9 August 2019
The Hon. Paul Fletcher MP
Minister for Communications, Cyber Safety and the Arts
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Minister


The Council, as the accountable authority of the National Library of Australia, has pleasure in submitting to you for presentation to each House of Parliament its annual report covering the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

The Council approved this report at its meeting in Canberra on 9 August 2019.

The report is submitted to you in accordance with section 46 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013.

We commend the annual report to you.

Yours sincerely

The Hon. Dr Brett Mason
Chair of Council

Dr Marie-Louise Ayres
Director-General
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Introduction
1.1 Chair’s Report

Shortly after my appointment as Chair of the Library’s Council, I was delighted to be one of thousands of Australians celebrating the 50th birthday of the Library’s instantly recognisable home on the shores of Canberra’s Lake Burley Griffin. The doors were thrown open to the community, with staff and volunteers sharing their deep knowledge of collections built up over decades, the many surprises behind the scenes—including the fleet of robots that ferry collection material from stacks to reading rooms—and the digital infrastructure that takes the Library to the world. I suspect few will forget a day which saw the entire Library teeming with excited visitors of all ages.

I am equally sure that the 80,000 people who experienced Cook and the Pacific—a superb exhibition running from September 2018 to February 2019, made possible through Australian Government funding—will long remember the astonishing treasures they saw. Drawn from the Library’s rich collections, and complemented by loans from national and international lenders, the exhibition explored new perspectives on Cook’s legacy. More than 400 people attended the very special exhibition opening, honoured by the words, songs and ceremonies shared by the Australian and Pacific communities whose worlds were forever changed after their encounters with these eighteenth-century voyagers. Visitors left the exhibition with new insights into Cook’s scientific and navigational leadership, and vivid new understandings of the many thriving cultures Cook and his men encountered during their three voyages.

The Library is a place to which many return day after day, week after week, pursuing answers to their research questions, assisted by great curatorial expertise. Its exhibitions and public programs are also a major drawcard for visitors to the nation’s capital. But it is the Library’s digital leadership that takes its collections far beyond its walls, and very far beyond the capital. Far-sighted investment in digital infrastructure and collection digitisation has seen the Library make tens of millions of digitised pages, maps and images, tens of thousands of digitised audio hours and billions of web files available across Australia and the world through its Trove online platform. And while the last year has seen an increase in the size and scope of digital heritage available to all through that world-leading service, there is always so much more to do.

For this reason, 2018–19 saw Council preparing a bold new philanthropy strategy—aptly named Treasured Voices. This campaign aims to digitise, and make available through Trove, many more treasures from the Library’s vast collections, including the personal papers of past leaders and rich stories of Australian rural and regional life, as well as a further diversity of all collection formats. We were delighted that the Library’s existing digital capability, and its new ambitions, were recognised by the Australian Government in the 2019 Budget, which provided $10 million over four years, beginning next year, as seed funding for this ambitious campaign.
This contribution makes Treasured Voices a true partnership between government and the community.

Generous private donors have long given to the Library because they believe in the work that we do, and in our ability to deliver on our commitments. With their support, in 2018–19, over 30 scholars gained the opportunity to engage deeply with our collections and expert curatorial staff over weeks or months. In addition, Library staff members were able to travel internationally to develop professional knowledge, and to bring new ideas ‘home’. We also use this support to preserve and digitise special parts of our collections—in 2018, unique and fragile performing arts scrapbooks; in 2019, Australian advertising posters created between 1850 and 1950.

The Library also welcomed Budget funding of $1 million for urgent capital works—specifically, remediation of legacy asbestos issues. The Library’s building—the core of its operations and identity—has been lovingly cared for over decades, but its age is showing, with its heating, ventilation and air-conditioning system nearing the end of its useful life, and its 50-year-old heritage windows close behind. Even more importantly, the Library’s 261 linear kilometres of shelving—at its main building and two additional repositories—are almost full. With the physical collection still growing by two kilometres every year—despite a significant and purposeful shift to digital collecting—the Library has focused on identifying a solution to address its short-term storage needs, while exploring options for the larger-scale, longer-term storage it must secure within a very few years.

Over the course of the year, I have learnt how carefully the Library stewards its collections, relationships and resources, and how strategically it stretches these resources to support its physical and digital collections and services. The Australian people have good cause to be proud of the work of their national library, which leads the world in so much of its digital innovation, while remaining grounded in the reality of collecting at scale, and serving millions of individuals every year.

In this, my first year as Chair of the Library’s Council, I thank and acknowledge my fellow Council members for bringing their many skills and talents to a collegial table focused on maximising the impact the Library has on the Australian community. I thank them for the strategic insight they have brought to the Library’s work, and their particular focus on how the Library should weight its investment across its three core purposes—to collect, connect and collaborate—as we move into the third decade of the twenty-first century.

I particularly thank outgoing members for their outstanding contributions to the Library’s success: Ms Jane Hemstritch (Deputy Chair and Chair, Governance Committee), concluding a very distinguished nine years on Council, Justice Thomas Bradley, elevated to the Queensland Supreme Court during the year; and Senator Claire Moore, who retired from the Australian Parliament at the 2019 election.
1.2 Director-General’s Review

A paradise for lost souls, hungry ones, all of us in our wonderful diversity. A truly public space, a space of encounters.

So wrote a regular visitor to the Library in May 2019. Over the last year, the Library has done much to amplify the physical and digital public spaces that nurture and inspire encounters, and that mirror the astonishing and growing diversity of Australia’s people. I am delighted to report here on just a few of the Library’s achievements, with many more detailed in the pages that follow.

In 2018–19, as in the previous two years, the Library’s ambitions—especially to unlock its glorious collections for the 98 per cent of Australians who live more than three hours’ drive from Canberra—have been supported through the Australian Government’s Modernisation program. The overwhelming majority of Public Service Modernisation funding has been invested in the Library’s Trove online platform: some, but by no means all, back-end requirements have been addressed, including rapidly escalating cybersecurity needs; a brand new Trove interface will be delivered in 2019–20; and a growing library of digitised and born-digital content is available to all, from anywhere, at any time. This investment was extremely welcome, as the Library’s ongoing appropriation was insufficient to support much-needed change to a service that is heavily used by Australians in every postcode, and which is increasingly seen as an important international window to Australia’s life, people and democracy.

This short-term additional government investment built on decades of investment by the Library, supported by general appropriation and through partnerships with institutions across the country. It built on decades of successful delivery of ambitious digital agendas. It built on the enormous trust the community has in the National Library, as both a physical and digital space of encounter. And it built on collaboration—an intrinsic element of the Library’s organisational DNA.

For nearly four decades, the Library has led collaboration across the entire Australian library community. For many of those years, that collaboration centred around metadata—machine-readable description of collection materials. Since 1981, Australians have benefited from the existence and maintenance of the Australian National Bibliographic Database (ANBD)—an aggregation of all Australian library holdings. The ANBD is deployed for public use nationally via Trove and internationally via WorldCat, a service bringing together catalogues of some 60,000 libraries around the world. Australia is world-renowned for its approach to national sharing of metadata, driving major efficiencies, and delivering effective access to generations of knowledge seekers.

Metadata sharing was extended to museums, galleries and archives 20 years ago and the Library now collates collection metadata from more than 940 libraries and more than 170 other collecting institutions. In this way, Trove provides a single access point for discovering a huge array of unique Australian content, whether held in physical or electronic form, delivered by a small historical society, medium-sized museum or large government agency.

In addition, the Library has collaborated with other institutions for more than 20 years to collect Australian websites of high cultural value for long-term retention. More recently, it engineered an agreed approach to more frequent, semi-automated collection of Commonwealth websites to preserve the Australian Government’s communication for posterity. The Library has also partnered with the Internet Archive to collect annual ‘snapshots’ of the entire Australian web domain.

In 2019, these three collections were brought together as the Australian Web Archive (AWA), a world first that saw more than nine billion files—from 1996 to the present—freely available, and fully text-searchable, via Trove. This was a major technical achievement and required active engagement with a range of agencies to ensure that privacy, copyright and e-safety issues were addressed, and that robust risk management approaches were agreed on and endorsed.

The Australian community has embraced the AWA, with use of archived website material increasing significantly since its launch in March 2019. Researchers are particularly interested in this unique tranche of digital content; they are already considering the possibilities for (and current infrastructure barriers to) applying data-intensive, machine-learning approaches to examining how Australians have written, read and engaged with society, culture and politics online over the last two decades.

The AWA exemplifies the Library’s emphatic—and world-leading—expansion of its remit, from creating descriptive metadata about physical collection materials to actively collecting, preserving and providing access to the born-digital heritage that is such an integral part of our collective knowledge base in the digital era.

These two long strands in the Library’s leadership history—sharing of descriptive metadata and collection of born-digital documentary heritage—have now coalesced, with the National Library working with all state and territory libraries to create a single system to satisfy the legal deposit requirements of all nine jurisdictions. In May 2019, National edeposit (NED) went live, marking a decisive shift from metadata-centred collaborations to partnerships around collecting digital content. In developing this major initiative, the library leveraged decades of work as a member of National and State Libraries Australia, significant metadata expertise and longstanding relationships with Australia’s thousands of publishers.

The AWA and NED exemplify the Library’s deep technical expertise and its prescience in investing early in digital library infrastructure—and in refreshing that investment. They reflect its commitment to innovation in an environment in which
the market cannot deliver solutions of the kind or scale needed for these services, and to collaborations that deliver long-lived national benefit.

Beyond these vast and technically advanced collaborations, in 2018–19 the Library was an active partner in a major review of the state of collection storage, accommodation, digital infrastructure and ongoing sustainability of collecting institutions within the Australian Government Department of Communications and the Arts portfolio. The Library will continue to advocate for adoption of the review’s recommendations. We also worked with these institutions in practical ways rarely visible to the outside world: through involvement in committees and working groups across public programming, security, cybersecurity, workforce development and other capability needs; by sharing collection items to support each other’s exhibitions; and through the partnership now developing the Horizons and Reflections: Endeavour 250 digital platform. While Canberra residents and visitors embraced the free Culture Loop bus—which made it easier for patrons to visit multiple institutions in a summer of blockbuster exhibitions—this was merely the visible manifestation of much deeper cooperation between a community of cultural institutions.

To work at the National Library of Australia is to work in a committed, energetic and generous community, and to be continually inspired by both new thinking and long-held knowledge.

Visitors to the Library are welcomed by our passionate volunteers, who enthusiastically assist those seeking information, exploring exhibitions or touring the reading rooms and stacks. Other volunteers work onsite with staff to describe and research our physical collections, while thousands more online correct Trove text to make it easier for researchers to find what they are after.

We are also aided by the Friends of the Library, whose passion for our work drives them to support us in so many ways. I thank them especially for their gift to mark 50 years in the building—a beautiful ‘fish trap’ by glass artist Jennifer Kemarre Martiniello, which acts as a potent reminder of the longevity, strength and elasticity of culture.

It is also a powerful symbol of the fact that our entire community—staff, volunteers and Friends—is on a journey of learning and reconciliation in this International Year of Indigenous Languages. In 2019, across all dimensions of our work, we are building on the capability strengthened during the development and staging of Cook and the Pacific. Tens of thousands of visitors to the exhibition left with their views about Australian and Pacific history changed. We, too, changed. We continue to learn through the generosity of the First Nations communities with whom we engage as we seek to build, understand and—most importantly—return important cultural knowledge to those to whom it is most important. I thank all communities who have graced us with their presence, knowledge and openness to working with us, and pledge to do all we can to deserve the trust they have placed in us.

I thank my colleagues for the work they do to collect today what Australia’s citizens will need tomorrow; to initiate, sustain and deepen connections with diverse communities; and to drive the structures and relationships that underpin the collaborative cultural infrastructure it is our honour to lead.

Last, I thank all members of the Library’s Council. I look forward to their assistance in coming years as we grapple with the confluence of diminishing appropriation—increasingly characterised by injections of short-term, special-purpose funding—and critical challenges. These challenges include safely housing and preserving our ever-growing physical and digital collections; meeting growing community expectations about access to our shared national heritage; and leveraging our national leadership role to create effective and efficient partnership models across the many dimensions of our mandate.

As the Australian community changes the ways in which it produces, shares, consumes and uses knowledge, the Library will continue to seek support to build on its world-leading capability and create ever higher public value for the people of Australia.

Dr Marie-Louise Ayres
STATEMENT BY ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITIES: CHAIR AND DIRECTOR-GENERAL

As the accountable authorities of the National Library of Australia, we present the 2018–19 annual performance statements of the National Library of Australia, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act). In our opinion, these annual performance statements are based on properly maintained records, accurately reflect the performance of the entity and comply with subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

The Hon. Dr Brett Mason   Dr Marie-Louise Ayres
CHAIR      DIRECTOR-GENERAL
9 August 2019   9 August 2019
2.1 2018–19 Snapshot

**Visitor reach**
Onsite visits to Library exhibitions and events; the onsite and online bookshop; learning and school education programs; Library donors and Friends.

**Research and information inquiries reach**
Online research and information inquiries received via the Library’s ‘Ask a Librarian’ service; research user registrations; fellowship and grant programs; Trove.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remoteness Area Codes</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>very remote</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remote</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outer regional</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inner regional</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>major cities</td>
<td>82.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undeclared</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on postcodes voluntarily supplied and grouped by Australian Bureau of Statistics Remoteness Area Codes

**Our Collections**

**Physical**
- Total 261 shelf km
- Housing the Collections
- Approximately 10 million collection items
- 2 new shelf kilometres
- 375,308 new collection items

**Digital**
- Total 5.13 petabytes
- OF DIGITAL STORAGE
- 27,239 new items acquired in digital format

**Access and Usage**

- **OUR PEOPLE**
  - 365 staff*
  - Median age of staff was 47 years
  - 79.1% of ongoing staff have worked at the Library for over five years
  - 69 registered volunteers
  - Approx. 1,922 Friends of the National Library

- **OUR COLLECTIONS**
  - Total 261 shelf km
  - Housing the Collections
  - Approximately 10 million collection items
  - 2 new shelf kilometres
  - 375,308 new collection items

- **Digital**
  - Total 5.13 petabytes
  - OF DIGITAL STORAGE
  - 27,239 new items acquired in digital format

**Social Media**

- **VISITORS**
  - 574,318 onsite visitors
  - 643,398 offsite visitors

*Average full-time equivalent
2.2 Performance and Purposes

This section reports on performance outcomes against the 2018–19 Corporate Plan and Portfolio Budget Statements.

PURPOSES

The National Library of Australia was established by the National Library Act 1960.

The Library ensures that documentary resources of national significance relating to Australia and the Australian people, together with significant non-Australian library materials, are collected, preserved and made accessible through the Library and through collaborative arrangements with other libraries and information providers.

By offering a strong national focus in all that we do, and cooperating with others who share our goals, we support learning, creative and intellectual endeavours, and contribute to the continuing vitality of Australia’s diverse culture and heritage.

The Library has three strategic priorities:

• collect—we collect today what will be important tomorrow
• connect—we connect with communities, and connect communities with their national collections
• collaborate—we collaborate with others to maximise the national impact of cultural collections.

2.3 Strategic Priority One: Collect

PRIORITIES

• Build a comprehensive collection of Australian publications so that Australians—now and in the future—can participate fully in the creative and knowledge economies, using Australian content.
• Build a rich collection of Australian pictures, manuscripts and oral histories, enlivening the national story with the unique voices and viewpoints of individuals and organisations.
• Collect works from overseas, particularly Asia and the Pacific, that enrich the Australian community’s understanding of its place in the region.

ACTIONS 2018–19

Shift collecting effort from physical to digital across published collections, leveraging the Library’s digital library platform to develop, preserve and provide access.

Since its launch in February 2016, the Library’s edeposit service has contributed to its collection over 346,000 digital objects, including: 18,300 ebooks; 700 music scores; 2,500 journal titles; 40,000 sheet maps; 35,000 journal issues; and 250,000 serial articles.

After three years of successful operation, the Library closed off its edeposit service in April 2019 and migrated its digital files to National edeposit. NED is the new collaborative national deposit service enabling Australian publishers to comply with Commonwealth, state and territory legal deposit obligations for digital publications through a single easy upload.

Importantly, the Library built on its trusted relationship with the Australian Publishers Association to secure agreements with 12 commercial publishers authorising view-only onsite access to their titles through Trove at all nine national, state and territory libraries. These agreements go beyond the legal minimum of access only at the deposit library and contribute significantly to citizen access to library collections.

There was strong support for digital deposit during the year, thanks to relationships strengthened during negotiations for NED. This year saw a 30 per cent increase in the deposit of ebooks and government publications compared with the previous year. Nearly 60 per cent of all books, serials, music and maps, and 70 per cent of new journal and magazine titles acquired this year were in
Further afield, the Library expanded its licence agreements with publishers to acquire ebooks from China and other countries in South-East Asia. These agreements are an efficient and sustainable means of filling gaps in Asian collections, following reductions in physical acquisitions.

**Strengthen collections that better reflect Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse communities.**

With the support of Modernisation funding, the Library established the First Nations Consultation Project to build access to selected collections that are rich in Indigenous language and other cultural information. These include Pitjantjatjara photographic collections and the Robert Hamilton Mathews Collection (documenting languages of several groups in south-eastern Australia). The Library is consulting with relevant communities to ensure that material identified for digitisation is appropriately and respectfully presented and meets cultural protocols, and to add context to, and enhance understanding of, the items. This will be a long-term, iterative process guided by local communities. Along the way, staff are developing skills in liaising with communities and building enduring working relationships.

As part of the First Nations Consultation Project, Indigenous published materials within the collections were digitised, including the Torres News. Library staff also contacted Indigenous publishers to raise awareness of legal deposit requirements and ensure that contemporary publications are collected.

The Library has initiated an oral history project interviewing descendants and other members of communities referenced in the Mathews Collection, providing context for the collection material. Peter Read also interviewed Frances Peters-Little, filmmaker and Australian National University Research Fellow, and Jackie Huggins AM, author, oral historian and Aboriginal rights activist, for the Seven Years On—Continuing Life Histories of Aboriginal Leaders project. This was Peters-Little’s fourth, and Jackie Huggins’ ninth, interview for the project—demonstrating a meaningful and long-lasting relationship.

The Library continued to acquire collection material that reflects culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities, taking in non-English newspapers and periodicals and Australian works translated into Asian languages, including a series by Aboriginal Studies Press.

In late May 2019, the Library completed its input into a module of an Australian Research Council Linkage Project: Representing Multicultural Australia in digital form. Library staff have continued to encourage print serial publishers to transition to digital deposit, resulting in 40 per cent fewer magazines and newspapers requiring manual processing each year.

