

RMAT Instructions

1. Introduction

Regular monitoring of records management, and an organisation-wide program for information governance (encompassing records, information and data), is beneficial for all public sector organisations.

Beyond a mere assessment of conformity with requirements (compliance), monitoring can actively assist organisations to embed good practices and processes. It ensures that records, information and data are managed in efficient and effective ways – to meet the business needs of the organisation, the expectations of its customers, and the requirements of Government.

Monitoring should support the organisation's capacity to use records, information and data for decision-making, policy development and the delivery of high-quality public services. It should enable public offices to identify and manage information risks – to provide business continuity and protect the rights of all stakeholders.

Monitoring of records and information governance programs is a shared responsibility between State Records NSW and public offices. The *State Records Act 1998* places a number of requirements on public offices regarding monitoring activities. The [Regulatory Framework](#) provides further detail on assisting public offices to comply with the State Records Act and monitoring activities.

2. Records Management Assessment Tool (RMAT)

The Records Management Assessment Tool (RMAT) is a key part of State Records NSW's regulatory framework allowing:

- Public offices to self-assess and report their alignment with the regulatory framework.
- Public offices to identify areas for improvement; and possibly support a business case.
- State Records NSW to have an overview of regulatory alignment across the sector.
- State Records NSW to identify trends or key issues for targeted intervention, to support planning and the allocation of resources.

The RMAT enables public offices to assess the maturity of records and information management in their organisation, or a part of the organisation (e.g. business unit or information system), or a group of public offices.

The questions in this assessment are focused on the management of records, information and data in NSW public offices, and how these practices align with requirements in the State Records Act. They highlight the links between records management and regulations for cyber security, privacy, data sharing, open data and information access (GIPAA).

The results can be used for reporting on current status, planning for improvement, justifying investment, and measuring progress.

2.1 Developing the RMAT

Developing the RMAT content involved a co-design approach with staff at State Records NSW and consultation with over 20 public offices, representing state government, local government, health organisations, and universities.

Four public offices pilot tested the RMAT and carried out assessments of their organisations and organisational units using the RMAT. The last section of these instructions includes their tips and recommendations for making the most of the RMAT.

2.2 What is the RMAT?

The RMAT is available as a WORD document or EXCEL spreadsheet. It consists of:

- Instructions for use (this document)

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- A title page to collect details of the assessment
- Assessment questions
- Maturity statements (responses)
- Results statement, and
- Detailed explanatory notes and supporting guidance.

Further developments being considered include guidance for public offices in responding to assessment results, i.e. the 'next steps'.

3. Using the RMAAT

3.1 Preparing for the Assessment

Please note that the Assessment Tool is currently available in MS Excel spreadsheet format and MS Word document format.

Choose the option that best suits your needs or preferences. The spreadsheet format includes support for automated scoring and results graphs. The document format can be more easily printed if required.

Before you begin the assessment, read through these instructions and familiarise yourself with the questions, the possible responses and the types of evidence that can indicate your level of records and information management maturity.

If necessary, review the recommended Guidance to confirm the relevant requirements.

Decide who will complete the assessment.

We recommend the person or team responsible for overseeing records and information management should answer the RMAAT questions – or complete the questions collaboratively with key staff, such as a system owner, data custodian or business manager.

This is important because:

- The assessment includes some technical terms that may require explanation from a records and information professional. Perhaps you use different or specific terms in your organisation. You can also refer to the [Glossary of recordkeeping terms](#) for definitions.
- Some questions may be more applicable at the organisation-level (e.g. if there is a central policy or executive leadership). You could consider pre-filling the answers to these questions before asking a system owner, data custodian or business manager to complete other questions.
- It builds awareness and communication between the business and the person or team responsible for overseeing records and information management. For example: the SRO must have visibility of records and information management in all parts of the business, in order to fulfil their responsibilities; business managers should be aware of corporate-wide policies.
- It enables the person or team responsible for overseeing records and information management to better appreciate the ecosystem of records, information and data; and how well it is supporting business needs.
- It enables the person or team responsible for overseeing records and information management to fully understand the level of maturity in their public office, plan for improvements and justify requests for resourcing.

The assessment should not just be a one-time or annual activity. Public offices can use the RMAAT frequently throughout the year.

You don't have to assess the whole organisation to make use of the RMAAT. You could focus your assessment on one (or several) business units or information systems.

Perhaps there is an area you have been wanting to assess – either because you think it is doing well or because you think it may need improvement.

