

Overzicht artikelen en publicaties over informatiebeheer

De lijst is aangemaakt op: **woensdag 1 januari 2020**

Gegevens zijn geregistreerd in de maanden: **november 2019 en december 2019**

Dit overzicht bevat titels en 'samenvattingen' van berichten, berichtjes, artikelen en publicaties die het terrein van het informatiebeheer raken.

Ze zijn gerubriceerd op basis van de 'lifecycle of documents' uit het rapport

'Management of electronic records: Issues and guidelines;
Prepared by the Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems (ACCIS)',
United Nations, New York, 1990. (blz 27-34).

Als laatste is een overzicht van termen opgenomen die zijn gerelateerd aan de onderwerpen van de geregistreerde titels.

Het begrip 'informatiebeheer' omvat het geheel van de informatievoorziening en het archiefbeheer. Synoniem aan 'Informatiebeheer' is het begrip 'Records management'.

De berichtjes etc. zijn binnen de rubrieken gesorteerd op titel.



Prikklok jaren 50 - Veenkoloniaal Museum Veendam

Levenscyclus van gegevens

1 **Ontstaan**

- ** 10338 *Universalism as utopia : a historical study of the schemes and schemas of Paul Otlet (1868-1944)*

Wouter van Acker

(Proefschrift) Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Gent, 2011.

Universalism

This doctoral dissertation is an intellectual biography which discusses the projects and utopian visions of Paul Otlet (1868-1944). Paul Otlet formulated the concept of 'documentation', a field incorporating both study and practice that evolved out of bibliography before developing into information science. He was also a sociologist, an internationalist and indefatigable promoter of his conception of 'universalism' or 'mondialism', and of the Mundaneum and the Cité Mondiale. The major source that is used to throw new light on Otlet as a utopian thinker is an impressive collection of thousands of unpublished schemas. By means of an historical analysis of his schemas and writings, this thesis aims to identify the fundamental universalistic character of his utopian vision of knowledge organization and international organization. Universalism was a phenomenon incorporating complex personal ideals and social objectives, assuming different meanings in the fields of science, culture and politics, and reflecting the historical circumstances and undertakings of the time. By exploring how Paul Otlet and others dealt with the issue, this dissertation aims to contribute to the history of the idea of 'universalism'.

Overige begrippen *Biografie; Schema; Scheme; Utopia.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Site Universiteit Gent

~ <https://biblio.ugent.be/publication/1942681>

Url voor citeren

~ <http://hdl.handle.net/1854/LU-1942681>

Wikipedia (universalism)

~ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universalism>

- ** 10341 *Verantwoording afleggen met e-mail; Archiveren in het informatietijdperk*

Albert Meijer

(Artikel) Overheidsdocumentatie, 1998. maart 1998

Verantwoording

Bij overheidsorganisaties wordt in toenemende mate gebruik gemaakt van e-mail. Men gebruikte mail niet alleen voor persoonlijke briefjes, maar steeds meer voor zakelijke communicatie. Implementatie van e-mail binnen een organisatie leidt daardoor tot een aantal belangrijke vragen met betrekking tot het archiveren van deze berichten. Welke e-mail-berichten moeten worden bewaard? En hoe kunt u deze berichten het beste bewaren? In dit artikel wordt, vanuit een verantwoordingsoptiek, een aanzet gegeven tot een antwoord op deze vragen.

Overige begrippen *Accountability; Bericht; Document; E-mail; Verantwoordingsfunctie.*

1.1 **Definieren**

- ** 10339 *Core Trustworthy Data Repositories Requirements: Glossary*

<Geen auteur geregistreerd of bekend>

(Lijst of tabel) CoreTrustSeal, 2016.

Terminologie

The CoreTrustSeal Data Repositories Requirements reflect the characteristics of trustworthy repositories. As such,

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1.1 Definieren

all Requirements are mandatory and are equally weighted, standalone items. Although some overlap is unavoidable, duplication of evidence sought among Requirements has been kept to a minimum where possible.

Overige begrippen *Bewaarstrategie; E-depot; Repository.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Core Trustworthy Data Repositories Requirements

~ <https://www.coretrustseal.org/why-certification/requirements/>

Glossary (PDF)

~ https://www.coretrustseal.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Core_Trustworthy_Data_Repositories_Requirements_Glossary.pdf

** 10324 *Data philanthropy and the design of the infraethics for information societies*

Mariarosario Taddeo

(Artikel) <Herkomst onbekend of niet geregistreerd.>

Data philanthropy

In mature information societies sharing data is increasingly recognised as a crucial means to foster their development. However, competing tensions on data control and ownership, limited technical understanding, and the lack of an adequate governance framework pose serious challenges to attempts to share data among different actors.

Data philanthropy, understood as the donation of data from both individuals and private companies, has been proposed as means to meet these challenges. While at first sight data philanthropy may seem an uncontroversial phenomenon, a closer analysis reveals a bewildering network of problems.

In this article, I analyse the role of data philanthropy in contemporary societies and the moral problems that it yields. I argue that the solution to these problems rests on the understanding of the infraethical nature of data philanthropy and on the design of an ethical framework encompassing the right infraethics and the right ethics. This is a framework able to address the changes brought about by the information revolution and to harness the opportunities that these pose for the prosperity of current and future information societies.

Overige begrippen *Design; Ethics; Good citizenship; Governance; Group privacy; Individual privacy; Infraethics.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Academia.edu

~ https://www.academia.edu/29830462/Data_philanthropy_and_the_design_of_the_infraethics_for_information_societies

Site auteur

~ <https://rosariataddeo.net>

** 10347 *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*

Kenneth Einar Himma en Herman T. Tavani

(Publicatie) John Wiley & Sons, Inc, Hoboken, New Jersey, 2008. ISBN 978-0-471-79959-7

Ethics

In the last 10 years, information and computer ethics has emerged as an important area of philosophical and social theorizing, combining conceptual, metaethical, normative, and applied elements. Interest in the area has increased dramatically in computer science departments, philosophy departments, communications departments, business schools, information and library schools, and law schools. Information ethics has become one of the most important areas of applied philosophy in terms of professional, student, and popular interest. Many of the most pressing new ethical issues we face have arisen in connection with the use and development of new information

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1.1 Definieren

technologies. For example, debates about the ethics of online music file sharing have led academics and ordinary citizens to reconsider the arguments for the legitimacy of intellectual property protection. New developments in information technology threaten privacy in ways that could not have been imagined 50 years ago, raising new ethical issues about the rights to privacy and anonymity. The growing dependence of large-scale economies on the Internet creates new vulnerabilities that can be exploited by hackers, cybercriminals, and terrorists, raising novel ethical issues about computer intrusions and security.

