



National Library of Canada



For the
period ending
March 31, 1997



Improved Reporting to Parliament —
Pilot Document

Canada

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National Library of Canada

Performance Report

**For the
period ending
March 31, 1997**

Sheila Copps
Minister of Canadian Heritage

Foreword

On April 24, 1997, the House of Commons passed a motion dividing what was known as the *Part III of the Estimates* document for each department or agency into two documents, a *Report on Plans and Priorities* and a *Departmental Performance Report*. It also required 78 departments and agencies to table these reports on a pilot basis.

This decision grew out of work by Treasury Board Secretariat and 16 pilot departments to fulfil the government's commitments to improve the expenditure management information provided to Parliament and to modernize the preparation of this information. These undertakings, aimed at sharpening the focus on results and increasing the transparency of information provided to Parliament, are part of a broader initiative known as "Getting Government Right".

This *Departmental Performance Report* responds to the government's commitments and reflects the goals set by Parliament to improve accountability for results. It covers the period ending March 31, 1997 and reports performance against the plans presented in the department's *Part III of the Main Estimates* for 1996-97.

Accounting and managing for results will involve sustained work across government. Fulfilling the various requirements of results-based management – specifying expected program outcomes, developing meaningful indicators to demonstrate performance, perfecting the capacity to generate information and report on achievements – is a building block process. Government programs operate in continually changing environments. With the increase in partnering, third party delivery of services and other alliances, challenges of attribution in reporting results will have to be addressed. The performance reports and their preparation must be monitored to make sure that they remain credible and useful.

This report represents one more step in this continuing process. The government intends to refine and develop both managing for results and the reporting of the results. The refinement will come from the experience acquired over the next few years and as users make their information needs more precisely known. For example, the capacity to report results against costs is limited at this time; but doing this remains a goal.

This report is accessible electronically from the Treasury Board Secretariat Internet site:
<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/tb/key.html>

Comments or questions can be directed to the TBS Internet site or to:

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Section I: The Message

The Canadian Heritage Portfolio

Strengthening and Celebrating Canada

The National Library of Canada is a key component of the Canadian Heritage Portfolio. The National Library's main objective is to build a strong national resource for the study and appreciation of Canada's published cultural heritage, and to facilitate access for all Canadians to national and international networks of information resources.

The Canadian Heritage Portfolio was created in June 1993 to consolidate national policies and programs that maintain Canada's cultural sovereignty and promote Canadian identity.

All Canadians are affected, directly or indirectly, by the efforts of the Canadian Heritage Portfolio. The Department, agencies and Crown Corporations contribute to the growth and development of Canadian cultural life, the promotion of a fairer, more equitable society, the nation's linguistic duality and multicultural character, and the preservation of Canada's national parks, national historic sites and heritage.

With its wide range of activities and responsibilities, the Canadian Heritage Portfolio contributes significantly to Canada's economic growth and prosperity, as well as to the enhancement of the values that bind us together as a unique society. Indeed, the United Nations Development Program has recognized Canada, for the third consecutive year, as the best country in the world in which to live.

As Minister responsible for this important Portfolio, my work is to foster a strengthened sense of what it means to be part of the Canadian community. This includes enhancing pride in our country; encouraging participation in, and contribution to, our society; ensuring access to Canadian voices and spaces; and protecting our heritage. I am very proud and honoured to have been entrusted with a mission so important for Canada's vitality, now and in the future. I trust that this report will help you appreciate the National Library of Canada's and the Portfolio's contribution to these goals.

Sheila Copps

Minister of Canadian Heritage

The Components of the Canadian Heritage Portfolio

The Canadian Heritage Portfolio includes:

- the **Department of Canadian Heritage**, responsible for broadcasting policy, cultural industries, arts policy, heritage, Canadian identity, multiculturalism, official languages, sport, and national parks and national historic sites; as well as the Canadian Conservation Institute, the Canadian Heritage Information Network, the Cultural Property Export Review Board and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.
- **six departmental agencies**: the Canadian Information Office, the National Archives of Canada, the National Battlefields Commission, the National Film Board of Canada, the National Library of Canada, and Status of Women Canada.
- **one independent regulatory agency**: the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission.
- **ten Crown Corporations**: the Canada Council, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Film Development Corporation (Telefilm Canada), the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the Canadian Museum of Nature, the Canadian Race Relations Foundation, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Arts Centre, the National Capital Commission, and the National Museum of Science and Technology.
- In addition, the Public Service Commission reports to Parliament through the Minister of Canadian Heritage.