**AUSTLANG—Unlocking Indigenous Australian Languages**

There are more than 1,200 contemporary and historical Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander variants of language, reflecting the rich linguistic and cultural diversity of our First Nations peoples. However, until last year, all were covered by a single language content identifier in the main international library code. Researchers searching for material in or about a specific language were forced to sift through results from hundreds of languages. Library staff, including many from the Indigenous Graduate Program, had made important inroads into improving discoverability, but it remained complex.

In October 2018, the Library partnered with the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) to successfully petition the Library of Congress to have its single code replaced by the AIATSIS AUSTLANG coding system. The AUSTLANG schema assigns alphanumeric codes to variants of language to produce more accurate search results—a transformative change for the National Library and for libraries globally. It is also a timely acknowledgement and celebration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures in the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages.

With AIATSIS, the Library has been encouraging the uptake of AUSTLANG codes among Australian libraries. Team AUSTLANG has presented at conferences, published articles, produced training guides and, in May, convened a webinar broadcasting to over 70 libraries from all states and territories. Immediately after the webinar, Catherine Johnston, from the Coffs Harbour City Library, began working her way through their fiction and studies (historical non-fiction) collections in the local Gumbaynggir language. She observed:

> This work has reduced barriers for our local Gumbaynggir community to these learning opportunities. The value of the expertise and the knowledge base at the webinar was so amazing. To have linguists and cataloguers, researchers and librarians all in the same room at the same time was an incredible opportunity. I want my records to be inclusive and accessible and to recognise our local Australian languages. From a personal point of view, if there is something I can do as a white Australian to bridge a gap I’m absolutely going to do it. It’s my opportunity to say sorry.

The promotional and training strategy culminated in an AUSTLANG code-a-thon held during NAIDOC Week in July 2019, supporting Australian libraries to update their records.
National and State Libraries. Academic researchers worked with Library collection managers to develop criteria and a methodology for establishing how the diverse histories and cultures of people in Australia are represented in the Library’s collection. They found that recent migrant communities were less well reflected (but that this would improve with the launch of the Australian Web Archive; that successful collection building relied on community engagement; and that public knowledge of CALD collections could be improved by providing greater detail in catalogue descriptions. In 2019–20, the Library will act on recommendations by piloting projects to upgrade and enhance bibliographic metadata for selected CALD groups.

The Library commissions oral history projects that reflect the diversity of Australian society. This year, they included interviews with members of the Australian Lebanese Historical Society and the Australia-China Council, and projects exploring postwar migration from Greece. These projects have unearthed and preserved accounts of immigrants, many of whom have made major contributions to Australian cultural life.

National Folk Fellow Dr Salvatore Rossano recorded extensive material showcasing the richness of Australian folkloric culture and the influence of migrants on its form and development. Included among his recordings are harp and folk music by Paraguay-born Alfirio Cristaldo, and Italian songs and music by Elvira Andreoli and Kavisha Mazzella.

Integrate and streamline description of published and unpublished collections to reduce processing time and improve access.

As the Library’s collections continue to grow, we are pursuing and developing smarter, automated processes that streamline manual processing and enhance discoverability of individual items while maintaining the integrity of complex collections.

For many years, Library staff have prepared finding aids—tools for navigating large and complex collections—for users. While past system upgrades enabled the Library to bring all existing finding aids online, new ones can now be quickly created based on simple data spreadsheets prepared by staff, volunteers or collection donors. This information is converted to an archival metadata encoding standard and passed through Library systems to create online finding aids for large and complex collections.

While these online finding aids have increased collection discovery, their potential as discovery tools has been extended with the digitisation of the Australian Joint Copying Project (A/JCP) collection (see page 37). Enhanced finding aids for this content greatly improve discovery within previously formidable collections, with users able to search for individual items via nomenclature, geographical locations, dates or physical characteristics.

With sophisticated re-coding of metadata, collections are also accessible through four entrance points—via finding aids, the Library catalogue, Trove or search engines—further enhancing discoverability.

Collection of Asia-Pacific Online Electoral Material

The Library has built a strong reputation for documenting Australian federal elections, referendums and plebiscites. Less well known are the Library’s collecting activities relating to elections held in the Asia-Pacific region, which reflect its commitment to informing Australians about their place in the world.

This was a bumper year for elections in Asia, with the Library collecting material from Thailand, Indonesia and India. The Library also leveraged its tools and expertise to include elections for Pacific nations (Fiji and Solomon Islands).

With limited resources, the Library focused its collection activities on highly vulnerable websites, including those of political parties and non-government and research organisations. To effectively collect material relating to the Fiji election, the Library also consulted with colleagues from the University of Hawai’i to share collecting lists and reduce duplication. Once the focus areas had been finalised, the Internet Archive’s Archive-It tool was used to ‘crawl’ for material during a designated time period. This meant that the Library was able to capture rare and unique material that is often blocked during media blackouts or disappears after the election.

The Library supplemented its collection of Indonesian websites with print materials and election ephemera. This was sourced by staff at the Library’s Jakarta office and a network of suppliers and former staff. It included posters, T-shirts and pamphlets, as well as more colourful items demonstrating the expressive and intensive character of political campaigning. Election-campaign collateral is a minor industry in Indonesia and candidates compete to produce the most collectable objects. The Library now holds miniature figurines, cushions, a cigarette lighter, branded ATM cards, a cheese board and, for those wanting to keep their opponents underfoot, a pair of shoes with images of rival candidates emblazoned on the soles.

By carefully prioritising its collection activities and collaborating across the region, the Library has strengthened its highly regarded Asian and Pacific collections. In doing so, it continues to be an active player in the region with important soft-power capabilities for Australia.
Item-level records and links automatically created from detailed finding aids are said to be ‘atomised’. The atomisation of finding aids makes managing unpublished collections—a process that would otherwise be so time consuming as to be unaffordable—much more efficient. In effect, it marries a labour-intensive archival approach with cutting-edge bibliographic processes.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR COLLECT**

**Table 2.1 Number of Australian published works collected 2018–19**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Australian published works collected, including digital</td>
<td>30,454</td>
<td>33,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This performance measure is taken from the 2018–19 Portfolio Budget Statements, Program 1.1, Table 2.1.5, page 198, and the 2018–19 Corporate Plan.

The number of Australian publications collected through legal deposit, including digital, is 7.7 per cent below the target but 5.3 per cent above the same period last year (28,912). The target for this year was ambitious and success dependent in part on the acquisition of bulk content via edeposit. The number of publishers depositing digitally continues to grow, enabling Australian publishers to readily comply with Commonwealth, state and territory legal deposit obligations for digital publications through a single easy upload process.

**Table 2.2 Number of Australian unpublished works collected 2018–19**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Australian unpublished works collected, including digital</td>
<td>322,365</td>
<td>No target set</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This performance measure is from the 2018–19 Corporate Plan.

The number of Australian unpublished works collected, including digital, showed a twelvefold increase on the previous year’s figure of 25,248.

Contributing to this significant increase were the Robert McFarlane photographic archive of over 190,000 items received in June; the Weston Langford Railway photography collection of over 38,000 items; and Fairfax (Sydney) photographic material of Indigenous subjects, comprising 6,850 items. Unpublished collections vary widely in size and in type of material, and acquisition may take many years to negotiate, making it nearly impossible to predict the quantity that will be acquired in any given year.

**Table 2.3 Number of overseas works collected 2018–19**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of overseas works collected, including digital</td>
<td>14,179</td>
<td>No target set</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This performance measure is from the 2018–19 Corporate Plan.

The number of overseas works collected, including digital, showed an increase of almost 10 per cent on the previous year’s figure of 12,922.

**Qualitative Evaluation**

**Measure:** Collection Depth and Breadth Relative to the Needs of Our Researchers

**Target Group:** Recipients of National Library of Australia Fellowships and Scholarships

Recipients of National Library of Australia fellowships and scholarships are among the most intensive users of the Library’s collections and were identified as a natural target group for a survey measuring the collection’s relevance to the needs of researchers.

A survey of former Fellows and scholars was undertaken in early 2019. Respondents were overwhelmingly supportive of the programs and considered the collections to be highly relevant to their research topics. Ninety-three per cent agreed that the material they accessed at the Library would not be available in any other institution. This confirms the high volume of rare or unique material at the Library and reflects the fact that manuscripts are the most popular collection format for this group.

A number of respondents commented on the surprising depth of the collections, which often led to new lines of inquiry. Fellows also appreciated the long-term outcomes of their Library placements, which continued to inform their scholarship over several years.

The survey explored other measures of relevance associated with fellowships and scholarships, including contact with experienced Library staff and other colleagues. Ninety-five per cent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that their placement added to opportunities for networking and professional interaction. Summer Scholarships are targeted at early career researchers; for Summer Scholars, the camaraderie and peer network were almost as important as the collections themselves.
2.4 Strategic Priority Two: Connect

PRIORITIES

• Extend national reach and engagement, increasing the number and diversity of Australians who engage with the Library’s collections.

• Provide great onsite and digital experiences that delight, inspire and nourish Australians’ curiosity about the nation’s past, present and future.

ACTIONS 2018–19

Celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Library’s iconic building, engaging Australians with their national library and its potential to enrich their lives and communities.

The Library continued to mark the 50th anniversary of its building—an Australian Parthenon built in the New Classicism style. Opened in August 1968, the Library was the first permanent national building within the Parliamentary Triangle and still stands tall alongside other national institutions that have followed, welcoming hundreds of thousands of visitors through its doors every year.

A focus of the anniversary was connecting with new audiences, both onsite and online. A highlight was the enormously successful open day, held on Sunday 12 August and attracting 8,500 visitors. The event was a genuine ‘open house’, with activities on every floor and visitors enjoying collection viewings, lighting talks, a treasure hunt, film screenings and a festival atmosphere in the Library forecourt. The behind-the-scenes tours of collection areas, stacks, preservation and digitisation areas and exhibitions were in high demand, with all 60 tours booked to capacity. The open day, the first held in almost 20 years, demonstrated the affection and ongoing enthusiasm Australians have for the Library, and the special place it has in Canberra’s cultural landscape.

Online activities throughout the year continued to tell the story of the Library’s building, collection and people. The Trove 50 Favourite Things blog highlighted treasures from Trove, while @NLA50ppl offered vignettes about 50 staff, volunteers, Library Fellows and other users. The Stacks of Stories digital series presented five lively episodes about Library services. The impact of online activities and enhanced live streaming and recording of onsite events—amplified via a growing social media profile—is building a strong, vibrant dialogue with online audiences, raising awareness of Library services among younger people and expanding the community of support across the country.

In 2018–19, the Library welcomed 574,318 onsite visitors, with over 18.79 million online engagements.

Open a major exhibition, Cook and the Pacific, drawing on the Library’s collections, as well as those at other national and international institutions.

The subject and the richness of the objects made this a do-not-miss for my family. The welcome messages from indigenous peoples was inspirational. I simply felt I could not go in until I had listened to every word. I felt I was being spoken to. The navigation theme was a fascinating piece of cross-cultural exchange.

It was such a great exhibition—well curated and items were described and put in context. And at a time when there is much controversy over the ‘discovery’ of Australia, the tone of the exhibition was not triumphant—but put Cook and his achievements in context, with proper respect for other people in the Pacific.

Visitors to Cook and the Pacific

The Cook and the Pacific exhibition opened on 22 September 2018 and attracted 80,000 visitors in almost five months. Timed to coincide with the 250th anniversary of Captain James Cook’s departure from Plymouth on the HMB Endeavour in 1768, Cook and the Pacific told stories of exploration, contact and encounter.

In 2017–18, the Library was allocated funding of $4.63 million over four years (2017–21) for activities relating to the 250th anniversary of Cook’s Pacific voyages. The funding supported the Cook and the Pacific exhibition and the development of the Horizons and Reflections: Endeavour 250 digital platform (see page 26).

The exhibition centred on the theme of Pacific encounters, presenting a dual narrative from the perspectives of the British voyagers and the First Nations peoples they met. It showcased the Library’s own rich collection, including the Endeavour journal, letterbooks from all three journeys and works of art by voyage artists. The Library was able to negotiate loans of highly significant material from the United Kingdom, New Zealand and the United States of America as well as domestic loans from over a dozen Australian cultural collections. Funding also helped deliver a suite of public programs—including the Language Keepers: Preserving the Indigenous Languages of the Pacific conference (see page 27), the Taste of the Pacific family day and the Echoes of Cook seminar—innovative multimedia displays, educational resources through the Digital Classroom (see page 28), a travelling banner display and the immersive animation Beauty Rich and Rare, exploring the legacy of botanist, and the Endeavour’s naturalist, Sir Joseph Banks.
To ensure the exhibition and associated events were inclusive and authentic, the Library contacted the First Nations communities represented in the exhibition, including traditional custodians in Canberra, Cooktown, Sydney, Ulladulla, Tasmania and Cape York, as well as in French Polynesia, Hawaii, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Easter Island, Tonga, Nootka Sound (Canada) and Kamchatka (Siberia). This led to Indigenous and Pacific people generously providing advice on exhibition objects and being filmed for multimedia displays, including a rousing ‘welcome to country’ video message at the entrance. The exhibition was a valuable opportunity for deepening skills and experience in engaging with Indigenous and culturally diverse communities. These relationships continue to grow, including through the digital repatriation to communities of collection material featured in the exhibition.

Satisfaction with the exhibition was high; there were over 500 positive media items, and 93 per cent of visitors rated it ‘above average’ or ‘excellent’. Feedback confirmed that it had provided a safe space for Australians to explore important and difficult issues. The exhibition also brought in new audiences; 18 per cent of respondents were first-time visitors to the Library. The exhibition was a valuable opportunity for deepening relationships with community groups across Australia to promote related activities.

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The Horizons and Reflections: Endeavour 250 digital platform is the second major component of the Library’s activities relating to the 250th anniversary of Captain James Cook’s First Pacific voyage. The program, supported by Australian Government funding, is being managed by the Library, in partnership with the Australian National Maritime Museum and the National Museum of Australia.

Steady progress has been made on developing the platform, which will feature collection items and film and educational resources from all three institutions that illuminate Cook’s Pacific voyages. The program team and cross-institutional working group have worked to ensure that the platform will be a safe and trusted space in which people can explore the experiences of Indigenous peoples and the Endeavour crews, first contact from both sides of the beach, and the enduring impact of that period of history. The platform aims to reach many audience groups—children, teachers, Indigenous people, history and culture enthusiasts and the ‘millennial’ age cohort—with an accessible and thoughtful resource that can deepen Australians’ understanding and encourage new perspectives. The platform will be a live resource; new content will be added and an events calendar will allow community groups across Australia to promote related activities.

In 2018–19, the Library oversaw the design and build of the platform and developed its brand and identity. It is finalising content for the planned release in 2020.

Case Study: Language Keepers Conference

On 9 and 10 February 2019, the Language Keepers: Preserving the Indigenous Languages of the Pacific conference was held at the National Library, with a focus on the work being done by cultural, academic and community organisations to revitalise Indigenous languages of the region. The keynote address, ‘A Voice in the Smoke’, was delivered by author Kim Scott, and there was a wide range of other speakers, including experts and community representatives from across Australia and New Zealand. The Library was delighted that, of the 23 featured speakers, 14 (60 per cent) were Indigenous, and able to speak from a personal, as well as professional, perspective. UNESCO granted the Library permission to promote the conference as a 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages event.

The open, supportive forum for this important topic was well received by Indigenous participants and was an opportunity for Library staff and audiences to listen and build their understanding of the challenges facing First Nations peoples. The sharing of knowledge between cultural institutions and Indigenous communities was particularly valuable and has helped establish mutually beneficial relationships.

A total of 118 people attended the conference at the Library, with many more watching online, including a streaming party at Charles Sturt University’s School of Indigenous Australian Studies in Wagga Wagga. The original live streams on the Library’s Facebook page achieved a combined reach of 27,688 viewers, and engagement (views/likes/comments/shares) with 1,900 viewers. The online audience represented every state and territory, including 10 per cent from the Northern Territory, with a handful of listeners also tuning in from New Zealand, England, Sweden, Thailand, Italy, Singapore, the United States of America and Taiwan.

Edited videos of the conference were added to the Library’s YouTube channel in late February, and were promoted by the Department of Communications and the Arts as part of its 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages activities. The Library’s Facebook page featured the videos in early March; they proved to be a surprise hit in the Pacific region, thanks to being shared by a number of enthusiastic Pacific and Australian research organisations.

With the National Museum of Australia and Australian National Maritime Museum, deliver a digital platform to support access to national collections and community engagement around the 250th anniversary of James Cook’s first Pacific voyage.
Case Study: Connecting Online with Students of All Ages

The Library supports the lifelong learning of all Australians through structured programs to help users navigate their way through its collections and services.

While the Library has presented onsite learning programs for many years, staff have been experimenting with online programs and, in 2018, launched a one-year webinar pilot program. The webinars provide live, interactive video conferences to online audiences, with presenters able to answer questions throughout the session. As only a low bandwidth is required, users can participate via desktop computers, tablets or mobile devices. Importantly, webinars allow staff to offer a diverse range of programs to geographically dispersed audiences.

The program of 13 sessions attracted increasing numbers over time, with a collective audience of 900 people—a 100 per cent increase in attendance compared with equivalent onsite sessions. The webinars engaged with new audiences from every state and territory in Australia, including 22 per cent from regional Australia. Special-interest sessions, such as The Art of Literary Investigation, were very popular and quickly booked out. Other sessions targeted professional librarians and teachers, with a growing number of viewers reporting that they were attending for other work purposes. Webinars have a second life on the Library’s YouTube channel—the popular Trove for Family History resource has been viewed over 2,700 times, and the total suite of videos over 5,800 times.

The Digital Classroom is another online resource being embraced by digital users. Launched in 2015, the program provides curated modules for other work purposes. Webinars have a second life on the Library’s YouTube channel—the popular Trove for Family History resource has been viewed over 2,700 times, and the total suite of videos over 5,800 times.

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Develop and implement a Reconciliation Action Plan, reflecting the Library’s sincere commitment to engaging respectfully with the nation’s Indigenous peoples, in spirit and in action.

The National Library of Australia is committed to deepening engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. We strive to develop inclusive collections, services and relationships and to ensure First Nations perspectives are reflected throughout. This year, the Library formalised this commitment by developing its first Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP).

The introduction of the RAP follows many other initiatives aimed at deepening engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. In 2012, an Indigenous Employment Strategy was implemented to improve the employment, retention and engagement of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff. This strategy has helped the Library increase the percentage of Indigenous-identified staff from 0.3 per cent to 2.5 per cent over six years; these staff members have subsequently driven significant improvements to the Library’s Indigenous engagement strategy. In 2018, the Library recruited its first Indigenous Curator and started formulating a consultation framework for engaging with First Nations communities.

