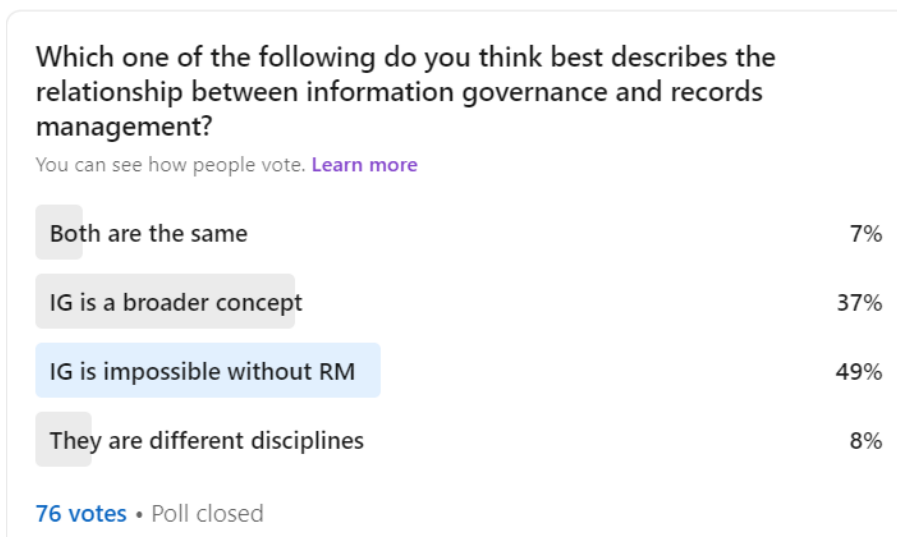


Comparison of ISO 24143-Information Governance and ISO 30300 Management Systems for Records

White paper written by ISO/TC46/SC11- Archives/records management.

1 Introduction

Relationships of records management and information governance are a subject of discussion among experts. In a recent poll in the LinkedIn group of TC 46/SC11 (<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/4175551/>) results are as follows:



Some experts act as both information governance specialists and records managers and opinions seems to be related to the professional development of each person and the vision of the organizations for which they have worked.

This white paper explores relationships between *ISO 24143:2022* and *ISO 30300 series* and how these standards can or cannot be applied together.

The international standard on information governance in the information and documentation field *ISO 24143:2022 Information and documentation - Information Governance - Concept and principles* was published in May 2022. This document establishes concepts and principles for information governance by taking information as a critical asset that is indispensable to support business processes and therefore a foundation for the success of any business activities. It identifies common high-level principles and provides a framework enabling effective and efficient cooperation of all the information-related professionals, in support of the mission of an organization and the achievement of its strategic goals.

The *ISO 30300 series* of Management Systems for Records (MSR) standards establish a governance framework regarding records, consisting in common repeatable steps that organizations consciously implement to achieve their goals and objectives and to create an organizational culture that reflexively engages in a continuous cycle of evaluation, correction and improvement of operations and processes through heightened employee awareness and management leadership and commitment.

The current MSR series standards include:

- ISO 30301: 2019. *Information and documentation — Management systems for records — Requirements.*
- ISO 30302: 2022. *Information and documentation — Management systems for records — Guidelines for implementation.*

Both standards refer to terminology to ISO 30300:2020 which provides core concepts and vocabulary related to records management.

2 Comparison of intentions

Both ISO 24143:2022 and *MSR series standards* are developed to assist organizations of all types and sizes in the success of any business activities, as well as to achieve objectives and continually improve performance.

ISO 24143 provides guiding principles for members of governing bodies of organizations on the effective, efficient, compliant, secure, transparent and accountable creation, use, maintenance, preservation and disposition of information within their organizations.

MSR series standards are designed to implement, operate and improve an effective governance framework for managing records by providing a governance framework for implementing best practices. *ISO 30301: 2019* contains the requirements for implementing the governance framework, while *ISO 30302:2022* gives guidance for the implementation of an MSR in conformity with ISO 30301.

In comparing intentions, the MSR series standard has clearer operability than ISO 24143, which is limited to high-level principles. The MSR series standard not only provides high-level requirements or principles, but also provides implementation guidance for activities to be undertaken when designing, implementing, and monitoring an MSR.

