

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## DISCUSSION PAPER on the draft stretch targets for Australian libraries 2020-2030

30 October 2019



## Introduction

On 23 September, 2019, some 20 library leaders, with other guests, gathered at ALIA House in Canberra to debate stretch targets for the sector as part of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This roundtable was the next step in libraries' commitment to being an active force in the delivery of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in Australia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Following the meeting, we have produced this draft set of stretch targets as the foundation for discussion across the LIS sector in Australia. The targets have been developed through the lens of the people who attended the roundtable, but we want to make sure they encompass other sector perspectives.

The draft targets fit with the 17 SDG goals and 169 SDG targets and are divided into three sections:

1. Priorities for Australian library services
2. Contribution to society
3. Global citizenship

As with the global goals, the library targets are ambitious, yet achievable. They overlap and interlink, for example it is impossible to separate equitable access from open access or digital inclusion, and open access will support our neighbours in the region, as evidence of our global citizenship. These targets are designed to be measurable, using qualitative and quantitative methods, and by assessing impact. They are not new; they all build on the existing library agenda.

Using the indicators and measures described within each target, our intent is to create a statement of our starting point in 2020-2021, an interim position in 2024-2025 and a final position in 2029-2030. We have identified the role of libraries in each section – where libraries have full control over the target; where we can make an important contribution, and where we can provide a strong supporting voice through advocacy.

It is acknowledged for each goal multiple sectors may contribute to its achievement. To facilitate reporting, however, a lead has been identified. The lead is responsible for coordinating the reporting of the target and monitoring progress.

SDG 17 is 'partnerships for the goals.' Cross-sector collaboration and partnerships are threaded through this discussion paper and new alliances will be identified as part of the next steps. We will want to work with all three levels of government, including Arts, Education, Health, Foreign Affairs and Trade; with LIS associations in the region and globally; with GLAM (gallery, library, archives and museum) colleagues; with library suppliers; with LIS researchers and with agencies such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australia Council for the Arts.

## Feedback

We welcome submissions in response to this discussion paper by 3 January 2020. These can either be emailed to:

Vicki McDonald, Chair, ALIA International Relations Advisory Committee  
[advocacy@alia.org.au](mailto:advocacy@alia.org.au)

Or you can respond via the online survey [here](#). You will find a preview of the questions on pages 28-29 of this discussion paper.

## Next steps

### **1. Consultation 2019-2020**

The consultation around this discussion paper will remain open until 3 January 2020. An executive group of the International Relations Advisory Committee will analyse the feedback and produce confirmed stretch targets for the LIS sector. The aim is to publish this report by the end of March 2020.

### **2. Benchmark report 2020**

Following the publication of the confirmed stretch targets and measures, there will be an investigation into the current position in the LIS sector and a report will be published in the third quarter of 2020 setting the baseline for future measurement.

### **3. Action plan 2020**

In addition to the benchmark report, there will be an action plan for advocacy, service delivery, partnership development and other critical elements of the successful delivery of the stretch targets.

### **4. Progress updates 2021-2030**

There will be annual updates from 2021 onwards, with major reports in 2025 and 2030 identifying where goals have been completed, where stretch targets are on track, and where there is a need for increased focus.

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## Stretch targets for Australian libraries 2020-2030

### 1. Priorities for library services

#### 1.1 Open access to research outputs

Target	1.1.1 As a default, government-funded research data and findings are made freely and publicly available immediately upon publication
Explanation	There are positive moves to make more data and research findings freely available. The Australian Government is working on a new Data Sharing and Release Bill, and a National Data Commissioner <sup>1</sup> has been appointed to encourage data sharing and release with appropriate controls, for example where there are concerns about national security or individual privacy.
Role	Advocacy: Libraries have a voice in the delivery against this target and the Australian Library and Information Association (ALIA) has been actively involved in consultations with the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet on draft legislation.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passing of a Data Sharing and Release Act by the Australian Government</li> <li>• An increase in the release of government data</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports from the Office of the National Data Commissioner</li> </ul>
SDG	9.1, 9.5, 10.2, 16.6, 16.10
Lead	ALIA
Timing	2020-2025

Target	1.1.2 Open access to scholarly journal articles and datasets overtakes locked content in terms of volume
Explanation	<p>From Europe, we have Plan S<sup>2</sup>. Internationally, publishers of scholarly journals are exploring different business models for making information available through green and gold open access models.</p> <p>In order to progress the open access agenda, there will not only need to be academic and publishing industry engagement, there will also need to be increased public awareness of why it is important to provide immediate free access to data. Open access is critical in all fields, but perhaps the most understandable from a public perspective is in the area of health and medical research.</p>
Role	Advocacy: Libraries have a voice in the delivery against this target. University libraries are in discussions with publishers at the national and

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.pmc.gov.au/public-data/national-data-commissioner>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.coalition-s.org/>

	international level. Health libraries support the global knowledge network Health Information For All <sup>3</sup> .
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The introduction of new business models for open access publishing</li> <li>• Open access publishing becomes a built-in requirement for government-funded research</li> <li>• Public debate about open access</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports direct from publishers and via the Scholarly and Journal Publishing Committee of the Australian Publishers Association</li> <li>• Policy development by the Australian Research Council and National Health and Medical Research Council</li> <li>• Insights from the Australasian Open Access Strategy Group<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• Media coverage of the open access movement</li> </ul>
SDG	1.4, 9.1, 9.5, 10.2, 16.10
Lead	ALIA
Timing	2020-2025