In late 2018, a RAP working group was convened which included Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous staff from across the Library as well as a member of the Library Indigenous Network of Knowledge (LINK). The working group is chaired by the Library’s Senior Executive Indigenous Champion, with significant input from the Indigenous Curator. The working group met regularly to map out a set of initiatives to be achieved over two years. The draft RAP was endorsed by the Library’s senior executive and the final plan was submitted to Reconciliation Australia in July 2019.

Develop Trove and other services, supporting Australians to engage more deeply with physical and digital collections, and to create and share knowledge for the benefit of their communities.

The Trove Modernisation Program is building a refreshed, more flexible online platform to support Trove’s collaborative partnership model, showcase the ever-increasing volume of digitised material across collection formats, and reach new audiences, including Indigenous people, culturally and linguistically diverse communities and a younger cohort. Supported by Modernisation funding, it is the first major redevelopment of Trove since it began in 2009. The launch of the revitalised platform is scheduled for 2019–20.

A major achievement in 2018–19 was the development of a new brand identity, with a fresh, contemporary look that will resonate with existing and
new users. The brand design reflects Trove’s collaborative profile, and partners will receive guidelines on how it can be applied to their own websites and publicity materials.

Development of a new user interface continued, with a strong focus on enhanced navigation, particularly improving the presentation of various collection format zones (such as those relating to journals and maps). Work began on a designated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander landing page to bring together the growing corpus of Indigenous digitised material, provide enhanced search functions and embed cultural warnings and interpretative information.

To strengthen its relationships with contributing partners, the Library built a dedicated Trove Partner Metrics area which will be released in July 2019. All of Trove’s Collaborative Services Agreement partners will be able to view information about their collection material on Trove, including usage and the status of any digitisation projects. Staff have also refined existing content and relevance rankings to ensure improved discoverability in the new platform, and work is under way to ensure that born-digital publications, being fed through the National edeposit system, are fully searchable within Trove.

The brand design and user interface are underpinned by a comprehensive user-testing program conducted with focus groups in seven metropolitan and regional centres across Australia. Additional focus groups were convened with our identified target audiences.

In March 2019, the Library purchased the proprietary system EBSCO Discovery Service (EDS) to replace its ageing public access portal to database and electronic resource products. The EDS knowledge base provides an inventory of the Library’s ebook, ejournal and database holdings and enables users to carry out full-text article-level searches. Staff worked closely with the vendor to customise the user interface and ensure a consistent journey between the catalogue and the new product. This cost-effective system implementation will immediately improve access to eResources (online databases) and deliver benefits to end users.

In January 2019, the Library completed a refresh of the NLA website (nla.gov.au). The new design—including a strong, graphically driven interface—has improved usability with its simplified presentation and increased visibility of digital products such as podcasts, blog posts and research guides.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR CONNECT

#### Table 2.4 Number of online engagements 2018–19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of online engagements with the Library (million)</td>
<td>18.79</td>
<td>18.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This performance measure is from the 2018–19 Portfolio Budget Statements, Program 1.1, Table 2.1.2, page 198; and the 2018–19 Corporate Plan.

In 2018–19, the Library collated geographical locations of Australian users for the following digital services: the catalogue, NLA website (nla.gov.au), digital collections, eResources, Libraries Australia and Trove. Users from New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland accounted for 74 per cent of total engagements, with Trove and the digital collections services accounting for almost 93 per cent of digital services access.

#### Table 2.5 Number of onsite engagements 2018–19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of onsite engagements with the Library</td>
<td>452,240</td>
<td>470,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This performance measure is from the 2018–19 Corporate Plan.

In 2018–19, there were more than 452,000 onsite engagements with the Library. This is 23 per cent above the previous year (366,989). The increase is largely attributed to the large-scale events and activities associated the Library’s open day in August, the Taste of the Pacific family day and other engaging events associated with the Cook and the Pacific exhibition. The exhibition, Inked: Australian Cartoons continued to draw good crowds, as did a strong program of Collections-in-Focus exhibitions in the Treasures Gallery throughout the year. Exhibition visits were up 66 per cent this year (224,499 compared with 135,146 in 2017–18).
Table 2.6 Percentage increase in use of the digital collection 2018–19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Actual (%)</th>
<th>Target (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase in use of the digital collection</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>No target set</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This performance measure is from the 2018–19 Corporate Plan.

In 2018–19, there were more than 9.72 million visits to the Library’s online digital collections. This is a 15 per cent increase above the previous year (8.43 million).

This increase validates the Library’s 2012–17 investments in its digital library infrastructure, with more Australians able to discover and use its rich collections from their home, school or workplace.

2.5 Strategic Priority Three: Collaborate

PRIORITIES

• In partnership with state and territory libraries, build a comprehensive collection of Australian digital publications, sharing investment and responsibility for developing, preserving and providing access to these publications.

• In partnership with the galleries, libraries, archives and museums (GLAM) and research sectors, expand and enhance Trove to increase Australians’ opportunities to engage with digital collections.

ACTIONS 2018–19

As a member of National and State Libraries Australia (NSLA), implement the NSLA Strategic Plan 2018–2020 to:

• complete and operationalise National edeposit, a shared service building a national collection of digital publications
• focus on strategic regional relationships
• build Indigenous cultural competency across NSLA libraries.

The Library worked productively with NSLA colleagues on three major projects that are advancing the peak body’s policy, workforce and collections objectives.

The National edeposit system was taken from conceptual stage to fruition (see page 34). NED enables digital publications to be collected under the combined legal deposit provisions of Commonwealth, state and territory jurisdictions and made available to Australians via the NSLA libraries.

Initial reaction to NED was very positive, with publishers from across the country successfully depositing more than 50 items within the first 24 hours of its launch in May 2019. Since then, new deposits have come in steadily, with staff in every NSLA library closely monitoring items as they progress from the deposit portal (ned.gov.au) through to Libraries Australia, Trove, WorldCat (an international database) and NSLA library catalogues. All of the existing National Library edeposit content and a majority of the State Library of Queensland’s edeposit collection were successfully migrated prior to release and other jurisdictions are now following suit.

Hosted and managed by the National Library, NED is now a functioning, rigorously tested system that caters to commercial, non-profit, academic and community-based publishers alike—allowing them to deposit items individually or in bulk, nominate access conditions, have copies automatically transferred
to relevant libraries, and track usage statistics. It is a world-first collaborative service capable of capturing and preserving the digital documentary heritage of Australia for the future. Work will continue to resolve technical issues as they arise and ensure that policies, procedures and training keep pace as the service gains momentum.

NSLA has reviewed its strategic regional relationships in Asia and the Pacific with a view to consolidating and increasing its activities. While the Library does not receive dedicated funding for international engagement, it offers collection and professional development assets that are highly regarded by other countries and provides ad hoc assistance to the regional library sector.

**National Edeposit—Collaboration in Action**

After more than three years of careful preparation, the world-leading National edeposit service for capturing and preserving Australia's digital documentary heritage was released on 30 May 2019. NED is a visionary project of National and State Libraries Australia, responding to both the complexity of Australia's legal deposit system and an increasing shift in the publishing world from print to digital. Following the success of the National Library's pioneering edeposit service, NSLA quickly recognised that both libraries and publishers would benefit from an efficient nationwide service for the deposit, management, storage, preservation, discovery and delivery of published electronic material.

The success of NED has only been possible because of the decades-long history of collaboration within NSLA. All aspects of the project were managed jointly, from the initial scoping and development of the business case to the software build and policy framework. Governance arrangements were established early. A steering group—comprising representatives from all eight state and territory libraries as well as the National Library—met regularly, primarily by videoconference, to jointly develop the software specifications, policies, branding and publisher communication plans.

The National Library’s Information Technology team played a pivotal role, working with NSLA partners to combine and adapt the wide range of existing hardware and software solutions to accommodate the thousands of publisher accounts and digital files. All libraries participated in multiple rounds of user-acceptance testing, ensuring that the process was rigorously assessed before release. A testament to the commitment of all involved was the willingness to relinquish local processes and workflows to achieve the overarching vision. NED is a shining example of consensus building, in which the resulting whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

Following the successful completion of the International Network of Emerging Library Innovators (INELI) Oceania leadership program (a NSLA partnership), Library senior staff attended the Pacific Libraries Network Convening in September 2018. The Convening developed a Statement of Intent and agreed on goals that would support the library and information needs of Pacific communities. The Library will respond to the Statement of Intent with selected strategically focused initiatives over the next year.

In July 2018, a senior staff member travelled to the National Diet Library in Japan to present on the Library’s successful implementation of the edeposit service, a topic of particular interest to neighbouring national libraries. In the same month, the Director-General and senior managers attended the Asia-Pacific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Summit on the Gold Coast, organised by the Australian Library and Information Association. This was an opportunity to gain a national and international library perspective on this important initiative and consider how the goals can be implemented. The Library also delivered a presentation on Australian libraries and the SDGs at the Conference of Directors of National Libraries in Kuala Lumpur in August.

In late 2018, NSLA contracted AIATSIS to deliver the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Learning Program. Library staff were among 150 participants who undertook the online training in the pilot program. The training was supported by the formation of ‘yarning circles’ at each library, a critical tool in facilitating discussion of often-difficult issues. NSLA and AIATSIS are also developing specific training modules for staff working with Indigenous collections. It is anticipated that all NSLA library employees (and board members) will complete the online Indigenous competency training over the next three years.

**Partner with GLAM and research organisations to connect researchers to large-scale digital Australian collections, facilitating advances in our knowledge and understanding of Australia’s society, culture and economy.**

During the year, the Library’s large-scale digital Australian collections continued to grow with the digitisation of the Australian Joint Copying Project collection and the launch of the world-leading Australian Web Archive. Alongside an expanding physical collection, the Library is refining its digital collections to improve the visibility of Australian materials.

The Library's collections are heavily used by the research sector, and Trove in particular receives many requests from researchers for more digitised content and research tools. Library staff regularly deliver presentations at research and GLAM conferences. In March 2019, the Library participated in the joint Humanities, Arts and Culture Data Summit and DARIAH Beyond Europe workshop. DARIAH is a European Union–funded initiative supporting digital...
hypotheses. Trove was the topic of many conference discussions, with much interest from European researchers. The launch of the Australian Web Archive generated excitement as participants discussed how this innovation could potentially transform some disciplines.

The Library is a member of the Humanities and Social Sciences Data Enhanced Virtual Laboratory (HASS DEVL) Steering Committee and contributed to the completion of Stage 1 projects. These included building an online environment for humanities researchers and developing a data curation framework. The new tools are linked back to the Trove platform, introducing new researchers to the service.

The Library has previously supported submissions to the Research Infrastructure Investment Plan (the funding model for the National Research Infrastructure Roadmap). While past submissions have not been successful, the Department of Education has brought forward a scoping study into infrastructure for HASS and Indigenous research. This is a welcome signal from the Australian Government, and the Library is working with other research organisations to progress the scoping study.

The Library continues to have a strong involvement with Australian Research Council projects (see page 39) and is a partner organisation or active in five current projects.

Implement a governance and business model that sustains the national Trove service.

Trove Collaborative Services (previously known as the Digital Business project) is the new service model for Libraries Australia members and Trove partners. It aims to continue providing Libraries Australia services while extending the membership model to the Trove platform, which has assumed a central role in the library, research and cultural heritage sectors. In doing so, the Library is establishing a more collaborative and financially sustainable approach to Trove for all contributing organisations.

The Library, in consultation with the Libraries Australia Advisory Committee, has stewarded the development of the governance and business model and will begin the first stage of Trove Collaborative Services with existing Libraries Australia members on 1 July 2019. The Library released the new pricing methodology, based on cost-recovery principles, in December 2018, with tailored pricing for each member. The terms and conditions for the service suite were distributed as part of the Trove Collaborative Services Agreement in late June. While overall revenue will remain steady, around 60 per cent of members are facing price increases. An extensive communications strategy was developed to address concerns and detail the benefits for individual libraries. Libraries facing substantial price increases will have membership costs phased in over three years.

On the governance front, a new Trove Strategic Advisory Committee has been formed to replace the Libraries Australia Advisory Committee in 2019–20. The committee will provide strategic advice and influence the future directions of Trove and services for the Australian library community and professionals. To this end, committee members will be elected, and four additional members appointed to ensure representation of the diverse range of Trove partners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstrate leadership in internationally recognised areas of expertise:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• mass digitisation of textual materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• collection and management of born-digital content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• protocols supporting open access to publicly funded research and cultural collections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mass Digitisation of Textual Materials

The Library is a recognised leader in mass digitisation. This year, we completed landmark projects that saw the large-scale digitisation of items from our own collections, as well as undertaking major projects for Trove partners and sharing our expertise with the wider library sector.

The Library began digitising the Australian Joint Copying Project collection, demonstrating its increasing capability and expertise digitising at scale. The AJCP is a vast and rich collection of unique historical material from the United Kingdom relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific. Leveraging the Library’s digital platform and developing highly sophisticated workflows, Library staff have implemented an efficient, high-quality method of digitising over 10,000 microfilm reels, with detailed descriptive finding aids providing direct access to individual items. The initial release of 462,000 images in early 2019 is being followed by monthly releases until June 2020. By the end of June 2019, two million images were available to researchers on Trove, representing the largest single digitisation project undertaken by the Library.

The Parliamentary Papers project illustrates the Library’s leadership role and skills in delivering collaborative projects. In a partnership with the Parliamentary Library, documents formally presented to federal parliament from 1901 to 2012 are being digitised and made available on Trove. The project will deliver over 1.7 million images and will be completed in 2019–20.

The Library also continues to collaborate with state libraries. A program funded by the State Library of New South Wales has brought many early Australian journals into Trove, while a second project with the State Library of Western Australia saw all regional newspapers in this state digitised. Over 900,000 pages were digitised for external partners during the reporting period.
PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR COLLABORATE

Table 2.7 Percentage of stakeholders that identify the Library as a trusted collaborator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>Actual (%)</th>
<th>Target (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholders that identify the Library as a trusted collaborator</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: This performance measure is from the 2018–19 Portfolio Budget Statements, Program 1.1, Table 2.1.2, page 198; and the 2018–19 Corporate Plan.

Qualitative Evaluation

Measure: The Library as a Trusted Collaborator

Target Group: Partners Funded by Australian Research Council Grants

As Australia’s premier research library, the National Library has a long history of participating in Australian Research Council (ARC) projects and is continually exploring ways of better engaging with the academic and research community. In 2019, the Library surveyed ARC project partners to evaluate trust in the Library as a leader and research partner.

Among the 32 respondents, there was a high level of trust in the Library and its expertise, resources and process, with 88 per cent considering that the Library’s involvement added significantly to project outcomes, while 66 per cent indicated that the project would not have gone ahead without the Library’s participation.

Researchers identified access to the Library’s collections as strongly contributing to the creation of new knowledge, with 78 per cent agreeing or strongly agreeing that the collections were key to the project’s success. Respondents were also enthusiastic about the Library’s digital infrastructure, networks and services, with 88 per cent agreeing that they were critical to project outcomes.

The survey validated our investment in ARC partnerships and indicated that the Library is a partner of choice for a diverse range of high-quality research projects.

Collection and Management of Born-digital Content

In March 2019, the Library secured a position on the steering committee of the International Internet Preservation Consortium (IIPC), the peak body coordinating web archiving in cultural institutions around the world. While the Library was a founding member, our involvement and visibility have lessened over the past ten years. With the release of the technically challenging Australian Web Archive, it is an opportune time for the Library to resume a leadership role within the global community, which has already been affirmed with the appointment of the Library’s representative to the role of technical lead officer.

The Library’s use of Preservica, a commercially available digital preservation software system, continues to attract much attention. During the year, the Digital Preservation team hosted visiting delegations from the national libraries of Indonesia, Taiwan, the Netherlands and Denmark, and corresponded or held video-conferences with the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Transport for London, and the national libraries of Singapore, the United Kingdom, Estonia and Belgium. All were interested in the Library’s use of Preservica as part of an integrated end-to-end digital life-cycle solution for digital objects. The Library is also an active participant in the AusPreserves digital preservation community of practice and the international Preservica User Group.

Protocols Supporting Open Access

For the past two years, the Library has been a member of the RightsStatements.org steering committee. The consortium, which includes major aggregation platforms such as Europeana and the Digital Public Library of America, aims to increase access to online cultural heritage materials by providing collecting organisations with a suite of 12 standardised rights statements to describe the copyright and re-use status of their digital material. During the year, the Library’s representative has been instrumental in securing support for the recognition of Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property (ICIP) within rights statements. The Library recognised, from its own experience, a lack of guidance in the existing statements on cultural and moral obligations inherent in using ICIP digital material. Steady advocacy and input from the Library resulted in the steering committee endorsing the proposal in March 2019. RightsStatements.org is now seeking funding to develop and implement the new statement. This achievement demonstrates the benefits of investing and participating in innovative collaborative projects with our international colleagues.
2.6 Capability

This section reports against the Library’s capabilities as detailed in its Corporate Plan 2018–19 (which covers the period 2018–19 to 2021–22). It outlines this year’s achievements towards the four-year goals in each capability category.

PEOPLE

The Library’s Workplace and Workforce Strategic Plan guides initiatives in workforce management, including capability development. The plan aligns with, and enacts, the strategic people priorities outlined in the Corporate Plan. In 2018–19, there was a focus on renewing foundation processes and optimising systems to support effective people management across a range of functions. Activity centred around staff engagement, recruitment, performance management, and further embedding work health and safety culture and practice.

The Library has a highly skilled workforce, and capability is further developed through experiential learning supplemented by structured online or face-to-face workshop-style learning. In 2018, the Library successfully facilitated a cross-institutional mentoring program with seven participating institutions through which participants developed strong networks and interpersonal skills.

The Library encourages staff to seek out temporary assignments towards delivering major programs to develop project-management skills and increase exposure to different areas of the organisation. Library staff also work closely with a range of external stakeholders and business partners to deliver national services building capability within the Library and partner organisations.

A key focus in 2018–19 was the ongoing development of organisational capacity in liaising with Indigenous communities through skills-based learning and on-the-job engagement. A Library senior manager also participated in the Jawun APS Secondment Program during May and June 2019, working with the La Perouse community in Sydney. This was the first time the Library has participated in this program.

FACILITIES

In 2018–19, the Library focused on the safety, maintenance and upgrade of facilities within its heritage-listed building and addressing collection storage limitations.

The heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) system is an integral component of the Library’s operations. It ensures appropriate conditions for our collections and a comfortable environment for up to 1,000 staff and members of the public who occupy the building each day. Library staff finalised the HVAC masterplan and its technical documentation for the first major upgrade of the system in almost 20 years. The Library contracted an engineering firm to design the upgraded system and supervise construction. The design was completed in June 2019 and work will commence in 2019–20 once the Library has secured an independent cost estimate and procured construction services.

