

Briefing for the Minister Responsible for the National Library

June 2009

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Contents

This briefing introduces you to your new portfolio as Minister Responsible for the National Library and to the National Library itself. The following pages provide:

- An introduction to the New Generation National Library
- A brief description of your role as Minister
- An overview of the National Library, its structure and the key initiatives underway
- The key issues you will need to address over the next few months.

The key issues you will need to address in your first few months as Minister include:

- Redevelopment of the Wellington building (Cabinet report back due in September)
- Education and Science Select Committee Hearing - National Library Financial Estimates 2009/10, scheduled for 24 June 2009
- Appointments to Statutory Bodies

Attached with this briefing are key National Library accountability documents for your information. This includes the Annual Report, Statement of Intent, and New Generation National Library: Strategic Directions to 2017.

1. Introduction

The National Library Act of 2003 has positioned the National Library of New Zealand Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa (National Library) at the forefront of international developments by bringing the digital environment into its legislated mandate.

Since 2003 the National Library is contributing to the development of a powerful knowledge infrastructure in New Zealand; one that has the potential to build significant economic and cultural benefit for the country by maximising digital opportunities. The National Library has been a key player in the delivery of the New Zealand Digital Strategy 2005 and Digital Strategy 2.0 2008, and took a leading policy role in the New Zealand Digital Content Strategy 2007. These strategies provide an all-of-government approach and include business and community perspectives. To date these strategies have had a great impact on government and community transformation, with the potential for the business sector yet to be realised.

1.1 A New Generation National Library for New Zealand

For the National Library to play an effective role in building a powerful knowledge infrastructure, it was clear we needed to re-think and re-focus service delivery as well as modernise and streamline an aging infrastructure.

In 2006, the National Library conducted a “once in a generation” initiative to reposition the National Library as a modern, agile and relevant contributor to the cultural, social and economic life of New Zealand. Nationwide and across-government consultation was invaluable in positioning the National Library more effectively to deliver on at least two of the State Services development goals relating to a networked and accessible State Service. From this consultation and the requirements of the Act came a powerful mandate for change. The New Generation National Library Strategy to 2017 is the outcome of this consultation and our overall strategy. It is the roadmap that sets out how the National Library will achieve its statutory purpose of “enriching the cultural and economic life of New Zealand and its interchanges with other nations” in the 21st century [National Library Act 2003].

There are four key areas where the National Library plays a significant national and international role:

Sharing our nation's stories

The Alexander Turnbull Library (ATL) is the research hub of the National Library. It is the DNA of our nation and its collections are valued at \$960 million. The ATL houses much of the documentary record of New Zealand, delivering invaluable services to the research community. Over 400 publications in the past year alone have drawn from these rich and irreplaceable collections to contribute to a vibrant publishing industry in New Zealand.

Accessing New Zealand's digital memory

The National Library has earned a world-leading reputation, through the talented, innovative people it employs, to extract economic and social benefit from the growing digital economy in New Zealand. The National Library is focused on access, preservation, and sharing and using content.

***Inspiring
knowledge
creation***

We are an innovative, agile, creative society, however the potential of the digital economy has yet to be fully realised. The rollout of a ubiquitous broadband network is key to an enduring digital economy. The National Library has led the NZ Digital Content Strategy www.digitalcontent.govt.nz, which ensures that New Zealand is strategic about how it fills the broadband pipes with New Zealand content, ideas and knowledge creation.

To foster this important infrastructure the National Library has led the development of the *Aotearoa People's Network* (APN), which takes free broadband access out into rural and provincial New Zealand, initially through public libraries. In bridging the digital divide, the APN is fostering extraordinary community creativity that extends to small business. In a few months time Digital New Zealand will harvest metadata from APN digital repositories from all parts of New Zealand adding both local and rural contributions to the growing knowledge economy.

***Enriching the
users'
experience***

For over 70 years the National Library has delivered services to the research community largely through the ATL and supported young New Zealanders' learning by supplying curriculum resources, which are delivered to 96% of New Zealand's schools. Advisory services aimed at enhancing teacher effectiveness in digital literacies, as well as fostering the joy of reading as a fundamental right of every young New Zealander, are a core service. As the broadband network rolls out to every New Zealand school, the National Library is developing new generation services which will see New Zealand heritage delivered online and direct from the Alexander Turnbull Library into the classroom.

1.2 Delivering the New Generation agenda

In 2007 the National Library conducted a comprehensive financial review of the organisation, which established productivity and efficiency gains, identified a dedicated service focus, and delivered a better understanding of infrastructure risk. The New Generation Implementation Programme is how we will embed key changes in the short term and, while the change agenda is substantial, the National Library has made very good progress in the last five years.

Three key priorities over the shorter-term include:

- Modernisation and productivity gains in existing service delivery particularly in the digital environment
- Upgrading aging infrastructure particularly the Wellington Building in Molesworth Street
- Continuing to build collaborations and partnerships nationally and internationally which leverage from each other especially with the Libraries of New Zealand, the research, GLAM (Galleries, Libraries, Archives, Museums) and education sectors.

The National Library is increasingly well positioned to play a pivotal role in New Zealand's emerging knowledge economy and sense of place and identity in the world. However, there are some real challenges that need to be highlighted.

While we have taken bold steps to modernise and lift the capability and productivity of the National Library, it will take time. We estimate a five-year window to transform our service infrastructure.

1.2.1 Review of baseline funding

The independent and comprehensive review of the National Library baseline funding in 2007 considered whether:

- National Library resources and capability were appropriately aligned to deliver the National Library's strategy
- Whether the National Library was efficient in its use of resources.

The key findings from the review were:

- The National Library's financial management was sound with a strong control environment
- That the National Library had shown significant productivity gains in a number of business areas but in others further gains were possible and should be pursued
- That critical backlogs of preservation of heritage materials, arrangement and description and digitisation were major blockages to the National Library moving forward and
- That the support areas in the National Library were not adequate to support existing operations and were not equipped to move the National Library to its next stage of development.

The review also noted that the period of “decant”, the move from the existing Wellington building, would allow the National Library to redirect resources from service delivery to address some backlog issues. This proposal has been incorporated into our planning for the decant period. The implementation of the New Generation Strategy over the next few years is targeted to address as many of the remaining recommendations as is possible within the National Library's existing funding envelope.

1.2.2 Implementation of the New Generation National Library

The modernisation of the National Library is being managed through a broad based change programme. The scope of this programme includes:

- The redevelopment of the Wellington and replacement of the Auckland National Library buildings
- The development of new and improved on-line and in-person services for customers
- Changes to the structure, staffing and culture within the National Library
- Improvements to the efficiency and effectiveness of all operations.

Each of these elements is discussed briefly below.

