimalnih pogojev za varstvo arhivskega gradiva v Srbiji potrebni nadaljnje skrbno načrtovanje in pomembne, dolgoročne ter večplastne investicije.

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Nikola Milutinović je bil rojen leta 1990 v Zaječarju. Diplomiral in magistriral je na Oddelku za zgodovino Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Beogradu. Od leta 2018 je zaposlen v Zgodovinskem arhivu »Timočka Krajina« Zaječar, kjer dela na varstvu arhivskih fondov v arhivu (depoju). Je avtor in soavtor več publikacij in razstav.

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Contemporary Tactical and Technical Requirements for the Construction of an Archives as a Special Purpose Facility for the Accommodation, Storage and Protection of Archival Holdings

Archives and facilities for the storage of archival holdings are buildings that provide appropriate conditions for the accommodation of records and materials that require continuous protection for historical and permanent storage, preservation and protection. These facilities must be high-performance buildings whose systems must be designed to continuously operate at a very high level with zero fault tolerance. Often, the irreplaceable nature of holdings that must be permanently stored and preserved in those buildings requires an analysis of the life cycle of those systems and a special approach to their design and construction with backup variants of the given systems.

This type of facility must be designed to accommodate the load of the material to be stored; meet the sensitive requirements for environmental conditions necessary for various materials to be permanently stored; functional efficiency; safety, security and comfort of visitors and employees; and protection of archival holdings from fire, flood and harmful consequences caused by human errors and actions.

To meet this complex requirement, these buildings are the result of a comprehensive, holistic, integrated approach or “whole building design approach” (WBD) that optimizes and harmonizes various design requirements to achieve the desired high-performance building. This process involves all construction representatives and professional designers from the very beginning of the project.

The authors will show the goals of building such an object, the choice of location, general requirements, properties of the object, types and properties of space, installations and systems, as well as regulations, standards and literature that are applied in the Republic of Serbia and abroad.

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Zoran Vignjević, Lieutenant Colonel was born on March 28, 1971, in Belgrade. Zoran Vignjević is a graduate of the prestigious Belgrade Mathematical Grammar School. He earned a degree in Electronics Engineering from the Military Technical Academy and furthered his expertise with command and staff training. Zoran also completed his master's studies in International Military-Strategic Studies at the Higher General Staff Institute of the Center for Advanced Defense Studies (Centro Alti Studi per la Difesa - Istituto superiore di stato maggiore interforze) Rome, Italy. An accomplished academic, Zoran is the author and co-author of several expert works. He has held significant roles throughout his career, including as the head of the Metrology Group in the Directorate for Standardization, Codification, and Metrology. As a representative of the Ministry of Defense, he also contributed to the NATO working group focused on monitoring equipment movements. Since 2016, Zoran has served as the head of the Department for the protection of archival holdings at the Military Archive, Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Serbia, where he continues to lead advancements in digital data management, digitization and archival records protection.

Darko Marinković, Senior Archivist – Coordinator of Digital Processes was born on September 26, 1969, in Čačak, he graduated from the renowned Čačak Grammar School. He then completed his studies in Japanese language and literature at the Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade. During his 16 years of work at the Military Archives of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Serbia, he gained comprehensive knowledge in nearly all aspects of archival affairs. For the past 13 years, however, his primary focus has been the digitization of archival records. He is the author of an independent expert work in the field of digitization and several articles published in professional archival journals. A regular participant in national archival conferences, he also leads tasks related to finding, selecting, and extracting relevant archival records in accordance with two international agreements: one with the International Holocaust Remembrance Center ‘Yad Vashem’ in Jerusalem and the other with the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington. He attended Yad Vashem's International School for Holocaust Studies in Jerusalem. Additionally, he supervised the executive portion of the project to create the database ‘Military and Civilian Human Losses of the Kingdom of Serbia in the First World War - Archival Records of the Military Archives.’ Currently, he oversees digital processes in the Department for the Protection of Archival Records.

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Sodobne tehnološke in tehnične zahteve za gradnjo arhiva kot objekta, namensko grajenega za prevzem, hrambo in varovanje arhivskega gradiva

Arhivi in prostori za hrambo arhivskega gradiva zagotavljajo kot stavbe ustrezne pogoje za gradivo, ki potrebuje stalno zaščito, da bi zadostili načelom njegove zgodovinske in trajne hrambe, ohranitve in varstva. Stavbni objekti morajo biti visokozmogljivi, njihovi sistemi pa zasnovani tako, da neprekinjeno delujejo na zelo visoki ravni z ničelno toleranco napak. Zaradi edinstvene narave arhivskega gradiva, ki zahteva trajno hrambo in varstvo, moramo izvesti analizo življenjskega cikla teh sistemov in uporabiti poseben pristop k njihovem načrtovanju ter gradnji, tudi z upoštevanjem vzpostavitve rezervnega sistema.

Tovrstni prostori morajo biti zasnovani tako, da ustrezajo obremenitvam količine gradiva, ki ga je treba hraniti, da izpolnjujejo občutljive zahteve glede okoljskih pogojev, potrebnih za trajno hrambo različnega gradiva, kakor tudi glede funkcionalne učinkovitosti, varnosti, zaščite in udobja obiskovalcev in zaposlenih ter zaščite arhivskega gradiva pred požarom, poplavami in škodljivimi posledicami človeških napak in dejanj.

Da bi izpolnili vse omenjene zahteve, nastajajo arhivske stavbe kot rezultat celovitega, holističnega ter integriranega pristopa oziroma »celostnega pristopa načrtovanja stavbe« (angl. whole building design approach – WBD). Ta optimizira in usklajuje različne zahteve načrtovanja s ciljem postavitve visokozmogljive stavbe. V projekt so že od samega začetka vključeni vsi predstavniki gradbenega sektorja in strokovni projektanti.

Avtorji bodo prikazali namen gradnje takšnega objekta, izbiro lokacije, splošne zahteve, lastnosti objekta, vrste in lastnosti njegovih prostorov, napeljav in sistemov ter tozadevne predpise, standarde in literaturo, ki jih uporabljajo v Republiki Srbiji in tujini.

O avtorjih:

Zoran Vignjević se je rodil 28. marca 1971 v Beogradu in končal beograjsko matematično gimnazijo. Na Vojaški tehnični akademiji je pridobil diplomu iz elektronike in svoje strokovno znanje nadgradil s poveljniškim in štabnim usposabljanjem. Končal je tudi magistrski študij mednarodnih vojaškostrateških študij v Rimu na Centru za obrambne študije (Centro Alti Studi per la Difesa). Je uveljavljen akademik, avtor in soavtor več strokovnih del. V svoji karieri je opravljal različne pomembne funkcije, med drugim je bil vodja skupine za meroslovje v Direktoratu za standardizacijo, kodifikacijo in meroslovje. Kot predstavnik ministrstva za obrambo je sodeloval tudi v Natovi delovni skupini, ki se je osredotočila na spremljanje premikov vojaške opreme. Od leta 2016 je vodja oddelka za varstvo arhivskega gradiva v Vojaškem arhivu Ministrstva za obrambo Republike Srbije, kjer še naprej skrbi za napredek na področju upravljanja digitalnih podatkov, digitalizacije in varstva arhivskega gradiva.

Darko Marinković, višji arhivist-koordinator digitalnih procesov, se je rodil 26. septembra 1969 v Čačku in tam končal gimnazijo. Nato je na Filološki fakulteti Univerze v Beogradu končal študij japonskega jezika in književnosti. V 16 letih dela v Vojaškem arhivu Ministrstva za obrambo Republike Srbije je pridobil obsežno znanje o skoraj vseh vidikih arhivskega strokovnega področja. Zadnjih 13 let pa se osredotoča predvsem na digitizacijo arhivskega gradiva. Je avtor samostojnega ekspertnega dela s področja digitizacije kot tudi več člankov, objavljenih v arhivskih strokovnih revijah. Redno se udeležuje nacionalnih arhivskih konferenc, vodi pa tudi naloge, povezane z iskanjem in izborom relevantnega arhivskega gradiva v skladu z dvema mednarodnima sporazumoma, in sicer z Mednarodnim centrom za spomin na holokavst Yad Vashem v Jeruzalemu in Ameriškim spominskim muzejem holokavsta v Washingtonu. Obiskoval je Mednarodno šolo za študij holokavsta Yad Vashem v Jeruzalemu. Poleg tega je nadzoroval izvedbeni del projekta za vzpostavitev podatkovne zbirke »Vojaške in civilne človeške izgube Kraljevine Srbije v prvi svetovni vojni – arhivsko gradivo vojaškega arhiva«. Trenutno nadzira digitalne postopke v Oddelku za varstvo arhivskega gradiva.

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The Flooding in Cieszyn Silesia in September 2024 and its Impact on Local Archives

In September 2024, Silesia experienced catastrophic flooding, resulting from extreme weather events that devastated both urban and rural areas of the region. Unprecedented rainfall led to the overflow of rivers, causing extensive flooding in southern Poland.

In response to the flooding, local authorities enacted several countermeasures aimed at mitigating further damage and safeguarding cultural heritage. For local archives, immediate measures included the rapid relocation of physical collections to higher ground and temporary facilities to prevent further damage. Emergency preservation protocols were activated, with specialists mobilized to salvage documents and artifacts. These included techniques for drying and decontaminating water-damaged materials. The archivists from the State Archives in Katowice surveyed the damaged archives and prepared a damage report. The article will describe in detail what documentation has been destroyed and what actions were undertaken to protect the historical records.

Looking ahead, comprehensive flood risk assessments have been conducted for cultural institutions, and improved flood protection measures for local archives are being implemented. These include the installation of flood barriers, the elevation of storage facilities, and the development of climate-resilient archive buildings designed to withstand future flooding events. Furthermore, the creation of a regional network for cultural heritage preservation, alongside enhanced early warning systems, aims to provide better preparedness for future disasters. There is also an increasing focus on digitalization and the creation of disaster recovery plans, ensuring that local archives can recover quickly and continue serving as vital repositories of historical knowledge.

This disaster has underscored the urgent need for integrated disaster preparedness strategies that include robust flood management systems, as well as specific protections for local archives and cultural heritage sites. The 2024 flooding has spurred calls for better urban planning, climate adaptation measures, and regional cooperation to protect both people and irreplaceable historical records in the face of future climate risks.

About the author:

Tomasz Hajewski received his Ph.D. diploma at the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, Poland. He has been working at the State Archives in Katowice since 2001. Currently he is a manager at the Branch Office in Cieszyn.

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Poplave v Cieszynski Šleziji septembra 2024 in njihov vpliv na tamkajšnje arhive

Septembra 2024 so Šlezijo prizadele katastrofalne poplave. Te so bile posledica ekstremnih vremenskih pojavov, ki so opustošili mestna in podeželska območja v regiji. Padavine brez primere so povzročile razlivanje rek in obsežno povodenj na jugu Poljske.

Kot odziv na poplave so lokalni organi sprejeli več protiukrepov, namenjenih zmanjšanju nadaljnje škode in zaščiti kulturne dediščine. Za lokalne arhive so ukrepi vključevali takojšnjo premestitev fizičnega gradiva na višje lege in včasne prostore, da bi preprečili nadaljnje poškodbe. Sproženi so bili postopki za prezervacijo v izrednih razmerah in mobilizirani strokovnjaki za reševanje dokumentov in artefaktov. Ukrepi so med drugim vključevali tehnike sušenja in dekontaminacije od vode poškodovanega materiala. Arhivisti iz državnega arhiva v Katowicah so pregledali poškodovano gradivo in pripravili poročilo o škodi. V članku bo podrobno opisano, katera dokumentacija je bila uničena in kateri ukrepi so bili sprejeti za zaščito zgodovinskih zapisov.

Za prihodnost so bile izvedene celovite ocene poplavne ogroženosti kulturnih ustanov, pri lokalnih arhivih pa se izvajajo izboljšani ukrepi za zaščito pred poplavami. Ti vključujejo postavitve protipoplavnih pregrad, dvig skladiščnih prostorov in razvoj podnebno odpornih arhivskih stavb, zasnovanih tako, da bodo kos prihodnjim poplavam. Poleg tega so bile vzpostavljene regionalne mreže za ohranjanje kulturne dediščine, skupaj z izboljšanimi sistemi zgodnjega opozarjanja, z namenom zagotoviti boljšo pripravljenost na morebitne prihodnje nesreče. Vse večji poudarek je tudi na digitalizaciji in oblikovanju načrtov za obnovo po nesrečah, na podlagi katerih si bodo lahko lokalni arhivi hitro opomogli in še naprej služili kot zakladnice zgodovinskega znanja.

Obravnavana naravna nesreča je poudarila nujnost celostne strategije pripravljenosti na nesreče, ki vključuje zanesljive sisteme za obvladovanje poplav kakor tudi posebno zaščito lokalnih arhivov in objektov kulturne dediščine. Poplave leta 2024 so sprožile pozive k boljšemu urbanističnemu načrtovanju, ukrepom za prilagajanje podnebnim spremembam in regionalnemu sodelovanju za zaščito tako ljudi kot tudi nenadomestljivih zgodovinskih dokumentov ob prihodnjih podnebnih nepravilnostih.

O avtorju:

Dr. Tomasz Hajewski je doktoriral na Univerzi Nikolaja Kopernika v Torunu na Poljskem. Od leta 2001 je zaposlen v Državnem arhivu v Katowicah. Trenutno je vodja enote v Cieszynu.

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The Archival Records' Facets between Records Managers and Archivists

It is commonly accepted that records managers and archivists view archival material from different perspectives. Despite the common roots of these professions, their distinct roles and responsibilities sometimes lead to opposing viewpoints regarding the same archival materials.

Considering the presence of electronic records, this paper seeks to explore these differing perspectives, including:

- The reuse of production metadata as archival description: It is often argued that descriptions taken from record creators could replace the process of archival description. Will archival description as a process disappear? Would the original metadata be sufficient?
- The functions of paradata: Are paradata a new reality, a new documentary form? Are they relevant from an archival perspective? What is the nature of paradata for archivists – are they archival materials themselves, or merely supporting data for understanding records?
- The need to organize digital records after their transfer to archives: Do archives need to identify and define subfonds and series? Are traditional archival aggregations still relevant?

The topics above (and others) will be addressed through examples and arguments.

The preliminary conclusion, outlined before an extensive review of the literature and further exploration of the topic, is that while electronic records introduce changes in the way records and archives are processed, these changes are not as radical as they are sometimes portrayed. At a certain level of abstraction, the core principles and rules remain the same.

About the author:

Bogdan-Florin Popovici graduated from the Faculty of Archival Science in Bucharest and has worked as an archivist at the National Archives of Romania since 1999. He holds a Ph.D. in history and has been involved in numerous national-scale projects, most of them related to the implementation of modern technology and digital recordkeeping, the development of professional regulations, and professional training. He is an active member of international professional organizations, including the ICA Experts Group for Archival Description, Archives Portal Europe (where he serves as a member of the Governance Board), and the International Institute of Archival Science (Maribor).

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Arhivsko gradivo med vidiki upravljavcev z dokumentarnim gradivom in vidiki arhivistov

Splošno sprejeto stališče je, da upravljavci z dokumentarnim gradivom in arhivisti obravnavajo arhivsko gradivo z različnih vidikov. Čeprav imajo ti poklici skupne korenine, pa zaradi njihove različne vloge in odgovornosti včasih pride do nasprotujočih si pogledov na isto arhivsko gradivo.

Ta prispevek se bo, navezujoč se na elektronske dokumente, osredotočil na raziskovanje prej omenjenih različnih vidikov, vključuje pa naslednja vprašanja:

- Ponovna uporaba produkcijskih metapodatkov kot arhivskega popisa: pogosto slišimo, da bi popisi, prevzeti od ustvarjalcev, lahko nadomestili arhivsko popisovanje – bo arhivsko popisovanje kot eden od strokovnih postopkov v arhivih izginilo? Bi zadostovali izvorni metapodatki?
- Funkcije parapodatkov: ali so parapodatki nova realnost, nova dokumentarna oblika? Ali so pomembni z arhivskega vidika? Kakšna je njihova narava z vidika arhivistov – ali so sami po sebi že arhivsko gradivo ali zgolj podatki, ki služijo boljšemu razumevanju dokumentov?
- Potreba po urejanju digitalnega gradiva po prenosu v arhive: ali morajo podfonde in serije opredeliti in določiti arhivi? Ali je klasično arhivsko združevanje dokumentov še vedno relevantno?

Zgoraj navedene teme (in tudi druge) bodo obravnavane na podlagi primerov in argumentov.

Predhodni zaključek, oblikovan še pred obsežno analizo literature in poglobljeno raziskavo teme, se glasi, da elektronski zapisi res prinašajo nekatere spremembe v obdelavi arhivskega gradiva, vendar te spremembe niso tako radikalne, kot se nam jih včasih predstavlja. Na določeni ravni abstrakcije ostajajo namreč osnovna načela in pravila enaka.

O avtorju:

Dr. Bogdan-Florin Popovici je diplomiral na Fakulteti za arhivistiko v Bukarešti in dela od leta 1999 kot arhivist pri Državnem arhivu Romunije. Ima doktorat iz zgodovine in je sodeloval v številnih nacionalnih projektih, večinoma povezanih z uvajanjem sodobnih tehnologij in digitalnega upravljanja z dokumenti, razvojem strokovnih predpisov in strokovnim usposabljanjem. Je aktiven član mednarodnih strokovnih organizacij, vključno s Skupino strokovnjakov za arhivsko popisovanje pri Mednarodnem arhivskem svetu ICA, Archives Portal Europe (kjer je član upravnega odbora) in Mednarodnim inštitutom arhivskih znanosti (Maribor).

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Describing Corfu Criminal Court Archive Using RiC-CM

In the General State Archives of Corfu, a substantial archives of the Corfu Criminal Court is preserved, containing details of court trials dating back to 1700. Following the Treaty of Paris in 1815, after the Napoleonic Wars, the Ionian Islands became a British Protectorate. In 1817, the British granted the Ionians a Constitution, which outlined provisions for the administration of justice. Covering the period from 1815 to 1864, the Criminal Court archives comprises 275 folders (Filze) of trials, containing a total of 2,698 sub-files. Each sub-file represents one case and includes documents such as the indictment, depositions, minutes of the trial, writs, affidavits, recognizances, inquisitions, calendars, bills, and occasional confessions, as well as the verdict. A major part of these files' significance lies in the fact that the records were routinely generated by public services as part of their operations, and therefore, they are unmediated and authentic historical sources. Although the Corfu Criminal Court Archives is well-preserved in a physical form by the General State Archives of Corfu, there is a significant need for properly describing the archives through standardized metadata in order to make it more accessible, discoverable, and interoperable with other archives and research resources. By implementing detailed and structured metadata, this valuable resource can be cataloged in ways that highlight its unique content, facilitating efficient searches, retrieval, and understanding for researchers, historians, and the general public.

Archival science has introduced metadata standards like Encoded Archival Description (EAD) and Encoded Archival Context for Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families (EAC-CPF), utilizing XML to enhance the organization and processing of historical archival records. These metadata schemas, based on standards from the International Council on Archives (ICA), such as ISAD(G) and ISAAR(CPF), provide structured methods for data organization but face challenges in representing complex relationships. With advancements in semantic web technologies, there is a shift toward conceptual models and ontologies. In response, the ICA began developing the Records in Contexts Conceptual Model (RiC-CM) to establish a unified, high-level archival conceptual model.

