

How to manage ECB information

Information Governance Division DG-SE/IGO

Presentation to ECB staff

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Information management lifecycle

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The Information lifecycle



How to name ECB documents

Make it simple

- Use sentence case (not all caps)
- Avoid abbreviations/ acronyms
- Avoid special characters:

~!@#\$%^&()+=[]{};:',? |/\<_€

Make it unique

- Relevant dates with the format YYY-MM-DD
- The **type** of document (e.g. agenda, presentation, minutes)
- The **context** (meeting forum, sender, recipient)
- The **topic**, key words and any actions
- The **status** (DRAFT, FINAL, UPDATABLE)

Naming **examples**

ECB-UNRESTRICTED

Tell people what it really is – use good

titles - unique and easy to read,

understand and help find the documents

e.g.

2022-12-05 – Instruments working group meeting agenda - FINAL

2019-12-15 - Presentation to EB - Importance of ECB information governance - DRAFT

How to classify ECB information

- Security classifications are assigned at folder level.
- Items saved in a folder automatically inherit the security classification of this folder.
- Security clearance should be considered upon folder creation.
- The security clearance of a folder should always **correspond** to the **level of the highest classification** applied to the **individual items** contained in it.



Where to store ECB digital information

2 STORED in DARWIN, an approved application and/or paper filing system All electronic ECB documents (*including business relevant e-mails*) must be stored in DARWIN!

Documents in Darwin

Documents should be stored:

- within a folder with closely related documents
- use shortcuts to facilitate access from different locations
 Keep folder structure flat, consistent and neat





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Keeping & deleting information



The <u>ECB Filing and Retention Plan</u> defines which ECB documents should be retained permanently as part of the historical archive and which should be destroyed after fixed periods in line with legal, accountability or business requirements. It is integrated in DARWIN and retention happens at regular intervals.

Keep (e.g. save in DARWIN)

- Evidence of business activities, decisions, transactions
- Information with future value (business, financial, legal, research)
- Formal communication (between staff and external parties)

Delete



- Information with short-term value
- Ephemeral information not required in the future
- Duplicates or copies
- Drafts superseded by a final version

Thank you!

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