1.2.2.1 Wellington Redevelopment

In Budget 2009, following the impact of the international financial crisis, the Government reconfirmed its commitment to the broad modernisation programme within the National Library (through the New Generation Strategy), but reduced the scope of the proposed Wellington building redevelopment to focus primarily on addressing failing infrastructure and collection storage needs. The Budget confirmed \$35m in capital and \$17.166m in operating funding to address these issues.

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We are currently in the process of developing the best option for addressing the infrastructure, storage and access needs of the National Library. We are working closely with central agencies (Treasury, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, and the State Services Commission) on this.

Due to the scale of repair required, a decant of staff and collections is necessary. The decant is a large and complex project in its own right. There is an estimated 95 km of material stored in the building valued at nearly \$1bn. Much of the material is unique and subject to special storage and handling conditions. The safety of these collections during the decant is critical.

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The National Library is currently reassessing its decant plan on the basis of the change of scope of the Wellington redevelopment. This may allow us to leave more material in the building during the redevelopment, reducing both the risk and costs of the decant. *Withheld under section 9(2)(f)(ii) of the Official Information Act*

1.2.2.2 Auckland Building

The National Library is redeveloping its presence in Auckland due to demographic changes. The new centre will be the national development hub for the Library's services for young New Zealanders with a strong focus on supporting 21st century literacy and future learning needs. The Auckland redevelopment will also provide an opportunity to strengthen access to the National Library's services for the diverse communities of Auckland

In addition, the National Library is required to vacate its Auckland building in 2010. The current Auckland premises provide a distribution service for books to schools and advisory services to School Libraries.

The National Library has entered into a long-term lease for new purpose built premises in Stanley Street in Auckland. These premises will provide the book distribution services for schools but will also act as a centre of excellence and development hub to school advisory services. In addition the building will provide direct digital access to heritage materials from the Alexander Turnbull Library. This has not previously been available in Auckland.

1.2.2.3 Development of New and improved Services

Further steps towards the National Library's readiness for transformation include the completion of the conceptual design of a new service delivery model, working within parameters of the digital and Internet age.

In this context, the design of our future service encapsulates the National Library's need to move from low volume, highly mediated services to high volume services, largely self-managed by the customer. To enable this, more services and information need to move on-line where they can be broadly available to all.

The National Library does, and will continue to, provide specialist services for key customer groups including schools, researchers and other libraries. But these also need to change for the digital age. Customers who expect more on-line access to documents and support through virtual means are driving many of these changes.

The continued collection, cataloguing, preservation, storage and maintenance of the physical collections remain central to their accessibility and the National Library's ability to make them available on-line and on-site.

The National Library has begun an extensive programme of service development, beginning with the services it offers to young New Zealanders and their educators, in time for the launch of the new Auckland building. The emphasis is on increasing effectiveness, equity of access and convenience by moving the high volume and recurring transactions to online delivery. This will allow the expert advisory services to be targeted to supporting reading development and information skills in school areas of greatest need.

The second tranche of development, scheduled to begin in July, will focus on service improvements for researchers. This work will provide improved support for researchers while also exposing the collections to a wider and more diverse section of the New Zealand community, by making smart use of both physical and digital technologies. Given the National Library's current state, it is anticipated that a five-year programme of service and cultural change will be required to establish the infrastructure and skills platform to enable ongoing improvement.

To support this, the National Library will be increasing the amount and range of material it makes available online, through a scaled up digitisation project planned for the period when staff are decanted from the Wellington building. This programme, Pictures Online, will deliver between 500,000 and 550,000 previously inaccessible historical images online. Similarly, the National Library will use the decant period to create digital copies of fragile sound recordings of historical value to the nation.

Judging by international comparisons, the development of the National Library's digital services will greatly increase its range of users. It therefore seems likely that enhanced digital services provided by the National Library will consolidate and grow a new range of Internet-based users.

1.2.2.4 Changes to structure, staffing and culture within the Library

Since November last year the National Library has undertaken significant internal change to realign structures, staffing and culture. Key changes have included:

- A new, leading edge, collective employment agreement which allows us to redeploy staff during the decant period and to introduce new services
- Structural changes across the National Library to increase efficiency and improve service delivery
- Culture change activity to address some of the impediments to modernisation that exist in the organisation.

Structural change proposals are currently in consultation with the Services to Young New Zealanders (a briefing dated 3 June 2009 is held by your office on this) and will shortly commence in other areas. A review of music services has been undertaken and consultation completed. We expect to announce the findings of the review shortly.

1.2.2.5 Improvements to the efficiency and effectiveness of frontline and back office operations

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2. Issues and Challenges for Your Attention

2.1 Immediate Issues

There are several immediate issues that you will need to address in your first few months in your role as Minister Responsible for the National Library.

2.1.1 The New Generation Strategy

The National Library is progressing to plan with the implementation of improved frontline customer services and infrastructure associated with the implementation of our New Generation Strategy.

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A briefing has been provided on the proposed restructuring of Services to Young New Zealanders. We are now undertaking consultation with staff and will brief you in more detail shortly. We will also brief you on the outcome of the Music Services review within the next few weeks.

There is ongoing public and media interest in both the building and reviews of services. We will advise you and keep you up-to-date with developments.

2.1.2 Appointments to LIAC and the Guardians

A number of appointments are due to expire. The National Library has called for nominations for LIAC and the Guardians as per a process agreed by your predecessor. We will brief you fully on this within the next two weeks.

2.1.3 LIAC Meeting

LIAC has invited Hon Christopher Finlayson, Minister of Arts, Culture, and Heritage, and yourself to meet to discuss copyright. This is scheduled for 4.30pm- 5.00pm on 24 June 2009 at the National Library. You will be briefed fully on this prior to the meeting, if you wish to attend.

2.1.4 Public Library Legislation

As identified in the Public Library Strategic Framework, the National Library is investigating the feasibility of strengthening support for public libraries through the establishment of a legislative mandate. We will brief you in more detail shortly.

2.2 Longer Term Issues

2.2.1 Shared Storage

In 2008, the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, in consultation with the National Library, Archives New Zealand and Te Papa, was directed to report to the Cabinet Policy Committee with costed options for a shared storage facility in the greater Wellington area for agencies with similar storage needs. The scope, feasibility and costs and benefits of a joint storage facility are being explored. The information gathering part of the work is expected to be completed by July 2009, with a report back to Cabinet by the end of October 2009. This is linked to the Wellington redevelopment programme.

The National Library is currently working with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage gathering information. It is the National Library's opinion that this piece of work would be better driven by an operational department, in discussion with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage.

2.2.2

Withheld under section 9(2)(f)(ii) of the Official Information Act

2.2.3 Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Bill

A Deed of Settlement between the Crown and Taranaki Whānui was signed on 19 August 2008. The Port Nicholson Block Claims Team will have up to 10 years to purchase the land on which a number of buildings that have a strong cultural association with Taranaki Whānui (Wellington) are sited. This includes the land on which the National Library's Wellington building is sited. The National Library has been involved in developing the detail of the sale and leaseback mechanism with the Port Nicholson Block Claims Team. The lease terms have not yet been agreed.