This work focuses on describing the Archives of Corfu's Criminal Court using the Records-in-Context Conceptual Model. In particular, the paper analyzes the main entities (e.g., the actors related to each case, key case activities identified, related locations) used in a criminal case and proposes a RiC-CM model for capturing the main metadata required to describe not only the Archives itself but also the associated activities performed by the key actors (i.e., agents, according to RiC-CM notation). Although this work is a case study, to the best of our knowledge, it is the first attempt to describe the Criminal Court Archives using the relatively new standard, RiC-CM, and aims to set up an approach for describing how the information related to a criminal case can be modelled.

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Popisovanje arhiva Krfskega kazenskega sodišča s pomočjo modela RiC-CM

V Državnem arhivu Krfa je shranjen obsežen arhiv krfskega kazenskega sodišča, ki vsebuje podrobnosti o sodnih procesih vse od leta 1700. S pariško pogodbo iz leta 1815, po koncu napoleonskih vojn, so Jonski otoki postali britanski protektorat. Leta 1817 so Britanci Joncem priznali ustavo, v kateri so bile opredeljene tudi določbe glede pravosodja. Arhiv kazenskega sodišča zajema obdobje od leta 1815 do leta 1864 in obsega 275 ovojev (map) s sodnimi spisi, ki vsebujejo skupno 2698 podmap. Vsaka podmapa predstavlja eno kazensko zadevo in vključuje dokumente, kot so obtožnice, pričanja, zapisniki sojenja, sodne naredbe, pisne izjave, priznanja, zaslišanja, razporedi, računi, sporadična priznanja in sodbe. Spisi so velikega pomena tudi zato, ker so jih javne službe ustvarjale rutinsko, v okviru svojega delovanja, tako da gre za avtentične zgodovinske vire. Čeprav je gradivo kazenskega sodišča na Krfu v fizični obliki dobro ohranjeno, pa obstaja velika potreba po ustreznem popisu v skladu s standardiziranimi metapodatki, da bi bilo gradivo bolj dostopno, najdljivo ter interoperabilno z drugimi arhivi in raziskovalnimi viri. Z oblikovanjem podrobnih in strukturiranih metapodatkov je mogoče ta dragoceni vir katalogizirati tako, da se poudari njegova edinstvena vsebina, kar raziskovalcem, zgodovinarjem in širši javnosti olajša učinkovito iskanje, pridobivanje in razumevanje informacij.

Arhivska znanost je oblikovala metapodatkovne standarde, kot sta kodirano arhivsko popisovanje (EAD) in kodirani arhivski kontekst za korporacije, osebe in družine (EAC-CPF), ki uporabljajo XML za izboljšanje ureditve in obdelave zgodovinskih arhivskih zapisov. Te metapodatkovne sheme temeljijo na standardih Mednarodnega arhivskega sveta (ICA), kot sta ISAD(G) in ISAAR(CPF), in zagotavljajo strukturirane metode za urejanje podatkov, vendar se soočajo z velikimi izzivi, ko gre za predstavljanje kompleksnih razmerij. Z razvojem tehnologij semantičnega spleta pa se je začel premik h konceptualnim modelom in ontologijam. ICA je tako začel razvijati konceptualni model Zapisi v kontekstih (Records in Contexts (RiC-CM)) z namenom vzpostavitve enotnega arhivskega konceptualnega modela na visoki ravni.

To delo obravnava popisovanje arhivskega gradiva kazenskega sodišča na Krfu z uporabo konceptualnega modela RiC-CM. Delo analizira zlasti glavne entitete (npr. akterje v posameznih primerih, ključne dejavnosti v okviru teh primerov, povezane lokacije), ki se uporabljajo v kazenskem postopku, in predlaga model RiC-CM za zajem glavnih metapodatkov, ki so potrebni za opis ne le samega gradiva, temveč tudi povezanih dejavnosti, ki jih izvajajo ključni akterji (tj. agenti v skladu s terminologijo modela RiC-CM). Čeprav je predmetni članek študija primera, je – po najboljšem vedenju avtorjev – to prvi poskus popisa arhivskega gradiva kazenskega sodišča z uporabo razmeroma novega standarda RiC-CM, njegov cilj pa je predlagati metodologijo, s katero je moč podati informacije, povezane s kazenskim postopkom.

O avtorjih:

Dr. Yanna Dimitriou je predavateljica (laborantka) Oddelka za arhive, knjižničarstvo in muzeologijo Jonske univerze. Ima univerzitetno diplomo iz zgodovine in arheologije ter arhivskih in knjižničarskih študij te univerze. Magistrirala je na temo dokumentacije v sodobni zgodovini in doktorirala iz arhivskih in bibliotekarskih študij.

Dr. Matthew Damigos je docent na Oddelku za arhivistiko, bibliotekarstvo in muzeologijo Jonske univerze. Diplomiral je na Oddelku za uporabno matematiko Univerze na Kreti in doktoriral iz elektrotehnike in računalništva na Nacionalni tehnični univerzi v Atenah. Njegovi glavni raziskovalni interesi vključujejo sisteme za upravljanje (velikih) podatkov, upravljanje podatkov in metapodatkov, obsežno analitiko, povezane podatke, digitalne knjižnice, upravljanje elektronskih zapisov, digitalne arhive in digitalno hrambo.

Dr. Eleftherios Kalogeros je predavatelj (laborant) Oddelka za arhivistiko, bibliotekarstvo in muzeologijo Jonske univerze. Pridobil je univerzitetno diplomo iz računalništva na Državni in Kapodistrijski univerzi v Atenah ter magisterij in doktorat iz računalništva na Jonski univerzi. Njegove raziskave se osredotočajo na digitalne podatke, informacije in upravljanje znanja v kulturnem kontekstu.

Christina Boueti je diplomirala na Oddelku za arhivistiko, knjižničarstvo in muzeologijo Jonske univerze. Trenutno je na tem oddelku magistrska študentka programa Upravljanje digitalnih informacij – informacijske storitve.

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Datacija fotografij vizitnega formata iz 19. stoletja

Vizitni format fotografije (dimenzija okoli 105 x 65 mm) je bil v obdobju od leta 1860 pa vse do začetka 20. stoletja najpogostejši format predvsem portretnih fotografij na Slovenskem. Vsi, ki se ukvarjajo s fotografijami, se soočajo z veliko težavo datacij teh fotografij. Na fotografijah je namreč zelo redko zapisano, kdaj so nastale, zato so te fotografije pogosto nedatirane ali napačno datirane.

Arhivi, muzeji in knjižnice, ki hranijo največ vizitnih fotografij, v večini le-te datirajo zgolj okvirno, pogosto napačno tudi do 30 let. Že samo ob pregledu datacij fotografij petih ljubljanskih fotografskih ateljejev (Lovrenc Funtek, Lorenz Krach, L. Krach's Wittwe, Emil Dzimski, E. Dzimski's Wittwe) na strani Digitalne knjižnice Slovenije lahko ugotovimo, da je od 45 predstavljenih fotografij okvirno pravilno datiranih le 12, ostale so nedatirane ali napačno datirane.

Leta 2024 je Nadškofijski arhiv Ljubljana v sodelovanju z Muzejem Mengeš pripravil razstavo o fotografu Lovrencu Funtku (1833–1874), kjer smo natančno preučili njegovo življenje in ohranjene fotografije. Ob tem smo ugotovili, da je moč na podlagi hrbtnih strani kartonov, na katere so nalepljene fotografije, precej natančno datirati vsa njegova dela. Kartone so fotografi sprva pripravljali sami, nato pa so jih po naročilu ateljejev izdelovali v grafičnih podjetjih na Dunaju in so na hrbtni strani nosili njihovo grafično podobo, te pa so se skozi leta spreminjale. Na podlagi teh sprememb lahko datiramo nastanek fotografije. Do datacije teh grafičnih podob lahko pridemo na podlagi raziskave strokovne literature, sočasnega časopisja, kjer so fotografi objavljali svoje reklame, arhivskega gradiva in ohranjenih fotografij. Metodo smo preizkusili tudi na primeru nekaterih drugih ljubljanskih fotografov 19. stoletja in izkazala se je za zelo uporabno.

Na podlagi spreminjajočih se grafičnih podob na hrbtnih straneh kartonov lahko tako zanesljivo datiramo fotografije vse od točnega leta pa tja do petih let. Kljub vsemu pa je potrebna tudi previdnost. Ateljeji so pri sebi hranili originalna stekla – negative, iz katerih so nato naredili pozitivno kopijo na fotografski papir. Iz negativa so lahko tudi šele čez nekaj let naredili novo kopijo in jo nato nalepili na karton, ki so ga uporabljali takrat. A to je bilo precej redko in predvsem v primeru slavnih oseb, katerih fotografije so nato večkrat reproducirali. Tak je primer Frana Levstika (1831–1887), pri katerem lahko enak potret, katerega avtor je bil Lovrenc Funtek, najdemo na kartonih še dveh fotografov – Franca Lainerja in Ivana Kotarja. A tudi to je povedno, saj lahko ugotovimo, kako so zapuščine posameznih fotografov skozi leta prehajala v različne roke.

Datacija grafičnih podob na hrbtnih kartonov je razmeroma dolgotrajen postopek, ki pa na koncu privede ne le do natančne datacije, ampak tudi do drugih pomembnih podatkov za zgodovino fotografskih ustvarjalcev in splošne zgodovine. Ob uporabi te metode se je pokazalo tudi, kako zelo pomembna je digitalizacija tega gradiva tako z vidika materialnega varstva kot tudi dostopnosti za raziskovalce, saj so fotografije, razpršene po številnih institucijah in pri zasebnih imetnikih ter pogosto vstavljene v albume, ob vsakem rokovanju podvržene potencialnim poškodbam.

O avtorju:

Mag. Blaž Otrin, zgodovinar in arhivist, je bil rojen leta 1973 v Ljubljani. Leta 1999 je diplomiral na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani, leta 2011 pa je uspešno zagovarjal magistrsko delo na Oddelku za zgodovino Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani na temo Socialna dejavnost katoliške Cerkve v 19. stoletju in prvi polovici 20. stoletja v ljubljanski škofiji. Leta 2000 je opravil strokovni izpit iz arhivistike in se zaposlil v Nadškofijskem arhivu Ljubljana, kjer pokriva gradivo zapuščin, zbirk in novejšega gradiva. Izdal je več edicij arhivskih virov in bil avtor in soavtor več razstav, ukvarja se s socialno, cerkveno in kulturno zgodovino, v zadnjem času pa veliko pozornost posveča zgodnjim obdobjem fotografije na Slovenskem.

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Dating 19th Century Carte de Visite Photographs

The carte de visite format (approximately 105 x 65 mm) was the most common format for portrait photographs in Slovenia from 1860 until the early 20th century. However, those dealing with historical photographs face significant challenges in dating them. The photographs very rarely have the date of their creation written on them, which is why they are often undated or incorrectly dated.

Archives, museums, and libraries, which hold the largest collections of carte de visite photographs, often provide only approximate dating, sometimes inaccurately by as much as 30 years. A review of the dating of photographs from five Ljubljana photographic studios (Lovrenc Funtek, Lorenz Krach, L. Krach's Wittwe, Emil Dzinski, and E. Dzinski's Wittwe) in the Digital Library of Slovenia (Digitalna knjižnica Slovenije) reveals that out of 45 presented photographs, only 12 are correctly dated, while the rest are either undated or incorrectly dated.

In 2024, the Archdiocesan Archives of Ljubljana, in collaboration with the Mengeš Museum, organized an exhibition on the photographer Lovrenc Funtek (1833–1874). As part of this exhibition, we conducted an in-depth study of his life and surviving photographs. It was found that all his works could be dated fairly accurately based on the reverse sides of the cardboards to which the photographs were affixed. The photographers initially prepared the cardboards themselves, but later they were produced in graphic companies in Vienna upon order from the studios. These cardboards carried the graphic design of the companies on the back, and over the years, these designs changed. Based on these changes, we can date the creation of the photograph.

The dating of these graphic designs can be achieved through research in professional literature and contemporary newspapers where photographers advertised their services, archival materials, and surviving photographs.

This method was also tested on the works of other 19th century Ljubljana photographers and proved to be highly effective. Based on the changing graphic images on the back of the cardboards, photographs can be reliably dated to a specific year or within a range of up to five years. However, caution is still necessary. The studios kept the original glass negatives, from which they then made positive copies on photographic paper. In some cases, they affixed these later prints to contemporary cardboards. This practice was relatively rare and primarily applied to portraits of famous individuals whose images were frequently reproduced.

Such is the case, for example, of Fran Levstik (1831–1887), originally taken by Lovrenc Funtek. The same portrait appears on cardboards from three different photographers: Lovrenc Funtek, Franc Lainer, and Ivan Kotar. But this is also telling, as we can find out how the legacies of individual photographers passed into different hands over the years.

The process of dating the graphic designs on cardboards backs is time-consuming but ultimately yields not only precise dates but also valuable information about the history of photographic creators and general historical contexts.

The use of this method also highlighted how important the digitization of this material is, both in terms of material protection and accessibility for researchers, as the photographs are dispersed across numerous institutions and private collectors, often inserted into albums, which are prone to potential damage with each handling.

About the author:

Blaž Otrin, M. Sc., was born in 1973 in Ljubljana. In the academic year 1993/94 he enrolled at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ljubljana, major: A - History, B - Philosophy, from which he graduated in 1999. In the same year he started an internship at the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia. The following year he passed the professional exam in archival science and took a job at the Archdiocesan Archives of Ljubljana, where he still works today. In 2011, he successfully defended his master's thesis and was awarded the title of Master of Science in the field of general and national history from the 18th century to the most recent times. In 2015 he obtained the professional title of archival adviser. In the Archdiocesan Archives of Ljubljana he is the custodian of personal legacies, societies, the photographic collection and the Diocesan Archives of Ljubljana from the end of the 18th century to the present. Since 2007, he has been continuously involved in exhibition activities, as a co-author or member of the editorial board, he has participated in eight different exhibitions, which have been mounted both at home and abroad. He has published several editions of archival sources, and he regularly publishes professional articles in various scientific monographs and professional journals. Recently, he has been focusing on the early periods of photography in Slovenia.

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O »instanciaciji« in »agregaciji« v sodobni arhivski teoriji in praksi

S pričujočo razpravo v arhivski teoriji in praksi želimo analizirati in opredeliti pomen pojmov »instanciacija« in »agregacija« v različnih kontekstih arhivskega strokovnega in znanstvenoraziskovalnega dela. Na tej osnovi bomo oba termina integrirali v doktrino sodobne arhivske teorije in prakse, s tem pa skušali prispevati k razvoju in intenzivnejši implementaciji metod arhivskega strokovnega dela, ki so potrebne tako v procesih instanciacije kot tudi v procesih agregacije.

Neposredno uporabnost uvajanja obeh pojmov zaznavamo na področjih teoretičnega in praktičnega vrednotenja in urejanja arhivskega gradiva ter pri oblikovanju in prevzemanju arhivskih paketov, pa tudi pri popisovanju arhivskega gradiva, oblikovanju metapodatkovnih struktur in njihovega vpenjanja v eno- ali večdimenzionalno metapodatkovno tektoniko. Posredno uporabnost obravnavanih terminov pa zaznavamo v segmentih poizvedovanja v arhivskih podatkovnih zbirkah in s tem povezanih postopkov oblikovanja in prevzemanja paketov DIP.

Osnovno metodo naše raziskave predstavlja analiza primerov s tipično ali atipično ter eno- ali večvariantno instanciacijo arhivskega gradiva ter s tem povezano linearno ali hierarhično izvedeno agregacijo arhivskih entitet. Definicije obeh nosilnih pojmov in njihove izpeljanke bomo preizkusili skozi analize spletnih virov in analizo zapisov v podatkovni bazi SJAS ter v drugih nacionalnih arhivskih podatkovnih bazah. Rezultate raziskave bomo predstavili s pomočjo opisne metode. Primere arhivskega gradiva za preizkušanje ustreznosti rešitev pa bomo analizirali še s historično metodo, ob tem bomo implementirali tudi izkustveno metodo. Za oblikovanje uvodnega in zaključnega poglavja bomo uporabili metodo povzemanja vsebin skupaj z opisno metodo.

Spoznanja, ki jih bomo pridobili na podlagi opravljenih raziskav, bodo abstrahirana do te mere, da jih bo mogoče neposredno implementirati v različne metode arhivskega strokovnega dela. Hkrati bodo te terminološke in metodološke teoretične rešitve neposredno uporabne za nadgradnjo oz. izpopolnitev obstoječih metod arhivskega strokovnega dela v segmentih razpoznavanja celot arhivskega gradiva, njegovega vrednotenja in umeščanja v obstoječe in nove hierarhične strukture arhivskega gradiva. Posredne rezultate pričakujemo tudi v jasno izraženih zahtevah po izboljšavah in morebitnih nadgradnjah rešitev s področja digitalizacije obstoječih in prihodnjih arhivskih strokovnih postopkov.

Spoznanja v zvezi s teorijo, postopki in terminologijo s področij instanciacije in agregacije arhivskih entitet bodo zagotavljala boljše razumevanje in s tem obravnavanje vsebin obeh pojmov, vključno z implementacijo postopkov in teoretičnimi razmisleki v ozadju.

O avtorjih:

Dr. Zdenka Semlič Rajh je diplomirala iz zgodovine na Univerzi v Ljubljani, Filozofska fakulteta. Na isti univerzi je bila leta 2016 promovirana v doktorico znanosti. Od leta 1990 do 2020 je bila zaposlena v Pokrajinskem arhivu Maribor, kjer je leta 2011 pridobila strokovni naziv arhivska svetnica. Od septembra 2020 je zaposlena v Zgodovinskem arhivu Ljubljana. Z univerzo Alma Mater Europaea sodeluje od leta 2013. Na oddelku za Arhivistiko in dokumentologijo je bila najprej višja predavateljica, nato docentka, od leta 2023 dalje je izredna profesorica za arhivistiko. Od leta 2023 je tudi članica ekspertne skupine za popisovanje arhivskega gradiva pri Mednarodnem arhivskem svetu (ICA/EGAD). Je avtorica številnih objavljenih in izvedenih del s področja arhivistike, upravljanja z dokumentarnim gradivom, informacijskih znanosti in tudi zgodovinopisja.

Špela Valadžija, višja arhivistka, je po zaključeni Srednji šoli za medije in grafiko v Ljubljani diplomirala iz zgodovine na Univerzi v Mariboru ter si pridobila naziv diplomirana zgodovinarica. Od leta 2002 do 2008 je bila zaposlena na Javnem skladu za kulturne dejavnosti Maribor, nato pa od 2008 do 2014 kot poslovna sekretarka in od leta 2015 do 2022 kot dokumentalistka v Narodnem domu Maribor. Od leta 2022 je zaposlena v Pokrajinskem arhivu Maribor, kjer je zadolžena za področje arhivskega gradiva s področja uprave. Je avtorica 35 izvedenih ali objavljenih del s področja razstavne dejavnosti in upravljanja z dokumentacijo.

Dr. Miroslav Novak je leta 1986 diplomiral iz zgodovine in sociologije kulture na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Ljubljani. Leta 1999 je bil promoviran na Univerzi v Zagrebu v doktorja družbenih znanosti – znanstveno polje: informacijske znanosti. Od leta 1986 je zaposlen v Pokrajinskem arhivu Maribor, kjer je leta 2007 pridobil arhivski strokovni naziv arhivski svetnik. Z Univerzo Alma Mater Europaea ECM Maribor sodeluje od leta 2013. Na oddelku za Arhivistiko in dokumentologijo je bil najprej docent in nato od leta 2018 dalje izredni profesor za arhivistiko. Je avtor 520 objavljenih in izvedenih del, povezanih z arhivistiko, informatiko in zgodovinopisjem.