The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics responds to this growing professional interest in information ethics with 27 chapters that address both traditional and current issues in information and computer ethics research. Each chapter, written by one or more of the most influential information ethicists, explains and evaluates the most important positions and arguments on the respective issues. As a result, the Handbook reader will be able to come away from each chapter with an understanding of the major positions and arguments, their strengths and weaknesses, and the authors original take on the issue. In addition, each chapter not only contains useful summaries of the most important research on the topic but also makes an important new contribution to the literature, and ends with a bibliography that identifies the most important books and articles on the topic.

Because a number of very good anthologies on information and computer ethics already exist, one might ask: Why another book of readings on ethical aspects of information and computer technology? One justification for the book is that, as noted above, each chapter in the present volume is written in a style that conforms to the objectives of a handbook and thus provides the conceptual background that is often not found in papers comprising other volumes. Consider that many papers included in those volumes are compiled from disparate sources and, thus, can reflect various styles and diverse objectives. With one exception, every chapter in this volume is an original piece that was written specifically for the Handbook. As such, each paper provides an accessible but sophisticated overview of the most important positions and supporting arguments and objections, along with the authors state-of-the-art take on these positions, arguments, and objections.

Another justification for this book is that existing anthologies tend to be narrower in scope than The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics. For example, many anthologies cover only a limited set of topics that affect one or more subfields of information ethics; as a result, these works often exclude some of the controversies and issues that arise in information ethics as a broader field of inquiry. Consider that some anthologies have focused on Internet- or cyber-specific issues involving information ethics, while others have centered mainly on professional ethics issues affecting responsibility. Other volumes are dedicated to information ethics concerns affecting specific topical areas such as privacy, security, and property.³ Still other anthologies have focused on ethical aspects of information technology that converge with ethics-related concerns affecting medicine and genetics/genomics research.⁴ And other anthologies are dedicated to the examination of ethical issues in information technology that intersect either with disciplines, such as philosophy, or with new or emerging fields, such as nanotechnology. So even though there is no shortage of anthologies that examine ethical issues centering on these, and related, ethical aspects of information technology, none addresses the breadth of topics covered in the present handbook.

The Handbook is organized into six main parts, which cover a wide range of topics - i.e., from foundational concepts and methodological approaches in information ethics (at the theoretical level) to specific problem areas involving applied or practical ethical issues.

At the theoretical level, conceptual frameworks underlying topical areas such as intellectual property, privacy, and security are examined. These frameworks provide Handbook readers with some conceptual tools needed to analyze more systematically the kinds of issues examined in the chapters comprising the remaining sections of the book. At the practical level, a number of contemporary controversies ranging from professional-ethical issues to issues of responsibility, regulation, and access are examined. For example, these chapters examine controversies affecting open-source software, medical informatics and genetic research, cyber-conflict, risk assessment, the digital divide, information overload, e-mail spam, online file sharing, plagiarism, censorship and free speech, and so forth. Thus, Handbook readers will gain an understanding of both the general frameworks and specific issues that define the fields of information and computer ethics.

Overige begrippen *Computer ethics; Ethica; Ethiek; Information ethics; Philosophy of information.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Academia.edu

~ https://www.academia.edu/24892978/The_Handbook_of_Information_and_Computer_Ethics?email_work_card=title

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1.1 Definieren

** 10348 *Investigations into information semantics and ethics of computing*

Gordana Dodig-Crnkovic

(Proefschrift) Publication date 1-sep-2006 / Mälardalen University, 2006.

Infosphere

The recent development of the research field of Computing and Philosophy has triggered investigations into the theoretical foundations of computing and information. This thesis is the outcome of studies in two areas of Philosophy of Computing (PC) and Philosophy of Information (PI) the production of meaning (semantics) and the value system with applications (ethics).

Overige begrippen *Ethics of computing; Ethics of information; Informatiefilosofie; Information semantics; Intentionality; Meaning; Pancomputationalism; Paninformationalism; Philosophy of information; Semantics; Value.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Academia.edu

~ https://www.academia.edu/35111216/Investigations_into_information_semantics_and_ethics_of_computing?email_wtle

** 10345 *A Unified Framework of Five Principles for AI in Society*

Luciano Floridi en Josh COWls

(Artikel) versie 1-nov-2019 / Harvard Data Science Review, 2019. 1(1)

Ethics

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is already having a major impact on society. As a result, many organizations have launched a wide range of initiatives to establish ethical principles for the adoption of socially beneficial AI. Unfortunately, the sheer volume of proposed principles threatens to overwhelm and confuse. How might this problem of 'principle proliferation' be solved? In this paper, we report the results of a fine-grained analysis of several of the highest-profile sets of ethical principles for AI. We assess whether these principles converge upon a set of agreed-upon principles, or diverge, with significant disagreement over what constitutes 'ethical AI.' Our analysis finds a high degree of overlap among the sets of principles we analyze. We then identify an overarching framework consisting of five core principles for ethical AI. Four of them are core principles commonly used in bioethics: beneficence, non-maleficence, autonomy, and justice. On the basis of our comparative analysis, we argue that a new principle is needed in addition: explicability, understood as incorporating both the epistemological sense of intelligibility (as an answer to the question 'how does it work?') and in the ethical sense of accountability (as an answer to the question: 'who is responsible for the way it works?'). In the ensuing discussion, we note the limitations and assess the implications of this ethical framework for future efforts to create laws, rules, technical standards, and best practices for ethical AI in a wide range of contexts.

Overige begrippen *Accountability; AI; Artificial agent; Artificial intelligence; Autonomy; Beneficence; Bioethics; Explicability; Fairness; Intelligibility; Justice; Meta-autonomy; Non-maleficence; Philosophy of information.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

DOI

~ <https://doi.org/10.1162/99608f92.8cd550d1>

Over Bioethics

~ <https://duckduckgo.com/?q=Bioethics&t=ffab&atb=v189-1&ia=web>

** 10322 *De verdachte in de ketens; Informatie delen in ketens en netwerken*

Wim Borst

(Publicatie) Boom bestuurskunde, Den Haag, 2019.