2.2.4 Disaster Recovery for IT Systems

The National Library's information technology function will also need to be enhanced to enable it to better manage the ongoing development of customer services and business management technologies.

While the National Library undertakes prudent maintenance and backup of its systems and data, it has no established disaster recovery site or capability. An incident that occurred in the late 1990s where it took three months to fully recover the Library's services illustrates the Library's vulnerability to a significant service failure.

2.2.5 Critical backlogs

There are backlogs of preservation, arrangement and description, and digitisation which are a major blockage to moving forward. These backlogs are continually growing and the problem is therefore increasing each day. The National Library will never be in a position through internal reallocation alone to address this situation and reach a “maintenance” level of activity. Additionally, over the next three to five years, the National Library will need to undertake critical work instigating a programme of retrospective preservation work (both for general preservation purposes and to prepare material for digitisation); and complete significant work on accessibility platforms for New Zealanders and others the world over to access New Zealand material on-line.

An estimated 3 million items are at risk of being lost forever due to natural degradation over time as resources are not available for essential conservation/preservation work. Annual digitisation of the National Library’s collections, in order to make them available on-line more widely, is currently less than 0.01% per year. Digitisation is dependent on preservation being completed, and upon description of items so that they can be found when people are searching digitised images on-line.

2.2.6 Management of the National Library General Collections and other Holdings

We would like to discuss with you issues regarding the National Library’s holdings and to advise you on strategies for the on-going management of the National Library’s General Collections. Any documents owned by the National Library are departmental assets, which require your permission before any agreement concerning their transfer, or disposal is entered into.

2.2.7 Copyright Issues

The National Library’s collections are subject to copyright legislation. There are several issues relating to copyright, especially in relation to digital content, that pose challenges for the National Library and for libraries in New Zealand. There are also international dimensions to copyright with implications for libraries, including upcoming trade agreements such as the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) and the P4+ negotiations.

3. Your Role as Minister Responsible for the National Library

3.1 Support for you from the National Library

The National Library aims to ensure that you are kept informed about key issues in the National Library and information sector, and about all matters relevant to your Ministerial responsibilities for the National Library.

We are committed to maintaining a 'no surprises' policy, therefore ensuring you are well briefed on emerging or potential issues. We will actively seek your feedback to ensure we deliver the most effective support to you.

We will provide you with advice and briefings on current and strategic issues and projects. We will seek your guidance on your preferred format and frequency of meetings with National Library officials.

The National Library will also provide you with other support services, such as the preparation of replies to ministerial correspondence and official information requests, the drafting of speech notes, and replies to questions in the House.

As Minister, you can expect to receive invitations to speak at occasions relating to your portfolio. Your attendance at some of these National Library events would be welcome. Appendix 4 sets out the events coming up over the next few months.

A National Library staff member has been seconded for two days per week to the Minister's office as a Private Secretary. We have found this is an efficient means of promoting effective and direct communication with you and the National Library, and, where appropriate, with your colleagues.

3.2 Statutory Bodies

The National Library Act establishes two statutory bodies - the Library and Information Advisory Commission (LIAC) and the Guardians Kaitiaki of the Alexander Turnbull Library. Both bodies provide advice to you on library and information issues and services, including mātauranga Māori, and on key matters relating to the operation of the Alexander Turnbull Library.

It is your role to make appointments to LIAC and the Guardians Kaitiaki of the Alexander Turnbull Library. More information on these bodies, including their membership, is set out in Appendix 2.

A number of appointments expire in the next few months. The National Library has called for nominations for LIAC and the Guardians as per a process agreed by your predecessor. We will brief you shortly in more detail.

There are no Crown entities associated with the National Library portfolio.

3.3 Legislative Requirements

The Minister Responsible for the National Library exercises a critical role in assisting the preservation of and access to New Zealand's documentary heritage. Your

responsibilities under the Act contribute to the achievement of the Act's purpose to provide for the preservation, protection, development and accessibility, as appropriate, for all the people of New Zealand, of the collections of the National Library (which includes the Alexander Turnbull Library) in a manner consistent with their status as documentary heritage and taonga.

The National Library advises and supports you as you carry out your responsibilities under the Act.

More detailed information on your role as Minister Responsible for the National Library is set out in Appendix 1.

As a Minister responsible for a government department, you have responsibilities under the Public Finance Act 1989 and the State Sector Act 1988, as well as a working relationship with Parliament. You will not be involved in the day-to-day management of the National Library, but you will be accountable to Parliament for its overall performance.

Under the State Sector Act 1988 the National Librarian is responsible to you for:

- carrying out the functions and duties of the department (including those imposed by statute or by the policies of the government)
- tendering advice to you as responsible Minister, and to other Ministers of the Crown
- general conduct of the department
- efficient, effective and economical management of the activities of the departments.

3.4 Relationships with other Portfolios

As portfolio Minister, you are likely to engage with your colleagues who hold the portfolios of:

- Arts, Culture and Heritage
- Economic Development
- Finance
- Māori Affairs
- Pacific Island Affairs
- Education
- Communications and Information Technology
- Broadcasting
- State Services
- Infrastructure
- Local Government
- Research, Science and Technology

You may wish to meet some of these colleagues in the next few weeks. The National Library will provide briefings to support you in any such meetings.

4. The National Library of New Zealand (Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa)

4.1 Purpose of the National Library

The National Library is set up under the National Library of New Zealand (Te Puna Mātauranga of Aotearoa) Act 2003.

The purpose of the Act is:

“to provide for the preservation, protection, development and accessibility, as appropriate, for all the people of New Zealand, of the collections of the National Library (which includes the Alexander Turnbull Library) in a manner consistent with their status as documentary heritage and taonga”

The National Library’s purpose under the Act is:

“to enrich the cultural and economic life of New Zealand and its interchanges with other nations by, as appropriate:

- *collecting, preserving, and protecting documents, particularly those relating to New Zealand, and making them accessible for all the people of New Zealand, in a manner consistent with their status as documentary heritage and taonga; and*
- *supplementing and furthering the work of other libraries in New Zealand and*
- *working collaboratively with other institutions having similar purposes, including those forming part of the international library community”.*

4.1.1 Alexander Turnbull Library

The Act provides for the special place of the Alexander Turnbull Library, bequeathed to the nation by Alexander Horsburgh Turnbull, a wealthy Wellington merchant who died in 1918. His collection of 55,000 volumes was to be kept together 'as the nucleus of a New Zealand National Collection'.

Housed within the National Library, the Alexander Turnbull Library now holds the nation’s collection of books, photos, letters, drawings, maps, music and sound recordings that document the history of New Zealand and the Pacific. The Turnbull Collection is now valued at \$960 million.

