

nl#380571

**Annual report to CDNL-AO from the
National Library of New Zealand Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa**

Chief Executive: Ms Penny Carnaby, Chief Executive and National Librarian
Mailing address: P.O. Box 1467, Wellington 6140, New Zealand.
Telephone: +(64-4) 474-3000
Fax: +(64-4) 474-3011
Web address : www.natlib.govt.nz
Email address: info@natlib.govt.nz

General overview of recent major developments (as at April 2010):

The primary outcome of the National Library of New Zealand Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa is to connect New Zealanders with information important to all aspects of their lives.

In order to fulfil its mandate, the Library implemented a redevelopment of all its services, and received government funding for a thorough refurbishment of its main building in Wellington. The Library has now completely vacated its building in order for construction to start: collections and staff were moved to 4 separate temporary premises around the city. The Library expects to return to its refurbished building in two years.

For the past 21 years, the National Library has been a separate government department. In March 2010 the government announced that the National Library and Archives New Zealand would be amalgamated with the Department of Internal Affairs as part of State sector changes to improve performance. The major purposes and functions of the National Library are not expected to change. See the link: [Media release on the changes from Hon Nathan Guy on the Beehive website](#) for the media release from the Minister Responsible for the National Library (who also holds portfolio responsibility for Archives New Zealand and the Department of Internal Affairs).

In April the Library launched its 'Bi-cultural Implementation Plan' (BIP), reflecting its commitment to respond to the needs of the indigenous Māori people of New Zealand.

The National Library's new building in Auckland (the country's largest city) was completed. The building will provide new ways for Aucklanders to access the collections of the NLNZ - with multimedia exhibitions aimed at members of the public as well as schools.

The National Library's relationship to government:

The National Library Act 2003 specifies that the purpose of the National Library is to "enrich the cultural and economic life of New Zealand and its interchanges with other nations", by:

- "collecting, preserving, and protecting documents, particularly those relating to New Zealand, and making them accessible for all the people of New Zealand, in a manner consistent with their status as documentary heritage and taonga ['treasures', in Māori]; and
- supplementing and furthering the work of other libraries in New Zealand; and

- working collaboratively with other institutions having similar purposes, including those forming part of the international library community.”

The Act also mandates the Alexander Turnbull Library (ATL) - a research library within the National Library - to develop its research collections and services “particularly in the fields of New Zealand and Pacific studies and rare books”.

Under the terms of the Public Lending Right for New Zealand Authors Act 2008, the National Library has responsibility for the administration of Public Lending Right. The purpose of the Public Lending Right scheme is to compensate New Zealand authors for the use of their books in libraries.

Key facts and figures:

- the National Library has an operating budget of \$NZ70 million. It has 364 full-time equivalent staff: most are based in Wellington, but others operate out of regional offices tasked mainly with delivery of services to schools.
- the National Library’s holdings are extensive and include the collections of the Alexander Turnbull Library (ATL), which are valued at almost \$NZ1 billion.
- Altogether, the collections include around 4.5 million photographs and negatives, nearly 3 million books, 100,000 paintings, drawings, prints and cartoons, and the most extensive collection of Māori documentary material in New Zealand.

New developments in building and managing collections:

The National Library, and the ATL, build the collections by three means: legal deposit, purchase, and donation. During 2009/10, 40K items were added to the National Library’s General Collections, nearly 70K items (print and digital) were added to the ATL Collections; and over 50K items were added to the Schools collections.

The Library officially launched the second version of its National Digital Heritage Archive (NDHA), in April 2010. The NDHA systems allow the Library to build, manage and provide access to its born-digital and digitised collections. Version 2 provides improved functionality, although there is still much testing and refinement to be done over the coming months. The Library is grateful to all its collaborators in New Zealand and abroad (including Ex-Libris) for their efforts on this project to describe, define and resolve some of the difficult questions relating to long-term digital preservation.

New developments in providing access to collections:

The National Library

- launched a beta version of its federated search tool 'Find' in late 2009, aiming to provide fast one-place searching over its collections of digitised content, catalogues and databases – see <http://find.natlib.govt.nz>
- launched the Pictures Online project, to digitise over 70,000 images and add them to our online offerings – see <http://www.natlib.govt.nz/about-us/current-initiatives/pictures-online>
- saw ongoing growth in our collection of digitised historical newspapers - see <http://www.natlib.govt.nz/about-us/current-initiatives/papers-past-2010>

- prepared the new website of its department of Services to Schools – the website (to be launched in May) will continue to streamline our nationally delivered services. The 4 areas of focus are: Creating readers; developing the school library; Māori learning environments; 21st-century literacy and inquiry.

Collaboration:

The National Library continued to participate in the activities of the National Digital Forum, which offers a platform for collaboration on digital access initiatives with other national collecting institutions (galleries, libraries, archives and museums).

During 2009/10 the Library continued to:

- provide the technology infrastructure and support for Te Puna, a service for New Zealand libraries to share data about their collections;
- manage EPIC (Electronic Purchasing in Collaboration) to bring over 19,000 e-journals and online references sources to libraries in New Zealand;
- work with universities and polytechnics to support KRIS (Kiwi Research Information Service), providing a gateway to open access research documents;
- extend the Aotearoa People’s Network to a greater number of public libraries.

The Library collaborated with:

- the Ministry of Education, to improve online curriculum resources for schools through the National Education Network (NEN);
- other State sector agencies developing the New Zealand Government Open Access and Licensing Framework (NZGOAL);
- other government agencies and libraries to prepare a national project for digital access to the 19th century volumes of the Appendices to the Journals of the House of Representatives – see <http://www.natlib.govt.nz/about-us/current-initiatives/appendices-journals-house-representatives> ;
- AUT University in Auckland, to provide government funding support for the New Zealand research contributing to the World Internet Project. See the full report of the 2009 research results at: <http://www.aut.ac.nz/research/research-institutes/icdc/projects/world-internet-project> .

At the international level, the National Library remained active in professional forums, including NSLA (National and State Libraries of Australasia), IFLA (the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) and CDNL (the Conference of Directors of National Libraries). The CE of the NLNZ is the current Chair of CDNL, and the National Library acts as the Secretariat of CDNL.

The National Library continued to develop its digital library interface ‘National Libraries Global’ (NLG), which attracted some international attention. The Library ported NLG to Spanish and Portuguese and transferred the application and source code to the National Library of Spain (BNE).

‘Rosetta’ (developed by NLNZ in conjunction with Sun Microsystems and Ex-Libris Group Ltd.) continues to make its mark in the digital preservation market. The latest to sign up is the GOPORTIS consortium in Germany - <http://www.goportis.de/en.html>.