

Check-up 2025 Whole-of-Government Summary Report

June 2026

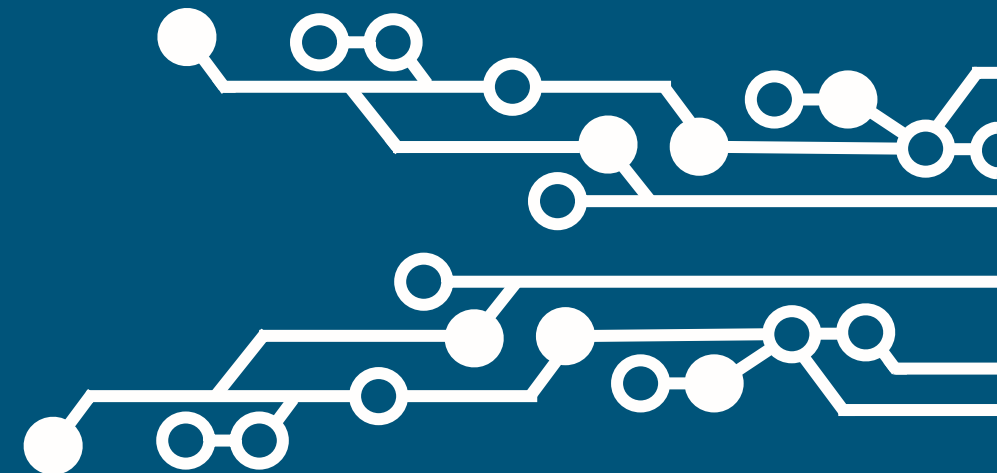


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A note on presentation of results: The report presents results from the 2025 NAA Check-up online survey that was conducted between September and December 2025. Percentages are based on the total number of valid responses made to questions in the survey. Percentage results throughout the report may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Chart bars with the same percentage label may appear to be different sizes due to rounding. Results reflect responses from agencies where the particular questions were applicable and where they were answered.

About Check-up

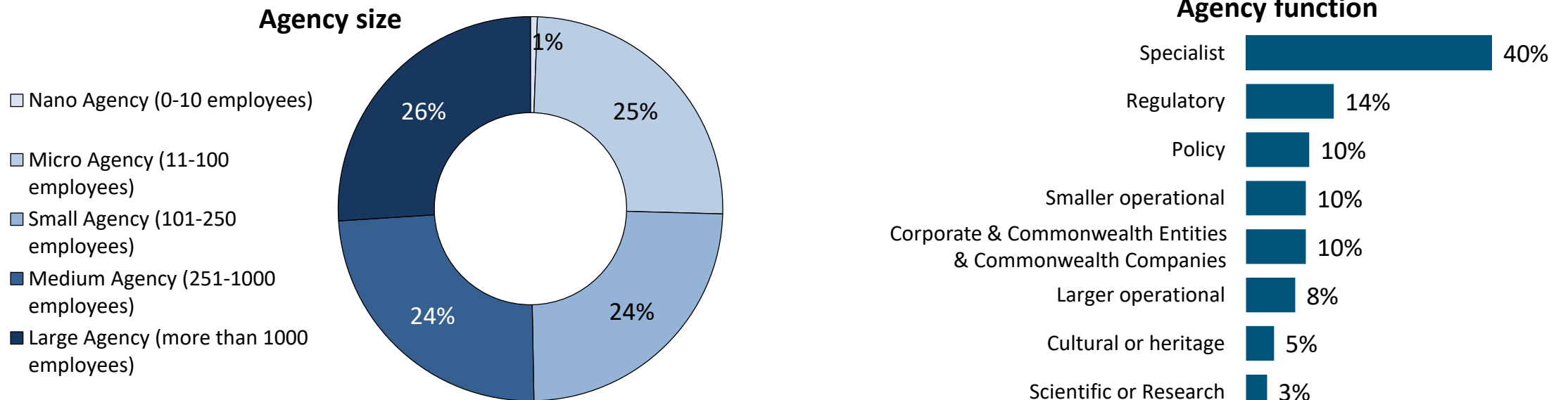


Check-up is the National Archives of Australia's annual information management survey. It is an online self-assessment tool designed to measure Australian Government agencies' maturity and performance in managing their information assets (records, information and data).

Check-up is structured to align with the National Archives' *Information management standard – Australian Government*, which supports Australian Government agencies to create and manage information assets effectively. The *Information management standard* is based on eight principles that provide the foundation for well-managed information assets. The findings of the survey provide Australian Government agencies with an understanding of their information management maturity, including implementation of the actions of the National Archives' current policy [Building trust in the public record: managing information and data for government and community](#). Agencies can use this information to identify pathways for improvement.

The National Archives of Australia uses the data collected through the Check-up survey to plan future service delivery, including transfer and preservation of the national archives of the Australian Government; as an evidence base for practical information management advice to agencies; and to prepare reports to the Australian Government on the state of its information management.

This report presents a summary of the results from the 2025 survey across all in-scope agencies. The size and functional profile of these agencies is presented below:



Base: all agencies, n=175

How the maturity index is calculated

The Check-up maturity index is a single score summary of agencies' maturity and performance in information management. The overall maturity index is calculated as the average of six component maturity indexes.

Individual component index scores are calculated by combining the maturity ratings of each maturity question. Questions which do not contribute to a maturity rating have been identified within this report.

Most of these questions are asked on a standard five-point maturity rating scale, where the agency indicates the extent to which it has implemented a range of better practice information management approaches—from 'rarely/never' to 'almost always/always'. Based on its response, the agency is assigned a score of 1 (lowest maturity) to 5 (highest maturity) for each question. The agency's responses to questions that do not use this standard scale are also assigned a score of 1 to 5, based on the relative maturity level implied by each response.

The maturity scores for each maturity question within the relevant section of the questionnaire are then averaged to provide an overall component index score, which also ranges from 1 (lowest maturity) to 5 (highest maturity).

Most questions are assigned an equal weight with other questions in calculating the component index score. The exceptions to this are:

- Four sub-questions under question 12, which measure whether agencies have established enterprise-wide frameworks, strategies and policies covering the management of all information assets across their agency (question 12e Information security strategic and policy documents; question 12f Privacy policy; question 12g Data strategy; and question 12h Open access to information policy). These sub-questions are assigned half the weight of most other maturity questions.
- Five combined question maturity calculations: questions 13-15, questions 16-17; questions 18, 19 and 21; questions 24-25; and questions 59-61. In these cases, multiple questions are used to calculate a maturity score. These combined scores are either given the same weight as a single maturity question (in the case of questions 24-25 and questions 59-61) or two questions (in the other cases), based on their relative importance in information management maturity as determined by the National Archives.

Standard key

| Scale point | Quantitative measure | Qualitative description |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| 5 Almost always / always <i>Embedded</i> | More than 80% of the time | Please see the survey questionnaire for Check-up 2025 on the National Archives of Australia's website for the full key description. |
| 4 Usually / most of the time <i>Operational</i> | 61-80% of the time | |
| 3 Sometimes <i>Formalising</i> | 41-60% of the time | |
| 2 Occasionally <i>Initial</i> | 21-40% of the time | |
| 1 Never/rarely <i>Ad hoc</i> | Less than 21% of the time | |

Executive Summary



The 2025 Check-up Survey highlights continued progress in information management practices across Australian Government agencies. The 2025 maturity index reached 3.72 out of 5, maintaining steady improvement over the last four years from 3.70 in 2024, 3.65 in 2023, and 3.60 in 2022.

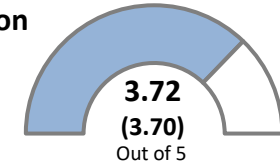
The highest performing areas in 2025 remained creating information assets (4.37, up from 4.33 in 2024) and storing, preserving, and managing information assets (4.13, consistent with 2024). The lowest performing areas continued to be use, reuse, and interoperability (3.37, up from 3.33 in 2024) and appraising and disposing (3.28, slightly lower than 3.30 in 2024).



The *Building trust in the public record: managing information and data for government and community* policy identified three key implementation actions for addressing capability gaps and improving overall information management performance:¹

1. Manage information assets strategically with appropriate governance and reporting
2. Implement fit-for-purpose information management processes, practices and systems
3. Reduce areas of information management inefficiency and risk

As the final survey within the original policy timeframe², the 2025 results provide an important stocktake of the progress made since the policy's introduction and highlight areas requiring ongoing attention. The 2025 results reflect positive and sustained progress by Australian Government agencies against policy priorities, though gaps remain in achieving consistent information management practices and fully meeting success measures across implementation actions.

Overall information management maturity index score:



| Lower maturity levels  | Higher maturity levels  |
|---|--|
| Describing information assets (metadata) | Creating information assets |
| Use, reuse and interoperability | Storing, preserving and managing information assets |
| Appraising and disposing | Governance and culture |
| Scientific or research agencies | Policy and cultural or heritage agencies |

¹ National Archives of Australia. *Building trust in the public record*. <https://www.naa.gov.au/information-management/information-management-policies/building-trust-public-record>

² The *Building trust in the public record* policy originally applied from 1 January 2021 until 31 December 2025. It has been extended for an additional 3 years until 31 December 2028.



1. Manage information assets strategically with appropriate governance and reporting

The 2025 survey results indicate **positive progress in governance practices**. Areas of **notable progress** included:

- **Established information governance frameworks:** 60% of agencies have information governance frameworks, higher than the 50%-56% recorded from 2022-2024. Additionally, 30% of agencies were developing frameworks in 2025, leaving only 10% of agencies without one at least under development.
- **Development and review of governance frameworks:** 87% of agencies reported developing, reviewing, and updating governance frameworks in 2025, up from 83% in 2024, 68% in 2023, and 56% in 2022. **Encouragingly, 44% of agencies undertook this work within just one year of the 2025 survey**, a notable improvement compared to the smaller proportions (4%-29%) that had updated or reviewed their frameworks within a year of the survey in 2021 to 2024.
- **Active governance committees:** In 2025, 54% of agencies have established governance committees that make decisions on enterprise-wide information management issues. While this is just over half of agencies, it continues an encouraging trend compared to the previous three years which ranged from 44% to 47%. Most of these agencies have created, reviewed or updated committee responsibilities since 1 January 2021 (89%), **with 39% doing so in 2025 alone – well above the 3%-24% that had done so between 2021 and 2024**.
- **Plans in place to address staff capability gaps:** 71% of agencies had plans to address capability gaps usually or more often, reflecting progress from 68% in 2024, 66% in 2023, and 63% in 2022). Similarly, 75% had plans in place to address capability gaps for staff with specialist information management roles 'usually' or more often (75% in 2024, 70% in 2023, and 63% in 2022).