Section II: Departmental Overview

The National Library of Canada is dedicated to building a world-class national resource that will enable Canadians to know their country and themselves through their published heritage, and to providing an effective gateway to national and international sources of information.

Mandate, Roles, and Responsibilities

The National Library was established by act of Parliament in 1953. The National Librarian reports to Parliament through the Minister of Canadian Heritage, and under the *National Library Act* has the authority to:

- develop, preserve, and make accessible collections to support its own services and those of other Canadian libraries;
- create and maintain a national resource sharing database listing the holdings of Canadian libraries;
- compile and publish the national bibliography;
- coordinate federal library services;
- transfer and dispose of surplus library materials from other federal departments
- enter into agreements relating to library services with other institutions.

The *National Library Act* also requires publishers in Canada to deposit with the Library copies of newly released publications including books and periodicals, sound recordings, videos, microforms and CD-ROMs.

Strategic Objectives

- * To build a strong national resource for the study and appreciation of Canada's cultural heritage and its development as a nation.
- * To provide leadership in coordinating library and information services within the federal government.
- * To act as an advocate for equitable access to information for all Canadians.
- * To provide leadership in the networking of libraries to meet the information needs of Canadians.

Strategic Priorities, 1996 - 1999

In order to meet its strategic objectives, the National Library of Canada is focusing its energies during this planning period on increasing internal productivity and working more effectively with partners, both within and outside the federal government, to achieve common goals. The strategies that the Library has adopted to achieve these objectives are linked to:

- *the effective and innovative use of information technology* -- to achieve productivity gains and to enable the development of partnerships with external institutions that will permit the National Library of Canada to deliver existing and new services in a more cost-effective manner;
- *continuous process improvements* -- to achieve efficiencies in internal operations that result in more timely, and better-quality, service delivery to clients;
- *strategic alliances and partnerships with other organizations* -- to ensure the effectiveness of library and information functions within the federal government, and to represent the interest of the Canadian public in information-related policy issues such as copyright, equitable access to electronic information resources, Canadian content on the information highway, and access for persons with disabilities;
- *adjustments to levels of service* -- to ensure that the National Library of Canada's bibliographic and research support services are centred on clients' most important needs, and that these services take advantage of defined areas of strength in the National Library of Canada's collections and staff expertise; and
- *increased cost recovery* -- to implement revised user fees, based on updated cost-benefit analyses, for services to which charges currently apply, and to review opportunities for cost recovery afforded by the delivery of services through the Internet.

Business and Service Lines, Organization Composition, and Resource Plans

Business Lines:

Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services

- developing the Library's collection of published material
- creating records to identify and describe Canadian publications
- coordinating a pre-publication cataloguing program with Canadian publishers
- compiling the national bibliography of Canadiana materials
- distributing machine-readable catalogue records to Canadian libraries and national libraries in other countries
- creating a national resource-sharing database listing the holdings of participating Canadian libraries

Research and Information Services

- managing, preserving and providing access to the Library's collections
- providing comprehensive reference and research services in Canadian studies to a wide range of clients, both individuals and institutions
- furnishing location information on materials held in other Canadian libraries, and lending materials from the National Library of Canada's collection to other Canadian libraries
- mounting public programs and cultural events, to promote the Library's collections and services
- redistributing surplus published materials among Canadian libraries