This year, the Library identified an increased risk of exposure from remnant asbestos in its plant rooms and ceiling space. Following extensive testing and assessment, the Facilities team, in consultation with the Emergency Planning and Business Continuity Committee, commenced an asbestos removal and remediation program. The program began over the Christmas–New Year shutdown and continued in April 2019. The federal Budget allocated $1 million to continue this project in 2019–20.

The Library’s collection storage areas in its main building in Parkes and offsite facilities in Hume are reaching capacity; the Library will soon have little or no usable growth space for the majority of its collections. With this impending deadline in mind, the Library appointed a property consultant to evaluate existing offsite facilities and assess costs for future offsite storage options.

TECHNOLOGY

The Library has a proven track record of developing highly innovative library systems. This year, it drew upon its experience and capabilities to successfully deliver the Australian Web Archive and the National edeposit service. The Library also progressed its technology roadmap by migrating email, office and collaboration tools to the cloud, improving availability, productivity and security. The Library’s incremental approach aligns with the Australian Government’s Secure Cloud Strategy and is independently assessed by cloud service specialists. Consultants also confirmed that the Library’s technology expenditure has been prudent, executing a low-cost, fit-for-purpose technology strategy that prioritises digital service delivery and innovation.

The Library invested in preventative and risk mitigation strategies to minimise threats and damage from increasing cybersecurity attacks. This year, the Library strengthened systems, security policies and procedures, and trained staff in cybersecurity awareness to encourage them to actively monitor systems.

Modernisation funding also supported early investigations into artificial intelligence. The Library has identified and prototyped opportunities for applying machine learning, machine vision and natural language processing to Library workflows. The Library will pursue these promising initiatives as resources become available.

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

The Library took an active leadership role and extended practical assistance to the library, cultural heritage and research sectors. Through the Trove Modernisation Program, the Library is developing an even stronger, more
The Library also reviewed other cost-recovery mechanisms, such as Copies Direct, to establish more sustainable, accurately costed revenue streams.

For the past decade, the Library’s approach to raising funds to support its activities has focused on community giving for the preservation and digitisation of its collections; philanthropic support for research fellowships; and sponsorships for major exhibitions. With modest resourcing, this approach yielded, on average, $1 million annually. Council and executive leadership recognised the need for a review of this approach and undertook a strategic fundraising review in early 2018. This identified significant potential for the Library to inspire and galvanise the Australian philanthropic community and increase philanthropic support. In 2018–19, the Library worked with a consultant to implement a ten-year philanthropy strategy with an ambitious new approach. In its first year, the Library developed a compelling ‘case for support’ for the Treasured Voices campaign, and put in place best practice philanthropy processes.

RISK MANAGEMENT

In 2018–19, the Library continued to demonstrate its commitment to sound enterprise risk management. It appointed a risk and governance adviser to ensure closer oversight and compliance and began a comprehensive review of its enterprise risk management framework.

During the reporting period, the Library adopted a low appetite for risk around the security and safety of its collections; the health and safety of its workforce and visitors; the continuity of its onsite services; the availability of its digital services; and its legislative and regulatory obligations. The Library is open to innovation and reform that drives greater community access to, and engagement with, collections. We continue to monitor and manage key risks relating to our three strategic priorities, as well as organisational viability and capability requirements.

GOVERNMENT FRAMEWORK

The National Library contributes to government priorities and the public good by increasing economic, social and intellectual wellbeing, with its onsite and digital services supporting research, education, creativity and cultural enrichment.

Recognising the importance of the Library’s digital services, the Australian Government provided $16.4 million from 2016–17 to 2019–20 through the Public Service Modernisation Fund. In 2018–19, the funding supported the Trove Modernisation Program, the digitisation of significant collections (including the Australian Joint Copying Project and Parliamentary Papers), the improvement of discovery tools, the refresh of the NLA website and the implementation of cybersecurity measures.

In the 2019–20 Budget, the Australian Government provided seed funding of $10 million over four years to support the Treasured Voices philanthropy campaign, including to help leverage private support for digitisation projects. This demonstrates the government’s strong support for the Library’s goal to digitise more collections and boost online access.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

In 2018–19, the Library made significant progress towards establishing collaborative cost-recovery models. It also implemented a philanthropy strategy focused on giving the Australian public greater digital access to the Library’s unique and rare collections, as well as research fellowships.

The Library is committed to maintaining free access to Trove for all Australians. The Library’s Trove Collaborative Services initiative established a co-investment membership model which will support the Trove platform and other library services previously provided under Libraries Australia. The Library has put in place the governance and business model for Trove Collaborative Services and the first stage will commence in 2019–20.
3.1 Role

The functions of the Library are set out in section 6 of the National Library Act 1960. They are:

a. to maintain and develop a national collection of library material, including a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people;

b. to make library material in the national collection available to such persons and institutions, and in such manner and subject to such conditions, as the Council determines with a view to the most advantageous use of that collection in the national interest;

c. to make available such other services in relation to library matters and library material (including bibliographical services) as the Council thinks fit, and, in particular, services for the purposes of:
   • the library of the Parliament
   • the authorities of the Commonwealth
   • the Territories
   • the Agencies (within the meaning of the Public Service Act 1999); and

d. to cooperate in library matters (including the advancement of library science) with authorities or persons, whether in Australia or elsewhere, concerned with library matters.

The Library is one of many agencies in the Communications and the Arts portfolio with responsibilities for collecting Australian cultural heritage materials and making them available to the Australian public. Senator the Hon. Mitch Fifield had responsibility for the Library until 28 May 2019. The Hon. Paul Fletcher MP, appointed Minister for Communications, Cyber Safety and the Arts on 29 May, is the minister responsible for the Library.

The affairs of the Library are conducted by the Library Council, with the Director-General as executive officer.
3.2 Legislation

The Library was established by the National Library Act 1960, which defines the Library’s role, corporate governance and financial management framework. As a corporate Commonwealth entity, the Library is subject to the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act).

3.3 Purposes

The Library ensures that documentary resources of national significance relating to Australia and the Australian people, as well as significant non-Australian library materials, are collected, preserved and made accessible either through the Library itself or through collaborative arrangements with other libraries and information providers.

By offering a strong national focus in all that we do, and cooperating with others who share our goals, we support learning, and creative and intellectual endeavour, and contribute to the continuing vitality of Australia’s diverse culture and heritage.

The Library has three strategic priorities:

- collect—we collect today what will be important tomorrow
- connect—we connect with communities, and connect communities with their national collections
- collaborate—we collaborate with others to maximise the national impact of cultural collections.

3.4 Organisation

The Library’s senior management structure comprised the Director-General and six Assistant Directors-General.

Figure 3.1 shows the Library’s 2018–19 organisational and senior management structure.
3.5 Corporate Governance

Figure 3.2 Corporate governance structure 2018–19

COUNCIL

The National Library Act 1960 provides that a council shall conduct the affairs of the Library. Council has 12 members, including the Director-General, one senator elected by the Senate and one member of the House of Representatives elected by the House.

At 30 June 2019, there were no vacancies on Council. Appendix A lists Council members and their attendance at Council meetings.

In 2018–19, in addition to general administrative, compliance and financial matters, Council considered a range of matters, including:
- the Corporate Plan 2019–23
- the 2019–20 budget, including the collections and capital works budgets
- fellowships
- Community Heritage Grants
- new acquisitions
- activities for the 50th anniversary of the National Library building
- the Cook and the Pacific exhibition
- the Public Service Modernisation Fund
- the Library’s engagement with the Asia–Pacific region
- updates on collection storage, the Australian Web Archive, the Library’s collecting strategy, activities for the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages and the Trove Modernisation Program
- the Library’s business continuity framework
- performance reporting
- the financial performance and planning strategy
- the workforce and workplace strategy
- the philanthropy review and strategy
- Council’s evaluation of its performance.

In February 2019, Council and Corporate Management Group members participated in a one-day strategic workshop. Council members were briefed on the Library’s operating environment and considered three future scenarios with an increased focus on either collection management, access or collaboration. Council members explored different pathways and how to best position the Library for the future, with members reporting that it had greatly increased their understanding of the organisation.

Council has two advisory committees: the Audit and Enterprise Risk Committee and the Governance Committee.
AUDIT AND ENTERPRISE RISK COMMITTEE

The Audit and Enterprise Risk Committee provides advice to Council and the Director-General by independently reviewing the Library's operations, its risk management and performance frameworks, and the integrity of its financial accounts.

The Audit and Enterprise Risk Committee applies relevant principles from the Department of Finance’s A Guide for Corporate Commonwealth Entities on the Role of Audit Committees, December 2018. The committee reviews all internal and external reports relevant to the Library. External observers at committee meetings included representatives from the Australian National Audit Office and the Library’s internal auditor.

Details of Audit and Enterprise Risk Committee members, meeting attendance and Terms of Reference can be found at Appendix A.

GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

The Governance Committee comprises three non-executive Council members and has the authority to coopt other non-executive Council members.

Appendix A lists the Governance Committee members. In February 2019, the committee met to consider the results of the 2018 Council Self-evaluation Survey, succession planning for Council, and the governance implications for changes to fundraising. In June 2019, it met to discuss the Director-General’s performance and remuneration and succession planning for Council.

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Library has a clear structure for identifying, assessing and mitigating risks and, through regular review, ensures that the framework reflects changes in better practice and in the Library’s operating environment. The Council, Audit and Enterprise Risk Committee and Corporate Management Group effectively engage with emerging risks and manage identified strategic risks. The Audit and Enterprise Risk Committee provides independent advice to Council and the Director-General on Library risk and assurance frameworks. The Library regularly reviews risks at strategic, project and operational levels, including work, health and safety, information technology and fraud risks. The Emergency Planning and Business Continuity Committee oversees business continuity, emergency response and disaster recovery risk and response arrangements across the Library.

The Library is required to update its Fraud Risk Assessment and Fraud Control Plan every two years. This review commenced in May 2019. Fraud risk is incorporated into the overall review and embedding of the Library’s enterprise risk framework. Fraud awareness training is made available through an online program and all new staff are required to complete the course.

AUDIT

The internal auditor, Synergy Group Australia, reported to the Audit and Enterprise Risk Committee on two audits in 2018–19, with a further two audits completed, and reports scheduled for the August meeting. The audits were a mix of compliance and performance assessments. The Audit and Enterprise Risk Committee is provided with reports on the progress of the implementation of the audit recommendations.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES AND GOVERNMENT INQUIRIES

During the reporting period, the Library made a joint submission to the Independent Review of the Australian Public Service with the National Museum of Australia and the Museum of Australian Democracy. The Library was also one of three agencies invited to meet with the APS Review team on 6 November 2018. The Director-General represented the Library at this meeting.

The Library made a submission to, and appeared before, the Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Recognition Relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples on 16 October 2018 to discuss the potential of a major, well planned and supported oral history project as part of ‘truth-telling’ processes.

The Library also made a submission to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade’s Soft Power Review, focusing on the Library’s collections and services as soft-power assets.

MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS

Under subsection 22(1) of the PGPA Act, the Minister for Finance (Finance Minister) may make a government policy order that specifies a policy of the Australian Government that is to apply in relation to any or all corporate Commonwealth entities, including the Library, provided the Finance Minister is satisfied that the minister responsible for the policy has consulted the entity on the application of the policy.

There were no orders issued in 2018–19. The Library continues to report against the Finance Secretary’s Direction, issued in February 2016, that sets out minimum mandatory requirements for reporting performance information in the Portfolio Budget Statements.

LOCATION OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES

The National Library of Australia operates from four buildings:

- Parkes Place West, Canberra ACT 2600 (main building and administration)
- 44 Tralee Street, Hume ACT 2620 (repository)
- 64 Sheppard Street, Hume ACT 2620 (repository)
- an office in the Australian Embassy in Jakarta (locally engaged staff).
PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

In accordance with Section 516A of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), the Library adheres to ecologically sustainable development (ESD) principles, and works to mitigate the impact of its activities on the environment through a diverse program of waste minimisation, sustainability activities and appropriate targets for environmental performance. In 2018–19, the Library worked on a heating, ventilation and air conditioning masterplan for its Parkes building, and the design of a new HVAC system was completed in June 2019. ESD principles incorporated into the design include more efficient plant and equipment; broadened temperature and relative humidity parameters where appropriate; and a resilient system to allow for the impacts of climate change.

The Library and its surrounds are included on the Commonwealth Heritage List, and the Library is committed to the conservation of the heritage values of the building. Building art forms a significant component of the Library’s built heritage and, in 2018–19, the Library carried out conservation cleaning and treatment of the Tom Bass lintel sculpture over the front doors. Key Facilities staff participated in a Commonwealth Heritage Place Managers workshop at which the Library’s Heritage Management Plan was identified as an example of best practice. Throughout the year, the heritage values of the building were promoted via a number of heritage-specific building tours for members of the public and heritage professionals.

WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY

During the reporting period, the Library finalised all actions from the Work Health and Safety Corrective Action Plan that resulted from a regulator audit in 2017. This included the development and launch of the Framework for the Response and Management of Hazardous Substances within the Library.

Two notifiable incidents occurred in 2018–19, one related to medical treatment and the other to the removal of asbestos materials in the Library’s plant room. No further action was required by the regulator in either instance.

The Library monitors rehabilitation performance against a range of measures including time off work and adjustment of duties following an injury. To date, the Key Performance Measures for 2018–19 have been met or exceeded.

Refresher training was offered to the Library’s First Aid Officers and Health and Safety Representatives to maintain their skills. Library staff also undertook scenario-based, cross-institutional training (with staff from the National Film and Sound Archive and Australian War Memorial) on dealing with radioactive collection material as a first responder.

The Library also updated a number of policies and guidelines, including Confined Spaces, Safe Operation of Plant, Manual Handling, and Workstation Ergonomics.

Table 3.1 Premiums for injuries suffered 2016–19 (as a percentage of wages and salaries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Premium rates for the Library</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium rates for all agencies combined (for comparison)</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library premium rates as a percentage of all agencies</td>
<td>56.39</td>
<td>67.48</td>
<td>67.92</td>
<td>64.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Includes rates as amended retrospectively by Comcare.

ADVERTISING AND MARKET RESEARCH

In accordance with section 311A of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918, Table 3.2 is a summary of amounts paid by the Library to advertising agencies, market research organisations and media advertising organisations in excess of $13,800 (inclusive of GST) for non-recruitment and non-tender services. The Library did not pay for the services of any polling or direct mail organisations.

Table 3.2 Library expenditure on advertising and market research 2018–19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Value ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordinate Group</td>
<td>Media distribution services for the Cook and the Pacific exhibition</td>
<td>54,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gundabluey Research Pty Ltd</td>
<td>Evaluation of customer satisfaction for the Cook and the Pacific exhibition</td>
<td>42,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISENTIA Pty Ltd</td>
<td>Media monitoring services</td>
<td>27,865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Heads</td>
<td>Audio production for the Cook and the Pacific exhibition</td>
<td>59,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silversun Pictures</td>
<td>Video production for the Cook and the Pacific exhibition</td>
<td>39,226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.6 Summary of Financial Performance

Overall the Library recorded a deficit of $6.380 million for 2018–19, compared with a deficit of $4.474 million in 2017–18. From a Statement of Comprehensive Income perspective, the Library does not receive appropriation funding for the depreciation of the national collection, which forms part of the operating expense. The Library received funding for additions to the national collection through a separate Collection Development Acquisition Budget provided through an equity appropriation. During 2018–19, the Library received an equity appropriation totaling $9.514 million ($9.563 million in 2017–18).

The notes to the Audited Financial Statements explain the key numbers. In particular, the commentary on variances to budget highlights specific events that occurred throughout the year that had an impact on results.

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

**Income**

The total income for 2018–19 was $70.071 million, which is an increase of $2.547 million from $67.524 million in 2017–18.

The $2.547 million increase in income is primarily due to an increase in revenue from government ($1.921 million), which related to additional funding for the Cook and the Pacific exhibition ($1.800 million); an increase in Modernisation funding ($0.500 million); and a decrease as a result of efficiency dividends ($0.400 million).

**Expenditure**

The total expenditure increased $3.630 million to $76.753 million in 2018–19 from $73.123 million in 2017–18.

There was an increase in employee expenses of $0.277 million to $36.256 million in 2018–19 from $35.979 million in 2017–18. This is primarily due to the impact of the bond rate adjustment on the leave provision balances as well as movements in Library employees.

Supplier expenses increased $3.454 million to $20.215 million in 2018–19 from $16.761 million in 2017–18. The increase is primarily due to contractors and consultants ($1.6 million) as a result of additional contractors required for Modernisation-funded projects; an increase in Library promotion costs ($0.821 million); cost of goods sold ($0.145 million) as a result of higher revenue through the National Library Bookshop; building services ($0.339 million); training ($0.093 million); and other expenses ($0.133 million). This is offset by a decrease in magazine and newspaper subscriptions ($0.273 million).

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**Assets**

Financial assets increased $5.672 million to $61.867 million in 2018–19 from $56.195 million in 2017–18. This was largely a result of a net increase of cash and investments on hand at 30 June 2019 ($6.873 million), offset by a decrease in trade and other receivables ($0.690 million) and accrued revenue ($0.800 million). The increase of cash and investments at 30 June 2019 is due to a lower than expected cash outflow on items such as suppliers and assets throughout the 2018–19 financial year and the inclusion of a term deposit of $10.124 million maturing within 90 days as cash and cash equivalents.

Non-financial assets decreased $3.581 million to $1,647.791 million in 2018–19 from $1,651.372 million in 2017–18. This is largely a result of the revaluation of the Library’s tangible collections, offset by an increase to the intangible collection as well as a modest increase to land and buildings.

**Liabilities**

Financial liabilities decreased $1.042 million to $14.554 million in 2018–19 from $15.596 million in 2017–18. This is primarily due to a decrease in suppliers payable ($1.225 million) due to timing of payment of invoices, offset by a modest increase to employee provisions as a result of movement in the bond rate at 30 June 2019.