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1.1 Definieren

Keten

Rechtshandhaving is tegenwoordig vaak een kwestie van multidisciplinaire samenwerking, waarbij het openbaar bestuur, Justitie en private partijen zijn betrokken. Zij werken samen in ketens en netwerken. Drie disciplines zijn in vrijwel elk samenwerkingsverband aan de orde: straf- en sanctierecht (omdat dat de harde kern is van handhaving), keteninformatisering (omdat informatie moet worden uitgewisseld in en tussen ketens) en gegevensbescherming (privacy). Het unieke van dit boek is dat het een kennismaking biedt met deze drie perspectieven in hun onderlinge samenhang. Op een laagdrempelige manier brengt het theorie en praktijk bij elkaar.

Het boek helpt adviseurs, bestuurders, enterprise architecten, informatici, managers, professionals, programmamanagers en projectleiders om meer grip te krijgen op de keteninformatisering waaraan of waarmee zij werken.

Overige begrippen *Gegevensbescherming; Keteninformatisering; Leerstuk; Netwerk; Privacy; Rechtstaat; Rol; Strafrechtketen; Verantwoordelijkheid.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Boek op internet

~ <https://www.strafrechtketen.nl/documenten/publicaties/2019/04/26/de-verdachte-in-de-ketens>

Citaat Drucker

~ <https://hbr.org/2006/02/what-executives-should-remember>

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2 Waarden

** 10344 *Geschiedenisschaamte? Het witte archief onder vuur.*

Charles Jeurgens

(Lezing (Congres, workshop, bijeenkomst)) Lezing 14-nov-2019 / Nationaal Archief, Den Haag, 2019.
Ketelaarlezing 2019

Verwerven

Een bevlogen betoog over het dekoloniseren van archief. De tijd waarin archieven als solide bastions van de historische waarheid golden ligt achter ons. En ook al profileren archiefinstellingen zich vaak als het 'geheugen van de samenleving', de vraag klinkt steeds luider wiens geheugen ze eigenlijk vertegenwoordigen.

Eerste stap naar een rechtvaardiger archief?

De bronnen van kennis worden steeds vaker onderwerp van discussie. In de museumwereld is deze trend al langer zichtbaar. Zo heeft het Rijksmuseum besloten niet langer termen te gebruiken die in het verleden gangbaar waren maar nu als kwetsend worden ervaren. Het Amsterdam Museum heeft aangekondigd dat de 17e eeuw het predicaat 'Gouden' niet verdient en is voornemens het dan ook niet langer te gebruiken. Is het een vorm van windowdressing of een eerste stap naar een radicalere omgang met het eigen verleden?

Waar staan de archieven in dit debat? In hoeverre houden archieven het verleden in een houdgreep door de geschiedenissen van gemarginaliseerde groepen als migranten, voormalige gekoloniseerde groepen en LHBTIQ+ gemeenschappen in de samenleving te negeren, eenzijdig te belichten of zelfs onzichtbaar te maken? Zijn er alternatieven? Kan digitalisering een rol spelen in het creëren van een rechtvaardiger archief dat meerstemmigheid als uitgangspunt heeft?

Overige begrippen *Bias; Context; Cultuur; Ethiek; Representatie; Waarden.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Ketelaarlezing 2019

~ <https://www.nationaalarchief.nl/archiveren/nieuws/ketelaarlezing-geschiedenisschaamte-het-witte-archief-onder-vuur>

** 10338 *Universalism as utopia : a historical study of the schemes and schemas of Paul Otlet (1868-1944)*

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(Proefschrift) Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Gent, 2011.

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Site Universiteit Gent

~ <https://biblio.ugent.be/publication/1942681>

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2 **Waarderen**

Url voor citeren

~ <http://hdl.handle.net/1854/LU-1942681>

Wikipedia (universalism)

~ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universalism>

** 10341 *Verantwoording afleggen met e-mail; Archiveren in het informatietijdperk*

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(Artikel) Overheidsdocumentatie, 1998. maart 1998

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2.3 **Bepalen van de grondslag en de betrouwbaarheid**

** 10347 *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*

Kenneth Einar Himma en Herman T. Tavani

(Publicatie) John Wiley & Sons, Inc, Hoboken, New Jersey, 2008. ISBN 978-0-471-79959-7

Ethics

In the last 10 years, information and computer ethics has emerged as an important area of philosophical and social theorizing, combining conceptual, metaethical, normative, and applied elements. Interest in the area has increased dramatically in computer science departments, philosophy departments, communications departments, business schools, information and library schools, and law schools. Information ethics has become one of the most important areas of applied philosophy in terms of professional, student, and popular interest. Many of the most pressing new ethical issues we face have arisen in connection with the use and development of new information technologies. For example, debates about the ethics of online music file sharing have led academics and ordinary citizens to reconsider the arguments for the legitimacy of intellectual property protection. New developments in information technology threaten privacy in ways that could not have been imagined 50 years ago, raising new ethical issues about the rights to privacy and anonymity. The growing dependence of large-scale economies on the Internet creates new vulnerabilities that can be exploited by hackers, cybercriminals, and terrorists, raising novel ethical issues about computer intrusions and security.

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2.3 *Bepalen van de grondslag en de betrouwbaarheid*

that was written specifically for the Handbook. As such, each paper provides an accessible but sophisticated overview of the most important positions and supporting arguments and objections, along with the authors state-of-the-art take on these positions, arguments, and objections.

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Overige begrippen *Computer ethics; Ethica; Ethiek; Information ethics; Philosophy of information.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Academia.edu

~ https://www.academia.edu/24892978/The_Handbook_of_Information_and_Computer_Ethics?email_work_card=title

** 10323 *Messages sent, and received? Changing perspectives and policies on US federal email as record and the limits of archival accountability*

Jesse A. Johnston en David A. Wallace, Ricardo L. Punzalan

(Artikel) Archival Science, 2019. December 2019, Volume 19, Issue 4

Accountability

The 2016 US Presidential elections may have presented the most prominent illustration of email and recordkeeping in public perception, but they offer only the most recent and public story of emails as records. This article offers an overview of the development of email as a government record in the USA, as well as the evolving archival perspectives on email and political accountability. Archivists have been contending with email for over 30 years, and from its earliest days in the US political usage, email has presented a complex array of recordkeeping and archival challenges, and we trace the changing archival perspectives and regulatory situations around email as a record in the USA over the past three decades. In this investigation, we explore questions about how and why officials create or destroy email, how email records are appraised, and whether or not preserved emails can be meaningfully accessed. In light of these questions, we argue that the archival tenet of accountability is tenuous at best in the face of the changing technological and political challenges presented by email as a record

Overige begrippen *Appraisal; Capstone; Electronic recordkeeping; E-mail.*

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2.3 *Bepalen van de grondslag en de betrouwbaarheid*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

DOI

~ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10502-019-09318-8>

** 10327 *Paradox. A Digital Analytics Documentary*

<Geen auteur geregistreerd of bekend>

(Documentaire) Geraadpleegd 23-nov-2019 / Van Bussel Document Services VOF, Helmond, 2019. Filmed at SUPERWEEK 2019 (Monday, January 28 - Friday, February 1)

Narration: Avinash Kaushik

Big data

Een inspirerende maar ook verontrustende video over Big Data analyse en de verschillende paradoxen die hierdoor ontstaan. Zoals het feit dat staten volledige surveillance willen reageren op basis van dat zonder enige transparantie (denk aan China), maar dat ICT-bedrijven die analyses uitvoeren (terecht, overigens) aan allerlei beperkingen worden onderworpen.