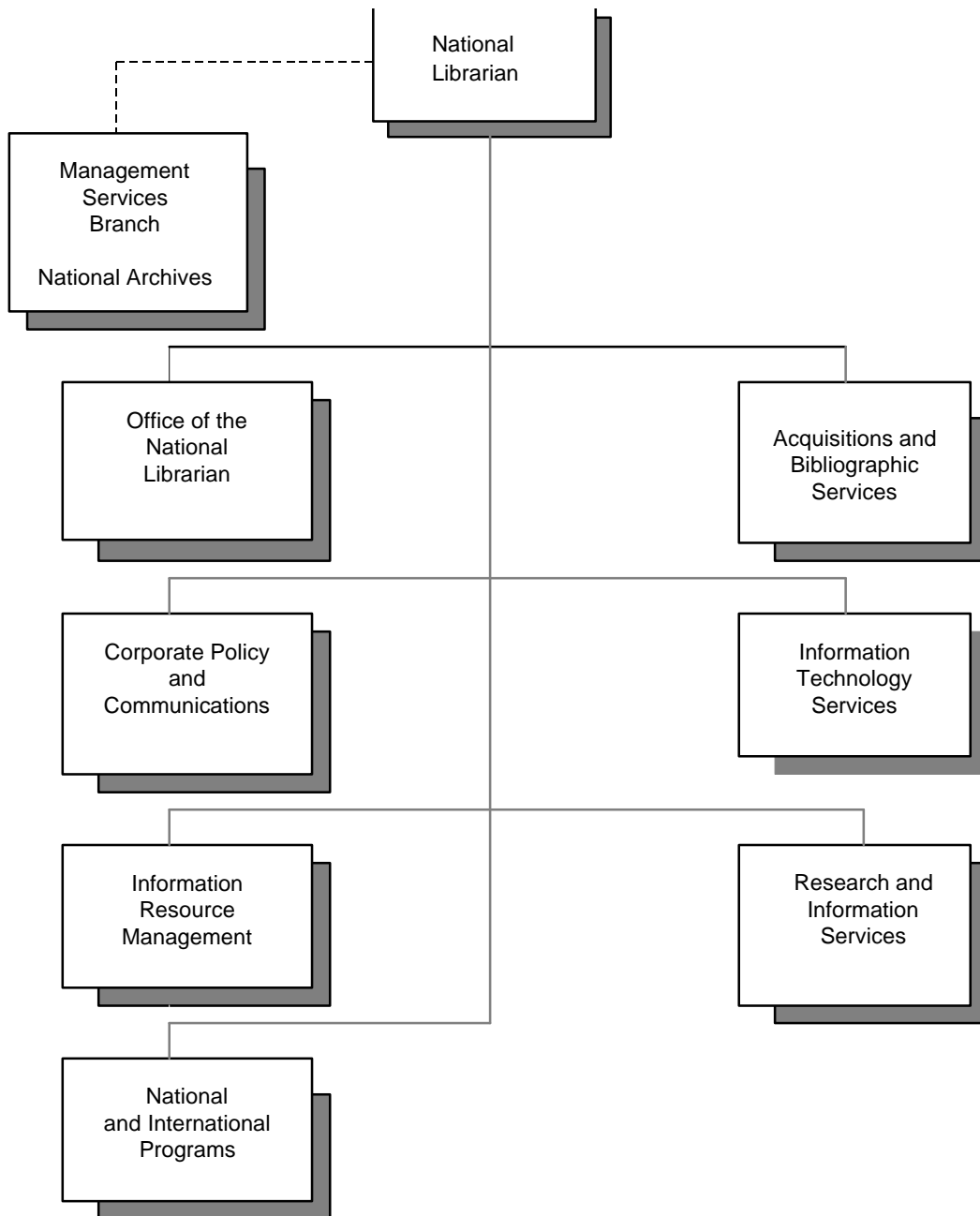
Information Technology Services

- developing and operating the computer systems and databases which serve the National Library and the Canadian and international library and information communities
- providing coordination and policy development in library-related information technology standards, at national and international levels

Policy, Planning and Liaison

- directing the National Library of Canada's participation in national and international library community activities that relate to the National Library of Canada's mandate and program objectives
- providing advice and support services to federal government libraries
- coordinating the development of policies and strategies related to the National Library of Canada's corporate information resources, including collections, databases, preservation of library materials, and the management of government information holdings
- directing the Library's corporate policy, planning and communications activities, including:
 - strategic planning and communications
 - marketing the Library's products and services, and promoting its role as a national cultural institution.

