Domain 1 Research Questions:

1.1 (a) What types of documents are traditionally made or received and set aside (that is, created) in the course of artistic, scientific, and governmental activities that are expected to be carried out on-line? **(b)** For what purposes? **(c)** What types of electronic documents are currently being created to accomplish those same activities? **(d)** Have the purposes for which these documents are created changed?

1.2 (a) What are the nature and the characteristics of the traditional process of document creation in each activity? **(b)** Have they been altered by the use of digital technology and, if yes, how?

1.3 (a) What are the formal elements and attributes of the documents generated by these processes in both a traditional and a digital environment? **(b)** What is the function of each element and the significance of each attribute? **(c)** Specifically, what is the manifestation of authorship in the records of each activity and its implications for the exercise of intellectual property rights and the attribution of responsibilities?

1.4 (a) Does the definition of a record adopted by InterPARES 1 apply to all or part of the documents generated by these processes? **(b)** If yes, given the different manifestations of the record's nature in such documents, how do we recognize and demonstrate the necessary components that the definition identifies? **(c)** If not, is it possible to change the definition maintaining theoretical consistency in the identification of documents as records across the spectrum of human activities? **(d)** In other words, should we be looking at other factors that make of a document a record than those that diplomatics and archival science have considered so far?

1.5 As government and businesses deliver services electronically and enter into transactions based on more dynamic web-based presentations and exchanges of information, are they neglecting to capture adequate documentary evidence of the occurrence of these transactions?

1.6 Is the move to more dynamic and open-ended exchanges of information blurring the responsibilities and altering the legal liabilities of the participants in electronic transactions?

1.7 (a) How do record creators traditionally determine the retention of their records and implement this determination in the context of each activity? **(b)** How do record retention decisions and practices differ for individual and institutional creators? **(c)** How has the use of digital technology affected their decisions and practices?

Domain 2 Research Questions:

2.1 (a) What does record reliability mean in the context of artistic, scientific and government activities? **(b)** To what extent can the electronic records created in the course of each type of activity be considered reliable and why? **(c)** What requirements on their form and controls on their creation would make us presume that they are reliable?

2.2 (a) What does record accuracy mean in the context of each activity? **(b)** To what extent can the electronic records created in the course of each type of activity be considered accurate and why? **(c)** What controls on their creation would make us presume that these records are accurate?

2.3 (a) What does authenticity mean in the context of each activity? **(b)** To what extent is the definition of record authenticity adopted by InterPARES 1 relevant to the records resulting from each type of activity and from the use of increasingly complex digital technology?

2.4 (a) On what basis can the records created in the course of each activity be presumed authentic? **(b)** How, in the absence of such presumption, can their authenticity be verified?

2.5 (a) How is the authenticity of these records affected by their transmission across space and time? **(b)** What controls on the process of transmission would ensure that these records will continue to be recognized as authentic?

2.6 Are the conceptual requirements for reliability and authenticity developed by the UBC-MAS project [Duranti and MacNeil, 1999] and InterPARES 1 for administrative and legal records generated within databases and document management systems applicable to the records studied by InterPARES 2?

2.7 (a) Do the participants in electronic transactions have shared access to reliable and accurate information about the terms and effects of the transactions? **(b)** What would constitute reliable and accurate records of transactions in current electronic service delivery initiatives?

2.8 What would be the consequence of issuing guidelines for record creation on the nature of the records of each activity?

2.9 How can cultural differences, freedom of expression, freedom of inquiry, and right to privacy be reflected in those guidelines?

2.10 What technological and intellectual tools would assist creators to generate records that can be authentically preserved over time?

2.11 What legal or moral obligations exist regarding the creation, use and preservation of the records under investigation?

Domain 3 Research Questions:

3.1 How do the appraisal concepts, methods and models developed by InterPARES 1 for the administrative and legal records created in databases and document management systems apply to the appraisal of the records of artistic, scientific and government activities resulting from the use of the technology examined by InterPARES 2?

3.2 How do the preservation concepts, methods and models developed by InterPARES 1 for the administrative and legal records created in databases and document management systems apply to the preservation of the records of artistic, scientific,

and government activities resulting from the use of the technologies examined by InterPARES 2?

3.3 (a) What preservation paradigms can be applied across activities and technologies? **(b)** What preservation paradigms are required for specific types of records resulting from each activity?