Target	1.1.3 Australian copyright legislation supports open access
Explanation	Recent copyright law reform has increased access to works. Notably, changes to legislation in 2017 brought in the same terms of copyright for both published and unpublished works, bringing thousands of manuscripts, diaries, letters and other unpublished content into the public domain. Further copyright law reform can address other issues, for example removing burdensome approval processes for web archiving.
Role	Advocacy: Libraries have a voice in the delivery against this target. The Australian Libraries' Copyright Committee (ALCC) <sup>5</sup> , of which ALIA, CAUL and National and State Libraries Australia (NSLA) are founder members, has focused our sector's lobbying for legislative change.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Copyright law reforms are made in support of open access</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation is passed by the Australian Parliament</li> </ul>
SDG	9.1, 9.5, 10.2, 16.6, 16.10
Lead	Australian Libraries Copyright Committee (ALCC)
Timing	2020-2030

<sup>3</sup> <http://hifa.org/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://aoasg.org.au/>

<sup>5</sup> <http://libcopyright.org.au/>

## 1.2 Equitable access

Target	1.2.1 The national measure of digital inclusion achieves an overall minimum 10-point increase by 2030
Explanation	The Australian Digital Inclusion Index (ADII) <sup>6</sup> , an annual benchmarking survey, was initiated by Telstra in 2016 and has become a valued tool for measuring digital inclusion and highlighting necessary areas of focus by demography and geography. Digital inclusion is assessed on three measures; access and connectivity, affordability and digital ability.
Role	Service delivery: With additional funding, libraries can make an important contribution to digital inclusion by providing free WiFi, internet connected devices, skills training (current programs include Tech Savvy Seniors, Be Connected) and one-on-one assistance from staff.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Libraries are funded to maintain and enhance digital inclusion initiatives</li> <li>The Australian Digital Inclusion Index or another, similar measure remains in place to measure levels of digital inclusion</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Australian Digital Inclusion Index or its equivalent shows an increase in the overall national measure of digital inclusion and higher than 10-point increases for each of the less included groups identified in the ADII to date</li> </ul>
SDG	1.4, 4.3, 4.5, 5b, 8.2, 8.3, 9c, 10.2, 16.10
Lead	ALIA
Timing	2020-2030

Target	1.2.2 All Australians have access to public library services online and 90% have access to a physical public library service point
Explanation	<p>There are 1500 physical public libraries across Australia and more than 1600 service points, including kiosks and mobile libraries. The challenges of distance in regional, rural and remote Australia make outreach an important element for many library services – for example, there is the Outbox Letterbox Library serving the vast unincorporated area in far west NSW, with just over 1000 people across 93,300 sq km.</p> <p>The nation's population is growing and shifting, with new towns and suburbs springing up; plans for regional development underway and a commitment from the federal government to improving internet connectivity through the National Broadband Network (NBN) and Mobile Black Spot Program (BSP). Futureproofing the public library network will not only mean government at all three levels investing in existing library infrastructure, but also building new libraries where there are new communities; strengthening our online presence and creating</p>

<sup>6</sup> <https://digitalinclusionindex.org.au/>



	<p>innovative ways to deliver services outside the physical space of the library.</p> <p>National state and territory libraries also provide access to online resources in their jurisdictions.</p>
Role	Service delivery: Libraries can make an important contribution to equitable access locally, but infrastructure funding will need to come from all three levels of government.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping of libraries' physical locations in relation to population centres</li> <li>• Mapping of libraries' online service availability in relation to the NBN, BSP and connectivity specific to libraries, for example the internet services provided by the Northern Territory Library in remote communities</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90% of Australians have a public library, central or branch, or public library service point within 30km of their home</li> <li>• All Australians are able to engage with online public library services, whether from a physical library or by connecting remotely</li> <li>• Library membership remains above one third of the population</li> </ul>
SDG	1.4, 8.3, 9c, 10.2, 16.10
Lead	ALIA Australian Public Library Alliance
Timing	2020-2030

Target	1.2.3 Online public library services closely mirror the offering in physical libraries
Explanation	Increasingly, public library services are being delivered both in physical spaces and online. These digital services, some provided in association with state or territory libraries, include ebook lending, film and music streaming, access to online skills training, real time storytime, and more. Web interface functionality has not kept pace with people's experiences through commercial websites. Access to library resources can seem 'clunky', for example where users have to move to different ebook platforms rather than enjoying a seamless OPAC experience.
Role	Service delivery: Libraries can make an important contribution with support from council IT and industry partners (ebook platform providers, library management system companies and so on).
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update on the 2018 Civica report referenced above or equivalent</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90% of Australians think online library services are important and 90% are satisfied with the service they receive<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.civica.com/en-au/container---news-library/changing-landscape-report-libraries-2018-report/>

SDG	9c, 10.2, 16.10
Lead	ALIA Australian Public Library Alliance
Timing	2020-2030