This **progress is significant as agencies with established governance practices generally achieved stronger information management outcomes**. For example, agencies that developed or reviewed and updated their:

- information governance framework since 1 January 2021, recorded a higher overall maturity index compared to those who did not (3.9, compared to 3.6), and performed stronger in the lower performing area of use, reuse and interoperability (3.5, compared to 3.0),¹ and
- agency's CIGO, or similar role's responsibilities since 1 January 2021, recorded a higher overall maturity index (3.9, compared to 3.5).

Additionally, agencies whose **senior management usually or always actively support information management as a priority recorded a much higher overall maturity index (3.9, compared to 2.8)**.²

¹ It is important to consider the difference in cohort sizes, as smaller cohorts are potentially more susceptible to fluctuations in their results, and should be interpreted with some caution. There were n=91 agencies that had developed or reviewed and updated their information governance framework since 1 January 2021 and n=14 that had not.

² Some caution should be used when interpreting findings due to relatively small response numbers. There were n=137 agencies where senior management usually or always actively support information management as a business priority and n=12 that occasionally or never/ rarely did so.



1. Manage information assets strategically with appropriate governance and reporting (cont.)

Despite these trends, **several gaps remain in 2025:**

- **Staff capability checks:** Only 43% of agencies conduct periodic checks or audits of staff understanding and capability in fulfilling information management responsibilities usually or more often – this has improved very modestly from 2022 to 2024 (40% to 42%).
- **Staff skills and knowledge:** The proportion of agencies with professionally qualified and/or accredited staff responsible for information management has **declined** slightly, from 56% in 2024 to 53% in 2025. While this figure remains higher than in 2023 (50%) and 2022 (48%), the decline requires attention given the relationship between staff qualifications and higher maturity indices: **agencies with qualified and/or accredited staff tended to have stronger maturity indices across several areas.** For example, these agencies reported higher scores for governance and culture (4.1, compared to 3.3 for agencies with staff who are occasionally or never qualified), describing information assets (3.7, compared to 3.0), appraising and disposing (3.4, compared to 3.1) and use, reuse and interoperability (3.5, compared to 3.1). These findings highlight the **potential beneficial impacts of initiatives to support agencies to boost staff qualifications and/or accreditations.**
 - Agencies of nano to medium size were less likely to employ qualified and/or accredited staff (64% of medium agencies, 45% of small agencies, 37% of micro agencies, and 0% of nano agencies). In contrast, 64% of larger agencies employed qualified staff. This difference is reflected in maturity indices, including in lower-performing areas such as appraising and disposing, and use, reuse, and interoperability. Among *micro* agencies, those that usually or always employ qualified staff recorded on average a higher overall maturity score than those that occasionally or never do (3.94, compared to 3.57, respectively¹). Similarly, among *small* agencies, those that usually or always employ qualified staff recorded an average overall maturity score of 4.00, higher than an average of 3.28 among those that occasionally or never do².
 - The presence of a Senior Executive Service (SES) level CIGO in micro agencies was associated with stronger maturity scores, such as in use, reuse and interoperability (3.6, compared to 3.1 for those with a non-SES CIGO) and creating information assets (4.6, compared to 4.1).³ Similarly, small agencies with an SES-level CIGO achieved higher scores in areas such as use, reuse and interoperability (3.6, compared to 3.1) and overall maturity (3.9, compared to 3.7).⁴
- **Monitoring and reporting progress:** 49% of agencies monitor progress towards policy actions and report regularly to senior management usually or more often. While this is a higher result than recorded in the past three years (40%-47% between 2022 and 2024), it remains less than half of all agencies.

These findings highlight the important role of information governance and suggest that continued progress in **governance practices, particularly those that target existing gaps, are likely to drive future improvements** in information management performance.

Some caution should be used when interpreting findings due to relatively small response numbers:

¹ Among micro agencies, there were n=16 agencies that usually or always employ qualified and/or accredited staff and n=17 agencies that occasionally or never did so.

² Among small agencies, there were n=19 agencies that usually or always employ qualified and/or accredited staff and n=16 agencies that occasionally or never did so.

³ Among micro agencies, there were n=22 agencies with an SES-level CIGO and n=7 agencies without.

⁴ Among small agencies, there were n=15 agencies with an SES-level CIGO and n=17 agencies without.

2. Implement fit-for-purpose information management processes, practices and systems

The 2025 survey results indicate that **most agencies have adopted fit-for-purpose information management processes and systems across key areas:**

- **Management of digital information assets:** Nearly all (96%) agencies usually or always continued to manage information assets created since 1 January 2016 digitally (consistent with the 95% reported in 2024).
- **Use of sustainable digital file formats:** 91% usually or always create digital information in sustainable formats with lower risk of becoming obsolete (slightly down from 94% in 2024).
- **Use of digital preservation strategies:** 79% usually or always implemented storage and preservation strategies, procedures and activities to ensure information remains accessible and understandable for as long as required (in line with 79% in 2024).
- **New business systems meeting functional information management requirements:** 72% usually or always ensure that their new business systems meet functional requirements (a slight decrease from 75% in 2024).

However, **several areas require further attention** to fully meet the policy's objectives and ensure information management systems are fit-for-purpose:

- **Implementing and ensuring metadata strategies and requirements:** Only 24% of agencies reported having a fully implemented metadata strategy (though this is an improvement compared to the 16%-21% from 2022-2024). While 43% of agencies indicated their strategy was under development, a significant proportion (33%) have yet to start implementing one. Additionally, 62% of agencies ensured business systems met minimum metadata requirements – down slightly from 64% in 2024 but up slightly from 60% in 2022.
- **Assessing interoperability maturity:** 39% of agencies reported that they usually or always assess interoperability maturity – an ongoing challenge with similar results of 40%-42% between 2022 and 2024. **Encouragingly, progress is being made in building capacity to address this challenge**, with 55% of agencies in 2025 usually or always assigning staff roles dedicated to data management and interoperability – an improvement from the 45%-51% recorded between 2022 and 2024. Notably, agencies **that usually or always assigned these staff roles were much more likely to assess interoperability maturity** (55%) compared to those that rarely or never did so (19%).
- **Reviewing business systems for functional requirements:** 59% usually or always reviewed the capacity of existing business systems to meet functional requirements and addressed gaps. This is a slight decline from 2024 (62%) but still higher than the 52% recorded in 2022.
- **Maintaining stored information:** 25% reported holding information unusable before its authorised disposal date (a gradual rise from 22% in 2024, 19% in 2023, and 16% in 2022). The common reasons include storage in obsolete formats, hardware and software required becoming unavailable, and the deterioration of information stored on obsolete media.

Overall, while agencies are performing well in managing information assets digitally and adopting sustainable practices, gaps remain in metadata strategy implementation, assessing interoperability maturity, and system reviews. Addressing these areas will help ensure information assets are preserved, accessible, usable, and shareable across government and community contexts.



3. Reduce areas of information management inefficiency and risk

The 2025 survey results indicate that most agencies have implemented some practices to address inefficiencies and risks in information management:

- **Identifying and removing paper:** 93% of agencies usually or always identify and remove paper from internal and external processes to improve efficiency (slightly higher than 91% in 2024).
- **Addressing information management requirements:** 83% usually or always address information management requirements when upgrading, migrating or decommissioning systems (down from 86% in 2024).

However, several areas require continued attention:

- **Transferring 'retain as national archives' information assets:** Only 17% of agencies usually or always transferred these assets to the National Archives within 15 years of creation or as soon as practicable. This figure has remained consistent over recent years, at 18% in 2024, 17% in 2023, and 22% in 2022. When asked about challenges in completing this transfer, 46% reported they had not attempted the transfer and 22% reported it was due to a lack of resources.
- **Sentencing existing information:** 41% of agencies usually or always ensure that existing information has been sentenced and its disposal action is known. This result has remained relatively stable from 2022 to 2024, ranging between 42% and 43%. However, 2025 recorded the lowest level of uncertainty among agencies regarding their sentencing plans, with only 24% reporting uncertainty, compared to higher levels observed between 2022 and 2024 (ranging from 34% to 35%). Additionally, among the 51% of agencies that had not yet sentenced any digital assets, 31% indicated plans to do so within the next 6-12 months. This is the highest proportion recorded in comparison to the previous three years, which ranged between 24% and 25%. These results reflect a **positive trend towards defined planning in this area.**
- **Promptly destroying information assets:** 34% of agencies usually or always promptly destroy information assets of temporary value or after they have reached their retention period. This figure has also remained consistent over 2022 and 2024, ranging from 33% to 34%. When agencies were asked about their challenges with destroying information assets, most reported a lack of resources (51%).
- **Reviewing business systems for functional requirements:** As noted on the previous page⁵, 59% usually or always reviewed the capacity of existing business systems to meet functional requirements and addressed gaps. While this is a slight decline from 61% in 2024, it remains higher than the 52% recorded in 2022.

While agencies have made progress in reducing inefficiencies and risk, such as removing paper-based processes, challenges remain in areas such as promptly destroying information and transferring information assets to the National Archives. **Adopting a whole-of-lifecycle approach** (i.e. managing information from creation to disposal) and **addressing resource constraints are likely to support a more consistent reduction in risks and inefficiencies across agencies.**

⁵The findings about reviewing business systems for functional requirements are linked to two focus areas within the *Building trust in the public record* policy and are therefore presented twice in this report.

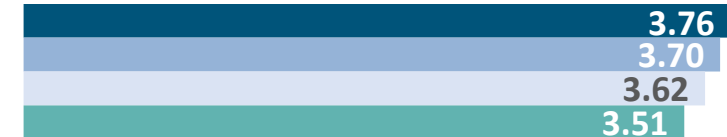
Information management maturity indices

The 2025 Check-up survey measured agency performance against six information management indices (out of 5). Performance has slightly improved across most indices since 2022.



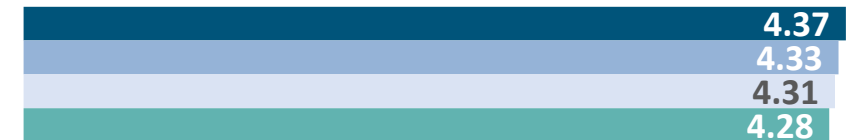
Governance and culture

Proactively plan and implement information governance to manage business information as an asset to support immediate and future business outcomes, needs and obligations.



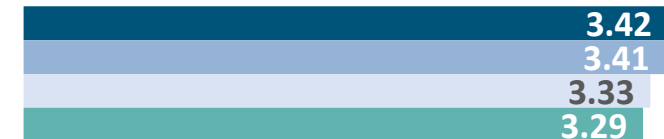
Creating information assets

Creating business information that is fit for purpose to effectively support business needs.



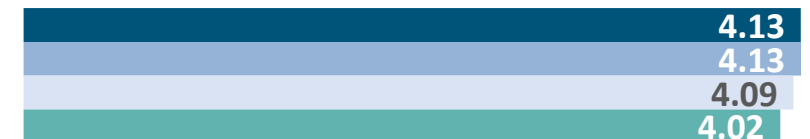
Describing information assets (metadata)

Describe business information so that it can be found, understood and accessed appropriately when needed.