Maar ook de paradox dat meer data niet betekent dat de uitkomsten beter worden. 'It can be. If all that data is leading to Analysis Paralysis - or if it leads to falling in love with data analysis itself and forgetting real business outcomes (the reason why you got money for funding the collection of all that data). If no one is using this mountain of data for solving problems, then it's better that the data not be collected at all'.

Moeten we steeds doorgaan met het verzamelen van data?

Datakwaliteit wordt steeds belangrijker. En hoewel in business analytics de kwaliteit van data over het algemeen redelijk is (niet optimaal, dat is het nooit geweest), is het in web analytics uitermate slecht.

En uiteindelijk is data net zo goed als degene die de data interpreteert. Datakwaliteit alleen zegt niet zo heel veel als de interpretatie hapert, bij de mens of bij het algoritme.

Wat absoluut nodig is, is een nieuw digitaal sociaal contract gebaseerd op wederzijdse transparantie tussen staten en hun burgers.

Genoeg voer om over na te denken en verplichte kost voor ieder data scientist.

Overige begrippen *Big Brother; Data science; Datamining; Ethics; Gegevensbescherming; Paradox; Privacy.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Documentaire op Youtube

~ https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1907&v=FqOam0BsGH0&feature=emb_logo

Site vbds

~ <https://www.vbds.nl/2019/11/23/paradox-a-digital-analytics-documentary/>

** 10345 *A Unified Framework of Five Principles for AI in Society*

Luciano Floridi en Josh COWLS

(Artikel) versie 1-nov-2019 / Harvard Data Science Review, 2019. 1(1)

Ethics

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is already having a major impact on society. As a result, many organizations have launched a wide range of initiatives to establish ethical principles for the adoption of socially beneficial AI. Unfortunately, the sheer volume of proposed principles threatens to overwhelm and confuse. How might this problem of 'principle proliferation' be solved? In this paper, we report the results of a fine-grained analysis of several of the highest-profile sets of ethical principles for AI. We assess whether these principles converge upon a

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set of agreed-upon principles, or diverge, with significant disagreement over what constitutes 'ethical AI.' Our analysis finds a high degree of overlap among the sets of principles we analyze. We then identify an overarching framework consisting of five core principles for ethical AI. Four of them are core principles commonly used in bioethics: beneficence, non-maleficence, autonomy, and justice. On the basis of our comparative analysis, we argue that a new principle is needed in addition: explicability, understood as incorporating both the epistemological sense of intelligibility (as an answer to the question 'how does it work?') and in the ethical sense of accountability (as an answer to the question: 'who is responsible for the way it works?'). In the ensuing discussion, we note the limitations and assess the implications of this ethical framework for future efforts to create laws, rules, technical standards, and best practices for ethical AI in a wide range of contexts.

Overige begrippen *Accountability; AI; Artificial agent; Artificial intelligence; Autonomy; Beneficence; Bioethics; Explicability; Fairness; Intelligibility; Justice; Meta-autonomy; Non-maleficence; Philosophy of information.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

DOI

~ <https://doi.org/10.1162/99608f92.8cd550d1>

Over Bioethics

~ <https://duckduckgo.com/?q=Bioethics&t=ffab&atb=v189-1&ia=web>

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3 Gebruiken, afstemmen en toezicht houden

- ** 10338 *Universalism as utopia : a historical study of the schemes and schemas of Paul Otlet (1868-1944)*

Wouter van Acker

(Proefschrift) Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Gent, 2011.

Universalism

This doctoral dissertation is an intellectual biography which discusses the projects and utopian visions of Paul Otlet (1868-1944). Paul Otlet formulated the concept of 'documentation', a field incorporating both study and practice that evolved out of bibliography before developing into information science. He was also a sociologist, an internationalist and indefatigable promoter of his conception of 'universalism' or 'mondialism', and of the Mundaneum and the Cité Mondiale. The major source that is used to throw new light on Otlet as a utopian thinker is an impressive collection of thousands of unpublished schemas. By means of an historical analysis of his schemas and writings, this thesis aims to identify the fundamental universalistic character of his utopian vision of knowledge organization and international organization. Universalism was a phenomenon incorporating complex personal ideals and social objectives, assuming different meanings in the fields of science, culture and politics, and reflecting the historical circumstances and undertakings of the time. By exploring how Paul Otlet and others dealt with the issue, this dissertation aims to contribute to the history of the idea of 'universalism'.

Overige begrippen *Biografie; Schema; Scheme; Utopia.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Site Universiteit Gent

~ <https://biblio.ugent.be/publication/1942681>

Url voor citeren

~ <http://hdl.handle.net/1854/LU-1942681>

Wikipedia (universalism)

~ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universalism>

- ** 10341 *Verantwoording afleggen met e-mail; Archiveren in het informatietijdperk*

Albert Meijer

(Artikel) Overheidsdocumentatie, 1998. maart 1998

Verantwoording

Bij overheidsorganisaties wordt in toenemende mate gebruik gemaakt van e-mail. Men gebruikte mail niet alleen voor persoonlijke briefjes, maar steeds meer voor zakelijke communicatie. Implementatie van e-mail binnen een organisatie leidt daardoor tot een aantal belangrijke vragen met betrekking tot het archiveren van deze berichten. Welke e-mail-berichten moeten worden bewaard? En hoe kunt u deze berichten het beste bewaren? In dit artikel wordt, vanuit een verantwoordingsoptiek, een aanzet gegeven tot een antwoord op deze vragen.