4.1.2 Legal Deposit

A key part of the Act is the requirement for two copies of all public documents to be provided to the Library, generally known as “legal deposit”. This ensures that the National Library has, as nearly as possible, a complete collection of material published in New Zealand over the last 21 years.

4.1.3 Electronic Legal Deposit

The new Act, which came into force in 2003, includes legal deposit requirements for “electronic documents”. These are published public documents that exist digitally, as opposed to printed or hardcopy form. This has fundamentally changed the way the National Library approaches its business and connects with New Zealanders. The

inclusion of electronic legal deposit in the Act is extremely important for preserving the nation's published memory, and was the policy mandate for modernising the National Library.

4.1.4 Public Lending Right for New Zealand Authors Act 2008

The National Library became responsible for this Act on 1 January 2009. The Act sets up a scheme to provide for New Zealand authors to receive payments in recognition of the fact that their books are available for use in New Zealand libraries. The National Library administers the fund, which is \$2 million per year. This scheme replaces the previous New Zealand Authors Fund, which was administered by Creative New Zealand.

4.2 New Generation Strategic Directions

As described in section one of this briefing, the New Generation National Library: Strategic Directions to 2017 is a once in a generation transformation. It seeks to reposition and modernise the National Library of New Zealand. It is about the renewal of the National Library as a destination and moving from a semi-elite cultural institution, known only for New Zealand's tangible documents, to an organisation that is focused on digital as well. The National Library must fundamentally change the services it delivers, the way it delivers them and how it applies its resources to achieve the best possible outcomes. The digital age is a great democratisation of information and access, and is also an opportunity to recognise the new ways of doing business and interacting in effective and more efficient ways.

While the National Library's legislation provides a framework to address the issues of the new digital age, the funding profile, services and infrastructure are still based in the print age. The National Library now needs to take a major leap forward and reshape core services, resourcing and infrastructure before it is too far behind worldwide developments to do so.

4.2.1 Research

The process of research is changing rapidly, in particular where and how researchers access information through electronic means enabled by advanced broadband.

Connecting researchers, and all New Zealanders, with the digital and physical content of the National Library, particularly the pre-eminent heritage collections of the Alexander Turnbull Library, is a key strategic priority.

The ability to preserve and digitise the National Library's collections, and make them available on-line, opens up new possibilities and challenges for service delivery to researchers. Enabling researchers to discover and engage with information to create new knowledge is a key part of our service delivery. To this end, a new service delivery model is being developed for researchers.

The National Library will continue to maintain professional links within the region to inform decisions about the collection of materials relevant to New Zealand.

4.2.2 New Services for Young New Zealanders

For over 70 years, the National Library has supported New Zealand learners and their teachers through the provision of curriculum information resources, advice and professional development to strengthen library and information services in schools.

However, responding to changes in the wider education environment and the impact of ICT, the National Library is reshaping services in order to effectively support 21st century learning and literacies, and to strengthen the contribution made to developing young New Zealanders as skilled users of information and motivated, engaged readers. This will mean an increased focus on online access, targeting services to meet key government goals for education, delivering services in a financially sustainable manner and strengthening our collaborative initiatives. The National Library has commenced a consultation process proposing a change to the young New Zealanders business group structure, as part of the modernisation programme. The proposed structural changes are designed to ensure a resilient and focussed foundation for services development.

One example of our on-line service is AnyQuestions.

AnyQuestions

AnyQuestions.co.nz is a service that connects students doing their homework with 150 real-life, real-time librarians, from the National Library's school services team and from public libraries across New Zealand supported by funding by the Ministry of Education. AnyQuestions.co.nz is a free web-based virtual, bi-lingual reference service for all New Zealand school students, available Monday to Friday between 1pm and 6 pm in English, and 2pm and 3pm in te reo Māori.

150 librarians are available to respond to AnyQuestions during these hours. The resources meet the growing need for quality, safe information to support the school curriculum. The National Library works with thirteen of the largest public libraries to provide this service.

4.2.3 Digital Content and Infrastructure

Two aspects critical to the creation and preservation of digital content are:

- The large scale digitisation of the Library's collections
- The ability to link and access community repositories of digital material into New Zealand's overall digital collection.

Although the National Library is currently digitising its collections of published and unpublished objects, this is a considerable undertaking and will require significant new investment to complete. Without further investment, based on the Library's current ability to apply resources to this area, it would take more than 100 years to complete the digitisation of the Library's current collections, excluding annual growth/acquisitions in these collections.

The other driver to create and preserve digital content is the need for space for New Zealand communities to save their informal digital data. Provision of this facility will ensure not only that New Zealand's growing digital life is captured and preserved, but also that it is linked to other repositories and made available within New Zealand and worldwide.

The need to manage the information revolution so New Zealand can keep pace with content creation (digital and physical) is both urgent and compelling. It was for this reason the National Library received government funding of \$24m over five years to develop a National Digital Heritage Archive (NDHA) and why the National Library led the policy development of the New Zealand Digital Content Strategy.

***National Digital
Heritage Archive***

In the modern world, digital and physical library space is required to provide the best access possible and to maximise use of the collections. Digital outreach can extend access to the Library's collections well beyond current physical limits while a destination-style building will attract researchers across the spectrum to come in and engage with the rich material housed in the National Library, much of which must remain onsite because of preservation considerations.

The National Digital Heritage Archive (NDHA) is a \$24 million project (delivered on time and within budget) aimed at protecting and preserving New Zealand's digital assets (broadcasting, moving image and textural memory). Its development involved the input of 14 other government departments. The NDHA refers to the technology, new business processes and other organisational changes the National Library has put in place to provide ongoing preservation, access to and preservation of digital heritage collections under the guardianship of the National Library and Alexander Turnbull Library. The global launch of the NDHA was held in Parliament on 4 February 2009.

The world leading NDHA has been established through a public private partnership (PPP) with major software companies. The NDHA has achieved "Centre of Excellence" status with Sun Microsystems. The National Library is the first organisation in New Zealand and the first National Library in the world to achieve this status.

As well as its role in the preservation of New Zealand's heritage, the NDHA may help contribute to the Government's aspirations for data re-use.

***Digital
New Zealand***

Digital New Zealand is an all-of-government innovative initiative, led by the National Library, to ensure New Zealand's digital content assets are discoverable. This is done so that New Zealand digital assets can be joined up into a scalable, sharable, sustainable knowledge network for New Zealand, pushing New Zealand's ideas, innovations and knowledge into the global marketplace, and enhancing the understanding of New Zealand's culture with the rest of the world.

Digital New Zealand aims to make content easy to find, including content from government organisations, education sector, industry, cultural institutions, communities and individuals. Over two thirds of New Zealanders regularly access the internet and of these 84% undertake general browsing using search engines which use digital content. Ease of use and ease of discovery ranks highly among students, researchers and the general public when looking for information.