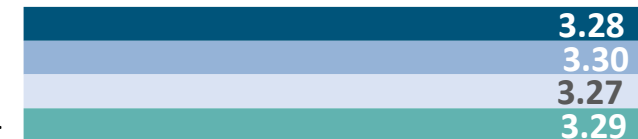
Storing, preserving and managing information assets

Store business information securely and preserve it in a useable condition for as long as required for business needs and community access, and manage it in systems that protect its integrity and support trusted and reliable use.



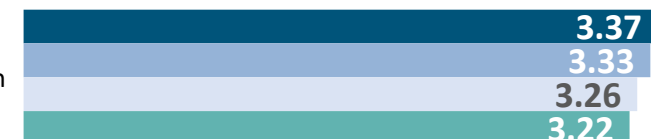
Appraising and disposing (destruction and transfer)

Analyse and document how long to keep business information to meet identified business and community needs. Keep business information for as long as required after which time it should be accountably destroyed or transferred.



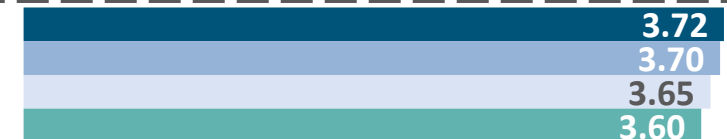
Use, reuse and interoperability

Create and manage business information so that it can be effectively accessed over time by staff and other users with right of access.



Overall

The overall maturity index is calculated as an average of the above six information maturity indices.

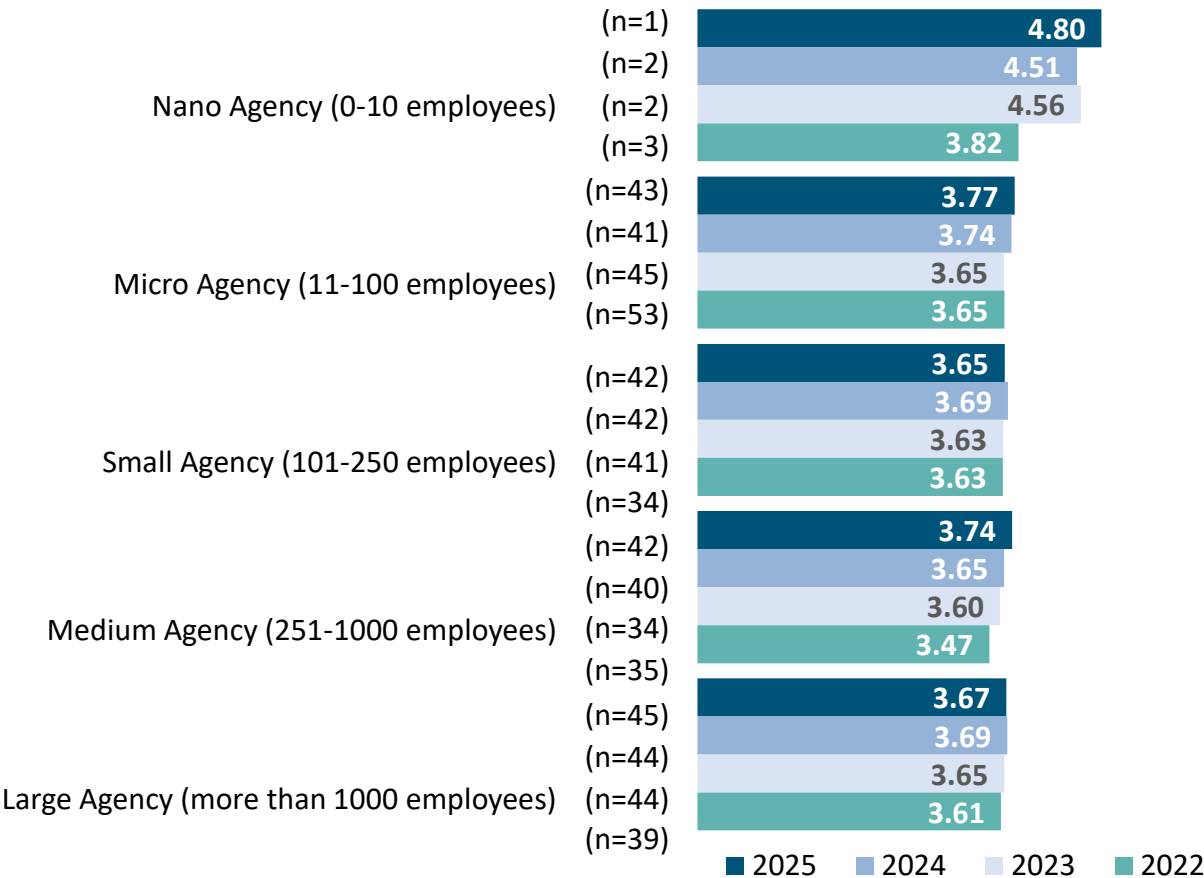


Overall information management maturity index by...



Agency size

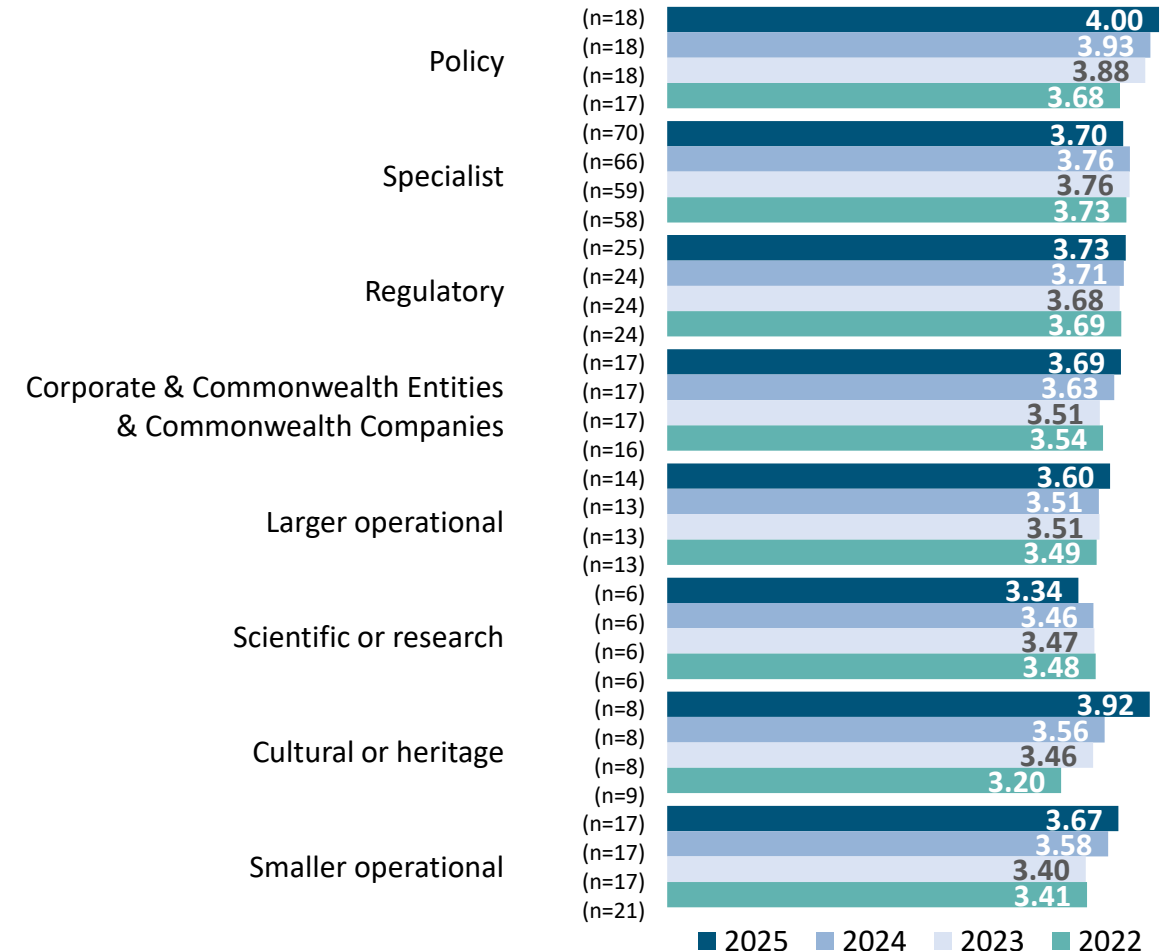
The 2025 results by agency size were generally similar with those from 2022 to 2024. The sole nano agency recorded an improvement (from 4.51 in 2024 to 4.80 in 2025) and remained the highest performing.



Base: all agencies

Agency function

The 2025 results by agency function were largely consistent with those from 2022 to 2024. Policy agencies maintained the highest score (4.00) and, notably, cultural and heritage agencies showed the strongest improvement, from 3.56 in 2024 to 3.92 in 2025.



Comparison of maturity index scores from 2022 to 2025



The table below shows that the **overall information management maturity index recorded a slight improvement between 2024 (3.70) and 2025 (3.72)**. A more notable improvement of 0.13 index points was observed over the longer period between 2022 (3.60) and 2025.

| | 2025 score | 2024 score | 2023 score | 2022 score | Change between 2025 and 2024 | Change between 2025 and 2022 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Governance and culture | 3.76 | 3.70 | 3.62 | 3.51 | 0.06 | 0.25 |
| Creating information assets | 4.37 | 4.33 | 4.31 | 4.28 | 0.04 | 0.10 |
| Describing information assets | 3.42 | 3.41 | 3.33 | 3.29 | 0.01 | 0.14 |
| Storing, preserving and managing assets | 4.13 | 4.13 | 4.09 | 4.02 | -0.01 | 0.12 |
| Appraising and disposing | 3.28 | 3.30 | 3.27 | 3.29 | -0.02 | -0.01 |
| Use, reuse and interoperability | 3.37 | 3.33 | 3.26 | 3.22 | 0.04 | 0.15 |
| Overall | 3.72 | 3.70 | 3.65 | 3.60 | 0.02 | 0.13 |

Since 2022, the modest increase in the overall maturity index has been driven by progress in most maturity domains, partly offset by a decline in results in one area.

The **Governance and culture** domain continued to make the strongest contribution to the overall increase, *rising* by 0.25 index points since 2022 and 0.06 index points compared to 2024. This was followed by the **Use, reuse, and interoperability** domain, which *increased* by 0.15 index points since 2022 and 0.04 index points compared to 2024.

This was offset by more modest improvements in other areas as well as a slight *decline* in the **Appraising and disposing** domain (slight decline of 0.02 between 2025 and 2024, and 0.01 between 2022 and 2025).