3 Comparison of terms and definitions

ISO 30300:2020 covers the vocabulary of all the ISO TC 46/SC 11 standards, technical specifications, and technical reports including MSR series standards. Accordingly, the comparison of terms and definitions is made between the clause 3 of ISO 24143 and ISO 30300.

ISO 24143:2022 defines thirteen terms (data, information, authenticity, integrity, disposition, information asset, compliance, digital continuity, e-discovery, framework, governance, information governance, information security). Five (data, information, authenticity, integrity, disposition) of them

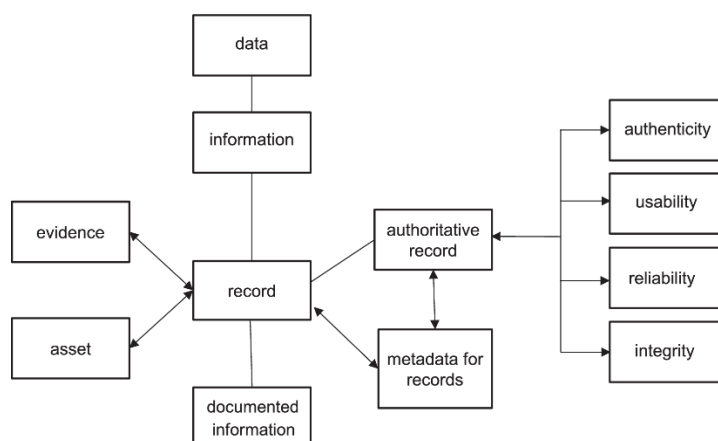
are also defined in *ISO 30300:2020* and the other eight terms are not. Two terms (data, information) of the five are adopted identically from ISO 30300:2020, while the other three terms (authenticity, integrity, disposition) are adopted by modification. See table 1 for details.

Table 1 Harmonization checking of concepts and definitions of the same terms used in ISO 30300:2020 and ISO24143:2022

Terms in ISO 24143:2022	Harmonization with ISO 30300:2020	Description of adoption
3.1.1 authentic (preferred term) authenticity (admitted term)	Harmonization with ISO 30300: 2020, 3.2.2	adopted by modification. modified — “records” has been replaced by “information”. “Authentic” has been replaced by “authenticity”. A new Note 2 to entry has been added.
3.1.2 data	Harmonization with ISO 30300: 2020, 3.2.4	adopted identically
3.1.3 information	Harmonization with ISO 30300:2020, 3.2.7	adopted identically
3.1.5 integrity	Harmonization with ISO 30300: 2020, 3.2.8	adopted by modification. “records” has been replaced by “information”
3.2.3 disposition	Harmonization with ISO 30300: 2020, 3.4.8	adopted by modification. “records” has been replaced by “information”, shortened in words but keeping the meaning

Terms and definitions in both standards should clarify the main difference between objects (information vs. records) and domains (governance vs management systems).

About the object of the standards (information vs records), the concept diagram in ISO 30300 shows an understanding of records as a subset of information, with particular characteristics.



In ISO 30300 authenticity and integrity are characteristics of authoritative records, but not all records need to be authoritative, and certainly not all the information.

In ISO 24143 authenticity and integrity characteristics of information assets and the definitions just change records by information.

It could be said that information that is authentic and able to demonstrate integrity are records. In this sense, both standards can apply to the same object.

About the domains it is not defined in any of the standards the relationship between management systems and governance.

<p>governance</p> <p>principles, policies and framework by which an organisation is directed and controlled</p> <p>(ISO 24143)</p>	<p>management system</p> <p>set of interrelated or interacting elements of an organization to establish policies and objectives and processes to achieve those objectives</p> <p>(ISO 30300)</p>
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4 Comparison of structure

In *ISO 24143:2022*, information governance is an integral part of the overall governance of the organization. Then this document identifies common high-level principles and provides a framework enabling effective and efficient cooperation of all the information-related professionals.

Figure 1 shows fifteen high-level common principles for guiding information governance, which could be considered as three fundamental processes of mapping information governance: (1) a high-level awareness about information values (5.1); (2) taking information governance as a key element of corporate strategy by design (5.2-5.15); (3) a framework enabling effective and efficient cooperation of all the information-related professionals (5.4, 5.5, 5.7, 5.10, 5.12, 5.14).