Digital New Zealand is testing new ways to create digital content, collect and share existing content and build smart, freely available search and discovery tools. Through the work of Digital New Zealand, home-grown content previously undiscoverable through popular search engines, such as Google, will become more visible and accessible.

***Kiwi Advanced
Research Network
(KAREN)***

The National Library is a foundation member of the Kiwi Advanced Research and Education Network (KAREN). The KAREN Network creates a high-speed connection between libraries and their users to a wide variety of national and international digital resources. The network enables the Library, New Zealand's universities and Crown Research Institutes to foster collaboration in teaching, learning, research and innovation, by seamlessly connecting members with educators, data, and internet resources anywhere in the world at any time.

Research and Education Advanced Network NZ (REANNZ), on behalf of the National Library and the Ministry of Education, is exploring opportunities and issues associated with leveraging off KAREN access within both the education and library sectors.

***Kiwi Research
Information
Service
(KRIS)***

The Kiwi Research Information Service (KRIS) website <http://nzresearch.org.nz> is a gateway to open-access research documents produced at New Zealand research institutions. It is a collaboration between the National Library and New Zealand universities and polytechnics. The KRIS website collects metadata from New Zealand institutional repositories and presents it in one place, meaning people can access research documents from a large number of institutions on one site, which has effectiveness and efficiency benefits. KRIS continues to expand as more and more New Zealand research is being contributed to institutional repositories.

The National Library is integral to New Zealand's knowledge economy, and is a leading player in the transformation of New Zealand's need and desire to be a knowledge economy. Through the metadata managed by the National Library, libraries in New Zealand can connect to and share resources with each other, and with libraries around the world.

4.2.4 Libraries of New Zealand

The National Library has a leadership role with the library and information community. It does this by:

- Providing policy advice to government on the options for meeting New Zealanders' needs to access and create information and knowledge
- Delivering services to and with other libraries
- Developing national frameworks and infrastructure that benefit all libraries and provide best value to funders.

To be effective in this role the National Library has entered into several collaborative partnerships to enable delivery of services and innovations that no one institution could achieve alone. Just a few of the more significant of these are listed below.

***Te Puna and the
Online Computer
Library Centre
(OCLC)***

The oldest of these collaborative developments is the New Zealand bibliographic network known as Te Puna. Starting life in 1982 Te Puna provides a way for New Zealand libraries to share the data about their collections.

Libraries throughout New Zealand contribute to the National Bibliographic Database and the National Union Catalogue by adding records of their holdings (the items they have in their collections). Te Puna supports 98 percent of New Zealand libraries and their clients with the National Library functions of cataloguing, inter-library loan, reference and acquisition. The National Library provides the technology infrastructure, manages the network, co-ordinates the inter-library loan facility and provides the front-end search capability. The economic value of the service was estimated at \$160.6 million in 2002.

In 2006, the National Library moved to extend the reach and scope of Te Puna by partnering with OCLC (Online Computer Library Centre), a global not-for-profit library service company which provides access to the collections of more than 47,000 of the world's libraries in 112 countries. The on line search, Worldcat, allows anyone in the world to find the closest library which holds a particular item. This partnership between the National Library and OCLC is a significant step forward in realising the New Zealand Digital Content Strategy aim of connecting New Zealanders with information important to their lives and of exposing New Zealand's content to the world.

***Aotearoa People's
Network
(APN)***

The government has invested almost \$7m over four years to roll out this highly successful programme through the public libraries of New Zealand. The digital divide has been identified by a number of countries around the world, including New Zealand, as a barrier to economic development, and personal learning and growth. The digital divide is characterised by a lack of access to information technology and the benefits it provides. This means people need to have access to the internet, usually by way of a computer; they need high speed broadband to be able to upload and download content, they need skills to not only use the computer and its attachments such as printers, web cams, etc, but they also need the skills to know how to find content, how to know whether it is reliable and increasingly how to create their own content and tools, whether this is for learning, business or leisure. And they need help and support to do this.

The APN, a collaboration of the National Library and the public libraries of New Zealand, is a practical, on the ground way of bridging this divide. The programme is in its second year of operation with a managed network of over 430 computers available in 139 public libraries involving 46 local authorities. New Zealanders are also able to use their own computers over the free wireless network, can create their own content and deposit that in the community kete (a content store using New Zealand developed open source software), and digitise their old photographs and diaries, contributing to New Zealand's social and local history.

The impacts of the APN for users and their communities have been significant. An independent impact evaluation showed the benefits as being increased confidence and capability, particularly among adult users, increased connection (particularly for rural businesses where high speed bandwidth has not been available), positive outcomes for young people previously disadvantaged by limited access to the internet, and a whole new group of customers being introduced to libraries.

A number of correspondents wrote to your predecessor raising concerns over competition from the APN programme impacting on private businesses in smaller tourist areas.

EPIC

In 2004, the National Library brokered the first whole-of-country consortium, which provides access to electronic journals and other full-text content, known as EPIC (Electronic Purchasing In Collaboration). This programme brings over 19,000 e-journals, thousand of online references such as encyclopaedias, dictionaries, and newspapers to almost all of the public, school, university, polytechnic, research and special libraries in New Zealand. This means that every New Zealander has online access, through their library, or from their desktop, to the same knowledge, regardless of where that person lives in New Zealand. The National Library's role is to broker and manage the procurement, and support libraries to make best use of this important resource.

***Public Libraries
Strategic
Framework***

In 2006 the National Library, working with public libraries and local government, published "Public libraries of New Zealand: a strategic framework 2006-2016". This policy framework provides a blueprint for public library development in the 21st century and led to the first Public Libraries Summit in February 2007. This brought together decision makers from central and local government, business and community leaders and other from the library, education and technology sectors to agree the agenda for getting the best value

from their public library. The summit highlighted a number of areas of focus:

- One voice - the need for all the stakeholders in public libraries to speak with one voice
- The digital world - the role of public libraries in enabling access
- Collaboration - working with others to strengthen the outcomes of public libraries
- Equality of service - bridging the urban rural gap
- New skills and capabilities - public libraries play a strong role in supporting learning for life by providing guidance and expertise to those seeking new skills and knowledge.

The National Library continues to work with public libraries under a memorandum of understanding and is currently investigating the feasibility and benefits of a national consortium for a shared library management system.

The Library and Information Advisory Commission and the Association of Public Library Managers are keen to explore the possibility of strengthening support for public libraries through the establishment of a legislative mandate, which was identified in the Public Library Strategic Framework. We will brief you on this shortly.

4.3 International Collaboration

To fulfil its mandate to remain abreast of international developments affecting the area of libraries and information and provide key New Zealand stakeholders with an informed assessment of such developments, the National Library maintains links with peer organisations and institutions overseas.