**Equity**

The Library’s total equity increased $3.134 million to $1,695.104 million from $1,691.970 million in 2017–18. The net increase is a result of the net operating result of $6.682 million (deficit); an equity injection for collections acquisitions of $9.514 million; and the net revaluation increment of $0.302 million following the revaluation of the Library’s collections (–$4.480 million), land ($0.065 million) and buildings ($4.717 million).
4 Audited Financial Statements

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Statement by the Council, Director-General and Chief Operating Officer  64
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income  65
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position  66
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity  67
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement  68
Notes to the Financial Statements  70
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT
To the Minister of Communications, Cyber Safety and the Arts

Opinion
In my opinion, the financial statements of the National Library of Australia and its Trust Accounts (together the National Library) for the year ended 30 June 2019:
(a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015; and
(b) present fairly the financial position of the National Library as at 30 June 2019 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the National Library, which I have audited, comprise the following statements as at 30 June 2019 and for the year then ended:
• Statement by the Council, Director-General and Chief Operating Officer;
• Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income;
• Consolidated Statement of Financial Position;
• Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity;
• Consolidated Cash Flow Statement; and
• Notes to the financial statements comprising a Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion
I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the National Library in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and his delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board’s APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the Auditor-General Act 1997. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Accountable Authority’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements
As the Accountable Authority of the National Library, the Council is responsible under the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements and the rules made under that Act. The Council is also responsible for such internal control as the Council determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Council is responsible for assessing the National Library’s ability to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the entity’s operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Council is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

Audit Principal
Rahul Tejani
Delegated of the Auditor-General
Canberra
14 August 2019

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:
• identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
• obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the National Library’s internal control;
• evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Accountable Authority;
• conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority’s use of the going concern basis of accounting; and
• conclude from the audit whether there is a reasonable expectation that the National Library will be able to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
• evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
### NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA

#### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NET COST OF SERVICES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefits</td>
<td>36,256</td>
<td>35,979</td>
<td>35,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers</td>
<td>20,215</td>
<td>16,761</td>
<td>21,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortisation</td>
<td>19,279</td>
<td>19,488</td>
<td>20,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment loss allowance on</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>financial assets</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-down and impairment of</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenses</td>
<td>76,753</td>
<td>73,123</td>
<td>77,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Own-Source Revenue</strong></td>
<td>15,414</td>
<td>14,788</td>
<td>12,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total own-source revenue</strong></td>
<td>15,388</td>
<td>14,776</td>
<td>11,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gains</strong></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1,595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain from sale of assets</td>
<td>3,954</td>
<td>9,393</td>
<td>7,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total gains</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>1,312</td>
<td>1,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total own-source income</strong></td>
<td>15,414</td>
<td>14,788</td>
<td>12,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cost of services</strong></td>
<td>61,339</td>
<td>58,335</td>
<td>65,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue from Government</td>
<td>54,657</td>
<td>52,736</td>
<td>54,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficit</strong></td>
<td>6,682</td>
<td>(5,599)</td>
<td>(10,700)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Changes in asset revaluation</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surpluses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive loss</td>
<td>6,380</td>
<td>(4,474)</td>
<td>(10,700)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
## Contributed Equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transactions with owners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions by owners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity injection</td>
<td>9,514</td>
<td>9,563</td>
<td>9,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transactions with owners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing balance as at 30 June</td>
<td>118,166</td>
<td>108,652</td>
<td>118,166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Retained Earnings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>1,362,777</td>
<td>1,368,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted opening balance</td>
<td>1,362,777</td>
<td>1,368,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit for the period</td>
<td>(6,682)</td>
<td>(5,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Comprehensive Income</td>
<td>(6,682)</td>
<td>(5,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing balance as at 30 June</td>
<td>1,356,095</td>
<td>1,362,777</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Asset Revaluation Reserve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>220,541</td>
<td>219,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted opening balance</td>
<td>220,541</td>
<td>219,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>1,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Comprehensive Income</td>
<td>223,843</td>
<td>220,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing balance as at 30 June</td>
<td>223,843</td>
<td>220,541</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
<td>1,691,970</td>
<td>1,685,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted opening balance</td>
<td>1,691,970</td>
<td>1,685,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit for the period</td>
<td>(6,682)</td>
<td>(5,599)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>1,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Comprehensive Income</td>
<td>(6,984)</td>
<td>(5,724)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing balance as at 30 June</td>
<td>1,685,986</td>
<td>1,680,121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

### Accounting Policy

**Equity injections**

Amounts that are designated as equity injections for a year are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Consolidated Cash Flow Statement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating Activities</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash received</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts from Govt</td>
<td>55,557</td>
<td>51,836</td>
<td>55,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of goods and rendering of services</td>
<td>10,717</td>
<td>10,452</td>
<td>7,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>1,475</td>
<td>1,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net GST received</td>
<td>1,707</td>
<td>1,854</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3,038</td>
<td>2,453</td>
<td>2,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash received on behalf of others</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cash received</td>
<td>72,481</td>
<td>68,132</td>
<td>66,595</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Cash used            |      |      |      |
| Employees            | (36,205) | (36,517) | (35,102) |
| Suppliers            | (22,806) | (18,358) | (20,035) |
| Other                | (466) | (776) | (731) |
| Total cash used      | (69,477) | (55,651) | (55,868) |

| INVESTING ACTIVITIES |      |      |      |
| Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment | 45 | 65 | -    |
| Investments         | 107,581 | 23,478 | 1,000 |
| Total cash received  | 107,626 | 23,543 | 1,000 |

| Cash used            |      |      |      |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | (7,591) | (12,344) | (14,390) |
| Purchase of intangibles | (8,095) | (7,642) | (4,960) |
| Investments          | (110,195) | (77,940) | -    |
| Total cash used      | (128,981) | (97,926) | (19,350) |

| Net cash from investing activities | (18,254) | (14,383) | (18,350) |

**FINANCING ACTIVITIES**

| Cash received        |      |      |      |
| Contributed Equity   | 9,514 | 9,563 | 9,514 |
| Total cash received  | 9,514 | 9,563 | 9,514 |

| Net cash from financing activities | 9,514 | 9,563 | 9,514 |

| Net increase in cash held | 4,260 | 7,661 | 901 |

| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period | 14,393 | 6,732 | 4,977 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period | 18,653 | 14,393 | 5,968 |

**Budget Variance Commentary**

A variance is considered major when the variance between budget and actual is greater than 10% and greater than 2% of the relevant category (expenses, revenue, assets, liabilities, receipts or payments). An item below this threshold will be included if considered important for the reader’s understanding.

**Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income**

**Explanation of major variances**

- An increase in sales of goods and services revenue of $1.123m is primarily due to the Library entering or securing a higher number of contracts for digitisation services, higher than forecast sales of books and publications.
- An increase in interest of $0.448m is primarily due to a higher percentage of funds being held in investments throughout the year.
- An increase in other revenue by $2.688m is primarily due to the Library obtaining a significantly higher number of one-off large donations in the 2018-19 financial year. Receipt of donations are not known when setting the budget.

**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**

**Explanation of major variances**

- An increase in cash and cash equivalents of $12.685m is primarily due to lower than budgeted asset purchases as well as lower than anticipated supplier expenditure in June. Additionally, a term deposit of $10.124m at 30 June had a less than 90 day maturity, and was therefore deemed as cash and cash equivalents.
- An increase of investments balance of $2.872m is primarily due to a lower than expected cash outflow throughout 2018-19.
- A decrease of suppliers payable of $0.920m is due to a higher proportion of invoices paid prior to the end of June.

**Consolidated Cash Flow Statement**

**Explanation of major variances**

- An increase in sales of goods and services revenue of $2.770m is due to a lower proportion of supplier payables and accruals ($0.920m) at 30 June 2019 as well as an increase in expenditure on suppliers ($1.250m) and grants ($0.325m) throughout the year.
- An increase in cash used for suppliers of $2.770m is due to a lower proportion of supplier payables and accruals ($0.920m) at 30 June 2019 as well as an increase in expenditure on suppliers ($1.250m) and grants ($0.325m) throughout the year.
- An increase in cash received and cash used for investments is due to the original budget reflecting the net cash received from investments rather than gross inflows and outflows.
- An increase in cash used for the purchase of property plant and equipment of $6.799m is primarily due to delayed expenditure on major capital works and a lower than forecast expenditure on collection acquisitions in 2018-19. This increase was partially offset by a $3.135m increase in intangible assets from higher than forecast expenditure on digitisation of collection items and major IT projects.
Overview

a) Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 (FRR); and
b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations - Reduced Disclosure Requirements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

Events After the Reporting Period

There are no events after the reporting date that will materially affect the financial statements.

Basis of the Preparation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and required by section 42 of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with:

a) Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 (FRR); and
b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations - Reduced Disclosure Requirements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are prepared in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise specified.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are those of the economic entity, comprising the National Library of Australia (NLA) (parent entity) and the NLA’s Trust Accounts. The NLA’s Trust Accounts comprise of funds originally received by way of gifts, bequests and assignments. Eight of the nine Trust accounts have no beneficiaries with equitable interests. The NLA derives benefit in the use of these Trust assets consistent with the purposes of the individual trusts and objectives of the NLA and enables the NLA to meet its objectives of providing services within its functions prescribed by the National Library of Australia Act 1960. Details of the Trust Accounts can be found at Note 6.2. The accounts of the NLA’s Trust Accounts are prepared for the period 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 using the accounting policies consistent with those of the NLA. The effects of transactions and balances between entities are eliminated in full.

The NLA holds one Trust account which is not included within the financial statements of the NLA as this Trust has a beneficiary and is not deemed to be controlled by the NLA. Details of this Trust account can be found at Note 6.3.

New Australian Accounting Standards

All other new or revised or amended standards and/or interpretations that were issued prior to the sign-off date and are applicable to the current reporting period did not have a material effect and are not expected to have a future material effect on the NLA’s financial statements.

Taxation

The NLA is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Events After the Reporting Period

There are no events after the reporting date that will materially affect the financial statements.
**Financial Performance**

This section analyses the financial performance of the Library for the year ended 30 June 2019.

### Note 1.1: Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wages and salaries</strong></td>
<td>26,197</td>
<td>27,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Superannuation:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined contribution plans</td>
<td>2,404</td>
<td>2,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined benefit plans</td>
<td>3,162</td>
<td>3,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leave and other entitlements</strong></td>
<td>4,189</td>
<td>2,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Separation and redundancies</strong></td>
<td>87</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other employee benefits</strong></td>
<td>217</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total employee benefits</strong></td>
<td>36,256</td>
<td>35,979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note 1.1A - Employee Benefits

#### Wages and salaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>$'000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
<td>26,197</td>
<td>27,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superannuation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined contribution plans</td>
<td>2,404</td>
<td>2,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defined benefit plans</td>
<td>3,162</td>
<td>3,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave and other entitlements</td>
<td>4,189</td>
<td>2,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separation and redundancies</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other employee benefits</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total employee benefits</strong></td>
<td>36,256</td>
<td>35,979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note 1.1B - Suppliers

#### Goods and services supplied or rendered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>$'000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to external databases and records</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building services</td>
<td>3,613</td>
<td>3,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection preservation</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer services and supplies</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>1,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractors and consultants</td>
<td>5,071</td>
<td>3,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of goods sold</td>
<td>1,398</td>
<td>1,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight and postage</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine and newspaper subscriptions</td>
<td>1,929</td>
<td>2,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non asset furniture and equipment</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non asset software</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of library services</td>
<td>1,475</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotional publications</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery, printing and office machine consumables and repairs</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and subsistence</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total goods and services supplied or rendered</strong></td>
<td>19,067</td>
<td>15,610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note 1.1C - Grants

#### Private sector:

- **Non-profit organisations**: 367, 171
- **Individuals**: 39, 288

#### Public sector:

- **Australian Government entities (related parties)**: - 41
- **State and Territory Governments**: - 96
- **Local Governments**: - 117

**Total grants**: 406, 713

Grants are provided to non-profit organisations that support Australian community organisations to preserve significant documentary heritage collections. Grants to individuals are provided to scholars and writers to work on materials held in the National Collection.

### Note 1.1D - Impairment Loss Allowance on Financial Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>$'000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment on trade and other receivables</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment on loans</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment on debt instruments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total impairment on financial instruments</strong></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note 1.1E - Write-Down and Impairment of Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>$'000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-down - Inventory</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-down - Plant and equipment</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Write-down - Intangibles</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total write-down and impairment of assets</strong></td>
<td>538</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Accounting policy

Operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis, which is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

### Leasing commitments

The NLA in its capacity as lessee has operating leases for a warehouse for housing of the NLA collection, which expired in May 2019 and reverted to hold over on a month by month basis; a lease of office space within the Australian Embassy in Jakarta, which expires 30 June 2022; and an agreement for the provision of a motor vehicle.

A new lease for a warehouse for housing of the NLA collection was entered into on 3 July 2019 for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020. As no commitment had been entered into at 30 June 2019 no commitment for this lease was recorded.

### Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases commitments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>$'000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 year</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 1 to 5 years</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 5 years</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating lease commitments</strong></td>
<td>178</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 1.2: Own-Source Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Own-Source Revenue</td>
<td>$’000</td>
<td>$’000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 1.2A – Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of goods</td>
<td>2,316</td>
<td>2,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendering of services</td>
<td>6,738</td>
<td>7,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sale of goods and rendering of services</td>
<td>9,054</td>
<td>9,393</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accounting Policy

**Sale of goods and services**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when:
- the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer;
- the NLA retains no managerial involvement or effective control over the goods;
- the revenue and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the NLA.

Revenue from the sale of goods is reported on a net sale basis, which is calculated by deducting from gross sales the amount of actual product return received and where material, an amount estimated for anticipated product returns.

**Rendering of services**

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date. The revenue is recognised when:
- the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured; and
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the NLA.

The stage of completion of contracts at the reporting date is determined by reference to the proportion of services performed to date as a percentage of the total services to be performed.

Receivables for goods and services, which have 30 day terms, are recognised at the nominal amounts due less any impairment allowance. Collectability of debts is reviewed at the end of the reporting period. Allowances for impairment are made when collectability of the debt is no longer probable.

**Interest revenue**

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Note 1.2B – Other Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Revenue</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resources received free of charge</td>
<td>1,834</td>
<td>1,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and other non-reciprocal payments by other entities</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>1,726</td>
<td>1,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenue</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other revenue</td>
<td>4,745</td>
<td>3,921</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accounting Policy

**Resources received free of charge**

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense.

Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

Contributions of assets at no cost of acquisition or for nominal consideration received in the course of the ordinary activities of the NLA are recognised as revenue at their fair value when the asset qualifies for recognition, unless received from another Government agency or authority because of a restructuring of administrative arrangements.

**Grant revenue**

Grants are assessed for revenue recognition in accordance with AASB 1094 Contributions. Grant revenue will be recognised when the NLA obtains control of the contribution or right to receive the contribution; it is probable that the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the NLA; and the amount of the contribution can be measured reliably. In all cases, the NLA will control contributions when these funds are deposited into the NLA bank account. In some circumstances, however control may occur earlier depending on the grant agreement.

**Sale of assets**

Gains from disposal of assets are recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.
Financial Position
This section analyses the Library's assets used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result. Employee-related information is disclosed in the People and Relationships section.

Note 2.1: Financial Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Assets</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents (NLA funds)</td>
<td>6,423</td>
<td>10,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents (Trust funds)</td>
<td>2,106</td>
<td>1,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short term deposit (NLA funds)</td>
<td>10,124</td>
<td>2,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,653</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,393</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 2.1A - Cash and Cash Equivalents

Accounting policy

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount. Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and deposits in bank accounts with an original maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Note 2.1B - Trade and Other Receivables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goods and services receivables</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goods and services</td>
<td>1,184</td>
<td>1,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total goods and services receivables</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,184</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,495</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other receivables</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GST receivable from Australian Taxation Office</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other receivables</strong></td>
<td><strong>391</strong></td>
<td><strong>733</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total trade and other receivables (gross)</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,575</td>
<td>2,228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less impairment allowance</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(41)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total trade and other receivables (net)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,534</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,224</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credit terms are net 30 days (2018: 30 days)

Accounting Policy

Loans and receivables

Loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as "loans and receivables". Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

Reconciliation of the Impairment Allowance Account

Movements in relation to 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Goods and services</th>
<th>Other receivables</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As at 1 July 2018</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts written off</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts recovered and reversed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increases recognised in net cost of services</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total as at 30 June 2019</strong></td>
<td><strong>41</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td><strong>41</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 Movements in relation to 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Goods and services</th>
<th>Other receivables</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As at 1 July 2017</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts written off</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts recovered and reversed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increases recognised in net cost of services</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total as at 30 June 2018</strong></td>
<td><strong>(4)</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td><strong>(4)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accounting Policy

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Note 2.1C - Other Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Assets</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed term deposit (NLA funds)</td>
<td>33,413</td>
<td>30,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed term deposit (Trust funds)</td>
<td>8,167</td>
<td>7,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total other investments</strong></td>
<td><strong>41,580</strong></td>
<td><strong>38,967</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other investments are expected to be recovered in less than 12 months.

Accounting Policy

Other investments

Other investments are recognised at its nominal amount. Other investments includes term deposits at bank with an original maturity of greater than 3 months.
## Note 2.2: Non-Financial Assets

### Note 2.2A - Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of property, plant and equipment (2018-19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Buildings</th>
<th>Heritage &amp; Cultural</th>
<th>Plant &amp; Equipment</th>
<th>Computer Software</th>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Intangibles</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,315</td>
<td>225,601</td>
<td>1,321,781</td>
<td>18,719</td>
<td>25,441</td>
<td>58,519</td>
<td>1,666,376</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**As at 1 July 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross book value</th>
<th>Accumulated depreciation and amortisation</th>
<th>Net book value 1 July 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16,315</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16,315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additions:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>$'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchased</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internally developed</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations / gifts / at no cost</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Revaluations and impairments recognised in other comprehensive income:
  - 65

- Impairments recognised in net cost of services:
  - (4,528)

- Depreciation and amortisation:
  - (4,528)

- Capitalised depreciation and amortisation:
  - -

- Depreciation:
  - -

- Other:
  - -

**Net book value 30 June 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land</th>
<th>Buildings</th>
<th>Heritage &amp; Cultural</th>
<th>Plant &amp; Equipment</th>
<th>Computer Software</th>
<th>Collection</th>
<th>Intangibles</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,380</td>
<td>226,819</td>
<td>1,311,207</td>
<td>14,919</td>
<td>11,873</td>
<td>63,957</td>
<td>1,645,155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net book value as of 30 June 2019 represented by:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>$'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross book value</td>
<td>16,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>- (48)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. Capitalised depreciation and amortisation: Where the use of a non-current asset contributes towards the development of a new non-current asset, the associated depreciation or amortisation expense is capitalised and forms part of the carrying amount of the new asset.
2. The carrying amount of computer software totaling $11,873m (2018: $10,686m) includes purchased software $0.919m and internally generated software $10.954m.