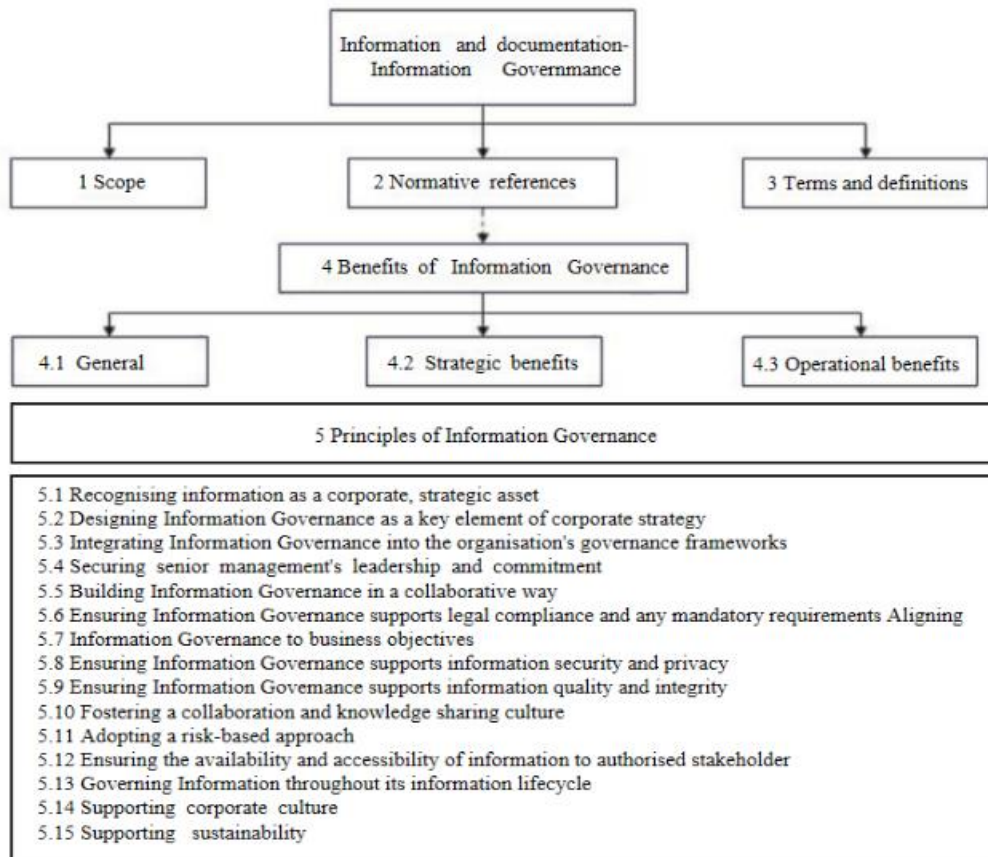


Figure 1 The structure of ISO 24143: 2022

In *MSR series standards*, records management is linked to the overall management of an organization. This series provides a systematic and verifiable approach to the creation and control of records based on controllable requirements (ISO 30301:2021).

Since *ISO 30302:2022* gives guidance for the implementation of an MSR in conformity with *ISO 30301:2019*, it follows the same structure of *ISO 30301:2019*. Meanwhile, since *MSR series standards* form part of the ISO management systems standards (MSS) which provides tools for top management to implement a systematic and verifiable approach to organizational control in an environment that encourages good business practices, the contents in these two documents fully follow the common text of the high-level structure (HLS) for all ISO MSS. As can be seen from the documents (see Figure 2), when designing, implementing, and monitoring an MSR, the requirements and implantation process is designed as follows: Context of organization (clauses 4.1-4.4); Leadership (clauses 5.1-5.3); Planning (Clauses 6.1-6.2); Support (Clauses 7.1-7.5); Operation (Clauses 8.1-8.3); Performance evaluation (Clauses 9.1-9.3); Improvement (Clauses 10.1-10.2).

From the dimension of the text of the high-level structure, we can see that *MSR series standards* are more systematized and process-based in harmonization with *MSS series standards* as an integrated

organic whole of organizational management systems. It has shared common terminology and high-level structure of MSS series and is compatible with other MSS. At the same time *MSR series standards is harmonized with ISO 15489-1* with its specific domain contributions to standardization of creation and control of records as a organizational evidence and business asset.

