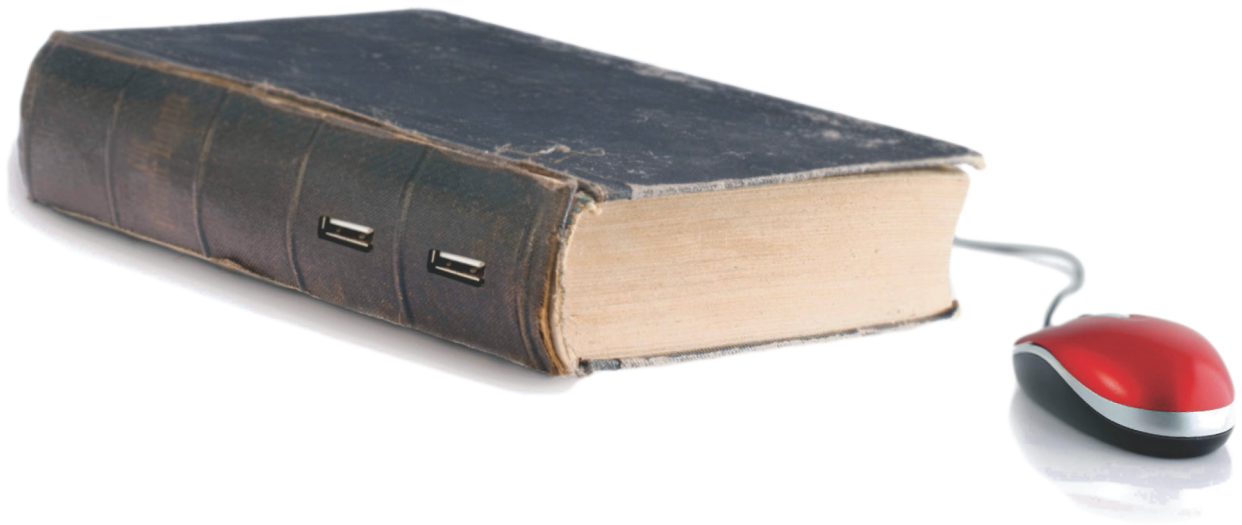


.....**TEHNIČNI IN VSEBINSKI
PROBLEMI KLASIČNEGA
IN ELEKTRONSKEGA
ARHIVIRANJA**

*Mednarodna konferenca
20. - 22. maj 2026
Radenci, Slovenija*

*International Conference
May 20 - 22, 2026
Radenci, Slovenia*



Arhivi in umetna inteligenca

Archives and Artificial Intelligence

Knjiga povzetkov

Book of abstracts

Maribor, 2026



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Arhivi in umetna inteligenca / Archives and Artificial Intelligence

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

z velikim veseljem in častjo vas pozdravljam na 48. mednarodni konferenci Tehnični in vsebinski problemi klasičnega in elektronskega arhiviranja, ki že vrsto let predstavlja pomembno stičišče strokovnega dialoga, izmenjave izkušenj in razvoja arhivske stroke – tako v slovenskem kot tudi širšem mednarodnem prostoru.

Letošnji program jasno odraža, da arhivistika danes stoji na presečišču tradicije in tehnološkega napredka. Razprave, ki nas čakajo v naslednjih dneh, segajo od vprašanj umetne inteligence v arhivih do konkretnih rešitev na področju digitalne transformacije, dolgoročne hrambe in upravljanja digitalnega gradiva. Umetna inteligenca ni več zgolj prihodnost – postaja vsakodnevno orodje, ki odpira nove možnosti, hkrati pa nas postavlja pred pomembne strokovne in etične izzive.

Ob tem pa ne smemo pozabiti, da arhivi ostajajo trdno zasidrani tudi v svoji temeljni nalogi – varovanju avtentičnosti, celovitosti in dostopnosti arhivskega gradiva. Prav zato letošnja konferenca združuje razmisleke o klasičnih pristopih z najsodobnejšimi tehnološkimi rešitvami in poudarja pomen uravnoteženega razvoja stroke.

Posebej bi rada izpostavila, da konferenca ni namenjena zgolj arhivistom, temveč tudi ustvarjalcem arhivskega gradiva – vsem vam, ki v javni upravi, kulturi, gospodarstvu in znanosti vsakodnevno ustvarjate dokumente in podatke. Brez tesnega sodelovanja med ustvarjalci in arhivi ni mogoče zagotoviti kakovostne, zakonite in dolgoročno vzdržne hrambe, še posebej v digitalnem okolju.

Ponosni smo, da tudi letos gostimo številne ugledne domače in tuje strokovnjake, ki bodo predstavili svoje raziskave, projekte in dobre prakse. Prav mednarodna razsežnost konference nam omogoča širši pogled, primerjavo pristopov in iskanje skupnih rešitev za izzive, ki jih delimo ne glede na meje.

Prepričana sem, da bo letošnja konferenca ponudila ne le nova znanja, temveč tudi prostor za razpravo, povezovanje in oblikovanje prihodnjih sodelovanj. Naj bo to priložnost, da skupaj razmislimo, kako lahko arhivi tudi v prihodnje ostanejo zanesljiv temelj naše kulturne, pravne in zgodovinske identitete.

Ob tej priložnosti se iskreno zahvaljujem vsem predavateljem, udeležencem, partnerjem in podpornikom, ki ste prispevali k izvedbi konference. Posebna zahvala gre sodelavcem Pokrajinskega arhiva Maribor za njihovo strokovno in organizacijsko delo, generalnima pokroviteljema Mikrografija d. o. o. in Trevis d. o. o. ter našim pokroviteljem: podjetjema Tripont iz Madžarske in docuteam iz Švice, Univerzi Alma Mater Europaea, podjetju Radenska in Ministrstvu za kulturo Republike Slovenije, ki podpirajo razvoj arhivske stroke in prepoznajo pomen tovrstnih srečanj. Zahvaljujemo se tudi gostiteljem v Radencih za njihovo gostoljubje.

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 my great pleasure and honour to welcome you to the 48th International Conference Technical and Field Related Problems of Classical and Electronic Archiving, which for many years has served as an important platform for professional dialogue, exchange of experience, and the development of archival science—both in Slovenia and in the wider international context.

This year's programme clearly reflects that archival science today stands at the intersection of tradition and technological advancement. The discussions ahead of us in the coming days range from questions of artificial intelligence in archives to concrete solutions in the fields of digital transformation, long-term preservation, and the management of digital records. Artificial intelligence is no longer merely a vision of the future—it is becoming an everyday tool that opens up new possibilities while also confronting us with important professional and ethical challenges.

At the same time, we must not forget that archives remain firmly rooted in their fundamental mission—the preservation of authenticity, integrity, and accessibility of archival records. For this reason, this year's conference brings together reflections on traditional approaches with the most advanced technological solutions and highlights the importance of a balanced development of the profession.

I would particularly like to emphasize that this conference is not intended solely for archivists, but also for records creators—all of you who, in public administration, culture, business, and science, generate documents and data on a daily basis. Without close cooperation between creators and archives, it is not possible to ensure high-quality, lawful, and sustainable long-term preservation, especially in a digital environment.

We are proud to once again host numerous distinguished experts from Slovenia and abroad, who will present their research, projects, and best practices. The international dimension of the conference enables us to gain a broader perspective, compare approaches, and seek common solutions to challenges that transcend national borders.

I am confident that this year's conference will provide not only new knowledge, but also a space for discussion, networking, and the development of future collaborations. Let this be an opportunity to reflect together on how archives can continue to serve as a reliable foundation of our cultural, legal, and historical identity in the years to come.

On this occasion, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all speakers, participants, partners, and supporters who have contributed to the realization of this conference. Special thanks go to the staff of the Regional Archives Maribor for their professional and organizational efforts, to the general sponsors Mikrografija d.o.o. and Trevis d.o.o., as well as to our sponsors: companies Tripont from Hungary, docuteam from Switzerland, Alma Mater Europaea University, Radenska, and the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Slovenia, all of whom support the development of archival science and recognize the importance of such gatherings. We also extend our thanks to our hosts in Radenci for their hospitality.

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 connecting—for all of us who are shaping the future of archival science together.

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

9.45 - 11.30

dr. David Hazemali, Filozofska fakulteta, Univerza v Mariboru, dr. Mladen Borovič, Fakulteta za elektrotehniko, računalništvo in informatiko, Univerza v Mariboru, mag. Nina Gostenčnik, Pokrajinski arhiv Maribor, Slovenija
Od arhivskega prahu do algoritma: rodoslovje v primežu umetne inteligence**dr. Wolfram Dornik, Občinski arhiv Gradec, Avstrija**

Kako ustaviti digitalno mračno dobo? Vloga arhivov pri ohranjanju digitalnih podatkov skupnosti

dr. Julius Goldman, Mestni in opatovski arhiv Aschaffenburg, Nemčija

Heimat:data – digitalna in participativna platforma za zasebne in občinske arhivske zbirke na Bavarskem

Anouk Marie Stephano, Mestni in deželni arhiv Dunaj, Avstrija

Brez upravljanja z dokumenti ni arhiviranja: praktični vpogled v digitalno arhiviranje in upravljanje dokumentov v Mestnem in deželnem arhivu Dunaja

Igor Filipič, Nadškofijski arhiv Maribor, Slovenija

Vzorci komunikacije med uporabniki in pogovornim asistentom umetne inteligence

11.30 - 12.00

Odmor za kavo

12.00 - 14.00

dr. Christian Moser, dr. Tobias Wildi, docuteam, Baden-Dättwil, Švica

docuteam context – nov arhivski informacijski sistem, ki temelji na pristopu »Zapisi v kontekstih« (RiC)

Martina Arhar Fekonja, Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Slovenija

Orodje umetne inteligence kot pripomoček v arhivistiki: primer uporabe jezikovnega modela ChatGPT

mag. Siniša Domazet, Arhiv Bosne in Hercegovine, Sarajevo, Bosna in Hercegovina

Odklepanje zgodovine - uporaba orodij umetne inteligence v Arhivu Bosne in Hercegovine

dr. Christine Rigler, Univerzitetni arhiv Univerze v Gradcu, Avstrija

Pomen e-poštne korespondence kot kulturne dediščine in težave pri njenem shranjevanju na avstrijski univerzi

mag. Martin Rechterik, Češki državni arhiv, Praga, Češka

Vrednotenje geoprostorskih podatkov v hibridnih spisih

Wout van der Reijden, Nizozemski državni arhiv, Nizozemska

Ko pogledamo nazaj?

Markus Stauffiger, Archipanon, Basel, Švica

Več kot le digitalizacija: omogočanje iskanja po arhivskih zbirkah z umetno inteligenco

14.00 - 15.30

Skupno kosilo (restavracija Hotela Radin)

15.30 - 17.30

dr. Arian Rajh, dr. Hrvoje Stančić, Jelena Bolkovac, Filozofska fakulteta, Univerza v Zagrebu, Hrvaška

Sodobni pristopi k arhiviranju digitalnih izvirkov: pregled konceptov in tehnologij

Aleksander Lavrenčič, RTV Slovenija, Ljubljana, Slovenija

Mura: arhivsko gradivo kot spomin za prihodnost - tkalska metoda pregleda arhivskega gradiva



Dániel Bedő, strokovnjak za digitizacijo

Tripont Cultural Heritage solutions, Budimpešta, Madžarska

Vodilne tehnologije za digitalizacijo kulturne dediščine, pripravljene na prihodnost



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

Premostitev ločnice med fizičnim in digitalnim svetom: oblikovanje depojev za hibridne zbirke



Aleksander Rožman, prokurist, Mikrografija, d. o. o., Novo mesto, Slovenija

Praktična uporaba umetne inteligence pri iskanju podatkov

17.30 - 23.00

Družabni program

17.30

Pogostitev in mreženje - vabi podjetje Mikrografija d. o. o.

(preddverje Kongresne dvorane)

18.00

Odprtje razstave (preddverje Kongresne dvorane)

19.00

Filmski večer (Kongresna dvorana)

20.00

Družabni večer (preddverje Kongresne dvorane)

9.00 - 11.00 Materialno varovanje arhivskega gradiva

dr. Bogdan-Florin Popovici, Državni arhiv Romunije, Brasov, Romunija

Kako torej popisujemo arhivsko gradivo z RiC-om?

dr. Zdenka Semlič Rajh, Arhiv Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana, Slovenija

Digitalizirati ... Kaj pa potem? Dostopno na spletu ali izgubljeno v arhivih

Darko Marinković, Vojni arhiv, Ministrstvo za obrambo Republike Srbije, Beograd, Srbija

Digitizacija arhivskega gradiva v Vojnem arhivu kot primarna strategija ohranjanja: razvoj, izkušnje in sedanji okvir digitizacije - informacijski sistem IDA 2.0

Saša Đukić, Arhiv Republike Srbske, Banjaluka, Bosna in Hercegovina

Brezplačna programska oprema za e-arhiviranje s poudarkom na sistemu Paperless-ngx

dr. Julija Barunčić Pletikosić, dr. Željka Križe, Hrvaški spominski dokumentacijski center domovinske vojne, Zagreb, Hrvaška

Spletna predstavitev arhivskega gradiva in vsebine, povezane s hrvaško domovinsko vojno, v hrvaških arhivih in muzejih

mag. Jasmin Jajčević, Selma Isić, Arhiv Tuzelskega kantona, Tuzla, Bosna in Hercegovina

Vloga medijev in družbenih omrežij pri popularizaciji arhivske dejavnosti v Bosni in Hercegovini

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

Arhivsko gradivo javnopравnih oseb in zasebnih pravnih oseb v zakonodaji Republike Srbske

11.00 – 11.30 Odmor za kavo

11.30 - 13.30 Strokovna obdelava arhivskega gradiva

mag. Katja Almberger, Koroški deželni arhiv Celovec, Avstrija

Podnebne spremembe v alpsko-jadranskem prostoru: razmislek in ukrepi za zaščito arhivskega gradiva v Koroškem deželnem arhivu – poročilo s terena

dr. Maria Alexandra Sas, Ekspertna skupina za arhivske stavbe in hrambo, Mednarodni arhivski svet (ICA)

Adaptacija ali namenska gradnja pri slovenskih arhivskih stavbah: primerjalna študija arhivskih stavb v Ljubljani in Mariboru (Murska Sobota)

Dušan Guteša, Suzana Milenković, Vojni arhiv, Ministrstvo za obrambo Republike Srbije, Beograd, Srbija

Razvrstitev dokumentov s področja obrambnega sistema v luči sprememb seznama kategorij

mag. Mitja Sadek, Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana, Novo mesto, Slovenija, Branka Molnar, Center za prestrukturiranje in prodajo, Zagreb, Hrvaška

Kronika novomeškega kapucinskega samostana kot arhivski in znanstveni vir

dr. Fuad Ohranović, Zgodovinski arhiv Sarajevo, Bosna in Hercegovina

Dokumenti Arhiva Bosne in Hercegovine kot zgodovinski vir od srednjega veka do moderne dobe

mag. Amel Redžić, Sadika Maslak, Arhiv Unsko-sanskega kantona, Bihać, Bosna in Hercegovina

Arhivsko gradivo upravnih organov med obema svetovnima vojnama v Arhivu Unsko-sanskega kantona kot pričevanje o preteklosti

Volodymyr Mikhalko, Lyudmila Didukh, Ukrajinski raziskovalni inštitut za arhivsko dejavnost in vodenje evidenc, Kijev, Ukrajina

Glavne težave in načini njihovega reševanja pri zagotavljanju hrambe arhivskih dokumentov v razmerah aktivnih sovražnosti (ruske oborožene agresije proti Ukrajini)

ČETRTEK, 21. MAJ 2026

DELAVNICE

DVORANA IZVIR

9.00 - 11.00

Kako z Urejevalnikom SIP (USIP) pripraviti digitalno arhivsko gradivo za izročitev v pristojni javni arhiv

*dr. Tatjana HAJTNIK, Arhiv Republike Slovenije
Rok Vrenjak Lazić, Nik Gerbajs, Noema Cooperating d. o. o.*

11.00 – 11.30 Odmor za kavo

11.30 - 13.30

Od koncepta do prakse: orodjarna Archiving by Design in njena prilagoditev

*István Alföldy, Polyphon, Madžarska
Zbyšek Stodůlka, Češki državni arhiv, Češka Republika
Sofia Särduquist, Švedski državni arhiv, Švedska
Wout van der Reijden, Nizozemski državni arhiv, Nizozemska
Jože Škofljanec, Arhiv Republike Slovenije*

14.30 Strokovna ekskurzija

21.00 Družabni večer z večerjo (restavracija Hotela Radin)

9.00 - 11.00

Arhivi in ustvarjalci arhivskega gradiva

Sanja Gerdak, Mariborski vodovod, d. o. o., Maribor, Slovenija

Priprava novelacije notranjih pravil v podjetju Mariborski vodovod, d. o. o.

dr. Sonja Bezjak, Arhiv družboslovnih podatkov, Fakulteta za družbene vede, Univerza v Ljubljani, Slovenija

Vloga Arhiva družboslovnih podatkov pri uveljavljanju načel odprte znanosti

dr. Benjamin Lesjak, Datainfo.si, d. o. o., Maribor; Univerza na Primorskem, Fakulteta za management, Koper, Slovenija

Informacijska varnost v praksi

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

Varstvo arhivskega gradiva v digitalni in fizični obliki v luči področne zakonodaje s poudarkom na arhivskem gradivu s področja pravosodja

Gregor Škafar, Nadškofijski arhiv Maribor, Slovenija

Arhivska zakonodaja in predpisi v zvezi z matičnimi knjigami v Sloveniji ter v sosednjih državah: možnosti in načini dostopa do matičnih knjig

Maja Gombač, Inšpektorat RS za kulturo in medije, Ministrstvo za kulturo, Ljubljana, Slovenija

Inšpekcijski nadzor na področju arhivov in arhivske dejavnosti v obdobju med letoma 2020 in 2025

11.00 - 11.30

Odmor za kavo

11.30 - 13.30

Biserka Šubelj, univ. dipl. ekonomist, davčna svetovalka z licenco pri Zbornici davčnih svetovalcev Slovenije /tax consultant, višješolska predavateljica za davke in računovodstvo

Verodostojna računovodska listina v e-obliki

Na predavanju boste z računovodsko davčnega vidika izvedeli:

- kako zagotoviti verodostojnost e-knjigovodskih listin,
- katere oblike elektronskih dokumentov so sprejemljive (.pdf, .jpeg, .xml ...),
- ali je elektronski podpis obvezen in kdaj je skenirani podpis dovolj,
- kako pravilno hraniti plačilne liste in kadrovske dokumente,
- kakšna je dokazna vrednost e-dokumentov v praksi
- ter pregled najnovejše sodne prakse.

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

9.45 - 11.30

Dr. David Hazemali, Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor, Dr. Mladen Borovič, Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of Maribor, Slovenia, mag. Nina Gostenčnik, Regional Archives Maribor, Slovenia

From Archival Dust to Algorithm: Genealogy in the Grip of Artificial Intelligence

Dr. Wolfram Dornik, Municipal Archives Graz, Austria

How to stop the Digital Dark Ages? The role of Archives in preserving digital Data of Communities

Dr. Julius Goldman, City and Abbey Archives Aschaffenburg, Germany

Heimat:data – A Digital and Participatory Archival Platform for Private and Communal Collections in Bavaria

Anouk Marie Stephano, Municipal and Provincial Archives Vienna, Austria

No Archiving Without Records Management: Practical insights into Digital Recordkeeping and Archiving in the Municipal and Provincial Archives of Vienna

Igor Filipič, Archdiocesan Archives Maribor, Slovenia

Communication Patterns between Users and an AI Conversational Assistant

11.30 - 12.00

Coffee break

12.00 - 14.00

Christian Moser, Dr. theol., Tobias Wildi, Dr. phil., docuteam, Switzerland

docuteam context – A New Archival Information System Based on Records in Contexts (RiC)

Martina Arhar Fekonja, Historical Archives Ljubljana, Slovenia

Artificial Intelligence Tools as an Aid in Archival Practice: The Case of Using the ChatGPT Language Model

Siniša Domazet, M. Sc., Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Unlocking history – Using AI tools in the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Christine Rigler, Dr. phil., University Archives of the University of Graz, Austria

The importance of email correspondence as cultural heritage and the difficulty of saving it at an Austrian university

Martin Rehtorik, M. Sc., Czech State Archives, Prague, Czech Republic

Appraising geospatial data in hybrid dossiers

Wout van der Reijden, National Archives of the Netherlands, Netherlands

In hindsight?

Markus Stauffiger, Archipanon, Basel, Switzerland

Beyond Digitisation: Making Archival Collections Searchable with AI

14.00 - 15.30

Lunch (Hotel Radin restaurant)

15.30 - 17.30

Arian Rajh, Ph. D., Hrvoje Stančić, Ph. D., Jelena Bolkovac, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Contemporary approaches to archiving of digital originals: a review of concepts and technologies

Aleksander Lavrenčič, RTV Slovenija, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Mura: Archival Records as Memory for the Future – A Weaving Method for Reviewing Archival Material



Dániel Bedő – digitization expert

Tripont Cultural Heritage solutions, Budapest, Hungary

Future proof leading technologies in cultural heritage digitization



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

Bridging the Physical–Digital Divide: Designing Depots for Hybrid Collections



Aleksander Rožman, procurist, Mikrografija, d. o. o., Novo mesto, Slovenia

Practical Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Data Retrieval

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)

9.00 - 11.00 Preservation of archives

Bogdan-Florin Popovici, Ph. D., Romanian National Archives, Braşov, Romania

And Yet... How Do We Describe Records Using RiC?

Zdenka Semlič Rajh, Ph. D., Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Digitise... and What Then? Accessible Online or Lost in Archives

Darko Marinković, Military Archive, Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

Digitization of Archival Materials at the Military Archives as a Primary Preservation Strategy: Development, Experience, and the Current Digitization Framework – Information System IDA 2.0

Saša Đukić, Archives of Republika Srpska, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Free Software for E-archiving with a Focus on Paperless-ngx

Julija Barunčić Pletikosić, Ph. D., Željka Križe, Ph. D., Croatian Memorial-Documentation Centre of the Homeland War, Zagreb, Croatia

Online Presentation of Archival Material and Content Related to the Croatian Homeland War in Croatian Archives and Museums

Jasmin Jajčević, M. Sc., Selma Isić, Tuzla Canton Archives, Tuzla, Bosnia and Herzegovina

The role of media and social networks in the popularization of archival practice in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Marijana Todorović Bilić, M. Sc., Archives of Republika Srpska, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Public records and archive materials of private legal entities in the legislation of the Republic of Srpska

11.00 – 11.30 Coffee break

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 2026

Workshops

9.00 - 11.00

How to use the SIP Editor (USIP) to prepare digital archival materials for transfer to the relevant public archives

Tatjana Hajtnik, Ph. D., Archives of the Republic of Slovenia

Rok Vrenjak Lazić, Nik Gerbajs, Noema Cooperating d. o. o.

11.00 – 11.30 Coffee break

14.30 Professional excursion

21.00 Dinner (Hotel Radin restaurant)

11.30 - 13.30 Professional processing

Katja Almberger, M. Sc., Carinthian Provincial Archives, Klagenfurt, Austria

Climatic Changes in the Alps-Adriatic region:

Considerations and Measures for protecting archival records in the Carinthian Regional Archives – A field report

Maria Alexandra Sas, Ph. D., ICA - Expert Group on Archive Buildings and Environments, Romania

Adaptation versus Purpose-Built Design in Slovenian Archival Buildings: A Comparative Study of Archival Buildings in Ljubljana and Maribor (Murska Sobota)

Dušan Guteša, Suzana Milenković, Military Archives, Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

Classification of archival materials and documentary material in light of changes to the List of Categories in the Defense System

Mitja Sadek, M. Sc., Historical Archives Ljubljana, Novo mesto, Slovenia, Branka Molnar, Center for restructuring and sale, Zagreb, Croatia

The Chronicle of the Novo Mesto Capuchin Monastery as an Archival and Scholarly Source

Fuad Ohranović, Ph. D., Historical Archives Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Documents of the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a historical source from the Middle Ages to the modern era

Amel Redžić, M. Sc., Sadika Maslak, Una-Sana Canton Archives, Bihać, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Archival Records of Administration Bodies Between the Two World Wars in the Archives of Una-Sana Canton as a Testimony of the Past

Volodymyr Mikhalko, Lyudmila Didukh, Ukrainian Research Institute of Archival Affairs and Records Management, Ukraine

The main problematic issues and ways to solve them regarding ensuring preservation of archival documents in conditions of active hostilities (Russian armed aggression against Ukraine)

IZVIR HALL

11.30 - 13.30

Archiving by Design Toolbox: Presenting Tools and Their Adaptation Potential

István Alföldy, Polyphon, Hungary

Zbyšek Stodůlka, Czech national archives, Czech Republic

Sofia Särndquist, Swedish national Archives, Sweden

Wout van der Reijden, Dutch national archives, Netherlands

Jože Škofljanec, Ph. D., Archives of the Republic of Slovenia

9.00 - 11.00**Sanja Gerdak, Mariborski vodovod d.o.o., Maribor, Slovenia**

Preparation of Amendments to Internal Regulations at Mariborski vodovod d.o.o.

Sonja Bezjak, Ph. D., Social Science Data Archives, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

The Role of the Social Science Data Archives in Promoting the Principles of Open Science

Benjamin Lesjak, Ph. D., Datainfo.si, d.o.o., Maribor; University of Primorska, Faculty of Management, Koper, Slovenia

Information Security in Practice

Aida Škoro Babić, M. Sc., Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Protection of Archival Records in Digital and Physical Form in the Light of Sectoral Legislation, with Emphasis on Judicial Records

Gregor Škafar, Archdiocesan Archives Maribor, Slovenia

Archival Legislation and Regulations Concerning Parish Registers in Slovenia and Neighbouring Countries: Possibilities and Methods of Access to Parish Registers

Maja Gombač, Culture and Media Inspectorate, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Inspection of archives and archival activities during the period between 2020 and 2025

Discussion

11.00 - 11.30**Coffee break**

11.30 - 13.30**Biserka Šubelj, Ljubljana, Slovenia**

Authentic Accounting Documents in Electronic Form

In this lecture, you will learn:

- how to ensure the authenticity of electronic accounting documents,
- which formats of electronic documents are acceptable (.pdf, .jpeg, .xml ...),
- whether an electronic signature is mandatory and when a scanned signature is sufficient,
- how to properly store payroll records and HR documents,
- what the evidentiary value of e-documents is in practice
- and an overview of the latest case law.

13.30**Conference closings**

Doc. dr. David Hazemali

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Dr. Mladen Borovič

asistent, Fakulteta za elektrotehniko, računalništvo in informatiko, Univerza v Mariboru, Slovenija

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Mag. Nina Gostenčnik

direktorica, arhivska svetovalka, Pokrajinski arhiv Maribor

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Od arhivskega prahu do algoritma: rodoslovje v primežu umetne inteligence

Rodoslovno raziskovanje se sooča z radikalnim prehodom. Množična digitalizacija je odprla dostop do ogromnih korpusov arhivskega gradiva, hkrati pa umetna inteligenca (UI) obljublja avtomatizacijo napornih nalog – od transkripcije rokopisov do iskanja po razpršenih virih. Ključni vprašanji sta, kdaj je mogoče z zaupanjem prepustiti UI, da išče različne variante imen, prepozna entitete ali preverja časovnice, hkrati pa tudi, kako ta orodja sploh delujejo in kje so njihove meje.

Ta prispevek ponuja dvoplasten metodološki premislek o uporabi UI v rodoslovju. Empirično izhodišče je študija primera slovenske emigrantske družine Ložar/Lozar iz Prigorice pri Ribnici, ki se je ob koncu 19. in na začetku 20. stoletja preselila v rudarsko naselje Ely v Minnesoti. Osredotočamo se na rekonstrukcijo sorodstvenega razmerja med Frankom Lozarjem starejšim (1836–1933), pionirjem slovensko-ameriške skupnosti v Elyju, in Frankom Lozarjem mlajšim (1894–1918), vojnim herojem, ki je padel v prvi svetovni vojni.

Prvi del je zasnovan z uporabniške perspektive. Klasična rodoslovna metoda, vpeta v zgodovinopisno kritiko virov in Genealoški dokazni standard (GDS), vodi korak za korakom do preverljivega sklepa. Pri tem se izpostavijo tri ključne težave slovenskega izseljenskega gradiva: večjezičnost in zahtevna paleografija (slovenski, nemški, latinski zapisi v različnih pisavah), ortografska variabilnost imen in toponimov (Ložar/Lozar; Ribnica/Ritnica/Rahnica/Reinfnica/Reifnitz) ter arhivska razpršenost brez enoličnih identifikatorjev. Na konkretnih primerih se demonstrira, kako tri skupine orodij UI dopolnjujejo klasični pristop: pogovorni sistemi (chatboti) kot vstopna točka za orientacijo, generiranje variant in preliminarne poizvedbe; OCR/HTR (optično in strojno prepoznavanje) za pretvorbo slik v iskalno besedilo; in NER (prepoznavanje imenovanih entitet) za izluščanje oseb, krajev in datumov ter povezovanje zapisov čez različne zbirke. Vsak digitalni izhod ostaja hipoteza, ki zahteva verifikacijo po GDS.

Drugi del odpira tehnično ozadje. Razložena je arhitektura velikih jezikovnih modelov (VJM), ki poganjajo pogovorne sisteme – delovanje arhitekture globokih nevronske mreže, vzroki za »halucinacije« in razlogi, zakaj tem sistemom ni mogoče zaupati kot viru. Predstavljena je arhitektura z iskanjem obogatene generiranja (ang. retrieval-augmented generation, RAG), komponente takšnih sistemov, napredni pristopi k zagotavljanju točnosti informacij iz digitalnih virov in citiranje. Pri razpoznavanju imenskih entitet (ang. named-entity recognition, NER) je razloženo, kako modeli iz besedila izluščijo entitete, zakaj so zgodovinski korpusi poseben izziv (variabilnost, večjezičnost, OCR-napake) in kako normalizacija ter povezovanje entitet omogočata rekonstrukcijo rodoslovnih mrež. Skozi celoten del se ohranja metodološki fokus: cilj ni maksimalna tehnična natančnost, temveč razumevanje mej uporabnosti in zagotavljanje transparentnosti ter ponovljivosti.

Ključna ugotovitev je dvojna: UI lahko rodoslovno delo občutno pospeši in razširi, a le kot infrastrukturna podpora, ne nadomestilo raziskovalčeve presoje. Zagovarjan je hibridni model, v katerem orodja UI delujejo v strogem okviru GDS.

O avtorjih:

Dr. David Hazemali je docent in znanstveni sodelavec 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 vojnogodovinske spremembe. Hazemali je objavil članke v vodilnih recenziranih revijah in sodeloval na številnih mednarodnih in domačih konferencah ter simpozijih.

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 ter Gradivo za zgodovino Koroške, 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.

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, Nadgradnja nacionalnih raziskovalnih infrastruktur (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 pri več znanstvenih revijah s faktorjem vpliva na področju računalništva.

Asst. Prof. Dr. David Hazemali

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From Archival Dust to Algorithm: Genealogy in the Grip of Artificial Intelligence

Genealogical research is undergoing a radical transition. Mass digitization has opened access to enormous corpora of archival materials, while artificial intelligence promises to automate labor-intensive tasks - from transcribing handwriting to searching across dispersed sources. The key questions are when it is possible to confidently entrust AI with searching for name variants, recognizing entities, or verifying timelines, and how these tools actually work and where their limits lie.

This contribution offers a two-layer methodological reflection on the use of AI in genealogy. The empirical starting point is a case study of the Slovenian emigrant family Ložar/Lozar from Prigorica near Ribnica, which moved to the mining settlement of Ely, Minnesota at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. We focus on reconstructing the kinship relationship between Frank Lozar Sr. (1836–1933), a pioneer of the Slovenian-American community in Ely, and Frank Lozar Jr. (1894–1918), a war hero who fell in the First World War.

The first part is designed from the user's perspective. A classical genealogical method, embedded in historical source criticism and the Genealogical Proof Standard (GPS), leads step by step to a verifiable conclusion. In doing so, three key problems of Slovenian emigrant records are highlighted: multilingualism and demanding paleography (Slovenian, German, and Latin entries in various scripts), orthographic variability of names and toponyms (Ložar/Lozar; Ribnica/Ritnica/Rahnica/Reinfnica/Reifnitz) and archival dispersion without unique identifiers. Using concrete examples, we demonstrate how three groups of AI tools complement the classical approach: conversational systems (chatbots) as an entry point for orientation, variant generation, and preliminary queries; OCR/HTR (optical and handwritten text recognition) for converting images into searchable text; and NER (named-entity recognition) for extracting people, places, and dates and linking records across different collections. Every digital output remains a hypothesis that requires verification under the GPS.