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About »Instantiation« and »Aggregation« in Modern Archival Theory and Practice

By discussing instantiation and aggregation in archival theory and practice, we want to analyse and define the meaning of the terms "instantiation" and "aggregation" in various contexts of archival professional and scientific research work. On this basis, we will integrate both terms into the doctrine of modern archival theory and practice and thereby contribute to the development and more intensive implementation of methods of archival professional work, which are necessary both in the processes of instantiation and in the processes of aggregation.

The aforementioned discussion is important from the perspective of introducing the aforementioned terms and their meaning in the new conceptual model Records in Context, which will bring changes in the field of describing archival materials and creating relations between individual entities represented in archival records.

We perceive the direct usefulness of introducing both terms in the areas of theoretical and practical appraisal and arrangement of archival material and in the creation and acquisition of archival packages, as well as in the description of archival material, the design of meta-data structures and their embedding in one or more-dimensional meta-data tectonics. We perceive the indirect usefulness in the segments of retrieval of information in archival databases and the related procedures of designing and acquiring DIP packages.

As basic research method we will use case studies with typical or atypical, and one or more variant instantiation of archival material and the related linear or hierarchical aggregation of archival entities. The definitions of both supporting concepts and their derivatives will be tested through the analysis of online sources and the analysis of records in the Slovenian Public Archival Database (SJAS) and in other national and international archival databases. The results of the research will be presented using the descriptive method. Examples of archival material used for testing the suitability of the solutions will be analysed using the historical method, while we will also implement the empirical method. To create the introductory and concluding chapters, we will use the method of summarizing the contents together with the descriptive method.

The insights that we will gain on the basis of the research will be abstracted to the extent that they can be directly implemented in various methods of archival professional work. At the same time, these terminological, methodological and theoretical solutions will be directly useful for upgrading or improvement of existing methods of archival professional work in the segments of recognizing the completeness of archival materials, their evaluation and placement in existing and new hierarchical structures of archival materials.

Indirect results are also expected in clearly expressed requirements for improvements and possible upgrades of solutions in the field of digitalization of existing and future archival professional procedures.

Knowledge regarding the theory, procedures and terminology in the areas of instantiation and aggregation of archival entities will ensure a better understanding and thus treatment of the contents of both concepts, including the implementation of procedures and theoretical considerations in the background.

About the authors:

Zdenka Semlič Rajh graduated in history at the University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts. She was promoted to Doctor of Science at the same university in 2016. From 1990 to 2020, she worked at the Regional Archives Maribor, where she obtained the professional title of Archival Counsellor in 2011. Since September 2020, she has been working at the Historical Archives of Ljubljana. She has been working with Alma Mater Europaea University since 2013, first as a senior lecturer and then as an assistant professor at the Department of Archival and Documentary Studies, and since 2023 as an associate professor of archival studies. Since 2023, she has been a member of the ICA/EGAD Expert Group on Inventorying Archival Materials. She is the author of numerous published and performed works in the fields of archival science, documentary materials management, information science and historiography.

Špela Valadžija, Senior Archivist, graduated from the Secondary School of Media and Graphic Arts in Ljubljana and obtained a degree in History at the University of Maribor. From 2002 to 2008 she worked at the Public Fund for Cultural Activities Maribor, then from 2008 to 2014 as a business secretary and from 2015 to 2022 as a documentary specialist at Narodni dom Maribor. Since 2022 she has been working at the Regional Archives Maribor, where she is responsible for archival records in the field of administration. She is the author of 35 completed or published works in the field of exhibition and documentation management.

Miroslav Novak graduated in History and Sociology of Culture from the Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana in 1986. In 1999 he was promoted to Doctor of Social Sciences at the University of Zagreb - scientific field: information sciences. Since 1986 he has been employed at the Regional Archives Maribor, where he obtained the archival professional title - Archival Counsellor in 2007. He has been working with Alma Mater Europaea University ECM Maribor since 2013, first as an assistant professor at the Department of Archives and Documentology, and then as an associate professor of archival studies from 2018 onwards. He is the author of 520 published and performed works related to archives, information science and historiography.

Karen J. Trivette

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If You Build it, They Will Come: The Trials and Triumphs of Building an English-language Master of Archival Science and Document Studies Program for Alma Mater Europaea University

For roughly two calendar years, planning has been underway to build an English-language Master of Archival Science and Document Studies Program for Alma Mater Europaea University. The program is to be taught in English, for English-speaking students from around the world, and for it to be chaired initially in the United States. Prof. Dr. Peter Pavel Klasinc asked the author to take on the project and he did not have to ask her twice.

The aims were to select six to seven faculty members and secure a first cohort of circa fifteen students. Since March 2023, the author has developed tactics to identify the program's faculty and to promote the program in order to attract students. The author will also discuss the results of a survey she created and distributed to ascertain the influence of current technologies on the archival science pedagogy plus a review of current competencies for preparing archivists not only for today but also for tomorrow.

To date, the faculty members have been identified and the recruitment of students has rigorously begun. The author's paper, and associated conference presentation, will discuss the opportunities and challenges program developers faced along this thrilling journey.

About the author:

Karen J. Trivette, MLS, ABD is a recruiter of faculty and facilitator of student registration for the newly-formed English-language Master degree program in Archival Science, Alma Mater Europaea University (AMEU). She also serves as a Visiting Professor for the Sorbonne Université Abu Dhabi. She is the former Full Professor and Head of Special Collections & College Archives at the Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT)-State University of New York (SUNY) where she oversaw the care and provision of 6000+ linear feet of unique and rare materials (2008-2024). She is a graduate of the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (Bachelor of Art, Art History) and the University at Albany-SUNY (Master of Library Science, Archives and Records Management). She is pursuing her PhD in Archival Science from AMEU and expects to complete her studies in 2025. She has presented at local, national, and international archives conferences and has written and/or edited publications, both US-based and internationally, related to fashion archives research and archives facility renovation.

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Če zgradiš, bodo prišli: preizkušnje in zmage pri oblikovanju magistrskega programa arhivistike in dokumentalistike v angleškem jeziku na Univerzi Alma Mater Europaea

Že približno dve koledarski leti potekajo načrti za vzpostavitev magistrskega študijskega programa arhivistike in dokumentalistike v angleškem jeziku na univerzi Alma Mater Europaea. Program bo izveden v angleščini, saj je namenjen angleško govorečim študentom z vsega sveta, njegov sedež pa bo na začetku v Združenih državah Amerike. Prof. dr. Peter Pavel Klasinc je avtorico povabil k sodelovanju pri projektu, pri čemer je ni bilo treba dvakrat prositi.

Zastavljeni cilji programa so predvidevali izbor šestih do sedmih predavateljev in zagotovitev prve generacije približno petnajstih študentov. Od marca 2023 je avtorica razvijala strategije za izbor predavateljev ter promocijo programa, da bi tako pritegnila študente. Predstavila bo rezultate ankete, ki jo je pripravila in tudi razdelila z namenom, da bi ugotovila vpliv sodobnih tehnologij na pedagogiko arhivistike, podala pa bo tudi pregled aktualnih dejavnosti, ki so potrebne, da ustrezno izobrazimo arhiviste ne le za danes, temveč tudi za prihodnost.

Trenutno je predavateljski kader že izbran, postopek vpisa študentov pa je v polnem teku. Avtoričin prispevek in pripadajoča konferenčna predstavitev bosta obravnavala priložnosti in izzive, s katerimi so se razvijalci študijskega programa soočali na tej vznemirljivi poti.

O avtorici:

Karen J. Trivette, magistrica bibliotekarskih znanosti in arhivistike ter doktorandka, pridobiva fakultetno osebje in koordinira vpis študentov na novoustanovljenem magistrskem programu arhivistike v angleškem jeziku na univerzi Alma Mater Europaea (AMEU). Je tudi gostujoča profesorica na Sorbonski univerzi v Abu Dabiju. Predtem je bila redna profesorica in vodja posebnih zbirk ter univerzitetnih arhivov na Inštitutu za modno tehnologijo (Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT)) newyorške državne univerze (State University of New York (SUNY)), kjer je bila v letih 2008–2024 skrbnica več kot 1800 tekočih metrov edinstvenega in redkega gradiva. Diplomirala je iz umetnostne zgodovine na Univerzi Severne Karoline – Chapel Hill. Magistrica bibliotekarstva, arhivistike in dokumentalistike pa je postala na univerzi SUNY v Albanyju. Trenutno dela na univerzi AMEU doktorat iz arhivistike in ga bo predvidoma zaključila leta 2025. Svoje prispevke je predstavljala na lokalnih, nacionalnih in mednarodnih arhivskih konferencah, napisala in/ali urejala je tudi publikacije, tako v ZDA kot na mednarodni ravni, povezane z raziskovanjem modnih arhivov in prenovo arhivskih prostorov.

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Traditional Archival Science and Electronic Archiving - Theory and Practice

Archival theory and practice is at a turning point, not only in Serbia, but also in the surrounding countries. Electronic business of legal entities as creators and owners of archival records “introduces” us to electronic archiving. Electronic records and electronic archival records are becoming a reality that poses serious challenges to archival science as a scientific and professional discipline.

We are thinking about the scope of the current archival legislation in Serbia and the region, especially in the part that “affects” the fundamental and traditional principles of archival science. To what extent have the electronic “spheres” of communication influenced archival science as a science, is it “moving” from its continental “cradle”, are we creating a contemporary archival practice which, still unfounded in the existing archival tradition, is latently becoming a “new archival science”? To what extent do traditional archival and electronic archiving confront and intertwine, and in what segment and scope does their relationship reflect on archival practice, function, powers, independence and expediency of archives? Based on everything, are we witnessing a new and different future of Serbian (as well as regional) archival science?

Considering the above-mentioned questions, the author tries to look at the segments of traditional archival and modern tendencies of electronic archiving, and highlight the importance of their relationship and influence on the future status of archival theory and practice from the aspect of professional and scientific research, using the historical-archival method. Conclusions and recommendations arise from the presented analysis of the topic.

About the author:

Jasmina Živković, Ph. D. (1964), was born in Požarevac, Serbia, where she still lives and works. She graduated from the Faculty of Law of the University of Belgrade with a degree in law. She received her master's degree and doctorate from the History Department of the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Belgrade, on the subject of the history of archival science. The publication of the doctoral dissertation entitled “Protection of archival structures of federal bodies in Yugoslavia, 1945-1991” is in preparation.

She has been working in the Historical Archives of Požarevac since 1998, working on the protection of archival records (in the archives and with the creators). She participated in several professional and scientific projects of the Požarevac Historical Archive, authored more than 70 independent or co-authored professional and scientific works, monographic publications, study catalogues, in archival science and history. She presents her work at national and international meetings, primarily in the field of archival science and the protection of archival records as a cultural asset, and she has given more than 20 public lectures on the topic of archival records protection. She is engaged in researching archival theory and practice, and is active in expert working bodies of the Požarevac Historical Archives, the State Archives of Serbia and the Archivist Society of Serbia. For her contribution to the advancement of archival theory and practice, the protection of archival records as cultural heritage and, in this regard, the nurturing of native and national history, as well as humanitarian social engagement, she was the recipient of the City of Požarevac Culture Charter (2007), the Golden Archive Award for his immeasurable contribution to the preservation of precious Serbian heritage (2022), and the October Award of the City of Požarevac (2024).

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Tradicionalna arhivska znanost in elektronsko arhiviranje – teorija in praksa

Arhivska teorija in praksa sta na prelomni točki, ne samo v Srbiji, temveč tudi v okoliških državah. Elektronsko poslovanje pravnih oseb kot ustvarjalcev in imetnikov arhivskega gradiva nas »uvaja« v elektronsko arhiviranje. Elektronski zapisi in elektronsko arhivsko gradivo postajajo realnost, ki postavlja arhivski znanosti kot znanstveni in strokovni disciplini resne izzive.

Razmišljamo o obsegu veljavne arhivske zakonodaje v Srbiji in regiji, zlasti v delu, ki »zadeva« temeljna in tradicionalna načela arhivske znanosti. V kolikšni meri so elektronske »sfere« komuniciranja vplivale na arhivsko znanost kot vedo, ali se ta »premika« iz svoje kontinentalne »zibelke«, ali ustvarjamo sodobno arhivsko prakso, ki, še neukoreninjena v obstoječi arhivski tradiciji, neopazno postaja »nova arhivska znanost«? V kolikšni meri se tradicionalno arhiviranje in elektronsko arhiviranje soočata in prepletata ter v katerem segmentu in obsegu vpliva njun odnos na arhivsko prakso, funkcijo, pristojnosti, neodvisnost in smotrnost arhivov? Glede na vse navedeno, ali smo priča novi in drugačni prihodnosti srbske (pa tudi regionalne) arhivske znanosti?

Ob upoštevanju zgoraj navedenih vprašanj je avtorica poskusila osvetliti segmente tradicionalne arhivske znanosti in teženj sodobnega elektronskega arhiviranja ter poudariti pomen njunega razmerja in vpliva na prihodnji status arhivske teorije in prakse z vidika strokovnih in znanstvenih raziskav, pri čemer je uporabila historično-arhivsko metodo. Iz predstavljene analize tematike izhajajo sklepi in priporočila.

O avtorici:

Jasmina Živković, dr. znanosti, se je rodila leta 1964 v Požarevcu v Srbiji, kjer še vedno živi in dela. Diplomirala je na Pravni fakulteti Univerze v Beogradu. Magistrski in doktorski študij je zaključila na Oddelku za zgodovino Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Beogradu, pri čemer se je osredotočila na zgodovino arhivistike. V pripravi je objava njene doktorske disertacije z naslovom Varstvo arhivskega gradiva zveznih organov v Jugoslaviji, 1945–1991. Od leta 1998 je zaposlena v Zgodovinskem arhivu Požarevac, kjer dela na področju varstva arhivskega gradiva (v arhivu in pri ustvarjalcih). Sodelovala je v več strokovnih in znanstvenih projektih Zgodovinskega arhiva Požarevac ter avtorsko ali soavtorsko objavila več kot 70 strokovnih in znanstvenih del, monografskih publikacij in študijskih katalogov s področja arhivistike in zgodovine. Svoja dela predstavlja na nacionalnih in mednarodnih srečanjih, predvsem s področja arhivistike in varstva arhivskega gradiva kot kulturne dobrine. Na temo varstva arhivskega in dokumentarnega gradiva je izvedla več kot 20 javnih predavanj. Ukvarja se z raziskovanjem arhivske teorije in prakse ter je aktivna v strokovnih delovnih telesih Zgodovinskega arhiva Požarevac, Državnega arhiva Srbije in Društva arhivistov Srbije. Za svoj prispevek k razvoju arhivske teorije in prakse, varstvu arhivskega gradiva kot kulturne dediščine ter s tem povezanim negovanju domoznanske in narodne zgodovine, kot tudi za svoje humanitarno družbeno udejstvovanje, je prejela Kulturno listino mesta Požarevac (2007), nagrado Zlati arhiv za neprecenljiv prispevek k ohranjanju dragocene srbske dediščine (2022) in Oktobrsko nagrado mesta Požarevac (2024).

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Implementacija modela Archiving by Design na primeru javnega zavoda GO! 2025 Evropska prestolnica kulture Nova Gorica

Nova Gorica in sosednja Gorica sta leta 2025 skupaj prevzeli naziv Evropska prestolnica kulture in pod sloganom "GO! 2025 – Brezmejno" poudarjata svojo edinstveno povezanost in skupno kulturno dediščino. Z namenom priprave, organiziranja in izvajanja projekta Evropske prestolnice kulture 2025 je bil ustanovljen javni zavod GO! 2025 - Evropska prestolnica kulture, Nova Gorica.

Javni zavod je kot javnopravna oseba po veljavni arhivski zakonodaji dolžan predati arhivsko gradivo v pristojno arhivsko ustanovo, to je Pokrajinski arhiv v Novi Gorici. Specifičnost ustvarjalca arhivskega gradiva, čezmejnost projekta evropske prestolnice kulture in pestrost zlasti digitalnih vsebin, ki pri izvedbi projekta nastajajo, pomenijo za arhiv odmik od vsakodnevne prakse tako pri načinu vrednotenja in izvedbi prevzema kot tudi pri omogočanju poznejše uporabe arhivskega gradiva. Da bi lahko gradivo ustrezno vrednotili, je potrebno najprej ugotoviti, katero dokumentarno gradivo z lastnostmi arhivskega gradiva nastaja pri javnem zavodu GO! 2025. Pokrajinski arhiv v Novi Gorici je v sodelovanju z Arhivom Republike Slovenije in ob podpori članov iniciative EC eArchiving Initiative izvedel pregled poslovanja javnega zavoda in varstva dokumentarnega ter arhivskega gradiva, ki nastaja pri njegovem poslovanju, po metodi Archiving by Design Scan. Pregled poslovanja je bil izveden v obliki koordinacijskih sestankov s krajšimi intervjuji, v katerih so ključni uslužbenci javnega zavoda in partnerskih organizacij ter ponudnika informacijskih storitev posredovali arhivu informacije o poslovanju javnega zavoda. Metoda je do uporabnika prijazna, hkrati pa arhivu omogoča pridobivanje vseh potrebnih informacij, da lahko na osnovnem nivoju začne pripravljati pisno strokovno navodilo in izda za gradivo v digitalni obliki prvo različico dodatnih strokovno-tehničnih navodil, ki bodo urejala varstvo digitalnega gradiva do izročitve. V prispevku bo pojasnjena uporabljena metoda, kakor tudi predstavljene izkušnje, ki smo jih pridobili v času do priprave prve različice pisnih strokovnih navodil in dodatnih strokovno-tehničnih navodil.

O avtorjih:

Januš Jerončič je diplomiral na Filozofski fakulteti v Ljubljani, smer arheologija, in se od takrat poklicno ukvarja s terenskim zbiranjem, obdelavo in arhiviranjem podatkov. Kasneje je opravil tudi magisterij iz smeri Poslovanje in organizacija na Ekonomski fakulteti v Ljubljani. Leta 2021 se je zaposlil v Pokrajinskem arhivu Nova Gorica, kjer je kot arhivist zadolžen za ustvarjalce s področja gospodarstva in za arhivsko gradivo v digitalni obliki. V sodelovanju z Arhivom Republike Slovenije skrbi tudi za razvoj in uporabo sistema za prikaz digitalnih arhivskih prostorskih podatkov.

Dr. Jože Škofljanec je arhivist, zaposlen v Arhivu Republike Slovenije, z večletnimi izkušnjami sodelovanja z ustvarjalci arhivskega gradiva in na področju varstva arhivskega gradiva v digitalni obliki. Izkušnje ima tudi s sodelovanjem v mednarodnih strokovnih skupinah in projektih. Je član podskupine Archiving by Design Evropske arhivske skupine in ekipe EC eArchiving Initiative.

Ivanka Uršič, prof. zgodovine in sociologije, arhivska svetovalka. Od leta 1987 je zaposlena v Pokrajinskem arhivu v Novi Gorici. Najprej je bila zadolžena za zasebno gradivo, pozneje so ji bili dodeljeni arhivski fondi s področja znanosti in kulture, rekreacije ter informiranja in arhivski fondi zdravstva in socialnega varstva.