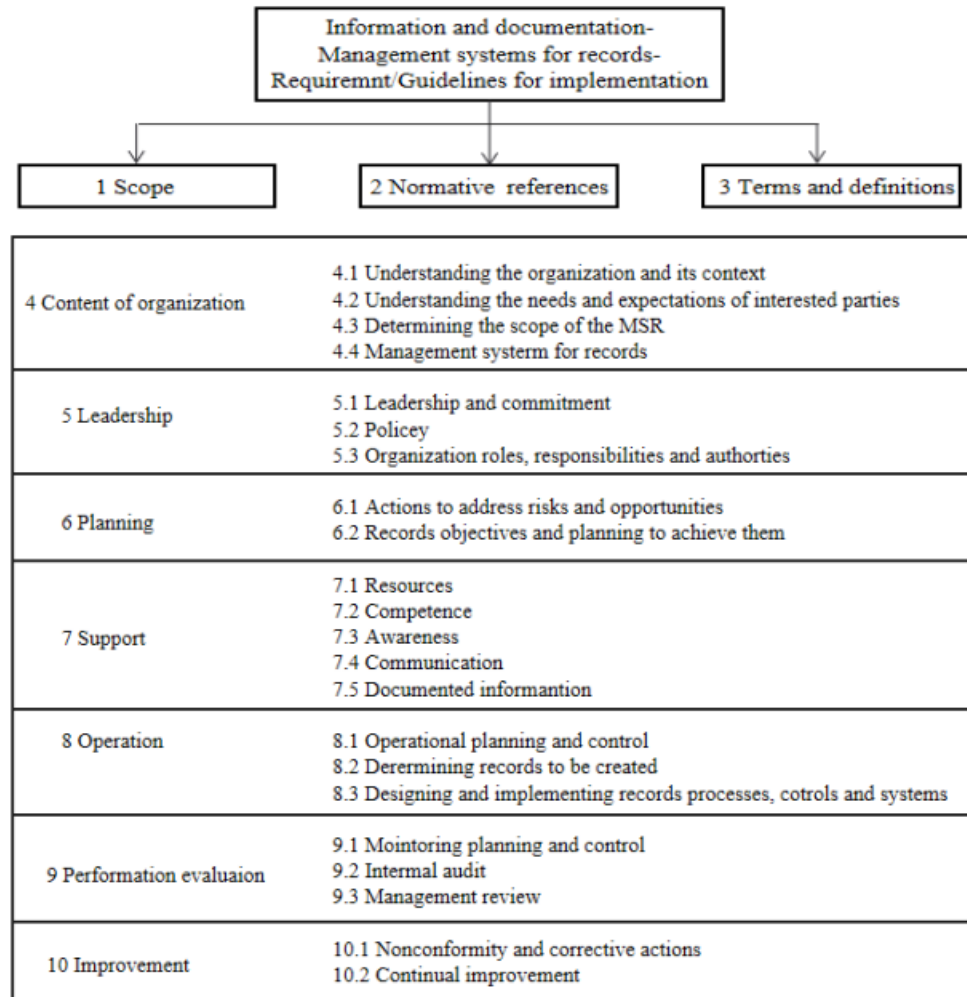


Figure 2 The structure of MSR series standards

5 Mapping principles of ISO 24143 with MSR series standards

ISO 24143:2022 identified fifteen high-level guiding principles for information governance for governing bodies of organizations. *ISO 30301* identified 98 requirements for implementing an MSR in an organization.

Most principles of *ISO 24143:2022* are explicitly reflected in the requirements and explanations of *ISO 30301*, and some of them are implicitly included in the text. The following table links each of the principles in ISO 24143 to text in ISO 30301 including the number of clause or subclauses into brackets.