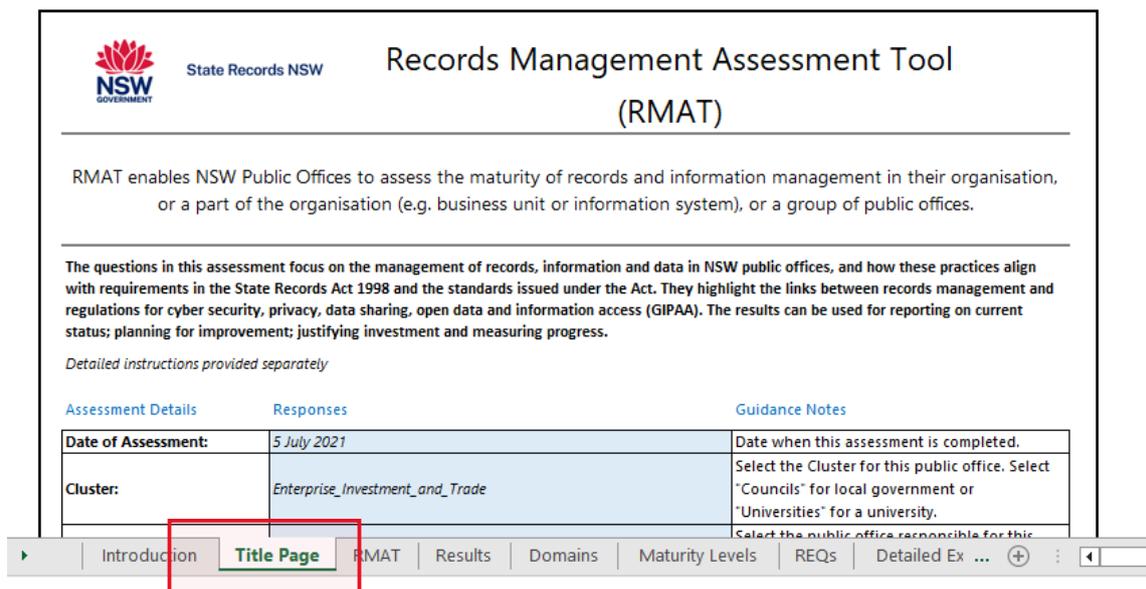
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Examples of events that might act as the catalyst for a maturity assessment, or when results may be useful include:

- Internal or external audit exercises
- Cyber security attestation
- Privacy Impact Assessment
- GIPAA review or investigation
- Developing a Data Sharing Agreement
- Annual or quarterly management reporting
- Work planning and budgeting
- Workforce capability planning
- Training needs analysis
- Staff development plans
- Organisation restructure or machinery of government (MOG) changes
- Digital initiatives to procure, decommission, or upgrade systems
- Measuring and reporting the impact of an IT or information management project.
- Formal request from State Records NSW for information on the organisation’s records and information management practices and conformity with requirements.

3.2 Assessment Details

Start with the **second tab** called “**Title Page**” in the MS Excel spreadsheet; or the first page of the MS Word document.



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Records Management Assessment Tool (RMAT)

RMAT enables NSW Public Offices to assess the maturity of records and information management in their organisation, or a part of the organisation (e.g. business unit or information system), or a group of public offices.

The questions in this assessment focus on the management of records, information and data in NSW public offices, and how these practices align with requirements in the State Records Act 1998 and the standards issued under the Act. They highlight the links between records management and regulations for cyber security, privacy, data sharing, open data and information access (GIPAA). The results can be used for reporting on current status; planning for improvement; justifying investment and measuring progress.

Detailed instructions provided separately

Assessment Details	Responses	Guidance Notes
Date of Assessment:	5 July 2021	Date when this assessment is completed.
Cluster:	Enterprise_Investment_and_Trade	Select the Cluster for this public office. Select "Councils" for local government or "Universities" for a university. Select the public office responsible for this

Introduction | **Title Page** | RMAT | Results | Domains | Maturity Levels | REQs | Detailed Ex ...

In the MS Excel spreadsheet, you can choose your Cluster and Public Office from the drop-down lists.

The other fields in the MS Excel spreadsheet are all free-text for you to enter the relevant details.

Fill out the details of when, by whom and how the assessment is being carried out.

We recommend the questions should be completed by the person or team responsible for overseeing records and information management, as described in section 1. Preparing for the Assessment (above).

3.3 Completing the RMAT Questions

Move to the **third tab** called “**RMAT**” in the MS Excel spreadsheet; or the next page of the MS Word document, where you will find the first question.