### 1.3 Culture and heritage

Target	1.3.1 There has been an increase in investment in digitisation and providing digital access to physical library collections
Explanation	<p>There are important benefits to society from digital access to library collections held as printed materials or other physical objects. Academics, humanities researchers, family historians, scientists, entrepreneurs and inventors have all expressed their strong support for digital access, which opens up old knowledge for new uses and extends its reach beyond the walls of the library.</p> <p>While national, state and territory libraries have the highest profile in this area, digital access is also a focus for university libraries, public library local history collections, school libraries and archives, and special library historic content.</p> <p>The scale of the task is enormous and no one is suggesting that all content should be digitised and made accessible. One of the challenges is to identify what should be included and prioritised.</p> <p>Another challenge is to source additional funding over and above normal operating budgets to accommodate this new demand on library expenditure.</p> <p>A third challenge is to implement the most appropriate digital platforms and to migrate content as technology moves forward.</p>
Role	Service delivery: Libraries can make digital access to collections a reality, but only with sufficient funding for infrastructure and skilled staff to meet this new demand.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trove and its future iterations are well used and highly valued as a national information asset for everyone</li> <li>• Federal, state, territory and local governments invest in digital access</li> <li>• Libraries put in place digital access plans, including carrying out significance assessments of their collections</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trove usage statistics and impact stories</li> <li>• Case studies, for example the use of parliamentary papers</li> <li>• Special funding allocated to digital access by governments</li> </ul>
SDG	8.3, 9.5, 11.4, 16.10
Lead	NSLA
Timing	2020-2025

Target	1.3.2 Libraries have adopted a demonstrable decolonisation of their collections and activities
Explanation	Library collections have traditionally taken a Eurocentric approach. Now, there is a strong movement to reshape collections and the way we describe them to reflect broader perspectives – primarily those of First Nations people, but also those of our culturally diverse population, encompassing people from all seven continents of the world.
Role	Service delivery: Libraries are working on decolonising their collections and introducing new forms of resource descriptions which better reflect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New standards become widely used for descriptive cataloguing</li> <li>• Exhibitions demonstrate a balanced view of pre- and post-colonial Australia</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of the issues among library staff</li> <li>• How widely spread the implementation of new standards becomes across all kinds of libraries in Australia</li> <li>• Case studies of decolonisation activities</li> </ul>
SDG	1.4, 10.2, 11.4
Lead	NSLA with support from the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies
Timing	2020-2025

Target	1.3.3 The diversity of library collections reflects the diversity of the population and local communities
Explanation	<p>While print collections have been developed with reference to the diversity of the population and are available in many different community languages, digital resource present new challenges. For example, the vast majority of English language ebook fiction, mainly for loan in school and public libraries, comes from the US and UK and lacks the Australian voice.</p> <p>A particular issue is the availability of films in languages other than English for access through libraries. DVDs are not imported in sufficient quantities to justify the cost of seeking an Australian classification and so the supply is drying up.</p>
Role	Service delivery: Library collections are created to represent and serve diverse audiences, however, we need the support of platform providers and local publishers, and legislative reform.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in the proportion of Australian ebooks available to readers</li> <li>• Changes to the Classification Act to facilitate supply of LOTE DVDs to public libraries</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ALIA eBooks and eLending Survey results</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passing of an amendment to the Classification Act</li> <li>• Increase in LOTE DVDs available to purchase for lending</li> </ul>
SDG	1.4, 10.2, 16.10
Lead	ALIA Australian Public Library Alliance
Timing	2020-2025

## 1.4 Literacy and lifelong learning

Target	1.4.1 The percentage of five-year-olds who are vulnerable or at risk of not developing the language and cognitive skills of their peers decreases
Explanation	<p>In 2018, the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC)<sup>8</sup> found that 15.6% of children surveyed were developmentally at risk or vulnerable, compared with 17.4% in 2012. Within the total, children from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds, very remote Australia, identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or from language backgrounds other than English had significantly lower than average scores.</p> <p>Public libraries have long provided rhyme-times and story-times for pre-schoolers but there is an increasing focus on their role in enabling parents to be their children's first educators. State libraries have developed evidence-based statewide funded early literacy programs for public libraries, including Better Beginnings in WA and First 5 Forever in Queensland.</p>
Role	Service delivery: Through pre-school early literacy programs, libraries play an important role in helping parents understand how to share rhymes, stories and books with their children. Alongside other early language and literacy providers, libraries contribute to positive movement of the AEDC.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attendance at pre-school early literacy programs in libraries</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcome measures from participation in these programs</li> </ul>
SDG	1.4, 4.2, 4.5, 10.2
Lead	ALIA Australian Public Library Alliance and NSLA
Timing	2020-2030

Target	1.4.2 There are qualified staff in school libraries
Explanation	As pressure mounts on school budgets, principals and management boards seek ways to cut expenditure. School library staffing has been a casualty of the funding crisis, and the gap between qualified staff in government and independent schools has widened. Research shows

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.aedc.gov.au/>

	that where qualified library staff are employed, student's NAPLAN results are higher. This indicates that in those schools where there are students from a lower socio-economic group who need more reading support, they are less likely to receive it.
Role	Research and advocacy: The LIS sector must rally behind school libraries to make the case for qualified staff.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Council for Educational Research study update<sup>9</sup></li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Graduate employment outcomes from teacher librarian courses</li> </ul>
SDG	4.1, 4.5, 4.6
Lead	ALIA Schools
Timing	2020-2030