Table 2 Mapping principles of ISO 24143 with MSR series standards

ISO 24143:2022		MSR series standards	Matching
Recognizing information as a corporate, strategic asset (5.1)	considering the organization’s information as an asset.	They (Creation and management of records) also enable organizations to capitalize on the value of their information resources as strategic assets.....(0.1)	explicit reflection
	acknowledging the potential of information assets to become a key competitive advantage.		implicit reflection
	acknowledging legal, business, historical and other value of information and information assets.	They (Creation and management of records) enable business efficiency, accountability, risk management and business continuity. (0.1)	explicit reflection
	acknowledging essential role of information and information assets in business and governance, information-related benefits and risks.	They also enable organizations to contribute to the preservation of collective memory, in response to the challenges of the global and digital environment. (0.1)	implicit reflection
	Information to be governed includes structured and unstructured, non-digital and digital information, as well as the information in the heads of the people	Definition of record in ISO 30300 3.2.10 “information created or received and maintained as evidence (3.2.6) and as an asset (3.2.1) by an organization (3.1.19), in pursuit of legal obligations or in the course of conducting business”	implicit reflection
Designing Information Governance as a key element of corporate strategy (5.2)	includes all the high-level, strategic aspects of governing and controlling information.	This document specifies requirements to be met by a management system for records (MSR) in order to support an organization in the achievement of its mandate, mission, strategy and goals. (1)	explicit reflection
	the provision of infrastructure and systems for processing.	The organization shall determine and provide the resources needed for establishment, implementation, maintenance and continual improvement of the MSR. Resources management includes — maintenance and sustainability of resources and technical infrastructure.” (7.1)	explicit reflection
	compliance to legal and regulatory requirements related to information.	The organization shall identify, assess and document records requirements affecting its business operations with which it shall comply and for which it requires evidence of compliance. These requirements can be business, legal, regulatory or other requirements (4.1.2)	explicit reflection

	governance instruments (policies, procedures, and standards).	<p>Top management shall establish a records policy that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) is appropriate to the purpose of the organization; b) provides a framework for setting records objectives; c) includes a commitment to satisfy applicable requirements; d) include a commitment to continual improvement of the MSR (5.2) <p>Definition of Documented information: information (3.2.7) required to be controlled and maintained by an organization (3.1.19) and the medium on which it is contained</p> <p>Note 2 to entry: Documented information refers to the information required to be controlled and maintained by the organization when implementing a management system. It can refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the management system, including related processes; — information created in order for the organization to operate; — evidence of results achieved.(3.2.5) 	explicit reflection
	people (resourcing, training and professional development).	Resources management includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — assigning responsibility to personnel competent to perform the roles assigned in the MSR, — periodic review of the competencies and training of those personnel (7.1) 	explicit reflection
Integrating Information Governance into the organisation’s governance frameworks (5.3)	Information Governance should be included into the corporate governance.	<p>Top management shall demonstrate leadership and commitment with respect to the MSR by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ensuring that the records policy and records objectives are established and are compatible with the strategic direction of the organization; — ensuring the integration of the MSR requirements into the organization’s business processes; (5.1) 	explicit reflection
	system by which corporations are directed and controlled.	The standards on management systems for records are designed to assist organizations of all types and sizes, or groups of organizations with shared business activities, to implement, operate and improve an	implicit reflection
	Information Governance forms an integral part of, and should be integrated		implicit reflection