Organization Chart of the National Library of Canada



Section III: Departmental Performance

A. Performance Summary

Resource Requirements by Organization and Business Line

Program: National Library of Canada

Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Expenditures, 1996-97 by Organization and Business Line
(\$ millions)

Organization	Business Lines				TOTALS
	Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services	Research and Information Services	Information Technology Services	Policy, Planning and Liaison	
Office of the National				2.2	2.2
				1.6	1.6
Corporate Policy and				2.2	2.2
				1.6	1.6
Information Resource				0.5	0.5
				0.5	0.5
National and International				0.6	0.6
				0.5	0.5
Acquisitions and	11.7				11.7
	12.8				12.8
Research and Information		6.5			6.5
		7.2			7.2
Information Technology			7.8		7.8
			8.4		8.4
TOTALS	11.7	6.5	7.8	5.5	31.5
	12.8	7.2	8.4	4.2	32.6
% of TOTAL	39.2	22.0	25.8	13.0	100.0

Note: 1. Shaded numbers denote actual expenditures/revenues in 1996-97.
2. Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.

Comparison of Total Planned Spending to Actual Expenditures, 1996-97 by Business Line

(\$ millions)

Business Line	FTE	Operating ¹	Capital	Voted Grants & Contributions	Subtotal: Gross Voted Expenditures	Statutory Payments	Total Gross Expenditures	Less: Revenue Credited to the Vote	Total Net Expenditures
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services	204.0	11.6		0.1	11.7		11.7		11.7
	196.6	12.7		0.1	12.8		12.8		12.8
Research and Information Services	134.0	6.5			6.5		6.5		6.5
	138.1	7.2			7.2		7.2		7.2
Information Technology Services	69.0	7.8			7.8		7.8		7.8
	67.5	8.4			8.4		8.4		8.4
Policy, Planning and Liaison	58.0	5.5			5.5		5.5		5.5
	47.2	4.2			4.2		4.2		4.2
Totals	465.0	31.4	0.0	0.1	31.5		31.5		31.5
	449.4	32.5	0.0	0.1	32.6		32.6		32.6
Other Revenues and Expenditures									
Revenue credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund									1.7
									1.1
Cost of services provided by other departments									10.0
									10.0
NET COST OF THE PROGRAM									39.8
									41.5

Note: 1. Shaded numbers denote actual expenditures/revenues in 1996-97.

2. Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.

¹ Operating includes contributions to employee benefit plans and ministers' allowances.

Departmental Planned versus Actual Spending by Business Line
(\$ millions)

Business Lines	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services	13.9	14.6	13.8	11.7	12.8
Research and Information Services	9.8	8.0	8.1	6.5	7.2
Information Technology Services	17.2	9.5	9.6	7.8	8.4
Policy, Planning and Liaison	6.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	4.2
Total	47.1	37.3	36.9	31.5	32.6

B. Performance Accomplishments

Departmental Performance

During 1996-97, the National Library of Canada implemented significant reductions in salary and operational resources as specified in the Government of Canada budgets of 1993, 1994 and 1995, including the Program Review process. The Library has been able to maintain core services to clients and performance levels.

The impacts of budget reductions are most noticeable in the collections budget and preservation activities of the National Library. A range of other services have also been significantly affected, including public programming, and advisory services for Canadian libraries.

In 1996-97, as part of the National Library of Canada's service standards initiative, delivery targets were defined for key services. The targets cover:

- system availability for Access AMICUS, the National Library's online database service
- timeliness of records for newly published items added to *Canadiana*, the national bibliography
- turnaround times for responses to reference and information inquiries
- turnaround times for delivery of items to users for onsite consultation of collections and for responding to interlibrary loan and location requests.

The delivery targets are stated in the National Library's *Declaration of Quality Service*, which is available in print and electronic form to the National Library of Canada's clients.

In developing its service delivery targets, the National Library consulted with its external clients in two ways: through an interactive electronic discussion list of over 50 top users of the National Library of Canada services, and through a selection of onsite patrons who reviewed the draft Service Standard Declaration and the Comments and Complaints form.