Overige begrippen *Accountability; Bericht; Document; E-mail; Verantwoordingsfunctie.*

3.2 Vaststellen verantwoordelijkheden

- ** 10324 *Data philanthropy and the design of the infraethics for information societies*

Mariarosario Taddeo

(Artikel) <Herkomst onbekend of niet geregistreerd.>

Data philanthropy

In mature information societies sharing data is increasingly recognised as a crucial means to foster their

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3.2 Vaststellen verantwoordelijkheden

development. However, competing tensions on data control and ownership, limited technical understanding, and the lack of an adequate governance framework pose serious challenges to attempts to share data among different actors.

Data philanthropy, understood as the donation of data from both individuals and private companies, has been proposed as means to meet these challenges. While at first sight data philanthropy may seem an uncontroversial phenomenon, a closer analysis reveals a bewildering network of problems.

In this article, I analyse the role of data philanthropy in contemporary societies and the moral problems that it yields. I argue that the solution to these problems rests on the understanding of the infraethical nature of data philanthropy and on the design of an ethical framework encompassing the right infraethics and the right ethics. This is a framework able to address the changes brought about the information revolution and to harness the opportunities that these pose for the prosperity of current and future information societies.

Overige begrippen *Design; Ethics; Good citizenship; Governance; Group privacy; Individual privacy; Infraethics.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Academia.edu

~ https://www.academia.edu/29830462/Data_philanthropy_and_the_design_of_the_infraethics_for_information_societynload

Site auteur

~ <https://rosariataddeo.net>

** 10347 *The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics*

Kenneth Einar Himma en Herman T. Tavani

(Publicatie) John Wiley & Sons, Inc, Hoboken, New Jersey, 2008. ISBN 978-0-471-79959-7

Ethics

In the last 10 years, information and computer ethics has emerged as an important area of philosophical and social theorizing, combining conceptual, metaethical, normative, and applied elements. Interest in the area has increased dramatically in computer science departments, philosophy departments, communications departments, business schools, information and library schools, and law schools. Information ethics has become one of the most important areas of applied philosophy in terms of professional, student, and popular interest. Many of the most pressing new ethical issues we face have arisen in connection with the use and development of new information technologies. For example, debates about the ethics of online music file sharing have led academics and ordinary citizens to reconsider the arguments for the legitimacy of intellectual property protection. New developments in information technology threaten privacy in ways that could not have been imagined 50 years ago, raising new ethical issues about the rights to privacy and anonymity. The growing dependence of large-scale economies on the Internet creates new vulnerabilities that can be exploited by hackers, cybercriminals, and terrorists, raising novel ethical issues about computer intrusions and security.

The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics responds to this growing professional interest in information ethics with 27 chapters that address both traditional and current issues in information and computer ethics research. Each chapter, written by one or more of the most influential information ethicists, explains and evaluates the most important positions and arguments on the respective issues. As a result, the Handbook reader will be able to come away from each chapter with an understanding of the major positions and arguments, their strengths and weaknesses, and the authors original take on the issue. In addition, each chapter not only contains useful summaries of the most important research on the topic but also makes an important new contribution to the literature, and ends with a bibliography that identifies the most important books and articles on the topic.

Because a number of very good anthologies on information and computer ethics already exist, one might ask: Why another book of readings on ethical aspects of information and computer technology? One justification for the book is that, as noted above, each chapter in the present volume is written in a style that conforms to the objectives of a handbook and thus provides the conceptual background that is often not found in papers comprising other volumes. Consider that many papers included in those volumes are compiled from disparate sources and, thus, can

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3.2 Vaststellen verantwoordelijkheden

reflect various styles and diverse objectives. With one exception, every chapter in this volume is an original piece that was written specifically for the Handbook. As such, each paper provides an accessible but sophisticated overview of the most important positions and supporting arguments and objections, along with the authors state-of-the-art take on these positions, arguments, and objections.

Another justification for this book is that existing anthologies tend to be narrower in scope than The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics. For example, many anthologies cover only a limited set of topics that affect one or more subfields of information ethics; as a result, these works often exclude some of the controversies and issues that arise in information ethics as a broader field of inquiry. Consider that some anthologies have focused on Internet- or cyber-specific issues involving information ethics, while others have centered mainly on professional ethics issues affecting responsibility. Other volumes are dedicated to information ethics concerns affecting specific topical areas such as privacy, security, and property.³ Still other anthologies have focused on ethical aspects of information technology that converge with ethics-related concerns affecting medicine and genetics/genomics research.⁴ And other anthologies are dedicated to the examination of ethical issues in information technology that intersect either with disciplines, such as philosophy, or with new or emerging fields, such as nanotechnology. So even though there is no shortage of anthologies that examine ethical issues centering on these, and related, ethical aspects of information technology, none addresses the breadth of topics covered in the present handbook.

The Handbook is organized into six main parts, which cover a wide range of topics - i.e., from foundational concepts and methodological approaches in information ethics (at the theoretical level) to specific problem areas involving applied or practical ethical issues.

At the theoretical level, conceptual frameworks underlying topical areas such as intellectual property, privacy, and security are examined. These frameworks provide Handbook readers with some conceptual tools needed to analyze more systematically the kinds of issues examined in the chapters comprising the remaining sections of the book. At the practical level, a number of contemporary controversies ranging from professional-ethical issues to issues of responsibility, regulation, and access are examined. For example, these chapters examine controversies affecting open-source software, medical informatics and genetic research, cyber-conflict, risk assessment, the digital divide, information overload, e-mail spam, online file sharing, plagiarism, censorship and free speech, and so forth. Thus, Handbook readers will gain an understanding of both the general frameworks and specific issues that define the fields of information and computer ethics.