The second part addresses the technical background. We explain the architecture of large language models (LLMs) that power conversational systems - the operation of deep neural network architectures, the causes of "hallucinations," and the reasons these systems cannot be trusted as a source. We present the retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) architecture, the components of such systems, advanced approaches to ensuring the accuracy of information from digital sources, and citation practices. For named-entity recognition (NER), we explain how models extract entities from text, why historical corpora are a special challenge (variability, multilingualism, OCR errors), and how normalization and entity linking enable the reconstruction of genealogical networks. Throughout, the methodological focus is maintained: the goal is not maximal technical precision, but understanding the limits of usefulness and ensuring transparency and reproducibility.

The key finding is twofold: AI can significantly accelerate and broaden genealogical work, but only as infrastructural support, not as a replacement for the researcher's judgment. We argue for a hybrid model in which AI tools operate within a strict GPS framework.

About the authors:

David Hazemali, Ph. D., is Assistant Professor and Research Fellow in the Department of History, Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor (Slovenia). His research focuses on migration and ethnicity, twentieth-century military history, Yugoslav and contemporary Slovenian history, diplomatic language, and applications of conversational AI in the humanities. He is currently conducting a postdoctoral project on South Slavs from the former Austro-Hungarian Empire in the United States during the First World War. He participates in international scholarly networks and interdisciplinary projects on ethnic, cultural, social, and military transitions, and has published in peer-reviewed journals and presented at international and national conferences.

Nina Gostenčnik, M. Sc., 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 directress 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.

Mladen Borovič, Ph. D., is Assistant and Researcher at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of Maribor. His research areas include applied artificial intelligence, search engines and recommender systems, natural language processing, detection of similar content, high-performance computing, and generative artificial intelligence. He is actively involved in projects related to natural language processing and the use of artificial intelligence in the form of conversational systems. He has participated in high-profile projects such as the National Open Access Infrastructure, *Slovenščina na dlaní* (Slovenian at Your Fingertips), HPC RIVR, and the Development of Slovene in the Digital Environment. As part of his teaching, he lectures courses related to computer networks, high-performance computing, and artificial intelligence. He is also a reviewer for several high-impact scientific journals in the field of computer science.

Wolfram Dornik, Ph. D.

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How to stop the Digital Dark Ages? The role of Archives in preserving digital Data of Communities

The author discusses how the emergence of the “age of digitality” fundamentally changes archival work and presents new challenges for cultural heritage institutions. Drawing on Felix Stalder’s definition, the author highlights three paradigms shaping today’s digital society: referentiality, the creation and interlinking of reference systems by broad populations; communality, the formation of social and cultural networks held together by attention dynamics; and algorithmicity, the pervasive organisation and filtering of cultural processes by machines. While each element has historical roots, their present combination marks a new social condition that profoundly reshapes cultural practices - including those surrounding records and archiving.

Over the past two decades, archives have established digital archiving systems across Europe. National, regional, and local institutions now capture administrative data such as electronic files, specialised applications, websites, and social media. However, the author argues that despite these efforts, society is still moving toward a new “digital dark age.” Terry Kuny’s 1997 concept of the “Digital Dark Ages” serves as a warning: just we have only limited, elite-produced records from medieval times, today’s archives risk preserving primarily administrative documentation while neglecting the vast realm of personal digital data. Such an imbalance would leave future generations with an incomplete and distorted picture of everyday life in the early 21st century.

The author emphasizes that private records—letters, diaries, photographs, personal notes, and other materials - have long been central to archival collections. Yet in the digital era, citizens increasingly produce data such as photographs, videos, blogs, social media accounts, messaging apps, and personal websites. These materials are rarely preserved in a sustainable manner. Individuals often lack the technical capacity to manage their own digital legacies, while commercial platforms store only selected data and never for archival purposes. Consequently, the author argues that personal digital archiving (PDA) must become a new essential task for archives.

The author also highlights a significant gap between historical scholarship and archival practice. Although historians increasingly use digital sources, there is little methodological guidance on how to critically evaluate archival data from digital archives. Similarly, archives have made limited progress in offering accessible digital reading rooms. Cooperation is needed to ensure that digital preservation aligns with research needs.

As a response, the author describes the development of a comprehensive PDA initiative, inspired by international models. Through an EU-funded project (2022–2026), the Municipal Archives Graz and the Municipal Archives Aschaffenburg created an open-source platform enabling citizens to contribute personal digital data in an organised and legally compliant manner. The project also developed educational programmes, workshops, and even a board game to raise awareness about digital preservation. Although participation is still limited, the initiative represents an important step toward diversifying archival collections and meeting the challenges of the digital age.

About the author:

Wolfram Dornik, historian and archivist. Head of the department Stadtarchiv Graz since 2015 and from 2020-2025 also head of the department museum collections of the Graz Museum. Research fields: urban history, Central and Eastern Europe in the First World War, contemporary history of Austria. Related publications: *Wolfram Dornik, Graz Biografie. Geschichte einer Stadt* [Graz Biography. History of a City], with contributions from Georg Tiefengraber and Otto Hochreiter, Salzburg/Vienna 2022. Co-Editor of the *Historical Yearbook of the City of Graz*.

Dr. Wolfram Dornik

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Kako ustaviti digitalno mračno dobo? Vloga arhivov pri ohranjanju digitalnih podatkov skupnosti

Avtor ugotavlja, kako pojav »digitalne dobe« temeljito spreminja arhivsko delo in predstavlja nove izzive za ustanove s področja varstva kulturne dediščine. Pri tem se opira na definicijo Felixa Stalderja in izpostavlja tri paradigme, ki oblikujejo današnjo digitalno družbo: referencialnost, tj. ustvarjanje in povezovanje referenčnih sistemov širših populacij; skupnostna družba, tj. oblikovanje socialnih in kulturnih mrež, ki jih povezuje dinamika pozornosti; in algoritmičnost, tj. vseprisotno upravljanje in filtriranje kulturnih procesov s pomočjo strojev. Čeprav ima vsak element svoje zgodovinske korenine, pa zaznamuje njihova dandanašnja kombinacija novo družbeno stanje, ki globoko preoblikuje kulturne prakse, vključno s tistimi, ki se nanašajo na zapise in arhiviranje.

V zadnjih dveh desetletjih so arhivi po vsej Evropi vzpostavili sisteme digitalnega arhiviranja. Nacionalne, regionalne in lokalne institucije zdaj zajemajo administrativne podatke, kot so elektronske datoteke, specializirane aplikacije, spletne strani in družbeni mediji. Vendar avtor trdi, da se kljub tem prizadevanjem družba še vedno približuje novi »digitalni mračni dobi«. Ta pojem je leta 1997 zasnoval Terry Kuny in služi kot opozorilo: tako kot imamo iz srednjeveškega obdobja na voljo le omejene, elitno ustvarjene zapise, tudi današnji arhivi tvegajo, da bodo ohranili predvsem administrativno dokumentacijo, pri tem pa zanemarili obsežno področje osebnih digitalnih podatkov. Takšno neravnovesje bi prihodnjim generacijam zapustilo nepopolno in izkrivljeno sliko vsakdanjega življenja v začetku 21. stoletja.

Avtor poudarja, da so sicer zasebni zapisi – pisma, dnevniki, fotografije, osebne beležke in drugo gradivo – že dolgo pomemben del arhivskih zbirk. Vendar pa v digitalni dobi državljani vse pogosteje ustvarjajo podatke med ustvarjanjem fotografij, videov, blogov, računov na družbenih omrežjih, aplikacij za sporočanje in osebnih spletnih strani. Ti zapisi pa se le redko ohranjajo trajno. Posamezniki pogosto nimajo tehničnih zmogljivosti za upravljanje lastne digitalne zapuščine, medtem ko komercialne platforme shranjujejo le izbrane podatke, nikoli za arhivske namene. Zato avtor trdi, da mora postati osebno digitalno arhiviranje (PDA – personal digital archiving) nova bistvena naloga arhivov.

V prispevku je poudarjena tudi vrzel med zgodovinskim raziskovanjem in arhivsko prakso. Čeprav namreč zgodovinarji vse pogosteje uporabljajo digitalne vire, pa obstaja le malo metodoloških smernic o tem, kako kritično ovrednotiti arhivske podatke iz digitalnih arhivov. Podobno so arhivi do danes dosegli zgolj omejen napredek pri ponudbi dostopnih digitalnih čitalnic. Za zagotovitev usklajenosti ohranjanja digitalnega gradiva s potrebami raziskovalcev je potrebno sodelovanje.

Kot rešitev za ta izziv opisuje avtor razvoj projekta PDA, temelječega na mednarodnih modelih. V okviru tega projekta, financiranega od EU (2022–2026), sta Mestni arhiv Gradec in Mestni arhiv Aschaffenburg ustvarila odprtokodno platformo, ki državljanom omogoča, da na organiziran način in v skladu z zakonodajo prispevajo osebne digitalne podatke. V okviru projekta so bili razviti tudi izobraževalni programi in delavnice, celo družabna igra, da bi na ta način ozaveščali javnost o digitalnem arhiviranju. Čeprav je za zdaj udeležba še vedno omejena, pa predstavlja pobuda pomemben korak k večji raznovrstnosti arhivskih zbirk in spopadanju z izzivi digitalne dobe.

O avtorju:

Dr. Wolfram Dornik, zgodovinar in arhivist. Od leta 2015 je vodja oddelka v Mestnem arhivu Gradec (Stadtarchiv Graz), od leta 2020 do 2025 pa tudi vodja oddelka za muzejske zbirke graškega muzeja. Njegova raziskovalna področja: urbana zgodovina, Srednja in Vzhodna Evropa v prvi svetovni vojni, sodobna zgodovina Avstrije. Povezane publikacije: Wolfram Dornik, Graz Biografie. Geschichte einer Stadt [Biografija Graza. Zgodovina mesta], s prispevki Georga Tiefengraberja in Otta Hochreiterja, Salzburg/Dunaj 2022. Je tudi sourednik Zgodovinskega letopisa mesta Gradec.

Dr. Julius Goldmann

Project Manager for the participative archive projects Heimat:hub and Heimat:data,
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Heimat:data – A Digital and Participatory Archival Platform for Private and Communal Collections in Bavaria

The project Heimat:data, initiated by the Stadt- und Stiftsarchiv Aschaffenburg in collaboration with local partner associations and funded by the Bavarian Ministry of Finance, offers a case study in the digitisation and scholarly integration of local archival heritage. Its principal objective is the transformation of archival finding aids and privately held collections into machine-readable and machine-understandable formats, thereby ensuring long-term accessibility for both academic research and the broader public. By combining automated processes with participatory engagement, the project seeks to establish a model that addresses both technical and methodological challenges in archival digitisation.

At the core of the initiative is the creation and implementation of a comprehensive database that aggregates digitised finding aids from communal and private archives. The database is designed as an open-access resource, offering scholars a platform that not only preserves but also systematically organises heterogeneous archival sources. Through this infrastructure, materials that were previously inaccessible or scattered across individual holdings become part of a coherent digital research environment.

Digital technologies are applied to support the study, research, and conservation of archival materials through OCR-based recognition of printed sources and AI-assisted transcription of handwritten documents. These processes yield searchable text files that supplement the original images, thereby facilitating both preservation and detailed scholarly analysis. In this respect, the project contributes to the conservation of fragile originals while simultaneously broadening access to their contents.

From a methodological perspective, Heimat:data develops and evaluates digitisation workflows that integrate both automation and human expertise. Users are enabled to upload image files, which are pre-processed with AI techniques to ensure baseline quality. The resulting records are then refined by archivists or contributors, thereby ensuring precise description and reliable metadata. Such workflows are currently being standardised with the aim of providing transferable models for similar archival contexts.

A particular focus is placed on ensuring that the resulting metadata complies with the FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable), thus supporting not only the sustainability of the data but also its integration into broader research infrastructures.

Artificial intelligence plays a central role in the project, not only in the recognition of text but also in the semantic enrichment of metadata. While blockchain applications have not yet been implemented, their potential relevance for guaranteeing authenticity and provenance of digital surrogates is being considered in future development phases.

Finally, by making handwritten sources available in both image and transcribed form, Heimat:data offers valuable resources for the teaching and learning of palaeography and local diplomatics. The dual availability of AI-generated drafts and corrected versions supports training environments in which students engage critically with historical scripts while simultaneously contributing to the refinement of the archival record.

In sum, Heimat:data demonstrates how regional and private archival heritage can be transformed into an accessible, scientifically reliable, and technologically enhanced corpus. It illustrates the potential of combining participatory approaches with advanced digital tools to integrate neglected holdings into the broader field of historical research.

About the author:

Dr. Julius Goldmann, M. A., was involved as a project associate in the implementation of the participatory archival project Heimat:hub and, as project manager, is jointly leading the follow-up project Heimat:data together with Markus Schmitt and Jan H. Sachers. The project aims to facilitate the preparation and digitisation of local history collections from the region around Aschaffenburg in northern Bavaria. Goldmann also teaches as a lecturer at the Universities of Würzburg and Nuremberg.

Dr. Julius Goldmann

vodja projektov participativnega arhiva Heimat:hub in Heimat:data, Mestni in opatovski arhiv Aschaffenburg, Nemčija
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Heimat:data – digitalna in participativna arhivska platforma za zasebne in občinske arhivske zbirke na Bavarskem

Projekt Heimat:data, ki ga je začel mestni arhiv v bavarskem Aschaffenburgu (Stadt- und Stiftsarchiv Aschaffenburg) v sodelovanju z lokalnimi partnerskimi združenji in ga financira bavarsko ministrstvo za finance, ponuja študijo primera digitalizacije in znanstvene integracije lokalne arhivske dediščine. Njegov glavni cilj je preoblikovanje arhivskih iskalnih pripomočkov in zasebnih zbirk v formate, ki so berljivi in razumljivi za računalnike, s čimer je zagotovljena dolgoročna dostopnost tako za akademske raziskovalce kot tudi širšo javnost. S kombinacijo avtomatiziranih procesov in participativnega sodelovanja skuša projekt vzpostaviti model, ki obravnava tako tehnične kot metodološke izzive pri digitalizaciji arhivov.

Osrednji del pobude je ustvarjanje in izvajanje obsežne zbirke podatkov, ki združuje digitizirane arhivske pripomočke iz občinskih in zasebnih arhivov. Zbirka podatkov je zasnovana kot odprta zbirka. Slednja znanstvenikom ponuja platformo, ki ne le ohranja, ampak tudi sistematično organizira heterogene arhivske vire. S to infrastrukturo postane gradivo, ki je bilo prej nedostopno ali razpršeno po posameznih zbirkah, del koherentnega digitalnega raziskovalnega okolja.

Digitalne tehnologije se uporabljajo za podporo študiju, raziskovanju in ohranjanju arhivskega gradiva s pomočjo prepoznavanja tiskanih virov na podlagi optične prepoznave znakov (OCR) in transkripcije ročno napisanih dokumentov ob pomoči umetne inteligence. Ti procesi ustvarjajo iskalne besedilne datoteke, ki dopolnjujejo izvirne slike, s čimer olajšujejo tako ohranjanje kot podrobno znanstveno analizo. V tem smislu prispeva projekt k ohranjanju občutljivih izvirnikov, hkrati pa širi dostop do njihove vsebine.

Z metodološkega vidika projekt Heimat:data razvija in ocenjuje digitalizacijske delovne tokove, ki združujejo avtomatizacijo in človeško strokovno znanje. Uporabniki lahko naložijo slikovne datoteke, ki so predhodno obdelane z umetno inteligenco, da se zagotovi osnovna kakovost. Nastale zapise nato izpopolnijo arhivisti ali sodelavci, s čimer so zagotovljeni natančen popis in zanesljivi metapodatki. Takšne delovne tokove trenutno standardizirajo z namenom zagotoviti prenosljive modele za podobne arhivske kontekste.

Posebna pozornost je namenjena skladnosti nastalih metapodatkov z načeli FAIR (najdljivost, dostopnost, interoperabilnost, ponovna uporabnost), tako da je podprta ne le trajnost podatkov, temveč tudi njihova integracija v širše raziskovalne infrastrukture.

Umetna inteligenca ima osrednjo vlogo v projektu, ne samo pri prepoznavanju besedila, ampak tudi pri semantični obogatitvi metapodatkov. Čeprav aplikacije tipa blockchain še niso bile implementirane, že zdaj obstaja zavest o njihovi potencialni pomembnosti za zagotavljanje avtentičnosti in porekla digitalnih nadomestkov v prihodnjih fazah razvoja.

S tem ko Heimat:data ponuja ročno napisane vire v obliki slik in prepisov, ponuja dragocene vire za poučevanje in učenje paleografije ter in lokalne diplomatike. Dvojna razpoložljivost osnutkov, ustvarjenih z umetno inteligenco, in popravljenih različic podpira učna okolja, v katerih se študenti kritično ukvarjajo z zgodovinskimi rokopisi, hkrati pa prispevajo k izpopolnjevanju arhivskih zapisov.

Skratka, Heimat:data nakazuje, kako je mogoče regionalno in zasebno arhivsko dediščino preoblikovati v dostopen, znanstveno zanesljiv in tehnološko izpopolnjen korpus. Ilustrira potencial združevanja participativnih pristopov z naprednimi digitalnimi orodji za vključevanje zanemarjenih zbirk v širše področje zgodovinskega raziskovanja.

O avtorju:

Dr. Julius Goldmann je kot projektni sodelavec sodeloval pri izvedbi participativnega arhivskega projekta Heimat:hub, kot projektni vodja pa skupaj z Markusom Schmittom in Janom H. Sachersom vodi nadaljevalni projekt Heimat:data. Cilj projekta je olajšati pripravo in digitizacijo zbirk lokalne zgodovine iz regije okoli Aschaffenburga v severni Bavarski. Goldmann poučuje tudi kot predavatelj na univerzah v Würzburgu in Nürnbergu.

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No Archiving Without Records Management: Practical insights into Digital Recordkeeping and Archiving in the Municipal and Provincial Archives of Vienna

Within the framework of the so-called GEMMA 3.0 programme, the Municipal and Provincial Archives of Vienna plays a leading role in the appraisal, disposal, and long-term preservation of records originating from the city government's electronic records management system. In close cooperation with the file-producing departments, the archivists provide guidance on implementing their file plans and retention schedules within the electronic system, assuring proper alignment of administrative practices with archival requirements.

Within their advisory role, the archivists provide ongoing and comprehensive support throughout the process. This includes the systematic analysis of records held in the system and the preparation of records for transfer to the digital archive. The goal is to maintain consistent metadata quality and to conduct comprehensive data cleaning procedures before records are ingested into the digital archive. Together, these preparatory measures ensure consistent and comprehensible records that reliably document administrative decision-making and support long-term accountability.

Rather than concentrating on the technical implementation of the digital archiving infrastructure itself, the presentation focuses on the workflow established, the analytical methods applied, and the practical procedures developed. It discusses specific challenges encountered over the last two and a half years as well as the solutions adopted in response. These include, for example, dealing with migrated old data sets with insufficient metadata quality, the practical implementation of indefinite retention periods within the electronic system, and strategies for maintaining a stable data state beyond the formal end of the project (quality control/evaluation).

The presentation aims to provide practical insights into contemporary procedures and solution strategies in the areas of records management, appraisal, and disposal in the city government of Vienna. The methods applied within the GEMMA 3.0 programme will be reflected upon in the context of broader professional debates and trends in the fields of digital recordkeeping and archiving.

About the author:

Anouk Stephano is an archivist at the Municipal and Provincial Archives of Vienna, where she has been involved in the systematic disposal and digital archiving process from the central electronic records management system since 2023. She holds a bachelor's degree in Cultural Studies from the University of Saarland (Germany) and a master's degree in Auxiliary Sciences of History and Archival Studies from the University of Vienna (Austria). With her master's thesis on Records in Contexts, she evaluated and situated the conceptual model in the traditions and developments of archival description as well as in archival theory. Her research interests include but are not limited to archival description, data modelling, as well as the conceptual understanding of and the access to digital information.

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Brez upravljanja z dokumenti ni arhiviranja: praktični vpogled v digitalno arhiviranje in upravljanje dokumentov v Mestnem in deželnem arhivu Dunaja

Mestni in deželni arhiv Dunaja ima v okviru tako imenovanega programa GEMMA 3.0 vodilno vlogo pri vrednotenju, uničevanju in dolgoročni hrambi dokumentov, ki nastajajo v sistemu za upravljanje elektronskih dokumentov mestne uprave. Arhivisti v tesnem sodelovanju z oddelki, ki ustvarjajo dokumente, nudijo smernice za izvajanje njihovih klasifikacijskih načrtov in rokov hrambe znotraj elektronskega sistema, s čimer zagotavljajo ustrezno usklajenost administrativnih praks z arhivskimi zahtevami.

V okviru svoje svetovalne vloge zagotavljajo arhivisti stalno in celovito podporo skozi celoten proces upravljanja dokumentov. To vključuje sistematično analizo dokumentov, shranjenih v sistemu, in pripravo dokumentov za prenos v digitalni arhiv. Cilj je ohraniti dosledno kakovost metapodatkov in izvesti celovite postopke čiščenja podatkov, preden so dokumenti vneseni v digitalni arhiv. Ti pripravljani ukrepi zagotavljajo konsistentne in koherentne dokumente, ki verodostojno dokumentirajo administrativne odločitve in podpirajo dolgoročno odgovornost.

Predstavitev se ne osredotoča na tehnično vpeljavo same infrastrukture za digitalno arhiviranje, temveč na vzpostavljeni delovni tok, uporabljene analitične metode in izvedene praktične postopke. Obravnava konkretne izzive, ki so se pojavili v zadnjih dveh letih in pol, ter rešitve, ki so bile sprejete kot odgovor nanje. Te vključujejo na primer upravljanje prenesenih starih podatkovnih nizov z nezadostno kakovostjo metapodatkov, praktične rešitve glede nedoločenih rokov hrambe v elektronskem sistemu in strategije za ohranjanje stabilnega stanja podatkov tudi po uradnem zaključku projekta (nadzor kakovosti/evalvacija).

Avtorica ponuja praktičen vpogled v sodobne postopke in strategije rešitev na področjih upravljanja dokumentov, njihovega vrednotenja in uničevanja v okviru delovanja dunajske mestne uprave. O metodah, uporabljenih v okviru programa GEMMA 3.0, bomo razmišljali v kontekstu širših strokovnih razprav in trendov na področjih digitalnega vodenja dokumentov in arhiviranja.

O avtorici:

Anouk Stephano je arhivistka v Mestnem in deželnem arhivu na Dunaju, kjer od leta 2023 sodeluje pri sistematičnem uničevanju in digitalnem arhiviranju na podlagi centralnega sistema za upravljanje elektronskih dokumentov. Ima diplomo iz kulturnih študij Univerze v Saarlandu (Nemčija) in magistrski naziv iz pomožnih zgodovinskih ved ter arhivistike Univerze na Dunaju (Avstrija). V svoji magistrski nalogi, ki se dotika konceptualnega modela Records in Contexts, je umsetila in ovrednotila ta model glede na tradicijo in razvoj arhivskega popisovanja ter arhivsko teorijo. Njena raziskovalna področja vključujejo arhivsko popisovanje, modeliranje podatkov in konceptualno razumevanje ter dostop do digitalnih informacij.

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Vzorci komunikacije med uporabniki in pogovornim asistentom umetne inteligence

Analiza komunikacije med zainteresirano javnostjo in pogovornim asistentom umetne inteligence je privedla do ugotovitve, da lahko pogovorni asistenti predstavljajo pomemben informacijski vmesnik med uporabnikom in arhivom. Način, kako uporabniki oblikujejo svoja vprašanja, razkriva njihove informacijske navade, pričakovanja in potrebe.

Tematska analiza vprašanj, ki jih uporabniki naslavljajo na pogovornega asistenta, je pokazala, da prevladujejo splošne informativne poizvedbe in praktični napotki, medtem ko so strokovna vprašanja ter vsebine, povezane z zgodovino, kulturno dediščino in arhivskim gradivom, manj pogoste. Vprašanja, ki se nanašajo na arhivsko gradivo, so praviloma zastavljena zelo pragmatično in so omejena na ozko opredeljene poizvedbe o družinski zgodovini, lokalnih dogodkih ali zgodovinskih osebnostih.

Drugi vidik raziskave se nanaša na način zastavljanja vprašanj. Analizirali smo dolžino poizvedb, stopnjo formalnosti, prisotnost oziroma odsotnost konteksta, uporabo vpljudnostnih oblik, skladijsko celovitost ter strukturo vprašanj. Ugotovili smo, da se poizvedbe večinoma delijo v dve skupini. Prevladujejo kratke, fragmentarne poizvedbe, medtem ko so daljša in kontekstualizirana vprašanja redkejša. To nakazuje, da večina uporabnikov dojema pogovornega asistenta predvsem kot iskalno orodje, ki zahteva kratke in natančne vnose, ne pa kot sogovornika, s katerim bi lahko vzpostavili bolj naravno komunikacijo. Hkrati se je pokazalo, da se način zastavljanja vprašanj spreminja glede na tematiko, zahtevnost vsebine ali pričakovano raven strokovnosti odgovora.

Na podlagi zaznanih komunikacijskih vzorcev ugotavljamo, da med uporabniki še vedno prevladujejo poizvedbe v obliki ključnih besed po zgledu spletnih iskalnikov. Takšna oblika vprašanj ne izkorišča v celoti potenciala velikih jezikovnih modelov umetne inteligence, na katerih temelji pogovorni asistent. Uporabniki le redko izražajo potrebo po bolj poglobljenih razlagah ali po večji podpori pri raziskovanju zahtevnejših vsebin.

Po naših ugotovitvah je možnost, da bi pogovorni asistenti in sorodna orodja umetne inteligence postali učinkoviti posredniki med arhivskimi institucijami in širšo javnostjo ter prispevali k večji dostopnosti, prepoznavnosti in razumevanju arhivskega dela, omejena predvsem z ustaljenimi uporabniškimi navadami. Zaključna analiza komunikacije je namreč pokazala, da uporabniki potencial umetne inteligence pogosto izkoriščajo premalo, saj so njihova pričakovanja praviloma prenizka. Manjša skupina uporabnikov pa je izkazala nerazumno visoka pričakovanja in od pogovornega asistenta zahtevala odgovore v obliki celovitih raziskav arhivskega gradiva.

O avtorju:

Igor Filipič je arhivski svetovalec in profesor zgodovine ter teologije. Zaposlen je v Nadškofijskem arhivu Maribor, kjer je odgovoren za župnijske arhive, zbirke matičnega gradiva in digitizirano arhivsko gradivo. Njegovo strokovno delo je usmerjeno predvsem v digitizacijo arhivskega gradiva, spletno objavo digitalnih vsebin in razvoj uporabniško usmerjenih pristopov h komunikaciji z raziskovalci in širšo javnostjo.

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Communication Patterns Between Users and an AI Conversational Assistant

The analysis of communication between the interested public and an AI conversational assistant has shown that conversational assistants can serve as an important informational interface between users and archival institutions. The way users formulate their questions reveals their information habits, expectations, and needs.

A thematic analysis of user queries addressed to the conversational assistant demonstrated that general informational inquiries and requests for practical guidance predominate, while professional questions and topics related to history, cultural heritage, and archival records are less frequent. Questions concerning archival records are typically formulated in a highly pragmatic manner and are limited to narrowly defined inquiries about family history, local events, or historical figures.

The second aspect of the study focused on the way questions are posed. We analysed query length, degree of formality, presence or absence of contextual information, use of politeness markers, syntactic completeness, and question structure. The findings indicate that user queries largely fall into two groups. Short, fragmentary queries prevail, whereas longer and contextualized questions are less common. This suggests that most users perceive the conversational assistant primarily as a search tool requiring brief and precise inputs, rather than as an interlocutor enabling more natural communication. At the same time, the way questions are formulated varies depending on the topic, the complexity of the content, and the expected level of expertise in the response.

Based on the identified communication patterns, we conclude that keyword-based queries modelled on web search engines still predominate among users. Such a form of inquiry does not fully exploit the potential of large language models underlying the conversational assistant. Users rarely express a need for more in-depth explanations or for greater support in exploring more complex topics.

Our findings further indicate that the potential of conversational assistants and related AI tools to act as effective intermediaries between archival institutions and the wider public - and to contribute to greater accessibility, visibility, and understanding of archival work - is limited primarily by established user habits. The final analysis of communication shows that users often underutilize the potential of artificial intelligence, as their expectations are generally too modest. A smaller group of users, however, exhibited unrealistically high expectations and requested responses in the form of comprehensive research studies of archival holdings.

About the author:

Igor Filipič is an archival advisor and a professor of history and theology. He is employed at the Archdiocesan Archives Maribor, where he is responsible for parish archives, collections of parish registers, and digitized archival materials. His professional work focuses on the digitization of archival records, the online publication of digital content, and the development of user-oriented approaches to communication with researchers and the wider public.

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docuteam context – A New Archival Information System Based on Records in Contexts (RiC)

docuteam context is a newly developed archival information system built entirely on the Records in Contexts (RiC) standard. As a company that not only develops software but also provides professional archiving services, docuteam occupies a unique position: our own research archivists work with the system on a daily basis, which has proven invaluable in shaping a solution that meets real-world archival needs.

The system is built on a modern IT architecture with a robust graph database as its backend, reflecting the relational and multi-hierarchical nature of archival description that RiC enables. A core design principle is strict adherence to open standards throughout, deliberately avoiding vendor lock-in and ensuring long-term interoperability.

Over the past two years, docuteam has successfully migrated numerous legacy archival information systems to docuteam context. In this presentation, we will share our experiences from these migration projects – the methodological approach we have developed, the challenges encountered, and the lessons learned – offering practical insights for institutions considering a transition to a RiC-based environment.

About the authors:

Christian Moser and Tobias Wildi are presenting on behalf of docuteam, one of Switzerland's leading providers of archiving and records management services. Founded in 2003, the company has grown to around 50 employees and brings over 20 years of experience in information management and long-term digital archiving. docuteam combines consulting, software development, and archiving services under one roof, and is active across Switzerland as well as in Germany, France, Austria, and Sweden. Christian Moser is a member of docuteam's management board and heads the Software for Archives division, where he is responsible for the company's archival software products and hosted solutions. Tobias Wildi is Chairman of docuteam and a senior consultant for digital preservation and information management; he is also a lecturer and trainer in digital archiving and records management, and serves as a member of the ICA Expert Group on Archival Description (EGAD), which developed the Records in Contexts (RiC) standard.

The logo for docuteam, featuring the word "docu" in white lowercase letters on a black rectangular background, followed by the word "team" in black lowercase letters on a white background.

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Nov arhivski informacijski sistem docuteam context, temelječ na standardu Zapisi v kontekstih (RiC)

Na novo razviti arhivski informacijski sistem docuteam context je v celoti zasnovan na standardu Zapisi v kontekstih (Records in Contexts – RiC). Kot podjetje, ki ne razvija le programske opreme, temveč ponuja tudi strokovne arhivske storitve, ima docuteam edinstven položaj: naši lastni raziskovalni arhivarji redno delajo s sistemom, to pa se je izkazalo kot neprecenljiv prispevek pri oblikovanju rešitev, ki ustrezajo dejanskim arhivskim potrebam.

Sistem je zgrajen na sodobni IT-arhitekturi z robustno grafično bazo podatkov v zaledju, kar odraža relacijsko in večhierarhično naravo arhivskega popisa, ki jo omogoča RiC. Osnovno načelo dizajna je dosledno upoštevanje odprtih standardov, s čimer se namerno izogibamo vezanosti na samo enega ponudnika in zagotavljamo dolgoročno interoperabilnost.

V zadnjih dveh letih je docuteam uspešno prenesel številne stare arhivske informacijske sisteme v okolje docuteam context. V tej predstavitvi bomo delili naše izkušnje iz projektov migracije (metodološki pristop, ki smo ga razvili, izzive, s katerimi smo se srečali, in pridobljena spoznanja) ter ponudili praktične nasvete za vse institucije, ki razmišljajo o prehodu na okolje, temelječe na standardu RiC.

O avtorjih:

Christian Moser in Tobias Wildi predstavljata podjetje docuteam, enega vodilnih švicarskih ponudnikov storitev arhiviranja in upravljanja z dokumenti. Podjetje, ustanovljeno leta 2003, je naraslo na približno 50 zaposlenih in ima več kot 20 let izkušenj na področju upravljanja informacij in dolgoročnega digitalnega arhiviranja. Združuje svetovanje, razvoj programske opreme in arhivske storitve pod eno streho ter deluje po vsej Švici in v Nemčiji, Franciji, Avstriji ter na Švedskem. Christian Moser je član uprave docuteama in vodi oddelek za arhivsko programsko opremo, kjer je odgovoren za izdelke arhivske programske opreme in gostujoče rešitve podjetja. Tobias Wildi je predsednik docuteama in višji svetovalec za digitalno ohranjanje in upravljanje informacij; je tudi predavatelj in izobraževalec na področju digitalnega arhiviranja in upravljanja dokumentov ter član strokovne skupine mednarodnega arhivskega sveta za arhivsko popisovanje (ICA EGAD), ki je tudi razvila standard Records in Contexts (RiC).