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RECORDS & INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	RESPONSES	POINTS	SELECT	YOUR SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	EXAMPLES OF EVIDENCE TO JUSTIFY YOUR RESPONSE	REQ	HOW THIS ACTION SUPPORTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF RECORDS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT MATURITY
Q1. High Risk / High Value Business & Systems Has your organisation identified high risk and high value areas of business and the systems, records and information (referred to as information assets) needed to support these business areas?	There is no identification of the information assets needed to support high risk / high value areas of business.	1					Principle 2: Records and information management support business The core role of records and information management to ensure the creation, maintenance, usability and sustainability of the records and information needed for short and long term business operations. Asset Governance: With good leadership and management, Information Asset management policies and other instruments will be effectively implemented used.
	There is some identification of the information assets needed to support high risk / high value areas of business - but the organisation does not have a complete, single view (e.g. different information assets identified in various plans or registers).	2					
	The organisation has formally identified its high risk / high value information assets. There is a complete, single view of high risk / high value information assets (e.g. in a specific document, spreadsheet, or register).	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
	The organisation has an inventory of all information assets (physical and digital), including current and legacy systems. There is a process in place to update and maintain the register of high risk / high value information assets.	4					
	The organisation recognises records and information as real business assets. Information asset management is considered at a strategic level within the organisation and actively plans to manage them according to their purpose and risk profile.	5					
Q2. Information Risk Are the information risks that could impact high risk and high value areas of business identified and addressed?	There is no formal identification of information risks that could impact high risk / high value areas of business.	1					Principle 2: Records and information management support business The core role of records and information management to ensure the creation, maintenance, usability and sustainability of the records and information needed for short and long term business operations. Asset Governance: With good leadership and management, Information Asset management policies and other instruments will be effectively implemented used.
	There is some analysis of the information risks that could impact high risk / high value areas of business - but the organisation (or business unit) does not have a complete, single view (e.g. different information risks identified in various plans or registers).	2					
	The organisation (or business unit) has formally identified its high risk / high value information assets. There is a complete, single view of the information risks that could impact high risk / high value areas of the business (e.g. in a specific document, spreadsheet, or register).	3					
	The organisation (or business unit) has formally identified the information risks that could impact high risk / high value areas of the business. Risk management or mitigation of high value information assets is addressed through planned initiatives.	4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Column Headings

The sheet contains the following columns:

- *Records & Information Management Actions* – there are 19 questions to be answered.
- *Responses* – each question offers a choice of 5 possible responses.
- *Points* – value of each response.
- *Select* – click in the box to choose **only one response**.
- *Examples of Evidence to Justify Your Response* – drawn from State Records NSW guidance.
- *Req.* – which regulatory requirements are linked to this question. (See REQs tab for full text.)
 - R indicates a requirement from the *Standard on Records Management*
 - S indicates a requirement from the *Standard on Physical Storage*
 - SRA indicates a requirement from the *State Records Act 1998*
- *How this action supports the development of records and information management maturity* – principles from State Records NSW's standards, and the information domains that explain how achieving maturity in one area of records and information management can support further development across the organisation.
- *Key guidance about this topic* – drawn from State Records NSW guidance.
- *Links to locate the guidance online.*

The **eighth Tab** called **Detailed Explanatory Notes** in the MS Excel spreadsheet; or the final section of the MS Word document has more detailed explanatory notes; more examples of evidence to justify your responses; and more State Records NSW guidance resources.

A	D	E
RECORDS & INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	REQ	DETAILED EXPLANATORY NOTES
Q1. High Risk / High Value Business & Systems	2.2R	High risk business areas in each organisation should be identified and allocated appropriate resources and strategies. Information risks are related to but distinct from technology risks. Information risks are those risks which relate to the inherent characteristics and value of information. Information risks can hamper government business and accountability, particularly when these risks occur within high-risk areas of business operations. Areas in your organisation that perform core, strategic, highly accountable or high value business operations are likely to be classed as high-risk business. Because these areas are likely to be performing key aspects of government business, it is critical that records are created and captured to account for and support these operations, in both the short and long term. Other areas of high risk business that need to be identified and assessed are areas undergoing significant transition. In these areas, it is possible that traditional processes are changing, new technologies and services are being adopted and information itself is changing or disappearing, possibly placing your business at risk. To identify high risk areas of business you can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify areas that perform core, strategic, highly accountable or high value business operations related to legislation that your organisation oversees • use your organisation's corporate risk register to flag existing areas of identified corporate risk • look at business areas that are adopting a lot of new technologies and services • focus on business areas under transition • focus on areas adopting BYOD (bring your own device) approaches • talk to managers and staff about any information-related concerns they may have in their specific business areas. After identifying areas of high business risk, you should then identify what information is required to support these business areas. By identifying and documenting the high risk/high value areas of the organisation's business, and the systems, records and information supporting these critical areas of the business, organisations can better prioritise the management, treatment, and protection of these critical systems and the records and information they contain. Following the identification of high risk and high value records, information and systems, organisations should then identify the likely or potential information risks and manage or mitigate such risks. This also includes ensuring that systems managing high risk and/or high value records and information are protected from loss and disaster by appropriate security measures and business continuity strategies and plans. The NSW Government Cyber Security Policy also covers
Q2. Information Risk		
Q3. Senior Responsible Officer	1.2R 1.3R	Responsibility for records and information management is cascaded down through the organisation, through various levels of management. Ultimate responsibility lies with the Chief Executive and senior management who provide direction and support for records and information management and ensure