The overall **modest increase in maturity reflects counterbalancing trends at the agency level between 2022 and 2025**:

- Agencies with lower overall maturity scores in 2022 (below 3.00) experienced the most significant improvements, with an average *increase* of 0.71 by 2025 – a rate of improvement higher than the 0.47 increase observed by 2024.
- The 90 agencies with overall maturity scores between 3.00 and 3.99 in 2022 recorded an average *increase* of 0.13 by 2025, aligning with the average increase across all agencies (0.14).

- Agencies with higher overall maturity scores in 2022 (4.00 and above) continued to record a *decline* in their average maturity level – in 2025, this decline was 0.17 and in 2024 it was 0.15.

Although this trend was less pronounced between 2024 and 2025, some similar patterns arose:

- Agencies with a lower overall maturity score in 2024 experienced an average *increase* of 0.19.
- The 95 agencies with an overall maturity score between 3.00 and 3.99 experienced an average *increase* of 0.06 in 2025.
- The 48 agencies with a higher overall maturity score recorded a small average *decrease*, which averaged 0.07 between 2024 and 2025.

These findings suggest that **agencies with lower maturity scores have more opportunities for improvement and are making steady progress over time**. Conversely, agencies with higher maturity scores appear to be facing challenges in achieving further incremental gains (or even sustaining their previous performance levels).

Governance and culture



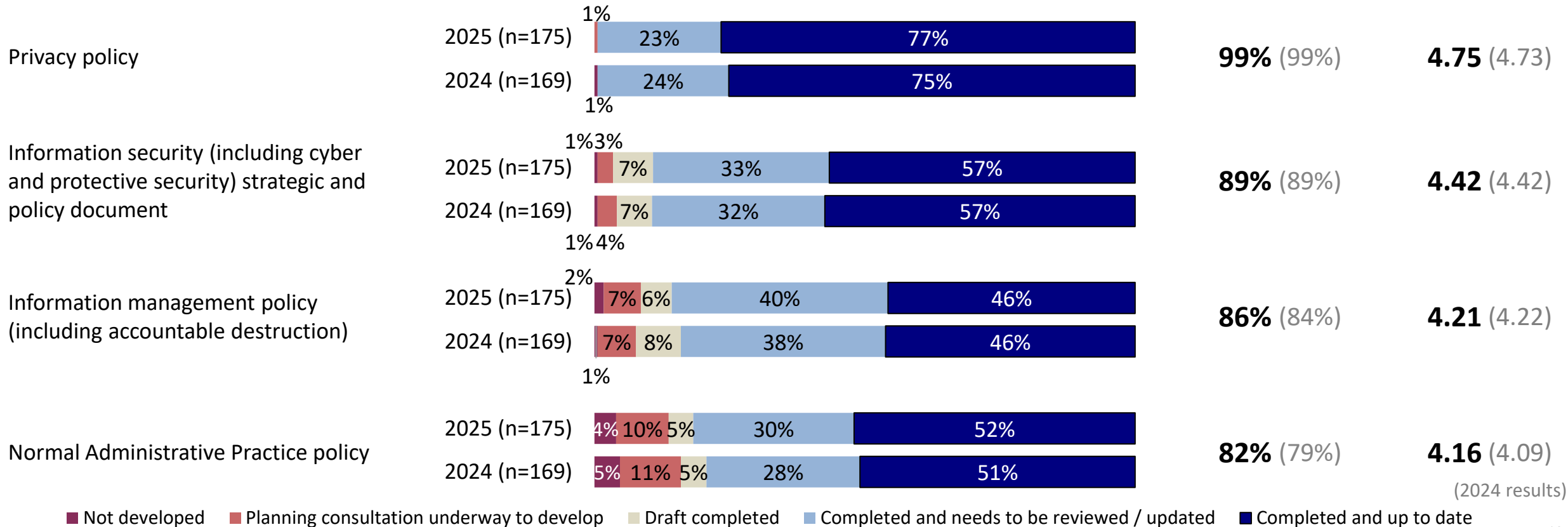
Overall Governance and culture maturity index: **3.76** (3.70) out of 5



In 2025, governance and culture maturity scores remained stable or improved across all frameworks, strategies, and policies. Privacy policies (99%) and information security strategic and policy documents (89%) continued to be the most implemented, maintaining their high results from 2022 to 2024. Notably, agencies with a Normal Administrative Practice policy rose to 82%, continuing a steady rise from 79% in 2024, 76% in 2023, and 73% in 2022.

Extent of agencies that have established enterprise-wide frameworks, strategies and policies covering the management of all information assets (more common frameworks, strategies and policies)

% agencies that have the listed frameworks, strategies, and policies in place (either up-to-date or needing to be updated) *Average index score*



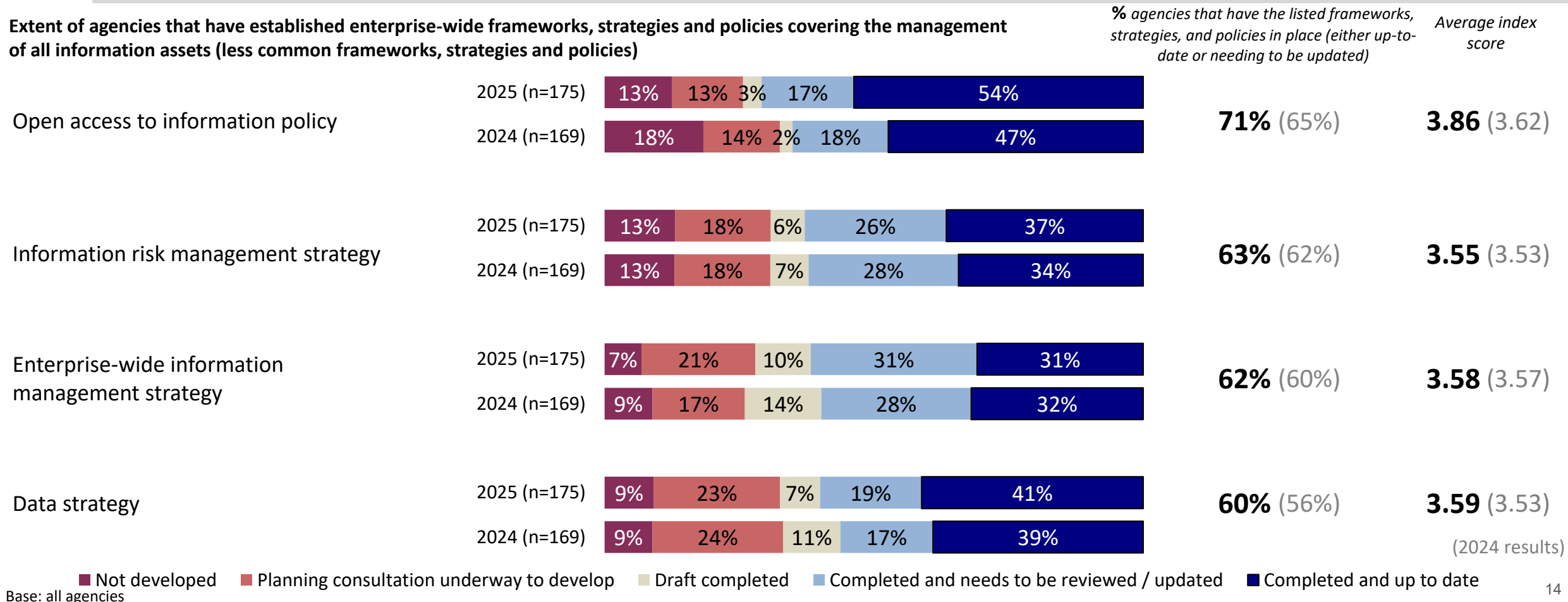
Base: all agencies

Governance and culture

Overall Governance and culture maturity index: **3.76** (3.70) out of 5



The proportion of agencies with a completed open access to information policy improved to 71% in 2025, marking the highest result in four years (completion rates ranged between 61% and 65% over 2022 and 2024). While data strategies remained the least commonly implemented policy in 2025, 60% of agencies have adopted a data strategy – up from 56% in 2024, 47% in 2023, and 48% in 2022.



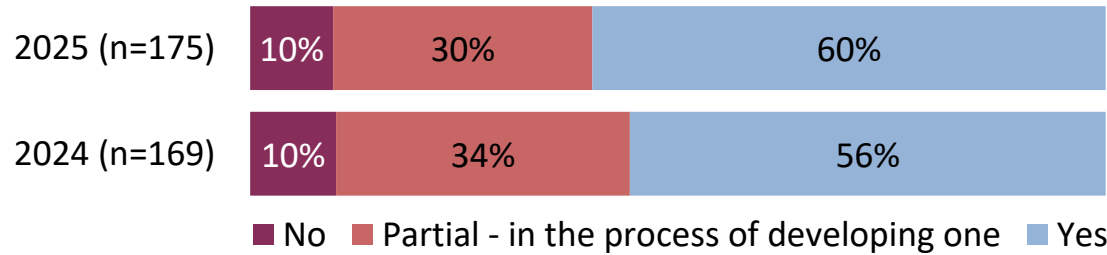
Governance and culture

Overall Governance and culture maturity index: **3.76** (3.70) out of 5

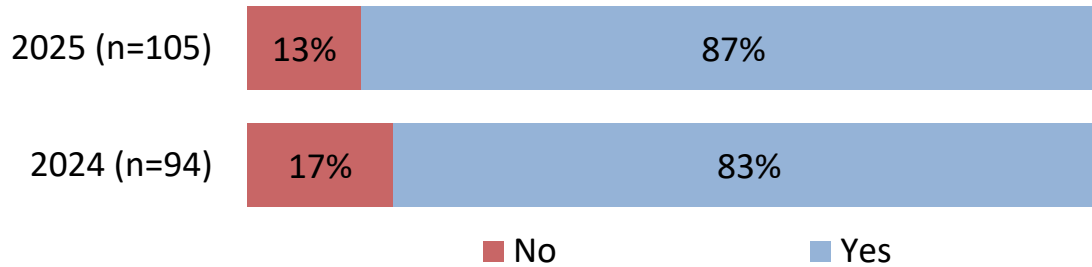


In 2025, 60% of agencies reported having an information governance framework, up from 50%-56% between 2022 and 2024. Of these frameworks, 80% covered all information assets – consistent with the 80% reported in 2024. Among agencies with a framework, 87% had developed, reviewed, or updated it since 1 January 2021, reflecting steady growth from 83% in 2024, 68% in 2023, and 56% in 2022. Encouragingly, 44% of agencies undertook this work in 2025 alone. This is a notable improvement compared to the smaller annual proportions (4%-29%) that had last reviewed their frameworks between 2021 and 2024.