No indicators of impairment were found for land and buildings. The National Library building ($226.819m) and land ($16.380m) upon which it stands is a special purpose building, which may not be disposed of without prior Ministerial approval. No land or buildings are expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

No indicators of impairment were found for the National Collection.

Intangible assets were assessed for impairment and an adjustment made following the discontinuation of the Redevelopment Capital Project in 2018-19. No other indicators of impairment were found.

No heritage and cultural material is expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months, however immaterial amounts of plant and equipment are expected to be disposed of as they reach their planned disposal date during the next 12 months.

No material intangible assets are expected to be sold or disposed of within the next 12 months.

Revaluations of non-financial assets

All revaluations were conducted in accordance with the revaluation policy. The effective date for all revaluations was 30 June 2019 and were undertaken by independent valuers.

A revaluation increment of $4,717m for buildings (2018: increment of $0.161m); a revaluation increment of $0.065m for land (2018: $0.315m); a nil revaluation for other property, plant and equipment (2018: $0.000m); and a revaluation decrement of $4,480m for heritage and cultural assets (2018: increment of $0.649m) were passed to the asset revaluation reserve by class and included in the equity section of the Statement of Financial Position. Leasehold improvements are held at fair value.
### Accounting Policy

#### National Collection, plant and equipment

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in exchange and liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of restructuring of administrative arrangements.

#### Asset recognition threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the Statement of Financial Position, except for purchases costing less than $1,500 (GST exclusive), which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total). The purchase of library material regardless of the amount, other than serials, is capitalised as part of the National Collection, which is a heritage and cultural asset.

#### Revaluations

Following initial recognition at cost, property, plant and equipment and the National Collection are carried at fair value less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. It is the NLA’s policy to seek valuation advice annually to confirm all valuations remain current.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised in the surplus/deficit. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised in the surplus/deficit except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class. Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

#### Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciable property, plant and equipment are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the NLA, using the straight-line method of depreciation. Leasehold improvements are amortised on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the improvements or the unexpired period of the lease.

Depreciation/amortisation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised as appropriate.

Depreciation/amortisation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Useful Lives</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building and building improvements</td>
<td>10 to 200 years</td>
<td>10 to 200 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leasehold improvements</td>
<td>Lease term</td>
<td>Lease term</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td>1 to 43 years</td>
<td>1 to 25 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-heritage and cultural artwork</td>
<td>75 years</td>
<td>75 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Collection - tangible</td>
<td>50 to 870 years</td>
<td>50 to 825 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Impairment

All assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2019. Where indications of impairment exist, the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment is made if the asset’s recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset’s ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the NLA were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.
Accounting Policy

Derecognition
An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Heritage and cultural assets
The NLA’s collection assets consist of a comprehensive range of materials relating to the history and culture of Australia and of selected overseas publications. The collections have been developed over the years since 1901 when the Library was established as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Library. The National Library Act 1960 provides the NLA with a mandate to build a national collection of library material, including a comprehensive collection of library material relating to Australia and the Australian people. Australian materials collected include print publications in the form of books, maps, sheet music, and ephemeral materials like posters and leaflets; and unpublished materials such as manuscripts, pictures and oral history and folklore recordings. The overseas collection of publications provides a strong base to support research especially in the fields of South East and East Asia studies and the social sciences and the humanities. The Australian and overseas print collections are augmented by extensive microform holdings and digital resources.


Intangibles
The NLA’s intangibles comprise purchased software and internally developed software for internal use and other intangibles, which are heritage and cultural assets forming part of the National Collection in the form of digitised collections, archived web pages, oral history collections and digital photographs. The threshold for the recognition of software assets is $2,000 (GST exclusive). The purchase of intangible library material regardless of the amount is capitalised as part of the National Collection, which is a cultural and heritage asset. This intangible library material is not amortised as the useful life has been determined to be indefinite and useful life is subject to an annual review.

Software assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss. As at 30 June 2019 intangible heritage and cultural assets are held at cost.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the NLA’s software are 2 to 15 years (2017-18: 2 to 15 years). The intangible NLA collections are not amortised as their useful lives have been determined as indefinite. The useful lives of these collections are reviewed annually to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for that collection.

All intangible assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2019.

Accounting Judgements and Estimates
Fair value of the National Collection
The NLA obtains independent valuation advice annually of the National Collection and every five years the independent valuers undertake a full revaluation (with the next full valuation planned to be undertaken in 2019-2020). At the end of each reporting period the NLA updates the assessment of fair value for the National Collection based on the advice of the most recent independent valuation.

Due to the extent and diversity of the National Collection, a valuation of an appropriate sample is considered to be the only practicable and cost effective means of providing a reliable valuation. Consequently the valuation methodology involves a stratified random sampling of the collections. The statistical sampling methodology was developed by the University of Western Australia, Statistical Consulting Group. The aim of the stratification is to group items that are similar in nature; the way in which they are stored; and approximate value.

The valuation method adopted for the National Collection is by market based evidence where a market exists for items in the collection. Those collections for which market based evidence was adopted included: rare books; rare maps; atlases and globes; the general collection; music scores; and ephemera. Market based evidence was sought from a range of sources including dealers in antiquarian material, book sellers, specialist dealers and relevant sales databases. Actual acquisition costs over the past three years for the general collection and the music collection were used to provide a guide as to the purchase price for items. The remaining collections were valued using an average market based cost approach (second hand).

The valuation of the National Collection is subject to a high level of estimation uncertainty. This uncertainty arises from a number of factors including: many of the collection items are unique and there are few comparable transactions; there is a limited active market for most of the items in the collection; the Library does not sell assets and therefore has no history of testing the market price; and the National Collection comprises many items and the valuation process therefore depends on sampling, as explained above and this gives rise to the risks inherent in sampling.

These uncertainties mean that the valuation is an estimation process and that there may be significant variation in the overall valuation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note 2.2B - Inventories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories held for sale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work in progress</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finished goods</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total inventories held for sale</td>
<td>877</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories held for distribution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work in progress</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finished goods</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total inventories held for distribution</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total inventories</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>1,009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During 2018-19 $1.398m (2017-18: $1.253m) of inventory held for sale was recognised as an expense upon sale and $0.068m (2017-18: $0.082m) of inventory held for distribution was recognised as an expense upon use.

Accounting Policy

Inventories
Inventories held for sale are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories held for distribution are valued at cost, adjusted for any loss of service potential.

Costs incurred in bringing each item of inventory to its present location and condition are assigned as follows:
- raw materials and stores – purchase cost on a first-in-first-out basis; and
- finished goods and work-in-progress – cost of direct materials and labour plus attributable costs that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Inventories acquired at no cost or nominal consideration are initially measured at current replacement cost as at the date of acquisition.
Note 2.3: Payables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors and accruals</td>
<td>1,978</td>
<td>3,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total suppliers</td>
<td>1,978</td>
<td>3,203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All supplier payables are current and settlement is usually made net 30 days.

Note 2.3A - Suppliers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade creditors and accruals</td>
<td>1,978</td>
<td>3,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total suppliers</td>
<td>1,978</td>
<td>3,203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 2.3B - Grants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private sector - individuals</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other financial assets</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All grants payables are current. The grant liability is recognised because grant recipients have met the conditions of the grants, but are yet to be paid.

Note 2.3C - Other payables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and wages</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superannuation</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separations and redundancies</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments received / unearned income</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other payables</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accounting Policy

Supplier and other payables
Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that goods or services have been received and irrespective of having been invoiced. Supplier and other payables are derecognised on payment.

Note 2.4: Other Provisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provision for sales returns</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other provisions</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provision for sales returns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As at 1 July 2018</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional provisions made</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts used</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts reversed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets as at 30 June 2019</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accounting Policy

Provision for sales returns
The provision is calculated using the value of sales as at 30 June 2019, where the customer has the right of return and the reporting year's experienced rate of return to estimate the provision of future returns.
People and Relationships

This section describes a range of employment and post-employment benefits provided to our people, our relationship with other key people, and supplementary information for the parent entity.

Note 4.1: Employee Provisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leave</td>
<td>$11,732</td>
<td>$11,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total employee provisions</td>
<td>$11,732</td>
<td>$11,516</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accounting Policy

Employee Benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits and termination benefits due within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts. The nominal amount is calculated with regard to the rates expected to be paid on settlement of the liability.

Leaves

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. No provision has been made for sick leave, as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in the future years by employees of the NLA is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement for sick leave.

The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees’ remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including the NLA’s employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

Separation and Redundancy

Provision is made for separation and redundancy benefit payments. The NLA recognises a provision for termination when it has developed a detailed formal plan for the terminations and has informed those employees affected that it will carry out the terminations.

Superannuation

Employees of the NLA are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) or other superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government. The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme. The liability for the defined benefit schemes is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported by the Department of Finance’s administered schedules and notes. The NLA makes employer contributions to the employee’s defined benefit superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the Government. Employer contributions to superannuation funds nominated by the employee are made at the same rate as those of the PSSap. The NLA accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans. The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June represents outstanding contributions.

Note 4.2: Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the NLA, directly or indirectly. The NLA has determined the key management personnel to be the Minister for the Arts, the Director-General, members of the Council of the National Library and the NLA’s Corporate Management Group consisting of NLA employees at the senior executive level. Key management personnel remuneration is reported in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-term employee benefits</td>
<td>$1,766</td>
<td>$1,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-employment benefits</td>
<td>$259</td>
<td>$310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other long-term employer benefits</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termination benefits</td>
<td>$84</td>
<td>$84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total key management personnel remuneration expenses</td>
<td>$2,444</td>
<td>$2,287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of key management personnel that are included in the above table total 17 (2018: 16). Key management personnel remuneration for the economic entity and the parent entity are the same.

The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Portfolio Minister. The Portfolio Minister’s remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by the NLA.

Note 4.3: Related Party Disclosures

Related party relationships

The NLA is an Australian Government controlled entity. Related parties to the NLA include the Minister for the Arts, the Director-General, members of the Council of the National Library, the NLA’s Corporate Management Group consisting of NLA employees at the senior executive level and other Australian Government entities.

Transactions with related parties

Given the breadth of Government activities, related parties may transact with the government sector in the same capacity as ordinary citizens. Such transactions may include the use of library services and these transactions have not been separately disclosed in this note.

Giving consideration to relationships with related entities and transactions entered into during the reporting period by the NLA, it has been determined that there are no related party transactions to be disclosed.

Controlled Entities - Library Trust Accounts

The NLA provides administrative support services to the NLA’s trust accounts during the year free of charge. The activities funded by the trust accounts support the functions of the NLA.
Note 4.4: Supplementary Information for the Parent Entity

Statement of Comprehensive Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parent</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit</td>
<td>(7,590)</td>
<td>(5,832)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive income / (loss)</td>
<td>(7,288)</td>
<td>(4,708)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement of Financial Position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current assets</td>
<td>81,274</td>
<td>64,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>1,699,637</td>
<td>1,698,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total current liabilities</td>
<td>14,960</td>
<td>13,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td>14,602</td>
<td>15,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>118,166</td>
<td>108,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributed Equity</td>
<td>1,346,038</td>
<td>1,346,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserves</td>
<td>220,843</td>
<td>220,541</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The disclosures at Note 5.1 Contingent Assets and Liabilities and Note 2.2 for Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and intangible assets are those of the parent entity.

Managing Uncertainties

This section analyses how the Library manages financial risks within its operating environment.

Note 5.1: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Quantifiable Contingencies

The Library has no significant quantifiable contingencies.

Unquantifiable Contingencies

The Library has no significant unquantifiable contingencies.

Accounting Policy

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the statement of financial position, but are reported in the notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable, but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

Note 5.2: Financial Instruments

2019 2018

$'000 $'000

Note 5.2A - Categories of Financial Instruments

Financial assets

Loans and receivables

Cash and cash equivalents | 18,653 | 14,393 |
Receivables for goods and services | 1,184 | 1,495 |
Interest receivable | 115 | 345 |
Fixed term deposit with a bank | 41,580 | 38,967 |
Accrued revenue | 15,186 | 21,110 |
Total loans and receivables | 61,632 | 55,811 |
Total financial assets | 61,632 | 55,811 |

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Supplier payables | 1,978 | 3,203 |
Grant payables | - | 60 |
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost | 1,978 | 3,263 |
Total financial liabilities | 1,978 | 3,263 |
### Classification of financial assets on the date of initial application of AASB 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial assets class</th>
<th>AASB 139 original classification</th>
<th>AASB 9 new classification</th>
<th>AASB 139 carrying amount at 1 July 2018 $’000</th>
<th>AASB 9 carrying amount at 1 July 2018 $’000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td>Amortised Cost</td>
<td>14,393</td>
<td>14,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables for goods for services</td>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td>Amortised Cost</td>
<td>1,495</td>
<td>1,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest receivable</td>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td>Amortised Cost</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed term deposit with a bank</td>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td>Amortised Cost</td>
<td>38,967</td>
<td>38,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued revenue</td>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td>Amortised Cost</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total financial assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>55,811</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,811</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reconciliation of carrying amounts of financial assets on the date of initial application of AASB 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AASB 139 carrying amount at 30 June 2018 $’000</th>
<th>Reclassification</th>
<th>Remeasurement</th>
<th>AASB 9 carrying amount at 1 July 2018 $’000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial asset at amortised cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans and receivables</td>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>14,393</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receivables for goods and services</td>
<td>1,495</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interest receivable</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fixed term deposit with a bank</td>
<td>38,967</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accrued revenue</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total amortised cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>55,811</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. There was no change in the carrying amount of financial assets based on the measurement under AASB 139 to AASB 9.
### Note 5.2: Financial Instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loans and receivables</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest revenue</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>1,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net gain loans and receivables</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>1,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net gain on financial assets</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>1,312</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note 5.3: Fair Value Measurement

#### Note 5.3A - Fair Value Measurement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-financial assets</th>
<th>2019 $'000</th>
<th>2018 $'000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>16,380</td>
<td>16,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>226,819</td>
<td>225,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage and cultural</td>
<td>1,311,207</td>
<td>1,321,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and equipment</td>
<td>14,919</td>
<td>16,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total non-financial assets (Recurring fair value measurement)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,569,325</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,579,471</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table identifies assets that are measured at fair value. The remaining assets and liabilities do not apply the fair value hierarchy.

The NLA did not measure any non-financial assets at fair value on non-recurring basis at 30 June 2019.

There have not been any changes to the valuation techniques used for valuing the NLA's assets during 2018-19.

**Accounting Policy**

**Recurring Level 3 fair value measurements – valuation processes**

On an annual basis the NLA engages professional independent valuers with appropriate skills and experience to ensure that assets held at fair value are held at current fair value. For the 30 June 2019 valuation the NLA engaged the following valuers:

- Land, building and leasehold improvements: Herron Todd White (Canberra) Pty Ltd.
- Tangible heritage and cultural assets (i.e. National Collection): Jones Lang Lasalle Advisory Pty Ltd.
- Other property, plant and equipment: Pickles Valuation Services were engaged to confirm that current values did not materially differ to fair value.

The NLA relies on the valuation models provided by the valuers and it is the NLA’s policy to seek valuation advice annually to confirm that all valuations remain current. All contracted valuers are required to provide written assurance that the valuation models used are in compliance with AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement.

**Transfers between fair value hierarchy levels**

It is the NLA’s policy to recognise transfers into and out of the fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.
Other Information

Note 6.1. Aggregate Assets and Liabilities

Note 6.1A - Aggregate Assets and Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assets Expected to be recovered in:

- No more than 12 months: 64,358 58,731
- More than 12 months: 1,645,300 1,648,635
- Total assets: 1,709,658 1,707,567

Liabilities expected to be settled in:

- No more than 12 months: 6,739 5,738
- More than 12 months: 7,815 9,858
- Total liabilities: 14,554 15,596

Note 6.2: Trust Money Controlled by the Library

The NLA operates a number of trust funds to account for donations and income from the application of donated funds. These funds operate under formal trust arrangements and are only able to be used in accordance with the terms of trusts, which are for the purposes of the NLA, and these moneys are also recognised in the primary financial statements. The following is a brief comment on each fund currently in operation:

(a) The Morris West Trust Fund was funded by the author Morris West. The fund is used for the publication of material owned by the NLA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Balance carried forward from previous year: 597 577
- Receipts during the year: - -
- Interest received: 13 20
- Available for payments: 610 597
- Payments made: - -
- Balance carried forward to next year: 610 597

(b) The General Trust Fund comprises donations received for general purposes or where no purpose is specified by the donor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Balance carried forward from previous year: 5,749 5,223
- Receipts during the year: 677 1,157
- Interest received: 119 162
- Available for payments: 6,545 6,542
- Payments made: (5) (793)
- Balance carried forward to next year: 6,540 5,749

(c) The Kenneth Baillieu Myer Trust is a bequest from the late Kenneth Baillieu Myer for the purposes of the Kenneth Myer Annual Oration as held by the NLA and for such other purpose as may be considered appropriate by the Director-General.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Balance carried forward from previous year: 56 35
- Receipts during the year: 20 20
- Interest received: 1 1
- Available for payments: 77 56
- Payments made: (20) -
- Balance carried forward to next year: 57 56

(d) The E.A. & V.I. Crome Trust is a bequest by the late E.A. Crome for the maintenance of and addition to the E.A. & V.I. Crome collection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Balance carried forward from previous year: 101 98
- Receipts during the year: - -
- Interest received: 2 3
- Available for payments: 103 101
- Payments made: - -
- Balance carried forward to next year: 103 101

Other Information

Note 6.2: Trust Money Controlled by the Library

2019 2018
$'000 $'000
(a) 
Balance carried forward ... Annual Oration as held by the NLA and for such other purpose as may be considered
appropriate by the Director-General.
Note 6.3: Trust Money Not Controlled by the NLA

The NLA has established a trust account for the receipt of a donation and due to the application of the donation, the NLA does not control these funds. The fund operates under formal trust arrangements; are only able to be used in accordance with the terms of the trust and require approval by the beneficiaries of the trust in relation to expenditure of funds. These funds are not recognised in the primary financial statements.