	<p>with, all the organisation’s governance frameworks and management systems.</p>	<p>effective management system for records (MSR). The MSR directs and controls an organization for the purposes of establishing a policy and objectives with regard to records and achieving those objectives. (01)</p>	
	<p>Information Governance should be included in the integrated reporting of the organisation.</p>	<p>The organization shall determine external and internal issues that are relevant to its purpose and that affect its ability to achieve the intended outcomes of its MSR(4.1)</p> <p>Top management shall assign the responsibility and authority for: a) ensuring that the MSR conforms with the requirements of this document; b) reporting on the performance of the MSR to top management. (5.3)</p>	<p>implicit reflection</p>
	<p>Information Governance should encompass all information-centric governance facets or domains.</p>	<p>“The organization shall determine the boundaries and applicability of the MSR to establish its scope.</p> <p>An MSR can be applied: a) for one or more specific business processes within an organization; b) across a whole organization covering all business processes; c) for a number of organizations with shared business processes, such as across a specific sector, trading partners or a collaborative partnership (4.3)</p>	<p>Implicit reflection</p>
<p>Securing senior management’s leadership and commitment (5.4)</p>	<p>senior management should be committed to guide, lead and support Information Governance.</p>	<p>Top management shall demonstrate leadership and commitment with respect to the MSR by — ensuring that the records policy and records objectives are established and are compatible with the strategic direction of the organization; — ensuring the integration of the MSR requirements into the organization’s business processes; — ensuring that the resources needed for the MSR are available; — communicating the importance of effective records management and of conforming to the MSR requirements; — ensuring that the MSR achieves its intended outcome(s);</p>	<p>explicit reflection</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — directing and supporting persons to contribute to the effectiveness of the MSR; — promoting continual improvement; — supporting other relevant management roles to demonstrate their leadership as it applies to their areas of responsibility (5.1) 	
	the responsibilities of that Information Governance leader.	The organization's top management shall appoint a specific records operational representative who shall have a defined role, responsibility and authority, which includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — implementing the MSR at the operational level, — reporting to the top management on the effectiveness of the MSR for review, including recommendations for improvement, and — establishing liaison with external parties on matters relating to the MSR. (5,3 	explicit reflection
	the Information Governance leader oversees all these activities together in a coherent Information Governance program.		
	the operational responsibility of Information Governance.		
Building Information Governance in a collaborative way (5.5)	Inclusiveness – all stakeholders are included.	understanding the need and expectations of interested parties (4.2)	explicit reflection
	Comprehensiveness – all information assets, existing and future ones, are covered.	an MSR can be applied across a whole organization covering all business processes (4.3)	explicit reflection
	Policy consistency – no weak links in preserving vital knowledge, information and data; to meet security, privacy, and compliance objectives.	<p>The organization shall identify and document the business need for records in order to understand what records should be created, captured and managed.</p> <p>The organization shall identify, assess and document records requirements affecting its business operations with which it shall comply and for which it requires evidence of compliance. These requirements can be business, legal, regulatory or other requirements (4.1.2)</p>	explicit reflection
	Agility – proactive engagement with new information-related disciplines or stakeholders.	Requirements of the interested parties, may include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identifiable expectations about what is acceptable behaviour for the specific sector or organization, including good governance, the proper control of fraudulent or malicious behaviour and transparency in decision making; 	implicit reflection
	Cooperation – cross-discipline efforts and consensus-based decision-making are encouraged and supported.		

		<p>b) protection of involved agents or other interested parties’ rights and entitlements;</p> <p>c) expectations that information in records will be available for research purposes by particular communities or disciplines;</p> <p>d) documentation of significant events that define the historical and cultural experiences (4.2)</p>	
<p>Ensuring Information Governance supports legal compliance and any mandatory requirements (5.6)</p>	<p>Information Governance supports and aims for compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, mandatory and voluntary standards and codes of industry practice applicable to the organisation.</p>	<p>The organization shall identify and document the business need for records in order to understand what records should be created, captured and managed.</p> <p>The organization shall identify, assess and document records requirements affecting its business operations with which it shall comply and for which it requires evidence of compliance. These requirements can be business, legal, regulatory or other requirements.</p> <p>....</p> <p>Legal requirements include requirements related to the creation, capture and management of records. Sources of legal requirements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — statute and case law, including law and regulations governing the sector-specific and general business environment; — laws and regulations relating specifically to evidence, records and archives, access, privacy, data and information protection, and electronic commerce; — the constitutional rules of organizations, charters or agreements to which the organization is a party; — treaties and other instruments the organization is legally bound to uphold. <p>Other requirements include non-legal voluntary commitments made by the organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) voluntary codes of best practice; b) voluntary codes of conduct and ethics (4.1.2) 	<p>explicit reflection</p>
<p>Aligning Information Governance to business objectives (5.7)</p>	<p>Information Governance should be aligned to strategic and operational goals and objectives of the organisation and the business needs.</p>	<p>The organization shall identify and document the business need for records in order to understand what records should be created, captured and managed.</p>	<p>explicit reflection</p>