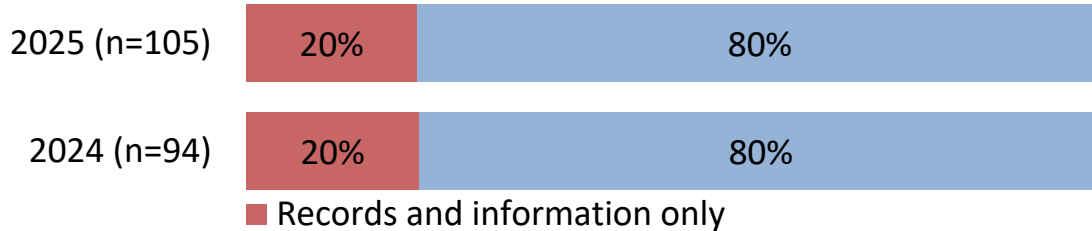
Do agencies have an information governance framework?



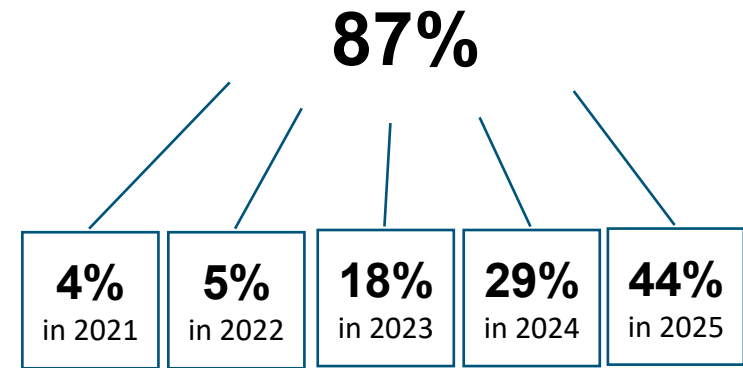
Agencies with an information governance framework:
Has an agency's information governance framework been developed, or reviewed and updated, since 1 January 2021?



Do agencies' information governance framework cover:



If yes, in what year was this framework developed, or most recently reviewed and updated?



Base: all agencies, agencies with an information governance framework

■ All information assets - records, information and data

Governance and culture

Overall Governance and culture maturity index: **3.76** (3.70) out of 5



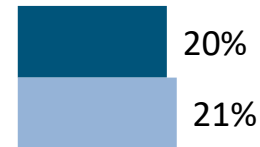
In 2025, 54% of agencies had established governance committees responsible for making decisions on enterprise-wide management issues. While this represents just over half of all agencies, it reflects a positive and encouraging trend compared to the previous three years, during which the proportion ranged from 44% to 47%. Additionally, 89% had created, reviewed, or updated their committee responsibilities since 1 January 2021, with 39% doing so recently in 2025 alone – significantly higher than the annual range of 3% to 24% of agencies that had last updated or reviewed their committee responsibilities between 2021 to 2024.

Proportion of agencies that have an active information governance committee (or similar mechanism) with responsibility for oversight of enterprise-wide information management[^]

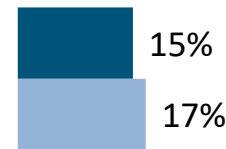
Yes - the committee, or similar mechanism, makes decisions on enterprise-wide information management issues (includes all types of information assets)



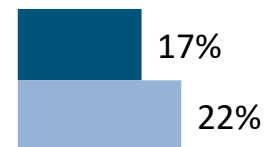
Partial - a data governance committee or similar mechanism makes decisions on enterprise-wide data management (covers data only)



Partial - a records and information governance committee or similar mechanism makes decisions on enterprise-wide information management for records and information (excludes data)

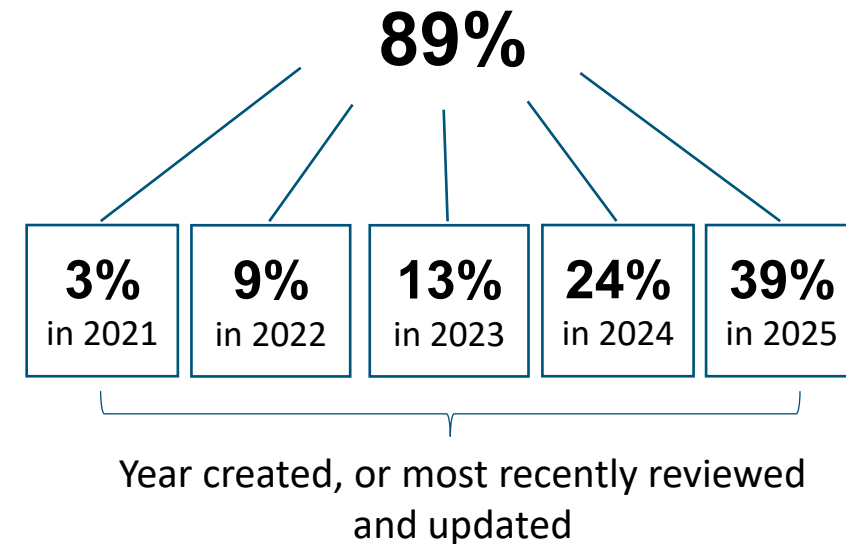


No - my agency does not have an information governance committee or similar mechanism



■ 2025 (n=175) ■ 2024 (n=169)

The responsibilities of the information governance committee have been created, or reviewed and updated since 1 January 2021



[^]Multiple responses allowed

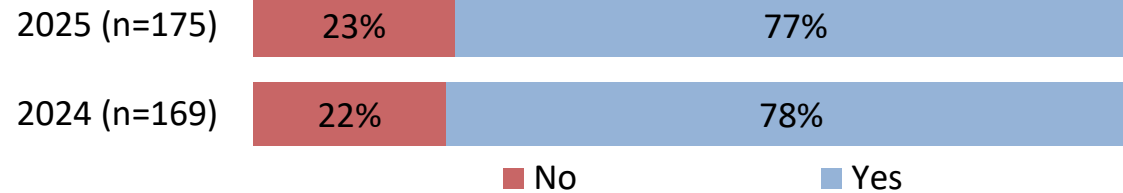
Governance and culture

Overall Governance and culture maturity index: **3.76** (3.70) out of 5

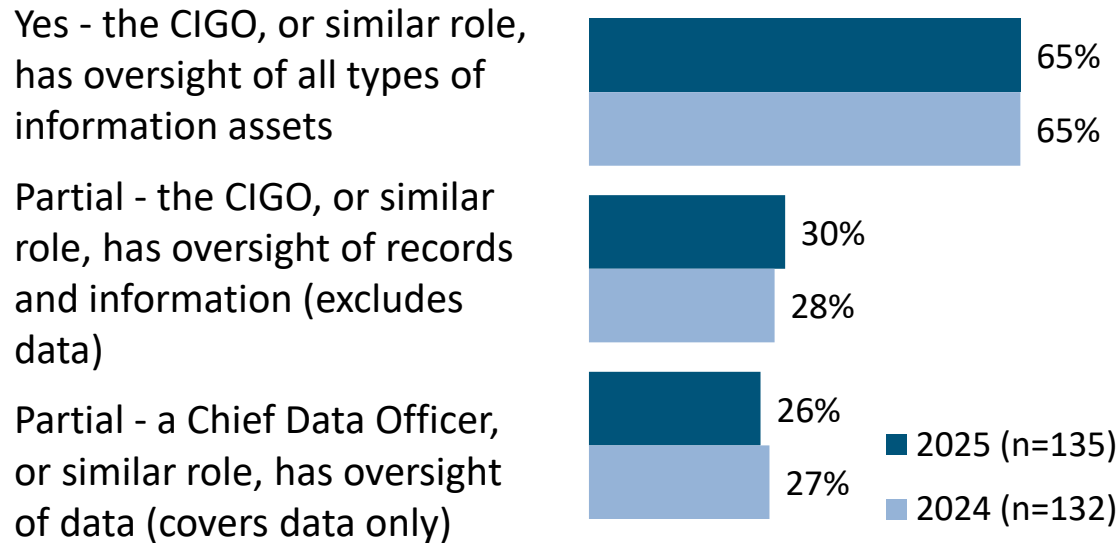


In 2025, 77% of agencies reported having a CIGO, consistent with 2024 (78%). Of those with a CIGO, 65% of CIGOs had oversight of all information assets (in line with 65% in 2024). Eighty-two per cent had CIGO responsibilities developed, or reviewed and updated since 1 January 2021, with 36% having developed or reviewed this role recently in 2025 – notably higher than the 10% to 23% of agencies that had done so between 2021 and 2024.

Do agencies have a Chief Information Governance Officer (CIGO), or similar role?

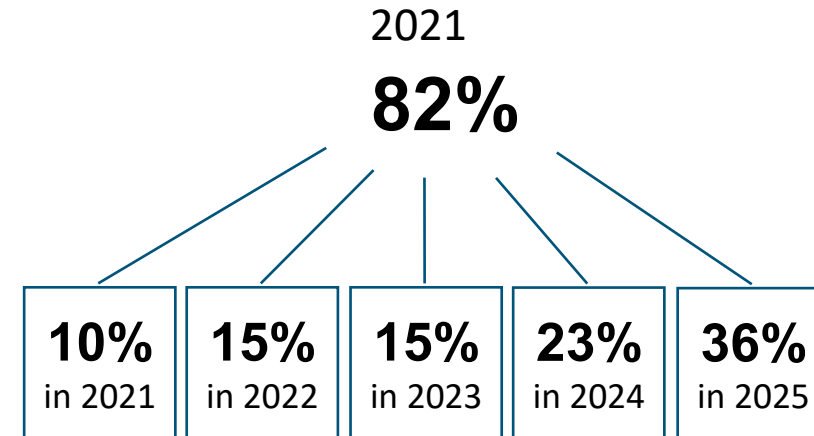


Proportion of agencies' CIGO, or similar role, that cover oversight of all information assets^



***73%** of CIGOs, or similar role, are at a senior executive service level, down from 76% in 2024

The responsibilities of the CIGO, or similar role, have been developed, or reviewed and updated since 1 January



*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores

^Multiple responses allowed

Governance and culture



Overall Governance and culture maturity index: **3.76** (3.70) out of 5



In 2025, 42% of agencies reported that their information governance frameworks, committees, and roles encompassed all information assets. This marks a steady increase from 37% in 2024, 38% in 2023, and 37% in 2022. The trend highlights a shift towards integrating records and information governance with data governance. In 2025, only 35% reported that their records and information are governed separately from data. This marks a downward trajectory from the 38%-44% recorded between 2022 and 2024.