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Orodje umetne inteligence kot pripomoček v arhivistiki: primer uporabe jezikovnega modela ChatGPT

Predavateljica bo obravnavala uporabo generativne umetne inteligence v arhivistiki, s poudarkom na jezikovnem modelu ChatGPT, ki je po letu 2022 zaradi svoje proste dostopnosti in enostavne uporabe postal široko razširjeno orodje tudi v raziskovalnem okolju. V svojem prispevku bo analizirala delovanje modela ChatGPT ter ovrednotila njegovo uporabnost, zanesljivost in omejitve pri arhivskem delu in znanstvenem raziskovanju, pri čemer bo dala poseben poudarek vprašanjem verodostojnosti, dostopnosti virov in odgovorne uporabe umetne inteligence.

V teoretičnem delu bo predstavila temeljne pojme s področja umetne inteligence, jezikovnih modelov in pogovornih sistemov ter kratek pregled zgodovinskega razvoja umetne inteligence, s posebnim poudarkom na razvoju obdelave naravnega jezika. Prav tako bo pojasnila osnovna načela delovanja modela ChatGPT, vključno z vlogo strojnega in globokega učenja, pomenom kakovostno oblikovanih pozivov ter pojavom haluciniranja modela, pri katerem lahko pride do ustvarjanja netočnih ali zavajajočih informacij.

Empirični del prispevka temelji na analizi konkretnih primerov uporabe modela ChatGPT v arhivski praksi in na rezultatih anketne raziskave med raziskovalci različnih strok. Na praktičnih primerih je bila preverjena uporabnost modela pri iskanju zgodovinskih podatkov, časovni umestitvi in interpretaciji arhivskega gradiva, poimenovanju arhivskih fondov ter pri iskanju starejše zakonodaje. Ugotovljeno je bilo, da ChatGPT lahko učinkovito skrajša čas iskanja informacij in deluje kot orientacijsko orodje, vendar pridobljenih podatkov ni mogoče obravnavati kot dokončnih ali znanstveno preverjenih.

Med raziskovalci z različnih področij je bila izvedena anketa, katere rezultati kažejo, da raziskovalci najpogosteje uporabljajo ChatGPT kot pomoč pri prevajanju, povzemanju in jezikovnem oblikovanju besedil ter pri začetnem iskanju literature. Med ključnimi prednostmi navajajo hitrost in dostopnost, med glavnimi slabostmi pa pomanjkljivo razumevanje konteksta, možnost napačnih sklepov in nezanesljivost virov. Večina anketirancev poudarja nujnost preverjanja podatkov in se zaveda, da model ne more nadomestiti strokovne presoje.

Avtorica se dotakne tudi vprašanj avtorskih pravic, dostopnosti do podatkov in etičnih vidikov uporabe umetne inteligence. Opozarja na tveganje reproduciranja avtorskih besedil in njegov omejen dostop do podatkov na spletu, ki so relevantni za raziskovanje in za arhivistiko nasploh. Obravnavani so tudi okoljski vidiki uporabe umetne inteligence.

ChatGPT je v arhivistiki lahko uporaben kot dopolnilni pripomoček, vendar ne more nadomestiti strokovnega znanja arhivista, kritičnega mišljenja in neposrednega dela z viri. Njegova uporaba zahteva preišljen, odgovoren in kritičen pristop, ob zavedanju tehnoloških, pravnih in etičnih omejitev.

O avtorici:

Martina Arhar Fekonja je diplomirana etnologinja in kulturna antropologinja. V Zgodovinskem arhivu Ljubljana je zaposlena od leta 2017, od leta 2020 na Enoti za Gorenjsko Kranj. Ukvarja se z gradivom s področja gospodarstva in šolstva ter z digitalizacijo tako arhivskega gradiva kot delovnih procesov v arhivu.

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Artificial Intelligence Tools as Ads in Archival Science: a Case Study of Using ChatGPT Language Model

The author examines the use of generative artificial intelligence in archival science, with a focus on the language model ChatGPT, which has become widely used in research environments after 2022 due to its free availability and ease of use. The author will analyse the functioning of the ChatGPT model and evaluate its usefulness, reliability, and limitations in archival work and scholarly research, with particular emphasis on the issues of credibility, source accessibility, and the responsible use of artificial intelligence.

The theoretical section presents key concepts related to artificial intelligence, language models, and conversational systems, as well as a brief overview of the historical development of artificial intelligence, with special emphasis on the evolution of natural language processing. The author will explain basic principles of how ChatGPT works, including the role of machine learning and deep learning, the importance of well-designed prompts, and the phenomenon of model hallucination, which can result in the generation of inaccurate or misleading information.

The empirical part is based on an analysis of specific examples of ChatGPT use in archival practice and on the results of a survey conducted among researchers from various disciplines. Practical examples were used to assess the model's usefulness in searching for historical data, temporal contextualisation and interpretation of archival records, naming archival fonds, and searching for older legislation. The findings show that ChatGPT can effectively shorten information retrieval time and serve as an orientation tool; however, the information obtained cannot be regarded as final or scientifically verified.

A survey conducted among researchers from different fields indicates that ChatGPT is most often used as assistance in translation, summarisation, and linguistic editing of texts, as well as in the initial search for literature. Among the key advantages, respondents cite speed and accessibility, while main disadvantages include insufficient understanding of context, the possibility of incorrect conclusions, and the unreliability of sources. Most respondents emphasise the necessity of data verification and are aware that the model cannot replace professional judgement.

The author will also address issues of copyright, data accessibility, and the ethical aspects of using artificial intelligence. She highlights the risk of reproducing copyrighted texts and the model's limited access to online data relevant to research and archival science in general. Environmental aspects of artificial intelligence use will also be discussed.

In archival science, ChatGPT can be useful as a supplementary tool, but it cannot replace the archivist's professional expertise, critical thinking, and direct work with sources. Its use requires a thoughtful, responsible, and critical approach, with awareness of technological, legal, and ethical limitations.

About the author:

Martina Arhar Fekonja holds a degree in ethnology and cultural anthropology. She has been working at the Historical Archives of Ljubljana since 2017, joining the Gorenjska Unit in Kranj in 2020. Her work focuses on records related to the economy and education, as well as on the digitisation of both archival materials and work processes within the archives.

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Unlocking history – using AI tools in the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina keeps over 800 fonds in its depots, a large part of which is from the Austro-Hungarian period (1878-1914). A significant part of the fonds is not listed at all; but even those that have inventories have not been studied in detail. Such a situation is primarily the result of a chronic lack of archivists, especially those with adequate knowledge of reading Gothic manuscripts and knowledge of the specific (archaic) vocabulary used in the Austrian state administration. Because of this, the abundance of useful and interesting data in the mentioned documents are completely or partially unknown to the wider research public. Each detailed reading and deciphering of an individual manuscript requires expert knowledge, extraordinary effort and a lot of time.

The development of AI tools has opened up previously unimagined possibilities for working with scanned archival materials. The first available software versions were unreliable and made many errors during text processing. However, after only five years, they have advanced so much that subsequent interventions by researchers have been reduced by 80%, with a further tendency to improve. The ability to optically recognize individual letters in a manuscript, instantly translate and search for a given word in the text allows for quick and detailed text analysis and reliable search for given terms.

In the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, three archivists started an internal pilot project called “Unlocking History”, which, despite the modest IT equipment and lack of experience in using software tools, has so far shown excellent results. Through presentation, an example of the IT processing of an unresearched document from the Austro-Hungarian period using AI tools and its transformation from a handwritten original to a format accessible to both the foreign and domestic research public will be presented.

About the author:

Siniša Domazet, M. Sc., is a professor of English language and literature and worked at the Faculty of Philosophy 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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Odklepanje zgodovine – uporaba orodij umetne inteligence v Arhivu Bosne in Hercegovine

Arhiv Bosne in Hercegovine hrani v svojih depojih več kot 800 fondov, od katerih je velik del iz avstro-ogrškega obdobja (1878–1914). Velik del fondov sploh ni popisano, a tudi tisti, za katere obstajajo inventarji, še niso bili podrobno proučeni. Takšno stanje je v prvi vrsti posledica kroničnega pomanjkanja arhivistov, zlasti tistih, ki bi imeli ustrezno znanje branja rokopisov v nemški kurzivi (gotici) in poznali specifično (arhaično) besedišče, ki se je uporabljalo v avstrijski državni upravi. Zato je obilica koristnih in zanimivih podatkov v omenjenih dokumentih širši raziskovalni javnosti neznanih – deloma ali popolnoma. Vsako podrobno branje in dešifriranje posameznega rokopisa zahteva strokovno znanje, izjemen napor in veliko časa.

Razvoj orodij umetne inteligence je odprl doslej nepredstavljljive možnosti za delo z digitiziranim arhivskim gradivom. Prve razpoložljive različice programske opreme so bile nezanesljive in so med obdelavo besedila delale veliko napak. Vendar so se v samo petih letih tako izboljšale, da so se naknadni posegi raziskovalcev zmanjšali za 80 %, pri čemer se kaže še nadaljnja tendenca izboljševanja. Sposobnost optičnega prepoznavanja posameznih črk v rokopisu, takojšnjega prevajanja in iskanja dane besede v besedilu omogoča hitro in podrobno analizo besedila ter zanesljivo iskanje danih izrazov.

V Arhivu Bosne in Hercegovine so trije arhivisti začeli notranji pilotni projekt z naslovom »Odklepanje zgodovine«, ki je kljub skromni IT-opremi in pomanjkanju izkušenj z uporabo programskih orodij doslej pokazal odlične rezultate. V predstavitvi bo prikazan primer informacijske obdelave neraziskanega dokumenta iz avstro-ogrške dobe z uporabo orodij umetne inteligence in njegova preobrazba iz ročno napisanega izvornika v format, dostopen tako tujim kot domačim raziskovalcem.

O avtorju:

Siniša Domazet, magister znanosti, je profesor angleškega jezika in književnosti in je do leta 2007 delal na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Vzhodnem Sarajevu, nato pa se preselil v Arhiv Bosne in Hercegovine. V Arhivu Bosne in Hercegovine je delal kot arhivar/IT-tehnik; leta 2013 je pridobil naziv višjega arhivista, leta 2021 pa je postal arhivski svetovalec. Odgovoren je za vzdrževanje IT-sistema, usklajevanje izvajanja projektov in sodelovanje s sorodnimi ustanovami v državi in tujini ter proces digitalizacije arhivskega gradiva. Je vodja skupine za mednarodno sodelovanje in nasledstvo Arhiva Bosne in Hercegovine.

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The Importance of Email Correspondence as Cultural Heritage and the Difficulty of Saving it at an Austrian University

Emerged in the 1990s, email has become the most popular form of written communication within a short time. Today, email dominates both internal and external communication in organisations. Email had also gained ground in the private sphere, where it has already been replaced by messenger services allowing easier handling on smartphones, though. This is particularly noticeable among younger generations.

“Electronic letters” are not a direct development of the traditional paper letter, but a new form of verbal exchange that combines aspects of earlier written as well as oral communication. Not only official correspondence in business and administration, but also collaborative working processes with many participants take place via email. Due to the fact that email also records types of communication that were carried out orally in pre-digital age, the overall number of written messages has increased significantly.

Digitality has also changed corporate culture in companies and organisations. Email communication stimulates participation, in that colleagues and superiors can be addressed directly in a personal way, the chain of messages remains evident and it is easy to include other people in a conversation.

An uncountable quantity of emails has already been lost, because it was not archived. The nature of email communication makes preservation difficult not only because of technical requirements, but also for legal and cultural reasons. Archives often have to raise awareness of the importance of email as cultural heritage and historic source, before they get the resources for the development of new preservation workflows. Focusing on the current situation at Austrian universities, the author addresses the main obstacles of email preservation and discusses efforts to save the scholarly correspondence of our times.

About the author:

Christine Rigler, literary scholar and archivist. Graduated from the University of Vienna; founding director of the Archives of Contemporary Arts at the University for Continuing Education Krems, Austria; since 2021 head of University Archives and scientist at University of Graz, Austria.

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Pomen e-poštne korespondence kot kulturne dediščine in težave pri njenem shranjevanju na avstrijski univerzi

E-pošta se je pojavila v 90. letih prejšnjega stoletja in v kratkem času postala najbolj priljubljena oblika pisne komunikacije. Danes prevladuje tako v notranji kot tudi zunanji komunikaciji v organizacijah. Prav tako se je uveljavila v zasebni sferi, a jo je že nadomestil sistem sporočil, ki omogoča lažjo uporabo na pametnih telefonih. To je še posebej opazno med mlajšimi generacijami.

»Elektronska pisma« niso neposreden korak v razvoju tradicionalnih papirnatih pisem, ampak nova oblika verbalne izmenjave, ki združuje vidike prejšnje pisne in ustne komunikacije. Po e-pošti poteka ne le uradna poslovna in administrativna korespondenca, ampak tudi komunikacija znotraj delovnih procesov, ki vključujejo več udeležencev. Ker e-pošta zajema tudi takšne vrste komunikacije, ki so v preddigitalni dobi potekale ustno, se je skupno število pisnih sporočil znatno povečalo.

Digitalnost je spremenila tudi organizacijsko kulturo v podjetjih in organizacijah. Elektronska pošta spodbuja sodelovanje, saj lahko sodelavce in nadrejene nagovorimo neposredno in osebno, veriga sporočil ostaja pregledna, poleg tega pa je enostavno v pogovor vključiti tudi druge osebe.

Nešteto elektronskih sporočil je bilo že izgubljenih, ker niso bila arhivirana. Narava e-poštne komunikacije otežuje njeno ohranjanje, ne le zaradi tehničnih zahtev, temveč tudi zaradi pravnih in kulturnih vidikov. Arhivi morajo javnost pogosto najprej ozaveščati o pomenu e-pošte kot kulturne dediščine in zgodovinskega vira, preden pridobijo sredstva za razvoj novih postopkov za njeno dolgoročno hrambo. Avtorica se posveča trenutnemu stanju na avstrijskih univerzah, obravnava glavne ovire pri ohranjanju elektronske pošte in razpravlja o prizadevanjih za ohranitev znanstvene korespondence našega časa.

O avtorici:

Christine Rigler, literarna strokovnjakinja in arhivistka. Diplomirala je na Univerzi na Dunaju; je ustanovna direktorica Arhiva sodobnih umetnosti na Univerzi za nadaljnje izobraževanje Krems v Avstriji; od leta 2021 je vodja univerzitetnega arhiva ter raziskovalka na Univerzi v Gradcu, Avstrija.

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Appraising Geospatial Data in Hybrid Dossiers

In 2024, the National Archives of the Czech Republic, together with the Ministry of Health, appraised 30 GB of spatial data stored on 31 CDs/DVDs and an additional 45 GB on a USB flash drive, all submitted as attachments to analogue dossiers. The ingest included a collection of 27 noise maps related to transport infrastructure - highways, railways, and Prague Airport - covering the period from 2006 to 2016. Most datasets were ingested with two or three data format representations: PDF maps primarily designed for print, Esri Shapefiles, PNG maps, and objects in proprietary file formats.

Validation of the Shapefiles was carried out using QGIS 3.34 LTR Prizren, and no corrupted files were detected. The only issue identified was a missing legend in the .SLD machine-readable file. Fortunately, the legend was available in the accompanying documentation as a raster image. Additional issues arose with the PDF files - none of them had originally been created in PDF/A format. Automated conversion was attempted with partial success: more than half of the files were converted and validated using VeraPDF, followed by the 3Heights engine to confirm the results. The remaining files posed challenges due to missing fonts, outdated authoring tools, or incompatible templates that prevented successful Ghostscript conversion. Another issue concerned one dataset in a proprietary Mapfile format, which could not be validated using either QGIS or MapInfo ProViewer and is currently awaiting community support or the development of appropriate tools.

The supporting documentation was generally provided in standard office formats (PDF, Word, Excel), which did not present significant challenges for conversion or long-term preservation. Reusable scripts and Jupyter Notebooks—effective and easy to integrate into automated workflows - streamlined metadata generation for subsequent datasets.

The presentation outlines practical processing workflows and possible methods for validating structured data, and introduces various open source tools that can support archivists in this work.

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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Vrednotenje geoprostorskih podatkov v hibridnih spisih

Leta 2024 je Državni arhiv Češke republike skupaj z Ministrstvom za zdravje vrednotil 30 GB prostorskih podatkov, ki so bili kot priloge k analognim spisom shranjeni na 31 CD/DVD-ploščkih, dodatnih 45 GB podatkov pa je bilo še na USB-ključku. Prezmem je obsegal zbirko 27 kart hrupa, povezanih s prometno infrastrukturo (avtocestami, železnicami in praškim letališčem), ki zajemajo obdobje 2006–2016. Večina podatkovnih nizov je bila prevzeta v dveh ali treh reprezentacijah podatkovnih formatov: kartah formata PDF, izdelanih primarno za tisk, datotekah formata Esri Shapefile, kartah formata PNG in objektih v lastniških datotečnih formatih.

Validacija datotek formata shapefile je bila izvedena z orodjem QGIS 3.34 LTR Prizren, pri čemer poškodovanih datotek niso zaznali. Edina ugotovljena težava je bila manjkajoča legenda v datoteki .SLD, strojno berljivi datoteki. Na srečo je bila legenda prisotna v priloženi dokumentaciji kot rastrska slika. Pojavile pa so se druge težave z datotekami PDF – nobena ni bila prvotno ustvarjena v formatu PDF/A. Samodejna pretvorba je bila delno uspešna: več kot polovica dokumentov je bila uspešno pretvorjena in validirana s programskim orodjem VeraPDF, nato pa še s pogonom 3Heights, da bi potrdili dosežene rezultate. Preostale datoteke so predstavljale izziv zaradi manjkajočih pisav, zastarelih avtorskih orodij ali nezdružljivih predlog, kar je preprečilo uspešno pretvorbo z orodjem Ghostscript.

Dodatna težava je bila povezana z naborom podatkov v lastniškem formatu Mapfile, ki ga ni bilo mogoče validirati niti s programom QGIS niti z orodjem MapInfo ProViewer, zato trenutno čaka na podporo skupnosti ali razvoj ustreznega orodja.

Spremna dokumentacija je bila večinoma priložena v standardnih pisarniških formatih (PDF, Word, Excel), kar ni predstavljalo večjih izzivov za pretvorbo ali dolgoročno hrambo. Skripti za večkratno uporabo in zvezki aplikacije Jupyter Notebook – učinkoviti in preprosti za vključitev v avtomatizirane delovne procese – so olajšali generiranje metapodatkov za naslednje podatkovne nize.

Prispevek prikazuje praktične delovne procese obdelave in možne metode za validacijo strukturiranih podatkov ter predstavlja različna odprtokodna orodja, ki so lahko arhivistom v teh delovnih postopkih v pomoč.

O avtorju:

Martin Rehtorik je magistriral iz zgodovine na Univerzi Palacký v Olomoucu. Od leta 2018 je zaposlen kot arhivist v Državnem arhivu Češke republike, kjer je odgovoren za dolgoročno hrambo baz podatkov in geoprostorskih podatkov. Je član interesne skupine za arhiviranje relacijskih baz podatkov pri odboru DILCIS (Digital Information LifeCycle Interoperability Standards) in aktiven udeleženelec DLM Foruma (Document Lifecycle Management). Trenutno je doktorand na Oddelku za geoinformatiko na Univerzi Zahodne Češke v Plznu, kjer raziskuje hrambo baz podatkov in geoprostorskih podatkov.

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In hindsight?

Digital born information is diverse, in many forms and formats, scattered and its volume seems to increase exponentially. And once it's there, it is more vulnerable than information on analogue carriers.

The sheer volume of information forces organizations to take necessary measures to make and keep information accessible for as long as needed. Because it considered to be too much work and too costly to do so afterwards.

The approach that is used to identify and assess requirements related to archiving and to implement them in the design of systems and process is called 'archiving by design'.

Archiving by design as a term was first minted in the Netherlands in 2016 and was followed up in the European Union via the creation of a subgroup on Archiving by Design as part of the European Archives Group.

The subgroup has been working on several deliverables, aiming to make the approach applicable in different national contexts.

The contribution will introduce the activities and deliverables of the subgroup, presenting the results of its work, and will also touch upon the cooperation with the eArchiving Initiative reference architecture working group to create an Archiving by Design toolbox. It will provide the context and conceptual framework to support the subsequent workshop, where the toolbox and its practical use will be presented in more detail.

About the author:

Wout van der Reijden (M. A., History) a coordinating recordkeeping advisor at the National Archives of the Netherlands. He and his team are advising (central) government organizations on almost all aspects of digital archiving. He is member of the National Committee on archives and records management (NEN) and head of delegation for the Netherlands in ISO TC/46 SC/11 Archives/ records management and CEN TC 468 Preservation of digital information and involved in international standards development. He is also co-chair of the subgroup on archiving by design of the European Archives Group.

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Ko pogledamo nazaj?

Digitalno rojene informacije so raznolike, v številnih oblikah in formatih, razpršene, njihova količina pa – tako kaže – eksponentno narašča. Ko enkrat nastanejo, so bolj ranljive kot informacije na analognih nosilcih.

Velik obseg informacij sili organizacije v sprejemanje ukrepov, nujnih za zagotavljanje dostopnosti informacij, dokler je to potrebno, saj se naknadno urejanje tega področja pogosto izkaže za preobsežno in predrago.

Pristop, ki se uporablja za prepoznavo in vrednotenje zahtev, povezanih z arhiviranjem, in njihovo vključevanje v zasnovo sistemov ter procesov, imenujemo arhiviranje po zasnovi (Archiving by Design). Izraz se je prvič pojavil na Nizozemskem leta 2016, nato pa se je uveljavil tudi na ravni Evropske unije z ustanovitvijo podskupine za Archiving by Design (AbD) v okviru skupine European Archives Group (EAG). Podskupina je pripravila več rešitev, katerih cilj je omogočiti uporabo tega pristopa v različnih nacionalnih okoljih.

Prispevek bo predstavil aktivnosti in rezultate dela podskupine ter se dotaknil tudi sodelovanja z delovno skupino referenčne arhitekture znotraj pobude eArchiving pri oblikovanju orodjarne Archiving by Design. Hkrati bo podal vsebinski okvir in kontekst za nadaljnjo delavnico, na kateri bosta orodjarna in njena praktična uporaba predstavljeni podrobneje.

O avtorju:

Wout van der Reijden (magister zgodovine) je koordinator za svetovanje na področju upravljanja dokumentarnega gradiva pri Nizozemskem državnem arhivu. S svojo ekipo svetuje (centralnim) državnim organom pri skoraj vseh vidikih digitalnega arhiviranja. Je član nacionalnega odbora za arhive in upravljanja z dokumentarnim gradivom (NEN), prav tako vodja nizozemske delegacije v ISO TC/46 SC/11 Archives/records management in CEN TC 468 Preservation of digital information, kjer sodeluje pri razvoju mednarodnih standardov. Prav tako je sopredsedujoči podskupini Archiving by Design v okviru European Archives Group (EAG).

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Beyond Digitisation: Making Archival Collections Searchable with AI

As more library and archival material is digitised, institutions still face a practical access problem: material may be online and viewable, yet still difficult to search across as a collection. In many cases, staff and researchers can access scans or digitised images, but to find references across a large body of material they still need to open records one by one and review them manually.

For film and other audiovisual archives, the problem is even more pronounced: searching across a collection can mean months of manual work, because researchers may need to work through long recordings one by one to locate what may amount to only a few relevant seconds, objects, or scenes.

In other words, digitised material may be easier to view and share, but without new ways to search across it, it does not automatically become meaningfully findable or usable as a collection.

This presentation shares practical lessons from applying AI in archives, museums, and specialist collections. Drawing on case studies and pilots, it will show two complementary approaches to making digitised collections more searchable and usable.

First, AI metadata extraction: turning scanned documents - such as index cards, finding aids, council minutes, registers, forms, annotated photographs, and administrative records - into structured, searchable datasets by extracting agreed fields such as names, dates, places, organisations, keywords, and reference codes. This allows staff and researchers to search across thousands of records at once rather than opening files one by one, while each result links back to the original digitised record for verification and context.

Second, AI visual and audiovisual search: analysing images and, in the case of video, individual frames, so collections can be searched not only through catalogue metadata but also by what is visible in the material itself - including objects, places, scenes, activities, and text that appears within images and video frames - as well as keywords and phrases in audiovisual transcripts. In practice, this creates multiple access points to a collection, allowing users to move between metadata, visual search, text recognition, and transcript search depending on the question they are trying to answer.

Importantly, in this presentation we will not just describe these approaches, we will share what we learned about making them work in practice across multiple institutions.

About the author:

Markus Stauffiger is co-founder of 4eyes GmbH in Switzerland. He collaborates with leadership teams and experts at archives, libraries, and museums to transform their collections through the strategic application of artificial intelligence (AI). His work with institutions in Europe and North America has led to reductions in cataloguing backlogs, the creation of visible and searchable photo and video collections from previously inaccessible materials, and the conversion of large-scale data holdings into readily usable resources for internal teams and public researchers. Markus focuses on demystifying AI and embedding it as a sustainable tool, empowering institutions to enhance access and fulfil their public mission.

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Več kot le digitizacija: omogočanje iskanja po arhivskih zbirkah z umetno inteligenco

Čeprav se vedno več knjižničnega in arhivskega gradiva digitizira, se institucije s teh področij še vedno soočajo s praktičnim problemom dostopa: gradivo je sicer na voljo na spletu in si ga je mogoče ogledati, vendar je iskanje po celotni zbirki še vedno težavno. V mnogih primerih imajo zaposleni in raziskovalci sicer dostop do skeniranega ali digitiziranega gradiva, vendar morajo za iskanje referenc v obsežnem gradivu še vedno odpirati posamične zapise in jih pregledovati ročno.

Pri filmskih in drugih avdiovizualnih arhivih je problem še bolj izrazit: iskanje po zbirki lahko pomeni mesece ročnega dela, saj morajo morda raziskovalci predelati dolge posnetke enega za drugim, da bi našli iskano, le-to pa lahko nazadnje obsega le nekaj relevantnih sekund, predmetov ali prizorov.

Z drugimi besedami, digitizirano gradivo je morda res lažje pregledovati in deliti, vendar brez novih načinov iskanja po njem ne dobimo avtomatično smiselne in uporabne rezultate.

Ta predstavitev deli praktične izkušnje z uporabo umetne inteligence v arhivih, muzejih in specializiranih zbirkah. Na podlagi študij primerov in pilotnih projektov bo avtor prikazal dva dopolnjujoča se pristopa k izboljšanju iskanja in uporabnosti digitiziranih zbirk.

Prvi pristop se dotika izvlečka metapodatkov z umetno inteligenco. Gre za preoblikovanje skeniranih dokumentov – kot so kartoteke, iskalni pripomočki, zapisniki sej, registri, obrazci, anotirane fotografije in dokumenti uprave – v strukturirane podatkovne nize, ki omogočajo iskanje, in sicer na podlagi izvlečkov iz dogovorjenih polj, kot so imena, datumi, kraji, organizacije, ključne besede in signature. To omogoča zaposlenim in raziskovalcem iskanje po tisočih zapisih hkrati, namesto da bi morali odpirati datoteke eno za drugo, pri čemer vsak rezultat vsebuje povezavo do izvirnega digitiziranega zapisa za preverjanje in razumevanje konteksta.

Drugi pristop se dotika vizualnega in avdiovizualnega iskanja z umetno inteligenco. Gre za analizo slik in, v primeru videoposnetkov, posameznih sličic, tako da je mogoče zbirke iskati ne le na podlagi metapodatkov iz kataloga, temveč tudi na podlagi tega, kar je vidno v samem gradivu – vključno z objekti, kraji, prizori, dejavnostmi in besedilom, ki se pojavlja na slikah oziroma v sličicah videoposnetkov –, pa tudi na podlagi ključnih besed in fraz v avdiovizualnih transkripcijah. V praksi to ustvarja več dostopnih točk do zbirke, kar uporabnikom omogoča prehajanje med metapodatki, vizualnim iskanjem, prepoznavanjem besedila in iskanjem po transkripciji, odvisno pač od vprašanja, na katero iščejo odgovor.

V prispevku ne bosta le predstavljena omenjena pristopa, temveč bo avtor delil tudi znanje, pridobljeno pri praktičnem izvajanju obeh pristopov v več institucijah.

O avtorju:

Markus Stauffiger je soustanovitelj podjetja 4eyes GmbH v Švici. Sodeluje z vodstvenimi ekipami in strokovnjaki v arhivih, knjižnicah in muzejih, da bi s strateško uporabo umetne inteligence (UI) preoblikoval njihove zbirke. Njegovo delo z institucijami v Evropi in Severni Ameriki je pripeljalo do zmanjšanja zaostankov pri katalogiziranju, ustvarjanja vidnih in iskalnih zbirk fotografij in videoposnetkov iz prej nedostopnih gradiv ter pretvorbe obsežnih zbirk podatkov v takoj uporabne vire tako za zaposlene kakor tudi za javne raziskovalce. Markus se osredotoča na demistifikacijo UI in njeno vključevanje kot trajnostnega orodja, s čimer institucijam omogoča, da izboljšajo dostop in izpolnijo svojo javno poslanstvo.

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**Contemporary approaches to archiving of digital originals:
a review of concepts and technologies**

The paper relates to the activity “Research on the impact of technological development on the trustworthiness of digital sources” of the I.Trust.Original project. The project is funded by the European Union NextGenerationEU fund (2025-2029) and is intended for implementation at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia.

As digital materials become increasingly prevalent as a form of record creation, archives face growing challenges related to trustworthiness, authenticity, integrity, and long-term preservation. The paper focuses on concepts and technological apparatus for archiving digital materials and analyses the impact that current technologies might have on the trustworthiness of digital records and their long-term preservation.

The authors discuss the concept of digital original - can there ever be a digital original, or is it always, from the technological point of view, a copy or a representation? They proceed to examine the use of concepts from the Open Archival Information System (OAIS) reference model, providing a basis for digital preservation strategies as an established framework, in the context of the concept of digital original. Blockchain and digital ledger technologies (DLT) are analysed as possible mechanisms for both creating digital originals and ensuring data integrity, transparency, and trust for all kinds of digital records.

Given the ingestion of vast numbers of digital records, the paper also examines the role of artificial intelligence (AI), including large language models (LLMs), in describing, appraising, accessing, and preserving digital originals for the long term. AI is also discussed as a possible supporting technology to blockchain-enhanced digital preservation. Semantic web and linked data technologies are explored as tools for enhancing interoperability, contextualization, and discoverability of digital originals across systems and institutions. Lastly, the use of smart contracts is considered in the context of rights management, thus, together with all previously mentioned technologies, creating the ecosystem of new technologies used in the archives today.

The paper aims to map these concepts and technologies and to provide a perspective on their impact on the archiving of digital originals, highlighting both their potential benefits and their limitations within the archival context. It emphasises the need to integrate archival theory and technological innovation to advance digital archiving, while also stressing ethical considerations and institutional responsibilities. By identifying key trends, challenges, and open questions, the authors outline directions for future research and practical implementation in digital archiving.

About the authors:

Arian Rajh, Ph. D., is an associate professor of archival science at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia. He received his Ph. D. in 2010 from the University of Zagreb. His research interests include archival theory, description, data preservation, metadata, and the semantic web. A certified professional archivist with 20 years of experience, he specialises in contemporary archival materials. He has led numerous national and EU projects, including digitisation, digital dossiers, ISO OAIS systems, research projects such as InterPARES, and blockchain/NFT in heritage. He teaches core archival science courses, has published over 75 papers, and contributes to archival legislation in Croatia.

Hrvoje Stančić, Ph. D., is a tenured professor of archival science at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia. He received his Ph. D. in 2006 from the University of Zagreb. His research interests include digital preservation, the trustworthiness of digital records, and the application of blockchain technology and artificial intelligence in archives. He is a researcher and a member of the Executive Committee of the InterPARES Trust AI project (2021-2026) and principal investigator at the I.Trust.Original project (2025-2029).

Jelena Bolkovac is a senior librarian at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture, University of Zagreb, Croatia. She is currently a Ph. D. student at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia, in the field of Information and Communication Sciences. Her research interests include bibliometrics, AI, and open science.