Sara Cej je poslovna sekretarka v Javnem zavodu GO! 2025. Na pobudo Pokrajinskega arhiva Nova Gorica in dr. Jožeta Škofljanca se je pridružila ekipi pri koordinaciji projekta Archiving by Design. Delovne izkušnje je pridobivala predvsem v gospodarstvu, z arhiviranjem dokumentarnega in arhivskega gradiva pa se je prvič srečala ob zaposlitvi v zavodu.

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Implementation of the Archiving by Design Model on the Example of the Public Institution GO! 2025 European Capital of Culture Nova Gorica

Nova Gorica and the neighboring town of Gorizia together received the title of European Capital of Culture in 2025, and under the slogan “GO! 2025 – Borderless,” they emphasize their unique connection and shared cultural heritage. To prepare, organize, and implement the European Capital of Culture 2025 project, the public institution GO! 2025 - European Capital of Culture, Nova Gorica was established.

As a public legal entity, the institution is required by the current archival legislation to submit archival records to the competent archival institution, namely the Provincial Archives in Nova Gorica. The specificity of the public institution GO! 2025, the cross-border nature of the European Capital of Culture project, and the diversity especially of the digital content produced during the project's implementation, represent a deviation from the usual archival practices in terms of the records appraisal, acquisition and access. In order to properly assess the records, it is first necessary to determine which archival records are being created by the public institution GO! 2025. The Provincial Archives in Nova Gorica, in collaboration with the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia and with the support of members of the EC eArchiving Initiative, conducted an overview of record management in the public institution GO! 2025 using the Archiving by Design Scan method. The review was carried out through coordination meetings with shorter interviews, where key staff members of the public institution and partner organizations, as well as the information services provider, provided the archive all the required information. The user-friendly method enables the archive to obtain all the necessary data for preparing the first version of written professional instructions for archival records and issue additional professional and technical guidelines for digital archival records protection until its transfer to archive. The paper will explain the method used and the experiences gained during the preparation of the first version of written professional instructions and additional professional and technical guidelines.

About the authors:

Januš Jerončič graduated from the Faculty of Arts in Ljubljana, department of archaeology, and has been professionally involved in field data collection, processing, and archiving ever since. Later, he also completed a master's degree in Business Administration at the Faculty of Economics in Ljubljana. In 2021, he started working at the Provincial Archives in Nova Gorica as an archivist, where is responsible for the protection of archival records pertaining to the Economy and for archiving digital records. In cooperation with the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, he also oversees the development and use of a system for displaying digital archival spatial data.

Jože Škofljanec, Ph. D., is an archivist at the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia with several years of experience in collaboration with the creators of archival records and in the preservation of archival records in digital form. He also has experience in participating in international expert groups and projects. He is a member of the Archiving by Design subgroup of the European Archives Group and the EC eArchiving Initiative team.

Ivanka Uršič, Professor of History and Sociology, and Archival Consultant, has been employed at the Provincial Archives in Nova Gorica since 1987. She is responsible for archival records of private collections, as well as records related to science and culture, recreation and information, and health and social care.

Sara Cej is an executive secretary at the GO! 2025 Public Institute. At the initiative of the Provincial Archives of Nova Gorica and Mr. Jože Škofljanec, she joined the team to help coordinate the Archiving by Design project. She gained her work experience primarily in the business sector and encountered document and archival material management for the first time upon joining the institute.

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Notranja reorganizacija – sodelovanje v postopkih ureditve papirnega in digitalnega poslovanja

Temelje za sodelovanje v procesih varstva arhivskega gradiva, tako v fizični kakor tudi digitalni obliki, med drugim splošno vzpostavlja že 39. člen Zakona o varstvu dokumentarnega in arhivskega gradiva ter arhivih (Uradni list RS, št. 30/06, 51/2014, ZVDAGA). Vendarle pa šele praksa pokaže, kako in na kakšen način natančno poteka prepleteno sodelovanje med pristojnim arhivistom in predstavniki na strani ustvarjalca arhivskega gradiva. V prispevku bo predstavljen primer Javne agencije za znanstvenoraziskovalno in inovacijsko dejavnost Republike Slovenije, kjer je v relativno kratkem obdobju prišlo do imenovanj novih pristojnih oseb in hkrati do večje notranje reorganizacije. Zlasti po prevzemu dejavnosti in dokumentacije s področij tehnološkega razvoja in inovacij, ki jih je po uveljavitvi Zakona o spremembah in dopolnitvah Zakona o znanstvenoraziskovalni in inovacijski dejavnosti (Uradni list RS, št. 40/2023) predala Javna agencija Republike Slovenije za spodbujanje investicij, podjetništva in internacionalizacije.

Avtor se v predstavitvi sprva osredotoči na izpolnjevanje dolžnosti po 39. členu ZVDAGA, npr. na zagotovitev ustreznih pogojev za varstvo fizičnega gradiva, ter na aktivnosti, povezane s sprejemom pisnega strokovnega navodila za odbiranje arhivskega gradiva iz dokumentarnega gradiva, kot ključnega orodja za vrednotenje in odbiranje, torej varstvo arhivskega gradiva. V drugem delu pa se avtor posveti ureditvi poslovanja organa z digitalnim gradivom, kakor to med drugim zapoveduje 17. člen ZVDAGA. Slednji namreč določa, da morajo javnopravne osebe zajem in hrambo gradiva v digitalni obliki urediti v štirih fazah, in sicer na način, da se ustrezno pripravijo na zajem in hrambo gradiva v digitalni obliki ter to tudi dokumentirajo, da pripravijo, sprejmejo in posredujejo notranja pravila v potrditev Arhivu Republike Slovenije, da z notranjimi ali zunanjimi presojami redno preverjajo izvajanje določb notranjih pravil in da notranja pravila po potrebi tudi redno posodablajo.

V predstavitvi bo avtor predstavil sodelovanje in dokumentiranje izvedbe prve faze priprave na zajem in hrambo gradiva v digitalni obliki, ki po 6. členu Uredbe o varstvu dokumentarnega in arhivskega gradiva (Uradni list RS, št. 42/2017) od javnopravne osebe zahteva najmanj opredelitev obsega poslovanja, popis informacijskih sredstev, pripravo ocene tveganj, analizo veljavnega informacijskega sistema, določitev pravnih, tehnoloških in poslovnih zahtev ter pripravo načrta za ureditev digitalnega poslovanja z notranjimi pravili. Prva faza, predvsem pa kvaliteta njene izvedbe, predstavlja ključno fazo v procesu nadaljnje priprave notranjih pravil za zajem in hrambo gradiva v digitalni obliki ter s tem doseganje zakonsko skladnega in urejenega digitalnega poslovanja.

O avtorju:

Dr. Žiga Koncilija je leta 2014 doktoriral na Inštitutu za novejšo zgodovino. Leta 2016 se je zaposlil na projektu vzpostavitve slovenskega elektronskega arhiva e-ARH.si, kjer je deloval na različnih projektnih nalogah prevzemanja, hrambe in dostopanja do gradiva v digitalni obliki. Med drugim je vodil zahtevno nalogo razvoja Virtualne arhivske čitalnice. Od leta 2022 je zaposlen v Sektorju za varstvo arhivskega gradiva uprave po letu 1945, kjer se posveča različnim aktivnostim varstva fizičnega in digitalnega arhivskega gradiva ter sodelovanja z ustvarjalci gradiva v procesih urejanja papirnega in digitalnega poslovanja.

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Internal Reorganisation – Cooperation in the Processes of Regulating Paper and Digital Business Procedures

The foundations of cooperation in the processes of protection of physical and digital archival records have already been generally outlined by the article 39 of the Act on the Protection of Documentary and Archival Records and Archives (No. 30/06, 51/2014, PDARA). However, in reality, only everyday practice shows how and in what way is the cooperation intertwined between the competent archivist and the representatives on the side of the creator of archival records. The author presents the example of the Slovenian Research and Innovation Agency where new competent persons were appointed in a relatively short period of time and at the same time a major internal reorganization took place. In particular after the takeover of activities and documentation from the fields of technological development and innovation, submitted by the Slovenia Business Development Agency following the entry into force of the Act on Amendments to the Act on Scientific Research and Innovation Activity (No. 40/2023).

The author initially focuses on the fulfilment of obligations under the article 39 of the PDARA, e.g. on ensuring appropriate conditions for the protection of physical records and on activities related to the adoption of written professional instructions for the selection of archival records from current records as a key tool for appraisal and selection, i.e. the protection of archival records. In the second part the author focuses on the regulation of the authority's operations with digital records, as commanded among other things by the article 17 of the ZVDAGA. The latter stipulates that creators of public records must regulate the capture and storage of records in digital form in four stages. Namely in the following manner; to properly prepare for the capture and storage of records in digital form and to document it, to prepare, adopt and submit internal rules for confirmation to the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, to regularly verify the implementation of the provisions of the internal rules by means of internal or external audits and to regularly update the internal rules if necessary.

The author will present the cooperation and documentation of the implementation of the first phase of preparation for the capture and storage of records in digital form which, according to the article 6 of the Regulation on the Protection of Documentary and Archival Material (No. 42/2017), requires a public entity to define the scope of business, inventory of information assets, prepare a risk assessment, analyse the applicable information system, determine the legal, technological and business requirements and the preparation of a plan for the regulation of digital business with internal rules. The first phase, and above all the quality of its implementation, represents a key stage in the process of further preparation of internal rules for the capture and storage of records in digital form and thus the achievement of legally compliant and regulated digital business.

About the author:

Žiga Koncilija received his PhD from the Institute of Contemporary History in 2014. In 2016 he was employed on the project of establishing the Slovenian electronic archive e-ARH.si where he worked on various project tasks of acquisition, storage and accessing archival records in digital form. Among other things he led the demanding task of developing the Virtual Archival Reading Room. Since 2022 he has been employed in the Sector for the Protection of Archival Records of the Administration after 1945 where he focuses on various activities for the protection of physical and digital archival records and cooperation with creators in the processes of regulating paper and digital business.

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Arhiviranje in hramba poslovne dokumentacije v primeru stečaja ali likvidacije

Avtorica se ukvarja z vprašanjem arhiviranja in hrambe poslovne dokumentacije poslovnih subjektov v primeru stečaja ali likvidacije. V praksi arhivisti prevzemamo strokovno delo tudi v primerih, ko se pri javnopravni osebi oz. ustvarjalcu arhivskega gradiva prične postopek stečaja ali likvidacije.

Avtorica bo predstavila pristojnost državnih arhivov v postopkih prevzemanja arhivskega gradiva takšnih ustvarjalcev v hrambo in zakonske določbe, ki v teh primerih veljajo. Nujno je, da zaposleni pri javnopravnih osebah, odgovorni za rokovanje z dokumentarnim in arhivskim gradivom, poznajo tudi te določbe, saj so, kot kažejo praktične izkušnje, mnogokrat prav oni tisti, ki morajo imenovanega upravitelja stečaja ali likvidacije o tem podučiti. Preveč je namreč situacij, ko v stečajnem ali likvidacijskem postopku poslovna dokumentacija ostaja v popolnem neredu – v pisalnih mizah, omarah, kletah, podstrešjih itd. Prav tako pogosto ni več zaposlenih, ki bi lahko dokumente uredili in jih ustrezno pripravili za prenos v arhiv.

Avtorica bo predstavila tudi obveznosti upraviteljev, ki take postopke vodijo. Opisala bo problematiko postopkov priprave in predaje arhivskega gradiva pristojnemu arhivu in dolžnosti upraviteljev v zvezi s hrambo dokumentarnega gradiva do poteka rokov hrambe ter ključne informacije za izbiro ponudnika hrambe.

O avtorici:

Mag. Nina Gostenčnik, rojena Mariboru, je končala podiplomski študij na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Mariboru. Leta 2006 se je zaposlila v Pokrajinskem arhivu Maribor kot arhivistka za področje gospodarstva in do leta 2017 pridobila strokovni naziv arhivska svetovalka. Od leta 2021 je direktorica Pokrajinskega arhiva Maribor. Je urednica revije Moderna arhivistika in serij Gradivo za zgodovino Maribora in Gradivo za zgodovino Koroške ter članica več uredniških odborov in strokovnih komisij. Kot predavateljica je sodelovala na številnih mednarodnih in nacionalnih znanstvenih posvetih ali strokovnih srečanjih. Je avtorica več kot 170 objavljenih ali izvedenih del s področja zgodovinskega, arhivskega teorije in prakse ter implementacije družbenih omrežij na področju arhivske dejavnosti.

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**Archiving and Storage of Business Records of Companies
in Bankruptcy or liquidation**

The author addresses the issue of archiving and storing business documentation of legal entities in cases of bankruptcy or liquidation. In practice, archivists take on professional responsibilities even when a public-law entity or a creator of archival records enters bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings.

The author will present the jurisdiction of state archives regarding the acquisition and storage of archival records from such creators, as well as the legal provisions applicable in these cases. It is crucial that employees of public-law entities responsible for handling records are familiar with these provisions. Practical experience shows that they are often the ones who must inform the appointed bankruptcy or liquidation administrator about these obligations. Too often, during bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings, business documentation remains in complete disarray—left in desks, cabinets, basements, attics, etc. Moreover, in many cases, there are no longer employees available to organize and properly prepare the documents for transfer to the archives.

The author will also outline the obligations of administrators managing such proceedings. She will describe the challenges involved in preparing and transferring archival records to the competent archives, the responsibilities of administrators regarding the storage of records until the expiration of their retention periods, and key considerations when selecting a storage service provider.

About the author:

Nina Gostenčnik, M. Sc., born in Maribor, completed her postgraduate studies at the Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor. In 2006, she began working at the Regional Archives Maribor as an archivist specializing in the field of economics. By 2017, she had earned the professional title of archival advisor. Since 2021, she has been the directoress of the Regional Archives Maribor. She is the editor of the journal *Moderna arhivistika* and the series *Materials for the History of Maribor* and *Materials for the History of Carinthia*. Additionally, she is a member of several editorial boards and professional committees. As a lecturer, she has participated in numerous international and national scientific conferences and professional meetings. Nina Gostenčnik is the author of more than 170 published or presented works in the fields of historiography, archival theory and practice, and the implementation of social media in archival activities.

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Informacijska varnost v praksi: pot do skladnosti z direktivo NIS 2 in kaj nam povedo analize vrzeli

Zaradi vse večje digitalizacije arhivskega gradiva in vsakodnevne odvisnosti organizacij od informacijskih sistemov postaja informacijska oziroma kibernetska varnost ena ključnih tem tudi v arhivih in širši javni upravi. Nova evropska zakonodaja, zlasti Direktiva (EU) 2022/2555 (t. i. NIS 2), zahteva sistematičen pristop k upravljanju informacijske varnosti in odpornosti sistemov. To prinaša številne nove obveznosti, hkrati pa odpira priložnost za izboljšanje varnostne kulture in zaščito ključnih informacij.

Predavatelj se osredotoča na praktične vidike vzpostavljanja skladnosti z NIS 2, pri čemer izhaja iz izkušenj pri izvedbi analize vrzeli (angl. gap analysis) v javnih in zasebnih organizacijah. Analize so pokazale, da se številna podjetja in ustanove še vedno soočajo s pomanjkljivim razumevanjem svojih varnostnih tveganj, odsotnostjo celovitih politik informacijske varnosti in nezadostnim sistemom za obvladovanje incidentov ter poročanje.

Na podlagi teh izkušenj bodo predstavljeni ključni koraki, ki jih organizacija potrebuje za izgradnjo skladnega sistema informacijske varnosti – od začetne ocene stanja, opredelitve ukrepov in izobraževanja zaposlenih do tehničnih in organizacijskih rešitev. Poleg obveznosti bo izpostavljeno tudi, kako lahko učinkovito upravljanje informacijske varnosti prinese koristi: večje zaupanje uporabnikov, večjo odpornost organizacije in boljše obvladovanje tveganj, ki segajo tudi onkraj informacijske tehnologije.

Prispevek tako združuje zakonodajni okvir, praktične izkušnje in konkretna priporočila za arhive in druge organizacije, ki želijo postati (in ostati) varne ter skladne z novo zakonodajo.

O avtorju:

Dr. Benjamin Lesjak je pravnik in informatik, docent na Fakulteti za management Univerze na Primorskem, kjer predava predmete s področja prava, povezanega z informatiko, internetom in informacijsko družbo, s poudarkom na varstvu zasebnosti. Je soustanovitelj podjetja DATAINFO.SI, ki nudi celovite rešitve za varstvo podatkov in informacijsko varnost. V podjetju deluje kot strokovni direktor in pooblaščen oseba za varstvo podatkov. Sodeluje pri projektu SAFE.SI – Centru za varnejši internet, kjer izvaja izobraževanja za otroke, starše in učitelje o varni in odgovorni rabi interneta. Njegovo raziskovalno delo obsega pravne vidike e-poslovanja, varstvo zasebnosti, informacijsko varnost in uporabo sodobne tehnologije pri otrocih ter mladostnikih.

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Information Security in Practice: The Path to NIS2 Compliance and What GAP Analyses Reveal

Due to the growing digitalization of archival records and increasing reliance on information systems, information and cybersecurity have become critical issues for archives and public sector organizations. The new European cybersecurity framework, especially Directive (EU) 2022/2555 (NIS2), introduces several mandatory measures to improve organizational resilience and secure the digital environment.

The lecturer will focus on practical steps towards compliance with NIS2, based on real-world experience gained through conducting GAP analyses in various public and private institutions. These analyses have revealed recurring weaknesses, such as inadequate risk assessments, insufficient security policies, and lack of effective incident response and reporting mechanisms.

Building on these insights, the author outlines the key steps for developing a compliant information security system: starting with a comprehensive assessment, defining appropriate security measures, raising staff awareness, and implementing technical and organizational safeguards. Importantly, the paper also highlights the strategic benefits of compliance – including enhanced trust, reduced risks, and increased digital resilience.

By combining legal requirements, practical insights, and actionable recommendations, the presentation aims to support archives and other organizations on their path to becoming secure and compliant in line with modern cybersecurity standards.

About the author:

Benjamin Lesjak, Ph. D., is a legal and IT expert, and an associate professor at the Faculty of Management, University of Primorska, where he teaches courses related to law, information technology, the internet, and the information society, with a particular focus on privacy protection. He is a co-founder of DATAINFO.SI, a company providing comprehensive solutions for data protection and information security. Within the company, he serves as the Director of Expertise and as a Data Protection Officer (DPO). He is also actively involved in the SAFE.SI project – the Slovenian Safer Internet Centre – where he conducts educational workshops for children, parents, and teachers on safe and responsible internet use. His research work covers legal aspects of e-business, privacy protection, information security, and the impact of modern technology on children and adolescents.

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Prehod v brezpapirno poslovanje za zeleno in digitalno povezano Univerzo v Mariboru

Univerza v Mariboru je v okviru Načrta za okrevanje in odpornost (NOO) uspešno pridobila 23 pilotnih projektov za zeleni in odporen prehod v Družbo 5.0. Skupen cilj vseh projektov je doseči kurikularno prenovu in spremembe za zeleno, odporno, odprto, trajnostno in digitalno povezano visokošolsko infrastrukturo. S tem se Univerza v Mariboru navezuje na cilje trajnostnega razvoja Združenih narodov, ki poziva vse učeče se, da do leta 2030 pridobijo znanje in veščine, potrebne za spodbujanje trajnostnega razvoja, med drugim tudi z vključevanjem okolijskih in podnebnih vprašanj v visokošolsko izobraževanje, ki ob hkratni uporabi digitalnih tehnologij kot dodatnih elementov zelenega prehoda pospešuje trajnostno ravnanje pri razvoju in uporabi digitalnih rešitev.