How information assets are aligned within agencies

Information governance frameworks, committees and roles cover all information assets - records, information and data



While separate governance mechanisms exist for records, information and data, there is overarching governance mechanism/s that ensures their management is integrated and aligned for business benefit



Records and information are governed separately from data



■ 2025 (n=175) ■ 2024 (n=169)

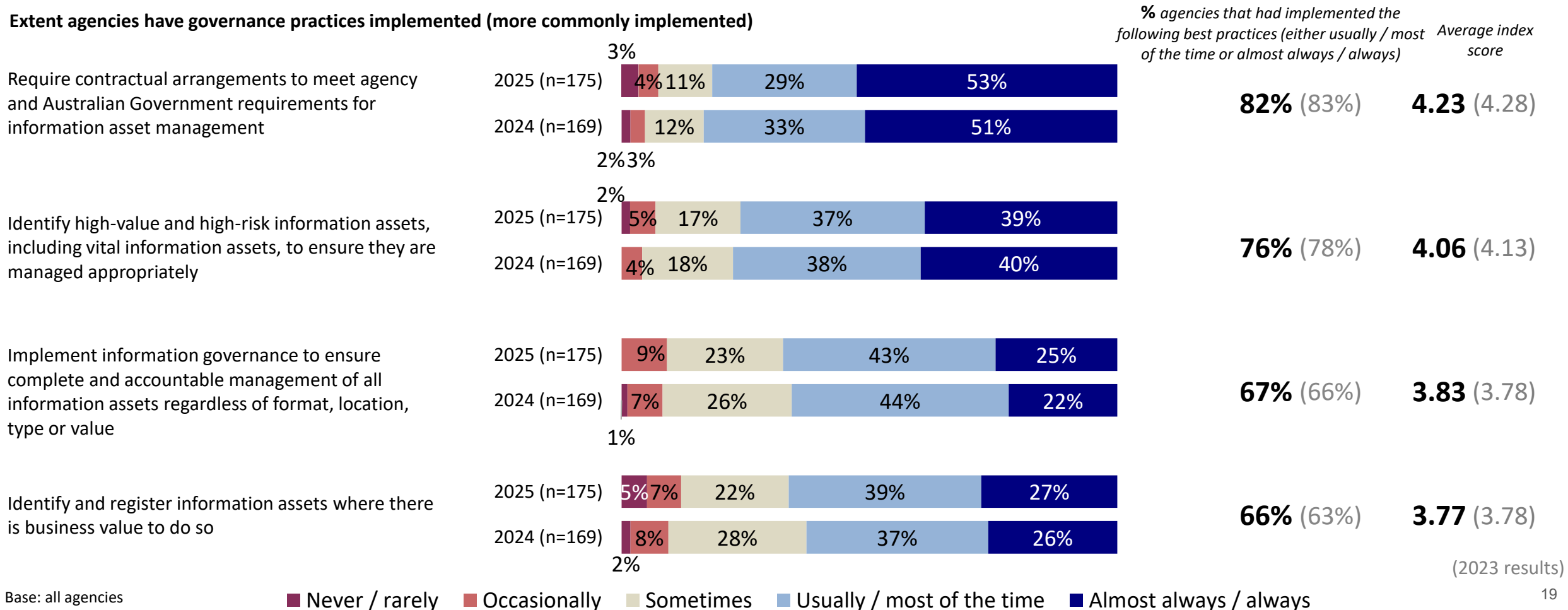
Governance and culture

Overall Governance and culture maturity index: **3.76** (3.70) out of 5



In 2025, the most commonly reported governance practice was requiring contractual arrangements to comply with Australian Government information asset management requirements (82% usually or always, a slight decline from 83% in 2024). While relatively less agencies identify and register information assets with business value in 2025 (66%), this result has improved over the past three years (increasing from 63% in both 2024 and 2023, and 59% in 2022).

Extent agencies have governance practices implemented (more commonly implemented)



Base: all agencies

■ Never / rarely ■ Occasionally ■ Sometimes ■ Usually / most of the time ■ Almost always / always

Governance and culture

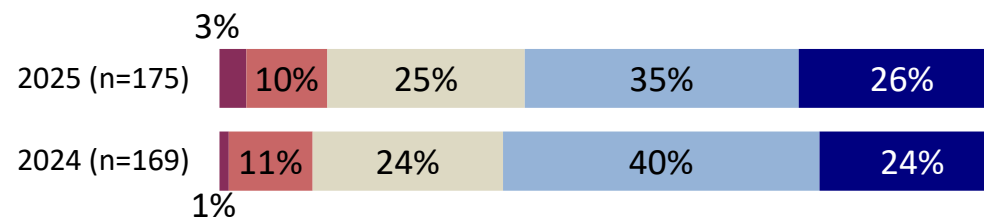
Overall Governance and culture maturity index: **3.76** (3.70) out of 5



In 2025, 61% of agencies reported usually or always undertaking information management risk assessments and implemented actions or controls to mitigate risks – a decline from 64% in 2024. This decline was largely driven by a decrease in agencies implementing these measures ‘usually/ most of the time’ (35%, down from 40% in 2024). While 49% of agencies monitor and report to senior management on progress towards achieving the policy actions of *Building trust in the public record* policy, this result marks an improvement compared to the previous three years, where results ranged from 40% to 47%.

Extent agencies have governance practices implemented (less commonly implemented)

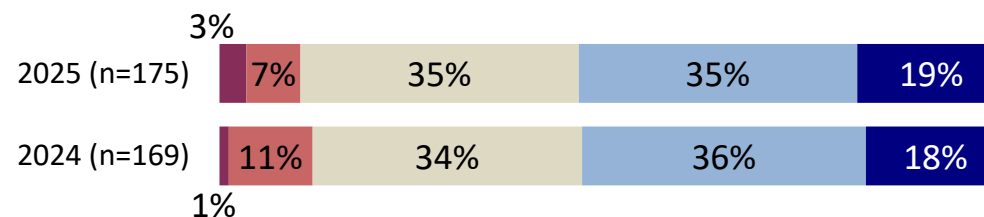
Undertake information management risk assessments, and implement actions or controls to mitigate risks where required



% agencies that had implemented the following best practices (either usually / most of the time or almost always / always) Average index score

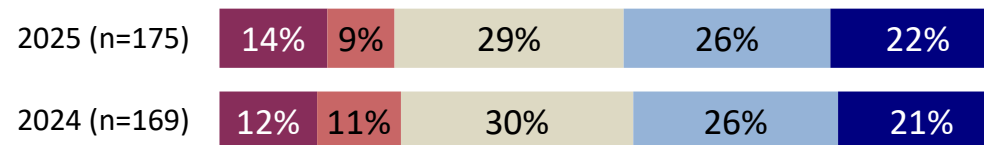
61% (64%) **3.70** (3.75)

Review how well information management practices and processes support business objectives and report to senior management on achievements and gaps



54% (54%) **3.59** (3.59)

Monitor and report to senior management on progress towards achieving the policy actions of the *Building trust in the public record* policy. With risks of not following recommended practice documented.



49% (47%) **3.35** (3.33)

■ Never / rarely ■ Occasionally ■ Sometimes ■ Usually / most of the time ■ Almost always / always

(2024 results)

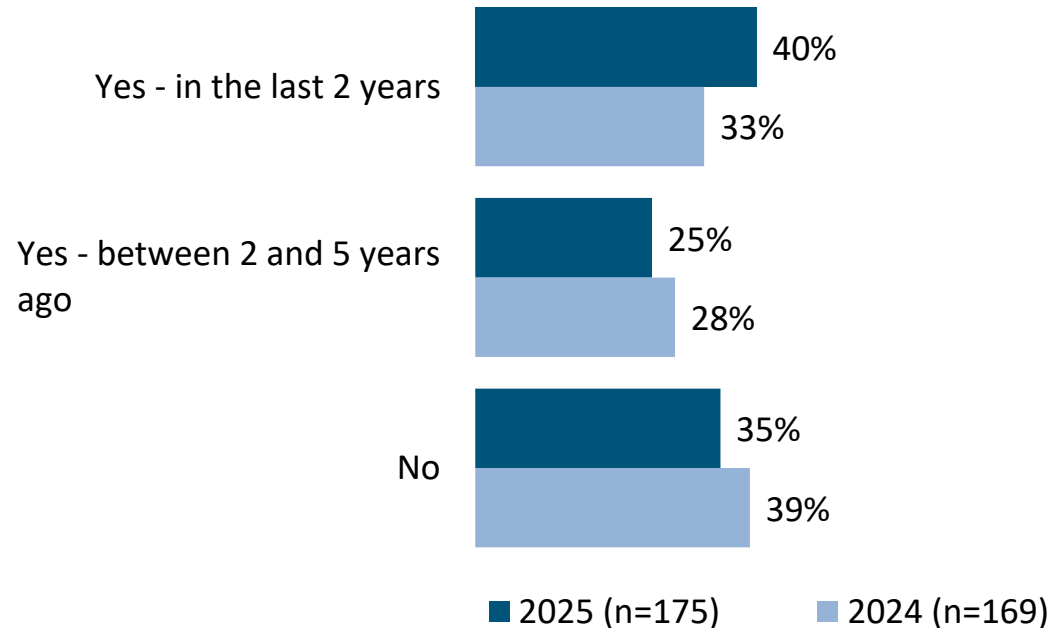
Governance and culture

Overall Governance and culture maturity index: **3.76** (3.70) out of 5

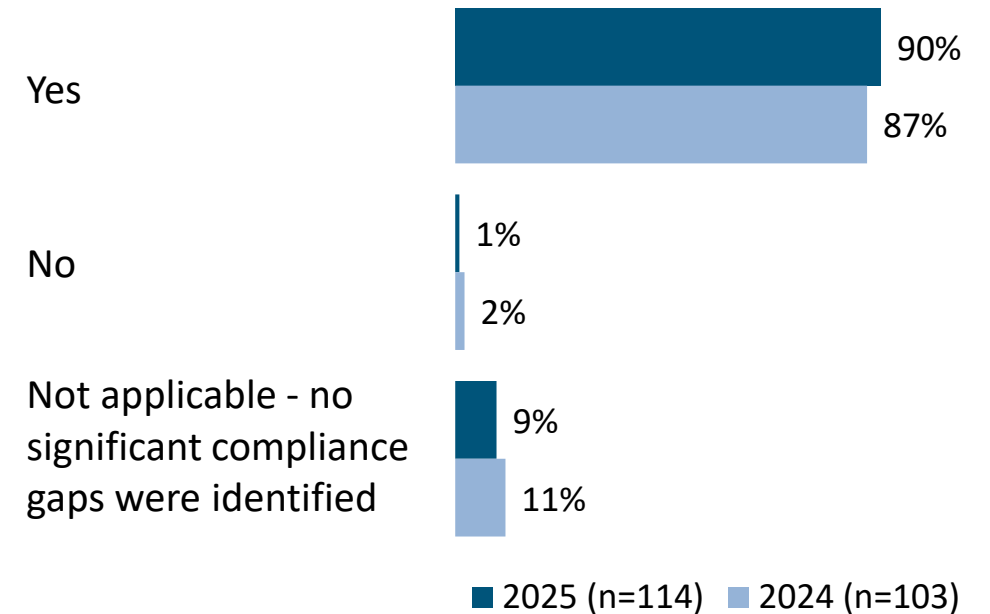


In 2025, 65% of agencies reported having their information management audited within the previous five years. This continues an upward trend from 61% in 2024, 58% in 2023 and 55% in 2022. Of these audits, 61% were conducted within the last two years and 90% had started addressing compliance gaps identified during the audits (slightly up from 87% in 2024). The remaining agencies were more likely to report they had no significant compliance gaps to address (9%, slightly down from 11% in 2024) rather than indicate that they had not begun addressing them.