Answering the Questions

The questions in the RMAT focus on the records and information management maturity of NSW public offices, and their alignment with the requirement of the *State Records Act 1998*.

Question 1: High risk / high value areas of business and systems

RECORDS & INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ACTIONS	RESPONSES	POINTS	SELECT
Q1. High Risk / High Value Business & Systems	There is no identification of the information assets needed to support high risk / high value areas of business.	1	
Has your organisation identified high risk and high value areas of business and the systems, records and information (referred to as information assets) needed to support these business areas?	There is some identification of the information assets needed to support high risk / high value areas of business - but the organisation does not have a complete, single view (e.g. different information assets identified in various plans or registers).	2	
	The organisation has formally identified its high risk / high value information assets. There is a complete, single view of high risk / high value information assets (e.g. in a specific document, spreadsheet, or register).	3	✓
	The organisation has an inventory of all information assets (physical and digital), including current and legacy systems. There is a process in place to update and maintain the register of high risk / high value information assets.	4	
	The organisation recognises records and information as real business assets. Information asset management is considered at a strategic level within the organisation and actively plans to manage them according to their purpose and risk profile.	5	

Question 1 considers the most important action for meeting Baseline Compliance. If you have not formally identified high risk / high value areas of business and systems, it may be difficult to demonstrate that appropriate controls have been implemented for critical information.

As a starting point, you will need an agreed list of high risk / high value activities or systems for the organisation or business unit being assessed.

If the person or team responsible for records and information management does not have relevant documentation, you can check with colleagues in ICT, Security, Governance, Corporate, Risk or Legal to find out if this analysis has been carried out for another purpose.

High risk and high value areas of business and systems may be identified during:

- Cyber security attestation or information security planning
- Business continuity and disaster recovery planning

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- Corporate risk management (risk registers and plans)
- Responses to audit, inquiries or litigation
- Systems audit or IT asset inventory
- Information lifecycle management planning
- Open data planning and reporting
- Development of a retention and disposal authority.

Once you have an agreed list, it will be possible to identify records and information relating to those activities – and plan to address them.

Choosing a response

For each question, choose **only one response** which best describes your current situation. Please note that the MS Excel spreadsheet and MS Word document **will allow** the selection of more than one response.

If you choose a response and then change your mind you must “**de-select**” the non-applicable rating.

The response will depend on whether you are assessing a business unit, system or the whole organisation. For example: some systems vs High Risk/High Value vs all systems. Make sure this is clear on the Title Page, so you know which systems are included in the scope of the response.

Considering the evidence

RESPONSES	POINTS	SELECT	YOUR SUPPLEMENTARY COMMENTS	EXAMPLES OF EVIDENCE TO JUSTIFY YOUR RESPONSE
There is no identification of the information assets needed to support high risk / high value areas of business.	1	<input type="checkbox"/>		> Documents identifying high risk and high value areas of business and systems.
There is some identification of the information assets needed to support high risk / high value areas of business - but the organisation does not have a complete, single view (e.g. different information assets identified in various plans or registers).	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		e.g. risk registers; cyber security plans; business continuity plans; audit reports; IT plans; open data plans; information asset register.
The organisation has formally identified its high risk / high value information assets. There is a complete, single view of high risk / high value information assets (e.g. in a specific document, spreadsheet, or	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
The organisation has an inventory of all information assets (physical and digital), including current and legacy systems. There is a process in place to update and maintain the register of high risk / high value information assets.	4	<input type="checkbox"/>		
The organisation recognises records and information as real business assets. Information asset management is considered at a strategic level within the organisation and actively plans to manage them according to their purpose and risk profile.	5	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Look at the types of evidence required to demonstrate this level of maturity in the *Examples of Evidence* column, and ensure you can justify the response you’ve chosen.