(a) The Nora Heysen Trust Account is a specific bequest from the late Nora Heysen for the provision of scholarships for the study of aspects of the art of Hans Heysen or his contribution to the artistic culture of Australia; or to further the study of the art of Hans Heysen; or to promote and perpetuate the standing of Hans Heysen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance carried forward from previous year</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for payments</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made</td>
<td>- (65)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance carried forward to next year</strong></td>
<td>207</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The H.S. Williams Trust is a bequest from the late Harold S. Williams for the maintenance of and addition to the H.S. Williams collection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance carried forward from previous year</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts during the year</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for payments</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made</td>
<td>(16) (121)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance carried forward to next year</strong></td>
<td>207</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The Dame Mary Gilmore Trust is a bequest from the late Dame Mary Gilmore for the maintenance, preservation and protection of the Dame Mary Gilmore diaries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance carried forward from previous year</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for payments</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance carried forward to next year</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) The Acquisition Trust Fund comprises donations received specifically for the acquisition of library material.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$'000</td>
<td>$'000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance carried forward from previous year</td>
<td>1,465</td>
<td>1,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts during the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for payments</td>
<td>1,498</td>
<td>1,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments made</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance carried forward to next year</strong></td>
<td>1,498</td>
<td>1,465</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) The Ray Mathew and Eva Kollsman Trust is a bequest from the late Eva Kollsman to encourage Australian writers to work on or with the National Collection; for the acquisition and indexing of the works and papers of Australian writers as part of the National Collection; or to promote Australian writing through publications, exhibitions and public events.
### 5.1 Appendix A: The Council of the National Library of Australia and Its Committees

#### COUNCIL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chair (current)</th>
<th>The Hon. Dr Brett Mason</th>
<th>BA, LLB (Hons) (ANU), MPhil (Crim) (Cambridge), PhD (Griffith)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-executive Member</td>
<td>Former Australian Ambassador to the Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Former Senator for Queensland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Former Member of the Council of the Australian National University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Appointed on 9 August 2018 for a three-year term until 8 August 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Attended 6 of 6 meetings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chair (former)</th>
<th>Mr Ryan Stokes</th>
<th>BCom (Curtin)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-executive Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australian Capital Equity Pty Ltd, Chief Executive Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WesTrac Holdings Pty Ltd, Director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seven West Media, Director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coates Hire Pty Ltd, Chairman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Gallery of Australia, Chair, commenced 9 July 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prime Ministerial Advisory Council on Veterans’ Mental Health, Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>InnovationExchange (within the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade), Committee Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IOC Olympic Education Commission, Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seven Group Holdings Pty Ltd, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beach Energy, Board Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appointed Chair on 1 July 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reappointed on 9 July 2015 for a second three-year term. Term expired 8 July 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attended 0 of 0 meetings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deputy Chair</th>
<th>Ms Jane Hemstritch</th>
<th>BSc (Hons) (London), FCA, FAICD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-executive Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lendlease Corporation Ltd, Non-executive Director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Global Council of Herbert Smith Freehills, Non-executive Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, President</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enthusian Pty Ltd ATF, The Accenture Foundation, Director and Chair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reappointed on 5 May 2016 for a third three-year term until 23 July 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elected Deputy Chair on 9 December 2016 (effective from 1 January 2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attended 4 of 6 meetings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Members

Professor Kent Anderson BA (Middlebury), MA, JD (Washington), MJur (Oxford)
Non-executive Member
New Colombo Plan Reference Group, Member
Council for International Education, Member
Higher Education Standards Panel, Member
Reappointed on 5 May 2019 for a second three-year term until 4 May 2022
Attended 6 of 6 meetings

Dr Marie-Louise Ayres BA (UNE), BA (Hons) (ANU), PhD (ANU)
Director-General and Executive Member
Humanities Research Centre Board, Australian National University, Member
Appointed on 2 March 2017 for a five-year term until 1 March 2022
Attended 6 of 6 meetings

Justice Thomas Bradley LLB (Queensland) FRNS
Non-executive Member
Access Arts Inc., President
QAGOMA Foundation Committee, Member
QAGOMA Foundation, Vice Patron
Brisbane Festival Giving Committee, Chair
Brisbane Writers Festival (UPLIT Association Inc.), Deputy Chair
Reappointed on 11 December 2017 for a second three-year term until 10 December 2020. Resigned from Council 5 December 2018
Attended 2 of 2 eligible meetings

Ms Janet Hirst BA (ANU)
Non-executive Member
Reappointed on 5 May 2019 for a second three-year term until 4 May 2022
Attended 6 of 6 meetings

Mr Julian Leeser MP BA (Hons) (UNSW), LLB (UNSW), GAICD
Non-executive Member
Federal Member for Berowra
Elected by the House of Representatives on 10 November 2016 for a three-year term until 9 November 2019
Attended 2 of 6 meetings

Senator Claire Moore
Non-executive Member
Senator for Queensland
Elected by the Senate on 10 November 2016 for a three-year term until 9 November 2019. Senate service term concluded 30 June 2019
Attended 5 of 6 meetings

Dr Bennie Ng MB BS (UWA), MBA (Curtin), FRACGP, FRACMA
Non-executive Member
Administrative Appeals Tribunal, Part-time Member
Australian Digital Health Agency, Non-executive Director
Australian Private Hospitals Association, Council Member
Australian Institute of Company Directors, Member
All.Can Cancer Initiative, Advisory Member
Appointed on 4 April 2019 for a three-year term until 3 April 2022
Attended 1 of 2 eligible meetings

Ms Rosalie Rotolo-Hassan
Non-executive Member
The Pulteney Foundation, Member
SHOSJ Priory of Adelaide—Dame of Grace
Appointed on 4 April 2019 for a three-year term until 3 April 2022
Attended 1 of 2 eligible meetings
APPENDICES

Mr Shane Simpson AM, LLB (Hons) (Akl), MJur (Akl), DUniv (hc) (UNSW)
Non-executive Member
Alexan Foundation Ltd, Non-executive Director
Ana and Luca Belgiorno-Nettis Foundation, Non-executive Director
Arts Law Centre of Australia Ltd, Patron
Ensemble Offspring Ltd, Patron
Peggy Glanville-Hicks Composers’ House Ltd, Non-executive Director
Simpson-Michel Foundation Ltd, Chair and Non-executive Director
Studio A Ltd, Chair and Non-executive Director
University of NSW Foundation Ltd, Non-executive Director
William Fletcher Foundation Ltd, Patron
Appointed on 21 March 2019 for a three-year term until 20 March 2022
Attended 2 of 2 eligible meetings

Mr Douglas Snedden BEcon (ANU)
Non-executive Member
Chris O’Brien Lifehouse Pty Ltd, Chairman
Odyssey House NSW, Chairman
OFX Ltd, Non-executive Director
Isentia Group Ltd, Chairman
Reappointed on 5 May 2019 for a second three-year term until 4 May 2022
Attended 6 of 6 meetings

Ms Alice Wong
Non-executive Member
Chinese Cancer and Chronic Illness Society of Victoria, Patron
Bangarra Group, Special Adviser to the Board
La Trobe University, La Trobe Business School Advisory Board, Member
La Trobe University, China Studies Research Centre Advisory Board, Chair
Reappointed on 5 May 2019 for a second three-year term until 4 May 2022
Attended 6 of 6 meetings

Meetings
13 August 2018
5 October 2018
7 December 2018
1 February 2019
5 April 2019
7 June 2019

AUDIT AND ENTERPRISE RISK COMMITTEE

Chair
Mr Douglas Snedden
Attended 3 of 3 meetings

Members
Ms Jane Hemstritch
Deputy Chair of Council
Attended 2 of 3 meetings

Mr Geoff Knuckey
External member
Attended 3 of 3 meetings

Ms Carol Lilley
External member
Attended 1 of 1 meeting

Observing Council Members
Dr Marie-Louise Ayres
Director-General
Attended 3 of 3 meetings

Ms Janet Hirst
Attended 2 of 3 meetings

The Hon. Dr Brett Mason
Chair of Council
Attended 3 of 3 meetings

Senator Claire Moore
Attended 1 of 3 meetings

Ms Alice Wong
Attended 2 of 3 meetings

Terms of Reference
New Terms of Reference were approved by Council at its meeting in June 2018. It was agreed that the name of the Audit Committee would change to Audit and Enterprise Risk Committee of the National Library of Australia to better reflect its functions. The Terms of Reference increased the membership of the committee to include an additional independent member. Ms Carol Lilley was appointed as the second external member in January 2019.

The revised functions of the committee are to:
• review the appropriateness of the Library’s financial reporting, performance reporting, enterprise risk management, and system of internal control and legislative and policy compliance
• provide advice independent of Library management
• help the Library and Council members comply with the obligations under the PGPA Act and associated framework
• provide a forum for communication between Council members, Library executive managers, and the internal and external auditors of the Library
• examine the Library’s annual financial and performance statements and recommend them to Council for approval.

Meetings
13 August 2018
7 December 2018
5 April 2019
GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

Chair
Ms Jane Hemstritch
Deputy Chair of Council
Attended 2 of 2 meetings

Members
The Hon. Dr Brett Mason
Chair of Council
Attended 2 of 2 meetings

Mr Douglas Snedden
Non-executive Member of Council
Attended 1 of 2 meetings

There was one vacancy on the committee following Justice Thomas Bradley’s resignation on 5 December 2018.

Terms of Reference
The Governance Committee’s Terms of Reference are to:
- evaluate the effectiveness of Council in its role in corporate governance
- evaluate the performance and remuneration of the Director-General
- oversee the development of a list of prospective members for appointment to Council, subject to consideration and approval by the minister.

Meetings
1 February 2019
7 June 2019

5.2 Appendix B: Management of Human Resources and Executive Remuneration

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
A summary of all ongoing and non-ongoing employees for the years 2018–19 and 2017–18 is provided in Tables B.1, B.2, B.3 and B.4. Data includes employees in the Australian Capital Territory only.

Table B.1 Ongoing employees 2018–19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Indeterminate</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Full-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Includes 17 casuals.

Table B.2 Non-ongoing employees 2018–19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Indeterminate</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Full-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Includes 24 casuals.

Table B.3 Ongoing employees 2017–18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Indeterminate</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Full-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B.4 Non-ongoing employees 2017–18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Indeterminate</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Full-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Includes 24 casuals.
EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

A summary of executive remuneration for key management personnel at the Library is provided in Table B.6.

REMNUNERATION FOR OTHER HIGHLY PAID STAFF

Not applicable during the reporting period.

Table B.5 Key management personnel 2018–19

During the reporting period ending 30 June 2019, the National Library had the following key management personnel (KMP). Their names and term lengths as KMP are summarised below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Term as KMP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marie-Louise Ayres</td>
<td>Director-General</td>
<td>Full year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Bradley</td>
<td>Assistant Director-General</td>
<td>Full year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alison Dellit</td>
<td>Assistant Director-General</td>
<td>Full year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelia McKenzie</td>
<td>Assistant Director-General</td>
<td>Part year; retired on 28 June 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathy Pilgrim</td>
<td>Assistant Director-General</td>
<td>Full year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maureen Dupree</td>
<td>Assistant Director-General</td>
<td>Full year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Wong</td>
<td>Chief Information Officer</td>
<td>Full year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent Anderson</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>Full year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Bradley</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>Full year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Hemstritch</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>Full year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janet Hirst</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>Full year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julian Leeser</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>Full year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brett Mason</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>Part year; appointed on 9 August 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claire Moore</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>Full year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennie Ng</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>Part year; appointed on 4 April 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosalie Rotolo-Hassan</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>Part year; appointed on 4 April 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shane Simpson</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>Part year; appointed on 21 March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Snedden</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>Part year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Wong</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>Full year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B.6 Key management personnel remuneration 2018–19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position Title</th>
<th>Total Remuneration ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marie-Louise Ayres</td>
<td>Director-General</td>
<td>355,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Bradley</td>
<td>Assistant Director-General</td>
<td>240,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alison Dellit</td>
<td>Assistant Director-General</td>
<td>341,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelia McKenzie</td>
<td>Assistant Director-General</td>
<td>84,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathy Pilgrim</td>
<td>Assistant Director-General</td>
<td>255,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maureen Dupree</td>
<td>Assistant Director-General</td>
<td>268,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Wong</td>
<td>Assistant Director-General</td>
<td>254,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent Anderson</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>23,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Bradley</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>12,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Hemstritch</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>35,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janet Hirst</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>23,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julian Leeser</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>42,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brett Mason</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>6,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claire Moore</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>6,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennie Ng</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>5,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosalie Rotolo-Hassan</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>23,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shane Simpson</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>23,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Snedden</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>23,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice Wong</td>
<td>Council Member</td>
<td>23,805</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of two parliamentary representatives on the Council. The parliamentary representatives receive remuneration and other benefits apart from those allowed by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by the Library.
5.3 Appendix C: Grants, Bequests, Partnerships and Donations

GRANTS
Australian Paralympic Committee (oral history project)
Catalyst—Australian Arts and Culture Fund (Treasures Curator)
Department of Communications and the Arts (Community Heritage Grants)
National Archives of Australia (Community Heritage Grants)
National Film and Sound Archive (Community Heritage Grants)
National Museum of Australia (Community Heritage Grants)
Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities (oral history project)
Office of the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security (oral history project)
The Myer Foundation
One donor donated anonymously to an oral history project

BEQUESTS
The Estate of Alan Walter Ives
The Estate of Joan Lindsay
The Estate of Harold S. Williams
Ralf Iannuzzi Memorial Trust
The late Helen Woodger

PARTNERSHIPS
Asia Study Grant Partners
BMY Group
Global Business College of Australia
Manors Gate Group
Exhibition Partners: Cook and the Pacific
ActewAGL
Australian Government International Exhibitions Insurance
Australian Government National Collecting Institutions Touring and Outreach Program
Foxtel HISTORY Channel
Kenyon Foundation
Pratt Foundation

National Library Partners
Eden Road Wines
Optus

In-kind Partners
Forrest Hotel and Apartments
Schwartz Media
TFE Hotels

SUBSTANTIAL COLLECTION MATERIAL DONATIONS
Professor Dennis Altman AM
Mr Ronald G. Armstrong
The Australian Greens
The Australian Lebanese Historical Society
The Australian Round Dance Association
The family of Mr Don Baker
Ms Margaret Blakers
Ms Eunice Bold-Edwards
Mr Stephen Boyden
Dr Bob Brown
Mr Manfred Claasz
Professor Graeme Clark AC
Mr Peter Cochrane
Mr Michael Collins Persse MVO, OAM
Ms Kaz Cooke
Mr Roger Dargie
Mr Ian Davidson
Dr Edward Duyker
Mr Peter Freeman OAM
Ms Helen Garner
Mr John Garring
The family of Mr Peter Gelling
The estate of Romaldo Giurgola AO
Andrew Godfrey
Ms Helga Griffin
Emeritus Professor Tom Griffiths AM
Mr Stephen Groenewegen
Ms Eleanor Hart
Ms Anne Henderson AM
Mr Anthony Hill
Emeritus Professor Jenny Hocking
Hurlstone Agricultural High School
Mr Robert Ingpen AM
Ms Franceska Jordan AM
Dr Jamie C. Kassler and Dr Michael Kassler
The family of Mr Kevin T. Kelly
The Kwong family
Emeritus Professor Isabel McBryde AO
Professor Susan Magarey AM
Dr Ian Manning
Professor Allan Marett
Associate Professor Neville Meaney
Ms Carol M. Mills
Professor Tessa Morris-Suzuki
Lance Nelson and Jill Beyer
Mr Mudrooroo Nyoongah
Mr John Olsen AO, OBE
Dr A. Barrie Pittock PSM
Mr Alan Reid
Professor Libby Robin
The family of Mr Tom Rosenthal
Professor Andrew Schultz
Mrs Beryl Sedliska
Ms Gail Shannon
The family of Geoff Sharp
Emeritus Professor Susan Sheridan
Professor Peter Singer AC
Mr Bruce Smeaton
Ms Virginia Spate AC
Emeritus Professor Raymond Specht
Ms Diane Spooner
Mr Alan Stevens
Mr Teshima Tairiku
The family of Dr Barbara Thiering
Professor Julian Thomas
Mr Darryl Thompson
Ms Sue Vardon AO
The Walter Burley Griffin Society
The Watermark Literary Society
Mr Terry Willis Cooke OAM
Mr John Ian Wing
Mr John Withell
The Women’s Electoral Lobby
Mr Roger Woodward AC, OBE
Ms Amanda Zappia
PHILANTHROPIC GIFTS

The National Library of Australia Fund helps the Library to manage, develop, preserve, digitise and deliver its documentary heritage collections to the widest possible audience, both online and onsite.

This year, specific campaigns included support for the preservation and digitisation of performing arts scrapbooks containing ephemera held in the PROMPT collection, and preservation and digitisation of a century of advertising posters, 1850–1950. The National Library of Australia Fund donors are acknowledged at the following gift levels:

- Principal Patron: gifts of $1,000,000 and above
- Platinum Patron: gifts of $250,000 to $999,999
- Gold Patron: gifts of $100,000 to $249,999
- Silver Patron: gifts of $25,000 to $99,999
- Bronze Patron: gifts of $10,000 to $24,999
- Patron: gifts of $1,000 to $9,999
- Founding Patron: gifts of $1,000 and above during the first years of the Patrons program (2009–2011)
- Donor: gifts under $1,000.

The Library gratefully acknowledges the generosity and support of Patrons and Donors. Listed below are Patrons who have given to the fund since its inception in 2009 and Donors who have given in 2018–19. (An asterisk beside a name in the list below indicates Patrons who donated in 2018–19).

PRINCIPAL PATRONS

Ms Jane Hemstritch*
Stokes Family*
Vincent Fairfax Family Foundation

GOLD PATRONS

Associate Professor Noel Dan AM and Mrs Adrienne Dan*
Dick and Pip Smith Foundation
Kenyon Foundation*
Mr Kevin McCarrn AM and Mrs Deidre McCarrn*
Macquarie Group Foundation Ltd
Mr Robert Maynard
Minerals Council of Australia*
The Myer Foundation*
Planet Wheeler Foundation
The late Mrs Alison Sanchez
Ms Anne-Marie Schwittich AM, FAHA and Mr Stephen Yorke
Dr John Seymour and Mrs Heather Seymour AO*
Mr Kerry Stokes AC and Ms Christine Simpson Stokes*
Mr Ryan Stokes and Mrs Claire Stokes*
One supporter donated anonymously.

SILVER PATRONS

Mr Jim Bain AM and Mrs Janette Bain
Dr Diana J. Carroll*
The late Mr Victor Crittenden OAM
Mr Christopher Edye in honour of George Henry Bruce*
Ms Catherine Hope Gordon
Dr Ron Houghton DFC and the late Mrs Nanette Houghton

Ms Marjorie Lindenmayer*
The Linnaeus Estate
Lovell Chen Pty Ltd
The MacLeod Family Trust*
Dr Thomas Mautner
Mr Simon Moore
Mrs Glennis Moss and the late Dr Kenneth Moss AM
Origin Foundation
Mrs Patrice Peck and the late Mr Nigel Peck AM
Mrs Margaret Ross AM and Dr Ian Ross
Ms Josephine Shanks and Emeritus Professor Dr Robert Shanks*
Mr Doug Shedden and Mrs Belinda Shedden*
In memory of the late Ms Della Keren Thomas
Associate Professor Linnett Turner and Associate Professor David Turner*
Westfarmers Ltd
Mr Geoffrey White OAM and Mrs Sally White OAM*
Three supporters donated anonymously.