Whether agencies had their information management audited to assess how well the agency and agency staff are complying with regulatory, business and community requirements for creating and managing information assets in the last 5 years



Whether agencies have started to address any compliance gaps that were identified as a result of that audit



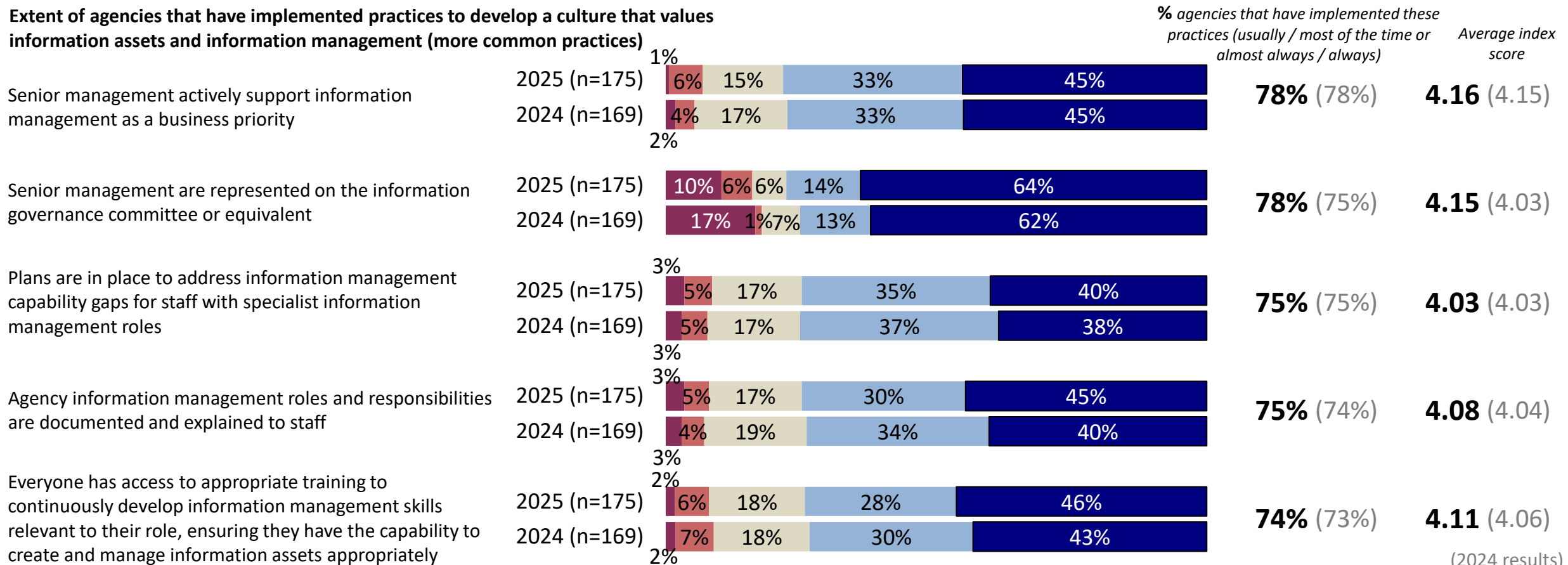
Governance and culture

Overall Governance and culture maturity index: **3.76** (3.70) out of 5



In 2025, agencies were most likely to report that senior management usually or always actively supported information management (78%, in line with 78% in 2024). Additionally, 78% reported that senior management was represented on information governance committees (a slight increase from 75% in 2024). Notably, the proportion of agencies with plans in place to address information management capability gaps with specialist information management roles remained steady at 75% in both 2025 and 2024, but was higher than the 70% recorded in 2023 and 63% in 2022.

Extent of agencies that have implemented practices to develop a culture that values information assets and information management (more common practices)



(2024 results)

Base: all agencies

■ Never / rarely
 ■ Occasionally
 ■ Sometimes
 ■ Usually / most of the time
 ■ Almost always / always

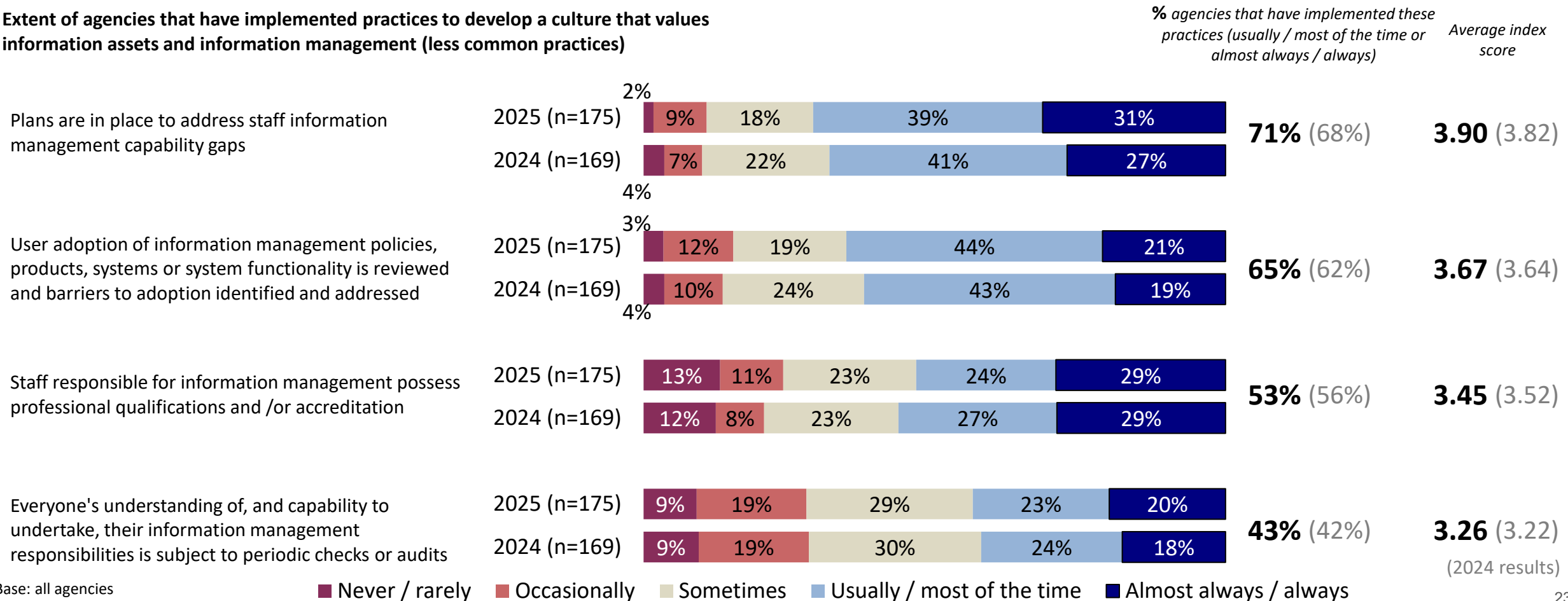
Governance and culture

Overall Governance and culture maturity index: **3.76** (3.70) out of 5



In 2025, there were continued improvements in the proportion of agencies with plans to address staff information management gaps, rising to 71% (up from 68% in 2024, 66% in 2023, and 63% in 2022). Similarly, the proportion of agencies reviewing user adoption of information management policies increased to 65% (up from 62% in 2024, 61% in 2023, and 54% in 2022). The proportion of staff with relevant information management qualifications fell slightly to 53% (from 56% in 2024), but remains higher than 50% in 2023 and 48% in 2022.

Extent of agencies that have implemented practices to develop a culture that values information assets and information management (less common practices)



Base: all agencies

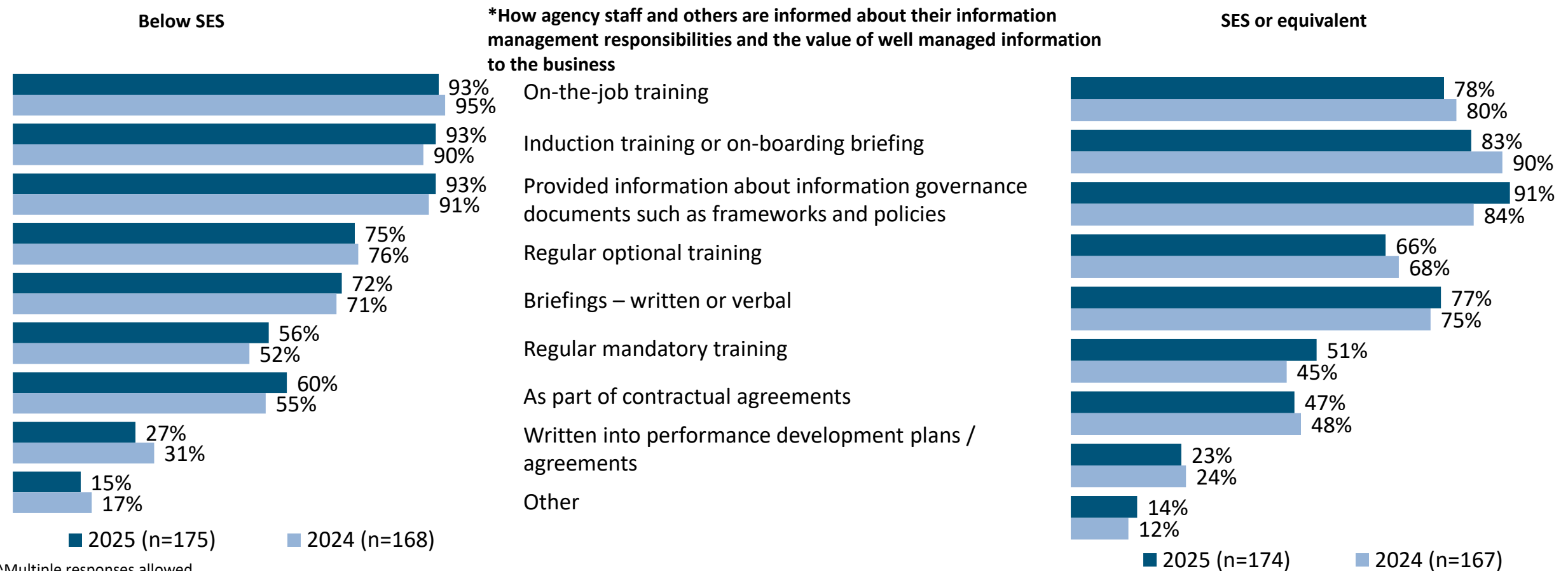
■ Never / rarely ■ Occasionally ■ Sometimes ■ Usually / most of the time ■ Almost always / always

Governance and culture

Overall Governance and culture maturity index: **3.76** (3.70) out of 5



In 2025, on-the-job training, induction programs, and information governance documents remained the most common methods for informing staff about information management responsibilities across SES and below-SES levels. Several methods increased from 2024, reaching their highest levels since 2022. For example, 60% of agencies in 2025 reported that below-SES staff were informed through contractual agreements (up from 55% in 2024, 46% in 2023, and 47% in 2022), and for SES staff, regular mandatory training rose to 51% in 2025 (up from 45% in 2024, 44% in 2023 and 40% in 2022).