Overige begrippen *Computer ethics; Ethica; Ethiek; Information ethics; Philosophy of information.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Academia.edu

~ https://www.academia.edu/24892978/The_Handbook_of_Information_and_Computer_Ethics?email_work_card=title

** 10323 *Messages sent, and received? Changing perspectives and policies on US federal email as record and the limits of archival accountability*

Jesse A. Johnston en David A. Wallace, Ricardo L. Punzalan

(Artikel) Archival Science, 2019. December 2019, Volume 19, Issue 4

Accountability

The 2016 US Presidential elections may have presented the most prominent illustration of email and recordkeeping in public perception, but they offer only the most recent and public story of emails as records. This article offers an overview of the development of email as a government record in the USA, as well as the evolving archival perspectives on email and political accountability. Archivists have been contending with email for over 30 years, and from its earliest days in the US political usage, email has presented a complex array of recordkeeping and archival challenges, and we trace the changing archival perspectives and regulatory situations around email as a record in the USA over the past three decades. In this investigation, we explore questions about how and why officials create or destroy email, how email records are appraised, and whether or not preserved emails can be meaningfully accessed. In light of these questions, we argue that the archival tenet of accountability is tenuous at best in the face of the changing technological and political challenges presented by email as a record

Overige begrippen *Appraisal; Capstone; Electronic recordkeeping; E-mail.*

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3.2 *Vaststellen verantwoordelijkheden*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

DOI

~ <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10502-019-09318-8>

** 10327 *Paradox. A Digital Analytics Documentary*

<Geen auteur geregistreerd of bekend>

(Documentaire) Geraadpleegd 23-nov-2019 / Van Bussel Document Services VOF, Helmond, 2019. Filmed at SUPERWEEK 2019 (Monday, January 28 - Friday, February 1)

Narration: Avinash Kaushik

Big data

Een inspirerende maar ook verontrustende video over Big Data analyse en de verschillende paradoxen die hierdoor ontstaan. Zoals het feit dat staten volledige surveillance willen reageren op basis van dat zonder enige transparantie (denk aan China), maar dat ICT-bedrijven die analyses uitvoeren (terecht, overigens) aan allerlei beperkingen worden onderworpen.

Maar ook de paradox dat meer data niet betekent dat de uitkomsten beter worden. 'It can be. If all that data is leading to Analysis Paralysis - or if it leads to falling in love with data analysis itself and forgetting real business outcomes (the reason why you got money for funding the collection of all that data). If no one is using this mountain of data for solving problems, then it's better that the data not be collected at all'.

Moeten we steeds doorgaan met het verzamelen van data?

Datakwaliteit wordt steeds belangrijker. En hoewel in business analytics de kwaliteit van data over het algemeen redelijk is (niet optimaal, dat is het nooit geweest), is het in web analytics uitermate slecht.

En uiteindelijk is data net zo goed als degene die de data interpreteert. Datakwaliteit alleen zegt niet zo heel veel als de interpretatie hapert, bij de mens of bij het algoritme.

Wat absoluut nodig is, is een nieuw digitaal sociaal contract gebaseerd op wederzijdse transparantie tussen staten en hun burgers.

Genoeg voer om over na te denken en verplichte kost voor ieder data scientist.

Overige begrippen *Big Brother; Data science; Datamining; Ethics; Gegevensbescherming; Paradox; Privacy.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Documentaire op Youtube

~ https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1907&v=FqOam0BsGH0&feature=emb_logo

Site vbds

~ <https://www.vbds.nl/2019/11/23/paradox-a-digital-analytics-documentary/>

** 10345 *A Unified Framework of Five Principles for AI in Society*

Luciano Floridi en Josh COWLS

(Artikel) versie 1-nov-2019 / Harvard Data Science Review, 2019. 1(1)

Ethics

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is already having a major impact on society. As a result, many organizations have launched a wide range of initiatives to establish ethical principles for the adoption of socially beneficial AI. Unfortunately, the sheer volume of proposed principles threatens to overwhelm and confuse. How might this problem of 'principle proliferation' be solved? In this paper, we report the results of a fine-grained analysis of several of the highest-profile sets of ethical principles for AI. We assess whether these principles converge upon a

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3.2 *Vaststellen verantwoordelijkheden*

set of agreed-upon principles, or diverge, with significant disagreement over what constitutes 'ethical AI.' Our analysis finds a high degree of overlap among the sets of principles we analyze. We then identify an overarching framework consisting of five core principles for ethical AI. Four of them are core principles commonly used in bioethics: beneficence, non-maleficence, autonomy, and justice. On the basis of our comparative analysis, we argue that a new principle is needed in addition: explicability, understood as incorporating both the epistemological sense of intelligibility (as an answer to the question 'how does it work?') and in the ethical sense of accountability (as an answer to the question: 'who is responsible for the way it works?'). In the ensuing discussion, we note the limitations and assess the implications of this ethical framework for future efforts to create laws, rules, technical standards, and best practices for ethical AI in a wide range of contexts.

Overige begrippen *Accountability; AI; Artificial agent; Artificial intelligence; Autonomy; Beneficence; Bioethics; Explicability; Fairness; Intelligibility; Justice; Meta-autonomy; Non-maleficence; Philosophy of information.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

DOI

~ <https://doi.org/10.1162/99608f92.8cd550d1>

Over Bioethics

~ <https://duckduckgo.com/?q=Bioethics&t=ffab&atb=v189-1&ia=web>

3.5 *Documenteren*

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4 Bewaren

** 10344 *Geschiedenisschaamte? Het witte archief onder vuur.*

Charles Jeurgens

(Lezing (Congres, workshop, bijeenkomst)) Lezing 14-nov-2019 / Nationaal Archief, Den Haag, 2019.
Ketelaarlezing 2019

Verwerven

Een bevlogen betoog over het dekoloniseren van archief. De tijd waarin archieven als solide bastions van de historische waarheid golden ligt achter ons. En ook al profileren archiefinstellingen zich vaak als het 'geheugen van de samenleving', de vraag klinkt steeds luider wiens geheugen ze eigenlijk vertegenwoordigen.

Eerste stap naar een rechtvaardiger archief?

De bronnen van kennis worden steeds vaker onderwerp van discussie. In de museumwereld is deze trend al langer zichtbaar. Zo heeft het Rijksmuseum besloten niet langer termen te gebruiken die in het verleden gangbaar waren maar nu als kwetsend worden ervaren. Het Amsterdam Museum heeft aangekondigd dat de 17e eeuw het predicaat 'Gouden' niet verdient en is voornemens het dan ook niet langer te gebruiken. Is het een vorm van windowdressing of een eerste stap naar een radicalere omgang met het eigen verleden?

Waar staan de archieven in dit debat? In hoeverre houden archieven het verleden in een houdgreep door de geschiedenissen van gemarginaliseerde groepen als migranten, voormalige gekoloniseerde groepen en LHBTIQ+ gemeenschappen in de samenleving te negeren, eenzijdig te belichten of zelfs onzichtbaar te maken? Zijn er alternatieven? Kan digitalisering een rol spelen in het creëren van een rechtvaardiger archief dat meerstemmigheid als uitgangspunt heeft?

