Checklist for the Ethical Code for Oral History Netherlands

Version 1 (2025)

1 – Project preparation (research and planning)
Subject:
Objective:
Target group(s):
Exploration of the interests and mutual relationships between stakeholders in the project.
Exploration of other relevant interview collections.
Research into the project's topic and the group or community in which you will be interviewing.
Reflection on your personal relationship to the project topic.
Exploration of relevant laws and regulations.
\square Exploration of potential archival institution(s) \square Consultation with archival institutions.
☐ Information plan drafted.
2 – Recruitment of project participants (research and planning)
Approach to forming a diverse group of narrators.
Approach to recruiting, training and compensating interviewers.
3 – Interview strategy (research and planning)
Well-reasoned choice of recording medium.
Reflection on one's own position in relation to the narrators.
☐ Interview strategy developed.
☐ Language of the interview:
4 – Sharing project outcomes (research and planning)
Exploration of ways to enhance the added value of project participation for narrators.
5 – Potential impact of technology (research and planning)
Acquired knowledge of the placement and operation of recording equipment.
Use of software and hardware is responsible. Al-driven applications.
6 – Informed Consent (research and planning)
☐ Informed consent form drafted. ☐ Content and legal review of the form completed.
☐ Information provided to each narrator. ☐ Information discussed with each narrator.
Consent statement recorded for each narrator.

7 – Interview conditions (Interviewing)
Appropriate forms of aftercare arranged.
Suitable interview location and setting arranged in consultation with the narrator.
☐ Narrator informed of their rights during and after the interview.
Precautionary measures taken to safeguard one's own boundaries.
8 – Confidentiality of the interview file (Post-processing and analysis)
Secure storage location(s) for the interview file established.
Staff with access to the file \square have \square have not signed a confidentiality agreement.
9 – Reviewing for sensitive information
Acquired knowledge of the various types of information that may be, or indeed are, sensitive.
Risk analyses carried out and conclusions documented.
10 – Feedback on the recording and the final output (Post-processing and analysis)
Access to recorded interviews provided. Narrators' comments discussed and documented.
Risk analysis discussed with narrators. Measures documented.
Access to draft final output provided. Narrators' comments discussed and documented.
11 – Archiving
☐ Interview files prepared for transfer in consultation with the archival institution.
☐ Transfer formally recorded.
Project description published.
12 – Metadata (Enabling reuse)
Metadata recorded for management, findability, accessibility and reusability.
Public metadata do 🗌 do not 📗 contain personal data.
13 – Persistent referencing (Enabling reuse)
Persistent reference to the interview and/or its metadata available.
14 – Original background and circumstances of the interview (Enabling reuse)
Background information on the project, participants and interview conditions archived.
Up-to-date contact information available.
15 – Raising awareness among reusers (Enabling reuse)
Guidance on oral history as a method and source made available to both users and reusers