Target	1.4.3 Libraries' contribution to adult learning outcomes is acknowledged
Explanation	In the run up to the 2019 federal election, ALIA supported Adult Learning Australia's (ALA) call for a national policy on lifelong learning for all Australians <sup>10</sup> . The concerns behind this call included low literacy levels in adults and the digital divide; both areas where libraries are well placed to make a difference.
Role	Service delivery: Libraries provide programs to support reading, writing, information, digital and financial literacies.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Library representatives participate in sector and government discussions about lifelong learning</li> <li>• Australia gains a national policy on lifelong learning, which features the role of libraries</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in adult learning programs in libraries</li> <li>• Australia's performance on an international scale, for example through the UNESCO Global Report on Adult Learning and Education<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>
SDG	1.4, 4.6, 10.2
Lead	ALIA Australian Public Library Alliance
Timing	2020-2030

<sup>9</sup> [https://research.acer.edu.au/tll\\_misc/25/](https://research.acer.edu.au/tll_misc/25/)

<sup>10</sup> <https://ala.asn.au/our-partners/policy/>

<sup>11</sup> [http://uil.unesco.org/adult-education/global-report/third-global-report-adult-learning-and-education-grale-](http://uil.unesco.org/adult-education/global-report/third-global-report-adult-learning-and-education-grale-3)

## 2. Contribution to society

### 2.1 Sustainable communities

Target	2.1.1 New libraries and redevelopments are based on best practice design principles
Explanation	<p>Australia is at the forefront of library design, with new buildings regularly receiving national and international architecture awards. Library managers and building professionals have worked together to reimagine libraries for the 21<sup>st</sup> century as modern, safe, inclusive, attractive and digitally enabled public spaces.</p> <p>Libraries are not only important infrastructure they also act as attractions for tourists and other visitors to towns and cities, sharing stories through an Australian lens.</p>
Role	Management: Libraries can be positioned as symbols of a knowledge-based, learning environment, whether in a school, university, city plaza or private company.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government and other organisations celebrate their investment in libraries</li> <li>• Libraries are focal points for new developments</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and quality of nominations for the ALIA Library Design Awards (alternate years)</li> <li>• Australian nominees in international library design awards</li> </ul>
SDG	8.9, 9.1, 11.3, 11.7, 12b
Lead	ALIA
Timing	2021, 2023, 2025

Target	2.1.2 Australia adopts the First and Second Protocols to the 1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict <sup>12</sup>
Explanation	<p>Disaster planning, management and recovery are vital elements for libraries in Australia, where natural, weather-related, flooding and bushfire events, are a fact of life in all states and territories.</p> <p>Armed conflict on our shores is a less immediate threat, but nonetheless, Australia is a signatory to the 1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property. Disappointingly, Australia has not ratified the First and Second Protocols, despite long term lobbying by Blue Shield Australia, GLAM sector associations (including ALIA) and the International Red Cross.</p>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/armed-conflict-and-heritage/convention-and-protocols/1954-hague-convention/>

Role	Advocacy: Libraries can work through Blue Shield Australia and in partnership with other stakeholders to lobby for adoption of the Protocols.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement from government Departments including Defence, the Arts, Environment and Heritage, Foreign Affairs</li> <li>• Support from the United Nations and UN Association of Australia</li> <li>• Sourcing of a political champion</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and outcomes of meetings with government Departments</li> <li>• Signing of the Protocols</li> </ul>
SDG	11.4
Lead	Blue Shield Australia
Timing	2020-2025

## 2.2 Contribution to health and wellbeing

Target	2.2.1 Public libraries are centres for consumer health information
Explanation	<p>Public libraries have always provided communities with information about health-related issues, but with the proliferation of false information and misleading medical claims on the internet, there is an even greater need in the digital age for libraries to be centres for authentic, evidence-based consumer health information.</p> <p>In 2019, a partnership between public libraries, health libraries and the Australian Digital Health Agency (ADHA) has seen a federal government investment of nearly \$1million in support of the My Health Record roll out.</p>
Role	Service delivery: Public and health libraries can work separately and in collaboration to upskill the general population in health literacy.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful delivery of the ADHA project in 2019-2020</li> <li>• Further partnerships with the federal government</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data generated by the ADHA project</li> <li>• Case studies of libraries providing consumer health information</li> <li>• Outcome measures as part of the Australian Public Libraries Guidelines, Standards and Outcome Measures<sup>13</sup></li> </ul>
SDG	3.5, 3.7, 10.2, 16.10
Lead	ALIA Australian Public Library Alliance with support from ALIA Health Libraries Australia
Timing	2020-2025

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<https://www.alia.org.au/sites/default/files/Guidelines%20Standards%20and%20Outcome%20Measures%20for%20Australian%20Public%20Libraries.pdf>

Target	2.2.2 In communities where there is an identified need, public libraries are engaged in programs to help prevent and treat substance abuse
Explanation	Public libraries can play a number of roles in the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, where the library service is funded, and staff are supported and trained to do so. Public libraries in NSW, for example, have long had access to the Drug & Alcohol Info Hub, which is provided by the State Library of NSW and rotates around the state.
Role	Service delivery: Libraries can provide the community with information. With appropriate funding and support, they can also be safe alternative venues, employ trained staff as first responders, and act as a hub for specialist service providers.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Libraries are involved in discussions with government and other agencies involved in this field</li> <li>Partnerships are established, which feature library services</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of libraries involved with these programs</li> </ul>
SDG	3.5, 10.2
Lead	ALIA Australian Public Library Alliance