These links allow the National Library to exercise a leadership role in its areas of particular expertise, to benchmark its services and operations, and to showcase innovative NZ solutions and best practice. There is an economic value in lowering barriers and costs of access to other collections. This allows New Zealand to specialise in its own areas of interest, and to facilitate access to other collections

4.3.1 Linking national libraries globally

The National Library is a member of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL), a forum for leaders of national libraries around the world to discuss strategic issues and solutions. The Chief Executive/National Librarian is currently the Chair of CDNL, and has used the opportunity to foster debate in the international library community on technical standards and new services in the area of digital access to information, freedom of access to information, intellectual property and preservation of the digital cultural heritage.

Of particular interest is the debate in the international community of national and other research libraries on the concept and applications of collaborative 'digital libraries'. The purpose of a digital library at the national level is to provide seamless access, for a broad public, to the most significant collections of all participating libraries, for purposes of research and education, and to gain maximum value from these collections.

4.3.2 Relationships with the national libraries of the UK, Singapore and China

The National Library has a long-standing professional relationship with the British Library (BL), the national library of the United Kingdom. The two national libraries draw inspiration from each other's work in such areas as legal deposit of electronic publications, preservation of the national documentary heritage, digital archiving, technical standards for interoperability in digital access to information, and public policy matters such as increasing public access to broadband. The National Library and the BL have jointly developed innovative software for web harvesting. The BL expressed great interest in the inclusion of electronic legal deposit in the 2003 Act, and we have noted the BL's report on the economic valuation of information services.

The National Library has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Library Board of Singapore (NLB). That has led to joint project work on digital access to collections, and leaders of the National Library were invited to peer review the operation of the NLB.

A Memorandum of Understanding has also been signed with the National Library of China: within this framework, exchanges of directors have begun, to discuss strategic issues in common. A high-level delegation from the National Library of China visited the National Library in Wellington in December 2008 to learn from New Zealand's innovations in digital access to information.

4.3.3 Importance of these relationships for the New Zealand brand

The National Library's achievements are widely known: it receives many international professional visitors on fact-finding missions. The National Library is small relative to its international peers, and nimble in its responses to digital challenges and opportunities. Unlike the National Library, many of the larger national libraries overseas are not government departments in their own right, and struggle to make the same input into national policy making for the information economy that the National Library makes. A major illustration of this was the high level of interest internationally (particularly in North America and the EU) to New Zealand's Digital Strategy, and the National Library's role in shaping it and guiding its various applications.

The National Library's advisory services to schools are remarked upon internationally, as being an influential service, unusually found in a National Library, and indicative of New Zealand's commitment to developing high levels of literacy and technical skills among its national community.

The National Library's services to Māori have also been widely remarked upon overseas, and correctly seen as indicative of New Zealand's respect for its indigenous community and for cultural diversity.

The National Library will continue its collaboration from time to time with partner institutions of the small island states in our region, to support their bibliographic work and the professional development of their staff, in collaboration with other NZ partners such as the Ministry of Education and NZAID.

4.4 Cross Government Collaboration

The National Library is committed to working collaboratively with other public sector agencies to deliver the outcomes required by the government. We have a strong history of collaboration in our sector, which has built skills, attitudes and ways of working that aid this approach.

Some of the more significant cross government collaborations are listed below.

4.4.1 Shared Strategic Direction with Archives NZ and Te Papa Tongarewa

The National Library, Archives NZ, and Te Papa Tongarewa are working towards the following goal:

“New Zealanders can seamlessly access the nation’s arts, culture and heritage collections online.”

The National Library recognises that there needs to be effective collaboration with others to achieve its strategic priorities and outcomes. The National Library, Archives NZ, and Te Papa Tongarewa are committed to working together in areas of mutual interest, recognising a common purpose. Within the context of this collaborative commitment, the three agencies have identified technologies as a particular focus.

4.4.2 Digital Content Strategy

The National Library made a major contribution to the development of New Zealand’s original Digital Strategy, launched in May 2005, and its refresh, Digital Strategy 2.0 released this year. We worked closely on both occasions to support the Ministry of Economic Development in the development of these policy frameworks. The National Library continues to use this framework, as do other agencies across government.



The National Library was the lead agency for New Zealand’s Digital Content Strategy, 'Creating a Digital New Zealand', launched in September 2007.

Digital content is one of the strategic enablers of the Digital Strategy. Access to and creation of content, including the applications that are vital for creating, discovering, using and sharing content, is a compelling reason to provide digital connectivity, skills and security. The availability of unique New Zealand content will help drive demand for broadband, improve the return on investment in capability, and create opportunities for commercial use.

Whilst the Digital Content Strategy provides a robust policy framework for considering the issues, further work is needed to realise the potential of digital content to New Zealand. This includes the digitisation of important publicly held New Zealand content, the balancing of the free flow of information with intellectual property rights and the leveraging of the benefits of the National Digital Heritage Archive across government.

The National Library and MORST are currently collaborating on the development of a project to provide a digital e-research repository for Crown Research Institutes to place their research products for access and possible re-use. Development of the repository is due to commence soon.

E-research is the term used for research that uses information and communication technology (ICT), especially high capacity distributed computing, to enable fresh approaches to complex, multidisciplinary or international problems. It commonly uses large-scale distributed datasets, which require specialised curation, storage, access and preservation techniques. The National Library is exploring the possibilities of e-research in the longer term and the role the National Library might play.

The National Library is contributing to the "Open Government Information and Data Re-Use Project", led by the State Services Commission. This project reflects the Government's interest in making government-held information more widely available to New Zealanders. As one of the departments with a large amount of government-held information, the National Library is a key participant in this work.

4.4.3 Other Collaboration

In addition to our collaborative work, outlined above, the National Library works closely with a wide range of government agencies.

Education Sector

The National Library contributes to the outcomes of the tertiary education sector by providing collaborative systems and access to collections which underpin the country's information and research infrastructure. The National Library is working closely with the Ministry of Education in the development and implementation of an ICT strategy and framework for the education sector, and will do so in its implementation.

The National Library also works closely with the Ministry of Education in the development of its services to schools especially in the areas of literacy support and online resources and e-learning initiatives.

Culture and Heritage Sector

The National Library plays a complementary role to other cultural organisations. The National Library also engages with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage on national policy development, such as the protection of cultural property and local government cultural outcomes.

The National Library works with iwi and Māori to ensure that distinctive elements of New Zealand's culture are protected and accessible for future generations.

Research Sector

The National Library's engagement with the research sector covers the sciences, humanities and social sciences, the natural sciences, and technology. This includes direct contact with researchers and work with the Tertiary Education Commission, Crown Research Institutes and other bodies such as the Council for the Humanities. The National Library will continue to be closely associated with the development of the Kiwi Advanced Research Network (KAREN).

The collections of the Alexander Turnbull Library support learning, academic research, the creative arts, and the work of historians and others both nationally and internationally.