Overige begrippen *Bias; Context; Cultuur; Ethiek; Representatie; Waarden.*

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Ketelaarlezing 2019

~ <https://www.nationaalarchief.nl/archiveren/nieuws/ketelaarlezing-geschiedenisschaamte-het-witte-archief-onder-vuur>

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4.2 Bewaren context

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Kenneth Einar Himma en Herman T. Tavani

(Publicatie) John Wiley & Sons, Inc, Hoboken, New Jersey, 2008. ISBN 978-0-471-79959-7

Ethics

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4.2 Bewaren context

dramatically in computer science departments, philosophy departments, communications departments, business schools, information and library schools, and law schools. Information ethics has become one of the most important areas of applied philosophy in terms of professional, student, and popular interest. Many of the most pressing new ethical issues we face have arisen in connection with the use and development of new information technologies. For example, debates about the ethics of online music file sharing have led academics and ordinary citizens to reconsider the arguments for the legitimacy of intellectual property protection. New developments in information technology threaten privacy in ways that could not have been imagined 50 years ago, raising new ethical issues about the rights to privacy and anonymity. The growing dependence of large-scale economies on the Internet creates new vulnerabilities that can be exploited by hackers, cybercriminals, and terrorists, raising novel ethical issues about computer intrusions and security.

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Overige begrippen *Computer ethics; Ethica; Ethiek; Information ethics; Philosophy of information.*

Levenscyclus van gegevens

4.2 Bewaren context

Verwijzing (URL of bestandsnaam)

Academia.edu

~ https://www.academia.edu/24892978/The_Handbook_of_Information_and_Computer_Ethics?email_work_card=title

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(Artikel) versie 1-nov-2019 / Harvard Data Science Review, 2019. 1(1)

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DOI

~ <https://doi.org/10.1162/99608f92.8cd550d1>

Over Bioethics

~ <https://duckduckgo.com/?q=Bioethics&t=ffab&atb=v189-1&ia=web>

De rubrieken

Levenscyclus van gegevens

0 Algemeen

Engelse term: <geen>

1 Ontstaan

Ontstaan en identificatie

Engelse term: **Creation and identification**

1.1 Definieren

Definitie van het begrip als informatiebeheer, archief, archiefbescheiden etc, beschrijving van de toepassing en reikwijdte daarvan.

Engelse term: **Defining electronic records**

1.2 Benoemen informatiesysteem

Begrenzing van het informatiesysteem waarbinnen de gegevens (archiefbescheiden) opgemaakt etc. worden.

Engelse term: **Identifying electronic records systems**

1.3 Benoemen bestanddeel

Begrenzing van de eenheid die als enkelvoudig bestanddeel te beschouwen is (archiefbestanddeel, archiefstuk, item, object, archiefblok, informatie-object).

Bijvoorbeeld: Document of registratie.

Engelse term: **Identifying electronic records**

2 Waarderen

Het bepalen van de functie en de waarde van een gegeven of gegevens in een bepaalde context of samenhang en het bepalen van de uiteindelijke bestemming van de archiefbescheiden.

Engelse term: **Appraisal**

2.1 Bepalen van de waarde

Het vaststellen van de waarde van gegevens in een bepaalde context.

Engelse term: **Appraising**

2.2 Bepalen van de bewaartermijnen

Het vaststellen van de bewaartermijnen ten behoeve van overbrenging of vernietiging.

Engelse term: **Scheduling**

2.3 Bepalen van de grondslag en de betrouwbaarheid

Het vaststellen van de juridische waarde van de gegevens, garanderen van de authenticiteit en de betrouwbaarheid (volledigheid, juistheid, beschikbaarheid en controleerbaarheid).

Engelse term: **Assuring legality**

3 Gebruiken, afstemmen en toezicht houden

Opslag, ontsluiting en beschikbaarstelling van informatie op basis van informatiebehoefte van de organisatie, burgers, politiek, bestuur, controllers, juristen en archiefbewaarplaats.

Engelse term: **Control and use**

Levenscyclus van gegevens

3.1 Bewaken kosten

Bewaken van de kosten die beheershandelingen met zich meebrengen. Kosten/baten en risico's.

Engelse term: **Controlling costs**

3.2 Vaststellen verantwoordelijkheden

Bepaling van de organisatieonderdelen, overheidsorganen, die verantwoordelijk zijn voor de gegevens. Dit kan zijn als eigenaar of houder. Ook bepaling herkomst.

Engelse term: **Assigning responsibility**

3.3 Fysiek beheren

Fysieke opslag van de archiefbescheiden en aanwijzing van verantwoordelijken voor het fysiek beheer.

Engelse term: **Storing**

3.4 Integreren

Standaardisatie en uitwisseling.

De opslag van gegevens in verschillende formaten mag geen barriere zijn voor de toegankelijkheid en uitwisseling.

Engelse term: **Integrating access**

3.5 Documenteren

Beschrijving van gegevens en systemen (metadata). Bepaling van standaarden voor documentatie. Ook ten behoeve van het bewaren van de context.

Engelse term: **Documenting**

3.6 Beschikbaarstellen

Het feitelijk gebruik en het vaststellen van regels en afspraken voor het gebruik. Ook beschikbaarheid.

Engelse term: **Providing for use**

3.7 Beveiligen

Het waarborgen van logische en fysieke beveiliging, ten behoeve van de continuïteit van de organisatie, de vertrouwelijkheid van informatie en de bescherming van de persoonlijke levenssfeer.

Engelse term: **Assuring security**

4 Bewaren

Betreft het landurig bewaren.

Vanuit het gezichtspunt van de archiefbewaarplaats permanent en over te brengen.

Vanuit het gezichtspunt van de archiefvormer is het verwijderen nadat de bewaartermijn is verstreken.

Was: Verwijderen (overdragen of vernietigen)

Selectie en vernietiging van de informatie volgens de selectielijst die is vastgesteld in de waarderingsfase. Tevens overbrenging naar de archiefbewaarplaats.

Was: Overdragen (of vernietigen)

Engelse term: **Disposition**

Levenscyclus van gegevens

4.1 Voortbestaan

Het garanderen van het voortbestaan van betrokken informatieobjecten.

Beter is het bewaren van de informatie al dan niet met behoud van de oorspronkelijke informatieobjecten.

Was: "De duurzame toegankelijkheid" en daarvoor "Het garanderen van de duurzaamheid van de betrokken gegevensdragers. "

Engelse term: **Preserving media**

4.2 Bewaren context

Bewaren van de originele functionaliteit en de documentatie daarover. Ook in geval van conversie.