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Sodobni pristopi k arhiviranju digitalnih izvornikov: pregled konceptov in tehnologij

Prispevek se nanaša na nalogo »Raziskava vpliva tehnološkega razvoja na verodostojnost digitalnih virov« v okviru projekta I.Trust.Original. Projekt financira sklad Evropske unije NextGenerationEU (2025–2029), izvajal pa se bo na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Zagrebu.

Ker postaja digitalno gradivo vse pogostejša oblika ustvarjanja zapisov, se arhivi soočajo z vedno več izzivi, povezanimi z verodostojnostjo, avtentičnostjo, celovitostjo in dolgoročnim ohranjanjem tega gradiva. Prispevek obravnava koncepte in tehnološke pristope k arhiviranju digitalnih zapisov ter analizira vpliv sodobnih tehnologij na verodostojnost in dolgoročno dostopnost digitalnih zapisov.

Avtorji razpravljajo o konceptu digitalnega izvornika – ali ta sploh lahko obstaja ali pa gre s tehnološkega vidika vedno zgolj za kopijo oziroma reprezentacijo? Nadalje preučujejo uporabo konceptov iz referenčnega modela odprtega arhivskega informacijskega sistema (OAIS), ki predstavlja uveljavljen okvir za digitalno hrambo, v povezavi s konceptom digitalnega izvornika. Analizirajo tehnologijo verige blokov (blockchain) in tehnologijo razpršene evidence (DLT – distributed ledger technology) kot možna mehanizma za ustvarjanje digitalnih izvornikov in zagotavljanje celovitosti podatkov, preglednosti ter verodostojnosti za vse vrste digitalnih zapisov.

Glede na velik obseg zajetega digitalnega gradiva preučuje prispevek tudi vlogo umetne inteligence (UI) – vključno z velikimi jezikovnimi modeli (LLM) – v postopkih popisovanja, vrednotenja, dolgoročnega ohranjanja digitalnih izvornikov in omogočanja dostopa do njih. UI je obravnavana tudi kot možna podpora tehnologiji veriženja blokov pri izvajanju digitalne hrambe.

Tehnologije semantičnega spleta in povezanih podatkov (linked data) so predstavljene kot orodja za izboljšanje interoperabilnosti, kontekstualizacije in odkrivanja digitalnih izvornikov v različnih sistemih in institucijah. Nazadnje je obravnavana uporaba pametnih pogodb na področju upravljanja pravic, kar skupaj s prej omenjenimi tehnologijami ustvarja sodoben tehnološki ekosistem arhivov.

Avtorji si prizadevajo pojasniti vse te koncepte in tehnologije ter prikazati njihov vpliv na arhiviranje digitalnih izvornikov, pri čemer izpostavljajo tako njihove prednosti kot tudi omejitve znotraj arhivskega konteksta. Poudarjajo potrebo po povezovanju arhivske teorije in tehnoloških inovacij za napredek digitalnega arhiviranja ter opozarjajo na etične vidike in institucionalno odgovornost. Z opredelitvijo ključnih trendov, izzivov in odprtih vprašanj nakazuje prispevek smeri prihodnjih raziskav in praktičnih rešitev na področju digitalnega arhiviranja.

O avtorjih:

Dr. Arian Rajh je izredni profesor arhivistike na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Zagrebu. Doktoriral je leta 2010 na isti univerzi. Njegovi raziskovalni interesi vključujejo arhivsko teorijo, popisovanje, hrambo podatkov, metapodatke in semantični splet. Je arhivist z dvajsetletnimi izkušnjami in strokovnjak za sodobno arhivsko gradivo. Vodil je številne nacionalne in evropske projekte, med njimi digitizacijo, digitalne spisovne zbirke, sisteme ISO OAIS, raziskovalne projekte, kot je InterPARES, in projekte s področja tehnologije veriženja blokov/nezamenljivih žetonov (blockchain/NFT) v kulturni dediščini. Predava temeljne arhivske predmete in je avtor več kot 75 znanstvenih objav.

Dr. Hrvoje Stančić je redni profesor arhivistike na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Zagrebu. Doktoriral je leta 2006. Njegovi raziskovalni interesi vključujejo digitalno hrambo, verodostojnost digitalnih zapisov in uporabo tehnologije veriženja blokov (blockchain) ter umetne inteligence v arhivih. Je raziskovalec in član izvršnega odbora projekta InterPARES Trust AI (2021–2026) ter vodja projekta I.Trust.Original (2025–2029).

Jelena Bolkovac je višja knjižničarka na Fakulteti strojništva in ladjedelništva Univerze v Zagrebu. Trenutno je doktorska študentka na Filozofski fakulteti Univerze v Zagrebu na področju informacijskih in komunikacijskih znanosti. Njena raziskovalna področja vključujejo bibliometrijo, umetno inteligenco in odprto znanost.

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Main Problematic Issues and Ways to Solve them Regarding Ensuring Preservation of Archival Documents in Conditions of Active Hostilities (Russian Armed Aggression against Ukraine)

Ukraine, facing the unprecedented circumstances of full-scale Russian armed aggression against its territory, is compelled to seek effective ways to protect archival documents. Ensuring the preservation of archival documents under conditions of active hostilities requires archival institutions to develop and implement a set of preventive and active measures aimed at minimizing the consequences of war, such as theft, destruction, or damage to archival documents.

Since the beginning of the full-scale Russian armed aggression against Ukraine, archival documents held in the state archives of the Kharkiv, Mykolaiv, and Kyiv regions, as well as in state archival institutions in the Dnipro, Mykolaiv, Sumy, Kharkiv, and Kherson regions, have been partially damaged and destroyed as a result of active hostilities.

Given the scale of damage and destruction of archival documents, and in order to minimize the consequences of active hostilities – including theft, damage, or destruction – it is advisable for archival institutions to implement the following measures:

- plan and timely organize the evacuation of archival documents, including the development of an “Evacuation Plan for Archival Documents”;
- conduct expert appraisal of the value of digital archival documents in order to determine their significance and retention periods based on their historical, scientific, cultural, and aesthetic importance, and to establish evacuation priorities;
- create digital security copies of archival documents;
- use cloud storage solutions for storing copies of archival documents;
- build or equip specialized, including underground, storage facilities within archival institutions to ensure reliable preservation of all types of archival documents;
- continue monitoring the preservation conditions of cultural property and documents held by state archival institutions under wartime conditions;
- continue monitoring the safety of cultural and material assets – archival documents of Ukraine that have been stolen, lost, or destroyed as a result of the full-scale armed aggression of the Russian Federation;
- strengthen the material and technical capacity of state archival institutions, including through the involvement of international humanitarian assistance and donor funding to meet their needs under martial law;
- enhance cooperation with archival institutions in partner countries in order to exchange professional experience, provide internships for archival staff, facilitate possible remote storage of fonds, and promote integration into the European archival community.

An analysis of the damage and destruction of archival documents in Ukraine should serve as an impetus to review state regulation of financial, personnel, informational, and material support for the development of archival institutions both in Ukraine and worldwide, as archival institutions play a crucial role in preserving the creative and intellectual heritage of national science and culture.

About the authors:

Volodymyr Mikhalko, candidate of technical sciences (Ph. D.), associate professor, has been working as senior researcher of the department of technological support of archival affairs, the Ukrainian Research Institute of Archival Affairs and Record Keeping. He holds a Master's degree in Technical studies at the University of Kyiv. He has more than 15 years of experience in educational and scientific organizations. Author and co-author of 103 scientific works (articles, conference papers, textbooks and manuals). His research focuses on ensuring preservation of digital archival documents, metadata creation, long-term digital archiving, and cybersecurity.

Lyudmila Didukh, candidate of historical sciences (Ph. D.), working as the head of the department of technological support of archival affairs, the Ukrainian Research Institute of Archival Affairs and Record Keeping. He holds a Master's degree in Historical studies at the University of Kyiv. She has more than 20 years of experience in scientific organizations. Author and co-author of 125 scientific works (articles, conference papers, textbooks and manuals, National standards). In her research she deals with the preservation of archival documents as well as long-term digital archiving.

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Glavne težave in načini njihovega reševanja pri zagotavljanju hrambe arhivskih dokumentov v razmerah aktivnih sovražnosti (ruske oborožene agresije proti Ukrajini)

Ukrajina, soočena z obsežno rusko oboroženo agresijo na svojem ozemlju, je prisiljena iskati učinkovite načine za zaščito arhivskih dokumentov. Zagotavljanje ohranitve arhivskih dokumentov v razmerah aktivnih sovražnosti zahteva od arhivskih ustanov, da razvijejo in izvedejo niz preventivnih in aktivnih ukrepov, namenjenih zmanjšanju posledic vojne, kot so denimo kraja, uničenje ali poškodovanje arhivskih dokumentov.

V času ruske agresije proti Ukrajini so bili arhivski dokumenti v državnih arhivih Harkovske, Mikolajivske in Kijevske oblasti ter v državnih arhivskih ustanovah Dnepropetrovske, Mikolajivske, Sumske, Harkovske in Hersonske oblasti zaradi aktivnih sovražnosti delno poškodovani in uničeni.

Ob upoštevanju možnega obsega poškodb in uničenja arhivskih dokumentov ter za zmanjšanje posledic aktivnih sovražnosti – vključno s krajami, poškodovanjem ali uničenjem – je priporočljivo, da arhivske ustanove izvedejo naslednje ukrepe:

- načrtujejo in pravočasno organizirajo evakuacijo arhivskih dokumentov na podlagi razvitega »Načrta evakuacije arhivskih dokumentov«;
- izvedejo strokovno oceno vrednosti digitalnih arhivskih dokumentov, da se določijo njihov pomen in roki hrambe na podlagi njihove zgodovinske, znanstvene, kulturne in estetske pomembnosti ter razvijejo prednostne naloge evakuacije;
- ustvarijo digitalne varnostne kopije arhivskih dokumentov;
- uporabijo za shranjevanje kopij arhivskih dokumentov rešitve za hrambo v oblaku;
- zgradijo ali opremijo specializirane skladiščne prostore (vključno s podzemnimi) v arhivskih ustanovah z namenom zagotovitve zanesljive hrambe vseh vrst arhivskih dokumentov;
- še naprej spremljajo vojne razmere, v katerih hranijo državne arhivske institucije kulturne dobrine in dokumente;
- še naprej ugotavljajo varnost kulturnih in materialnih dobrin, tj. arhivskih dokumentov Ukrajine, ki so bili ukradeni, izgubljeni ali uničeni zaradi obsežne vojaške agresije Ruske federacije;
- krepijo materialne in tehnične zmogljivosti državnih arhivskih ustanov, tudi z vključitvijo mednarodne humanitarne pomoči in donacij, da bi zadovoljile vse potrebe v času izrednega stanja;
- krepijo sodelovanje z arhivskimi ustanovami v partnerskih državah z namenom izmenjave strokovnih izkušenj, zagotavljanja pripravništev za arhivsko osebje, omogočanja morebitne oddaljene hrambe fondov in spodbujanja vključevanja v evropsko arhivsko skupnost.

Analiza poškodb in uničenja arhivskih dokumentov v Ukrajini naj bo spodbuda za oceno državnih zakonskih določb, ki se nanašajo na finančno, kadrovsko, informacijsko in materialno podporo za razvoj arhivskih ustanov tako v Ukrajini kot tudi po svetu, saj igrajo arhivske ustanove ključno vlogo pri ohranjanju ustvarjalne in intelektualne dediščine nacionalne znanosti in kulture.

O avtorjih:

Volodymyr Mikhalko, doktorand tehničnih znanosti, izredni profesor, dela kot višji raziskovalec na oddelku za tehnološko podporo arhivskih zadev Ukrajinskega raziskovalnega inštituta za arhivske zadeve in vodenje evidenc. Ima magistrski naziv iz tehničnih študij na Univerzi v Kijevu in več kot 15 let delovnih izkušenj v izobraževalnih in znanstvenih organizacijah. Je avtor in soavtor 103 znanstvenih del (člankov, konferenčnih prispevkov, učbenikov in priročnikov). Njegovo raziskovalno delo se osredotoča na zagotavljanje ohranitve digitalnih arhivskih dokumentov, ustvarjanje metapodatkov, dolgoročno digitalno arhiviranje in kibernetško varnost.

Lyudmila Didukh, doktorandka zgodovinskih znanosti, dela kot vodja Oddelka za tehnološko podporo arhivskih zadev na Ukrajinskem raziskovalnem inštitutu za arhivske zadeve in vodenje evidenc. Ima magistrski naziv iz zgodovinskih študij na Univerzi v Kijevu in več kot 20 let delovnih izkušenj v znanstvenih organizacijah. Je avtorica in soavtorica 125 znanstvenih del (člankov, konferenčnih prispevkov, učbenikov in priročnikov, nacionalnih standardov). V svojih raziskavah se ukvarja z zagotavljanjem ohranitve arhivskih dokumentov in dolgoročnim digitalnim arhiviranjem.

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Digitalizirati ... Kaj pa potem? Dostopno na spletu ali izgubljeno v arhivih

Digitalizacija in dolgoročna digitalna hramba predstavljata temeljni nalogi javnih institucij, odgovornih za varovanje kulturne dediščine, vključno z arhivi, knjižnicami in muzeji. Poleg zagotavljanja varne in trajne hrambe gradiva je cilj digitalizacije tudi izboljšanje spletne dostopnosti za izobraževalne, znanstvene in druge namene. V zadnjih desetletjih se je digitalna transformacija institucij kulturne dediščine okrepila, spodbudili pa so jo tehnološki razvoj, drugačna pričakovanja uporabnikov in zakonodajni okviri, ki podpirajo prost in odprt dostop.

V Sloveniji je vprašanje digitalizacije pridobilo večjo pozornost v okviru širših raziskovalnih pobud, med drugim v projektu »Presežek pri razvoju humanistike in kulturne dediščine z umetno inteligenco (AID HCH)«, katerega koordinacijo je prevzela Univerza v Mariboru, sofinancira pa ga Javna agencija za znanstvenoraziskovalno in inovacijsko dejavnost Republike Slovenije (ARIS). V tem okviru je Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica izvedla analizo praks digitalizacije v slovenskih knjižnicah, muzejih in arhivih. Medtem ko so bili za knjižnice pridobljeni celoviti podatki, je arhivski sektor predstavljal izziv z vidika razpoložljivosti in primerljivosti podatkov, kar je poudarilo potrebo po bolj osredotočeni in sistematični raziskavi.

Članek zapolnjuje navedeno vrzel z analizo praks digitalizacije in spletne dostopnosti v slovenskih javnih arhivih. Glavni cilj raziskave je ovrednotiti raven in značilnosti digitalizacije v slovenskih javnih arhivih in oceniti dostopnost digitaliziranega arhivskega gradiva na nacionalnih digitalnih infrastrukturah.

Raziskava odgovarja na naslednja vprašanja: kakšna je splošna raven digitalizacije arhivskega gradiva v slovenskih javnih arhivih? Kako je digitalizirano gradivo porazdeljeno glede na vrsto arhivskega gradiva? Katere dokumentacijske prakse in strategije digitalizacije izvajajo posamezne arhivske institucije? V kolikšni meri je digitalizirano gradivo vključeno v podatkovno zbirko Slovenske javne arhivske službe (SJAS) in dostopno v virtualni arhivski čitalnici (VAČ)? Kako se slovenske prakse primerjajo s širšimi mednarodnimi trendi na področju dostopnosti digitalne kulturne dediščine?

V raziskavi je uporabljen kombinirani metodološki pristop, ki združuje kvalitativne in kvantitativne raziskovalne tehnike. Najprej je uporabljena metoda pregleda literature in dokumentov (desk research) za analizo sekundarnih virov, vključno z letnimi poročili, strateškimi dokumenti in javno dostopnimi institucionalnimi gradivi. Ta faza omogoča pregled obstoječih politik digitalizacije, infrastrukture in doseženih rezultatov.

Za zbiranje podatkov o institucionalnih strategijah, poteku digitalizacije, dokumentacijskih standardih in praksah dolgoročnega digitalnega ohranjanja je uporabljena metoda anketiranja. Anketa omogoča primerjalno analizo med različnimi arhivskimi institucijami. Osrednja raziskovalna metoda je metoda analize vsebine (content analysis), uporabili smo jo za analizo podatkovne zbirke Slovenske javne arhivske službe (SJAS), ki deluje na osnovi platforme scopeArchiv. Analiza preučuje delež digitaliziranega gradiva, vključenega v sistem, njegovo kategorizacijo glede na vrsto arhivskega gradiva in obseg njegove spletne dostopnosti v virtualni arhivski čitalnici. Ugotovitve so predstavljene z opisno-analitičnim pristopom, ki omogoča sistematično interpretacijo strukturnih vzorcev in institucionalnih razlik.

Rezultati prikazujejo kvantitativni obseg digitaliziranega arhivskega gradiva, razlike v ravneh digitalizacije med posameznimi arhivi, razlike v standardizaciji metapodatkov in interoperabilnosti, omejitve, povezane s pravnimi in etičnimi obveznostmi, zlasti glede varstva osebnih podatkov, in razmerje med institucionalnimi strategijami ter dejansko spletno dostopnostjo. Razprava umešča te ugotovitve v širši mednarodni kontekst digitalne transformacije arhivskega sektorja. Posebna pozornost je namenjena naraščajočemu globalnemu poudarku na odprtem dostopu, uporabniško usmerjenih digitalnih storitvah in trajnostnih infrastrukturah za digitalno ohranjanje. Z umestitvijo slovenskega primera v globalni razvoj digitalne kulturne dediščine prispeva raziskava k aktualnim razpravam o institucionalnih zmogljivostih, digitalnih strategijah in ravnotežju med odprtostjo ter skladnostjo z zakonskimi zahtevami arhivskega sektorja.

O avtorjici:

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 do januarja 2026 je bila zaposlena v Zgodovinskem arhivu Ljubljana, od januarja 2026 pa je zaposlena v Arhivu Republike Slovenije. 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 pa je izredna profesorica za arhivistiko. Od leta 2023 je 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.

Zdenka Semlič Rajh, Ph. D.

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Digitizing... then what? Accessible On-line or Lost in Archives

Digitization and long-term digital preservation represent core responsibilities of public institutions responsible for safeguarding cultural heritage. Beyond ensuring the secure and permanent preservation of materials, digitization aims to enhance online accessibility for educational, scientific, creative, and public use. In recent decades, the digital transformation of cultural heritage institutions has intensified, driven by technological development, user expectations, and policy frameworks promoting open access.

In Slovenia, the issue of digitization has gained increased attention within broader research initiatives, including the project “Breakthrough in Humanities and Cultural Heritage with Artificial Intelligence (AID HCH),” coordinated by the University of Maribor and co-financed by the Slovenian Research and Innovation Agency (ARIS). Within this framework, the National and University Library conducted an analysis of digitization practices in Slovenian libraries, museums, and archives. While comprehensive data were obtained from libraries, the archival sector presented challenges in terms of data availability and comparability, highlighting the need for a more focused and systematic investigation.

This article addresses that gap by examining digitization practices and online accessibility in Slovenian public archives. The primary objective of this study is to evaluate the level and characteristics of digitization in Slovenian public archives and to assess the accessibility of digitized archival materials through national digital infrastructures.

The research seeks to answer the following questions: What is the overall level of digitization of archival materials in Slovenian public archives? How is digitized material distributed according to the type of archival records? What documentation practices and digitization strategies are implemented by individual archival institutions? To what extent are digitized materials incorporated into the database of the Slovenian Public Archives Service and made accessible through the virtual archival reading room? How do Slovenian practices compare with broader international trends in digital cultural heritage accessibility?

The study employs a mixed-methods approach combining qualitative and quantitative research techniques. First, a desk research method is applied to analyze secondary sources, including annual reports, strategic documents, and publicly available institutional materials. This phase provides an overview of existing digitization policies, infrastructure, and reported achievements.

Second, a survey method is used to collect data on institutional strategies, digitization workflows, documentation standards, and long-term digital preservation practices. The survey enables comparative analysis across different archival institutions. The core research method is content analysis of the database of the Slovenian Public Archives Service (SJAS). This analysis examines the proportion of digitized materials included in the system, their categorization by type of archival records, and the extent of their online accessibility through the Virtual archival reading room (VAČ). The findings are presented using a descriptive-analytical approach, allowing for systematic interpretation of structural patterns and institutional differences.

The results will address the quantitative scope of digitized archival holdings, variations in digitization levels among institutions, differences in metadata standardization and interoperability, limitations related to legal and ethical obligations, particularly concerning the protection of personal data and the relationship between institutional strategies and actual online accessibility. The discussion situates these findings within the broader international context of digital transformation in the archival sector. Particular attention is given to the growing global emphasis on open access, user-oriented digital services, and sustainable digital preservation infrastructures. By positioning the Slovenian case within global developments in digital cultural heritage, this research contributes to ongoing discussions on institutional capacity, digital strategy, and the balance between openness and regulatory compliance in archival practice.

About the author:

Zdenka Semlič Rajh, Ph. D. 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 Councilor in 2011. From September 2020 to January 2026, she worked at the Historical Archives Ljubljana and since January 2026 she has been working at the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia. 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 Archives and Records Management Studies and since 2023 as an associate professor of archival studies. Since 2023, she has been a member of the Expert Group on Archival Description (ICA/EGAD). She is the author of numerous published and performed works in the fields of archival science, records management, information science and historiography.

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Mura: arhivsko gradivo kot spomin za prihodnost – tkalska metoda pregleda arhivskega gradiva

Leta 2025 smo v Arhivu Televizije Slovenija v sodelovanju s Pokrajinskim arhivom Maribor pripravili avdiovizualno gradivo za razstavo ob stoletnici tovarne Mura Iz Mure z ljubeznijo 1925–2025. Pregled arhivskega gradiva je pokazal, da Arhiv Televizije Slovenija hrani veliko količino vsebinsko raznolikega gradiva o tovarni, nekdanjem industrijskem gigantu in uspešnem izvozniku, ki je zagotavljal delovna mesta za celotno regijo, kasneje pa se je izgubil v procesu lastninjenja in stečaja.

Avdiovizualno gradivo o tovarni Mura hrani Arhiv Televizije Slovenija na različnih nosilcih, od filma do izvorno digitalnih datotek. Različni nosilci ne izpričujejo le razvoja televizijske tehnologije, temveč tudi spremembe v načinih arhiviranja in popisovanja gradiva. Sprva so gradivo popisovali na kartotečnih kartončkih, od leta 1989 so začeli podatke vnašati v računalniške baze, od leta 2013 pa v informacijski sistem MAM za upravljanje izvorno digitalnega gradiva. Sočasno se je začela tudi sistematična digitalizacija analognega gradiva na filmskih in magnetoskopskih trakovih.

Pri vsebinskem pregledu televizijskih posnetkov smo zlasti pri starejšem gradivu opazili, da so prispevki o slovenskem gospodarstvu in industrijski proizvodnji povezani z delovnimi uspehi, novimi proizvodnimi zmogljivostmi in vlaganji v širjenje proizvodnje ter s povečano produktivnostjo in izvozom na tuje trge. V osemdesetih letih se pojavijo prvi znaki gospodarske krize in prizadevanj za stabilizacijo, v devetdesetih letih pa tudi novice o odpuščanjih delavcev, stavkah, prestrukturiranju podjetij, lastninjenju in stečajih.

Med posnetki, ki odražajo splošno gospodarsko stanje, smo našli tudi gradivo, ki izpričuje drugačen odnos do delavcev in do okolja oziroma regije, v kateri je tovarna delovala. Zato smo zunanjemu naročniku ponudili tudi posnetke, ki niso povsem tipični za razstave s splošnim pregledom delovanja gospodarskih organizacij. Kot raziskovalna metoda sta bili opravljeni analiza popisov in primerjalna analiza uporabnikov.

Že med pripravo gradiva smo naleteli na težave, povezane z različno kakovostjo popisov. Ta je tesno povezana z možnostjo uporabe gradiva, zato smo izvedli raziskavo o kakovosti vsebinskih podatkov v popisih ter o dostopnosti arhivskega gradiva. Upoštevali smo več dejavnikov: način popisa arhivskega gradiva, zvočno opremljenost vizualnih posnetkov, podatke v spremljajočem spisovnem gradivu, dostopnost gradiva za ogled in uporabo ter obseg digitaliziranega avdiovizualnega in spisovnega gradiva. Primerjali smo tudi razlike pri izbiri gradiva za notranje in zunanje uporabnike. Medtem ko notranji uporabniki večinoma uporabljajo starejše posnetke kot slikovno podlago za nove oddaje, sta za zunanje uporabnike, zlasti pri pripravi razstav, ključna tudi vsebina in zvočni zapis posnetkov. Na podlagi zbranih podatkov je bila izdelana tabela, ki omogoča raziskovalcem pregled nad uporabnostjo in dostopnostjo arhivskega gradiva. Metodološki pristop, uporabljen pri pregledu in vrednotenju arhivskega gradiva, v prispevku poimenujemo tkalska metoda pregleda arhivskega gradiva, saj je nastal v vsebinskem in simbolnem povezovanju z dejavnostjo tovarne Mura kot osrednjega predstavnika pomurske tekstilne industrije.

O avtorju:

Aleksander Lavrenčič je diplomiral leta 1996 na Filozofski fakulteti v Ljubljani, smer samostojna zgodovina. Leta 2018 je dokončal magistrski študij na visokošolski ustanova 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. V letih 2003 do 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 in za humanistične ter družbene vede.

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Mura: Archival Materials as a Memory for the Future - The Weaving Method of Archival Material Review

In 2025, the Archives of Television Slovenia, in cooperation with the Regional Archives Maribor, prepared audiovisual materials for the exhibition marking the centenary of the Mura factory, *From Mura with Love 1925–2025*. A review of archival holdings revealed that the Archives of Television Slovenia preserve a large and thematically diverse body of material relating to the factory, a former industrial giant and successful exporter that provided employment for the entire region before later declining during the process of privatisation and bankruptcy.

Audiovisual materials related to the Mura factory are preserved on various carriers, ranging from film to born-digital files. These carriers reflect not only the development of television technology but also changes in archival practices and description methods. Initially, the materials were catalogued using card indexes; from 1989 onwards, data were entered into computerised databases, and since 2013 into the MAM information system for managing born-digital materials. At the same time, systematic digitisation of analogue materials on film and videotape began.

A content analysis of television recordings, particularly older material, shows that reports on the Slovenian economy and industrial productions were closely linked to work achievements, new production capacities, investments in expansion, increased productivity, and exports to foreign markets. In the 1980s, the first signs of economic crisis and stabilisation efforts appeared, while the 1990s brought reports on layoffs, strikes, company restructuring, privatisation, and bankruptcies.

Among the recordings reflecting the general economic situation, we also identified materials that demonstrate a different approach to workers and to the local environment or region in which the factory operated. For this reason, audiovisual materials that are not typically used in exhibitions presenting a general overview of economic organisations were also offered to the external to the external client.

During the preparation of the materials, we encountered difficulties related to the varying quality of archival descriptions. As the quality of description is closely linked to the usability of archival materials, a study was conducted to assess the quality of content-related data in archival descriptions and the accessibility of the materials. The analysis considered several factors, including the method of archival description, the presence of sound in visual recordings, information contained in accompanying textual records, accessibility of audiovisual and textual materials for viewing and use, and the extent of digitised holdings. Differences in material selection between internal and external users were also examined. While internal users primarily employ older recordings as visual background for new programmes, external users - particularly in the context of exhibitions - require materials with clearly identifiable content and usable sound. Based on the collected data, a table was created to provide researchers with an overview of the usability and accessibility of audiovisual archival materials. The methodological approach applied in the review and evaluation of archival materials is referred to in this paper as the weaving method of archival material review, as it emerged from a conceptual and symbolic connection with the activities of the Mura factory, a central representative of the textile industry in the Pomurje region.

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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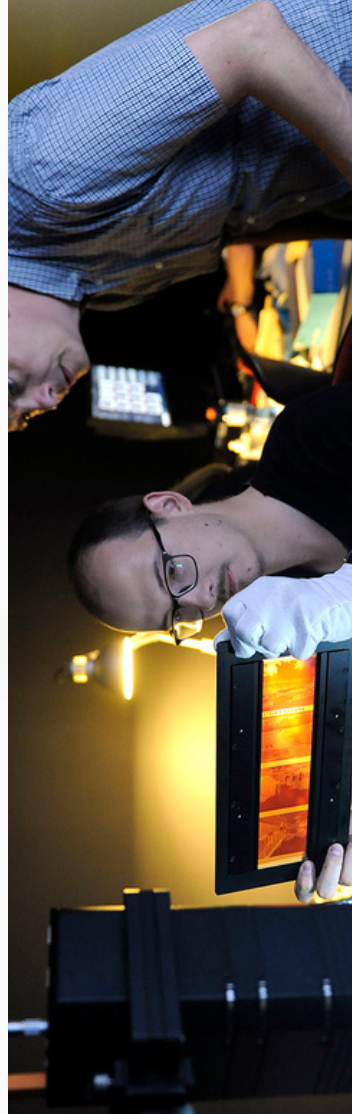
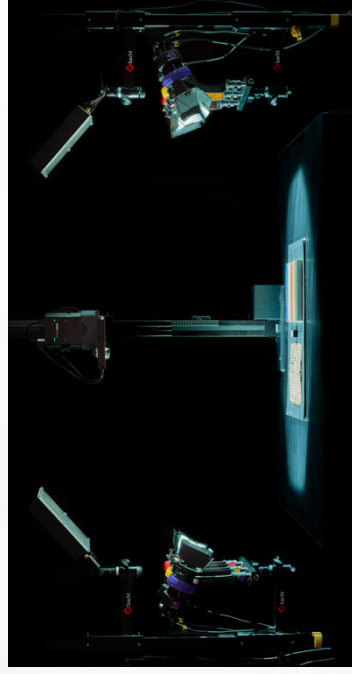
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We are **system integrators and service providers** in the field of digitalization, with over 10 years of experience dedicated to **cultural heritage preservation**. Working in close collaboration with museums, libraries, and archives, we have helped establish state-of-the-art digitalization studios that meet the demands of the 21st century.



Alongside our system integration activities, we have expanded our capabilities with an **outstanding, wide-spectrum fleet of equipment** and launched our specialized services. To date, we have digitalized over **6 million artifacts** of various scales—ranging from microfilms to monument-sized buildings.

Beyond preservation, digitalization fulfills two other vital public objectives: **research ability and online accessibility**. Making a collection available online completely transforms traditional museum logic; it triggers an explosion in public interest and search queries, and has been proven to attract more physical visitors to the institution. Ultimately, online accessibility generates numerous research opportunities, orders, and **consistent revenue** for the collection.





Dániel Bedő – digitization expert

Tripont Cultural Heritage solutions, Budapest, Hungary

www.digitalizalas.eu

Future proof leading technologies in cultural heritage digitization

We are system integrators and service providers in the field of digitalization, with over 10 years of experience dedicated to cultural heritage preservation. Working in close collaboration with museums, libraries, and archives, we have helped establish state-of-the-art digitalization studios that meet the demands of the 21st century.

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Dániel Bedő, strokovnjak za digitizacijo

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Vodilne tehnologije za digitizacijo kulturne dediščine, pripravljene na prihodnost

Smo sistemski integratorji in ponudniki storitev na področju digitizacije z več kot 10-letnimi izkušnjami na področju ohranjanja kulturne dediščine. V tesnem sodelovanju z muzeji, knjižnicami in arhivi smo pomagali vzpostaviti najsodobnejše digitizacijske študije, ki izpolnjujejo zahteve 21. stoletja.

Poleg dejavnosti sistemskega integriranja smo razširili svoje zmogljivosti z izjemno, široko paleto opreme in uvedli specializirane storitve. Do danes smo digitalizirali več kot 6 milijonov artefaktov različnih velikosti – od mikrofilmov do stavb velikosti spomenikov.

Poleg ohranjanja digitalizacija izpolnjuje še dva pomembna javna cilja: raziskovalne zmogljivosti in spletno dostopnost. Omogočanje spletnega dostopa do zbirk popolnoma spreminja tradicionalno logiko muzejev; sproži eksplozijo javnega zanimanja in iskalnih poizvedb ter dokazano privablja več obiskovalcev v institucijo. Končno spletna dostopnost ustvarja številne raziskovalne priložnosti, naročila in stalne prihodke za zbirko.

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.
- Vklon in izklon 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.



Ing. Jasper Hunnekens, MBA

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Bridging the Physical–Digital Divide: Designing Depots for Hybrid Collections

This presentation explores how archives can successfully navigate the permanent reality of hybrid collections, where physical and digital materials grow side by side. Rather than replacing physical holdings, digitization creates new workflows, formats, and spatial demands. The talk outlines how institutions can design flexible, efficient depots that integrate storage, digitization, conservation, and digital preservation spaces within one coherent strategy. Participants will learn how zoning, adaptable storage, and workflow driven planning create resilient, scalable facilities that support both analogue and digital heritage.