You may have other types of evidence that are not listed in the *Examples of Evidence* column.

The evidence you choose does not impact the assessment results. It is a summary of the kinds of information you took into consideration when selecting your response.

You may have to provide or describe the relevant evidence to your executive or Senior Responsible Officer, if the assessment is being carried out for internal planning, reporting or auditing.

You may be asked to provide or describe the evidence to State Records NSW, if the assessment is being carried out for a regulatory purpose.

A lack of evidence will usually indicate a lower level of maturity.

Don’t spend “too much” time searching for evidence. If it takes more than 20 minutes to identify the evidence, consider selecting the lowest level of maturity, indicating the organisation or SRO is unaware of whether a requirement is met.

If you feel you are “between two levels”, **you must select the “lower” level** – i.e. the level for which you have evidence to show it’s fully met.

Refer to some of the Guidance material if you need more help understanding the requirements, or considering your next steps to improve maturity in this area.

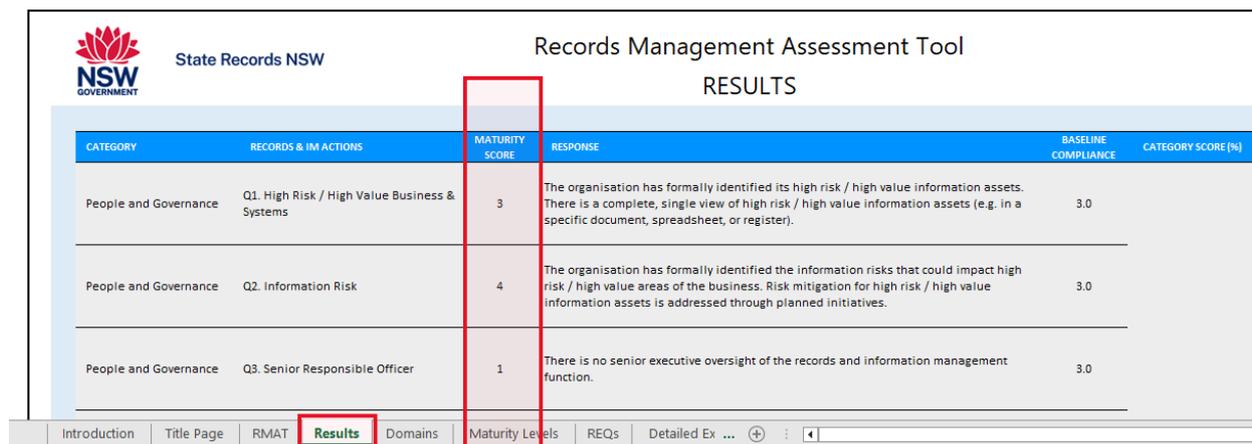
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Your supplementary comments

Use this space for your own notes about each question. For example: if your discussions highlighted gaps and potential corrective actions; stakeholders who were consulted in relation to that question; notes about the evidence you have identified to justify your response to the question or challenges identifying suitable evidence. This information is for your own internal planning and development purposes.

3.4 Reading the RMA Results

Move to the **fourth tab** called **Results**.



CATEGORY	RECORDS & IM ACTIONS	MATURITY SCORE	RESPONSE	BASILINE COMPLIANCE	CATEGORY SCORE (%)
People and Governance	Q1. High Risk / High Value Business & Systems	3	The organisation has formally identified its high risk / high value information assets. There is a complete, single view of high risk / high value information assets (e.g. in a specific document, spreadsheet, or register).	3.0	
People and Governance	Q2. Information Risk	4	The organisation has formally identified the information risks that could impact high risk / high value areas of the business. Risk mitigation for high risk / high value information assets is addressed through planned initiatives.	3.0	
People and Governance	Q3. Senior Responsible Officer	1	There is no senior executive oversight of the records and information management function.	3.0	

If your results appear incorrectly (e.g. over 100%) or indicate an error – remember to check that you have selected only **one response** for each question.

Baseline Compliance

A **maturity score of 3** is considered Baseline Compliance – meeting State Records NSW's requirements for high risk / high value records and information.

Maturity Score – Table 1

The first table (example above and below) shows the **Maturity Score** for each question, based on the response provided.

The maturity levels are described on the last page of this document.