### 2.3 Contribution to the environment

Target	2.3.1 Library infrastructure models environmental sustainability
Explanation	Often, library buildings are iconic, flagship civic structures, the focal point of education precincts or the centrepiece of a new office development. Architects enjoy the challenge of designing new and innovative spaces. These not only accommodate the evolving range of uses of libraries but also incorporate the very latest green design features.
Role	Management: Libraries provide the opportunity for government and private organisations to showcase environmental sustainability.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental elements of nominations for the ALIA Library Design Awards</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Library buildings which achieve a 6 Green Star rating</li> <li>Redeveloped library buildings with increased Green Star ratings</li> </ul>
SDG	9.1, 9.4, 11.3, 11.4, 11.7, 12.8, 13.3
Lead	ALIA
Timing	2021, 2023, 2025



Target	2.3.2 Environmental sustainability underpins library operations
Explanation	The basic premise for libraries is the sharing of books to the benefit of the whole community – a very sustainable approach to public assets. However, libraries are also keen to become more environmentally sustainable in areas such as energy use, procurement, waste production, recycling and the use of plastic.
Role	Management: Libraries have a substantial degree of control over the environmental sustainability of their operations and where they are part of larger entities – schools, universities, councils, government, private businesses – the parent organisation often has broader policies which support a green approach.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey of institutions</li> </ul>
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvements in use, reuse and recycling are made by libraries</li> <li>• Improvements are reported on by libraries</li> <li>• New sustainability initiatives</li> </ul>
SDG	9.1, 9.4, 12.5, 12.7, 12.8
Lead	ALIA
Timing	2020-2030

## 2.4 Contribution to the economy

Target	2.4.1 Libraries are recognised for their contribution to the economy
Explanation	<p>Public libraries support job seekers and people who need new or refreshed skills to enter the workforce. They support entrepreneurs and micro businesses that do not have the resources of larger companies. Aspects of these services include business books and magazines, electronic resources, tech-enabled spaces, access to specialist databases, training in digital skills, internet access.</p> <p>Law, media, health, primary industries and other corporate libraries support larger companies, where knowledge and information not only contribute to due diligence, but also to the organisation's competitive edge.</p> <p>University libraries support research, which underpins the establishment and growth of start-ups, and in common with national, state and territory libraries support all kinds of businesses through innovation hubs, experimentation with new media and technologies and dedicated spaces.</p> <p>ALIA estimates the Australian library sector has a turnover of approximately \$2.8 billion per annum. According to the Department of Jobs and Small Business 2018 figures, libraries employ some 27,000 staff who pay tax on their earnings, which feeds back into the economy.</p> <p>Libraries are part of the creative economy, for example, we buy books created by Australian writers and illustrators and published by Australian</p>

	publishers. We also provide maker spaces and creative spaces for creators of other art forms, film and music.
Role	Service delivery: Libraries contribute to the economic prosperity of individual organisations and to that of society as a whole.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involvement in economic development discussions</li> <li>• Acknowledgement in government reports</li> <li>• Libraries cited in report about creative industries</li> <li>• Australian Standards are made available through libraries at a fair price</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful licence negotiations with Standards Australia</li> <li>• Case studies of library contributions to economic prosperity at local, state, territory and national level</li> <li>• Assessment of libraries' contribution to the Australian book industry</li> </ul>
SDG	1.4, 8.2, 8.3, 10.2
Lead	NSLA
Timing	2020-2025

## 2.5 Diversity and gender equality

Target	2.5.1 100% of library staff are culturally competent
Explanation	By 2030, cultural competence will have become as much a part of the workplace environment as workplace health and safety. Existing staff will have an embedded appreciation and understanding of cultural diversity, which drives their thinking about collections, programs and services. New staff will receive training through the induction process, and this will build on the knowledge imparted to graduates of library and information professional education.
Role	Management: Libraries are in control of the delivery against this target
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LIS education course content</li> <li>• Availability of cultural competency training from multiple providers: National, State and Territory Libraries, Universities, Councils, Departments of Education (school libraries), other institutions (special libraries), ALIA – National and State Libraries Australia, Council of Australian University Librarians, ALIA</li> <li>• There are welcomes in local Indigenous languages in libraries</li> <li>• All libraries acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural competency is a unit within LIS higher education and VET courses</li> <li>• Cultural competency training has been delivered to all library staff and is included in inductions for new library staff</li> <li>• Number of organisations which include cultural competency in their induction programs</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case studies of how libraries acknowledge First Nations people</li> </ul>
SDG	1.4, 10.2, 11.7
Lead	NSLA
Timing	2020-2025

Target	2.5.2 The number of women in senior library roles is reflective of the workforce
Explanation	ALIA's GLAM sector Workforce Diversity Report <sup>14</sup> in 2019 provided a snapshot of the gender profile of the LIS workforce, however the limitations of Census data meant that we were unable to identify the level of employment by job title cross-referenced with gender. While there are many women in senior positions, we don't know whether the number is reflective of the total LIS workforce.
Role	Management: Libraries are in control of the delivery against this target
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey of employers</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of women at supervisor, manager and director level in relation to the gender balance of the total workforce</li> </ul>
SDG	5.5, 10.2
Lead	ALIA
Timing	2020-2025