		<p>The organization shall identify, assess and document records requirements affecting its business operations with which it shall comply and for which it requires evidence of compliance. These requirements can be business, legal, regulatory or other requirements.</p> <p>Business requirements include all the requirements for the performance of the operations or business of the organization. Requirements arise from current business performance, future planning and development, risk management and business continuity planning (4.1.2)</p>	
	Alignment should be continuously monitored and revised as the business needs and direction change.	the outputs of the management review shall include decisions related to continual improvement opportunities and need for changes to the MSR (9.3)	explicit reflection
	All stakeholder requirements and needs should be considered when developing the Information Governance program.	Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties.(4.2)	explicit reflection
Ensuring Information Governance supports information security and privacy (5.8)	Information Governance should support and facilitate information security and privacy.	The organization shall design and implement records processes, controls and systems taking into account the records requirements in 4.1.2 and Annex A.	explicit reflection
	Access controls and permissions should be established and implemented to ensure that information is only made available to those with adequate authority.	<p>A.2.5. Access and permissions rules Rules for access to records shall be established, documented and maintained for as long as the records are required.</p> <p>A.2.6. Access and permissions rules Access rules in the records systems shall be implemented by assigning access status to both records and individuals.</p> <p>A.2.2.2 Access and permissions rules Restrictions, including use of encryption, shall be removed after</p> <p>A 3.1. Integrity / security The records system shall ensure the integrity/security of the records to</p>	explicit reflection

		<p>prevent unauthorized use, modification, removal, distribution, concealment and/or destruction A.3.8. Access Rules for access to records systems in order to undertake system administration tasks shall be established, documented and maintained</p>	
<p>Ensuring Information Governance supports information quality and integrity (5.9)</p>	ensure information is authentic.	<p>The records policy shall include the high-level strategies with regard to the creation, capture and management of authentic, reliable and useable records capable of supporting the organization's functions and activities and protecting the integrity of those records for as long as they are required (5.2.) Successful achievement of the records objectives results in the creation, capture and management of records which are reliable, authentic, have integrity and are useable (6.2) The organization shall determine what, when and how records shall be created and captured for each business process. This shall be achieved through: — the analysis of the business process in order to determine the requirements for records creation, capture and management in relation to continuing operations, and to satisfy accountability and other interested parties' interests (see ISO/TR 26122 and ISO/TR 21946); — the assessment of the risks that might be incurred through failure to control authentic, reliable and useable records for this business process and to protect the integrity of those records (see ISO/TR 18128). to control authentic, reliable and useable records for this business process and to protect the integrity of those records.(8.2)</p>	explicit reflection
	ensure information is trustworthy.		implicit reflection
	ensure information is complete and consistent (managed throughout the whole organisation).		explicit reflection
	ensure information is reliable.		explicit reflection
	ensure information is relevant.		explicit reflection
	ensure information is easy to retrieve and use.		explicit reflection
	ensure information is accurate.		implicit reflection
	ensure information is able to demonstrate integrity.		explicit reflection
<p>Fostering a collaboration and knowledge</p>	<p>being treated as a corporate resource.</p>	<p>Creation and management of records are integral to any organization's activities, processes and systems. They enable business efficiency, accountability, risk</p>	<p>explicit reflection</p>

<p>sharing culture (5.10)</p>		<p>management and business continuity. They also enable organizations to capitalize on the value of their information resources as strategic assets, and to contribute to the preservation of collective memory, in response to the challenges of the global and digital environment (0.1)</p>	
	<p>Information Governance requires a cross-functional collaboration where appropriate, to maximize information's value.</p>	<p>This family of standards is intended to be used in support of: a) top management who make decisions regarding the establishment and implementation of management systems within their organization; b) people responsible for the implementation of MSR, such as professionals in the areas of risk management, auditing, management of records, information technology and information security (0.4) The assignment of responsibilities shall be appropriately allocated to all personnel at relevant functions and levels within the organization, in particular top management, programme managers, records professionals, information technology professionals, system administrators and all others who create and control records as part of their work (5.3)</p>	<p>implicit reflection</p>
	<p>Information should be shared in ways that make it easy to (re)use, deliver and exchange.</p>	<p>A.1.9. Use and reuse Digital records shall remain accessible and useable over time (Annex A)</p>	<p>explicit reflection</p>
	<p>ensuring that conditions for confidentiality, privacy and security are met.</p>	<p>Access and permissions rules Rules for access to records shall be established, documented and maintained for as long as the records are required. A.2.6. Access and permissions rules Access rules in the records systems shall be implemented by assigning access status to both records and individuals. A.2.7. Access and permissions rules Restrictions, including use of encryption, shall be removed after a stated period. (Annex A)</p>	<p>explicit reflection</p>