BRONZE PATRONS

Dr Marion Amies*
Professor Kent Anderson*
Dr Marie-Louise Ayres and Dr Russell Ayres*
Mrs Alison J. Bloomfield
Justice Thomas Bradley
Dr Desmond Bright and Dr Ruth Bright AM
Ms Kristal Claasz
In memory of the late Mrs Mavis Thorpe Clark
Dr Patricia Clarke OAM, FAHA*
Dr R.L. Cope PSM
Ms Christine Courtenay AM and the late Mr Bryce Courtenay AM
The Lord Ebury and the late Lady Ebury*
Mr John Fairfax AO and Mrs Libby Fairfax*
Mr Tim Fairfax AC
Mr James Ferguson
The Hon. Martin Ferguson AM*
The late Lieutenant Colonel (Retd) M.A. Fletcher JP
Sir James Gobbo AC, CVO
Mr John M. Green
Liberty Financial
Mr Brian Long and Ms Cathy Long
The Hon. Dr Brett Mason*
Mrs Janet McDonald AO and Mr Donald McDonald AC
Mr Bruce Miller*
Miss Carol Moya Mills
Mr Bailieu Myer AC and Mrs Sarah Myer*
Mrs Maria Myers AC
Mr John Oliver and Mrs Libby Oliver*
Ms Meg Paul*
Dr Fiona Powell
Professor Janice Reid AC, FASSA
Mrs Diana Ritch and Mr Jack Ritch
Emeritus Professor Alan Robson AO and Mrs Gwenda Robson
Miss Kay Rodda*
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During the reporting period, the Library operated one grant program.

**Community Heritage Grants**
The Library awarded 60 grants of up to $15,000 to assist community organisations to preserve and manage nationally significant cultural heritage collections. Financial support and assistance for this grants program were received from the Department of Communications and the Arts, the National Archives of Australia; the National Film and Sound Archive; and the National Museum of Australia.

**Fellowships and Scholarships**

**National Library of Australia Fellowships**

In 2019, nine funded and two honorary fellowships were awarded.

- A National Library of Australia Fellowship funded through the Ray Mathew and Eva Kollman Trust was awarded to Dr Ellen Smith.
- A National Library of Australia Fellowship in Japan Studies funded through the Harold S. Williams Trust was awarded to Dr Yasuko Claremont.
- A National Library of Australia Fellowship funded through the Harold S. Williams Trust was awarded to Professor Kama MacLean.
- A National Library of Australia Fellowship for Curatorial Research funded through the Patrons and supporters of the Library's Treasures Gallery Access Program was awarded to Dr Elizabeth Moylan.
- A National Library of Australia Fellowship in memory of Averill Edwards was awarded to Associate Professor Andrea Gaynor.

**Creative Arts Fellowships**

Creative Arts Fellowships support writers and artists to spend four weeks in the Library developing an artistic concept, artwork or body of work inspired or informed by the collections.

**A National Library of Australia Fellowship for Research in Australian Literature**

A National Library of Australia Fellowship for Research in Australian Literature supported residency in the Library’s collections to develop a performance at the festival. The 2019 fellowship was awarded to Ms Shane Lastdieu.

**Summer Scholarships**

Summer Scholarships support younger scholars, and a scholar from rural or regional Australia undertaking postgraduate research, who require special access to the Library’s collections.

- A Seymour Summer Scholarship for biographical research funded by Mrs Heather Seymour AO and Dr John Seymour was awarded to Mr Jimmy Yan (University of Melbourne).
- A Carol Mills Summer Scholarship for a candidate from rural or regional Australia funded by Miss Carol Moya Mills was awarded to Ms Paige Gleyson (University of Tasmania).
- A National Library of Australia Summer Scholarship funded by generous donors was awarded to Ms Rebecca Richards (University of Adelaide).

**Asia Study Grants**

Asia Study Grants supported by Global Business College of Australia were awarded to Professor Louise Edwards (University of New South Wales), Dr Sanzhuan Guo (Flinders University) and Dr Lintao Qi (Monash University).

Asia Study Grants supported by private funders were awarded to Associate Professor Thomas Barker (independent scholar, Brisbane), Dr Steven Farram (Charles Darwin University) and Mr Toshiki Asakura-Ward (University of Adelaide).

An Asia Study Grant supported by BMY Group was awarded to Ms Shan Windscript (University of Melbourne).

An Asia Study Grant supported by Manors Gate Group was awarded to Ms Rebecca Hausler (University of Queensland).

An Asia Study Grant supported by Professor Kent Anderson was awarded to Associate Professor Melissa Crouch (University of New South Wales).

An Asia Study Grant supported by Ms Alice Wong was awarded to Dr Zhang Yichi (University of Technology Sydney).
5.5 Appendix E: Notable Acquisitions

AUSTRALIAN AND OVERSEAS PUBLICATIONS

In 2018–19, notable Australian and overseas publications acquisitions included:

• ephemera and websites relating to the 2019 federal election. The Library collected print materials from registered political parties, candidates, and lobby and special interest groups. More than 980 election-related websites were collected, including party and candidate websites, media, commentary and video websites; lobby and special interest group websites; and electoral study and research websites. Collecting for the 2019 federal election included a greater focus on Twitter accounts, which proved an excellent way to document the daily events of the campaign. Selected accounts included those of: betting agencies Ladbrokes and Sportsbet, who documented the daily odds; the high profile, satirical Captain GetUp!, political cartoonists David Rowe and David Pope, who tweeted daily cartoons; Prime Minister Scott Morrison; and Opposition Leader Bill Shorten. The Library also documented the Chinese social media platform WeChat’s role in the election.

• ephemera and websites relating to Asian and Pacific elections. The Library collected election websites for national elections held in Thailand, Indonesia, India, Fiji and the Solomon Islands. The Library selected websites that were highly vulnerable, including those of political parties and non-government and research organisations. Indonesian collecting was supplemented by the collection of ephemera, sourced by staff at the Jakarta office (see page 21).

• titles that reflect Indigenous and culturally and linguistically diverse communities. These included Living in Hope: A Memoir, which tells the story of the late Frank Byrne, a member of the Stolen Generations. It won the Small Press Network’s 2018 Most Underrated Book Award and was described by the judges as an ‘important story of survival and hope’. The Library also collected The Missing Man: From the Outback to Tarakan, the story of Len Waters, the Royal Australian Air Force’s only Second World War Aboriginal fighter pilot; and Ninu Grandmother’s Law, the autobiography of Nura Nungalka Ward, a Yankunytjatjara woman from the Central Desert. New electronic publications included Australian Macedonian Today—Australisko Makedonski Denes, The Australian Panorama Arabic Newspaper and a Chinese–English bilingual monthly magazine CBRLife—僕的生活.

• bestselling adult and children’s authors in translation. Many Australian works—including, increasingly, children’s books—are republished in translation by Asian publishers. This year, the Library collected translated editions of Andy Griffiths’ Treehouse series and Richard Flanagan’s The Narrow Road to the Deep North, winner of the 2014 Man Booker Prize. It also collected several Chinese versions of Kaz Cooke’s bestselling advice books, including Kid-wrangling, Girl Stuff and The Little Book of Stress. It also acquired the Chinese version of a title from the Library’s own publishing arm: NLA Publishing’s Have You Seen My Egg? written by Penny Olsen and illustrated by Rhonda N. Garward. This children’s title won Egg? an award for China’s National Popular Science Press Network’s 2018 Most Underrated Book and was described by the judges as ‘an important story of survival and hope’. The Library also collected The Narrow Road to the Deep North by Peter FitzSimons, and a number of intercolonial voyages between South Australia, Western Australia and Victoria in the 1840s to 1860s. It was also aboard the HMS Beagle in 1837–1840, and published an account of the famous voyage. The maps and calculations appear to be connected to a voyage in August 1848 to bring the Right Reverend Augustus Short, Anglican Bishop of Adelaide, to Fremantle.

• an important topographical map of Java, Kaart van het eiland Java (Map of the Island of Java) published by German naturalist, ethnographer and explorer Franz Wilhelm Junghuhn in 1855. The limited print edition was acquired with a related publication signed by pioneer American naturalist of Indonesia Dr Thomas Horsfield, whose manuscript map of Indonesia is also held by the Library. Junghuhn’s map is a large-scale topographical map of the island, with known holdings limited to a few research libraries in the Netherlands and Germany. The acquisition bridges a gap in the Library’s cartographic account of Indonesia, with excellent early detail of Java.

• Uranographia Britannica, an unpublished celestial atlas created by British astronomer John Bevis in 1748. The star maps represent many years of astronomical observation and computation for establishing the configuration and scale of the solar system at a time when accurate measurement of longitude was of key importance.

PICTURES

In 2018–19, notable picture acquisitions included:

• the Robert McFarlane photographic archive, a large archive from one of Australia’s leading photographers of the second half of the twentieth century. McFarlane’s archive comprises thousands of negatives, slides, transparencies, contact sheets and black-and-white prints. The works span a period of over 50 years; they cover social issues and politics, and depict street scenes and portraits of significant Australians (with a particular focus on actors and writers).

• works from the Thomas Balcombe family collection 1851–1857, with highlights including the artist’s only known self-portrait, a sketchbook and artwork Gundaroo Natives. The enduring value of Balcombe’s style lies in his ‘honest’ rendering of the people he encountered, especially Aboriginal people. The acquisition is representative of Balcombe’s output, capturing Indigenous life and culture, as well as colonial life and practices, and mining. It provides an important counterpoint to representations of Australian life by S.T. Gill and others in the Library’s collection.

• 6,850 black-and-white photographic prints by Fairfax photographers. Capturing a significant slice of Aboriginal life across the twentieth century, the photographs include well-known personalities and community leaders. The strong coverage of the east coast and urban areas provides geographical balance to the Library’s existing photographic holdings (which have a Northern Territory and South Australian regional focus).
photographic material of the Murray and Thursday Island communities, 1989–1992, acquired from filmmaker and photographer Dr Trevor Graham. Graham produced the acclaimed biographical documentary Mabo: Life of an Island Man (1997). The images were taken during Graham’s location scouting and throughout the Mabo case. The material features plaintiffs and witnesses for the case, as well as island culture and life at that time, and complements the papers of Edward Koiki Mabo.

MANUSCRIPTS

In 2018–19, notable manuscripts acquisitions included:

- the papers of A.B. ‘Banjo’ Paterson. Held by four generations of the Paterson family, this collection represents the last remaining tranche of material not already held in a public institution. The collection of diaries, notebooks, drafts of poems and other writings, correspondence, scrapbooks, ephemera, photographs and realia provides insight into Paterson’s daily activities, intellectual endeavours and many professional roles: lawyer, poet, horseman, soldier, writer, station owner and journalist. There is significant draft material, invaluable in what it reveals about Paterson’s writing processes, including an early version of Waltzing Matilda and several chapters of Paterson’s unpublished manuscript memoir. A feature of the correspondence is letters from Paterson to his wife, Alice, and his children, Hugh and Grace. The papers complement the letters of Paterson’s mother, Rose Paterson, and the Waltzing Matilda music manuscript notated by Christina Macpherson, also held in the Library.

- papers of author Helen Garner, adding to her existing archive. This tranche comprises material from 2005–2014 relating to Garner’s multi-award winning non-fiction book This House of Grief (2014) about the trials of Robert Farquharson. There are trial transcripts, heavily annotated by Garner, interviews, correspondence, literary drafts, detailed journals kept by Garner while researching and writing the book, and press clippings. This material richly demonstrates Garner’s meticulous working process, revealing her insights and observations and illustrating her connections with subjects, friends and her readers.

- papers of internationally acclaimed composer Bruce Smeaton, covering the period from the 1970s to the 2000s. Donated by Smeaton, they include original Australian and international film and television scores, draft material and related papers. Highlights include Smeaton’s scores for Picnic at Hanging Rock, The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith, the Ringo Starr film Iceoman, the Steve Martin comedy Roxanne and the Meryl Streep film Plenty, as well as works for television including Seven Little Australians, Ben Hall, A Town like Alice and The Eureka Stockade.

- a letter from social reformer Florence Nightingale to Robert Selby Esq., concerning Selby’s manuscript Aborigines of New South Wales (1864). The letter demonstrates Nightingale’s influence, providing context for her activities and the development of her opinions about Indigenous Australians. In the letter she refers to one of her lectures, subsequently published as Note on the Aboriginal Races of Australia: A Paper Read at the Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Science (1865), which the Library holds as part of the Ferguson Collection.

- other notable manuscripts, including the papers of: feminist theologian Dr Barbara Thiering; historian Professor Jenny Hocking; academics Professor Libby Robin and Professor Tom Griffiths; scriptwriter Ian Davidson; the Walter Burley Griffin Society; Arena founding editor Geoff Sharp; economist Professor Peter Groenewegen; historian Emeritus Professor Jim Griffin; the Australian Greens National Office; author Anne Henderson AM; folklorist Danny Spooner; musicologist Professor Allan Maret; environmentalist Margaret Blakers; musician Peter Gelling; and senior public servant Sue Vardon AO.

ORAL HISTORY AND FOLKLORE

In 2018–19, notable oral history and folklore acquisitions included:

- interviews conducted by Peter Read for the Seven Years On—Continuing Life Histories of Aboriginal Leaders project, highlighting the contribution of many Indigenous leaders from diverse spheres, including Jackie Huggins and Julia Torpey Hurst.

- interviews and recordings of songs and Yawuru language as part of the Yawuru Deep History project. These are particularly pertinent in 2019, the International Year of Indigenous Languages. The Yawuru Deep History project includes an interview with Virginia Albert by Professor Ann McGrath in which Albert discusses the personal significance of speaking Yawuru. In an interview with Naomi Appleby, Dianne Appleby reflects on the way the Yawuru community engages in activities that foster a deep connection to Yawuru culture and history. The Yawuru community was also recorded singing a number of songs in language, including I Am Australian.

- an oral history interview with Alison Harcourt AO by Nikki Henningham. The interview draws attention to a pioneering Australian mathematician, statistician and academic and highlights the often-unacknowledged role of women in these fields.

- an oral history interview with Dr David Roys OAM by Rob Linn. Roys speaks of his rich career as a forensic expert and police detective, including investigations into the Bali Bombings and Lindy Chamberlain case. This interview provides fresh perspectives on two major crimes, decades apart, which deeply affected the fabric of this country.

- interviews conducted for the Australia-China Council Oral History project. The interviews show how Australians have connected with China and enrich our understanding of Australia’s place in the region. Jade Little, a mining engineer and executive director of the Australia-China Youth Dialogue, was interviewed by Michelle Potter, while Geoff Raby (who served as the Australian Ambassador to the People’s Republic of China from 2007 to 2011) and writer Thomas Keneally were interviewed by Garry Sturgess.

- interviews with Tony Sukkar AM and Josephine Sukkar AM as part of the Australian Lebanese Historical Society Oral History project. The Sukkars were interviewed by Rob Linn. Eminent Australians who are well known for their contribution to philanthropy, sports and culture, as well as their success in the construction industry, the Sukkars reflect on the interviews on their individual and shared lives.
## Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Joint Copying Project</td>
<td>A collection of historical material relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific dating from 1560 to 1984. The material has been drawn from records held in the United Kingdom and microfilmed for access at the National Library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian National Bibliographic Database</td>
<td>A large bibliographic database containing records from a number of sources, including national cataloguing agency records from Australia and overseas and original cataloguing contributed by Australian libraries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Web Archive</td>
<td>A collection of website snapshots from 1996 to the present, including the PANDORA Web Archive (a collection created in partnership with cultural institutions around Australia), government websites formerly accessible through the Australian Government Web Archive, and websites from the .au domain collected annually through large-scale crawl harvests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born-digital content</td>
<td>Material produced in digital form</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copies Direct</td>
<td>A service providing copies of material from the National Library of Australia’s collections</td>
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<tr>
<td>Digital Classroom</td>
<td>An online platform delivering Library content to teachers and students from Years 3 to 12. Modules are aligned with the Australian Curriculum</td>
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<tr>
<td>digital repatriation</td>
<td>The return of items of cultural heritage in a digital format to the communities from which they originated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edeposit</td>
<td>Provision, by publishers, of copies of electronic publications to the Library; the Library is entitled to copies of electronic publications under legal deposit provisions in the Copyright Act 1968, and also through Premier’s Circulars and other government agreements</td>
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<tr>
<td>petabyte</td>
<td>1 million gigabytes</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROMPT Collection</td>
<td>Performing Arts and Ephemera Collection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Service Modernisation Fund</td>
<td>An Australian Government funding initiative to assist agencies to manage their transformation to a more modern public sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trove</td>
<td>A national discovery service implemented by the Library in 2009, providing a single point of access to a wide range of traditional and digital content from Australian collections and global information sources</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trove Collaborative Services Agreement</td>
<td>An agreement between the National Library and its Trove partners, setting out the terms and conditions under the new Trove Collaborative Services framework</td>
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## Shortened Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>APS</td>
<td>Australian Public Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIATSIS</td>
<td>Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>AJCP</td>
<td>Australian Joint Copying Project</td>
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<td>ANBD</td>
<td>Australian National Bibliographic Database</td>
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<td>ARC</td>
<td>Australian Research Council</td>
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<td>AWA</td>
<td>Australian Web Archive</td>
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<td>CALD</td>
<td>culturally and linguistically diverse</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDS</td>
<td>EBSCO Discovery Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPBC Act</td>
<td>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESD</td>
<td>ecologically sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBT</td>
<td>Fringe Benefits Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLAM</td>
<td>galleries, libraries, archives and museums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GST</td>
<td>goods and services tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HASS</td>
<td>humanities and social sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HASS DEVL</td>
<td>Humanities and Social Sciences Data Enhanced Virtual Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HVAC</td>
<td>heating, ventilation and air-conditioning</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICIP</td>
<td>Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPC</td>
<td>International Internet Preservation Consortium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INELI</td>
<td>International Network of Emerging Library Innovators</td>
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<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>information technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>LINK</td>
<td>Library Indigenous Network of Knowledge</td>
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<tr>
<td>NED</td>
<td>National edeposit</td>
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<tr>
<td>NLA</td>
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<td>NSLA</td>
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## Abbreviation

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<td>RAP</td>
<td>Reconciliation Action Plan</td>
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<td>SDGs</td>
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<td>Approval by accountable authority</td>
<td>Transmittal letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGPA Rule 17BC</td>
<td>Standard of presentation</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGPA Rule 17BD</td>
<td>Plain English and clear design</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
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