Questions have been grouped into three themes or categories for a broader view of results:

- **People & Governance (PG)**
- **Systems & Business (SB)**
- **Information Management (IM)**

The % result is calculated by the sum of scores for questions in a Category, divided by the total possible score for that Category. Weighting has not been applied to any of the questions.

The diagram below shows the % result for the **Systems and Business** category.

People and Governance	Q9. Performance Monitoring	4	RM performance is regularly monitored and reported across all information systems and business processes. Corrective actions to address non-compliance are systemic. Opportunities to improve performance are explored and implemented.	3.0
Systems and Business	Q10. Security & Protection	3	Standard processes and controls are established and monitored across business processes and systems that have been identified as high risk or high value. There are appropriate protections in place for high risk / high value information assets (including third party storage providers and in transit). Security processes and controls are regularly tested.	3.0
Systems and Business	Q11. Search & Discovery	1	The organisation is unaware or has taken no steps to specifically address information accessibility and discoverability. Statistics and reports may indicate staff and contractors have difficulty searching and retrieving relevant and information and records.	3.0
Systems and Business	Q12. Quality Records and Information	2	Policies, business rules and procedures have been implemented in some business processes or systems. Localised practices aim to ensure that records and information are reliable and trustworthy. System audits or anecdotal evidence indicate information quality is variable across the organisation. Some steps have been taken to address business and user needs for records and information.	3.0
Systems and Business	Q13. Use & Re-Use	3	Standard processes and controls for information use and re-use are established for information systems and business processes that have been identified as high risk or high value. Procedures for information collection, description and discovery support use and re-use, and minimise information duplication.	3.0
Systems and Business	Q14. Systems Design	5	Records and information management capabilities and minimum metadata are implemented across all new and upgraded IT systems or services. RIM expertise is fully involved in design, management and decommissioning of IT systems or services. Risks relating to IT systems or services that do not meet RIM requirements are mitigated.	3.0

56.0%

Traffic light report – Table 2

Compliance requires a score of 3 or higher for the relevant question
 R = indicates a requirement from the Standard on Records Management
 S = indicates a requirement from the Standard on Physical Storage
 SR Act = indicates a requirement from the NSW State Records Act 1

REQ	RMAT Q	INDICATOR
1.1R	4,5	●
1.2R	3	●
1.3R	3	●
1.4R	8	●
1.5R	6	●
1.6R	7	●
1.7R	7	●
1.8R	9	●
2.1R	17	●
2.2R	1,2	●
2.3R	14	●
2.4R	14	●
2.5R	16	●
2.6R	14	●

The second table cross-references the regulatory requirements with the RMAT questions and indicates whether compliance is demonstrated for each requirement. The indicator is Green when the relevant question has a score of 3 or higher. For a score less than 3, the indicator is Red.

Where a requirement is linked to two questions, the indicator is Green when both questions have a score of 3 or higher.

Graphs

The Results tab also includes two graphs that present the maturity scores visually.

4. Using the Assessment Results

The RMA is a key part of State Records NSW's new regulatory framework allowing:

- Public offices to self-assess and report their alignment with the regulatory framework.
- Public offices to identify areas for improvement; and possibly support a business case.
- State Records NSW to have an overview of regulatory alignment across the sector.
- State Records NSW to identify trends or key issues for targeted intervention, to support planning and the allocation of resources.

Public offices can use the results of an assessment for reporting on the current status of their information governance programs; planning for improvement in a particular business unit or information system; justifying investment and measuring progress.

Assessment results can also support planning and reporting for cyber security, privacy, data sharing, open data and information access (GIPAA).

Refer to the earlier section of this document ([Preparing for the Assessment](#)) for a list of events that could make use of the assessment results and might act as the catalyst for a maturity assessment.

In order for State Records NSW to effectively regulate and respond to emerging issues, risks and challenges, and measure improvements in performance over time, we need to have a clear view of how well public offices are performing against the records management requirements established in the State Records Act and the standards issued under the Act. Monitoring activities provide this view of performance. We are planning a new formal reporting process using the public office's RMA assessment, whereby public offices confirm that the records management program, policies, internal controls and processes are in place.

4.1 Next Steps

When planning "next steps" from these results, the following suggestions may be helpful:

- Consider **Question 1** and ensure you have a clear view of high risk / high value records and information
- Review the questions with a maturity score less than 3. Consider:
 - which ones may relate to key strategic priorities for your organisation?
 - what is "missing" in order to reach the next stage of maturity?
 - which requirements is the question aiming to address?
 - read the relevant State Records NSW guidance for more help with each question.
- Look for any trends or themes. For example, is there a strength or weakness across a particular Category?