Z vpeljavo brezpapirnega poslovanja se od tradicionalnih postopkov v fizični obliki premikamo proti potrebnim sistemskim spremembam po povečani uporabi IKT na osnovi nizkoogljične etične digitalizacije. Uporaba digitalnih tehnologij v elektronskem poslovanju skozi proces optimizacije in predlagan premik v organizacijski kulturi (koncept "digital first") dolgoročno pozitivno vplivata na porast digitalnih kompetenc in digitalne pismenosti vseh deležnikov in tako vzpostavljata sistemsko in normativno okolje, ki spodbuja digitalno preobrazbo. Cilj uvedbe dokumentnega sistema in e-hrambe je omogočiti pri vseh članicah Univerze v Mariboru digitalno vodene brezpapirne procese, ki bodo z uporabo digitalnega podpisovanja in identifikacije doprinesli k izboljšanju učinkovitosti, saj bodo lahko potekali na daljavo, z občutno znižanimi krajevnimi in časovnimi omejitvami. To pa bo doprineslo k sinergijskim učinkom tako za študente Univerze kot tudi druge zunanje deležnike in njene zaposlene.

O avtorjih:

Marko Kežmah je doktoriral na Fakulteti za elektrotehniko, računalništvo in informatiko Univerze v Mariboru, a se je kasneje odločil za kariero v univerzitetni upravi, kjer s pomočjo široko dostopnih programskih rešitev optimizira pisarniško poslovanje. Poseben poudarek namenja praktični izvedbi optimizacij in optimalni uporabi povezanih rešitev Microsoft 365. Leta 2022 je prevzel vodenje projekta Prehod v brezpapirno poslovanje za zeleno in digitalno povezano Univerzo v Mariboru, katerega ključni kazalnik je vzpostavitev dokumentnega sistema na UM.

Ana Gabrovec je magistrica kulturologije. Vlogo organizatorja kulturnega programa na Festivalu Borštnikovo srečanje je zamenjala za izzive digitalnega poslovanja. Sodeluje v ekipi pilotnega projekta uvedbe dokumentnega sistema na Univerzi v Mariboru in koordinira izvedbo notranjih pravil za zakonsko skladnost poslovanja.

Nancy Pavlič je univerzitetna diplomirana profesorica biologije in angleščine. Na svoji karierni poti je pridobila izkušnje z različnih poslovnih področij. Zadnji dve leti je dejavno vključena v projekt digitalizacije poslovanja na Univerzi v Mariboru, kjer sodeluje pri uvedbi brezpapirnega poslovanja z implementacijo dokumentnega sistema.

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Transition to Paperless Business for Green and Digital University of Maribor

The University of Maribor has successfully secured 23 pilot projects under the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) for a green and resilient transition to Society 5.0. The common goal of all projects is to achieve curricular renewal and change for a green, resilient, open, sustainable and digitally connected higher education infrastructure. In doing so, the University of Maribor links to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which call for all learners to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development by 2030, including through the integration of environmental and climate issues into higher education, while using digital technologies as additional elements of the green transition to promote sustainable behaviour in the development and use of digital solutions.

With the introduction of paperless business, we are moving from traditional physical processes towards the necessary systemic change of increased use of ICT through low-carbon ethical digitisation. The use of digital technologies in e-business through the optimisation process and the proposed shift in organisational culture (digital first concept) has a positive long-term impact on the increase in digital competences and digital literacy of all stakeholders, thus creating a systemic and normative environment that promotes digital transformation. The aim of the introduction of the document system and e-storage is to enable digitally managed paperless processes at all members of the University of Maribor, which, by using digital signatures and identification, will contribute to improved efficiency, as they can be conducted remotely, with significantly reduced local and time constraints, which will contribute to synergistic effects for the University's students, as well as for other external stakeholders and its employees.

About the authors:

Marko Kežmah completed his PhD the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (University of Maribor) but later decided to pursue a career in university administration, where he uses widely available software solutions to optimise office operations. He puts special emphasis on the practical implementation of optimizations and the optimal use of connected Microsoft 365 solutions. In 2022, he took over the management of the project Transition to Paperless Business for a Green and Digitally Connected University of Maribor, the key indicator of which is the establishment of a document system at the University of Maribor.

Ana Gabrovec holds a Master's degree in Cultural Studies and has changed her role as cultural programme organiser at the Borštnikovo srečanje Festival to the challenges of digital business. She is part of the team of the pilot project for the implementation of the document system at the University of Maribor and coordinates the implementation of internal rules for legal compliance of business operations.

Nancy Pavlič is a university graduate in Biology and English who has gained experience in various business fields throughout her career. For the last two years, she has been actively involved in the digitalisation project at the University of Maribor, where she has been involved in the introduction of paperless business through the implementation of a document system.

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Nov pristop k pripravi in prevzemanju vzorčnih notranjih pravil

Vzorčna notranja pravila za zajem in hrambo gradiva v digitalni obliki za javne zdravstvene zavode (VNP za JZZ 3.1) so dopolnjena in razširjena različica VNP za JZZ 1.0, ki jih je za svoje člane (vseh 27 javnih bolnišnic, 59 zdravstvenih domov, Nacionalni inštitut za javno zdravje, Nacionalni laboratorij za zdravje, okolje in hrano, Zavod RS za transfuzijsko medicino in Slovenija transplant) že leta 2015 pripravilo Združenje zdravstvenih zavodov Slovenije.

V primerjavi s prvo, ki je urejala predvsem varstvo zdravstvene dokumentacije, razširja nova različica VNP vsebino tudi na zajem in hrambo gradiva v kadrovskih in finančnih informacijskih sistemih ter informacijskih sistemih za upravljanje gradiva. Nova VNP ob tem urejajo tudi zajem vsebine e-poštnih sporočil in vodenje ter upravljanje evidenc in podatkovnih zbirk. Dolgoročna hramba gradiva je predvidena s pomočjo najema certificirane storitve e-hrambe. Na podlagi izkušenj s prevzemanjem prve različice VNP so bila bistveno razširjena tudi navodila za prevzem VNP. Zaradi raznolikosti organiziranosti poslovanja pri izvajalcih javne zdravstvene službe je bila pri pripravi nove različice deležna posebne pozornosti tudi skrb za prilagodljivost vsebine njihovim potrebam in načinom poslovanja. Prevzemnik lahko izbere različne obsege poslovanja, ki jih bo urejal z notranjimi pravili, podrobnosti izvajanja izbranih procesov pa urejajo elaborati, ki ob obveznih elementih z razširljivostjo omogočajo precejšnjo stopnjo prilagajanja.

Ker se Združenje javnih zdravstvenih zavodov kot pripravljavec VNP zaveda kompleksnosti postopka prevzemanja VNP, bo podpiralo prevzemnike tudi pri tem. Po uvodnem strokovnem posvetu, ki je namenjen seznanitvi z vsebino VNP za JZZ 3.1 in novostmi, ki jih ta različica prinaša, bo v podporo postopku prevzemanja organiziral tudi tematske delavnice za tiste zavode, ki se bodo odločili za prevzem. Ker vzorčna notranja pravila urejajo tudi varstvo arhivskega gradiva, je združenje k izvedbi delavnic in spremljanju postopkov prevzemanja povabilo tudi člane Medarhivske strokovne delovne skupine za zdravstvo, v kateri so pristojni arhivisti za posamezne izvajalce javne zdravstvene službe. Člani skupine bodo prevzemnikom nudili strokovno podporo predvsem v primerih, ko bi bila pri prevzemih in izvajanju notranjih pravil potrebna interpretacija arhivskih predpisov. Združenje želi pri postopkih prevzemanja oblikovati skupnost, ki bo ob spoštovanju načel vzajemnosti zagotavljala prenos dobrih praks pri prevzemanju in izvajanju notranjih pravil ter zbiranje pobud za izboljšavo VNP.

V luči prizadevanj na nacionalnem nivoju za digitalizacijo zdravstva v največji možni meri je vsekakor smiselno, da pripravljena vzorčna notranja pravila prevzame čim večje število članov in tako na enoten način uredi digitalno poslovanje glavnine izvajalcev zdravstvene dejavnosti v javni mreži.

O avtorjih:

Mateja Kocman je kot ekonomistka zaposlena pri Združenju zdravstvenih zavodov Slovenije, kjer pokriva področje javnega naročanja in varnostnih politik. Aktivno je sodelovala pri pripravi vzorčnih notranjih pravil za javne zdravstvene zavode, v nadaljevanju pa bo usmerjala skupne aktivnosti, povezane s prevzemom in izvajanjem notranjih pravil pri posameznih izvajalcih zdravstvene dejavnosti v javni mreži.

Mag. Marija Čipić Rehar, arhivska svetnica, je zaposlena v Zgodovinskem arhivu Ljubljana, kjer v enoti Ljubljana pokriva zdravstvene in socialne ustanove, od leta 2023 pa je vodja Medarhivske skupine za zdravstvo in socialo. Aktivno bo sodelovala in koordinirala delo arhivistov pri prevzemanju vzorčnih notranjih pravil za zdravstvene zavode.

Dr. Jože Škofljanec je arhivist v Arhivu Republike Slovenije in od sprejema ZVDAGA sodeluje pri presojah notranjih pravil in svetovanju ustvarjalcem pri zajemu in hrambi gradiva v digitalni obliki. Je tudi član delovne skupine Ministrstva za zdravje za Prehod na brezpapirno poslovanje izvajalcev zdravstvene dejavnosti.

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A Refined Approach to the Development and Adoption of Model Internal Rules

The Model Internal Rules for the Capture and Preservation of Digital Records in Public Health Institutions (VNP za JZZ 3.1) represent a significant update and expansion of the VNP za JZZ 1.0, originally developed in 2015 by the Association of Health Institutions of Slovenia for its members. These include all 27 public hospitals, 59 health centres, the National Institute of Public Health, the National Laboratory of Health, Environment and Food, the Slovenian Institute of Transfusion Medicine, and Slovenia Transplant.

Building upon the initial version, which primarily focused on the protection of medical records, the new model internal policies extend their scope to encompass the capture and preservation of records in Human Resources, Financial Information Systems, and Records Management Information Systems. Additionally, they now cover the capture of email content within information systems, as well as the maintenance and management of registers and databases. Long-term preservation of records is envisaged through the outsourcing of a certified e-preservation service. The guidelines for adopting the VNP have also been significantly expanded, incorporating lessons learned from the implementation of the first version. Given the diverse organisational structures of public health service providers, particular attention has been paid to tailoring the content to their specific needs and operational practices. Acquirers can select different areas of business to be governed by internal policies, with the implementation details of selected processes being defined through templates for standard operating procedure descriptions. These templates include mandatory elements while allowing for considerable customisation and extensibility.

Acknowledging the complexity of the implementation process, the Association of Public Health Institutions will provide comprehensive support. This includes an initial expert consultation to familiarise institutions with VNP za JZZ 3.1 and its new features, followed by thematic workshops to aid the adoption process. To ensure appropriate management of archival records, the Association has also engaged members of the Inter-Archives Expert Working Group on Health, which consists of archivists responsible for public health service providers, to facilitate workshops and oversee the adoption process. These experts will provide guidance, particularly in cases where the interpretation of archival legislation is required for the implementation of internal policies. The Association aims to foster a community throughout the adoption process, based on the principles of reciprocity, to ensure the effective transfer of best practices and to collect feedback for further improvements to the model internal policies. In alignment with national digitisation efforts within healthcare, widespread adoption of these model internal policies is crucial to harmonise digital operations across major public healthcare providers.

About the authors:

Mateja Kocman is an economist at the Association of Healthcare Institutions of Slovenia, specialising in public procurement and security policies. She has been actively involved in developing model internal rules for public healthcare institutions. Going forward, she will lead collaborative initiatives to support individual healthcare providers within the public network in the adoption and implementation of these policies.

Marija Čipić Rehar, M. Sc., is an Archival Councillor at the Historical Archives Ljubljana, responsible for health and social care institutions within the Ljubljana unit. Since 2023, she has also served as Head of the Inter-Archives Group for Health and Social Care. She will actively participate in and coordinate the work of archivists during the adoption of model internal policies for healthcare institutions.

Jože Škofljanec, Ph. D., is an archivist at the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia. Since the adoption of the Archives Act in 2006, he has been involved in auditing internal rules and advising records creators on the capture and preservation of digital records. He is also a member of the Ministry of Health's Working Group on the Transition to Paperless Operations for Healthcare Providers.

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Pravna varnost pri arhiviranju kadrovskih dokumentov

Predavateljica bo izpostavila zakonske podlage za nastanek dokumentov, ki dokazujejo določene kadrovske postopke, ki jih pogosto preverja tudi Inšpektorat za delo. Posamezne dokumente bo presojala tudi z vidika zakonodaje varstva osebnih podatkov. Roki hrambe kadrovskih dokumentov so izjemno pomembni pri pretvorbi dokumentov v digitalni arhiv, kjer trajno hranimo le listine, ki jih predpisuje delovnopravna zakonodaja. Danes stojimo pred izzivom, kako se znajti pri izvajanju zahtev predpisov na stičišču različnih zakonskih področij, ki vplivajo na ravnanje z gradivom. Pogoj za zagotavljanje pravne varnosti je gotovo urejeno upravljanje dokumentarnega gradiva od njegovega nastanka do varne hrambe.

Pri arhiviranju kadrovskih dokumentov smo dolžni upoštevati različne zakone, ki od delodajalca zahtevajo zbiranje določene dokumentacije. Del kadrovske dokumentacije je delodajalec dolžan hraniti trajno, ostale pa do izpolnitve namena hrambe dokumenta. Vsekakor je tukaj izjemno pomembno upoštevati tudi splošne pritožbene roke.

V predavanju bo predavateljica izpostavila naslednje teme:

- zakonske podlage za trajno hrambo kadrovskih dokumentov,
- odgovorno ravnanje z dokumenti,
- katere dokumente odlagamo v personalne mape,
- tvegani dokumenti v personalnih mapah,
- kako digitalizacija kadrovskih postopkov vpliva na hrambo dokumentov,
- izzivi uporabe umetne inteligence v kadrovske službi.

O avtorici:

Andreja Samec Koderman je zagovornica načela, da je urejeno delovnopravno področje v podjetju odskočna deska za nadaljnji management zaposlenih. Več kot 20 let svetuje na področju razvoja človeških virov in optimizacije kadrovskih procesov. V organizacijah presoja kadrovske pravne varnosti in jo tudi pomaga vzpostaviti. Uspešno izvaja strokovno mentorstvo kadrovikom na področju vzpostavitve kadrovske pravne varnosti. Je avtorica več kot 40 člankov in prispevkov. Predava na temo vzpostavitve delovnopravnih temeljev (ureditev delovnega časa, delovnopravna zakonodaja, kadrovske evidence, personalne mape, arhiviranje in zakoniti interni akti), mobinga, motivacije zaposlenih, promocije zdravja na delovnem mestu, razvoja kompetenc in osebne rasti.

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Legal Certainty in Archiving HR Documents

The lecturer will highlight the legal foundations for the creation of documents that serve as proof of certain HR procedures, which are often subject to inspection by the Labour Inspectorate. Individual documents will also be assessed from the perspective of personal data protection legislation.

Retention periods for HR documents are extremely important when converting documents into a digital archive, where only documents required by labor legislation are preserved permanently. Today, we face the challenge of navigating the implementation of requirements at the intersection of various legal fields that affect document management. A prerequisite for ensuring legal certainty is a well-organized document management system—from the creation of records to their secure storage.

When archiving HR documents, we are obliged to comply with various laws that require employers to collect specific documentation. Some HR documents must be kept permanently by the employer, while others only need to be stored until their purpose has been fulfilled. It is also essential to consider general appeal periods.

In her lecture, the speaker will address the following topics:

- Legal grounds for the permanent retention of HR documents
- Responsible handling of documents
- Which documents belong in personnel files
- High-risk documents in personnel files
- How the digitalization of HR processes affects document retention
- Challenges of using artificial intelligence in HR departments

About the author:

Andreja Samec Koderman is a strong advocate of the principle that a well-regulated employment law framework within a company is a springboard for effective employee management. She has been advising in the field of human resource development and HR process optimization for over 20 years. In organizations, she assesses HR legal compliance and helps establish it. She successfully provides professional mentoring to HR professionals in establishing HR legal certainty. She is the author of over 40 articles and contributions. Her lectures focus on establishing legal foundations in employment (working time arrangements, labor legislation, HR records, personnel files, archiving, and lawful internal acts), workplace bullying (mobbing), employee motivation, workplace health promotion, competency development, and personal growth.

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The Dual Role of Archival Records: Scientific Research and Evidentiary Purposes

Archival records, as a primary source of historical and administrative data, serve a dual role in modern societies. First, they are used as essential material for scientific research, enabling the reconstruction of past events, analysis of social changes, and understanding of cultural phenomena. Due to their authenticity and credibility, archival records represent an invaluable resource for historians, sociologists, anthropologists, and other researchers, who reconstruct historical narratives and social processes based on archival documents. On the other hand, archival records also play a crucial role in legal and administrative procedures. In this context, documents from archives are used as evidence in court proceedings, as well as in matters concerning property, inheritance, political, and other legal issues. When properly authenticated, archival documents can serve as reliable evidence with legal validity in proceedings before courts and state institutions.

The authors examine the challenges and specificities arising from the dual role of archival records. The use of archival records in scientific contexts and as evidence in legal procedures must be aligned with data protection standards and the right to privacy. Through this analysis, the authors aim to highlight the complexity and significance of archival records in modern societies, emphasizing their role in the construction of historical knowledge and provision of legal support. The authors also seek to underline the importance of archival records for scientific research and evidentiary purposes in the Archives of the Tuzla Canton. Data on the number of researchers and users who utilized the archives' services for scientific research and evidentiary purposes between 2020 and 2024 will be presented.

About the authors:

M. Sc. Jasmin Jajčević was born in Tuzla on December 5, 1989. He completed primary school in Memići, and secondary school in the Mixed Secondary School in Kalesija - majoring in Gymnasium. He was enrolled at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Tuzla in the academic year 2008/2009 in the Department of History, and graduated in 2012 with the title of Bachelor of History. He was enrolled in the second cycle of studies in the academic year 2012/2013 and graduated in 2014 with the title of Master of History. In the academic year 2019/2020 he enrolled in the Third Cycle of Studies (PhD), major: History, study program: History of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 19th and 20th centuries. He did a volunteer-internship at the Archives of the Tuzla Canton, and in 2016 he passed the professional archivist exam and obtained the professional title of Archivist. Since 2022, he has been employed in the Archives of Tuzla Canton. He participated as a lecturer at several international scientific and professional meetings, as well as in the preparation and organization of several scientific and professional meetings held in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of history and archives. He is the author of several dozen scientific papers in the field of history and archival science in reference journals in Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad. He is a member of several social associations in the field of history and archives. Secretary of the Editorial Board of the journal *Historical Views*, published by the Center for the Research of Modern and Contemporary History of Tuzla.