Engelse term: **Preserving functionality**

5 Wegwerken van mijn achterstand

Er liggen nog publicaties en dergelijke die ik nog niet had opgenomen. Voor de duidelijkheid komt die achterstand ook hier te staan.

Een deel heb ik ook via delicious beschikbaar: <http://delicious.com/FBVF>

Engelse term: **<geen>**

999 Websites / webpagina's

Interessante websites of pagina's op websites

Engelse term: **<geen>**

Overzicht termen

Bewustwording

Bevat: *Media-educatie.*
 Zie ook: *Awareness; Draagvlak; EAwareness; Mediawijsheid; Vaardigheid.*

Documentaire informatievoorziening

Afgekort met: *DIV.*
 Bevat: *Documentbeheer.*
 Bredere term: *Informatievoorziening.*
 In plaats van: *Documentaire informatieverzorging.*
 Onderdeel van: *Informatie- en archiefmanagement; Informatiehuishouding.*
 Synoniem: *Records Management; Schriftgutverwaltung.*
 Zie ook: *Archieffunctie; Bureau d'ordre.; Documentair informatiemodel; Documentaire informatie; Registratuur.*

Duurzame toegankelijkheid

Bevat: *Beschikbaarheid; Duurzaamheid; Economic Sustainability in a Digital Preservation Context; Interpreteerbaarheid; Leesbaarheid; Raadpleegbaarheid; Vindbaarheid; Web duurzaamheid; Webzizing.*
 Bredere term: *Toegankelijkheid.*
 In plaats van: *Digitale duurzaamheid.*
 Is / is een: *Primaire kwaliteit.*
 Onderdeel van: *Gebruikskwaliteit; Geordende staat; Toegankelijke staat; Vakinhoudelijke kwaliteit.*
 Synoniem: *Langzeitarchivierung.*
 Zie ook: *Authenticiteit; Begrijpelijkheid; Contextueel; DAM; Duurzaam toegankelijk houden; Duurzame transparantie; Economically sustainable preservation; E-depot; Longevity; Reconstrueerbaarheid; Referentiekader Opbouw Digitaal Informatiebeheer; Softwarearchief; Technisch behoud; Voortbestaan.*

Ethics

Bevat: *Moral responsibility.*
 Eigenschap is: *Autonomy; Beneficence; Explicability; Fairness; Intelligibility; Justice; Non-maleficence.*
 Engere term: *Applied ethics; Bioethics; Computer ethics; Data ethics; Digital ethics; Ethics of AI; Ethics of algorithms; Ethics of computing; Ethics of data; Ethics of information; Ethics of practice; Ethics of Recommendation; Information ethics; Infraethics; Meta-ethics; Normative ethics.*
 Synoniem: *Ethica; Ethiek.*
 Zie ook: *Personhood; Whistleblower.*

Infosphere

Bevat: *Cyberspace; Infoglut; Informatiesamenleving; Informational object; Pancomputationalism; Paninformationalism.*
 Bredere term: *Sphere.*
 Engere term: *Frictionless infosphere.*
 Is / is een: *Neologisme.*
 Onderdeel van: *Ecosysteem; Reality.*
 Zie ook: *Informatiemaatschappij; Informatieruimte; Informational environment; Onlife.*

Privacy

Privacy

Bevat:	<i>Anonymity; Briefgeheim; Doelbinding; Medisch geheim; P3P; Reserve; Stemgeheim; Telefoongeheim; Telegraafgeheim; WBP.</i>
Engere term:	<i>Ambient privacy; Associational privacy; Behavioral privacy; Bodily privacy; Communicational privacy; Contextual privacy; Decisional privacy; Groepsprivacy; Group privacy; Individual privacy; Informational privacy; Intellectual privacy; Privacy of Personal Behavior; Proprietary privacy; Spational privacy.</i>
In plaats van:	<i>Bescherming persoonlijke levenssfeer; Persoonlijke levenssfeer; Privacybescherming.</i>
Is / is een:	<i>Vernietigingsbelang.</i>
Onderdeel van:	<i>BIVP; Grondrecht.</i>
Zie ook:	<i>Anonieme communicatie; Anonimiseren; Big data; Dataprotectie; Dataveillance; Doxing; Geheim; Panopticon; Principle of privacy; Pseudonimiseren; Quantified self; Redaction; Surveillancekapitalisme; Transparantiedruk; Veiligheidscommunisme; Vernietigingsbelang.</i>

Terminologie

Bevat:	<i>Jargon; Nomenclatuur.</i>
Engere term:	<i>Archiefterminologie.</i>
Onderdeel van:	<i>Taal.</i>
Synoniem:	<i>Terminology.</i>
Zie ook:	<i>Definiering; Glossarium; ISO 5127; NEN 3601; Taal magie; Taalspel; Termen; Thesaurus; Trefwoordensysteem; Vocabularium.</i>

Universalism

Is / is een:	<i>Philosophical concept; Theological concept.</i>
Zie ook:	<i>Level of abstraction.</i>

Verantwoording

Bevat:	<i>Aansprakelijkheid.</i>
Engere term:	<i>Van begroting tot beleidsverantwoording; Van beleidsbegroting tot beleidsverantwoording; Verantwoording nieuwe stijl.</i>
In plaats van:	<i>Verantwoorden.</i>
Synoniem:	<i>Accountability; Rekenschap.</i>
Zie ook:	<i>Aansprakelijkheid; Internationale Financiële Rapportage Standaarden; Verantwoordelijkheid.</i>

Vervangen

Bevat:	<i>Converteren; Migreren.</i>
Gebruik:	<i>Vervanging.</i>
LIM - Onderdeel van:	<i>Archiveren.</i>
Zie ook:	<i>Omzetten.</i>

Verwerven

Engere term:	<i>Kennisverwerven.</i>
Synoniem:	<i>Acquire; Acquireren.</i>

Wet- en regelgeving

Synoniem:	<i>Wetgeving.</i>
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De gegevens komen uit een met behulp van MS-Access ontwikkelde Reference Manager.

Mijn waardering van de publicaties:

:~)) = zeer interessant

:~) = interessant

:~(= matig, maar juist daarom geschikt om op te nemen.

De overzichten staan ook op mijn eigen site (<http://labyrinth.rienkjonker.nl/literatuur>)

Inlichtingen over deze lijst bij:

Rienk Jonker

E-mail: rienkjonker@gmail.com

Website <http://labyrinth.rienkjonker.nl>

Del.icio.us <http://www.del.icio.us/fbvf>

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