Inž. Jasper Hunnekens, MBA

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Premostitev ločnice med fizičnim in digitalnim: oblikovanje skladišč za hibridne zbirke

Ta predstavitev raziskuje, kako se lahko arhivi uspešno spopadejo s hibridnimi zbirkami, v katerih obstajata vzporedno fizično in digitalno gradivo. Digitizacija ne nadomešča fizičnih zbirk, temveč ustvarja nove delovne procese, formate in prostorske zahteve. Predstavitev ponazarja, kako lahko institucije vzpostavijo prilagodljiva in učinkovita skladišča, ki s celovito strategijo združujejo prostore za hrambo, digitizacijo, restavriranje in digitalno ohranjanje. Udeleženci bodo spoznali, kako coniranje, prilagodljivo skladiščenje in načrtovanje delovnih procesov ustvarjajo odporne, prilagodljive objekte, ki podpirajo tako analogno kot tudi digitalno dediščino.

mikrografija

UPRAVLJANJE S POSLOVNIMI PROCESI

Certificirane in zakonsko skladne

REŠITVE IN STORITVE



dokumentni sistem (BPM)



e-podpisovanje dokumentov



rešitev z umetno inteligenco za skeniranje, zajem metapodatkov in validacijo



e-hramba



inteligentna asistentka



fizična hramba, digitalizacija in uničenje dokumentacije



notranja pravila in izobraževanje

ZAKAJ IZBRATI NAS?

- ✓ Skladnost z mednarodnimi standardi - ISO 9001, 14001, 27001, 27018.
- ✓ Celosten pristop k upravljanju poslovnih procesov.
- ✓ Prilagodimo se potrebam naročnikov.
- ✓ Partnerstvo s proizvajalci vrhunske tehnologije na področju obvladovanja dokumentov.
- ✓ Z digitalizacijo, hrambo in uničenjem gradiva se ukvarjamo že več kot 30 let.
- ✓ Prisotnost na mednarodnih trgih.

AVSTRIJA

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Praktična uporaba umetne inteligence pri iskanju podatkov

Na predavanju bo predstavljeno, kako lahko **mIA, inteligentna asistentka iz Mikrografije**, bistveno pospeši in poenostavi dostop do informacij v dokumentih in poslovnih sistemih. Prikazani bodo konkretni primeri uporabe – od avtomatskega prepoznavanja, klasifikacije in ekstrakcije podatkov do integracije z obstoječimi rešitvami ter avtomatizacije procesov. Udeleženci bodo dobili vpogled v to, kako umetna inteligenca že danes spreminja delo z informacijami in kako jo lahko organizacije učinkovito vključijo v svoje poslovno okolje.

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Practical Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Data Retrieval

The lecture will present how **mIA, an intelligent assistant developed by Mikrografija**, can significantly accelerate and simplify access to information in documents and business systems. Concrete use cases will be demonstrated – from automated recognition, classification, and data extraction to integration with existing solutions and process automation. Participants will gain insight into how artificial intelligence is already transforming the way we work with information and how organizations can effectively implement it in their business environment.

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And yet... How are we describing records by using RiC?

Records in Contexts (RiC) aims to replace ISAD(G) in archival description. Many articles have examined how descriptive information will be interconnected, and numerous attempts have been made to implement graph-based representations. However, this author takes a step back from questions of interface and presentation and returns to the fundamental task of creating descriptions. Most presentations and publications on the topic focus on how existing descriptions—created by “old fashioned archivists”—will be displayed to users. But the key question remains: How should we practically describe records today, using RiC? How should new professionals approach the description of previously undescribed records?

The author begins by defining archival description in order to clarify its purpose. While describing according to RiC may serve multiple objectives, archivists should create descriptions with their own professional goals firmly in mind. The discussion then moves to a comparison of the principles defined by ISAD(G) and those proposed by RiC, highlighting what has changed and what remains valid.

The author addresses archival description from several perspectives:

- the realities to be described (archival materials alone, or other entities as well);
- records with or without existing descriptions from the creator;
- records treated as aggregates versus discrete items;
- records in digital or analogue form;
- digitized records.

Describing records means producing a representation of the specific elements that establish the identity of the records or record groups under consideration. Unlike ISAD(G), describing records according to RiC distributes the description across at least two core entity sets—Record Resources and Instantiations—while additional characterizations are expressed through relations. Although RiC does not define mandatory attributes for entities or relations, I argue that the need to articulate the identity of a body of records will inevitably give certain attributes greater priority.

The author also examines the validity of several common assertions, such as:

- the technique of archival description will be completely transformed;
- RiC-CM makes the descriptive process more complicated;
- descriptions should be produced as triples;
- archivists will need to learn coding in order to describe records;
- artificial intelligence will replace archivists in creating descriptions.

The overall conclusion is that describing records remains a fundamental archival activity, and its importance will not diminish because of technological developments. Technology can support and streamline the work, but key aspects—such as direct observation, contextualization, and identifying relevance within contexts—remain tasks for archivists. To deny this would be to equate machine processing with the writing of history, which is highly unlikely.

About the author:

Bogdan-Florin Popovici, Ph. D., graduated the Faculty of Archival Science in Bucharest and works with the National Archives of Romania since 1999. He has been involved in many national and international professional activities, of training, theoretical explorations or practical implementation. His fields of interests covers mainly archival description, electronic records management and history of archival ideas.

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Kako torej popisujemo arhivsko gradivo z RiC-om?

Records in Contexts (RiC – Zapisi v kontekstih) želi na področju arhivskega popisovanja nadomestiti standard ISAD(G). Veliko strokovnih člankov se je doslej ukvarjalo s tem, kako bodo popisne informacije medsebojno povezane, nastalo je tudi več poskusov grafičnih predstavitev. Vendar pa se avtor tokrat odmika od vprašanj vmesnika oziroma prezentacije ter se vrača k osnovni nalogi – ustvarjanju popisov. Večina predstavitev in objav na to temo se osredotoča na to, kako bodo obstoječi popisi – ki so jih ustvarili »staromodni arhivisti« – prikazani uporabnikom. A ključno vprašanje ostaja: kako danes v praksi popisovati arhivsko gradivo na podlagi RiC-a? Kako naj novi strokovni delavci pristopijo k popisovanju doslej nepopisanega gradiva?

Avtor v prispevku najprej opredeli arhivsko popisovanje, da bi pojasnil njegov namen. Čeprav popisovanje po RiC-u lahko služi različnim ciljem, morajo arhivisti popis pripraviti ob upoštevanju svojih strokovnih ciljev. Razprava nato preide v primerjavo načel, kot jih določa ISAD(G), in načel, ki jih določa RiC, pri čemer izpostavi, kaj je bilo spremenjeno in kaj ostaja še naprej veljavno.

Avtor obravnava arhivsko popisovanje z različnih vidikov:

- predmet popisovanja (samo arhivsko gradivo ali tudi druge entitete),
- gradivo z obstoječimi popisi ustvarjalca ali brez njih,
- gradivo, obravnavano v skupkih ali kot posamične enote,
- gradivo v digitalni ali analogni obliki,
- digitizirano gradivo.

Popisovanje arhivskega gradiva pomeni oblikovanje predstavitev specifičnih elementov, ki določajo identiteto zapisa ali skupine zapisov v obravnavi. V nasprotju z ISAD(G) se pri RiC-u popis razporedi med vsaj dve osrednji vrsti entitet – Record Resources in Instantiations, dodatne lastnosti pa se izražajo skozi relacije. Čeprav smernice RiC-AG ne določajo obveznih atributov entitet ali relacij, menim, da bo potreba po jasni opredelitvi identitete gradiva nujno pripeljala do tega, da bodo nekateri atributi dobili prednost pred drugimi.

Avtor preverja tudi veljavnost nekaterih pogostih trditev, kot so:

- da bo tehnika arhivskega popisovanja popolnoma prenovljena,
- da konceptualni model RiC-CM otežuje proces popisovanja,
- da bi moral biti popis izpeljan v obliki trojčkov,
- da bodo morali arhivisti za popisovanje znati programirati,
- da bo umetna inteligenca nadomestila arhiviste pri popisovanju.

Splošen zaključek je, da je popisovanje arhivskega gradiva še vedno temeljna arhivska dejavnost, katere pomen ne bo manjši zaradi tehnoloških sprememb. Tehnologija lahko delo podpira in olajša, vendar ključni vidiki – kot so neposredno opazovanje, kontekstualizacija in prepoznavanje relevantnosti v kontekstih – ostajajo naloga arhivistov. Zanimati to bi pomenilo izenačiti računalniško obdelavo z ustvarjanjem zgodovine, kar je malo verjetno.

O avtorju:

Bogdan-Florin Popovici, doktor znanosti, je diplomiral na Fakulteti za arhivistiko v Bukarešti in je od leta 1999 zaposlen v Državnem arhivu Romunije. Sodeloval je na številnih nacionalnih in mednarodnih strokovnih dogodkih, povezanih z izobraževanjem, teoretičnimi raziskavami in praktičnimi implementacijami. Njegova glavna področja zanimanja vključujejo arhivsko popisovanje, upravljanje elektronskega gradiva in zgodovino arhivske teorije.

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Digitization of Archival Materials at the Military Archives as a Primary Preservation Strategy: Development, Experience, and the Current Digitization Framework – Information System IDA 2.0

The Military Archives of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia began its systematic efforts toward the digitization of archival material in 2006, marking a significant step in the modernization of archival practices and the long-term preservation of valuable documentary heritage. These initial efforts were made possible through a donation received via the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Belgrade, along with contributions from other international donors, including the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the Knight Foundation. The donated resources consisted primarily of specialized digitization equipment, which enabled the Archives to establish the foundational technical infrastructure necessary for large-scale digitization activities.

In parallel with the acquisition of equipment, the Military Archives cooperated closely with the Jefferson Institute, which provided professional support in organizing and implementing digitization workflows. As a result of this collaboration, dedicated workstations for scanning archival records were established, a digital reading room was created, and the first in-house digitization software solution ADA (Archive Digitization Application) was developed and implemented. The ADA system enabled effective management of the scanning process, structured metadata entry, and secure storage of digitized archival records on centralized servers. These developments created sustainable and permanent conditions for the continuous digitization of archival holdings preserved within the Military Archives.

Over time, the Military Archives have continued to improve their technical and human capacities. Today, the institution is equipped with modern digitization hardware and supported by a team of professionally trained staff capable of carrying out all digitization-related tasks required by the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces. This includes the handling of sensitive and fragile materials, the application of archival standards, and the provision of digital content to authorized users.

In December 2016, the digitization process was further enhanced with the introduction of a new software platform, IDA 2.0 (Serbian: Informacioni sistem digitalnog arhiva), developed by Tehniss Systems Company from Belgrade. While maintaining the core objectives of the earlier ADA system, IDA 2.0 addressed limitations identified during its practical use and introduced significant functional and performance improvements. These enhancements accelerated digitization workflows, improved data management, and increased overall system reliability.

Digitization is recognized as one of the most effective methods for preventing further physical deterioration of archival records, particularly cultural and historical documents of exceptional importance. Such records are not only vital to the historical memory of the Republic of Serbia but also hold broader regional and international significance. The author presents the initial experiences gained during the digitization process, identifies challenges encountered during the scanning of archival material, and explains the solutions applied. Furthermore, he offers a comprehensive overview of the entire digitization workflow, from the intake of a physical document to the creation of a finalized digital product made accessible to researchers.

About the author:

Born on September 26, 1969, in Čačak, Darko Marinković graduated from the Čačak Grammar School and completed his studies at the Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade. He has nearly 18 years of service at the Military Archives of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia, where he has gained extensive experience in archival practice, with a long-standing specialization in the digitization and protection of archival records.

He is the author of several independent and co-authored expert works and several articles published in professional archival journals. He has participated in and contributed to numerous national archival conferences and has led archival research and material selection under international agreements with the International Holocaust Remembrance Center Yad Vashem and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. He attended Yad Vashem's International School for Holocaust Studies and supervised the executive phase of the project Military and Civilian Human Losses of the Kingdom of Serbia in the First World War – Archival Material of the Military Archives. He currently oversees digital processes in the Department for the Protection of Archival Materials.

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Digitizacija arhivskega gradiva v Vojnem arhivu kot primarna strategija ohranjanja: razvoj, izkušnje in sedanji okvir digitizacije – informacijski sistem IDA 2.0

Vojni arhiv Ministrstva za obrambo Republike Srbije je leta 2006 začel sistematično digitizirati arhivsko gradivo, kar je bil pomemben korak k modernizaciji arhivskih praks in dolgoročnega ohranjanja dragocene dokumentarne dediščine. Začetna prizadevanja so omogočile donacije veleposlaništva Kraljevine Norveške v Beogradu in prispevki drugih mednarodnih donatorjev, med njimi Rockefeller Brothers Fund in Knight Foundation. Donacije so bile porabljene predvsem za specializirano opremo za digitizacijo, ki je arhivu omogočila vzpostavitev osnovne tehnične infrastrukture, potrebne za izvedbo obsežne digitizacije.

Vzporedno z nakupom opreme je Vojni arhiv tesno sodeloval z Jeffersonovim inštitutom, ki je zagotovil strokovno podporo pri organizaciji in izvajanju delovnih postopkov digitizacije. Kot rezultati tega sodelovanja so bile vzpostavljene namenske delovne postaje za skeniranje arhivskih dokumentov, oblikovana digitalna čitalnica in razvita ter implementirana prva lastna programska rešitev za digitizacijo ADA (Archive Digitization Application). Sistem ADA je omogočil učinkovito upravljanje procesa skeniranja, strukturirano vnašanje metapodatkov in varno shranjevanje digitiziranih arhivskih dokumentov na centraliziranih strežnikih. Ti razvojni dosežki so ustvarili trajnostne in trajne pogoje za neprekinjeno digitizacijo arhivskega gradiva, ki ga hrani Vojni arhiv.

Arhiv je skozi leta postopoma večal svoje tehnične in kadrovske zmogljivosti. Danes je ustanova opremljena z moderno opremo za digitizacijo, podpira pa jo ekipa strokovno podkovanih uslužbencev, sposobnih opravljati vse naloge v zvezi z digitizacijo, ki jih nalagata obrambno ministrstvo in srska vojska. To vključuje ravnanje z občutljivimi in krhkimi materiali, uporabo arhivskih standardov in zagotavljanje digitalnih vsebin pooblaščenim uporabnikom.

Decembra 2016 je bil proces digitizacije še dodatno izboljššan z uvedbo nove programske platforme IDA 2.0 (srbsko: Informacioni sistem digitalnog arhiva), ki jo je razvila družba Tehniss Systems iz Beograda. IDA 2.0 je ohranila osnovne cilje prejšnjega sistema ADA, hkrati pa odpravila omejitve, ki so bile zaznane med praktično uporabo, in uvedla pomembne izboljšave funkcionalnosti ter zmogljivosti. Te izboljšave so pospešile delovni proces digitizacije, izboljšale upravljanje podatkov in povečale splošno zanesljivost sistema.

Digitizacija je priznana kot ena najučinkovitejših metod za preprečevanje nadaljnega fizičnega propadanja arhivskih zapisov, zlasti kulturnih in zgodovinskih dokumentov izjemnega pomena. Takšni zapisi niso pomembni le za zgodovinski spomin Republike Srbije, ampak imajo tudi širši regionalni in mednarodni pomen. Avtor predstavlja prve izkušnje, pridobljene med procesom digitizacije, opredeljuje izzive, s katerimi se je srečal med skeniranjem arhivskega gradiva, in pojasnjuje uporabljene rešitve. Poleg tega ponuja celovit pregled celotnega procesa digitizacije, od sprejema fizičnega dokumenta do oblikovanja končnega digitalnega izdelka, ki je dostopen raziskovalcem.

O avtorju:

Darko Marinković, rojen 26. septembra 1969 v Čačku, je končal gimnazijo v Čačku in študij na Filološki fakulteti Univerze v Beogradu. Ima skoraj 18 let delovne dobe v Vojnem arhivu Ministrstva za obrambo Republike Srbije, kjer je pridobil bogate izkušnje v arhivski praksi, z dolgoletno specializacijo na področju digitizacije in zaščite arhivskih dokumentov. Je avtor več samostojnih in soavtorskih strokovnih del ter več člankov, objavljenih v strokovnih arhivskih revijah. Sodeloval je in prispeval k številnim nacionalnim arhivskim konferencam ter vodil arhivsko raziskovanje in izbor gradiva v okviru mednarodnih sporazumov z Mednarodnim centrom za spomin na holokavst Yad Vashem in Muzejem spomina na holokavst Združenih držav Amerike. Obiskoval je Mednarodno šolo za študij holokavsta Yad Vashem in nadziral izvedbeno fazo projekta Vojaške in civilne človeške izgube Kraljevine Srbije v prvi svetovni vojni – arhivsko gradivo vojaških arhivov. Trenutno nadzira digitalne procese v Oddelku za zaščito arhivskega gradiva.

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Free Software for E-archiving with a Focus on Paperless-ngx

Free and open-source software solutions for e-archiving have become an increasingly important component of modern digital record management. An increasing number of organizations, from government institutions to private companies, are switching to electronic archiving because it enables more efficient work, greater security and better accessibility of information. Digital archiving is especially important in conditions where laws and regulations require long-term preservation of materials, and standards provide for the use of formats suitable for preserving authenticity (e.g. PDF/A, XML). Open-source e-archiving systems offer a viable alternative to commercial platforms, providing flexibility, transparency, and the ability to tailor features to specific institutional needs without the burden of high licensing fees. These solutions are particularly valuable for public institutions, archives, small organizations, NGOs, and educational institutions with limited budgets but significant documentation requirements.

Open-source e-archiving software generally focuses on functionalities such as metadata management, indexing, searchability, access control, and long-term preservation standards. Unlike commercial systems that often come with pre-built enterprise features, free solutions may require more technical expertise for setup, customization, and maintenance. However, they compensate for this with community support, extensibility, and adherence to open standards that ensure long-term accessibility and interoperability.

Among available free e-archiving solutions, Paperless-ngx has best recognition for its simplicity, performance, and strong set of features tailored for document management and digital archiving. Paperless-ngx is a very modern, actively developed open-source document management system that focuses on transforming physical documents into a fully digital, searchable, and well-organized electronic archives. It supports scanning, uploading, and importing documents, making it very easy to centralize and digitize institutional paperwork.

One of the key functions of Paperless-ngx is its automated processing workflow. The software can automatically classify documents using tags, detect text through integrated Optical Character Recognition (OCR), and extract metadata based on user-defined rules. This reduces manual work across the entire e-archives. User interface is very clean and optimized for users and administrators, enabling quick retrieval of documents through advanced search filters and full-text search.

Paperless-ngx also prioritizes security and access control. Of course, the administrator can define roles and permissions to ensure that confidential documents are accessible only to authorized persons. The platform supports encryption, backups, and integration with other systems through API.

In addition, because it is open-source, Paperless-ngx benefits from a growing global community that actively contributes improvements, bug fixes, and new features. Its modular architecture allows institutions to integrate it into wider digital ecosystems or adapt it to their specific archiving workflows.

Paperless-ngx is one of the most practical and user-friendly free solutions for e-archiving. For organizations seeking to transition toward a digital and resource-efficient workflow, it offers a powerful yet accessible platform that combines essential e-archive functionalities with the flexibility and freedom of open-source development.

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 arhipedija.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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Brezplačna programska oprema za e-arhiviranje s poudarkom na sistemu Paperless-ngx

Brezplačne in odprtokodne programske rešitve za e-arhiviranje so postale vse pomembnejši del sodobnega upravljanja digitalnih zapisov. Vedno več organizacij, od vladnih ustanov do zasebnih podjetij, prehaja na elektronsko arhiviranje, saj le-to omogoča učinkovitejše delo, večjo varnost in boljšo dostopnost informacij. Digitalno arhiviranje je še posebej pomembno v razmerah, ko zakoni in predpisi zahtevajo dolgoročno hrambo gradiva, standardi pa predpisujejo uporabo formatov, primernih za ohranjanje avtentičnosti (npr. PDF/A, XML). Odprtokodni sistemi za e-arhiviranje ponujajo izvedljivo alternativo komercialnim platformam, saj zagotavljajo prožnost, preglednost in možnost prilagajanja funkcij posebnim institucionalnim potrebam brez visokih licenčnih. Te rešitve so še posebej dragocene za javne ustanove, arhive, manjše in nevladne organizacije ter izobraževalne ustanove z omejenimi proračuni, vendar predpisanimi zahtevami glede upravljanja dokumentacije.

Odprtokodna programska oprema za e-arhiviranje se na splošno osredotoča na funkcionalnosti, kot so upravljanje metapodatkov, indeksiranje, iskanje, nadzor dostopa in standardi za dolgoročno hrambo. Za razliko od komercialnih sistemov, ki pogosto vključujejo določene vnaprej vgrajene funkcije, lahko brezplačne rešitve zahtevajo več tehničnega znanja za namestitve, prilagajanje in vzdrževanje. Vendar to nadomestijo s koristnostjo za skupnost, možnostjo razširitve in upoštevanjem odprtih standardov, ki zagotavljajo dolgoročno dostopnost in medsebojno povezljivost.

Med brezplačnimi rešitvami za e-arhiviranje, ki so trenutno na razpolago, je tudi Paperless-ngx, znan po svoji preprostosti, zmogljivosti in nizu funkcij, prilagojenih za upravljanje z dokumenti in digitalno arhiviranje. Paperless-ngx je sodoben, aktivno razvijajoč se odprtokodni sistem za upravljanje z dokumenti. Namenjen je pretvorbi fizičnih dokumentov v popolnoma digitalni, najdljiv in dobro organiziran elektronski arhiv. Podpira skeniranje, nalaganje in uvažanje dokumentov, kar zelo olajša centralizacijo in digitalizacijo administrativnega dela.

Ena od ključnih funkcij rešitve Paperless-ngx je avtomatiziran delovni tok. Programska oprema lahko namreč samodejno razvršča dokumente z uporabo oznak, zazna besedilo z integriranim optičnim prepoznavanjem znakov (OCR) in izvleče metapodatke na podlagi pravil, ki jih določi uporabnik. To zmanjša količino ročnega dela v celotnem e-arhivu. Uporabniški vmesnik je zelo pregleden in optimiziran za uporabnike ter skrbnike, kar omogoča hitro iskanje dokumentov s pomočjo naprednih iskalnih filtrov ali pa po celotnem besedilu.

Paperless-ngx daje prednost tudi varnosti in nadzoru dostopanja do dokumentov. Upravitelj lahko seveda sam opredeli vloge oziroma dovoljenja, da zagotovi dostopanje do zaupnih dokumentov le pooblaščenim osebam. Platforma podpira šifriranje, varnostne kopije in integracijo z drugimi sistemi na podlagi vmesnikov (application programming interface – API).

Poleg tega ima Paperless-ngx, ker je odprtokodni sistem, korist od naglo rastoče globalne skupnosti, saj slednja aktivno prispeva izboljšave, omogoča popravke napak in nove funkcije. Modularna arhitektura sistema Paperless-ngx omogoča ustanovam, da rešitev integrirajo v širše digitalne ekosisteme ali jo prilagodijo svojim specifičnim delovnim procesom na področju arhiviranja.

Paperless-ngx je ena izmed najbolj praktičnih in uporabniku prijaznih brezplačnih rešitev za e-arhiviranje. Organizacijam, ki želijo preiti na digitalno in učinkovito poslovanje, ponuja visoko zmogljivo, a obenem dostopno platformo, ki združuje bistvene funkcionalnosti e-arhiviranja s fleksibilnostjo in svobodo odprtokodne programske opreme.

O avtorju:

Saša Đukić se je rodil 22. februarja 1986 v Banjaluki, kjer je končal osnovno šolo in srednjo šolo za informatiko. Leta 2015 je diplomiral na Pravni fakulteti v Banjaluki. Je ustanovitelj združenja anonimnih umetnikov UAA!, ki je v Banjaluki organiziralo in izvedlo številne projekte. Od leta 2016 je zaposlen v Arhivu Republike Srbske v Banjaluki 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, namestitve 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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Online presentation of Archival Material and Content Related to the Croatian Homeland War in Croatian Archives and Museums

In recent years, digital platforms have significantly transformed the ways in which heritage institutions - archives, museums and libraries communicate with the public. Once primarily focused on providing access to digitized heritage materials, now they offer a space for learning, dialogue and broader public engagement. In this context, the eCulture (eKultura) portal plays a particularly important role as the central online platform for searching and accessing digitized collections of cultural heritage of the Republic of Croatia. Digitized heritage on eCulture portal is organized in collections of heritage institutions and also includes virtual exhibitions. In addition to heritage institutions, the Ministry of Culture and Media of the Republic of Croatia also uploads digitized materials to the portal. Most archives and museums provide digitized materials on their webpages and some also contribute content to the eCulture portal. The authors will examine the online presentation of archival materials and related interpretative content concerning the Croatian Homeland War within Croatian archival and museum institutions, both on their own digital platforms and on the national eCulture portal. There are nineteen public archival institutions in Croatia: the Croatian State Archives as the central archival institution, seventeen regional state archives and the Croatian Memorial and Documentation Center of the Homeland War as a specialized archival institution. As for the museums, there are 149 public and private museums in Croatia, three of which are specialized for the Homeland War: the Museum of Homeland War Karlovac – Turanj, the Museum of Homeland War in Split, and Museum of Homeland War in Dubrovnik. The authors will explore how archives and museums use digital environment to present and provide public access to archival materials related to Homeland War, what types of materials are represented, and which approaches are used to contextualize them. The authors also aim to show how online exhibitions, stories and similar features help make archives more accessible and interesting to the public.

About the authors:

Dr. Julija Barunčić Pletikosić was born in 1980. Graduated Croatian Language and Literature and History from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, University of Zagreb. Acquired Ph.D in history at the doctoral study at the Croatian Studies of the University of Zagreb (2014) with the thesis Catholic Church in Croatia and Homeland War 1991 – 1995: attitudes, activities and sufferings. She works at the Croatian Memorial Documentation Center of the Homeland War as the Head of the Department for scientific research of the Homeland War. Since 2014 she has been teaching at the Department of History at the Catholic University in Zagreb at the elective course Catholic Church and Homeland War 1991 - 1998 as associate professor. She has published an author book and several scientific papers in scientific and professional journals. She has written several book chapters on Croatian and English and attended scientific conferences in Croatia and abroad. She edited a large number of books on the subject of the Homeland War.

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Spletna predstavitev arhivskega gradiva in vsebine, povezane s hrvaško domovinsko vojno, v hrvaških arhivih in muzejih

V zadnjih letih so digitalne platforme bistveno spremenile načine, na katere ustanove s področja varstva kulturne dediščine – arhivi, muzeji in knjižnice – komunicirajo z javnostjo. Nekoč so se osredotočale predvsem na zagotavljanje dostopa do digitiziranega gradiva dediščine, danes pa ponujajo prostor za učenje, dialog in širše vključevanje javnosti. V tem kontekstu ima portal eKultura (eCulture) zelo pomembno vlogo kot osrednja spletna platforma za iskanje in dostop do digitiziranih zbirk kulturne dediščine Republike Hrvaške. Digitizirana dediščina na portalu eCulture je strukturirana po zbirkah zavodov za varstvo dediščine in vključuje tudi virtualne razstave. Poleg zavodov s področja varstva kulturne dediščine nalaga digitizirane vsebine na portal tudi Ministrstvo za kulturo in medije Republike Hrvaške. Večina arhivov in muzejev ponuja digitizirane vsebine na svojih spletnih straneh, nekateri pa prispevajo vsebine tudi na portal eCulture.

Avtorici bosta preučili spletno predstavitev arhivskega gradiva in z njim povezanih interpretativnih vsebin v zvezi s hrvaško domovinsko vojno v hrvaških arhivskih in muzejskih ustanovah, tako na njihovih lastnih digitalnih platformah kot tudi na državnem portalu eCulture. Na Hrvaškem je devetnajst javnih arhivskih ustanov: Hrvaški državni arhiv kot osrednja arhivska institucija, nato sedemnajst regionalnih državnih arhivov in še Hrvaški spominski in dokumentacijski center domovinske vojne kot specializirana arhivska institucija. Kar zadeva muzeje, deluje na Hrvaškem 149 javnih in zasebnih muzejev, od katerih so trije specializirani za domovinsko vojno: Muzej domovinske vojne Karlovac - Turanj, Muzej domovinske vojne v Splitu in Muzej domovinske vojne v Dubrovniku. Avtorici bosta raziskali, kako arhivi in muzeji uporabljajo digitalno okolje za predstavitev in zagotavljanje javnega dostopa do arhivskega gradiva, povezanega z domovinsko vojno, katere vrste gradiva so zastopane in kateri pristopi se uporabljajo za njihovo kontekstualizacijo. Avtorici želita tudi pokazati, kako pomagajo spletne razstave, zgodbe in podobne vsebine narediti arhive javnosti dostopnejše in zanimivejše.

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 je iz zgodovine na Hrvaški univerzi v Zagrebu (2014), in sicer z disertacijo *Katoliška cerkev na Hrvaškem in domovinska vojna 1991–1995: stališča, delovanje 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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The Role of Media and Social Networks in the Popularization of Archival Practice in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Archives are institutions that preserve the history and identity of a state; however, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, they often face the issue of low public visibility. Many citizens still perceive archives as closed, rigid places intended solely for historians. This paper investigates how this perception can be transformed through modern media and the internet. The public attitude toward archives in Bosnia and Herzegovina is complex and often burdened by stereotypes, yet it has recently been influenced by digital transformation.

Traditional media (TV, newspapers, radio, news portals) in Bosnia and Herzegovina generally view archives through the prism of institutional authority, historical memory, or administrative issues. The media most frequently report on archives on significant dates (Archives Day, anniversaries, etc.). Archives can no longer function exclusively as passive custodians of administrative and historical material; they must become active cultural and informational centres accessible to the wider community. The authors examine the role of traditional media and social networks in the process of opening archival institutions to the public in Bosnia and Herzegovina. For instance, the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina received the most media attention in 2014 when it was set on fire during protests. At that time, the media created an image of the archives as a victim of negligence and a symbol of the state's fragility. That was the moment when the public realized that an archives is not merely a building, but irreplaceable memory; however, the focus was on the tragedy rather than the daily work of archivists.

Social networks (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter/X, TikTok) revolutionized the way archives present themselves to the public. The main objective of the authors is to demonstrate how archival institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina use, and can further utilize, the popularity of social networks such as Facebook and Instagram to attract new audiences. Through these platforms, archives can announce exhibitions, educate the public, and communicate with users. Institutions active on social networks (e.g., the Historical Archives of Sarajevo, the Archives of the Tuzla Canton, or the Archives of Herzegovina-Neretva Canton) are "dusting off" their profession through these channels. By posting interesting details from old postcards or documents, archivists become creators of engaging stories.

Social networks foster a visual culture that helps archives attract a younger audience - one that might never enter a reading room or archives facility but will gladly share an old photograph of their city online. On social networks, citizens often assist in identifying people or locations in old photographs. This creates a sense of community and participation - the archives becomes "ours," rather than just "state-owned."

While traditional media in Bosnia and Herzegovina maintain the status quo and the solemnity of the profession, social networks give archives a "soul," bringing them closer to the ordinary person through emotion and visual content. The future of archives and archivists in Bosnia and Herzegovina lies in their ability to leverage media and social networks to demonstrate that they are not merely guardians of old papers, but managers of information crucial for understanding the present.

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.

Selma Isić has been employed at the Archives of Tuzla Canton since 2006. Throughout her career, she has published over seventy contributions (professional and academic papers, reviews, and reports) in recognized professional and academic journals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, Croatia, and Serbia. She has presented professional papers at the Conferences of Archival Workers of BiH, and has participated in organizing the "Archival Practice" conference, seminars on office and archival management for record-keeping entities, round tables, academic and professional gatherings, etc. She is a member of several archival associations: the Archival Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Archival Association in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Society of Archival Employees of Tuzla Canton, where she holds various positions. From 2009 to 2018, she served as the editorial secretary for the journal *Arhivska praksa* (Archival Practice), as well as the editorial secretary for the journal *Glasnik arhiva i Arhivističkog udruženja BiH* (Herald of the Archives and Archival Association of BiH). She is currently involved in the organization and implementation of the *Tuzlanski arhivski dani* (Tuzla Archival Days) project, which has been taking place in Tuzla since 2019, and she serves on the Editorial Board of the journal *Arhivski pogledi* (Archival Views), which has been published since 2020.