Hatidža Fetahagić is a senior Archivist at the Archive of Tuzla Canton. She has been working since 2002 in the position of Archivist for handling materials in the repository and working with users. She obtained the title of Professor of Bosnian Language and Literature at the Faculty of Philosophy in Tuzla. She worked for Italian humanitarian organizations as a translator of the Italian language. For one school year, she taught Bosnian language and literature at the Primary School "Dobošnica" in Dobošnica, Municipality of Lukavac. She actively participated in the preparation and implementation of the International Professional and Scientific Conference "Archivist Practice" in Tuzla from 2002 to 2018 as a member of the Organizing Committee and as a participant with presentations of professional papers. She has published several professional papers in the field of archivistics, as well as works on archival records, articles, and reviews in relevant journals. She is a co-author of a large number of archival exhibitions. She has prepared several notable contributions for cultural programs on RTV TK. She actively participates in the work of the professional association, the Society of Archival Employees of Tuzla Canton, where she held the position of Secretary from October 2010 to 2018, and President during 2018 and 2019. She is the President of the Assembly of the Archivists' Association in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. She has been the President of the Organizing Committee of the "Tuzla Archival Days" conference since 2019.

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Dvojna vloga arhivskih dokumentov – znanstvenoraziskovalni in dokazni namen

Arhivski dokumenti, primarni vir tako zgodovinskih kot tudi administrativnih podatkov, služijo v sodobnih družbah dvojnemu namenu. Prvič, uporabljajo se kot temeljni vir za znanstveno raziskovanje, saj omogočajo rekonstrukcijo preteklih dogodkov, analizo družbenih sprememb in razumevanje kulturnih pojavov. Zaradi svoje avtentičnosti in verodostojnosti predstavljajo arhivski zapisi neprecenljiv vir za zgodovinarje, sociologe, antropologe in druge raziskovalce, ki na podlagi arhivskih dokumentov rekonstruirajo zgodovinsko dogajanje in družbene procese. Po drugi strani pa arhivski zapisi igrajo ključno vlogo tudi v pravnih in upravnih postopkih. V tem kontekstu se arhivski dokumenti uporabljajo kot dokazno gradivo v sodnih postopkih in zadevah, povezanih z lastninskimi pravicami, dedovanjem ter političnimi in pravnimi vprašanji. Ob ustrezni overitvi lahko arhivski dokumenti služijo kot zanesljiv dokaz s pravno veljavnostjo v postopkih pred sodišči in državnimi institucijami.

Avtorja preučujeta izzive in posebnosti, ki izhajajo iz te dvojne vloge arhivskih zapisov. Uporaba arhivskega gradiva v znanstvenih kontekstih in kot dokaznega gradiva v pravnih postopkih mora biti usklajena s standardi na področju varstva podatkov in pravice do zasebnosti. S pričujočo analizo želita avtorja poudariti kompleksnost in pomen arhivskih zapisov v sodobnih družbah ter izpostaviti njihovo vlogo pri oblikovanju zgodovinskega znanja in zagotavljanju pravne varnosti. Prav tako želita poudariti pomen arhivskega gradiva za znanstvene raziskave in dokazne namene v Arhivu Tuzelskega kantona. Predstavljeni bodo podatki o številu raziskovalcev in uporabnikov, ki so med letoma 2020 in 2024 uporabljali storitve arhiva za znanstvene raziskave in dokazne namene.

O avtorjih:

Mag. Jasmin Jajčević se je rodil 5. decembra 1989 v Tuzli. Osnovno šolo je zaključil v Memićih, srednjo šolo pa na Mešani srednji šoli v Kalesiji, smer gimnazija. V akademskem letu 2008/09 se je vpisal na Filozofsko fakulteto Univerze v Tuzli na Oddelek za zgodovino, kjer je leta 2012 diplomiral z nazivom diplomirani zgodovinar. V drugem ciklu študija se je v akademskem letu 2012/13 vpisal na magistrski študij in ga zaključil leta 2014 z nazivom magister zgodovine. V akademskem letu 2019/20 se je vpisal na tretji cikel študija (doktorski študij) s smerjo Zgodovina in študijskim programom Zgodovina Bosne in Hercegovine v 19. in 20. stoletju. Opravil je prostovoljsko pripravništvo v Arhivu Tuzelskega kantona, leta 2016 pa je uspešno opravil strokovni izpit in pridobil strokovni naziv arhivist. Od leta 2022 je zaposlen v Arhivu Tuzelskega kantona. Kot predavatelj je sodeloval na več mednarodnih znanstvenih in strokovnih srečanjih ter pri organizaciji in pripravi več znanstvenih in strokovnih dogodkov s področja zgodovine in arhivistike v Bosni in Hercegovini. Je avtor več deset znanstvenih prispevkov s področja zgodovine in arhivistike, ki so objavljeni v referenčnih revijah v Bosni in Hercegovini in tujini. Je član več strokovnih društev s področja zgodovine in arhivistike ter sekretar uredniškega odbora revije Zgodovinski pogledi (Historijski pogledi), ki jo izdaja Center za raziskovanje novejših in sodobnih zgodovine Tuzle.

Hatidža Fetahagić je višja arhivistka v Arhivu Tuzelskega kantona. Od leta 2002 opravlja delo arhivistke, odgovorne za ravnanje z arhivskim gradivom v skladišču ter delo z uporabniki. Na Filozofski fakulteti v Tuzli je pridobila naziv profesorice bosanskega jezika in književnosti. Delala je za italijanske humanitarne organizacije kot prevajalka italijanskega jezika. Eno šolsko leto je poučevala bosanski jezik in književnost na Osnovni šoli v Dobošnici, občina Lukavac. Od leta 2002 do 2018 je aktivno sodelovala pri pripravi in izvedbi Mednarodne strokovne in znanstvene konference "Arhivska praksa" v Tuzli, in sicer kot članica organizacijskega odbora in kot udeleženka s predstavitvami strokovnih prispevkov. Objavila je več strokovnih del s področja arhivistike in članke ter recenzije v referenčnih revijah. Je soavtorica številnih arhivskih razstav in avtorica več odmevnih prispevkov za kulturne programe na RTV Tuzelskega kantona. Aktivno sodeluje v strokovnem združenju arhivskih delavcev Tuzelskega kantona, kjer je od oktobra 2010 do 2018 opravljala funkcijo tajnice, leta 2018 in 2019 pa funkcijo predsednice. Trenutno je predsednica skupščine Zveze arhivskih delavcev Federacije Bosne in Hercegovine. Od leta 2019 je predsednica organizacijskega odbora konference "Tuzelski arhivski dnevi".

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Social Networks – Digital Medium for Archives Promotion

Summary (300-500 words): The occurrence of the first social networks fundamentally changed the relationship between archives and the public. Social networks are one of the most effective and fastest sources of information, they are transparent, always available, free, fast, public, dynamic, multimedia, and above all, they provide the necessary two-way communication. Social networks developed a strong marketing influence and created a positive image of the archives in society, but also attracted visitors, which had an even greater impact on the visibility of the archives in culture and society in general.

Archives become active participants of a digital society network by opening profiles on social networks, such as Facebook (Meta), Twitter (X), Instagram, LinkedIn, You Tube and Academia. Internet platforms make archives more popular, more effective and more meaningful within society, and most of the archives use not only one social network, but more of them. For the archives the most important question is which of these networks are most suitable for presentation of their content. Is Facebook enough or can Twitter and Instagram also play an important part? Which other platforms of social networks can be interesting for archives?

In this presentation, the authors wish to present the process of adapting culture to technological progress in today's digital world and how, regardless of their traditional attitudes, archives strive to be innovative with an increasing access to social networks as new communication platforms. Communication with visitors to archives and other cultural institutions has become the easiest to achieve through social networks and internet portals, where archives become active participants in the networked society.

The goal of this presentation is to show the use of social networks in the Archives of Vojvodina, to consider their positive influence on archives and determine whether there are some negative connotations, does their application changes the traditional way of work or does it distance them from their prior mission.

About the authors:

Danijela Branković was born in 1966 in Zrenjanin. She graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Novi Sad and became a teacher of Serbo-Croatian language and Yugoslav literature. In 2008, she became a teacher of German language and literature at the same Faculty. From 1997 to today, she has been working at the Archives of Vojvodina in Novi Sad (Serbia) where she works as a translator of archival records from German into Serbian. In 2013, she was promoted to archival adviser. She has published several books on archival activities.

Dragana Katić was born in 1976 in Novi Sad. She graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Novi Sad and got a PhD. She is employed as an archival adviser at the Archives of Vojvodina, as the head of the Depot Service Department. She has published several papers in professional and scientific journals that cover topics from the economic, political and cultural history of Novi Sad and Vojvodina as well as published and edited several monographies such as the journal *Archeon*, etc. She has participated in several scientific and cultural projects and was the organizer and participant of several international and domestic conferences and seminars.

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Družbena omrežja – digitalni medij za promocijo arhivov

Pojav prvih družbenih omrežij je temeljito spremenil odnos med arhivi in javnostjo. Družbena omrežja so eden najučinkovitejših in najhitrejših virov informacij, so pregledna, vedno dostopna, brezplačna, hitra, javna, dinamična, multimedijška, predvsem pa omogočajo potrebno dvosmerno komunikacijo. Družbena omrežja imajo močan marketinški vpliv in pomagajo ustvariti pozitivno podobo arhivov v družbi, privabila pa so tudi več obiskovalcev, kar je še bolj vplivalo na prepoznavnost arhivov v kulturi in družbi nasploh.

Arhivi postanejo aktivni udeleženci omrežja digitalne družbe z odprtjem profilov na družbenih omrežjih, kot so Facebook (Meta), Twitter (X), Instagram, LinkedIn, You Tube in Academia. Zaradi internetnih platform so arhivi v družbi bolj priljubljeni, učinkovitejši in pomembnejši, večina arhivov pa ne uporablja zgolj enega družbenega omrežja, temveč več. Za arhive je najpomembnejše vprašanje, katera od teh omrežij so najprimernejša za predstavitev arhivskih vsebin. Ali je dovolj Facebook ali pa lahko pomembno vlogo igrata tudi Twitter in Instagram? Katere druge platforme družbenih omrežij so še lahko zanimive za arhive?

V prispevku želita avtorici predstaviti proces prilagajanja kulture tehnološkemu napredku v današnjem digitalnem svetu in kako si arhivi ne glede na svoj tradicionalni odnos prizadevajo biti inovativni z vse večjim dostopom do družbenih omrežij kot novih komunikacijskih platform. Komunikacija z obiskovalci arhivov in drugih kulturnih ustanov je postala zaradi uporabe družbenih omrežij in spletnih portalov lažje izvedljiva, arhivi s tem postajajo aktivni udeleženci mrežne družbe.

Cilj prispevka je prikazati uporabo družbenih omrežij v Arhivu Vojvodine, razmisliti o njihovem pozitivnem vplivu na arhive in ugotoviti, ali obstajajo tudi negativne posledice njihove uporabe, kakor tudi, ali njihova uporaba spreminja tradicionalni način arhivskega dela ali pa arhive celo oddaljuje od njihovega prejšnjega poslanstva.

O avtoricah:

Mag. Danijela Branković se je rodila leta 1966 v Zrenjaninu. Diplomirala je na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Novem Sadu in postala učiteljica srbohrvaškega jezika in jugoslovanske književnosti. Leta 2008 je postala učiteljica nemškega jezika in književnosti na isti fakulteti. Od leta 1997 do danes je zaposlena v Arhivu Vojvodine v Novem Sadu (Srbija), kjer dela kot prevajalka arhivskih dokumentov iz nemščine v srbsčino. Leta 2013 je napredovala v naziv arhivske svetovalke. Izdala je več knjig o arhivski dejavnosti.

Dr. Dragana Katić se je rodila leta 1976 v Novem Sadu. Diplomirala je na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Novem Sadu in tam tudi doktorirala. Zaposlena je kot arhivska svetovalka v Arhivu Vojvodine, in sicer kot vodja oddelka za depojsko službo. V strokovnih in znanstvenih revijah je objavila več člankov, ki obravnavajo teme iz gospodarske, politične in kulturne zgodovine Novega Sada in Vojvodine, ter izdala in uredila več monografij, npr. v reviji Archeon itd. Sodelovala je v več znanstvenih in kulturnih projektih ter bila organizatorica in udeleženka več mednarodnih in domačih konferenc in seminarjev.

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The Use of Archival Records in Kosovo State Archives: the Pristina District Court Fonds as an Important Fonds for Kosovo's History and One of the most Used Fonds between 2010 and 2020

The State Archives of Kosovo provides access to highly significant archival records for the history of Kosovo. It also houses invaluable legal archival records, which are important for history and civil rights over time and also reflect the political and social activities of Kosovo's citizens during the second half of the 20th century.

This lecture focuses on the District Court of Prishtina fonds (1945–1995), a highly significant and one of the most frequently accessed archival fonds. The use of archival records by citizens is of great importance, as access to these documents can assist in protecting property rights, citizenship status, and various material benefits. Specifically, the author's study examines the use of the District Court of Prishtina fonds (1945–1995) and the financial benefits citizens have obtained through its use, particularly by political prisoners from 1945 to 1995.

Given that many homes were burned and destroyed during the Kosovo War, this archival fonds remains of substantial importance and is highly sought after for research and legal purposes. The study also underscores the importance of preserving archives and archival records during conflicts, as well as the necessity of digitizing archival records, particularly the aforementioned fonds.

The District Court of Prishtina fonds (1945–1995), housed at the State Archives of Kosovo in Prishtina within the Kosovo State Agency of Archives, consists of approximately 280 linear meters of archival records. The fonds has been systematically arranged, processed according to professional archival methodologies, and preserved without altering the original internal organization of the record-creating entity. Archival documents are arranged chronologically, from the earliest to the most recent.

Special attention has been given to the processing of this archival fonds due to its significant legal and historical value, particularly for understanding Kosovo's political history between 1945 and 1995. This fonds is accessible to the public, allowing citizens to consult and use its records. The decision of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo to provide financial compensation to political prisoners for each day spent in detention has significantly increased the number of requests for access to the District Court of Prishtina fonds (1945–1995). Consequently, this fonds became one of the most frequently accessed collections in the Kosovo State Archives between 2010 and 2020.

About the authors:

Kujtime Boshtrakaj - Camaj, Ph. D., is currently serving as a Professor Assistant at the Department of History, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Prishtina. She holds degrees in History (BA), Modern Times (MA), and Archivistics (MA) from the same institution. Her academic journey began in 2000 when she joined the Albanological Institute of Kosovo as a Scientific Researcher. From 2009 to 2018, she served as a Teaching Assistant at the Department of History, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Prishtina, before taking on her current role in 2018. Throughout her career, Kujtime Boshtrakaj - Camaj has been dedicated to the field of history and academia, contributing significantly to research and education in Kosovo.

Ruzhdi Panxha, M. Sc., has carved out a distinguished career in the field of archival activities. Currently serving as the Director of the Department for Archive Activities, Ruzhdi Panxha has been dedicated to this role since December 6, 2011. Alongside his administrative duties, he has also shared his expertise as a Lecturer at "Humanistica" College in Ferizaj, teaching the subject of The History of Political Ideas since 2011. Ruzhdi Panxha's journey in archival work began in October 2002 as an Archivist in the Regulation Sector of archiving files, where he demonstrated his commitment to the profession until August 2009. Subsequently, he held the position of Head of the Regulation Sector until December 2011. In 2016-2017, Ruzhdi Panxha served as the Director of the Intermunicipal Archives, showcasing his leadership skills and dedication to preserving historical records.

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Uporaba arhivskega gradiva v Državnem arhivu Kosova: fond Okrožno sodišče v Prištini kot pomemben vir za zgodovino Kosova in eden najbolj uporabljenih fondov med letoma 2010 in 2020

Državni arhiv Kosova omogoča dostop do zelo pomembnih arhivskih dokumentov za zgodovino Kosova. Hrani tudi neprecenljive pravosodne arhivske zapise, pomembne ne samo za preučevanje zgodovine in razvoj državljskih pravic, temveč tudi za politično in družbeno delovanje državljanov Kosova v drugi polovici 20. stoletja.

Prispevek se posveča fondu Okrožno sodišče v Prištini (1945–1995), zelo pomembnemu in enemu najpogostejše uporabljenih arhivskih fondov. Dostopanje do arhivskih dokumentov tega fonda je lahko za državljane izrednega pomena v zvezi z zaščito lastninskih pravic, državljskim statusom in različnimi materialnimi koristmi. Avtorica v svoji študiji natančneje preučuje uporabo gradiva fonda in denarna nadomestila, ki so jih državljani pridobili z njegovo uporabo, zlasti kar se tiče političnih zapornikov iz obdobja 1945–1995.

Glede na veliko število požganih in uničenih domov med vojno na Kosovu je predstavljeni fond velikega pomena za raziskovanje in uporabo gradiva za pravne namene. Študija poudarja tudi pomen varstva arhivov oziroma arhivskih dokumentov med vojaškimi spopadi, prav tako nujnost digitizacije arhivskega gradiva, še zlasti dokumentov iz omenjenega fonda.

Fond Okrožno sodišče v Prištini (1945–1995), ki ga hrani Državni arhiv Kosova v Prištini v okviru Kosovske državne agencije za arhive, obsega približno 280 tekočih metrov arhivske dokumentacije. Fond je bil sistematično urejen, obdelan v skladu s strokovnimi arhivskimi standardi in ohranjen brez spreminjanja prvotne ureditve, ki jo je ustvaril ustvarjalec gradiva. Arhivski dokumenti so urejeni kronološko, od najstarejših do najnovejših.

Obdelavi tega fonda je bila posvečena posebna pozornost zaradi njegove pomembne pravne in zgodovinske vrednosti, zlasti kar se tiče razumevanja politične zgodovine Kosova med letoma 1945 in 1995. Fond je dostopen javnosti, kar državljanom omogoča vpogled v njegove zapise in njihovo uporabo. Odločitev vlade Republike Kosovo, da političnim zapornikom zagotovi denarno nadomestilo za vsak dan, ki so ga preživeli v priporu, je znatno povečala število prošelj za dostop do gradiva fonda, ki je posledično med letoma 2010 in 2020 postal eden najpogostejše uporabljenih fondov v Državnem arhivu Kosova.

O avtorjih:

Dr. Kujtime Boshtrakaj - Camaj je trenutno zaposlena kot asistentka na Oddelku za zgodovino Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Prištini. Na isti ustanovi je diplomirala iz zgodovine (BA), modernih časov (MA) in arhivistike (MA). Njena akademska pot se je začela leta 2000, ko se je kot znanstvena raziskovalka pridružila Albanološkemu inštitutu Kosova. Med letoma 2009 in 2018 je bila asistentka na Oddelku za zgodovino Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Prištini, nato pa je leta 2018 prevzela sedanjo vlogo. Kujtime Boshtrakaj - Camaj je bila v svoji karieri predana zgodovinskemu in akademskemu področju ter je pomembno prispevala k raziskovanju in izobraževanju na Kosovu.

Mag. Ruzhdi Panxha je naredil ugledno kariero na področju arhivske dejavnosti. Trenutno je direktor Oddelka za arhivske dejavnosti, ki ga vodi od 6. decembra 2011. Poleg opravljanja upravnih nalog deli svoje strokovno znanje in izkušnje tudi kot predavatelj na Visoki šoli Humanistica v Ferizaju, kjer od leta 2011 poučuje predmet Zgodovina političnih idej. Ruzhdi Panxha je svojo pot v arhivu začel oktobra 2002 kot arhivist v Sektorju za urejanje arhivskih spisov, tam je svojo predanost poklicu izkazoval do avgusta 2009. Nato je do decembra 2011 opravljal delo vodje Sektorja za predpise. V letih 2016–2017 je opravljal funkcijo direktorja Medobčinskega arhiva, pri čemer je pokazal svoje vodstvene sposobnosti in predanost ohranjanju zgodovinskih dokumentov.