Target	2.5.3 The diversity of the LIS workforce is better reflective of the diversity of the population
Explanation	ALIA's GLAM sector Workforce Diversity Report referenced above also found that employees from Asia were under-represented in the LIS workforce, as were people identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. The age profile of workers was also significantly older than the general population.
Role	Management: Libraries are in control of the delivery against this target
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workforce diversity report following the release of 2021 Census data</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted recruitment strategies</li> <li>• Increase in the number of LIS staff identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander</li> <li>• Increase in the number of LIS staff from Asian countries</li> </ul>
SDG	5.5, 8.5, 10.2, 11.7

<sup>14</sup> <https://read.alia.org.au/workforce-diversity-trend-report-2019>

Lead	ALIA
Timing	2020-2030

### 3. Global citizenship

#### 3.1 Regional and global role

Target	3.1.1 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations in the region
Explanation	Australia has an important role to play in the region, partnering with developed nations in support of emerging nations. Aside from funding, Australian libraries and library associations share resources, engage in cultural exchanges, assist with advocacy, for example encouraging enabling legislation in countries where this is not in place and supporting other law reform that will support access to information. For example, under Australian copyright law, Australian libraries have exceptions that allow them to preserve their collections from natural disasters. With few or no exceptions, our Pacific neighbours - whose collections are much more vulnerable to natural disasters and rising sea levels - lack this ability to preserve their cultural heritage.
Role	Management: Library associations, libraries and library and information professionals direct their own involvement with LIS peers in the region.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examples of active collaboration within the Asia-Pacific region</li> <li>• Delegates from the region attending conferences and events in Australia</li> <li>• Australians travelling to conferences and events in other parts of the region</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities of the ALIA International Relations Advisory Committee</li> <li>• Case studies of engagement by institutions and library and information professionals</li> <li>• MoUs, for example with LIANZA and the Library Association of Singapore</li> <li>• Accreditation of University of the South Pacific LIS VET course</li> </ul>
SDG	1.4, 4b, 10.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.7, 11b, 16.6, 16.8, 16.10, 17.8
Lead	ALIA International Relations Advisory Committee
Timing	2020-2030

Target	3.1.2 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations internationally
Explanation	Australian library associations, institutions and individuals are active members of IFLA. As well as paying annual fees to the international

	body, we engage in programs such as the Global Vision, contribute stories to the Library Map of the World, participate in the International Advocacy Programme to promote the role of libraries in the UN SDG.
Role	Management: Library associations, libraries and library and information professionals direct their own involvement with IFLA.
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a strong Australian presence at IFLA World Library and Information Congresses</li> <li>• Australia is represented on IFLA committees and in other aspects of the governance structure</li> </ul>
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attendance at the Australian caucus at future congresses</li> <li>• Number and level of representatives in the IFLA governance structure</li> </ul>
SDG	1.4, 10.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.7, 16.6, 16.10, 17.8
Lead	ALIA International Relations Advisory Committee
Timing	2020-2030

## Library targets related to Sustainable Development Goal targets

<b>Targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b>	<b>Australian library targets</b>
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.1.2 Open access scholarly journal articles and datasets overtake locked content in terms of volume 1.2.1 The national measure of digital inclusion achieves an overall minimum 10-point increase by 2030 1.2.2 All Australians have access to public library services online and 90% have access to a physical public library service point 1.3.2 Libraries have adopted a demonstrable decolonisation of their collections and activities 1.3.3 The diversity of library collections reflects the diversity of the population and local communities 1.4.1 The percentage of five-year-olds who are vulnerable or at risk of not developing the language and cognitive skills of their peers decreases 1.4.3 Libraries' contribution to adult learning outcomes is acknowledged 2.4.1 Libraries are recognised for their contribution to the economy 2.5.1 100% of library staff are culturally competent 3.1.1 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations in the region 3.1.2 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations internationally

<b>Targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b>	<b>Australian library targets</b>
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	2.2.1 Public libraries are centres for consumer health information 2.2.2 In communities where there is an identified need, public libraries are engaged in programs to help prevent and treat substance abuse
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	2.2.1 Public libraries are centres for consumer health information
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	1.4.2 There are qualified staff in school libraries
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	1.4.1 The percentage of five-year-olds who are vulnerable or at risk of not developing the language and cognitive skills of their peers decreases
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	1.2.1 The national measure of digital inclusion achieves an overall minimum 10-point increase by 2030
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	1.2.1 The national measure of digital inclusion achieves an overall minimum 10-point increase by 2030 1.4.1 The percentage of five-year-olds who are vulnerable or at risk of not developing the language and cognitive skills of their peers decreases 1.4.2 There are qualified staff in school libraries
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	1.4.2 There are qualified staff in school libraries 1.4.3 Libraries' contribution to adult learning outcomes is acknowledged
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	3.1.1 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations in the region
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	2.5.2 The number of women in senior library roles is reflective of the workforce 2.5.3 The diversity of the LIS workforce is better reflective of the diversity of the population