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Vloga medijev in družbenih omrežij pri popularizaciji arhivske dejavnosti v Bosni in Hercegovini

Arhivi so institucije, ki ohranjajo zgodovino in identiteto neke države, vendar se v Bosni in Hercegovini pogosto soočajo s težavo slabe prepoznavnosti v javnosti. Mnogi državljani še vedno dojemajo arhive kot zaprte, toge ustanove, namenjene izključno zgodovinarjem. Ta članek raziskuje, kako je mogoče to dojetje spremeniti s pomočjo sodobnih medijev in interneta. Odnos javnosti do arhivov v Bosni in Hercegovini je zapleten in pogosto obremenjen s stereotipi, vendar v zadnjem času nanj vpliva digitalna transformacija.

Tradicionalni mediji (televizija, časopisi, radio, novičarski portali) v Bosni in Hercegovini v splošnem gledajo na arhive kot institucionalne organe, oblikovalce zgodovinskega spomina ali z administrativnega vidika. Mediji najpogosteje poročajo o arhivih ob pomembnih datumih (dan arhivov, različne obletnice itd.). Arhivi ne morejo več biti izključno pasivni skrbniki upravnega in zgodovinskega gradiva; postati morajo aktivna kulturna in informacijska središča, dostopna širši skupnosti.

Avtorji preučujejo vlogo tradicionalnih medijev in družbenih omrežij v procesu odpiranja bosansko-hercegovskih arhivskih ustanov javnosti. Recimo, Arhiv Bosne in Hercegovine je prejel največ medijske pozornosti leta 2014, ko je bil med protesti požgan. Takrat so mediji ustvarili podobo arhiva kot žrtve malomarnosti in simbola krhkosti države. To je bil trenutek, ko je javnost spoznala, da arhiv ni le stavba, ampak nenadomestljiv spomin; vendar pa je bil poudarek medijskega poročanja na tragediji, ne na vsakdanjem delu arhivistov.

Družbena omrežja (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter/X, TikTok) so revolucionirala način, kako se arhivi predstavljajo javnosti. Glavni cilj avtorjev je pokazati, kako arhivske ustanove v Bosni in Hercegovini za privabljanje novega občinstva uporabljajo in lahko še naprej izkoriščajo priljubljenost družbenih omrežij, kot sta Facebook in Instagram. Na teh platformah lahko arhivi napovedujejo razstave, izobražujejo javnost in komunicirajo z uporabniki. Institucije, ki so aktivne na družbenih omrežjih (npr. Zgodovinski arhiv Sarajeva, Arhiv Tuzelskega kantona ali Arhiv kantona Hercegovina-Neretva), skozi te kanale osvetljujejo svojo stroko. Z objavljanjem zanimivih podrobnosti iz starih razglednic ali dokumentov postanejo arhivisti ustvarjalci zanimivih zgodb.

Družbena omrežja spodbujajo vizualno kulturo, ki arhivom pomaga privabiti mlajše občinstvo – tisto, ki morda nikoli ne bo stopilo v čitalnico ali arhiv, vendar bo z veseljem delilo stare fotografije svojega mesta na spletu. Na družbenih omrežjih državljani pogosto pomagajo pri prepoznavanju oseb ali lokacij na starih fotografijah. To ustvarja občutek skupnosti in sodelovanja – arhivi postanejo »naši«, niso več le »državni«.

Medtem ko tradicionalni mediji v Bosni in Hercegovini ohranjajo status quo in prikazujejo resnost arhivskega poklica, družbena omrežja arhivom dajejo »dušo« in jih približujejo navadnim ljudem prek čustev in vizualnih vsebin. Prihodnost arhivov in arhivistov v Bosni in Hercegovini je v njihovi sposobnosti, da izkoristijo medije in družbena omrežja, da pokažejo, da niso le varuhi starih dokumentov, ampak upravljavci informacij, ki so ključne za razumevanje sedanosti.

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 prostovoljno 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.

Selma Isić je od leta 2006 zaposlena v Arhivu Tuzelskega kantona. V svoji karieri je objavila več kot sedemdeset prispevkov (strokovnih in akademskih člankov, recenzij in poročil) v priznanih strokovnih in akademskih revijah v Bosni in Hercegovini, Sloveniji, Hrvaški in Srbiji. Strokovne članke je predstavila na konferencah arhivistov Bosne in Hercegovine ter sodelovala pri organizaciji konference »Arhivska praksa«, seminarjev za ustvarjalce arhivskega gradiva, okroglih miz, akademskih in strokovnih srečanj itd. Je članica več arhivskih združenj: arhivskega združenja Bosne in Hercegovine, arhivskega združenja v Federaciji Bosne in Hercegovine in Društva arhivskih delavcev kantona Tuzla, kjer zaseda različne funkcije. Od leta 2009 do 2018 je bila uredniška tajnica revije Arhivska praksa ter uredniška tajnica revije Glasnik arhiva i Arhivističkog udruženja BiH (Glasnik arhivov in Arhivističnega društva Bosne in Hercegovine). Trenutno sodeluje pri organizaciji in izvedbi projekta Tuzlanski arhivski dani (Tuzelski arhivski dnevi), ki poteka v Tuzli od leta 2019, in je članica uredniškega odbora revije Arhivski pogledi, ki izhaja od leta 2020.

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Public Records and Archival Materials of Private Legal Entities in the Legislation of the Republic of Srpska

We consider archival records of private legal entities to be a problem to which we should pay special attention, especially due to the long-standing process of privatization of companies. Even without the privatization process, archival records of private legal entities deserve special attention, because, due to the legal status of the creator, we may not see the value of some records. That is why it is extremely important to follow the legal regulations on the records of private legal entities.

In the context of legal obligations, records of private legal entities are primarily dealt with by the Law on Archives (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 119/08), and the Instruction on the Content and Method of Keeping Records of Privately Owned Public Records (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 132/11). In addition, some provisions from the Regulations on the procedure for scheduling, criteria and appraisal of archival material (Official Gazette of the RS, number 43/10), the Regulations on general and special conditions for the preservation of public archival material (Official Gazette of the RS, number 53/10) and the Regulations on the categorization of archival funds and collections (Official Gazette of the RS, number 53/10), refer to archival records of private legal entities.

The author will show the definitions of public records and archival records of private legal entities, then their status, the obligations of their custodians and creators, the way in which competent archives acquire private records, the obligations of custodians of public records and archival records created by the work of privatized legal entities, and the obligations of the competent Archives towards those archival records.

About the author:

Marijana Todorović Bilić 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 comitee 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 Lastrić's memoir "Banjalučki Illegalac: Memories of Žarko Lastrić" 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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Arhivsko gradivo javnopравnih oseb in zasebnih pravnih oseb v zakonodaji Republike Srbske

Arhivsko gradivo zasebnih pravnih oseb obravnavamo kot vprašanje, ki mu moramo posvetiti posebno pozornost, predvsem zaradi dolgotrajnega procesa privatizacije podjetij. A četudi te procese odmislimo, si arhivsko gradivo zasebnih pravnih oseb zasluži posebno pozornost, saj zaradi pravnega statusa ustvarjalca morda ne prepoznamo vedno vrednosti nekaterih dokumentov. Zato je izredno pomembno, da upoštevamo zakonske predpise o arhivskem gradivu zasebnih pravnih oseb.

V okviru zakonskih obveznosti arhivsko gradivo zasebnih pravnih oseb urejata predvsem Zakon o arhivih (Uradni list RS, št. 119/08) in Navodila o vsebini in načinu vodenja arhivskih dokumentov v zasebni lasti (Uradni list RS, št. 132/11). Poleg tega se na arhivske zapise zasebnih pravnih oseb nanašajo tudi nekatere določbe iz Pravilnika o postopku razvrščanja, merilih in vrednotenju arhivskega gradiva (Uradni list RS, št. 43/10), Pravilnika o splošnih in posebnih pogojih za ohranjanje javnega arhivskega gradiva (Uradni list RS, št. 53/10) ter Pravilnika o kategorizaciji arhivskih skladov in zbirk (Uradni list RS, št. 53/10).

Avtorica bo predstavila opredelitve javnih dokumentov in arhivskih dokumentov zasebnih pravnih oseb, nato pa njihov status, obveznosti njihovih skrbnikov in ustvarjalcev, način, na katerega pristojni arhivi pridobivajo zasebne dokumente, obveznosti skrbnikov javnih dokumentov in arhivskih dokumentov, nastalih v okviru dejavnosti privatiziranih pravnih oseb, in obveznosti pristojnih arhivov v zvezi s temi arhivskimi dokumenti.

O avtorici:

Marijana Todorović Bilić se je rodila 26. oktobra 1981 v Banjaluki, kjer je končala osnovno in srednjo šolo. Leta 2007 je diplomirala iz zgodovine na Filozofski fakulteti v Banjaluki. 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 Banjaluki kot arhivistka. Zaključila je tri cikle Jesenske arhivske šole Mednarodnega inštituta arhivskih znanosti Trst - Maribor. Je članica uredniškega odbora revije Glasnik, ki ga izdaja Združenje arhivskih delavcev Republike Srbske, bila je tudi 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 Banjaluki in njeni okolici med drugo svetovno vojno« iz leta 2021. Prav tako je avtorica več kot dvajsetih strokovnih in znanstvenih člankov.

Katja AlMBERGER, M. A.

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Climatic Changes in the Alps-Adriatic region: Considerations and Measures for protecting archival records in the Carinthian Regional Archives – A field report

Climate change is increasingly recognized as a threat to cultural heritage. In the Carinthian region, the water-related climate changes (shifts in temperature, precipitation and humidity) that have been noticeable since the late 1990s are of relevance. The construction of the new archival building in Klagenfurt, which opened in 1996, relied on climate data from the 1980s. In that decade, the climate in Carinthia was characterized by very warm summers and a series of cold, precipitation-rich winters. It was planned as a passive building based on the “Cologne Model”. This approach was a departure from the trend at the time of equipping all archival buildings with air conditioning systems.

However, just a few years after its commissioning, changing weather conditions because of climatic changes meant that the “Cologne Model” no longer fulfilled its purpose of protecting archival records. Average temperatures rose significantly, especially in winter and early spring, while average precipitation levels during these seasons declined noticeably. In the summer, on the other hand, precipitation levels rose to above-average levels. Therefore, intensive efforts have been undertaken to minimize the risks and damage that climate change threatens to cause to Carinthia’s cultural heritage.

Beginning in 2017, targeted measures were implemented to restore the climate stability within archival storages, alongside the lessons learned. These actions included e. g. cost-effective steps such as the purchase of new archival storage boxes, creating digitization projects for important collections, the development of a disaster response and fire protection plan, the professionalization of the conservation workshop and the establishment of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) system that has since ensured standardized procedures for the accession and use of archival records.

However, the evaluation of the climate change data in the early 2020s revealed no fundamental improvement. Due to the changes, the archival holdings were still exposed to significant fluctuations in temperature and humidity, and climate stability could no longer be guaranteed. Based on these results and after evaluating various alternatives (e. g. mobile de- and humidifiers, mobile cooling units or modifications and reviewing of the storage locations etc.), the decision was made to install a fully automated climate-control system. To ensure functionality in the event of an emergency, the installation was accompanied by the integration of an emergency power generator and a photovoltaic system. This was an attempt to strike a balance between the preservation of historical records and sustainability. Following an initial testing phase, this resulted in finally achieving stable temperature and humidity levels and therefore ensured the long-term preservation and usability of archival records.

About the author:

Katja AlMBERGER was born in 1987 in Bregenz (Vorarlberg, Austria). She studied Dutch and history as well as historical auxiliary and archival sciences at the University of Vienna. After managing various cataloguing projects, she has been employed at the Carinthian Regional Archives since 2017. In 2021, she became the deputy director of the archives. Her current responsibilities include cataloguing and appraising records from the Carinthian Provincial Government and (digital) preservation. She is also on the board of the Association of Austrian Archivists (VÖA) and is writing her doctoral thesis at the University of Klagenfurt/Celovec.

Mag. Katja Almberger

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Podnebne spremembe v alpsko-jadranskem prostoru: razmislek in ukrepi za zaščito arhivskega gradiva v Koroškem deželnem arhivu – poročilo s terena

Podnebne spremembe vse bolj prepoznavamo kot grožnjo za kulturno dediščino. Na avstrijskem Koroškem so od konca 90. let prejšnjega stoletja vse bolj vidne podnebne spremembe v povezavi z vodo (spremembe temperature, padavin in vlažnosti). Gradnja nove arhivske stavbe v Celovcu, ki je bila odprta leta 1996, je temeljila na podnebnih podatkih iz 80. let prejšnjega stoletja. V omenjenem desetletju je bilo podnebje na Koroškem še zaznamovano z zelo toplimi poletji in vrsto hladnih, padavinsko bogatih zim. Stavba je bila načrtovana kot pasivna stavba po vzoru »kölnskega modela«. Ta pristop je bil odmik od takratnega trenda, ki je vključeval opremljanje arhivskih stavb s klimatskimi napravami.

Vendar pa le nekaj let po začetku obratovanja »kölnski model« zaradi spreminjajočih se vremenskih razmer kot posledice podnebnih sprememb ni več izpolnjeval svojega namena glede zaščite arhivskih dokumentov. Povprečne temperature so se od tedaj znatno zvišale, zlasti pozimi in zgodaj spomladi. V obeh letnih časih so se povprečne količine padavin opazno zmanjšale, poleti pa zvišale nad povprečje. Zato so bili sprejeti intenzivni ukrepi za zmanjšanje tveganj in škode, ki jih podnebne spremembe lahko povzročijo kulturni dediščini Koroške.

Od leta 2017 so bili ob upoštevanju pridobljenih izkušenj izvedeni ciljni ukrepi za ponovno vzpostavitev stabilnih klimatskih pogojev v arhivskih skladiščih. Med njimi so npr. stroškovno učinkoviti ukrepi, kot so nakupi novih arhivskih škatel, izvajanje projektov digitizacije pomembnega arhivskega gradiva, snovanje odzivanja na različne nesreče, načrtovanje požarne zaščite, profesionalizacija konservatorske delavnice in vzpostavitev sistema integriranega varstva pred škodljivci, kar zagotavlja standardizirane postopke za prevzemanje in uporabo arhivskih dokumentov.

Kljub temu pa evalvacija podatkov o podnebnih spremembah v začetku 2020-ih ni pokazala bistvenega izboljšanja. Zaradi sprememb so bili arhivski fondi še vedno izpostavljeni znatnemu nihanju temperature in vlažnosti, stabilnost klimatskih pogojev ni bila več zagotovljena. Na podlagi teh rezultatov in po analizi različnih rešitev (npr. mobilni razvlažilniki in vlažilniki zraka, mobilne hladilne enote ali spremembe skladiščnih prostorov itd.) je bila sprejeta odločitev o namestitvi popolnoma avtomatiziranega sistema za nadzor klimatskih razmer. Da bi zagotovili delovanje sistema tudi v primeru izrednih razmer, je namestitev vključevala vgradnjo zasilnega generatorja električne energije in fotovoltaičnega sistema. Šlo je za poskus doseči ravnovesje med ohranjanjem zgodovinskih zapisov in trajnostnostjo. Po začetni testni fazi je prišlo do uspešne stabilizacije temperature in vlažnosti, s čimer sta bili zagotovljeni dolgoročna ohranitev in uporabnost arhivskih zapisov.

O avtorici:

Katja Almberger se je rodila leta 1987 v Bregenzu (Vorarlberg, Avstrija). Študirala je nizozemščino in zgodovino ter pomožne zgodovinske in arhivske vede na Univerzi na Dunaju. Po vodenju različnih projektov je od leta 2017 zaposlena v Koroškem deželnem arhivu. Leta 2021 je postala namestnica direktorja arhiva. Njene trenutne strokovne dejavnosti vključujejo popisovanje in vrednotenje arhivskega gradiva deželne vlade Koroške ter (digitalno) arhiviranje. Je tudi članica upravnega odbora Avstrijskega arhivskega društva (VÖA) in piše doktorsko disertacijo na Univerzi v Celovcu.

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Adaptation versus Purpose-Built Design in Slovenian Archival Buildings: A Comparative Study of Archival Buildings in Ljubljana and Maribor (Murska Sobota)

This presentation investigates two representative archival buildings in Slovenia: the purpose-built Unit for Prekmurje of the Regional Archives Maribor in Murska Sobota and the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia in Ljubljana, accommodated within an adapted historic structure. The study examines how differing architectural origins — purpose-built versus adaptive reuse — influence functional performance, environmental conditions, and user experience.

The analysis is framed through the perspective of visitor and user interaction, employing evaluative criteria that include site accessibility, spatial organization, environmental comfort, and architectural identity. While purpose-built archival architecture allows for the early integration of technical and conservation requirements within a unified design concept, it may also reveal tensions between conceptual expression and operational pragmatism. Conversely, adapted archival buildings demonstrate contextual responsiveness and spatial ingenuity, yet frequently encounter constraints related to environmental control and infrastructural optimization.

Empirical observations, including microclimatic measurements conducted in Ljubljana, highlight the complex relationship between conservation parameters and occupant comfort. The comparison ultimately suggests that architectural quality and institutional performance cannot be determined solely by design origin. Instead, successful archival environments emerge from the building's capacity to reconcile preservation imperatives, technical requirements, and experiential qualities within a coherent operational framework.

About the author:

Maria-Alexandra Sas is a Romanian architect and author specializing in architectural history, heritage, and institutional architecture. She obtained her Ph. D. in Architecture in Cluj-Napoca, Romania, at the Technical University of Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning, in 2024, with doctoral research focused on archival buildings. Her work combines rigorous academic scholarship with professional expertise in design, historical analysis, and cultural interpretation.

As an author and professional expert, Maria-Alexandra Sas contributes to architectural discourse not only through publications and research on archive and heritage buildings, but also as a member of the ICA - Expert Group on Archive Buildings and Environments – EGABE.

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Adaptacija proti namenskemu arhitekturnemu načrtovanju v slovenskih arhivskih stavbah: primerjalna analiza arhivskih stavb v Ljubljani in Mariboru (Murska Sobota)

Ta predstavitev preučuje dve reprezentativni arhivski stavbi v Sloveniji: namensko zgrajeno Enoto za Prekmurje Pokrajinskega arhiva Maribor v Murski Soboti in Arhiv Republike Slovenije v Ljubljani, ki domuje v prilagojeni zgodovinski stavbi. Raziskava preučuje, kako različna arhitekturna pristopa — namensko grajena arhitektura v primerjavi z adaptacijo obstoječe zgradbe — vplivata na funkcionalno zmogljivost, okoljske pogoje in uporabniško izkušnjo.

Analiza je zasnovana z vidika interakcije obiskovalcev in uporabnikov, pri čemer uporablja vrednostne kriterije, kot so dostopnost lokacije, prostorska organizacija, okoljsko udobje in arhitekturna identiteta. Medtem ko namensko zasnovana arhivska arhitektura omogoča zgodnje vključevanje tehničnih in konservatorskih zahtev v enoten oblikovalski koncept, lahko hkrati razkrije napetosti med konceptualnim izrazom in operativnim pragmatizmom. Nasprotno pa prilagojene arhivske stavbe izkazujejo kontekstualno odzivnost in prostorsko iznajdljivost, vendar se pogosto soočajo z omejitvami, povezanimi z uravnavanjem okolja in optimizacijo infrastrukture.

Empirična opažanja, vključno z mikroklimatskimi meritvami, izvedenimi v Ljubljani, poudarjajo kompleksno razmerje med konservatorskimi parametri in udobjem uporabnikov. Primerjava na koncu nakazuje, da arhitekturne kakovosti in institucionalne učinkovitosti ni mogoče določiti zgolj glede na izvor zasnove. Uspešna arhivska okolja izhajajo iz sposobnosti stavbe, da v koherentnem operativnem okviru uskladi zahteve hrambe, tehnične potrebe in izkustvene kakovosti.

O avtorici:

Dr. Maria Alexandra Sas je romunska arhitektka in avtorica, specializirana za arhitekturno zgodovino, dediščino in institucionalno arhitekturo. Doktorirala je leta 2024 iz arhitekture v Cluj Napoci v Romuniji na tamkajšnji tehnični univerzi, Fakulteti za arhitekturo in urbanizem, z doktorsko raziskavo, osredotočeno na arhivske stavbe. Njeno delo združuje temeljito akademsko raziskovanje s strokovnim znanjem na področju načrtovanja, zgodovinske analize in kulturne interpretacije.

Kot avtorica in strokovna sodelavka prispeva Maria Alexandra Sas k arhitekturnemu diskurzu ne le s svojimi publikacijami in raziskavami arhivskih zgradb ter stavb s področja varstva dediščine, temveč tudi kot članica mednarodnega arhivskega sveta ICA – Ekspertne skupine za arhivske stavbe in okolja (EGABE).

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Classification of Records in Light of Changes to the List of Categories in the Defense System

The selection of records with expired retention periods from archival records which represents records of permanent value for culture, art, science, education, and other areas of society constitutes one of the fundamental tasks of archival services. List of Categories defines the retention periods for each individual category of records created by a records creator. The manner in which the List of Categories is prepared, the criteria upon for its determination, and proper application directly influence the image of society that will be constructed through historiography in the future, as well as the position such an image will occupy within the overall socio-historical order. The authors examine the Lists of Categories that, after the Second World War, defined retention periods for records within the defence system. An overview of their basic structure is provided, along with an analysis of their specific features. The authors will analyse the Lists from the following years: 1947, 1965, 1977, 1999 and current from 2009. Particular attention will be devoted to the current List of Categories from 2009, which was partially amended and supplemented in 2020, as well as to the procedure for the destruction of records with expired retention periods. In addition, the authors highlight key dilemmas related to distinguishing historically significant from less significant or insignificant written records and point to a wide range of factors influencing the formation of criteria used to appraise archival records. The role of public archives – among which, since 2020, the Military Archives have also been included – is significant, particularly in terms of granting mandatory approval without which the List of Categories cannot be adopted. In this way, archives participate in the selection of sources that will be preserved and have the final say in the creation of history, deciding what will remain as a testimony of all that has been written and over what *damnatio memoriae* will be imposed.

About the authors:

Dušan Guteša was born in 1986 in Banatsko Karađorđevo (Zrenjanin). He completed his master's studies in history at the Department of History, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade. From 2013 to 2025, he was employed at the Archives of Serbia, working on the arrangement and processing of archival records, and since January 2025 he has been employed at the Military Archives of the Ministry of Defence. He obtained the professional title of archivist in 2014 and the title of senior archivist in 2021. His fields of interest include topics from cultural history, as well as cultural and educational activities in archives. He has participated in several national scientific and professional conferences and is the author and co-author of several papers published in domestic journals and edited volumes.

Suzana Milenković was born in 1980 in Sjenica, where she completed primary and secondary education. She completed her master's studies in the study programme Security Management at the Faculty of Business and Law in Belgrade in 2025, earning the academic title of Master of Security Management. Since 2014, she has been employed at the Military Archives of the Ministry of Defence. She obtained the professional title of archivist in 2014. She is a member of the Serbian Archival Society. To date, she has participated with her papers in numerous conferences, professional meetings, seminars, and workshops in the field of archival science. She lives in Belgrade, is married, and is the mother of two daughters.

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Razvrstitev dokumentov s področja obrambnega sistema v luči sprememb seznama kategorij

Izločanje dokumentarnega gradiva s pretečenimi roki hrambe iz arhivskega gradiva – le-to predstavlja dokumente, ki imajo trajno vrednost za kulturo, umetnost, znanost, izobraževanje in druga področja družbe – je ena temeljnih nalog arhivske strokovne službe. Seznam kategorij opredeljuje roke hrambe za vsako posamezno kategorijo dokumentov, ki nastajajo pri ustvarjalcu arhivskega gradiva. Način oblikovanja seznama kategorij, merila za njegovo določitev in ustrezna implementacija neposredno vplivajo na podobo družbe, kot jo bo v prihodnosti slikalo zgodovinsko sliko, ter na položaj, ki ga bo ta podoba zavzemala v splošnem družbenozgodovinskem okviru. Avtorja preučujeta sezname kategorij, ki so po drugi svetovni vojni določali roke hrambe za dokumente, nastale znotraj obrambnega sistema. Podan je pregled njihove osnovne strukture, skupaj z analizo njihovih posebnosti. Avtorja bosta analizirala sezname iz naslednjih let: 1947, 1965, 1977, 1999 in trenutno veljavnega iz leta 2009, ki je bil delno spremenjen in dopolnjen leta 2020. Slednjemu bo namenjena posebna pozornost, hkrati pa tudi postopkom za uničenje dokumentov, ki jim je potekel rok hrambe.

Poleg tega avtorja poudarjata ključne dileme, povezane z razlikovanjem med zgodovinsko pomembnimi in manj pomembnimi ali nepomembnimi pisnimi zapisi, ter opozarjata na širok spekter dejavnikov, ki vplivajo na oblikovanje meril za vrednotenje arhivskih dokumentov. Vloga javnih arhivov, med katere od leta 2020 sodi tudi srbski Vojni arhiv, je zelo pomembna, zlasti v smislu dajanja obvezne odobritve, brez katere seznam kategorij ne more biti sprejet. Na ta način arhivi sodelujejo pri selekciji virov, ki bodo ohranjeni za prihodnje rodove, in imajo zadnjo besedo pri ustvarjanju zgodovine, saj odločajo, kaj bo v družbi ostalo kot pričevanje vsega, kar je bilo napisanega, in nad čim bo izrečena »damnatio memoriae«.

O avtorjih:

Dušan Guteša se je rodil leta 1986 v Banatskem Karađorđevu blizu Zrenjanina. Magistrski študij zgodovine je zaključil na Oddelku za zgodovino Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Beogradu. Od leta 2013 do 2025 je bil zaposlen v Arhivu Srbije, kjer se je ukvarjal z urejanjem in obdelavo arhivskih dokumentov, od januarja 2025 pa je zaposlen v Vojnem arhivu Ministrstva za obrambo. Leta 2014 je pridobil strokovni naziv arhivist, leta 2021 pa naziv višji arhivist. Njegova raziskovalna področja vključujejo teme iz kulturne zgodovine in kulturno-izobraževalne dejavnosti v arhivih. Sodeloval je na več nacionalnih znanstvenih in strokovnih konferencah ter je avtor in soavtor več člankov, objavljenih v domačih revijah in zbornikih.

Suzana Milenković se je rodila leta 1980 v Sjenici, kjer je končala osnovno in srednješolsko izobraževanje. Leta 2025 je končala magistrski študij na študijskem programu Varnostni menedžment na Fakulteti za poslovne in pravne vede v Beogradu in pridobila akademski naziv magister varnostnega menedžmenta. Od leta 2014 je zaposlena v Vojnem arhivu Ministrstva za obrambo. Leta 2014 je pridobila strokovni naziv arhivistka. Je članica srbskega arhivskega društva. Do danes je s svojimi prispevki sodelovala na številnih konferencah, strokovnih srečanjih, seminarjih in delavnicah na področju arhivistike.

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Kronika novomeškega kapucinskega samostana kot arhivski in znanstveni vir

Prispevek obravnava več vidikov izdajanja arhivskih virov na konkretnem primeru kronike novomeškega kapucinskega samostana. Ta kronika opisuje obdobje med ustanovitvijo samostana v Novem mestu leta 1658 in njegovo ukinitvijo v času jožefinskih reform leta 1786. Pisana je večinoma v latinskem jeziku, vsebuje tudi precej nemškega besedila, nekaj pa je italijanskih in slovenskih drobcev. Izvirnik v obsegu ene knjige danes hrani arhiv Slovenske kapucinske province v Ljubljani. Ob opisu izvornika in zgodovinskega konteksta njegovega nastanka avtorja navajata tudi obseg in paginacijo kronike, jezike in pisave, datacijo, priloge ter hkrati orišeta njeno vsebino. Avtorja posebej omenjata poškodbe in splošno materialno stanje rokopisne knjige. Pri opisu ustvarjalca kronike se osredotočata na podatke o avtorjih rokopisa in njihovem delovanju znotraj kapucinskega reda na Slovenskem. Pri delu članka, ki opisuje transkripcijo in pripravo na izdajo vira, avtorja pojasnita, katerim načelom ekdotike sta sledila in katere pripomočke in literaturo sta pri tem uporabljala. Prav tako podajata primerjavo z izdajo izbora drugega dela novomeške kapucinske kronike, imenovanega kodicil (*Acta ecclesiastica Sloveniae*, letnik 16, 1994), ter z nekaterimi drugimi novejšimi izdajami zgodovinskih virov, zlasti iz serije *Viri*. S pomočjo konkretnih dilem iz besedila kronike izpostavljata tudi nekaj diskutabilnih rešitev in odločitev pri izdaji latinskega in nemškega besedila kronike. Posebej poudarjata pomen in način izdelave treh vrst indeksov – krajevnega, imenskega in stvarnega. Prispevek na koncu bogati razmislek o številnih možnih uporabah omenjene kronike oziroma kronik nasploh kot znanstvenoraziskovalnega vira. Znanstveni potencial kronike se skriva najmanj v obravnavi naslednjih tem: zgodovina cerkve oziroma cerkvenih redov, sakralna arhitektura in gradbeništvo, lokalna zgodovina, zgodovina vsakdanjega življenja, zgodovina žensk, historična topografija, historična lingvistika in diplomatika.

O avtorjih:

Mitja Sadek je službeno pot začel leta 2003 na 1. gimnaziji v Celju kot učitelj latinščine. Od leta 2003 do 2005 je bil zaposlen na Gimnaziji Poljane kot učitelj latinščine, od leta 2003 do 2008 pa je na Gimnaziji Novo mesto poučeval latinščino in zgodovino. Leta 2008 se je zaposlil kot arhivist v Zgodovinskem arhivu Ljubljana, v Enoti za Dolenjsko in Belo krajino Novo mesto, katere vodja je postal leta 2011. Med letoma 2014 in 2020 je bil direktor Zgodovinskega arhiva Ljubljana, od leta 2020 pa v istem arhivu dela kot arhivist. Leta 2010 je izšel njegov prevod izolskega statuta, ki predstavlja enega glavnih virov za preučevanje srednjeveške zgodovine Slovenskega primorja. Leta 2018 je v Parizu pridobil diplomu mednarodne arhivske šole *Stage technique international d'archives*. Na Alma mater Europaea je na dodiplomskem študijskem programu Arhivistika višji predavatelj. Na srednji zdravstveni šoli v Novem mestu od leta 2019 poučuje predmet Zdravstvena terminologija.

Branka Molnar, višja arhivistka, profesorica latinščine in rimske književnosti ter zgodovine, je bila od leta 1993 do 2014 zaposlena v Državnem arhivu v Zagrebu, najprej kot arhivistka, kasneje pa kot vodja 1. oddelka za organizacijo in obdelavo arhivskega gradiva. Leta 1996 je pridobila diplomu mednarodne arhivske šole *Stage technique international d'archives* v Parizu. Od leta 2015 dela kot višja svetovalka – arhivistka v Centru za prestrukturiranje in prodajo pri Ministrstvu za državno premoženje Republike Hrvaške v Zagrebu. Na Ministrstvu za kulturo Republike Hrvaške je bila članica Komisije za razvoj nacionalnega programa digitizacije arhivskega gradiva (2005–2006), delovala pa je tudi kot mentorica študentom informacijskih znanosti na Filozofski fakulteti v Zagrebu (2011–2014). Kot predsednica Zagrebškega arhivskega društva je organizirala strokovne in znanstvene konference Zagrebški arhivski dan (2004–2017), konferenco ArHIZ (2020) in mednarodne simpozije *Fenomeni meje* (2018, 2022). Je urednica spletnega portala ArhOL. Pripravila in uredila je 23. in 24. zvezek izdaje *Monumenta Civitatis Zagradiensis* ter več strokovnih publikacij, vključno z *Vodnikom po fondih in zbirkah Državnega arhiva v Zagrebu*. Trenutno je doktorska študentka na podiplomskem študiju predmoderne zgodovine na Filozofski fakulteti v Zagrebu. Njeno področje znanstvenega zanimanja je ženska zgodovina 17. stoletja.

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Chronicle of the Novo mesto Capuchin Monastery as an Archival and Scientific Source

This article examines various aspects of the publication of archival sources through the concrete case study of the chronicle of the Novo mesto Capuchin monastery. The chronicle documents the period from the monastery's foundation in Novo mesto in 1658 to its suppression in 1786. Predominantly composed in Latin, it incorporates substantial German text alongside minor Italian and Slovenian excerpts. The original manuscript, comprising a single volume, is presently housed in the archives of the Slovenian Capuchin Province in Ljubljana. Beyond delineating the manuscript's physical characteristics and the historical context of its genesis, the authors furnish details regarding its extent and pagination, languages and scripts employed, dating, appendices, and a synopsis of its contents. They expressly address the overall material condition of this handwritten volume. The authors present the manuscript's creators and their roles within the Capuchin Order in Slovenian territories. The section devoted to transcription and editorial preparation elucidates the principles of ecdothics, as well as the scholarly tools and literature utilized. There is also a comparison with the edition of excerpts from the second part of the chronicle, termed the codicil (*Acta ecclesiastica Sloveniae*, vol. 16, 1994), and select recent publications of historical sources, particularly those in the series *Viri*. The authors also spotlight resolutions and editorial decisions pertaining to the Latin and German passages. Particular emphasis is placed on the significance and methodology of compiling three index types: toponomastic, onomastic and thematic. The article culminates in a contemplation of the possible scientific applications of this chronicle—or of chronicles in general—as research sources. The chronicle's research potential manifests eminently in the following domains: ecclesiastical history and the history of religious orders, sacred architecture and construction practices, local history, the history of daily life, women's history, historical topography, historical linguistics and diplomatics.