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“New” Regulation on records management operations of the republic’s administrative bodies

A simple definition of records management is that it involves handling records from the moment of their creation or receipt, to dispatch or archiving. The purpose of records management is to ensure easier searching and finding of records as long as they are with the creator. From the point of view of archival activities, the ultimate purpose of records management is to ensure the flow of relevant records into the competent archives. The goal of records management is also to protect the authenticity of records as long as they are with the creator. The exceptional importance of these operations also requires their legal regulation. According to the importance of records created by the activities and work of republic’s administration bodies, their operations are regulated in a unique way.

According to the Law on Archives, custodians and creators of public records and archival materials are obliged to create a general act on the system of their records management and archival operations (rulebook or instructions), and to create a Retention schedule with retention periods and obtain the consent of the competent archives. The records management operations of the republic’s administrative bodies are determined by The Regulation on the records management operations of the republic’s administrative bodies. The provisions of this regulation also apply to the records management of the expert services of the National Assembly, the President of the Republic, the Government, municipal and city authorities, as well as to companies, institutions and other organizations when they exercise public authority.

The Regulation on the records management operations of the republic’s administrative bodies is accompanied by the Instruction on the implementation of the records management operations for the republic’s administrative bodies. The Regulation on the records management operations of the republic’s administrative bodies is flexible and allows for certain issues of a specific nature to be regulated in a different manner, if necessary. If this is the case, its provisions apply only to issues that are not regulated by special regulations. The provisions of special regulations must be in accordance with the basic principles prescribed by this Regulation. Despite the Regulation and the Instruction, many custodians/creators of records that do not have such a specific activity still adopt their own general acts on records management (e.g. Republic Institute for Metrology and Standardization). The Instruction provides a classification scheme, but not all those for whom they are intended adhere to them. Supervision practice shows that in many administrative bodies, classification is not implemented properly, or is not implemented at all. The main reason for this is that the creators of records themselves state that they find it difficult to fit into the existing prescribed classification scheme.

About the author:

Marijana Todorović Bilić, M. Sc., was born on October 26, 1981 in Banja Luka, where she completed primary and secondary school. She graduated in history from the Faculty of Philosophy in Banja Luka in 2007. At the same Faculty, she also completed postgraduate studies (major: History of Yugoslavia) in 2015, defending her master’s thesis *Information and Propaganda in the Bosnian Krajina (1929–1953)*. She worked as a radio host, program organizer and was the author of several shows from 1998-2011 and was a correspondent for media houses abroad. She participated in numerous educations in the field of media and journalism. Since 2012, she has been employed at the Archives of the Republic of Srpska in Banja Luka, as a archivist. She completed three cycles of the “Autumn Archival School” of the International Institute for Archival Studies in Trieste and Maribor. She is a member of the editorial board of the magazine “Glasnik” of the Association of Archive Workers of the Republic of Srpska, and she was a member of the editorial board of “Topola”, the magazine of the Donja Gradina Memorial District. She is a member of the Steering committee of the Association of Archive Workers of the Republic of Srpska and the Archivist Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina. She is the president of the Commission for passing the professional exam for records managers and a member of the Commission for taking the professional archival exam and recognizing professional archival titles. She was a participant in many professional conferences, as well as an organizer of seminars and a lecturer in the field of records management. She is the co-author of the exhibition and catalog “Banjaluka - occupation and liberation”. One of the organizers of the critical edition of Žarko Laštrić’s memoir “Banjalučki Illegalac: Memories of Žarko Laštrić” in 2020. She is the author of the exhibition “Propaganda in Banja Luka and its surroundings during the Second World War” from 2021. Also, she is author of over twenty professional and scientific articles.

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»Nova« pravila o upravljanju z dokumentarnim gradivom pri upravnih organih

Če za upravljanje z dokumentarnim gradivom uporabimo enostavno opredelitev, lahko rečemo, da vključuje ravnanje z dokumentacijo od trenutka njenega nastanka ali prejema vse do trenutka njene odpreme ali arhiviranja. Namen upravljanja z dokumentarnim gradivom je zagotoviti lažje iskanje in odkrivanje dokumentov, dokler so pri ustvarjalcu. Z vidika arhivske dejavnosti je končni namen upravljanja z dokumentarnim gradivom zagotoviti prenos ustreznih dokumentov v pristojne arhive. Cilj upravljanja z dokumentarnim gradivom je tudi varovanje pristnosti dokumentov, dokler so le-ti še pri ustvarjalcu. Teža teh dejavnosti zahteva tudi njihovo pravno ureditev. Ob zavedanju pomembnosti zapisov, ki nastajajo pri poslovanju republiških upravnih organov, je njihova dejavnost urejena na poseben način.

V skladu z Zakonom o arhivih morajo skrbniki in ustvarjalci javnega dokumentarnega in arhivskega gradiva sprejeti splošni akt (pravilnik ali navodila) o sistemu svojega upravljanja z dokumentarnim gradivom in arhiviranja, prav tako izdelati načrt hrambe z določenimi roki hrambe in pridobiti soglasje pristojnega arhiva.

Dejavnost republiških upravnih organov na področju upravljanja z dokumentarnim gradivom določa posebna uredba. Določbe te uredbe se uporabljajo tudi za vodenje dokumentacije strokovnih služb državnega zbora, predsednika republike, vlade, občinskih in mestnih organov ter gospodarskih družb, zavodov in drugih organizacij, kadar izvajajo naloge po javnem pooblastilu. Uredbi je priloženo tudi navodilo za izvajanje potopkov s področja upravljanja z dokumentarnim gradivom pri republiških upravnih organih.

Omenjena uredba je prožna in omogoča, da se nekatere posebne dejavnosti po potrebi uredijo tudi drugače. V tem primeru se določbe uredbe uporabljajo le za tisti del poslovanja, ki ni urejen z drugimi, posebnimi predpisi. Vendarle pa morajo biti določbe posebnih predpisov v skladu s temeljnimi načeli, ki jih predpisuje uredba. Opažamo, da kljub obstoju uredbe in navodila nekateri imetniki oz. ustvarjalci dokumentarnega gradiva še vedno sprejemajo svoje splošne akte o upravljanju z dokumentarnim gradivom (npr. Republiški inštitut za meroslovje in standardizacijo). Navodilo vsebuje tudi klasifikacijski načrt, vendar se ga ne držijo vsi, ki bi se ga morali. Nadzor je pokazal, da se v številnih upravnih organih klasifikacija ne izvaja pravilno ali pa se sploh ne izvaja. Kot glavni razlog za to ustvarjalci navajajo, da za svoja področja delovanja težko prevzamejo obstoječi predpisani klasifikacijski načrt.

Uredba natančno opredeljuje splošne izraze, povezane z upravljanjem z dokumentarnim gradivom in arhiviranjem, kakor tudi postopke s področja upravljanja z dokumentarnim gradivom in arhiviranja v samih ustanovah. Uredba tudi zahteva, da zavodi s sklepom pooblastijo osebo, odgovorno za izvajanje postopkov s področja upravljanja z dokumentarnim gradivom ter ravnanja z dokumentarnim in arhivskim gradivom, ter osebo, ki upravlja informacijski sistem. V praksi se to izvaja le v najvišjih upravnih organih, npr. na ministrstvih.

O avtorici:

Mag. Marijana Todorović Bilić se je rodila 26. oktobra 1981 v Banja Luki, kjer je končala osnovno in srednjo šolo. Leta 2007 je diplomirala iz zgodovine na Filozofski fakulteti v Banja Luki. Na isti fakulteti je leta 2015 zaključila podiplomski študij (smer: Zgodovina Jugoslavije), kjer je zagovarjala magistrsko nalogo Informiranje in propaganda v Bosanski Krajini (1929–1953). Delala je kot radijska voditeljica, urednica programa in avtorica več oddaj od leta 1998 do 2011 ter kot dopisnica za medije v tujini. Sodelovala je na številnih izobraževanjih s področja medijev in novinarstva. Od leta 2012 je zaposlena v Arhivu Republike Srbske v Banja Luki kot arhivistka. Zaključila je tri cikle Jesenske arhivske šole Mednarodnega inštituta arhivskih znanosti Trst - Maribor. Je članica uredniškega odbora revije "Glasnik" Združenja arhivskih delavcev Republike Srbske in bila članica uredniškega odbora revije Spominskega območja Donja Gradina »Topola«. Je članica upravnega odbora Združenja arhivskih delavcev Republike Srbske in Arhivskega združenja Bosne in Hercegovine. Prav tako je predsednica komisije za opravljanje strokovnega izpita za upravljanje z dokumentarnim gradivom ter članica komisije za opravljanje strokovnega arhivskega izpita ter priznavanje strokovnih arhivskih nazivov. Sodelovala je na številnih strokovnih konferencah, prav tako organizirala seminarje in predavala na področju upravljanja z dokumentarnim gradivom. Je soavtorica razstave in kataloga »Banjaluka – okupacija in osvoboditev«. Sodelovala je pri kritični izdaji spominov »Banjaluški ilegalec: spomini Žarka Lastrića« leta 2020. Je avtorica razstave »Propaganda v Banja Luki in njeni okolici med drugo svetovno vojno« iz leta 2021. Prav tako je avtorica več kot dvajsetih strokovnih in znanstvenih člankov.

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Archival Records of the Archives of the Una-Sana Canton as a Source for Studying the Past and a Guarantee of Legal Security

Archival records are part of the written cultural heritage and serve as an important source of information for historical research, helping preserve the collective memory of society and communities. Additionally, they play a crucial role in ensuring legal security and protecting citizens' rights. Researchers rely on these often fragmented records as primary sources of evidence to shed light on past events in the area of today's Una-Sana Canton. Furthermore, as a permanent record of legal and administrative proceedings, archival records provide a foundation for proving legal rights and ensuring justice and transparency in societal processes.

The authors focus on the Kreisbehörde Bihać (District Authority of Bihać) collection as a significant resource for researchers. They present a brief history of the collection and highlight various documents originating from local, regional, and central Austro-Hungarian administrative bodies, as well as private individuals. These records mainly pertain to the area of present-day Una-Sana Canton and its surroundings. Due to its rich content, this archival collection is an invaluable and irreplaceable historical source for studying and understanding historical processes, events, and phenomena in this region and beyond. The authors also discuss the current state, preservation conditions, and protection of the Kreisbehörde Bihać collection, emphasizing the importance of digitization as a method for long-term security and broader access to information for future generations of researchers.

Additionally, authors explore judicial records from the Una-Sana Canton housed in the Archives of the Una-Sana Canton, as well as other archival records essential for proving property rights, labor rights, and other legal claims of citizens. They analyse the role of archival records as instruments of legal protection, examine the legal framework governing the preservation and accessibility of archives, and discuss the challenges faced by archival institutions in this process. Finally, they highlight the need for improvements in legal regulations to ensure more effective protection of citizens' rights through the preservation and accessibility of archival records.

O avtorjih:

Amel Redžić, archivist, was born in 1990 in Cazin. He completed his studies in history at the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo in 2013, earning a bachelor's degree in history. In 2016, he finished his postgraduate studies at the same faculty and obtained a master's degree in history. Since 2020, he has been employed at the Archives of the Una-Sana Canton. He is the author of several thematic exhibitions and numerous scientific and professional papers in the fields of archival science and history. As a cultural worker, he sees his contribution in the collection and preservation of cultural heritage in his town and country. He is one of the founders of the Historians Association – "Veritas historiae" and actively participates in the work of the Society of Archival Workers of the Una-Sana Canton.

Kinana Felić was born in 1987 in Bihać. She graduated from the Faculty of Law at the University of Sarajevo in 2010, earning the title of Bachelor of Law. In 2013, she completed her postgraduate studies at the same faculty and obtained the academic degree of Master of Law. Since 2017, she has been working at the Archives of the Una-Sana Canton, initially as the secretary and currently as the head of the Department for General, Legal, and Financial Affairs, and the Protection of Archival Records Outside the Archives. She earned the title of Senior Archivist in 2025. She actively participates in the work of the Society of Archivists of the Una-Sana Canton and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Archival Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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Arhivsko gradivo Arhiva Unsko-sanskega kantona kot vir za preučevanje preteklosti in jamstvo pravne varnosti

Arhivsko gradivo je del pisne kulturne dediščine in služi kot pomemben vir informacij za zgodovinske raziskave ter pomaga ohranjati kolektivni spomin družbe in skupnosti. Poleg tega ima ključno vlogo pri zagotavljanju pravne varnosti in varovanju pravic državljanov. Raziskovalci se zanašajo na pogosto fragmentarno ohranjene zapise kot primarne vire dokazov, da bi osvetlili pretekle dogodke na območju današnjega Unsko-sanskega kantona. Poleg tega je arhivsko gradivo kot trajni zapis pravnih in upravnih postopkov podlaga za dokazovanje zakonskih pravic ter zagotavljanje pravičnosti in preglednosti v družbenih procesih.

Avtorja se osredotočata na zbirko Kreisbehörde Bihać (Okrožna uprava Bihać) kot pomemben vir za raziskovalce. Predstavita kratko zgodovino zbirke in izpostavita različne dokumente, ki izvirajo iz lokalnih, regionalnih in osrednjih avstro-ogrskih upravnih organov ter zasebnikov. Ti dokumenti se večinoma nanašajo na območje današnjega Unsko-sanskega kantona in njegove okolice. Zaradi bogate vsebine je ta arhivska zbirka neprecenljiv in nenadomestljiv zgodovinski vir za preučevanje in razumevanje zgodovinskih procesov, dogodkov in pojavov tega območja in tudi širše. Avtorja prav tako razpravljata o trenutnem stanju, pogojih hrambe in zaščiti zbirke Kreisbehörde Bihać ter poudarjata pomen digitalizacije kot metode za dolgoročno varnost in širši dostop do informacij za prihodnje generacije raziskovalcev.

Poleg tega avtorja raziskujeta sodno gradivo iz Unsko-sanskega kantona, ki je shranjeno v Arhivu Unsko-sanskega kantona, ter drugo arhivsko gradivo, ki je pomembno za dokazovanje lastninskih in delavskih pravic ter izpolnjevanje drugih pravnih zahtevkov državljanov. Analizirata vlogo arhivskih zapisov kot instrumentov pravnega varstva, preučujeta pravni okvir, ki ureja ohranjanje in dostopnost arhivov, ter razpravljata o izzivih, s katerimi se pri tem soočajo arhivske ustanove. Na koncu poudarjata potrebo po izboljšavah pravnih predpisov, da bi zagotovili učinkovitejše varstvo pravic državljanov z ohranjanjem in dostopnostjo arhivskih zapisov.

About the authors:

Amel Redžić, arhivist, se je rodil leta 1990 v Cazinu. Leta 2013 je končal študij zgodovine na Filozofski fakulteti v Sarajevu in pridobil naziv diplomirani zgodovinar. Leta 2016 je na isti fakulteti končal podiplomski študij in pridobil magisterij iz zgodovine. Od leta 2020 je zaposlen v Arhivu Unsko-sanskega kantona. Je avtor več tematskih razstav in številnih znanstvenih ter strokovnih člankov s področja arhivistike in zgodovine. Kot kulturni delavec vidi svoj prispevek v zbiranju in ohranjanju kulturne dediščine v svojem mestu in državi. Je eden od ustanoviteljev društva zgodovinarjev Veritas historiae, aktivno pa sodeluje tudi pri delu Društva arhivskih delavcev Unsko-sanskega kantona.

Kinana Felić se je rodila leta 1987 v Bihaću. Leta 2010 je diplomirala na Pravni fakulteti Univerze v Sarajevu in pridobila naziv diplomirana pravnica. Leta 2013 je na isti fakulteti zaključila podiplomski študij in pridobila akademski naziv magistra prava. Leta 2017 se je zaposlila v Arhivu Unsko-sanskega kantona, sprva kot tajnica, danes pa je vodja oddelka za splošne, pravne in finančne zadeve ter varstvo arhivskih dokumentov zunaj arhiva. Leta 2025 je pridobila naziv višja arhivistka. Aktivno sodeluje pri delu Društva arhivistov Unsko-sanskega kantona in je članica upravnega odbora Združenja arhivistov Bosne in Hercegovine.

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The Right of Access to Public Documents in Kosovo According to the Law on Access to Public Documents

In the Republic of Kosovo, the right to access public documents is a fundamental element of transparency and accountability of public institutions. This right is guaranteed by Law No. 06/L-081 on Access to Public Documents, which allows every individual to access documents produced, held, or controlled by public institutions in Kosovo, without any discrimination. This law applies to all documents created or accepted by public institutions and aims to ensure a transparent and democratic state.

An important aspect of this law is that public documents can be accessed through proactive publication by institutions, as well as through requests made by citizens. Proactive publication means that public institutions are required to publish documents on their official websites, ensuring access to information for all citizens. This aims to promote accountability and transparency so that everyone can be informed about the activities and decisions of public institutions.

On the other hand, every person has the right to request public documents through a formal request, which can be made in writing, electronically, or verbally. This gives individuals the opportunity to access information that may be important to them. However, this right is not absolute, and there are certain limitations. The law specifies that access to public documents can only be restricted in certain cases, such as when the information is classified or when publication could harm national security or other legally protected interests.

The Agency for Information and Privacy (API) plays a crucial role in overseeing and implementing this law. It is responsible for monitoring public institutions and ensuring that they comply with the law, and it can impose sanctions on institutions that do not comply properly. Through this agency, citizens can file complaints and ensure that their rights to access public documents are not violated.

In conclusion, the Law on Access to Public Documents aims to create an open and democratic society where citizens can directly access information that affects them and relates to the work of public institutions. This law is a powerful tool to ensure the transparency and accountability of government institutions.

O avtorjih:

Sami Sallahu, M.Sc., has over 20 years of experience in the State Police. Since 2005, he has worked for the security institution Kosovo Police, and in 2009, he took on the leadership of the Archives, where he established a simultaneous system for archiving and managing official documents within the State Police/General Directorate in Pristina. He has participated in numerous local and international conferences, symposiums, seminars, and professional training programs, both domestically and abroad. Additionally, he has attended specialized training in security, management and leadership, archival legislation, and access to official archival documents. Sami SALLAHU has also contributed to the professional field by publishing works in well-known academic and industry journals.

Fatos Haziri holds a Ph.D. in Legal-Criminal Sciences and serves as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Kosovo Police, as well as a university lecturer. With over 25 years of experience, he currently leads the Directorate for Specialized and Advanced Training. Throughout his career, he has held key positions, including Director of Organized Crime and Director of Strategic Planning. He earned his Ph.D., master's, and bachelor's degrees in law from the University of Pristina. An accomplished author of studies on criminology and public security, he is an expert in criminal investigations and legal policy. He is fluent in Albanian and English.

Isa Gashi serves as a captain in the Kosovo Police and is the Head of the Classified Information and Security Verification Sector. He holds a degree in Law and has 21 years of experience in the fields of security and justice. In his role, he ensures that all legal procedures and standards related to classified information are strictly followed, maintaining the integrity of the organization and verifying security clearances for all relevant personnel. His professional career has been dedicated to upholding the law and ensuring a safe and legally compliant environment for all employees within the Kosovo Police.

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Pravica do dostopa do javnih dokumentov na Kosovu v skladu z Zakonom o dostopu do javnih dokumentov

V Republiki Kosovo je pravica do dostopa do javnih dokumentov osnovni temelj transparentnega in odgovornega delovanja javnih ustanov. To pravico zagotavlja Zakon št. 06/L-081 o dostopu do javnih dokumentov, ki vsakemu posamezniku brez diskriminacije omogoča dostop do dokumentov, ki jih ustvarjajo, hranijo ali nadzorujejo javne ustanove na Kosovu. Zakon velja za vse dokumente, ki jih ustvarijo ali prejmejo javne ustanove, njegov cilj pa je zagotoviti pregledno in demokratično državo.