***Library and
Information Sector***

The National Library has a leadership role within the sector both nationally and internationally. The National Library works at a strategic level with other libraries and with information providers to guide the development of the sector in the 21st century. At an operational level it provides bibliographic utilities, web-based products and services and collections to complement those of individual libraries.

The National Library is seeking to play an even stronger leadership role in linking related services together across New Zealand libraries for increased efficiencies for the whole sector. The National Library works closely with key bodies in the sector. An all-of-New Zealand Libraries Strategic Advisory Forum provides independent advice to the Chief Executive/National Librarian on current and emerging issues affecting the wider New Zealand library sector, together with potential strategies for addressing those issues. The National Library also works with an international network of national libraries, the National and State Libraries of Australasia (NSLA), with publishers and other private sector organisations, and with non-profit professional bodies, to promote the continuing improvement of systems and services in New Zealand on the basis of best practice and technical standards.

4.5 Important Relationships

4.5.1 Partnership with Māori

The National Library's specialised Māori team was established to integrate services to Māori across the National Library and to build stronger relationships with iwi across the country. Te Kaupapa Mahi Tahī - A Plan for Partnership 2005-2010 guides the National Library in developing mātauranga Māori and effective partnerships with Māori.

***Ngā Upoko
Tukutuku Māori
Subject Headings***

New Zealand is the first country in the world to develop a subject headings list structure around a traditional indigenous worldview. Māori Subject Headings allow for a uniquely Aotearoa New Zealand set of structured subject headings that Māori users can relate to - headings that take into account te ao Māori (Māori worldwide view) and tikanga Māori. Those seeking information now have access in te reo to a unique system of subject headings that takes their culture, history, institutions and language into account. The subject headings have been adopted by other countries as a standard.

***Māori Language
Strategy Archives
Sector Plan***

The National Library was the lead agency for the Māori Language Strategy Archives Sector Plan (a subset of the umbrella Māori Language Strategy). The Archives Sector Plan guides the National Library in its collaborative projects with iwi, Māori, and the culture and heritage sector.

4.5.2 GLAM Sector

The National Library forms part of the GLAM (Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums) forum that aims to foster collaboration and connection across the sector. Areas have been identified as having potential for collaboration, for professional development, and a “one voice” approach to relevant policy and legislation. The forum is investigating a bringing together of community training and advice around conservation and preservation of community archives and taonga in both the physical and digital formats.

The National Digital Forum (NDF), with over 134 partners from the GLAM sector, is a coalition of museums, archives, art galleries, libraries and government departments working together to enhance electronic access to New Zealand’s culture and heritage. The objective of the NDF is to facilitate a national approach to building collections of digital cultural heritage resources. Representatives from a number of ‘memory institutions’ meet to discuss the challenges and issues involved in creating and delivering the country’s cultural resources in digital form. A national cross-sectoral approach will help NDF organisations to avoid duplicating effort, share information and develop expertise in the regions and nationally, and negotiate funding and apply for grants, by providing a strong national platform.

4.5.3 The World Internet Project

The World Internet Project is a government funded biennial international survey coordinated by the Auckland University of Technology which aims to uncover national attitudes and behaviour in relation to information and communication technology.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Minister Responsible for the National Library - Portfolio responsibilities

The Minister Responsible for the National Library exercises a critical role assisting in preserving New Zealand's documentary heritage.

As Minister you have a number of responsibilities under the National Library of New Zealand (Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa) Act 2003 (the Act). These all contribute to the overall purpose of the Act, which is to provide for the preservation, protection, development and accessibility, as appropriate, for all the people of New Zealand, of the collections of the National Library (which includes the Alexander Turnbull Library) in a manner consistent with their status as documentary heritage and taonga.

The Library and Information Advisory Commission Ngā Kaiwhakamarama i ngā Kohikohinga Kōrero (LIAC) and the Guardians Kaitiaki of the Alexander Turnbull Library provides advice to support Ministerial decisions on the long term direction of the library and information issues and on key matters relating to the operation of the Turnbull Library.

Under the Act, you have a number of specific responsibilities including:

- appointing, by notice in the Gazette, the Guardians Kaitiaki of the Alexander Turnbull Library and the members of Library and Information Advisory Commission, after consultation with the Minister of Māori Affairs
- determining the meeting fees for the Guardians Kaitiaki and Commissioners
- presenting the Guardians Kaitiaki of the Alexander Turnbull annual report to the House of Representatives
- approving the transfer the ownership, custody, or use of documents owned by the National Library to any authority or other person
- requiring, by notice in the Gazette, a publisher of a public document to give copies to the National Librarian, (or authorise the National Librarian to make a copy in the case of internet documents)
- exempting, by notice in the Gazette, a public document or class of public documents from the requirement to supply copies.

Appendix 2

Statutory Bodies

The Library and Information Advisory Commission Ngā Kaiwhakamarama i ngā Kohikohinga Kōrero (LIAC)

LIAC was established under the National Library of New Zealand (Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa) Act 2003. LIAC provides advice to the Minister responsible for the National Library on:

- library and information issues in New Zealand, including mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge), and access to library and information services
- the role of library and information services, including mātauranga Māori, in the culture and economic life of New Zealand
- any other matters requested by the Minister.

As Minister, you make appointments to LIAC. You may also establish advisory bodies in addition to the Commission; no such advisory boards have been set up at this time.

LIAC and any advisory boards must report to you each year on the performance of their functions during the preceding year.

LIAC consists of up to six members, with the National Librarian as an ex officio member. The National Library provides the administrative services for the Commission and LIAC's annual budget is provided through the National Library's appropriation.

The LIAC Commissioners are:

Current members	Date of original appointment	Expiry date of present term
Haromi Williams	21/08/08	21/08/11
Nathan Torkington	21/08/08	21/08/11
Brian Pauling (Chair)	01/07/04	01/07/09
Janet Copsey	31/08/06	31/08/09
Bill Macnaught	31/08/06	31/08/09
Paul Thompson	31/08/06	31/08/09
Penny Carnaby, National Librarian	ex officio member	

Guardians Kaitiaki of the Alexander Turnbull Library

The Guardians Kaitiaki of the Alexander Turnbull Library advise the Minister Responsible for the National Library on key matters relating to the operation of the Turnbull Library. The Guardians consist of five members.

The Act requires the Guardians Kaitiaki to provide assurance to the people of New Zealand that the Turnbull collections are held in perpetuity, that they are provided with suitable and separate accommodation, preserved, protected, developed and made accessible, and that the character of the services of the Alexander Turnbull Library as a research library are maintained.

As Minister, you make appointments to the Guardians Kaitiaki. The Guardians Kaitiaki must report to you each year on the performance of their functions during the preceding year. This report must include reports from the National Librarian and the Chief Librarian of the Alexander Turnbull Library, and you present the report to the House of Representatives.

Guardians Kaitiaki are appointed to bring a range of skills relating to mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge), libraries, access and preservation issues, and historical research.