5. Information Domains

Consider the **Information Domains** on the **fifth Tab** in the MS Excel spreadsheet; or the next section of the MS Word document.

These can help articulate how achieving maturity in one area of records and information management can support further development across the organisation – towards an environment where investment in the quality of information assets is driven by business benefits and value, rather than IT costs and efficiencies.

Domain	Why it's important
Benefits	We start with benefits because they are the only things that matter
Executive Awareness	If the benefits of good information management are understood, the executive will be interested
Business Environment	If the Board and executive are interested in managing Information Assets well, they will impose accountability
Leadership and Management	If there is accountability management will enforce good governance and practices
Asset Governance	With good leadership and management, Information Asset management policies and other instruments will be effectively implemented and used
Information Systems	With the right information management foundations, information systems are likely to be usable and fit for purpose
Information Behaviours	With efficient and effective information systems, good information management behaviours will be enabled and encouraged
Information Quality	Good information behaviours create high quality information
Information Performance	High quality information enables those assets to be effectively exploited and leveraged
Justification	The ability to measure information performance enables the articulation of business benefits

DOMAIN	BENEFITS	EXECUTIVE AWARENESS	BUSINESS GOVERNANCE	LEADERSHIP & MANAGEMENT	ASSET GOVERNANCE	INFORMATION SYSTEMS	INFORMATION BEHAVIOURS	INFORMATION QUALITY	INFORMATION EXPLOITATION / LEVERAGE	JUSTIFICATION
WHAT GOOD LOOKS LIKE	Benefits from effective Information Asset (IA) management are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> measured; realised, i.e. they are corroborated; recognised, i.e. they are recorded and acknowledged by the Executive. 	The Board and Executive deeply understand the value and importance of the organisation's Information Assets and demand their effective governance and management	Accountability for the effective management of the organisation's Information Assets has been clearly imposed and their job depends upon delivering the Information Asset Vision and Objectives. It has not been abdicated to IT.	Driven by KPIs and associated incentives, and supported by education and training, the organisation's culture ensures that IAs are universally appreciated, managed, leveraged and protected the way the organisation's Financial, Physical and Human Assets are.	Data, information, content and knowledge are governed as a strategic business asset. Information strategy, policy, guidelines and instruments are effective, maintained and used / adhered to.	ICT systems support rather than hinder good Information Asset management, ensuring a single source of truth that is easily saved, found and used.	Staff understand the benefit of high quality data, information, content and knowledge to both themselves and the organisation and willingly adhere to corporate Information Asset management policy.	Information Assets are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> available (can be found quickly); correct (it is what it is supposed to be); complete (information is not missing); current (it is not outdated); and relevant or applicable (it is fit for intended purpose). 	Information Assets are leveraged and exploited to extract the greatest value from the organisation's data, information, content and knowledge and drive the greatest benefit for the organisation.	Investment in the quality of Information Assets is done on the basis of continuous improvement with maturity, value and benefits regularly measured, not on the basis of IT projects.
WHAT BAD LOOKS LIKE	The organisation has no idea of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> what it costs to manage its IAs; the value of its IAs; the benefit of improving its IA management; or how their IAs contribute to book and market values or the achievement of its business objectives. 	The Board and Executive have no interest in managing their data, information and knowledge as a strategic business asset. Unlike the Financial Statements, Information Asset management is not a Board agenda item and the Board does not know what hard questions to ask the Executive	Unlike a CFO who will be sacked if (s)he mismanages the organisation's money and jailed if (s)he misappropriates it, the Executive has made nobody is accountable for the quality of IAs. Nobody is interested in ensuring Information Asset management policies are adhered to and behavioural expectations met.	At worst managing IAs is seen as a boring administrative overhead and at best as a compliance issue. Job descriptions include "answering telephones, filling photocopiers with paper, removing staples and buying the milk." Good IA behaviours are not rewarded and bad behaviours are not discouraged.	The ownership of, and responsibility for IAs is unclear and defaults to IT whose KPIs are centred on throughput and uptime, not on data quality. The IA lifecycle and its management are not understood and instruments including policy and agreed corporate language are neither developed nor implemented.	Unlike Financial Assets for which the Chart of Accounts stipulates one place and one place only for their management, IAs have multiple systems and repositories creating an environment that prevents effective management. IT systems are not intuitive, encouraging workarounds and other poor behaviours.	Staff think that their information is a personal possession, not a corporate resource. At worst, information is hidden and / or hoarded for political or power purposes; at best staff don't understand the value of IAs to the rest of the organisation, they name it and store it what and where they like preventing it from being found, used, shared and exploited.	Data quality is around 65% - 70% resulting in bad decisions, mistakes and waste. IA quality is not ensured at the point of creation or capture. Management gets excited about sexy technology without understanding that it cannot be effective with poor quality data. Risk is high and productivity is low. Staff are frustrated and morale is poor.	The organisation doesn't know what Information Assets it has or how they can be exploited for business benefit. Opportunities are missed and the organisation's competitive position is compromised.	Investment in IAs is based upon buying IT infrastructure. Business cases are built upon revenue increase and cost reduction, not upon the intangible benefits of productivity improvement, risk mitigation, competitive advantage, service delivery or staff satisfaction. Investment is project, not continuous improvement oriented.