About the authors:

Mitja Sadek began his professional career in 2003 at the 1. Grammar school in Celje as a teacher of Latin. From 2003 to 2005, he was employed at Poljane Grammar school as a Latin teacher, and from 2003 to 2008 he taught Latin and History at Novo mesto Grammar school. In 2008, he took up a position as an archivist at the Ljubljana Historical Archives, at the Novo mesto Unit for Dolenjska and Bela krajina, where he became Head of the Unit in 2011. Between 2014 and 2020, he served as Director of the Ljubljana Historical Archives, and since 2020 he has continued to work there as an archivist. In 2010, his translation of the *Izola Statute* was published, which represents one of the main sources for studying the medieval history of the Slovenian Littoral. In 2018, he obtained a diploma from the international archival school *Stage technique internationale d'archives* in Paris. At *Alma Mater Europaea*, he is a senior lecturer in the undergraduate study programme *Archival Studies*. Since 2019, he has also been teaching the subject *Medical terminology* at the *Secondary Medical School* in Novo mesto.

Branka Molnar, senior archivist, professor of Latin language and Roman literature and history, was employed from 1993 to 2014 at the State Archives in Zagreb, first as an archivist and later as head of the 1st department for organizing and processing archival materials. She received her diploma from the international archival school *Stage technique internationale d'archives* in Paris in 1996. Since 2015, she has been working as a senior adviser - archivist at the Center for Restructuring and Sales at the Ministry of State Property of the Republic of Croatia in Zagreb. At the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia, she was a member of the Commission for the Development of the National Program for the Digitization of Archival Materials (2005-2006), and she also acted as a mentor for students of information sciences at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb (2011-2014). As president of the Zagreb Archival Society, she organized the professional and scientific conferences *Zagreb Archive Day* (2004-2017), the *ArHIZ Conference* (2020), and the international symposium *the Border Phenomena* (2018, 2022). She is the editor of the *ArHOL* web portal. She prepared and edited the 23rd and 24th volumes of the *Monumenta Civitatis Zagrabensis* edition, as well as several professional publications, including the *Guide to the Fonds and Collections of the State Archives in Zagreb*. She is currently a doctoral student at the *Postgraduate Study Program in Premodern History* at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb. Her area of scientific interest is women's history of the 17th century.

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Documents of the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a Historical Source From the Middle Ages to the Modern Era

Archival records in the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina are a rich historical source for studying the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the countries of the region. The oldest documents in Bosnian State Archives date from the late medieval and early modern periods (14th to 18th centuries) and they are a source for studying the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina in this period. Unfortunately, there are not many of these documents. The oldest document in the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a medieval charter of the Bosnian King Stjepan Dabiša (1391-1395) from 1395. In addition to this document, in the Bosnian State Archives there is another charter of King Dabiša from the 14th century, more precisely a transcript of this document made at the end of the 16th century and written in Latin. The Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina also keeps archival records from the Ottoman period of the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1463-1878). These archival records are part of the archival unit the "Collection of Gifts and Redemptions" of the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Among these Ottoman documents and manuscripts are berats and firmans, bujuruldis, tezkiras, ilamis, hujets, vaqufnames, and other documents written in the period between the second half of the 16th century and the first years of the 20th century. Ottoman documents tell the story of Bosnia during the Ottoman period (15th-19th centuries). From these documents we can obtain some data about economic and military history, as well as the history of everyday life of that period.

The largest number of archival documents in the oldest Bosnian public archives - the State Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, consists of documents, publications and various newspapers created after 1878 and the Austro-Hungarian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Archival records created during the second half of the 19th and during the 20th centuries represent a significant source for the study of the late Ottoman rule in Bosnia in the 19th century, the time of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy from the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, but also the turbulent 20th century.

From these archival sources we can obtain information about the development of society as well as ethnic and religious groups through institutions and associations, education, cultural and sports societies and institutions. It is also possible to study the development of the economy, healthcare, infrastructure, railways and communications in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the border areas of neighboring countries. These are archival fonds of the Ministry of Finance of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina and Land Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina (1878-1921); Provincial Administration for Bosnia and Herzegovina (1921-1924); the Administration of the Drina Banovina (1929-1941); the Government and the Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina after 1945 and Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other public and personal archival fonds.

The turbulent 20th century, with two world wars in the first half of the century, as well as the military aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992-1995) and the genocide against Bosniaks at the end of this century, brought changes to the state frameworks within which the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina functioned in this century: the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (1878-1918), the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1918-1941), the Republic of Yugoslavia (1945-1992) and now Bosnia and Herzegovina (after 1992). These events left behind a written cultural heritage and social memory that is preserved in the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This makes the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina one of the most important guardians of the past of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with materials that represent a first-class historical source.

About the author:

Dr. Fuad Ohranović is an archival advisor at the Historical Archives of Sarajevo. He holds a PhD in history from the University of Zagreb (Croatia), and a Master's degree in history from the University of Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina). He has been working in the archival profession since 2009. He served as the director of the Historical Archives of Sarajevo and deputy director of the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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Dokumenti Arhiva Bosne in Hercegovine kot zgodovinski vir od srednjega veka do moderne dobe

Arhivski zapisi v Arhivu Bosne in Hercegovine so bogat zgodovinski vir za proučevanje zgodovine Bosne in Hercegovine ter ostalih držav v tej regiji. Najstarejši dokumenti v bosanskem državnem arhivu segajo v pozni srednji in zgodnji novi vek (14. do 18. stoletje) in so podlaga za proučevanje bosansko-hercegoveške zgodovine tega obdobja. Na žalost dokumentov ni veliko. Najstarejši dokument v Arhivu Bosne in Hercegovine je srednjeveška listina bosanskega kralja Stjepana Dabiše (1391–1395) iz leta 1395. Poleg tega dokumenta obstaja še ena listina kralja Dabiše iz 14. stoletja, natančneje prepis tega dokumenta, narejen konec 16. stoletja in napisan v latinščini. Arhiv Bosne in Hercegovine hrani tudi arhivske zapise iz osmanske dobe Bosne in Hercegovine (1463–1878). Ti arhivski zapisi (dokumenti in rokopisi) so del arhivske enote »Zbirka daril in odkupov« Arhiva Bosne in Hercegovine. Med njimi so berati in fermani, bujuruldije, tezkire, ilamiji, hujeti, vakufname in drugi dokumenti, napisani v obdobju med drugo polovico 16. stoletja in prvimi leti 20. stoletja. Osmanski dokumenti tako pripovedujejo zgodbo Bosne v osmanskem obdobju (15.–19. stoletje). Iz njih lahko pridobimo nekaj podatkov o gospodarski in vojaški zgodovini ter zgodovini vsakdanjega življenja.

Največje število arhivskih dokumentov v najstarejšem bosanskem javnem arhivu – Državnem arhivu Bosne in Hercegovine – pa sestavljajo dokumenti, publikacije in različni časopisi, nastali po letu 1878 in avstro-ogrski okupaciji Bosne in Hercegovine. Arhivski zapisi, nastali v drugi polovici 19. in v 20. stoletju, predstavljajo pomemben vir za proučevanje poznega osmanskega (turškega) vladanja v Bosni v 19. stoletju, časa avstro-ogrške monarhije od konca 19. oziroma začetka 20. stoletja pa tudi burnih dogodkov 20. stoletja.

Iz teh arhivskih virov lahko pridobimo informacije o razvoju družbe in etničnih ter verskih skupin znotraj različnih institucij in združenj, izobraževalnih, kulturnih in športnih društev ter ustanov. Prav tako je mogoče proučevati razvoj gospodarstva, zdravstva, infrastrukture, železnic in prometnih komunikacij v Bosni in Hercegovini ter na obmejnih območjih sosednjih držav. Gre za naslednje arhivske fonde: Ministrstvo za finance Avstro-ogrške monarhije – Oddelek za Bosno in Hercegovino in deželna uprava za Bosno in Hercegovino (1878–1921); Provincialna uprava za Bosno in Hercegovino (1921–1924); Uprava Drinske banovine (1929–1941); Vlada in skupščina Bosne in Hercegovine po letu 1945 in Predsedstvo Bosne in Hercegovine; drugi javni in osebni arhivski fondi.

Razgibano 20. stoletje, z dvema svetovnjima vojnoma v prvi polovici stoletja pa tudi vojaško agresijo proti Bosni in Hercegovini (1992–1995) in genocidom nad Bošnjaki ob koncu stoletja, je prineslo spremembe v državnih strukturah, v katerih se je znašlo ozemlje Bosne in Hercegovine: Avstro-ogrška monarhija (1878–1918), Kraljevina Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev ter Kraljevina Jugoslavija (1918–1941), Republika Jugoslavija (1945–1992) in Bosna in Hercegovina (po letu 1992). Vse to dogajanje je za seboj zapustilo pisno kulturno dediščino in družbeni spomin, ki je ohranjen v Arhivu Bosne in Hercegovine. Slednji je tako eden najpomembnejših varuhov preteklosti Bosne in Hercegovine, saj hrani gradivo, ki predstavlja prvovrsten zgodovinski vir.

O avtorju:

Dr. Fuad Ohranović je arhivski svetovalec v Zgodovinskem arhivu Sarajeva. Ima doktorat iz zgodovine Univerze v Zagrebu (Hrvaška) in magistrski naziv iz zgodovine Univerze v Sarajevu (Bosna in Hercegovina). Na področju arhivske stroke deluje od leta 2009. Bil je direktor Zgodovinskega arhiva Sarajevo in namestnik direktorja Arhiva Bosne in Hercegovine.

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Archival Records of Administration Bodies between the Two World Wars in the Archives of Una-Sana Canton as a Testimony of the Past

Archivists are primarily involved in the acquisition, preservation, and arrangement of archival records. One of the most significant functions of any archives is to ensure that these records are preserved and made accessible to the academic, cultural, and general audiences. Archival records provide an authentic and direct testimony about the events, processes, and people of the past.

Archival records created by administrative bodies during the interwar period, and preserved in the Archives of Una-Sana Canton (USK Archives) originated from their regular work and activities. Although these fonds are incomplete, they contain materials of particular value related to general affairs, security, cultural and social activities, economy, and finance. These records are not only a source of information about the work and activities of the administrative bodies; they also represent a testimony to a much broader historical context than the one in which they originated.

Due to their richness of content and authenticity, archival records of the administrative bodies from the interwar period held in the USK Archives represent an invaluable historical source. They are essential for scientific research and for the deeper understanding of key historical processes, events, and phenomena in the area of the present-day Canton and beyond. Researchers rely on these, often fragmentary records, as primary evidentiary testimonies to illuminate historical events within the area of the present-day Una-Sana Canton.

The authors address the following fonds: the Bihać District (1919–1922), the Regional Committee of the Bihać Region (1927–1929), the Grand Mayor of the Bihać Region (1923–1929), and the District Inspectorate of Bihać (1929–1932). The introduction provides brief histories, as well as information on the methods and time of acquisition of the mentioned fonds. Furthermore, they discuss their content and structure, the methods and degree of their arrangement, and the significance of these archival fonds for researchers.

The USK Archives has recognized the importance of the archival records generated by the administrative bodies during the interwar period and has made significant efforts to preserve them and make them available to the professional, scientific, and wider public for research and use. Finally, the authors discuss how the long-term security of this valuable archival records is ensured through the process of digitization. They talk about how digital records change the way archival holdings are accessed and used in scientific research, enabling wider availability, improved search capabilities, more efficient analysis, and greater collaboration among researchers.

About the authors:

Amel Redžić, M. Sc., archivist, was born on September 11, 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. He has worked as a history teacher in several primary and secondary schools, and since 2020, he has been employed at the Una-Sana Canton Archives. He is the author of several thematic exhibitions and numerous scientific and professional papers in the fields of archival science and history, participated in several international archival conferences and congresses. Additionally, he has promoted several publications on 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 Archivists of the Una-Sana Canton.

Sadika Maslak, senior archivist, born September 3, 1964 in Bihać. Graduated from the Faculty of Law of the University of Bihać and obtained the title of Bachelor of Law. Employed in Archives of the Una-Sana Canton since 2007, where she earned the title of Senior Archivist. She is the author of several professional works in the field of archival practice and participated in the creation of several thematic exhibitions. Participated in several international archival conferences and congresses.

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Arhivsko gradivo upravnih organov med obema svetovnjima vojnama v Arhivu Unsko-sanskega kantona kot pričevanje o preteklosti

Arhivisti se prvenstveno ukvarjajo s pridobivanjem, ohranjanjem in urejanjem arhivskega gradiva. Ena najpomembnejših nalog arhivov je zagotoviti, da je to gradivo ohranjeno ter dostopno strokovni, kulturni in širši javnosti. Arhivsko gradivo predstavlja avtentično in neposredno pričevanje o dogodkih, procesih in ljudeh iz preteklosti.

Arhivsko gradivo, ki so ga upravni organi ustvarili v obdobju med obema svetovnjima vojnama in je danes ohranjeno v Arhivu Unsko-sanskega kantona (USK), je nastalo pri njihovem rednem delu in dejavnostih. Čeprav so ti fondi nepopolni, vsebujejo gradivo posebne vrednosti, ki se nanaša na splošne zadeve, varnost, kulturne in družbene dejavnosti, gospodarstvo ter finance. To gradivo ni le vir informacij o poslovanju in dejavnostih upravnih organov, temveč tudi pričevanje o mnogo širšem zgodovinskem kontekstu od tistega, v katerem je nastalo.

Zaradi bogastva vsebine in svoje avtentičnosti predstavlja arhivsko gradivo upravnih organov iz medvojnega obdobja, hranjeno v Arhivu USK, neprecenljiv zgodovinski vir. Ključno je za znanstvene raziskave in globlje razumevanje pomembnih zgodovinskih procesov, dogodkov in pojavov na območju današnjega kantona in širše. Raziskovalci se pri osvetljevanju zgodovinskih dogodkov na območju današnjega Unsko-sanskega kantona na to, v mnogih primerih fragmentarno gradivo, pogosto zanašajo kot na primarno pričevanje.

Avtorja obravnavata naslednje fonde: Okraj Bihać (1919–1922), Oblastni odbor Bihaške oblasti (1927–1929), Veliki župan Bihaške oblasti (1923–1929) ter Okrajni inšpektorat Bihać (1929–1932). Uvodno predstavita kratke zgodovine fondov in podatke o načinu ter času njihove pridobitve. Nadalje analizirata njihovo vsebino in strukturo, metode ter stopnjo urejenosti in pomen teh fondov za raziskovalce.

Arhiv Unsko-sanskega kantona se zaveda pomena arhivskega gradiva, ki so ga ustvarili upravni organi v medvojnem obdobju, zato je vložil velike napore v njegovo ohranitev in omogočanje dostopa do njega strokovni, znanstveni in širši javnosti. Avtorja se v zaključku dotakneta tudi zagotavljanja dolgoročne varnosti tega dragocenega arhivskega gradiva s pomočjo digitizacije. Pri tem izpostavita, da digitalno gradivo spreminja načine dostopa do arhivskih zbirk in njihove uporabe pri znanstvenem raziskovanju, saj omogoča širšo dostopnost, izboljšano iskanje, učinkovitejšo analizo in večje sodelovanje med raziskovalci.

O avtorjih:

Amel Redžić, mag., arhivist, rojen 11. septembra 1990 v Cazinu. Leta 2013 je diplomiral iz zgodovine na Filozofski fakulteti v Sarajevu, leta 2016 pa tam zaključil tudi podiplomski študij in pridobil naziv magister zgodovine. Delal je kot učitelj zgodovine na več osnovnih in srednjih šolah, od leta 2020 pa je zaposlen v Arhivu Unsko-sanskega kantona. Je avtor več tematskih razstav in številnih znanstvenih ter strokovnih prispevkov s področja arhivistike in zgodovine. Sodeloval je na več mednarodnih arhivskih konferencah in kongresih ter pri promociji publikacij s področja zgodovine. Kot kulturni delavec prispeva k zbiranju in ohranjanju kulturne dediščine svojega kraja in države. Je soustanovitelj Združenja zgodovinarjev »Veritas historiae« in aktiven član Društva arhivistov Unsko-sanskega kantona.

Sadika Maslak, višja arhivistka, rojena 3. septembra 1964 v Bihaću. Diplomirala je na Pravni fakulteti Univerze v Bihaću in pridobila naziv diplomirana pravnica. Od leta 2007 je zaposlena v Arhivu Unsko-sanskega kantona, kjer je pridobila naziv višja arhivistka. Je avtorica več strokovnih del s področja arhivske prakse in je sodelovala pri pripravi več tematskih razstav. Sodelovala je na številnih mednarodnih arhivskih konferencah in kongresih.

Delavnica 1

Kako z Urejevalnikom SIP (USIP) pripraviti digitalno arhivsko gradivo za izročitev v pristojni javni arhiv

Dr. Tatjana Hajtnik, Arhiv Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana, Slovenija
Rok Vrenjak Lazič, Nik Gerbajs, Noema Cooperating d. o. o., Slovenija

Na delavnici bomo predstavili programsko orodje Urejevalnik SIP (USIP), ki je namenjeno organizaciji, popisu in pripravi digitalnega arhivskega gradiva za izročitev v pristojni javni arhiv v obliki vnaprej predpisane strukture sprejemnega informacijskega paketa (SIP).

Udeleženci bodo najprej spoznali vlogo orodja v celotnem procesu priprave, izročitve in prevzema digitalnega arhivskega gradiva v dolgoročno hrambo ter njegovo umestitev v širši okvir digitalnega arhiviranja.

V drugem, praktičnem delu bomo korak za korakom prikazali delovanje USIP: od priprave shem profila in nastavitev v naprednem načinu do dejanske priprave SIP paketov v uporabniškem načinu, vključno z vnosom in upravljanjem metapodatkov, validacijo ter najpogostejšimi izzivi pri delu.

Zakaj se udeležiti delavnice:

- za boljše razumevanje vloge orodja USIP v procesu digitalnega arhiviranja,
- za pridobitev praktičnega znanja priprave SIP paketov,
- za vpogled v napredne funkcionalnosti orodja, kot so sheme profila, validacija in upravljanje metapodatkov,
- za reševanje konkretnih izzivov pri pripravi in izročanju digitalnega arhivskega gradiva.

Komu je delavnica namenjena:

- arhivistom in strokovnim delavcem ustvarjalcev digitalnega arhivskega gradiva,
- naprednim uporabnikom, ki sodelujejo pri pripravi gradiva za izročitev,
- vsem, ki sodelujejo v postopkih priprave, izročanja in prevzema digitalnega arhivskega gradiva.

Workshop 1

How to use the SIP Editor (USIP) to prepare digital archival materials for transfer to the relevant public archives

Tatjana Hajtnik, Ph. D., Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Slovenia
Rok Vrenjak Lazić, Nik Gerbajs, Noema Cooperating d. o. o., Slovenia

During the workshop, we will present the SIP Editor (USIP) software tool, which is designed to organize, catalog, and prepare digital archival materials for transfer to the relevant public archive in the form of a predefined Standard Information Package (SIP) structure. Participants will first learn about the tool's role in the entire process of preparing, transferring, and accepting digital archival material for long-term preservation, as well as its place within the broader context of digital archiving.

In the second, practical part, we will demonstrate the operation of USIP step by step: from preparing profile schemas and settings in advanced mode to the actual preparation of SIP packages in user mode, including the entry and management of metadata, validation, and the most common challenges encountered during the work.

Why attend the workshop:

- to gain a better understanding of the role of the USIP tool in the digital archiving process,
- to acquire practical knowledge on preparing SIP packages,
- to gain insight into the tool's advanced features, such as profile schemas, validation, and metadata management,
- to address specific challenges in the preparation and transfer of digital archival materials.

Who is the workshop intended for:

- archivists and professionals working with creators of digital archival materials,
- advanced users involved in preparing materials for transfer,
- anyone involved in the processes of preparing, transferring, and receiving digital archival materials.

Delavnica 2

Od koncepta do prakse: orodjarna Archiving by Design in njena prilagoditev

István Alföldy, Polyphon, Madžarska

Mag. Zbyšek Stodůlka, Češki državni arhiv, Češka Republika

Mag. Sofia Särduquist, Švedski državni arhiv, Švedska

Mag. Wout van der Reijden, Nizozemski državni arhiv, Nizozemska

Dr. Jože Škofljanec, Arhiv Republike Slovenije

Delavnica bo namenjena predstavitvi orodjarne Archiving by Design (AbD) ter izbranih orodij, razvitih v okviru sodelovanja med podskupino EAG (European Archives Group) AbD in skupino Reference Architecture, ki danes deluje v okviru Foruma E-ARK (prej iniciative eArchiving). Udeleženci bodo seznanjeni s konceptom orodjarne, njenim namenom in načinom, kako posamezna orodja podpirajo uvajanje pristopa Archiving by Design v praksi.

Poseben poudarek bo namenjen možnostim prilagoditve orodij različnim okoljem. Obravnavani bodo vidiki, kot so prilagoditev jeziku in terminologiji, upoštevanje specifičnih pravnih okvirov ter vključevanje uveljavljenih praks in tradicij na nacionalni ali organizacijski ravni.

Delavnica bo omogočila tudi izmenjavo izkušenj in pogledov ter odprla razpravo o nadaljnjem razvoju in uporabi orodij v različnih okoljih.

Delavnica je še posebej namenjena vsem, ki sodelujejo pri načrtovanju, razvoju ali upravljanju informacijskih rešitev in digitalnega poslovanja — zlasti arhitektom informacijskih rešitev, strokovnjakom za upravljanje dokumentarnega gradiva, skrbnikom informacijskih sistemov ter arhivistom in drugim, ki so vključeni v procese dolgoročne hrambe in dostopnosti digitalnih informacij.

O avtorjih:

István Alföldi je partner in direktor podjetja Poliphon Kft v Budimpešti. Podjetje Poliphon izvaja projekte na področju upravljanja dokumentov, avtomatizacije procesov in implementacije programske opreme na Madžarskem in v vzhodni Evropi. Njegovo glavno strokovno področje je modeliranje organizacijskih sistemov in poslovnih procesov. V programu E-ARK je bil med drugim odgovoren za referenčno arhitekturo eArchiving ter za samostojne izobraževalne video vsebine. Trenutno sodeluje pri razvoju orodjarne Archiving by Design v okviru podforumu E-ARK DLM Foruma.

Zbyšek Stodůlka (magister; zgodovina in nemški jezik) je višji digitalni arhivist v Državnem arhivu Češke republike. Že več kot 15 let se v svojem raziskovalnem in strokovnem delu posveča digitalni hrambi, upravljanju dokumentarnega gradiva ter krepitvi transparentnosti v javni upravi. Od leta 2013 je član ekipe Nacionalnega digitalnega arhiva, ki zagotavlja infrastrukturo za vrednotenje, hrambo in dostop do arhivskega gradiva za več kot 80 arhivov na Češkem. Je član podskupine Archiving by Design v okviru European Archives Group, Arhivskega znanstvenega sveta in delovne skupine za upravljanje podatkov (Data Governance Working Group) pri Vladnem svetu za informacijsko družbo. Na akademskem področju predava na Karlovi univerzi v Pragi in Masarykovi univerzi v Brnu.

Sofia Helena Särduquist (magistrica; umetnostna zgodovina; diploma, arhivistika) je arhivistka v Švedskem ržavnem arhivu, kjer deluje od leta 2014. Predtem je bila zaposlena kot arhivistka pri upravni enoti Västra Götaland in v občini Lerum. Trenutno je doktorska študentka informacijskih znanosti na univerzi Åbo Akademi na Finskem. Je članica podskupine za Archiving by Design v okviru European Archives Group ter članica Izvršnega odbora DLM Foruma. Aktivno sodeluje pri uvajanju pristopa Archiving by Design, kjer je vodila več projektov s tega področja ter prispevala k razvoju novih orodij, ki podpirajo ta koncept.

Wout van der Reijden (magister; zgodovina) je koordinator za svetovanje na področju upravljanja dokumentarnega gradiva pri Državnem arhivu Nizozemske. S svojo ekipo svetuje (centralnim) državnim organom pri skoraj vseh vidikih digitalnega arhiviranja. Je član nacionalnega odbora za arhive in upravljanje z dokumentarnim gradivom (NEN) ter vodja delegacije Nizozemske v ISO TC/46 SC/11 Archives/records management in CEN TC 468 Preservation of digital information, kjer sodeluje tudi pri razvoju mednarodnih standardov. Prav tako je sopredsedujoči podskupini za Archiving by Design v okviru European Archives Group.

Jože Škofljanec (doktorat; zgodovina) je arhivist v Arhivu Republike Slovenije. Deluje na področju svetovanja in usmerjanja javnopravnih oseb pri digitalizaciji poslovanja ter varstva dokumentarnega gradiva, prevzemanja gradiva v arhive in izvajanja lastnega varstva arhivskega gradiva. Je član podskupine za Archiving by Design v okviru European Archives Group, delovne skupine za Referenčno Arhitekturo E-ARK, ki deluje pod okriljem E-ARK podforumu DLM. Je vodja nacionalne delegacije CEN TC 468 Preservation of digital information in ekspert v delovni skupini 1 tega tehničnega komiteja, kjer sodeluje tudi pri razvoju mednarodnih standardov.

Workshop 2

Archiving by Design Toolbox: Presenting Tools and Their Adaptation Potential

István Alföldy, Polyphon, Hungary

Zbyšek Stodůlka, M. Sc., Czech national archives, Czech Republic

Sofia Särdaqvist, M. Sc., Swedish national Archives, Sweden

Wout van der Reijden, M. Sc., Dutch national archives, Netherlands

Jože Škofljanec, Ph. D., Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenia

The workshop will present the Archiving by Design (AbD) toolbox and selected tools developed through cooperation between the EAG AbD subgroup and the Reference Architecture group, now operating within the E-ARK Forum (formerly the eArchiving initiative). Participants will be introduced to the concept of the toolbox, its purpose, and the ways in which individual tools support the practical implementation of the Archiving by Design approach.

Particular attention will be given to the adaptation of tools to different contexts. This includes aspects such as language and terminology, alignment with specific legal frameworks, and consideration of established practices and traditions at national or organisational level.

The workshop will also provide an opportunity for exchange of views and experiences and will open discussion on the further development and use of the tools in diverse environments.

The workshop is particularly intended for those involved in the design, development, or management of information systems and digital business processes — especially information system architects, records and information management professionals, system administrators, archivists, and others engaged in ensuring the long-term preservation and accessibility of digital information.

About the authors:

István Alföldi is a partner and director at Poliphon Kft, Budapest. Poliphon runs document management, process automation and general software implementation projects in Hungary and Eastern Europe. His main expertise areas are enterprise and process modelling. In the E-ARK program – among others – he was responsible for the eArchiving Reference Architecture and the standalone training videos. Currently he is working on the Archiving by Design Toolbox at the DLM Forum's E-ARK subforum.

Zbyšek Stodůlka (M. A., History and German language) a senior digital archivist at the National Archives of the Czech Republic. For more than 15 years, his research and professional practice have focused on digital preservation, records management and enhancing transparency in public administration. Since 2013, he has been a member of the National Digital Archive team, which provides the infrastructure for the appraisal, preservation and access to archival records for more than 80 archives across the Czech Republic. Member of the EAG sub-group Archiving by Design, Archival Scientific Board or Data Governance Working Group of the Government Council for the Information Society. At the academic level, he lectures at Charles University in Prague and Masaryk University in Brno.

Sofia Helena Särdaqvist (M. A., Art History; BSc, Archival Science) is an archivist at the Swedish National Archives, where she has been working since 2014. She previously held archivist positions at the County Administrative Board of Västra Götaland and the Municipality of Lerum. She is currently pursuing doctoral studies in Information Science at Åbo Akademi University in Finland. Sofia is a member of the Archiving by Design subgroup within the European Archives Group and a member of the Board of Directors (Executive Committee) of the DLM Forum. She is actively involved in the implementation of the Archiving by Design approach, having led several projects in this area and contributed to the development of new tools supporting the concept

Wout van der Reijden (M. A., History) a coordinating recordkeeping advisor at the National Archives of the Netherlands. He and his team are advising (central) government organizations on almost all aspects of digital archiving. He is member of the National Committee on archives and records management (NEN) and head of delegation for the Netherlands in ISO TC/46 SC/11 Archives/ records management and CEN TC 468 Preservation of digital information and involved in international standards development. He is also co-chair of the subgroup on archiving by design of the European Archives Group.

Jože Škofljanec (Ph. D., History) is an archivist at the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, working in the fields of advisory services and guidance for public sector bodies in the digitalisation of business processes, records management, transfer of records to archives, and the implementation of in-house archival preservation. He is a member of the Archiving by Design subgroup within the European Archives Group and of the E-ARK Reference Architecture Working Group, operating under the DLM Forum's E-ARK subforum. Jože is the head of the national delegation to CEN TC 468 Preservation of Digital Information and an expert in Working Group 1 of this technical committee, where he also contributes to the development of international standards.

Sanja Gerdak, mag. manag.

vodja sektorja komercialne, Mariborski vodovod, d. o. o., Maribor, Slovenija

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Priprava novelacije notranjih pravil v podjetju Mariborski vodovod, d. o. o.

Avtorica obravnava celovit postopek priprave novelacije notranjih pravil (v nadaljevanju: NP) v podjetju Mariborski vodovod, d. o. o. Izhodišče predstavljajo zakonodajne zahteve ZVDAGA, UVDAG in PETZ ter praktična izvedba zajema, upravljanja in elektronske hrambe dokumentarnega in arhivskega gradiva. Novelacija NP je bila nujna zaradi sprememb zakonodaje, tehnološkega razvoja, digitalizacije poslovnih procesov, razširitve informacijskih sistemov, poteka veljavnosti potrjenih notranjih pravil in spremembe procesov – med drugim elektronske nabave, upravljanja računov in celovite obravnave vhodne, izhodne ter interne pošte.

Metodološki pristop zajema pregled veljavnih internih aktov, analizo skladnosti z zakonodajo, pripravo ocene tveganja in analizo obstoječega sistema upravljanja gradiva. Preučeni so bili izvedbeni procesi, kot izhajajo iz Poročila o izvedeni pripravi in Notranjih pravil NP 01, s posebno pozornostjo postopkom digitizacije in evidentiranja gradiva, določanju metapodatkov, varni pretvorbi v dolgoročne formate (PDF/A, TIFF), zajemu elektronske pošte, ravnanju z e-računi (prejem, validacija, evidentiranje, hramba), postopkom odbiranja arhivskega gradiva in nadzornim ter varnostnim politikam.

Rezultati kažejo, da so obstoječi postopki v podjetju v veliki meri že digitalizirani, vendar razpršeni med več sistemov, kar zahteva enotno uskladitev v NP. Analiza je pokazala potrebo po poenotenju klasifikacijskih in signirnih načrtov, doslednejši uporabi metapodatkov ter uskladitvi obravnave elektronske pošte. Novelacija NP uvaja enotno terminologijo, jasno opredeljene odgovornosti (skrbniki sistemov, skrbnik NP, sektorji) in konsistentne postopke ter zagotavlja višjo raven skladnosti s standardi informacijske varnosti in notranje organizacije.

Izvirnost prispevka je v povezovanju zakonodajnih zahtev s praktičnimi internimi postopki in v predstavitvi celovite prenove upravljanja dokumentarnega gradiva, ki vključuje operativne procese pošte, nabave, računovodstva in informatike. Predlagani model je prenosljiv v druga javna podjetja, ki se soočajo z izzivi digitalizacije, uvajanja e-hrambe, zagotavljanja sledljivosti in optimizacije delovnih procesov.

O avtorici:

Sanja Gerdak deluje na področju upravljanja dokumentarnega gradiva, digitalizacije poslovanja in organizacijskih procesov v javnih podjetjih. Ob formalnih izobraževanjih s področja poslovanja v sodobni družbi in managementa znanja (HRM) ima opravljen izpit iz upravnega postopka in strokovna usposabljanja s področja e-hrambe, arhiviranja, varstva osebnih podatkov, javnih naročil in korporativne varnosti. Je članica ICS (Inštitut za korporativne varnostne študije). Rezultate svojega dela redno deli v obliki znanstvenih in strokovnih prispevkov ter kot predavateljica na konferencah s področja arhiviranja, e-poslovanja, e-hrambe in korporativne varnosti.