Pomemben vidik tega zakona je, da je do javnih dokumentov mogoče dostopati na podlagi proaktivne objave ustanov, pa tudi zahtevkov državljanov. Proaktivna objava pomeni, da morajo javne ustanove objavljati dokumente na svojih uradnih spletnih straneh, kar zagotavlja vsem državljanom dostop do informacij. Namen tega je spodbujati odgovornost in preglednost, tako da so lahko vsi obveščeni o dejavnostih in odločitvah javnih institucij. Po drugi strani pa ima vsaka oseba pravico zahtevati javne dokumente z uradnim zahtevkom, ki ga lahko poda pisno, elektronsko ali ustno. To posameznikom omogoča dostop do informacij, ki so morda zanje pomembne. Vendar ta pravica ni absolutna, obstajajo namreč določene omejitve. Zakon določa, da se dostop do javnih dokumentov lahko omeji le v določenih primerih, na primer ko gre za tajne informacije ali kadar bi objava informacij lahko škodovala nacionalni varnosti ali drugim pravno varovanim interesom.

Agencija za informacije in zasebnost (API) ima ključno vlogo pri nadzoru in izvajanju tega zakona. Odgovorna je za spremljanje javnih institucij in zagotavlja, da le-te ravnajo v skladu z zakonom. Ustanovam, ki ne ravnajo pravilno, lahko naloži sankcije. Pri tej agenciji lahko državljan vloži pritožbe in s tem zagotovi, da njegove pravice do dostopa do javnih dokumentov niso kršene.

Skratka, cilj zakona o dostopu do javnih dokumentov je ustvariti odprto in demokratično družbo, v kateri lahko državljani neposredno dostopajo do informacij, ki jih zadevajo in so povezane z delovanjem javnih ustanov. Ta zakon je močno orodje za zagotavljanje transparentnosti in odgovornosti vladnih ustanov.

About the authors:

Sami Sallahu, magister znanosti, ima več kot 20 let izkušenj v državni policiji. Od leta 2005 je zaposlen pri Kosovski policiji, leta 2009 pa je prevzel vodenje njenega arhiva, kjer je vzpostavil sočasni sistem arhiviranja in upravljanja z uradnimi dokumenti v okviru Državne policije/Generalnega direktorata v Prištini. Sodeloval je na številnih domačih in mednarodnih konferencah, simpozijih, seminarjih in programih strokovnega usposabljanja doma in v tujini. Poleg tega se je udeležil specializiranih usposabljanj s področja varnosti, upravljanja in vodenja, arhivske zakonodaje in dostopa do uradnih arhivskih dokumentov. Na strokovnem področju objavlja v znanih akademskih in strokovnih revijah.

Fatos Haziri je doktor kazensko-pravnih znanosti, podpolkovnik Kosovske policije in univerzitetni predavatelj. Z več kot 25 leti izkušenj trenutno vodi Direktorat za specializirano in napredno usposabljanje. V svoji karieri je opravljal ključne funkcije, med drugim je bil direktor oddelka za organizirani kriminal in direktor strateškega načrtovanja. Na Univerzi v Prištini je doktoriral, magistriral in diplomiral iz prava. Je uveljavljen avtor raziskav s področja kriminologije in javne varnosti ter strokovnjak za kriminalistične preiskave in pravno politiko. Tekoče govori albansko in angleško.

Isa Gashi je stotnik pri Kosovski policiji in vodja sektorja za preverjanje tajnih podatkov in varnosti. Diplomiral je iz prava in ima 21 let izkušenj na področju varnosti in pravosodja. Skrbi za dosledno upoštevanje vseh pravnih postopkov in standardov, povezanih s tajnimi podatki, ohranjanje integritete organizacije in preverjanje varnostnih dovoljenj za vse osebe. Na poklicnem področju se posveča spoštovanju zakonodaje in zagotavljanju varnega ter pravno skladnega okolja za vse zaposlene v Kosovski policiji.

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Branko Mamula's Personal Fonds

The topic of the article is the presentation of Branko Mamula's archival fonds and the illumination of his personality through personal and professional documentation.

Branko Mamula (Slavsko Polje, near Vrginmost, 30th May 1921-Tivat, Boka Kotorska, 10th October 2021), was a member of the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia and a participant of the National Liberation War (1941-1945). He distinguished himself as a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, he was also an admiral of the Yugoslav Navy. From 1979 to 1982, he was the Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army and from 1982 to 1988 the Federal Secretary (Minister) of National Defense of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia. He received 11 high Yugoslav decorations and ten other high international orders, including The National Order of the Legion of Honor. He was the author of eight books, including several professional ones from the field of naval warfare. He published his scientific works in numerous domestic and foreign publications.

His wife, Mrs. Mirjana Jakelić Mamula, handed over and donated the archival materials of her late husband Branko to the Kotor Historical Archives including some of his personal belongings, family documents of the generals Stefan and Lazar Mamula.

The personal fonds was handed over in good condition and well preserved.

The volume (amount) of the archival material is 1.60 meters in length. The period it covers is from the first half of the 19th century to the 21st century. It consists of the copies of copies from Viennese and French archives, books, newspaper copies, letters and correspondence from the 19th century to the first half of the 20th century, 15 photo albums and several hundred of individual photographs submitted in a suitcase; notes on the military, political and social situation in the SFRY with a special emphasis on the Navy; souvenirs from travels; photographs (with Tito, with various officials, diplomatic and political events and trips, and private ones). As for the availability of this fonds for the use of researchers, Mrs. Jakelić Mamula stated that the use of the part of it relating to the material on the military, political and social situation in the SFRY was not to be publicly available until 2030's.

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Osebni fond Branka Mamule

Tema prispevka je predstavitev arhivskega fonda Branka Mamule in osvetlitev njegove osebnosti na podlagi osebnega gradiva ter gradiva s področja njegovega strokovnega delovanja.

Branko Mamula je bil rojen v hrvaškem Slavskem Polju blizu Vrginmosta 30. maja 1921, umrl pa je v črnogorskem Tivatu 10. oktobra 2021. Bil je član Zveze komunistične mladine Jugoslavije in udeleženec narodnoosvobodilne vojne (1941–1945). Odlikoval se je kot član Zveze komunistov Jugoslavije, bil je tudi admiral Jugoslovanske mornarice. Med letoma 1979 in 1982 je bil načelnik Generalštaba Jugoslovanske ljudske armade, od 1982 do 1988 pa zvezni sekretar (minister) za ljudsko obrambo Socialistične federativne republike Jugoslavije. Prejel je enajst visokih jugoslovanskih odlikovanj in tudi deset drugih visokih mednarodnih priznanj (vključno s francoskim državnim redom legije časti). Bil je avtor osmih knjig, med njimi tudi strokovnih knjig s področja pomorskega vojskovanja. Svoja znanstvena dela je objavljala v številnih domačih in tujih publikacijah.

Njegova žena, Mirjana Jakelić Mamula, je Zgodovinskemu arhivu Kotor podarila arhivsko gradivo svojega pokojnega moža, skupaj z nekaterimi njegovimi osebnimi predmeti in družinskimi dokumenti generalov Stefana in Lazarja Mamule. Osebni fond je bil predan v dobrem stanju in dobro ohranjen. Obseg arhivskega gradiva znaša 1,60 tekočega metra, pokriva pa časovno obdobje od prve polovice 19. stoletja vse do 21. stoletja. Sestavljajo ga kopije dokumentov iz dunajskih in francoskih arhivov, knjige, izvodi časopisov, pisma in korespondenca od 19. stoletja do prve polovice 20. stoletja, 15 fotografskih albumov in več sto posameznih fotografij, predanih v kovčku, zapiski o vojaškem, političnem in družbenem stanju v SFRJ s posebnim poudarkom na mornarici, spominki s potovanj, fotografije (s Titom, različnimi uradniki, z diplomatskih in političnih dogodkov ter potovanj, pa tudi zasebne fotografije). Kar zadeva dostopnost tega fonda za raziskovalce, je vdova Jakelić Mamula določila, da tisti del gradiva, ki se nanaša na vojaško, politično in družbeno situacijo v SFRJ, javnosti ne bo dostopen do 30. let 21. stoletja.

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Architect Rudolf Tönnies (1869-1929) in the Documents of the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Architect Rudolf Tönnies was born in Ljubljana on April 20, 1869. Rudolf's father, Gustav Tönnies, of Swedish origin, was born in Germany in 1814 and was one of the better-known businessmen in Ljubljana during the 19th century, while his mother, Amalija Malovrh, was born in 1823 in Ljubljana. Rudolf Tönnies was educated in Ljubljana, Graz and Vienna. He received his higher education in architecture at the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna. In 1897 he came to Sarajevo. He was a professor at the Technical High School in Sarajevo in the school year 1889/90 and he also served as a government architect in the Land Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina - Construction Department, Department for High Buildings. In 1910, he was appointed as a civil architect for Bosnia and Herzegovina. He left Sarajevo in 1917/18 when he returned to Ljubljana.

During his work in Bosnia and Herzegovina, he left behind buildings that still stand proudly in the cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina and represent the historical connection and heritage that unites today's states that were once part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The archives keep traces of his life and work in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Archival documents about his work are preserved in the public archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Historical Archives of Sarajevo and Archives of Herzegovina-Neretva Canton (Archive of Herzegovina in Mostar). In addition to archival records, some of Rudolf Tönnies projects are kept in the Institute for Development Planning of the Sarajevo Canton.

The Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina keeps the construction projects and blueprints for a military building in Bistrik from 1897 and later. This file contains 66 projects (ground plans, facade, situation plan, roof, etc.), and some documents bear Tönnies signature. These archival records also contain the file of the Orthodox Metropolitan building in Sarajevo (1898), designed by Tönnies. This file contains 25 projects (ground plans, facade, cross-sections of the building, staircase, openings in the building, etc.). Also, there is a Plan of Gazi Husrev Bey and Murat Bey's mausoleum next to the Gazi Husrev Bey Mosque (year 1897). This file contains two projects of the facades of these buildings. There is also a sketch of the complex of the Gazi Husrev Bey Mosque (1897) with 19 projects (floor plans, facade, building foundations, mosque minaret, sections, etc.). These documents contain his signature. In addition to this documentation, the Bosnian state archives has preserved the decree of the Land Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina by which he was appointed as a civil architect in 1910. This Archives kept Rudolf Tönnies personal file until 2014, but unfortunately, it was destroyed in a fire in the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina that year.

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Fuad Ohranović, M. Sc., was born in 1985. He has a master's degree in history from the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Sarajevo, Department of History. From 2009 to 2021, he worked at the Sarajevo Historical Archives. From April 2021 he is the deputy director of the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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Arhitekt Rudolf Tönnies (1869–1929) v dokumentih Arhiva Bosne in Hercegovine

Arhitekt Rudolf Tönnies se je rodil v Ljubljani 20. aprila 1869. Rudolfov oče Gustav je bil švedskega porekla, rodil se je leta 1814 v Nemčiji in bil eden bolj znanih ljubljanskih poslovnežev v 19. stoletju. Rudolfova mati, Amalija Malovrh, se je rodila leta 1823 v Ljubljani. Rudolf Tönnies se je izobraževal v Ljubljani, Gradcu in na Dunaju. Višjo izobrazbo iz arhitekture je pridobil na Akademiji za likovno umetnost na Dunaju. Leta 1897 je prišel v Sarajevo. V šolskem letu 1889/90 je bil profesor na Tehnični srednji šoli v Sarajevu, prav tako pa je služboval kot vladni arhitekt na Oddelku za gradbeništvo Deželne vlade za Bosno in Hercegovino, in sicer v sektorju za visoke stavbe. Leta 1910 je bil imenovan za civilnega arhitekta za Bosno in Hercegovino. Sarajevo je zapustil leta 1917/18, ko se je vrnil v Ljubljano.

Med svojim delom v Bosni in Hercegovini je zapustil stavbe, ki še danes ponosno stojijo v različnih mestih in predstavljajo zgodovinsko povezavo ter dediščino, ki združuje današnje države, ki so bile nekoč del Avstro-ogrske monarhije. Sledi njegovega življenja in dela v Bosni in Hercegovini hranijo tudi arhivi. Arhivski dokumenti o njegovem delu so ohranjeni v javnih arhivih: Arhiv Bosne in Hercegovine, Zgodovinski arhiv Sarajeva in Arhiv Hercegovsko-neretvanskega kantona (Arhiv Hercegovine v Mostarju). Poleg arhivskih zapisov so nekateri projekti Rudolfa Tönniesa shranjeni v Zavodu za načrtovanje razvoja Kantona Sarajevo.

Arhiv Bosne in Hercegovine hrani gradbene projekte in načrte za vojaško stavbo v Bistriku iz leta 1897 in kasneje. Ta dosje vsebuje 66 projektov (tlorisi, fasade, situacijski načrt, streha itd.), na nekaterih dokumentih pa je Tönniesov podpis. To gradivo vsebuje tudi dosje pravoslavne metropolitanske stavbe v Sarajevu (1898), ki jo je zasnoval Tönnies. Dosje vsebuje 25 projektov (tlorisi, fasade, prerezi stavbe, stopnišče, odprtine v stavbi itd.). Prav tako obstaja načrt mavzolejev Gazija Husrev-bega in Murat-bega zraven Husrev-begove mošeje (leto 1897). Ta dosje vsebuje dva projekta fasad teh stavb. Obstaja tudi skica kompleksa Husrev-begove mošeje (1897) z 19 projekti (tlorisi, fasade, temelji stavbe, minaret mošeje, prerezi itd.). Ti dokumenti vsebujejo arhitektov podpis. Poleg naštetih dokumentacije je bosanski državni arhiv ohranil dekret Deželne vlade za Bosno in Hercegovino, s katerim je bil Tönnies leta 1910 imenovan za civilnega arhitekta. Med gradivom je bil do leta 2014 tudi osebni dosje Rudolfa Tönniesa, vendar ga je tistega leta žal uničil požar v Arhivu Bosne in Hercegovine.

O avtorju:

Mag. Fuad Ohranović se je rodil leta 1985. Ima magisterij iz zgodovine na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Sarajevu, smer zgodovina. Od leta 2009 do leta 2021 je delal v Zgodovinskem arhivu Sarajevo. Od aprila 2021 je namestnik direktorja Arhiva Bosne in Hercegovine.

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**Arrangement, Systemization, Digitization and the Use of the
Archival Fonds of the Kosovo Assembly (1945-1989)**

The State Agency of Kosovo Archives (Agjencia Shtetërore e Arkivave të Kosovës - ASHAK) holds the fonds No. 146 “The Assembly of Kosovo – Prishtinë” containing records of the Kosovo Assembly’s work during the period 1945-1989, including the minutes of Assembly’s meetings, numerous decisions, analysis, various programs etc. This archival fonds, which is considered to be one of the most important and used fonds which ASHAK currently holds, has been acquired by the archives from the fonds-creator in two phases, the first one in 1995 and the second one during the years 2001-2002. The fonds is arranged according to organizational units, thus being divided into several representative units, such as: the socio-political room, the room for culture and education, the room for health, the room for economy, the room for international relations etc. The fonds is quite voluminous, in professional archival terms, 280 meters of linear length.

The fonds of the Assembly of Kosovo (1945-1989) has been arranged and systemized according to the archival technical-professional methodology, following the organizational structure, the chronology and types of documents over the years, without interfering in its internal organization. This study aims to elaborate in details how this fonds has been arranged over the years, systemized and to present the steps which are being undertaken in digitization of this fonds, which is in progress. Recently, particularly in 2024, ASHAK has given priority to this fonds and has massively digitized it. Considering the continuous interest shown by scholars of various field of studies and general public’s wish for researching the records of this fonds, the study also elaborates the procedures for the access and use of these archival records. At the beginning, the study provides background, historical information regarding the Assembly of Kosovo during the years 1945-1989, and the political circumstances under which it functioned.

These documents contain his signature. In addition to this documentation, the Bosnian state archives has preserved the decree of the Land Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina by which he was appointed as a civil architect in 1910. This Archives kept Rudolf Tönnies personal file until 2014, but unfortunately, it was destroyed in a fire in the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina that year.

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Albina Drançolli Ramadani, Ph. D., was born on May 4, 1982, in Prishtinë, Kosovë. Since October 2004, Albina has been an integral part of the Department of History at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Prishtina. Starting as a Teaching Assistant, she advanced to the role of Professor Assistant at the same department in 2018.

Ruzhdi Panxha, M. Sc., is currently the Director of the Department of Archival Activities. He shares his expertise as a lecturer at the College of Humanities in Ferizaj, where he has been teaching the History of Political Ideas since 2011. Ruzhdi Panxha started his career in the archives in October 2002.

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**Ureditev, sistematizacija, digitizacija in uporaba arhivskega fonda
Skupščina Kosova (1945–1989)**

Državna agencija za arhive Kosova (Agjencia Shtetërore e Arkivave të Kosovës - ASHAK) hrani fond št. 146: Skupščina Kosova – Priština, ki vsebuje dokumente o delu kosovske skupščine v obdobju 1945–1989, vključno z zapisniki sej, številnimi sklepi, analizami, različnimi programi itd. Ta arhivski fond, ki velja za enega najpomembnejših in najbolj uporabljenih fondov, kar jih trenutno hrani ASHAK, je arhiv od ustvarjalca pridobil v dveh fazah – najprej leta 1995, nato pa v letih 2001–2002. Fond je urejen po organizacijskih enotah, tako da je razdeljen na več reprezentativnih enot, kot so: družbenopolitična enota, enota za kulturo in izobraževanje, enota za zdravstvo, enota za gospodarstvo, enota za mednarodne odnose itd. Fond je precej obsežen – če uporabimo arhivsko strokovno izrazje, obsega 280 tekočih metrov.

Fond Skupščine Kosova (1945–1989) je bil urejen in sistematiziran v skladu z arhivsko tehnično-strokovno metodologijo, ki sledi organizacijski strukturi, kronologiji in različnim vrstam dokumentov skozi čas, ne da bi posegala v notranjo ureditev fonda. Namen te študije je predstaviti, kako je bil fond skozi leta urejen in sistematiziran, ter predstaviti posamezne etape v procesu digitizacije fonda – v zadnjem obdobju, zlasti pa v letu 2024, je ASHAK temu fondu dal prednost pred ostalimi in ga množično digitiziral. Glede na nenehno zanimanje, ki ga izkazujejo znanstveniki z različnih raziskovalnih področij, in željo širše javnosti po raziskovanju gradiva tega fonda se študija ukvarja tudi s postopki za dostopanje do arhivskih dokumentov in njihovo uporabo. Na začetku pa podaja osnovne, zgodovinske podatke o Skupščini Kosova v letih 1945–1989 in političnih okoliščinah, v katerih je slednja delovala.

O avtorjih:

Dr. Albina Drançolli Ramadani se je rodila 4. maja 1982 v Prištini na Kosovu. Od oktobra 2004 je zaposlena na Oddelku za zgodovino na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Prištini. Začela je kot asistentka, leta 2018 pa je napredovala do vloge asistentke na istem oddelku.

Mag. Ruzhdi Panxha, je direktor oddelka za arhivske dejavnosti. Svoje strokovno znanje deli kot predavatelj na Visoki šoli za humanistične študije v Ferizaju, kjer od leta 2011 poučuje zgodovino političnih idej. Ruzhdi Panxha je svojo poklicno pot v arhivih začel oktobra 2002.

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