The Guardians Kaitiaki of the Alexander Turnbull Library are:

Current members	Date of original appointment	Expiry date of present term
Dr Lydia Wevers (Chair)	04/09/03	31/08/09
Elizabeth Caffin	31/08/06	31/08/10
Professor Judith Binney	04/09/03	31/08/09
Dr Monty Soutar	31/08/06	31/08/09
Professor Mark Apperley	31/08/06	31/08/09

Appendix 3

List of Attachments

- Statement of Intent 2009-12
- Annual Report 2008
- New Generation Strategic Directions 2017
- New Zealand Digital Content Strategy
- A number of brochures produced by the National Library

Appendix 4

Upcoming Events and Meetings Associated with the National Library

As Minister Responsible for the National Library you will be invited to speak at Annual General Meetings and events being held across the sector. We will provide your office with draft speech notes and a full report on the event and the attendees, if you choose to attend any events associated with role as Minister Responsible for the National Library.

Listed below are events or hosted by the National Library during your first few months as Minister Responsible for the National Library. We will liaise with your office about your attendance at these events.

Education and Science Select Committee Hearing - National Library Financial Estimates 2009/10

You are scheduled to appear before the Education and Science Select Committee as part of the in depth examination of the Financial Estimates for the upcoming financial year. The Chief Executive and other National Library Officials will join you at the hearing. The hearing is scheduled from 11.00am -12.00pm on Wednesday 24 June 2009. The venue will be confirmed on Monday 22 June.

We will provide you with notes for the hearing and other background information.

New Zealand Poet Laureate Award

Your predecessor was scheduled to speak at the book launch of the poetry collections by the current Poet Laureate, Michelle Leggott, at the National Library on 30 June.

Your predecessor was also scheduled to announce the new Poet Laureate at Parliament on 24 July 2009.

We will provide your office with draft speech notes and a full report on these events, and the attendees, if you choose to attend. In addition, officials can brief you prior to the event. We will liaise with your office over the arrangements for these functions.

LIAC Meeting

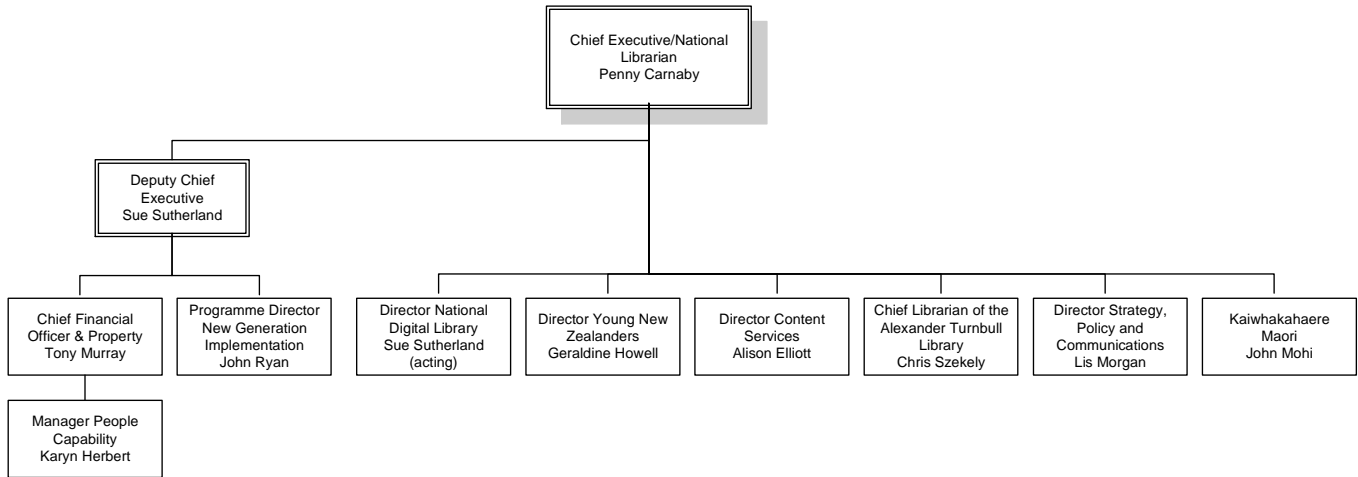
Your predecessor and Hon Christopher Finlayson, Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage were scheduled to meet with LIAC at the National Library from 4.30am - 5.00pm on 25 June 2009 to discuss copyright issues.

We will provide your office with a full briefing on the issues, and the attendees, if you choose to attend.

Appendix 5

National Library Structure and Staffing

The National Library is headed by the Chief Executive/National Librarian, and is organised into a number of organisational groups, as illustrated below.



Staffing and Capability

The National Library provides services to young New Zealanders, researchers, and other libraries. The majority of National Library staff work from the National Library building in Molesworth Street, and there are also staff in service centres around New Zealand.

There are three main regional centres – Auckland, Palmerston North, and Christchurch (all hold collections) – but staff are located throughout New Zealand. Sites outside of Wellington are primarily focused on the provision of services to schools, and range in size from substantial facilities in Christchurch, Palmerston North and Auckland to one person operations in outlying areas such as Kerikeri and Greymouth. These arrangements are under review as part of the review of Services to Young New Zealanders.

Role of the National Librarian

The current National Librarian is Penny Carnaby, who took up the role in January 2003. The National Library Strategic Leadership Team consists of the National Librarian, Deputy Chief Executive, Chief Librarian of the Alexander Turnbull Library, and four Directors who each head a particular organisational group. The role of the Strategic Leadership Team is to make collective decisions based on good understandings of our required outcomes, sound evidence, and robust debate.

The Office of the Chief Executive consists the National Librarian, Deputy Chief Executive and two Directors who each head a particular organisational group. The Office of the Chief Executive provides a strategic monitoring role to the Chief Executive, one that ensures across-groups linkages within the Library to provide oversight and assurance that key projects are on track, and risk is minimised. The Office of the Chief Executive is also responsible for ensuring the National Library fulfils government reporting requirements.

The role of the National Librarian is set out in the Act, which provides the office-holder with statutory independence for certain matters – for example to provide for the preservation, protection, development and accessibility of New Zealand’s documentary heritage and taonga.

In other respects the National Librarian operates as a Chief Executive of a government department. The appointment and reappointment of the National Librarian is made by the Commissioner of the State Services under section 37 of the State Services Act 1988.

The National Librarian also has specific responsibilities set out in the Privacy Act 1993, Official Information Act 1982 and Public Records Act 2005.

Appendix 6

Legislation Administered by the National Library of New Zealand

Principal Act

National Library of New Zealand (Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa) Act 2003

Orders made under the Act

National Library Requirement (Books and Periodicals) Notice 2004

National Library Requirement (Electronic Documents) Notice 2006

Principal Act

Public Lending Right for New Zealand Authors Act 2008

Regulations

Public Lending Right for New Zealand Authors Regulations 2008