<b>Targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b>	<b>Australian library targets</b>
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	1.2.1 The national measure of digital inclusion achieves an overall minimum 10-point increase by 2030
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	1.2.1 The national measure of digital inclusion achieves an overall minimum 10-point increase by 2030 2.4.1 Libraries are recognised for their contribution to the economy
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	1.2.1 The national measure of digital inclusion achieves an overall minimum 10-point increase by 2030 1.2.2 All Australians have access to public library services online and 90% have access to a physical public library service point 1.3.1 There has been an increase in investment in digitisation and providing digital access to physical library collections 2.4.1 Libraries are recognised for their contribution to the economy
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	2.5.3 The diversity of the LIS workforce is better reflective of the diversity of the population
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	2.1.1 New libraries and redevelopments are based on best practice design principles
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	1.1.1 As a default, government-funded research data and findings are made freely and publicly available immediately upon publication 1.1.2 Open access scholarly journal articles and datasets overtake locked content in terms of volume 1.1.3 Australian copyright legislation supports open access 1.2.1 The national measure of digital inclusion achieves an overall minimum 10-point increase by 2030 2.1.1 New libraries and redevelopments are based on best practice design principles 2.3.1 Library infrastructure models environmental sustainability 2.3.2 Environmental sustainability underpins library operations

<b>Targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b>	<b>Australian library targets</b>
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	2.3.1 Library infrastructure models environmental sustainability 2.3.2 Environmental sustainability underpins library operations
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	1.1.1 As a default, government-funded research data and findings are made freely and publicly available immediately upon publication 1.1.2 Open access scholarly journal articles and datasets overtake locked content in terms of volume 1.1.3 Australian copyright legislation supports open access 1.3.1 There has been an increase in investment in digitisation and providing digital access to physical library collections
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	1.2.1 The national measure of digital inclusion achieves an overall minimum 10-point increase by 2030 1.2.2 All Australians have access to public library services online and 90% have access to a physical public library service point 1.2.3 Online public library services closely mirror the offering in physical libraries



<b>Targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b>	<b>Australian library targets</b>
<p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p>	<p>1.1.1 As a default, government-funded research data and findings are made freely and publicly available immediately upon publication</p> <p>1.1.2 Open access scholarly journal articles and datasets overtake locked content in terms of volume</p> <p>1.1.3 Australian copyright legislation supports open access</p> <p>1.2.1 The national measure of digital inclusion achieves an overall minimum 10-point increase by 2030</p> <p>1.2.2 All Australians have access to public library services online and 90% have access to a physical public library service point</p> <p>1.2.3 Online public library services closely mirror the offering in physical libraries</p> <p>1.3.2 Libraries have adopted a demonstrable decolonisation of their collections and activities</p> <p>1.3.3 The diversity of library collections reflects the diversity of the population and local communities</p> <p>1.4.1 The percentage of five-year-olds who are vulnerable or at risk of not developing the language and cognitive skills of their peers decreases</p> <p>1.4.3 Libraries' contribution to adult learning outcomes is acknowledged</p> <p>2.2.1 Public libraries are centres for consumer health information</p> <p>2.2.2 In communities where there is an identified need, public libraries are engaged in programs to help prevent and treat substance abuse</p> <p>2.4.1 Libraries are recognised for their contribution to the economy</p> <p>2.5.1 100% of library staff are culturally competent</p> <p>2.5.2 The number of women in senior library roles is reflective of the workforce</p> <p>2.5.3 The diversity of the LIS workforce is better reflective of the diversity of the population</p> <p>3.1.1 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations in the region</p> <p>3.1.2 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations internationally</p>
<p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p>	<p>2.1.1 New libraries and redevelopments are based on best practice design principles</p> <p>2.3.1 Library infrastructure models environmental sustainability</p> <p>3.1.1 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations in the region</p> <p>3.1.2 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations internationally</p>

<b>Targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b>	<b>Australian library targets</b>
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	1.3.1 There has been an increase in investment in digitisation and providing digital access to physical library collections 1.3.2 Libraries have adopted a demonstrable decolonisation of their collections and activities 2.1.2 Australia adopts the First and Second Protocols to the 1954 Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 2.3.1 Library infrastructure models environmental sustainability 3.1.1 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations in the region 3.1.2 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations internationally
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	1.2.2 All Australians have access to public library services online and 90% have access to a physical public library service point 2.1.1 New libraries and redevelopments are based on best practice design principles 2.3.1 Library infrastructure models environmental sustainability 2.5.1 100% of library staff are culturally competent 2.5.3 The diversity of the LIS workforce is better reflective of the diversity of the population 3.1.1 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations in the region 3.1.2 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations internationally
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	3.1.1 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations in the region
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	2.3.2 Environmental sustainability underpins library operations
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	2.3.2 Environmental sustainability underpins library operations
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	2.3.1 Library infrastructure models environmental sustainability 2.3.2 Environmental sustainability underpins library operations
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	2.1.1 New libraries and redevelopments are based on best practice design principles

<b>Targets from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b>	<b>Australian library targets</b>
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	2.3.1 Library infrastructure models environmental sustainability
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	1.1.1 As a default, government-funded research data and findings are made freely and publicly available immediately upon publication 1.1.3 Australian copyright legislation supports open access 3.1.1 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations in the region 3.1.2 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations internationally
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	3.1.1 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations in the region
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	1.1.1 As a default, government-funded research data and findings are made freely and publicly available immediately upon publication 1.1.2 Open access scholarly journal articles and datasets overtake locked content in terms of volume 1.1.3 Australian copyright legislation supports open access 1.2.1 The national measure of digital inclusion achieves an overall minimum 10-point increase by 2030 1.2.2 All Australians have access to public library services online and 90% have access to a physical public library service point 1.2.3 Online public library services closely mirror the offering in physical libraries 1.3.1 There has been an increase in investment in digitisation and providing digital access to physical library collections 1.3.3 The diversity of library collections reflects the diversity of the population and local communities 2.2.1 Public libraries are centres for consumer health information 3.1.1 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations in the region 3.1.2 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations internationally
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	3.1.1 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations in the region 3.1.2 Australian libraries are actively engaged with libraries and library associations internationally