	Information Systems (digital or not) and processes shall be designed to support interoperability.		Not covered
Adopting a risk-based approach (5.11)	Information Governance should adopt a risk-based approach.	Actions to address risks and opportunities (6.1) The organization shall determine what, when and how records shall be created and captured for each business process. This shall be achieved through: — the assessment of the risks that might be incurred through failure to control authentic, reliable and useable records for this business process and to protect the integrity of those records (see ISO/TR 18128).	explicit reflection
	implement controls for appropriate information usage in compliance with laws, policies, regulation in alignment with the organisation’s risk profile/appetite.		explicit reflection
Ensuring the availability and accessibility of information to authorised stakeholder (5.12)	Information Governance should contribute to the organisation’s performance by ensuring that relevant information is available at the right time, place and format to authorised users/consumers at an efficient cost.	understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties.(4.2)	implicit reflection
	Information Governance should support the competitive position and sustainability of the organisation.	They also enable organizations to capitalize on the value of their information resources as strategic assets, and to contribute to the preservation of collective memory, in response to the challenges of the global and digital environment.(0.1)	implicit reflection
	The Information Governance program should continuously adapt to meet the organisation’s internal and external evolving needs.	Top management shall review the organization's MSR, at planned intervals, to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness. The management review shall include consideration of: a) the status of actions from previous management reviews; b) changes in external and internal issues that are relevant to the MSR; c) information on the performance of records processes and systems, including trends in: — nonconformities and corrective actions; — monitoring and measurement results;	explicit reflection

		<p>— audit results; d) opportunities for continual improvement (9.3)</p> <p>The organization shall continually improve the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the MSR (10.2)</p>	
Governing Information throughout its information lifecycle (5.13)	Information should be managed throughout the whole information lifecycle.	Implementation of a records policy and objectives soundly based on the organization's requirements will ensure that authoritative and reliable information about, and evidence of, business activities is created, managed and made accessible to those who need it for as long as required. Successful implementation of good records policy and objectives results in records and records systems adequate for all of an organization's purposes (0.2) From Creation to disposition (A.1.1 to A.1.17) (Annex A)	implicit reflection
Supporting corporate culture (5.14)	Information Governance should become embedded in the culture of the organisation and the behaviour and attitude of people working for it.	Understanding the context of the organization. General (4.1.1)	explicit reflection
	Information Governance programmes require a planned approach to adoption, change management and awareness, ensuring that all Information Governance initiatives equip employees to comply with the organisation's Information Governance requirements.	<p>Awareness Persons doing work under the organization control shall be aware of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the records policy; — their contribution to the effectiveness of the MSR, including the benefits of improved records processes and systems performance; — the implications of not conforming with the MSR requirements. (7.3) <p>Communication (7.4.)</p>	
Supporting sustainability (5.15)	Information Governance is part of socially responsible behaviour of organisations and contributes to sustainable development.	<p>Leadership and commitment (5.1)</p> <p>Creation and management of records are integral to any organization's activities, processes and systems. They enable business efficiency, accountability, risk management and business continuity. They also enable organizations to capitalize on the value of their information resources as strategic assets, and to contribute</p>	implicit reflection

		<p>to the preservation of collective memory, in response to the challenges of the global and digital environment (0.1)</p> <p>In relation to records, interested parties expect organizations to be accountable for their actions and retain and make records available when needed. Requirements of the interested parties, may include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identifiable expectations about what is acceptable behaviour for the specific sector or organization, including good governance, the proper control of fraudulent or malicious behaviour and transparency in decision making; b) protection of involved agents or other interested parties’ rights and entitlements; c) expectations that information in records will be available for research purposes by particular communities or disciplines; d) documentation of significant events that define the historical and cultural experiences. <p>(4.2.)</p>	
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6 Conclusion

ISO 24143:2022 and *ISO 30300 series* have different focus and different use of language, both of them are developed to assist organizations in the success of business activities, its objectives achieving and continually performance improving from the internal governance perspective. There is not any contradiction in the MSR series with the principles in ISO 24143.

Implementing an MSR can be understood as a way of implementing in practice an information governance program in organizations using the management system methodology. In these cases, both standards could be implemented together taken in consideration these conditions.

- the management system of the organization implementation is considered a governance tool,
- the definition of records is used in its broader extension not just related to paper or electronic documents with evidential value, but including data and other kind of information keeping as assets in the organization

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