3.4 What metadata are necessary to support appraisal and preservation of authentic digital records resulting from each activity?

Policy Cross-domain Research Questions:

4.1 (a) To what extent do policies, procedures, and standards currently control records creation, maintenance, preservation and use in each focus area? **(b)** Do these policies, procedures, and standards need to be modified or augmented?

4.2 Can an intellectual framework or frameworks be developed to facilitate the translation of policies, procedures, and standards into different national environments, sectors, and domains?

4.3 How can enhanced control over and standardization of records creation, maintenance, preservation, access and use be balanced against cultural and juridical differences and perspectives on issues such as freedom of expression, moral rights, privacy, and national security?

4.4 What legal or moral obligations exist regarding the creation, maintenance, preservation, and use of the records of artistic and scientific activities?

4.5 (a) What principles should guide the formulation of policies, strategies and standards related to the creation of reliable, accurate and authentic records in the digital environments under investigation? **(b)** What principles should guide the formulation of policies, strategies and standards related to the appraisal of those records?

4.6 What principles should guide the formulation of policies, strategies and standards related to the long-term preservation of those records?

4.7 What should be the criteria for developing national policies, strategies and standards?

4.8 What should be the criteria for developing organizational policies, strategies and standards?

Terminology Cross-domain Research Questions:

5.1 (a) Is the term proposed specific to a field? If so, is its definition agreed upon in such field? **(b)** If other definitions exist, how does the definition proposed relate to the others used? **(c)** If the term is not specific to a field, is it a term in common usage or a neologism? **(d)** How is its use justifiable in the context of the research?

5.2 (a) Is the term proposed used in other fields as well? **(b)** If so, is its definition consistent across such fields? **(c)** If not, what are the justifications for using one definition over another?

5.3 (a) Is the term used in several languages/traditions? **(b)** If so, are the definitions consistent? **(c)** If not, what are the justifications for using one definition over another?

5.4 (a) Is the term proposed consistent with the terms already used by the project? **(b)** If so, does such inconsistency warrant a review of the already accepted terms in light of the new findings?

5.5 Does the term express a concept that is already wholly or partially expressed by other already accepted terms or more appropriate terms?

Description Cross-domain Research Questions:

6.1 What is the role of descriptive schemas and instruments in records creation, control, maintenance, appraisal, preservation, and use in traditional record-keeping systems in the three focus areas?

6.2 (a) What is the role of descriptive schemas and instruments in records creation, control, maintenance, appraisal, preservation, and use in emerging record-keeping systems in digital and web-based environments in the three focus areas? **(b)** Do new tools need to be developed, and if so, what should they be? **(c)** If not, should present instruments be broadened, enriched, adapted?

6.3 What is the role of descriptive schemas and instruments in addressing reliability, accuracy and authenticity requirements (including the InterPARES 1 Benchmark and Baseline Authenticity Requirements) concerning the records investigated by InterPARES 2?

6.4 What is the role of descriptive schemas and instruments in archival processes concerned with the long-term preservation of the records in question?

6.5 (a) Do current interoperable frameworks support the interoperability of descriptive schema and instruments across the three focus areas? **(b)** If not, what kinds of frameworks are needed?

6.6 (a) What are the implications of the answers to the above questions for traditional archival descriptive standards, systems and strategies? **(b)** Will they need to be modified to enable archival programs to meet new requirements, or will new ones need to be developed? **(c)** If so, what should they be?

6.7 (a) To what extent do existing descriptive schemas and instruments used in the sectors concerned with the focus areas addressed by this project (for example, the geo-spatial data community) support and inform requirements such as those developed by InterPARES 1? **(b)** Will they need to be modified to enable these sectors to meet these requirements, or will new ones need to be developed? **(c)** If so, what should they be?

6.8 (a) What is the relationship between the role of descriptive schemas and instruments needed by the creator and those required by the preserver to support the archival processes of appraisal, preservation and dissemination? **(b)** What tools are needed to support the export/import/exchange of descriptive data between systems?

6.9 What is the role of descriptive schemas and instruments in rights management and in identifying and tracking records components, versions, expressions, performances, and other manifestations, and derivative works?

6.10 (a) Is it important to be able to relate the record of artistic and scientific activity to the associated expression, performance, product, work, or other manifestation of it, **(b)** and, if so, in what ways can descriptive activities facilitate it?