National Library of Canada	
<i>Business Line</i>	<i>Performance Summary</i>
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reviewed and realigned cataloguing priorities and bibliographic data requirements, to address clients' most important needs • initiated process improvement review to speed the check-in of serials
Research and Information Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implemented the electronic dissemination of publications and the digitization of reference tools and finding aids, to improve client access to information • implemented improvements to business processes to rationalize resources, to improve turnaround times for service delivery, and to focus services on collection strengths and staff expertise • established new partners and sponsors for continued public programming
Information Technology Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exceeded target for adding records to the AMICUS database supporting nationwide services • progressed on schedule with migration of systems from service provider to integrated in-house platform
Policy, Planning and Liaison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expanded federal libraries consortium designed to achieve economies of scale and improve service to clients • consulted with partner federal libraries on developing a framework for shared responsibility among federal departments in providing access for clients to Canadian online information resources

Business Line Performance

Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services

Key Performance Results

	1994-95 Actual	1995-96 Actual	1996-97 Forecast	1996-97 Actual
<i>Canadiana Acquisitions</i> ¹				
New titles acquired	55,604	56,123	56,000	60,257
Current subscriptions to serials	31,720	31,420	31,600	30,367
<i>Non-Canadiana Acquisitions</i>				
New titles acquired	2,085	3,124	500	547
Current subscriptions to serials	4,622	3,292	2,900	3,390
Bibliographic records created	87,592	37,590	60,000	67,351
Authority records created	29,158	15,601	18,000	16,723

¹ Includes both: a) Canadian publications, and b) works by Canadian authors or on Canadian subjects published outside Canada

<i>1996-97 Priorities</i>	<i>Results Achieved</i>
Review and re-align cataloguing priorities and bibliographic data requirements to focus these services on clients' most important information needs.	<p>New policies on levels of cataloguing and cataloguing priorities, defined in 1995-96, were implemented on April 1, 1996. The new policy provides for full cataloguing of current imprints in the National Library of Canada's areas of special emphasis (Canadian literature, music in Canada, and research in Canadian history and society), and, in response to client demands, gives increased attention to timeliness as a quality factor in cataloguing for the national bibliography. Also in response to user needs, the policy provides for expedited full-level cataloguing of titles handled through the Cataloguing in Publication program that the National Library of Canada runs in partnership with Canadian publishers, and of federal government publications distributed through the Depository Services Program to libraries across Canada.</p> <p>The National Library of Canada also undertook a process improvement review to find ways to speed the processing of serials acquired for the collection, so that they can be made available more quickly to clients.</p>
Generate the first production version of the Canadiana CD-ROM product.	The National Library of Canada continued to experience delays in finding a supplier compliant with the requirements for this product, and then in negotiating and awarding a contract. The National Library of Canada is aiming to bring this product to market by April 1998.

Research and Information Services

Key Performance Results

	1994-95 Actual	1995-96 Actual	1996-97 Forecast	1996-97 Actual
Reference requests answered ¹	192,298	53,500	54,800	48,509
Items treated in mass deacidification unit	182,300	30,450	35,000	38,866
Items circulated	246,337	215,207 ²	236,406	194,420
Interlibrary loan requests answered	223,832	198,900	179,000	171,435
Items redistributed through CBEC	378,013	367,357	338,000	367,962

¹ Figures for 1994/95 include answers to requests for directional and other non-substantive information.

² Adjusted figure. Originally reported as 230,888.

<i>1996-97 Priorities</i>	<i>Results Achieved</i>
Contribute Canadian content to the information highway.	<p>The National Library of Canada's World Wide Web site is proving invaluable in making information on Canada's published heritage more widely available than ever before. Electronic dissemination of the National Library of Canada publications, and the digitization of reference tools and finding aids, provide the National Library of Canada's remote clients with a similar level of service to that offered to onsite patrons. Through its digitization activities, the National Library of Canada is gradually creating an electronic collection of Canadian documents, which over time will develop into a significant resource for Canadian Studies, complementing the Library's existing collection of materials in hard-copy formats such as print, sound, and video.</p> <p>The National Library of Canada completed the following projects related to electronic dissemination and digitization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Index to Federal Royal Commissions</i> • <i>Canadian Music Periodical Index</i> • a guide to the National Library of Canada's holdings of Canadian newspapers in microform; • enhancements to the Glenn Gould site, and to the <i>Celebrating Women's Achievements</i> and <i>Canadian Confederation</i> sites; • digitized versions of the National Library of Canada's major exhibitions <i>North: Landscape of the Imagination</i> and <i>New Wave Canada: Coach House Press and the Small Press Movement in English Canada in the 1960s</i>.