## Lead organisations

Australian Library and Information Association (ALIA)	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1, 2.1.1, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.5.2
ALIA Australian Public Library Alliance (APLA)	1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.3.3, 1.4.1 (with NSLA), 1.4.3, 2.2.1 (with HLA), 2.2.2
ALIA Health Libraries Australia	2.2.1 (with APLA)
ALIA International Relations Advisory Committee	3.1.1, 3.1.2
ALIA Schools	1.4.2
Australian Libraries Copyright Committee	1.1.3
Blue Shield Australia	2.1.2
Council of Australian University Librarians	TBC
National and State Libraries Australia (NSLA)	1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.4.1 (with APLA), 2.4.1, 2.5.1

## Online survey

The ALIA International Relations Advisory Committee welcomes your feedback on these draft stretch targets for the Australian library and information sector, as part of our response to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. You can read the full discussion paper, description of the draft stretch targets and planned next steps on the ALIA website [here](#).

Please complete this seven-question survey on or before 3 January 2020. Individual responses will be de-identified and the aggregated results will be published as a report early in 2020.

If you have any queries, please email [advocacy@alia.org.au](mailto:advocacy@alia.org.au).

Q1 Where are you based? ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, WA

Q2 Which sector do you work in?

School libraries

Public libraries

University or TAFE libraries

National, state or territory library

Special library (health, law, government, corporate, etc)

Industry supplier

Library and information science educator

Employed outside a library

Unemployed

Library and information science student

Retiree

Q3 How would you rate the draft stretch targets for Australian libraries?

	Draft stretch target	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important	Not sure
1.1.1	Open access to government-funded research				
1.1.2	Open access to scholarly journal articles and datasets				
1.1.3	Copyright law reform to support open access				
1.2.1	Significant improvement in the level of digital inclusion				
1.2.2	Better access to physical and virtual public library services				
1.2.3	Advances in online public library services				
1.3.1	Increased investment in digital access to collections				
1.3.2	Decolonisation of library collections and activities				
1.3.3	Diversity of collections reflects diversity of society				
1.4.1	Improved levels of early language and literacy				
1.4.2	Qualified library staff employed in school libraries				
1.4.3	Acknowledgement of libraries' role in adult learning				
2.1.1	Best practice design for new or redeveloped buildings				
2.1.2	Australia adopts the 1954 Hague Convention Protocols				
2.2.1	Public libraries are centres for consumer health information				
2.2.2	Public library programs to combat substance abuse				
2.3.1	Library infrastructure models environmental sustainability				
2.3.2	Environmental sustainability underpins library operations				
2.4.1	Recognition for libraries' contribution to the economy				
2.5.1	100% of library staff are culturally competent				
2.5.2	No of women in senior library roles reflects the workforce				
2.5.3	Diversity of library workforce mirrors the diversity in society				
3.1.1	Australian libraries are active in the Asia-Pacific region				
3.1.2	Australian libraries are active in the global conversation				

Q4 Are we missing any stretch targets for 2030?

No

Yes

Not sure

Q5 If yes to Q4, what are we missing? [Free text response]

Q6 Please provide specific feedback about any of the draft targets, indicators and measures described in the discussion paper. [Free text response]

Q7 Is there anything else you would like to comment on? [Free text response]

## Participants in the SDG roundtable

23 September, ALIA House, Canberra



### Chair

Vicki McDonald State Librarian and CEO, State Library of Queensland

### Participants

Alex Marsden	Director, Australian Museums and Galleries Association
Ann Ritchie	National Manager, Health Libraries Australia
Anne Girolami	Convenor, ALIA Schools
Brad Hinton	Manager, DFAT Library
Dianne Herriot	Parliamentary Librarian, Parliament of Australia
Harry Rolf	Communication and Policy Officer, Council of Australian University Librarians
Heather Davis	Manager, City of Sydney Libraries
Jan Richards	Chair, Australian Public Library Alliance
Jane Cowell	CEO, Yarra Plenty Regional Library
Jennefer Nicholson	Former Secretary General, IFLA
Laurie Atkinson	Director Law Library of Victoria and Supreme Court Librarian
Liz Jack	Executive Director Libraries Tasmania
Margaret Allen	CEO and State Librarian, State Library of WA
Marie-Louise Ayres	Director General, National Library of Australia
Mary Carroll	Courses Director, School of Information Studies, Charles Sturt University
Robert Knight	ALIA President, NSW Public Libraries Association
Roxanne Missingham	University Librarian, ANU
Shane Breynard	CMAG
Sue McKerracher	ALIA CEO
Vanessa Little	Executive Branch Manager, Libraries ACT
Viv Barton	ALIA Vice-President, President Public Libraries WA

### Guests

Deb Livermore	Development Policy Section, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Dagmar Davies	Arts Division, Department of Communications and the Arts