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Preparation of the Amendment of Internal Rules at Mariborski vodovod d.o.o.

The author presents the comprehensive process of preparing the amendment of internal rules (hereinafter: NP) at Mariborski vodovod d.o.o. The study draws on the legal requirements of Slovenian archival legislation, and on the practical implementation of document capture, management and long-term digital preservation. The amendment was prompted by legislative updates, technological developments, the digitalisation of business processes, the expansion of information systems (mDocs, DocuWare, mScan, mSef, E-Arhiv), the expiry of the validity of the previously approved internal rules, and changes to operational processes, including e-procurement, invoice processing, and the unified management of incoming, outgoing and internal mail.

The methodological framework encompasses the review of existing internal acts, compliance analysis, risk assessment and evaluation of the current document-management system. Operational processes are examined as documented in the Preparation Report and Internal Rules NP 01, with particular focus on digitisation and validation procedures, metadata assignment, secure long-term conversion formats (PDF/A, TIFF), e-mail capture, e-invoice handling (receipt, validation, metadata processing, archiving), archival appraisal, and information-security controls. Key workflows described in the User Manuals are also integrated: the mail-processing manual covers the full lifecycle from receipt to digitisation, classification, routing and task completion in mDocs; the invoice-processing manual details the capture of physical and electronic invoices, structural validation (eSLOG 1.6x and 2.0), metadata requirements and automated transfer to e-Arhiv; the e-procurement manual addresses the preparation, approval and digital archiving of purchase orders and electronic workflows involving Oracle and DocuWare.

Findings indicate that, although the organisation already operates in a predominantly digital environment, processes remain distributed across multiple systems and therefore require harmonisation. The analysis revealed the need for unified classification and registration procedures, more consistent metadata application, and harmonisation of e-mail management. The amended NP establishes unified terminology, clearly defined responsibilities (system administrators, NP custodian, sectoral roles), consistent workflows and enhanced compliance with information-security standards.

The originality of this contribution lies in its integration of regulatory frameworks with operational practice and in the presentation of a unified model for the renewal of internal document management. The proposed model is applicable to other public companies facing comparable challenges of digitalisation, implementation of secure e-archiving, traceability and business-process optimisation.

About the author:

Sanja Gerdak works in the field of record management, business digitalisation and organisational processes in public utility companies. Alongside formal education in business in modern society and knowledge management (HRM), she has passed the administrative procedure examination and holds professional qualifications in e-archiving, archival science, personal data protection, public procurement and corporate security. She is a member of the ICS (Institute for Corporate Security Studies). She regularly shares the results of her work through scientific and professional publications and as a speaker at conferences on archiving, e-business, e-archiving and corporate security.

Dr. Sonja Bezjak

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Vloga Arhiva družboslovnih podatkov pri uveljavljanju načel odprte znanosti

Arhiv družboslovnih podatkov (ADP) deluje od leta 1997 kot slovensko nacionalno podatkovno središče za družboslovje. Od leta 2017 je certificiran kot zaupanja vreden podatkovni repozitorij (CoreTrustSeal). V okviru svojega poslanstva izbira kakovostne raziskave, pomembne za družboslovne analize, s poudarkom na vprašanjih, ki zadevajo slovensko družbo, ter na podatkih, ki so za slovensko družbo in družboslovje relevantni, ne glede na geografski izvor. Ponujene raziskovalne podatke ovrednoti, pri čemer imajo prednost znanstveno pomembne raziskave, ki so teoretično in metodološko dobro zasnovane. Sledi obdelava po modelu Odprtega arhivskega informacijskega sistema (OAIS). Za raziskave v sistemu aktivnega ohranjanja zagotavlja dolgotrajno digitalno hrambo. Namen ustvarjanja in ohranjanja zbirke je večja uporabljivost gradiv, preverljivost in transparentnost raziskovalnega dela, in sicer tako, da so gradiva enostavno dostopna in ustrezno opisana za različne namene uporabe.

Poleg svojega temeljnega poslanstva ADP aktivno ozavešča javnost o pomenu odprte znanosti, zlasti v povezavi z odprtimi podatki in mednarodnimi načeli FAIR, ki zagotavljajo najdljivost, dostopnost, interoperabilnost in uporabljivost podatkov. V širok spekter aktivnosti, ki jih ADP izvaja že vrsto let, sodijo svetovanje glede razvoja in uveljavljanja politik ravnanja z raziskovalnimi podatki v raziskovalnih organizacijah in znanstvenih revijah, usposabljanja za ravnanje v življenjskem krogu raziskovalnih podatkov za raziskovalce na vseh stopnjah kariere, izobraževanja za podatkovne strokovnjake in sodelovanje pri razvoju terminološkega slovarja odprte znanosti, s čimer prispeva k uveljavljanju strokovne terminologije v slovenskem jeziku.

Podatkovne storitve in z njimi povezana infrastruktura so na področju družboslovja v Sloveniji in širšem evropskem prostoru uveljavljene že več desetletij. Kljub temu se številni raziskovalci in raziskovalke zdaj prvič srečujejo z izzivi priprave raziskovalnih podatkov za arhiviranje in objavo v podatkovnem repozitoriju. Med pogostimi vprašanji so na primer: kaj so raziskovalni podatki, katere pravne podlage omogočajo in omejujejo deljenje podatkov, kako deliti občutljive podatke. Uresničevanje načel transparentnosti, preverljivosti in ponovljivosti vedno znova zahteva premislek o tem, katere podatke objaviti in kako jih ustrezno dokumentirati.

Izbrani primeri podatkovnih objav iz ADP, ki vključujejo tudi arhivsko gradivo, bodo v prispevku ilustrirali raznolikost in kompleksnost dela z digitalnimi objekti ter pomen sodelovanja različnih akterjev znotraj raziskovalne skupnosti. Prav tako bodo spodbudili razpravo o tem, kako lahko dediščinske in kulturne organizacije podprejo odprto znanost in uveljavljanje načel FAIR.

O avtorici:

Dr. Sonja Bezjak je sociologinja. Od leta 2012 deluje v Arhivu družboslovnih podatkov. Prvenstveno se posveča pridobivanju in izboru raziskav za aktivno ohranjanje, ob tem pa tudi uvajanju načel odprte znanosti v slovensko raziskovalno skupnost. Je urednica in soavtorica priročnika o odprti znanosti v Sloveniji Spoznaj FAIR (2024), prvega Priročnika o načrtovanju ravnanja z raziskovalnimi podatki v slovenskem jeziku (2025) ter soavtorica Terminološkega slovarja odprte znanosti (2024).

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The Role of the Social Science Data Archive in Implementing the Principles of Open Science

Since 1997, the Social Science Data Archives (ADP) has served as Slovenia's national data centre for the social sciences. Since 2017, it has been certified as a trustworthy data repository by CoreTrustSeal. As part of its mission, it selects high-quality research relevant to social science analysis, with particular emphasis on issues concerning Slovenian society and on data relevant to Slovenia and the social sciences, regardless of geographic origin. Submitted research data are evaluated, with priority given to scientifically significant studies that are theoretically and methodologically sound. The data are then processed in accordance with the Open Archival Information System (OAIS) model. For studies included in the active preservation system, ADP ensures long-term digital preservation. The purpose of creating and maintaining the collection is to increase the usability, verifiability, and transparency of research by making materials easily accessible and appropriately described for various purposes.

In addition to its core mission, ADP actively raises awareness of the importance of open science, particularly in relation to open data and FAIR principles, which ensure data are findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable. Its broad range of long-standing activities includes advising on the development and implementation of research data management policies in research organisations and scientific journals; providing training on research data lifecycle management for researchers at all career stages; educating data experts; and participating in the development of an open science terminology glossary, thereby contributing to the establishment of professional terminology in the Slovenian language.

Data services and the associated infrastructure in the field of social sciences have been established in Slovenia and the wider European area for several decades. Nevertheless, many researchers are now encountering for the first time the challenges of preparing research data for archiving and publication in a data repository. Frequently asked questions include: What is research data? What legal bases enable or restrict data sharing? How should sensitive data be shared? Implementing the principles of transparency, verifiability, and reproducibility consistently requires careful consideration of which data to publish and how to document them appropriately.

Selected examples of data publications from ADP, including archival materials, will illustrate the diversity and complexity of working with digital objects and highlight the importance of collaboration among different actors within the research community. They will also stimulate discussion on how heritage and cultural organisations can support open science and the implementation of the FAIR principles.

About the author:

Sonja Bezjak, Ph. D., is a sociologist who has worked at the Social Science Data Archive since 2012. She is primarily involved in acquiring and selecting research for active preservation, as well as introducing the principles of open science to the Slovenian research community. She is the editor and co-author of *SPOZNAJ FAIR. Priročnik o odprti znanosti v Sloveniji*, *SPOZNAJ FAIR. A Handbook on Open Science in Slovenia (2024)*, *Priročnik o načrtovanju ravnanja z raziskovalnimi podatki*, the first Handbook on Research Data Management Planning in Slovenian (2025), and co-author of the *Terminološki slovar odprte znanosti*, Terminological Dictionary of Open Science (2024).

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Informacijska varnost v praksi

Informacijska varnost je v številnih organizacijah še vedno razumljena predvsem kot tehnično vprašanje, povezano z gesli, protivirusno zaščito in požarnimi zidovi. V praksi pa se največja tveganja pogosto pokažejo v vsakdanjih delovnih procesih: pri deljenju dokumentov, uporabi elektronske pošte, oddaljenem dostopu, ravnanju z digitalnim gradivom, podeljevanju pravic, sodelovanju z zunanjimi izvajalci in pri nepregledni uporabi novih digitalnih orodij. To še posebej velja za arhive in druge organizacije, ki upravljajo večje količine dokumentarnega in arhivskega gradiva, osebnih podatkov ter informacij, katerih zaupnost, celovitost in dostopnost so bistvene za zakonito in nemoteno delo.

Prispevek bo zato informacijsko varnost obravnaval predvsem z operativnega in organizacijskega vidika. Namesto abstraktnega naštevanja pravil bo v ospredju vprašanje, kako organizacija v resnici vzpostavi delujoč sistem informacijske varnosti, ki ni sam sebi namen, temveč podpira vsakodnevno delo zaposlenih. Poseben poudarek bo namenjen oblikovanju notranjih politik informacijske varnosti: kako jih zasnovati, kdo mora pri tem sodelovati, kako jih povezati z dejanskimi delovnimi procesi in zakaj so smiselne tudi tam, kjer ni neposredne zakonske prisile. Predstavljeno bo, zakaj dobra politika ni zgolj formalni dokument za primer nadzora, temveč dogovor o tem, kako organizacija uporablja informacijske sisteme, varuje gradivo, obvladuje dostope, ravna ob incidentih in zmanjšuje vsakodnevne napake zaposlenih.

V praktičnem delu bodo izpostavljeni tipični koraki vzpostavitve informacijskovarnostnega upravljanja: pregled stanja, določitev ključnih informacijskih sredstev, ocena tveganj, razmejitev odgovornosti, sprejem temeljnih pravil, izobraževanje zaposlenih in uvedba preprostih tehničnih ter organizacijskih ukrepov, ki prinašajo največ učinka. Posebej bodo obravnavani sodobni izzivi, povezani z uporabo umetne inteligence (UI) pri vsakodnevnem delu, vključno z uporabo javno dostopnih generativnih orodij, pojavom t. i. UI v senci (shadow AI), tveganji nenadzorovanega vnašanja podatkov v zunanje sisteme in potrebo po jasnih pravilih glede dopustne in varne uporabe takšnih rešitev. Organizacije se namreč vse pogosteje ne soočajo več le z vprašanjem, ali bodo zaposleni uporabljali UI, temveč predvsem, ali bodo to počeli usmerjeno, varno in pod razumljivimi pravili.

Prispevek bo tako ponudil praktičen pogled na informacijsko varnost kot na del vsakodnevne organizacijske higiene. Namenjen je arhivom in drugim organizacijam, ki želijo vzpostaviti razumljiv, izvedljiv in življenjski sistem pravil, s katerim je mogoče hkrati izboljšati varnost, zmanjšati tveganja in podpreti učinkovito ter odgovorno delo zaposlenih.

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, umetne inteligence in pravne vidike uporabe drugih digitalnih tehnologij.

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Information Security in Practice

Information security in many organizations is still perceived mainly as a technical issue, associated with passwords, antivirus protection and firewalls. In practice, however, the greatest risks often emerge in everyday work processes: when sharing documents, using email, accessing systems remotely, handling digital materials, granting permissions, working with external providers and using new digital tools without clear rules. This is particularly true for archives and other organizations that manage large quantities of records, archival materials, personal data and other information whose confidentiality, integrity and availability are essential for lawful and uninterrupted operations.

The paper therefore approaches information security primarily from an operational and organizational perspective. Instead of offering an abstract list of requirements, it focuses on how an organization can actually establish a functioning information security system that is not an end in itself, but supports the daily work of employees. Special attention is given to the development of internal information security policies: how to design them, who should be involved, how to link them to real work processes and why they make sense even where there is no immediate legal obligation. The paper explains why a good policy is not just a formal document for audits, but a practical agreement on how the organization uses information systems, protects materials, manages access rights, responds to incidents and reduces everyday human errors.

The practical part highlights typical steps in establishing information security management: assessing the current situation, identifying key information assets, conducting risk assessments, defining responsibilities, adopting core rules, training staff and implementing simple technical and organizational measures that provide the greatest impact. Special focus is placed on modern challenges related to the use of artificial intelligence in everyday work, including the use of publicly available generative tools, the emergence of so-called shadow AI, the risks of uncontrolled data input into external systems and the need for clear rules on the acceptable and safe use of such solutions. Organizations increasingly face not only the question of whether employees will use AI, but above all whether they will do so in a guided, secure and well-regulated manner.

The paper thus offers a practical view of information security as part of everyday organizational hygiene. It is aimed at archives and other organizations that wish to establish a clear, feasible and realistic system of rules that can simultaneously improve security, reduce risks and support efficient and responsible work by employees.

About the author:

Benjamin Lesjak, Ph. D., is a lawyer and computer scientist, and an associate professor at the Faculty of Management at the University of Primorska, where he teaches courses in the field of law related to computer science, the internet, and the information society, with an emphasis on privacy protection. He is a co-founder of DATAINFO.SI, a company that offers comprehensive solutions for data protection and information security. At the company, he serves as technical director and data protection officer. He participates in the SAFE.SI project—the Center for a Safer Internet—where he conducts educational programs for children, parents, and teachers on the safe and responsible use of the internet. His research work covers the legal aspects of e-commerce, privacy protection, information security, artificial intelligence, and the legal aspects of the use of other digital technologies.

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Varstvo arhivskega gradiva v digitalni in fizični obliki v luči področne zakonodaje s poudarkom na arhivskem gradivu s področja pravosodja

Avtorica v prispevku preučuje prakso varstva arhivskega gradiva od nastanka dokumenta do končne uporabe v arhivu v skladu s področno zakonodajo. Gradivo s področja pravosodja ima posebne zakonitosti, ki se razlikujejo od gradiva drugih področij, vsebinsko pa se bodisi neposredno bodisi posredno povezuje z vsemi področji delovanja javnega in zasebnega sektorja. Pravosodno arhivsko gradivo predstavlja posebno kategorijo javnega arhivskega gradiva, ki se od drugih vrst gradiva razlikuje po svoji vsebini, pravni naravi, stopnji občutljivosti ter institucionalnem okviru nastanka. Njegove specifičnosti izhajajo predvsem iz dejstva, da nastaja v okviru sodne veje oblasti in je neposredno povezano z odločanjem o pravicah, obveznostih in pravnih interesih posameznikov. Ena temeljnih značilnosti pravosodnega gradiva je visoka stopnja občutljivosti podatkov, ki jih vsebuje. Sodni spisi praviloma vključujejo osebne podatke strank, prič, izvedencev in drugih udeležencev postopka, pogosto pa tudi podatke o zdravstvenem stanju, družinskih razmerjih, premoženjskem položaju in podatke o kaznivih dejanjih. V kazenskih in družinskih zadevah so lahko prisotni podatki o mladoletnikih ali druge posebej varovane kategorije osebnih podatkov. Druga pomembna posebnost pravosodnega gradiva je njegov neposreden poseg v temeljne človekove pravice. Sodne odločbe lahko vplivajo na osebno svobodo, premoženjske pravice, družinski status ali druge ustavno varovane pravice posameznika. Posledično ima pravosodno gradivo poleg zgodovinske in dokumentarne vrednosti tudi izrazit ustavnopravni pomen. To zahteva višjo stopnjo skrbnosti pri ravnanju z gradivom, tako v fazi njegovega nastajanja kot tudi v fazi arhiviranja in zagotavljanja dostopa. Posebno vlogo ima tudi procesna struktura pravosodnega gradiva. Sodni spisi nastajajo v formaliziranih postopkih in imajo jasno določeno notranjo strukturo, ki vključuje tožbe, odgovore na tožbe, zapisnike obravnave, dokazne predloge, izvedenska mnenja in sodne odločbe. Njihova dokazna vrednost in sistematičnost omogočata poglobljene zgodovinske, pravne in sociološke analize. Prav zaradi te strukturiranosti so sodni arhivi dragocen vir za raziskovanje. V sodobnem času predstavlja pomembno posebnost tudi digitalna narava pravosodnega gradiva. Elektronski spisi in informacijski sistemi sodišč ter digitalni podpisi predstavljajo izzive za dolgoročno hrambo ob zagotavljanju avtentičnosti, integritete ter berljivosti dokumentov skozi čas. Ker sodno gradivo nastaja v okviru sodne veje oblasti, vprašanje arhiviranja tega gradiva (torej prenos v državni arhiv, ki je v okviru izvršilne veje oblasti) trči ob vprašanje ustavno zagotovljene neodvisnosti sodstva. V prispevku bosta podana pregled in primerjava slovenske zakonodaje ter zakonodaje na nivoju EU, z vidika praktičnega pristopa varstva arhivskega gradiva bo podano mnenje ustreznosti pravnega okvirja, s katerim se opredeljuje in zagotavlja varstvo arhivskega gradiva.

O avtorici:

Aida Škoro Babić, magistrica znanosti narodne in obče zgodovine od antike do 19. stoletja, podsekretarka v Sektorju za varstvo arhivskega gradiva posebnih arhivov v Arhivu Republike Slovenije, je skrbnica arhivskega gradiva s področja pravosodja, in sicer najvišjih pravosodnih organov, ter vodja Medarhivske delovne skupine za varstvo arhivskega gradiva s področja pravosodja, ki je bila imenovana od ministra za kulturo. Sodeluje pri oblikovanju slovenskega elektronskega arhiva kot članica projektne skupine, prav tako tudi na evropskem nivoju s članstvom v projektni skupini platforme eArhiviranje (eArchiving Common Service Platform). Je specializirana za arhivsko gradivo vojaških pravosodnih organov in je članica ekspertne skupine za potrebe sukcesije po nekdanji SFRJ. Je tudi višja predavateljica na študiju arhivistike in dokumentologije na Univerzi Alma Mater Europaea, kjer pokriva predmet Zakonodaja s področja upravljanja s podatki. Sodeluje v različnih komisijah glede vrednotenja arhivskega gradiva, izvaja osnovna in dodatna izobraževanja za zaposlene, ki delajo z dokumentarnim in arhivskim gradivom, opravlja delo z uporabniki, strokovno obdelavo gradiva, sodeluje z ustvarjalci javnega arhivskega gradiva in opravlja prevzeme javnega arhivskega gradiva v državni arhiv. Sodeluje na mednarodnih konferencah doma in po svetu s področja arhivske znanosti ter objavlja strokovna in znanstvena dela s področja arhivistike.

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Protection of Archival Records in Digital and Physical Form in Light of Sector-Specific Legislation, with Emphasis on Archival Records in the Field of the Judiciary

In this paper, the author examines the practice of protecting archival records from the moment a record is created to its final use in the archives, in accordance with sector-specific legislation. Records originating from the field of the judiciary are governed by particular rules that differ from those applicable to records in other fields; in terms of content, however, they are either directly or indirectly connected to all areas of activity in both the public and private sectors. Judicial archival records constitute a special category of public archival material, distinguished from other types of records by their content, legal nature, degree of sensitivity, and institutional framework of origin. Their specific characteristics derive primarily from the fact that they are created within the judicial branch of government and are directly linked to decision-making concerning the rights, obligations, and legal interests of individuals. One of the fundamental features of judicial records is the high level of sensitivity of the data they contain. Court files typically include personal data of parties, witnesses, experts, and other participants in proceedings, and often also contain information relating to health status, family relationships, financial circumstances, and criminal offences. In criminal and family matters, data concerning minors or other specially protected categories of personal data may also be present. Another important particularity of judicial records is their direct impact on fundamental human rights. Judicial decisions may affect personal liberty, property rights, family status, or other constitutionally protected rights of individuals. Consequently, judicial records possess not only historical and evidentiary value but also significant constitutional relevance. This requires a heightened level of care in handling such material, both at the stage of its creation and at the stage of archiving and providing access. The procedural structure of judicial records also plays a distinctive role. Court files are created within formalized proceedings and have a clearly defined internal structure, including claims, statements of defence, hearing minutes, evidentiary motions, expert opinions, and judicial decisions. Their evidentiary value and systematic organization enable in-depth historical, legal, and sociological analyses. Precisely because of this structured nature, judicial archives represent a valuable source for research.

In contemporary practice, the digital nature of judicial records constitutes an additional important feature. Electronic case files, court information systems, and digital signatures present challenges for long-term preservation, particularly about ensuring authenticity, integrity, and readability of records over time. Since judicial records are created within the judicial branch of government, the issue of archiving such material—namely, its transfer to the state archives, which operate within the executive branch—raises questions concerning the constitutionally guaranteed independence of the judiciary. The paper will provide an overview and comparison of Slovenian legislation and European Union legislation and, from the perspective of the practical protection of archival records, will offer an assessment of the adequacy of the legal framework that defines and ensures the protection of archival records.

About the author:

Aida Škoro Babić, Master of Science in National and General History from Antiquity to the 19th Century, Undersecretary in the Sector for the Protection of Archival Records of Special Archives at the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, is the custodian of judicial archival records, specifically of the highest judicial authorities, and serves as the head of the Inter-Archive Working Group for the Protection of Judicial Archival Records, appointed by the Minister of Culture. She participates in the development of the Slovenian electronic archive as a member of the project team, and at the European level as a member of the project team of the eArchiving Common Service Platform. She specializes in archival records of military judicial authorities and is a member of the expert group for succession matters relating to the former SFRY. She is also a senior lecturer in Archival Studies and Documentology at Alma Mater Europaea University, where she teaches the course Legislation in Data Management. She participates in various committees on the appraisal of archival records, provides basic and advanced training for employees working with documentary and archival material, engages in user services, professionally processes archival records, collaborates with creators of public archival material, and manages the transfer of public archival records to the national archive. She takes part in international conferences on archival science both domestically and abroad and publishes professional and scientific works in the field of archival studies.

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Inšpekcijski nadzor na področju arhivov in arhivske dejavnosti v obdobju med letoma 2020 in 2025

Avtorica se bo uvodoma dotaknila splošne ureditve inšpekcijskega nadzora na področju arhivov in arhivske dejavnosti, in sicer z zgodovinskega vidika – od reorganizacije inšpekcij v slovenskem prostoru leta 1995, sprejetja prvega t. i. materialnega predpisa leta 1997 (ZAGA) do sprejetja posebnega zakona o inšpekcijskem nadzoru leta 2002 (ZIN). V nadaljevanju bo predstavila obvezne (načrtovalne) dokumente, ki jih mora inšpektorat pripraviti za potrebe lastnega načrtovanja dela (letni načrt oz. program dela inšpektorata) in usklajevanja na ravni države (strateške usmeritve in prioritete dela inšpekcij), ter za potrebe obravnave prijav in postopkov (navodila in merila prednostne obravnave za izvajanje predpisanega postopka inšpekcijskega nadzora).

Glavni del prispevka bo avtorica namenila pregledu dela in izdanih ukrepov inšpektorata (IRSKM) v obdobju 2020–2025 na področju arhivov in arhivske dejavnosti, ki so razvidna iz letnih poročil inšpektorata. Letna poročila inšpektoratov so uradni dokument, v katerih vsak inšpektorat za preteklo leto sistematično prikaže: obseg in vrste izvedenih nadzorov, ugotovljene kršitve, izrečene upravne in prekrškovne ukrepe, realizacijo letnega programa dela, izvajanje strateških prioritet, oceno tveganj in predloge izboljšav. Gre za instrument odgovornosti in transparentnosti dela inšpekcij.

Letna poročila imajo več funkcij: nadzorstveno funkcijo (omogočajo nadzor nad učinkovitostjo in zakonitostjo dela inšpektorata, predstavljajo podlago za spremljanje realizacije prioritet), strateško funkcijo (služijo kot podlaga za pripravo novih strateških usmeritev in prioritet, omogočajo analizo tveganj na posameznih področjih), odgovornost in transparentnost (Vlada RS in resorna ministrstva dobijo pregled nad delovanjem sistema, javnost dobi vpogled v stanje zakonitosti na posameznih področjih) ter analitično funkcijo (omogočajo primerjavo med leti, kažejo trende kršitev, razkrivajo sistemske pomanjkljivosti zakonodaje).

Iz letnih poročil IRSKM na področju arhivov in arhivske dejavnosti je med drugim razvidno tudi to, da IRSKM od leta 2017 dalje beleži spremenjeno vsebino prijav/pobud in s tem povezano prakso nadzora. To pomeni, da je inšpekcijski nadzor, ki je v preteklosti (od obstoja IRSKM dalje) obsegal predvsem nadzor nad varstvom dokumentarnega in arhivskega gradiva v fizični obliki (predvsem papirni obliki), z leti postopoma prešel v nadzor, kjer je tudi varstvo gradiva v digitalni obliki v postopkih, tako po obsegu kot številu zadev in izrečenih ukrepov, obravnavano enakovredno. Pri tem je potrebno upoštevati, da je gradivo v digitalni obliki po številnih kriterijih bolj ranljiva kategorija, podvržena več tveganjem kot gradivo v fizični obliki, kar IRSKM upošteva z izvedbo načrtovanih sistemskih nadzorov.

O avtorici:

Dr. Maja Gombač je na Filozofski fakulteti v Ljubljani diplomirala iz sociologije kulture in zgodovine, podiplomski študij pa uspešno zaključila z zagovorom doktorske disertacije na Univerzi v Novi Gorici – Fakulteti za podiplomski študij, smer kulturna zgodovina. Najprej se je zaposlila v Arhivu Republike Slovenije, z delom na Inšpektoratu RS za kulturo in medije pa je pričela leta 2011, kjer je še vedno zaposlena kot inšpektorica za kulturo in arhivsko dejavnost.

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Inspection Supervision in the Field of Archives and Archival Activities 2020–2025

The author will begin by discussing the general regulation of inspection supervision in the field of archives and archival activities from a historical perspective, starting with the reorganization of inspections in Slovenia in 1995, the adoption of the first substantive regulation in 1997 (ZAGA) and the adoption of a special law on inspection supervision in 2002 (ZIN). She will then present the mandatory (planning) documents that the inspectorate must prepare for its own work planning (annual plan or work program of the inspectorate) and coordination at the national level (strategic guidelines and priorities of the inspectorate's work), as well as for the purposes of handling reports and procedures (instructions and criteria for priority treatment for the implementation of the regulatory inspection procedure).

The author will devote the main part of the article to reviewing the work and measures issued by the inspectorate in the period 2020–2025 in the field of archives and archival activities, as evident from the inspectorate's annual reports. The annual reports of inspectorates are official documents in which each inspectorate systematically presents the following for the previous year: the scope and types of inspections carried out, violations identified, administrative and misdemeanor measures imposed, implementation of the annual work program, implementation of strategic priorities, risk assessment, and proposals for improvements. This is an instrument of accountability and transparency of the work of the inspectorates.

Annual reports have several functions: a supervisory function (they enable supervision of the effectiveness and legality of the work of the inspectorate and provide a basis for monitoring the implementation of priorities), a strategic function (they serve as a basis for the preparation of new strategic directions and priorities, enable the analysis of risks in individual areas), accountability and transparency (the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and line ministries gain an overview of the functioning of the system, the public gains insight into the state of legality in individual areas) and an analytical function (they enable comparison between years, show trends in violations, reveal systemic shortcomings in legislation).

The annual reports of the inspectorate in the field of archives and archival activities also show that, since 2017, the inspectorate has been recording changes in the content of reports/initiatives and the related supervisory practice. This means that inspection supervision, which in the past (since the establishment of the inspectorate) mainly consisted of supervision of the protection of documentary and archival material in physical form (mainly paper form), has gradually shifted over the years to supervision where the protection of material in digital form is treated equally in terms of scope or number of cases and measures taken. It should be noted that, according to numerous criteria, material in digital form is a more vulnerable category, subject to greater risks than material in physical form, which the inspectorate takes into account by carrying out planned systemic supervision.

About the author:

Maja Gombač, Ph. D., graduated from the Faculty of Arts in Ljubljana with a degree in cultural sociology and history, and successfully completed her postgraduate studies with a doctoral dissertation at the University of Nova Gorica – Faculty of Postgraduate Studies, majoring in cultural history. She first worked at the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, and in 2011 she began working at the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Culture and Media, where she is still employed as an inspector for culture and archival activities.

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V predavanju z naslovom Verodostojna računovodska listina v e obliki bo avtorica celovito predstavila pojem verodostojne elektronske knjigovodske listine, njen pomen v praksi in pogoje, ki jih mora izpolnjevati elektronski dokument, da velja za verodostojnega. Udeleženci se bodo seznanili z različnimi oblikami e dokumentov (npr. PDF, JPEG, XML), z zahtevami glede njihove hrambe in roki hrambe ter z vlogo in pomenom elektronskega podpisa, vključno z vprašanjem uporabe skeniranega podpisa. Poseben poudarek bo namenjen plačilnim listam kot elektronskim dokumentom, njihovi pravilni obliki in trajnemu hranjenju dokumentacije, povezane z obračunom plač in kadrovskimi evidencami. Predavanje bo obravnavalo tudi dokazno vrednost e dokumentov v primerjavi s tiskanimi listinami ter ponudilo pregled aktualne sodne prakse slovenskih sodišč na področju elektronskih dokumentov.

O avtorici:

Biserka Šubelj, univ. dipl. ekonomistka, davčna svetovalka z licenco pri ZDSS in višješolska predavateljica za davke in računovodstvo. Z računovodstvom se ukvarja že od leta 1998, z davki pa se je začela podrobneje ukvarjati od leta 2003. Je avtorica številnih priročnikov in E-seminarjev na temo davki, računovodstvo in podjetništvo. Njeni strokovnosti lahko zaupamo saj je avtorica več kot 160 različnih člankov in učnih gradiv zapisanih v COBISS-u. Je tudi avtorica člankov na spletni strani www.metaja.si. Njena predavanja so dinamična in jedrnata, saj vedno vključi praktične primere, ki jih na razumljiv način poveže s teorijo oziroma zakonodajo. V letu 2013 si je pridobila tudi pedagoško-andragoško izobrazbo, kar pomeni, da je strokovnjak tudi na področju predavanja, poučevanja in usposabljanja odraslih.

Biserka Šubelj, B. Sc. in Economics

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Reliable Accounting Document in Electronic Form

In the lecture entitled “Reliable Accounting Document in Electronic Form”, the author will provide a comprehensive presentation of the concept of a reliable electronic accounting document, its practical significance, and the conditions that an electronic document must meet in order to be considered reliable. Participants will become familiar with various types of electronic documents (e.g. PDF, JPEG, XML), the requirements regarding their storage and retention periods, as well as the role and importance of electronic signatures, including the issue of using scanned signatures. Special emphasis will be placed on payroll slips as electronic documents, their proper format, and the permanent retention of documentation related to payroll calculation and human resources records. The lecture will also address the evidential value of electronic documents in comparison with paper-based documents and provide an overview of current case law of Slovenian courts in the field of electronic documents.

About the author:

Biserka Šubelj, B. Sc. in Economics, is a licensed tax consultant with the Chamber of Tax Advisors of Slovenia and a tertiary-level lecturer in taxation and accounting. She has been working in accounting since 1998 and has been more closely involved in taxation since 2003. She is the author of numerous manuals and e seminars on taxation, accounting, and entrepreneurship. Her expertise is well established, as she has authored more than 160 different articles and teaching materials listed in the COBISS system. She is also a contributor to articles published on the website www.metaja.si. Her lectures are dynamic and concise, as she consistently incorporates practical examples and clearly connects them with theory and legislation. In 2013, she additionally obtained pedagogical and andragogical qualifications, which confirms her expertise in lecturing, teaching, and adult education and training.

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