	<p>Among the notable electronic search and retrieval tools mounted on the National Library of Canada's Web site were: <i>Canadian Information By Subject</i>, a gateway to Internet sites containing information about Canada; <i>Canadiana Quick Reference</i>, an information service that provides answers to common questions about Canada asked by the National Library of Canada's clients; and the <i>Canadian Government Information Service</i>, listing prime federal and provincial government Internet sites, key federal documents, and information on international organizations.</p>
<p>Review and re-align Reference and Research Support services to focus on the National Library of Canada's defined areas of strength and on clients' most important needs.</p>	<p>The National Library of Canada initiated the Canadian History and Society Research Service, which consolidates resources and focuses efforts on core services within the Library's Reference and Rare Books areas. The objectives of the CHSRS are to bring together the Library's expertise in Canadian history and society, and to make the institution's collection strengths better known and easier for clients to access. The results will improve the Library's services to clients, both individuals and institutions, and more effectively use the Library's resources. Some of the subject areas in which CHSRS offers specialized services and products are: genealogy, native studies, women's and gender studies, labour history, French-English relations, regions in Canada, immigration history, and government and law.</p>
<p>Continue implementation of recommendations from earlier reviews of re-engineering of business processes.</p>	<p><i>Interlibrary Loan:</i> The National Library of Canada reduced the number of service levels from three to two, in April 1996, to streamline services to clients. While the basic search turnaround time remains 48 hours, the in-depth service is now provided within 10 working days, a significant reduction from the previous one-month period.</p> <p><i>Reference and Information Services:</i> The configuration of service points on the second floor was re-designed to better serve the National Library of Canada's onsite researchers. This included changes within the Reference Room to accommodate the increasing use of the National Library of Canada's automated catalogues and CD-ROMs by researchers and Library staff, and to provide optimum working areas for client consultation of other reference material, particularly genealogical resources. The Circulation and Copying service points were amalgamated into one physical area and new work processes established to provide a one-stop service counter for researchers.</p>
<p>Introduce new user fees for photocopies sent in response to requests for interlibrary loan, and the distribution of surplus materials from the Canadian Book Exchange Centre.</p>	<p>To introduce new fees to be charged to external users for photocopies and prints from microform provided in response to requests for interlibrary loan, the National Library of Canada determined that a number of workflow and systems changes would have to be made in order to begin charging. It was found that existing National Library of Canada information systems are unable to handle the volume and diversity of small invoices needed to implement a charging regime for these services, and the cost of the changes required to do so outweighed the financial benefits. It was recommended that the National Library of Canada not start charging for ILL photocopies until it has a flexible and efficient billing system which will</p>

	<p>accommodate the volume of data expected, and enable the National Library of Canada to charge a variety of clients for amounts as little as \$5.00 in a cost-effective manner. The implementation of charging for ILL photocopies has been suspended pending a resolution of this issue</p> <p>Similarly, the introduction of user fees for CBEC transactions has been put on hold until a suitable software package for billing has been implemented.</p>
Implement a major reduction in the National Library of Canada's public programming resources.	<p>In 1996-97, the National Library of Canada's Public Programs operating budget was half of what it was in 1995-96, and its staff complement was reduced from four to two staff members. However, these financial restraints have been the catalyst for the National Library of Canada to formalize cooperative arrangements and to seek new partners and sponsors to continue its public programming. In 1996-97, with continuing and new partnerships, 107 events (the same as for the last five years) were held.</p> <p>To cope with the cutbacks, the presentation of smaller exhibits and displays was centralized and streamlined. A more systematic planning process was implemented with a twofold result: the best use of limited human and financial resources, and the implementation of a consistent, high standard of presentation for all exhibits and displays.</p>

Information Technology Services

Key Performance Results

	1994-95 Actual	1995-96 Actual	1996-97 Forecast	1996-97 Actual
Records added to database	426,000	1,073,000	1,500,000	1,230,000
Hours of on-line use	208,700	232,640	305,000	323,569

<i>1996-97 Priorities</i>	<i>Results Achieved</i>
Increase the number of records in the AMICUS database by at least half a million records annually.	The National Library of Canada added over one million records in 1996/97. The AMICUS database size is 11.8 million at the end of 1996-97, up from 9 million in 1994-95. The National Library of Canada now expects the annual growth rate to exceed half a million records.