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6. Maturity Levels

The **Maturity Levels** are also included in the **sixth tab** in the MS Excel spreadsheet; or the next section of the MS Word document.

1 Initial	<p>The desirable processes are non-existent or ad hoc, with no organisational oversight. The organisation or senior responsible officer is unaware of whether a requirement is met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ad hoc, unpredictable, poorly controlled, no processes, unaware.
2 Developing	<p>Processes are becoming refined and repeatable, but only within the scope of individual teams or projects. There are no organisational standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aware, reactive, repeatable, documented processes.
<p>Level 3 is considered Baseline Compliance – meeting State Records NSW requirements for high risk / high value records and information.</p>	
3 Defined	<p>Processes are standardised within the organisation based on best practices identified internally or from external sources. Knowledge and best practices start to be shared internally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Controlled, established, standardised, followed processes.
4 Managed	<p>The organisation has widely adopted the standard processes and begins monitoring them using defined metrics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capable, proactive, measured and reported.
5 Optimising	<p>The organisation is optimising, refining and using innovation to increase efficiency within the organisation and, more widely, within its business sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Efficient, reviewed and audited, data-driven process improvement.

7. Tips and recommendations for use

During the content development project, four public offices carried out assessments using the RMA. This section provides some of their tips and recommendations for making the most of the maturity assessment.

How much time does it take?

Take some time before you start, to read through the questions and responses and be familiar with the content.

Allow an hour to factor in the evidence and additional guidance to make preliminary responses.

We brought together a team of experts from different professional disciplines. They each completed an assessment of the organisation. We then held 2 x two-hour workshops to discuss the individual responses to each question and settled on a score for each question. This process gave us the overview of the organisation's maturity, but to fully complete the RMA with comments and links to documents/evidence would require several more hours.

Allow sufficient time to discuss the answers to the questions. It's a process that should take some days rather than minutes/hours to properly finalise the assessment.

Things to be aware of

A business unit heavily relying on shared drives and SharePoint to keep records might consider themselves Level 4, but the records team might rate them as Level 2.

Prior to sending the RMA to staff in a business unit, prefill certain questions and consider what technical terms would need some explanation.

Recommend that the Records Management/Information Management team does the assessment in collaboration with the business unit. The RMA assessment is a great way of commencing discussions on business needs and expectations of good records management, and how the Records Management/Information Management team can assist the business.

Completing some questions in the RMA requires a high level of records management knowledge. In particular, respondents will need to have an organisational perspective on how aspects of records management are conducted across the organisation, including information security and cloud use.

Suggestions for use

Don't just use the tool "once" to get the results. The RMA should become part of the regular monitoring and reviewing processes for the organisation.

Use the RMA for doing a SWOT analysis of the records and information services.

Internal auditors will find that the RMA useful in assessing the threats/weakness in the records and information services in the organisation.

The RMA is well suited for doing separate analysis of how smaller business units within an organisation are performing and meeting organisational requirements and those of the State Records Act.

The results are meaningful in that they clearly identify areas for improvement and information to aid a business case. The results can be used as a conversation piece to assist with requesting assistance/resourcing to improve.

The RMA is a useful conversation starter between the records and information team and staff in the business units. It's a great way to find out what is happening on the ground and raise awareness of policies, responsibilities and the services that the records and information team provide.

Organise a team of professionals from across the records and information management services and business units to complete the assessment, compare and discuss/debate the results. While it may skew the results in different ways in the discussions, this approach enables a richer view of the organisation's maturity and capability.

State Records NSW

The RMAIT also helps to determine if records and information management services meet the expectations of internal customers and if there is more that can be done to support the organisation's needs for information.