Continue systems development work on the portfolio of AMICUS development activities.	<p>Work on moving the National Library of Canada applications from a service provider to the in-house computer facility progressed on schedule. Analysis and design were completed, and coding begun on the major application, the PEB/ILL system, which support's the National Library of Canada's national Interlibrary Loan service.</p> <p>The National Library of Canada initiated review of all of its bibliographic products to decide which ones will continue to be generated on the new platform. The purpose of the review is to ensure that the National Library of Canada focuses resources on the products that are most needed by the Library's clients. Some products have been approved and are already being produced on AMICUS: e.g., multi-year Canadiana, Canadiana Authority COM.</p>
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Policy, Planning and Liaison

<i>1996-97 Priorities</i>	<i>Results Achieved</i>
Expand the federal libraries consortium, and introduce further administrative efficiencies to enhance the benefits of the consortium approach.	80 member libraries, representing 35 federal departments and agencies, participated in the Consortium in 1996-97. The consortium is approaching more vendors of library and information products and services to negotiate discounts. The realization of administrative efficiencies will save taxpayers' dollars, and will enable federal government libraries to devote more of their scarce resources to serving their clients.
Coordinate development of a framework for shared responsibility, within a network of federal government libraries, for access services related to Canadian on-line information resources.	The National Library of Canada initiated discussions with Agriculture Canada and CISTI. The National Library of Canada approached several other scientific and technical libraries in 1996-97. The completion of this initiative will rationalize resources within federal government libraries, and enable their staffs to provide more responsive access to information for their clients.
Implement revised user fees for services to which charges currently apply.	The National Library of Canada held discussions with Canadian Heritage officials concerning the mechanisms for approval of revised fees. An examination of fees for access to the National Library of Canada's AMICUS system in the Internet environment resulted in a delay in submitting request for amendments to fees. Some existing fees, such as the Library Delivery Service, will henceforth be treated as contractual arrangements rather than fees.

C. Key reviews

Key Reviews
Results of Internal Audits
<i>Audit of Workforce Adjustment:</i> An internal audit of the National Library's management of the government's departure incentive programs and associated expenditures, conducted according to guidelines established by the Treasury Board Secretariat, indicated that the Library had planned and implemented its workforce reductions in an effective manner, and has thus far successfully managed to minimize the impact on employees, as well as on client services. The Library is achieving its workforce reduction targets with respect to FTE numbers, and salary and employee benefit expenditures.

Section IV: Supplementary Information

A. Listing of Statutory and Departmental Reports

- *Estimates, Part I*
- *Estimates, Part II*
- *Report on Plans and Priorities*
- *Performance Report*
- Employment Equity Action Plan and Annual Report
- Official Languages Action Plan and Annual Report
- Annual Report on the Operation of the *Canadian Multiculturalism Act*
- Reports on the *Access to Information Act* and the *Privacy Act*

B. Contacts for Further Information

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C. Financial Summary Tables

Summary of Voted Appropriations

Authorities for 1996-97 - Part II of the Estimates

Financial Requirements by Authority

Vote	(millions of dollars)	1996-97	1996-97
		Main Estimates	Actual
	National Library of Canada		
125	Program Expenditures	28.9	29.8
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	2.6	2.7
Total Department		31.5	32.6

Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.

Transfer Payments by Business Line

(\$ millions)

Business Lines	Actual 1993-94	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
GRANTS					
Policy, Planning and Liaison ¹	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Grants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
CONTRIBUTIONS					
Policy, Planning and Liaison	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Contributions	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Transfer Payments	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1

¹ Actual and planned expenditure figure for all years is \$11,000.

Revenues to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF)

(\$ millions)

	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned Revenue 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
National Library of Canada				
DOBIS / AMICUS	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9
Sundry	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Total Revenues to the CRF	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.1

Revenues to the Vote

(\$ millions)

	Actual 1994-95	Actual 1995-96	Total Planned Revenue 1996-97	Actual 1996-97
National Library of Canada				
National Library of Canada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Revenues to the Vote	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Legislation Administered by the National Library of Canada

The National Librarian has sole responsibility to Parliament for the following Acts:

National Library of Canada Act

R.S.C., 1985, c. N-12

References

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National Library of Canada *1996-97 Estimates Part III: Expenditure Plan*
National Library of Canada *Service Standards Declaration*