^Multiple responses allowed
Base: all agencies

*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores ²⁴

Creating information assets

Overall creating information assets maturity index: **4.37** (4.33) out of 5



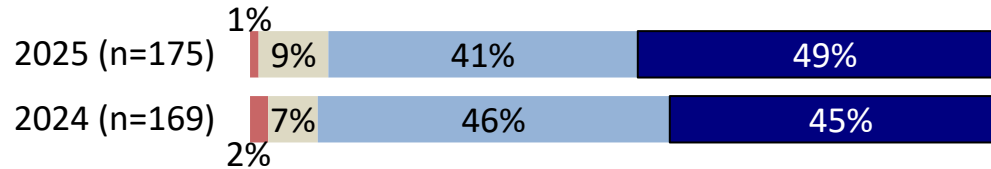
In 2025, most agencies continued to report that they had implemented practices to create necessary, fit-for-purpose information assets, with results generally consistent with those recorded in 2024. Agencies were again most likely to report that they created and captured information assets routinely as evidence of government business at least most of the time (90%, similar to 91% in 2024)

Extent of agencies that have implemented practices to create necessary, fit-for-purpose information assets

% agencies that have implemented these practices (usually / most of the time or almost always / always)

Average index score

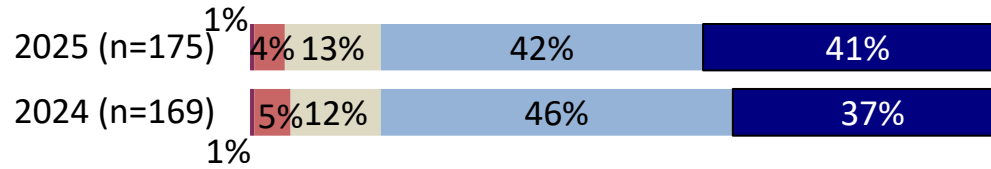
Create and capture information assets routinely as evidence of government business, to meet business and stakeholder needs



90% (91%)

4.38 (4.34)

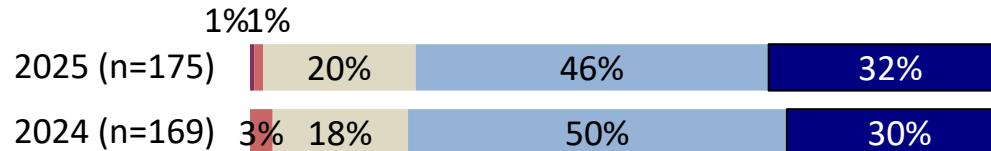
Identify requirements for creating information assets, including to enable efficient business, meet legal and regulatory obligations, manage business risks and support rights and entitlements



83% (83%)

4.18 (4.14)

Create and capture good quality information assets that are complete, accurate and have sufficient detail to be understood in the future



78% (79%)

4.08 (4.06)

Integrate information asset creation into business processes by automating creation in business systems, and/or ensuring staff understand when and how to document business information through other means



76% (76%)

3.97 (3.95)

(2024 results)

■ Never / rarely ■ Occasionally ■ Sometimes ■ Usually / most of the time ■ Almost always / always

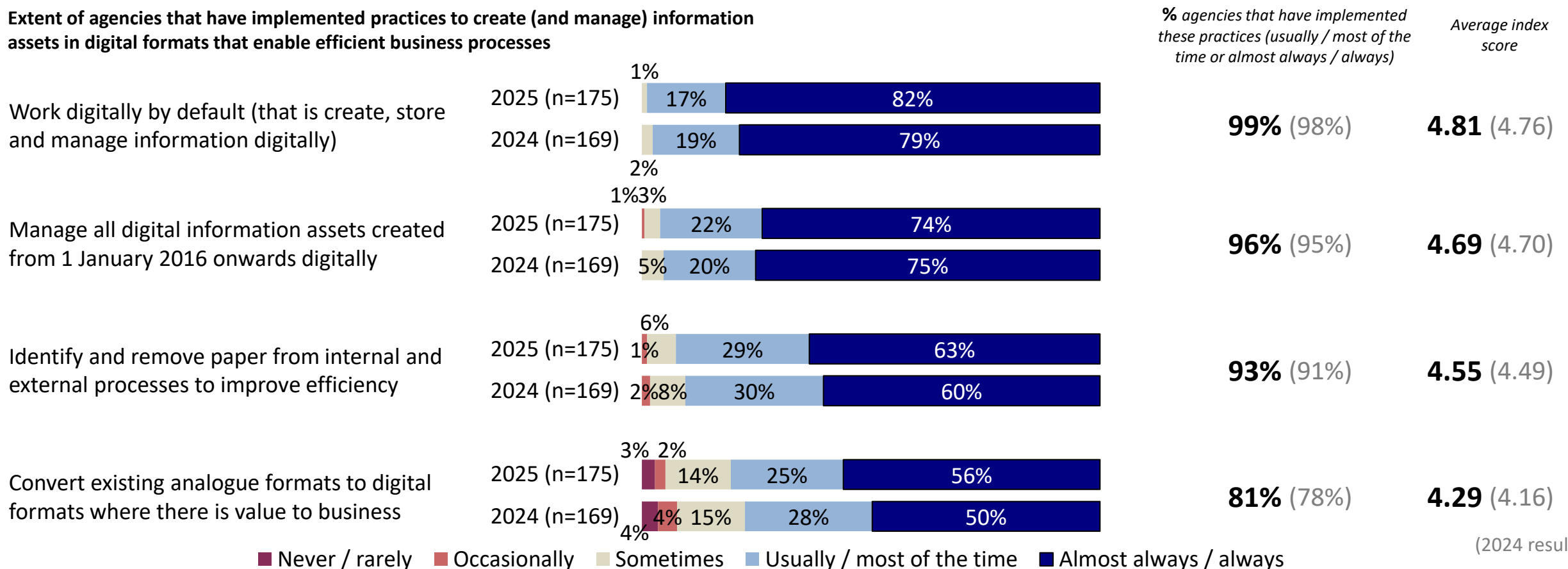
Creating information assets

Overall creating information assets maturity index: **4.37** (4.33) out of 5



The trend of creating and managing information assets in digital formats remained strong in 2025, with 81% to 99% of agencies reporting that they usually or always adopted these practices. Improvements continued to be observed: 81% of agencies usually or always converted existing analogue formats to digital formats where it added value at least most of the time, up from 78% in 2024, 75% in 2023 and 70% in 2022. Additionally, 93% reported identifying and removing paper from internal and external processes (up from 91% in 2024 and 2023, and 89% in 2022).

Extent of agencies that have implemented practices to create (and manage) information assets in digital formats that enable efficient business processes



■ Never / rarely ■ Occasionally ■ Sometimes ■ Usually / most of the time ■ Almost always / always

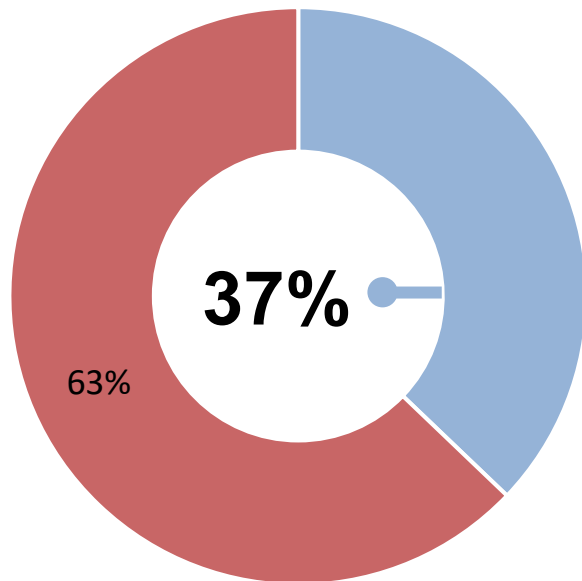
Creating information assets

Overall creating information assets maturity index: **4.37** (4.33) out of 5



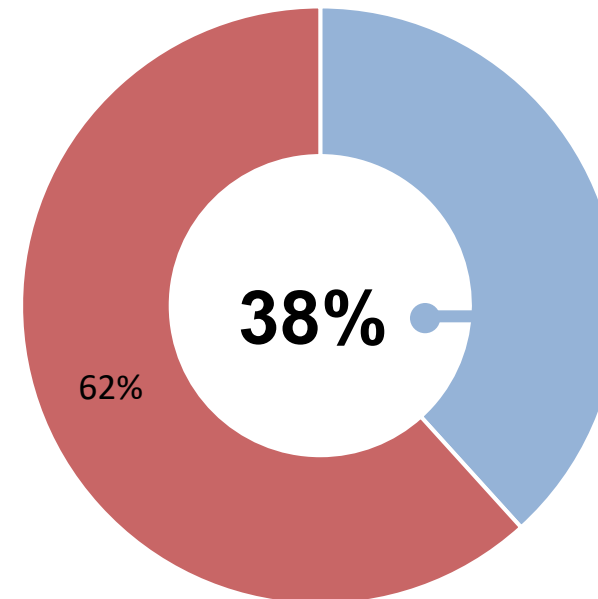
In 2025, 37% of agencies reported they created and managed assets in physical formats, reflecting a slight decline from 2024 (39%). Similarly, 38% of agencies indicated they received and managed assets in physical formats, consistent with the proportion reported in 2024 (38%). Both practices have continued to decline since 2022, when the figures were notably higher at 50% and 43%, respectively.

*Proportion of agencies that are currently creating and managing information assets in physical formats



2024 results:
Yes: 39%
No: 61%

*Proportion of agencies that are receiving information assets in physical formats and managing them in that format



2024 results:
Yes: 38%
No: 62%

■ No ■ Yes

*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores
Base: all agencies, n=175

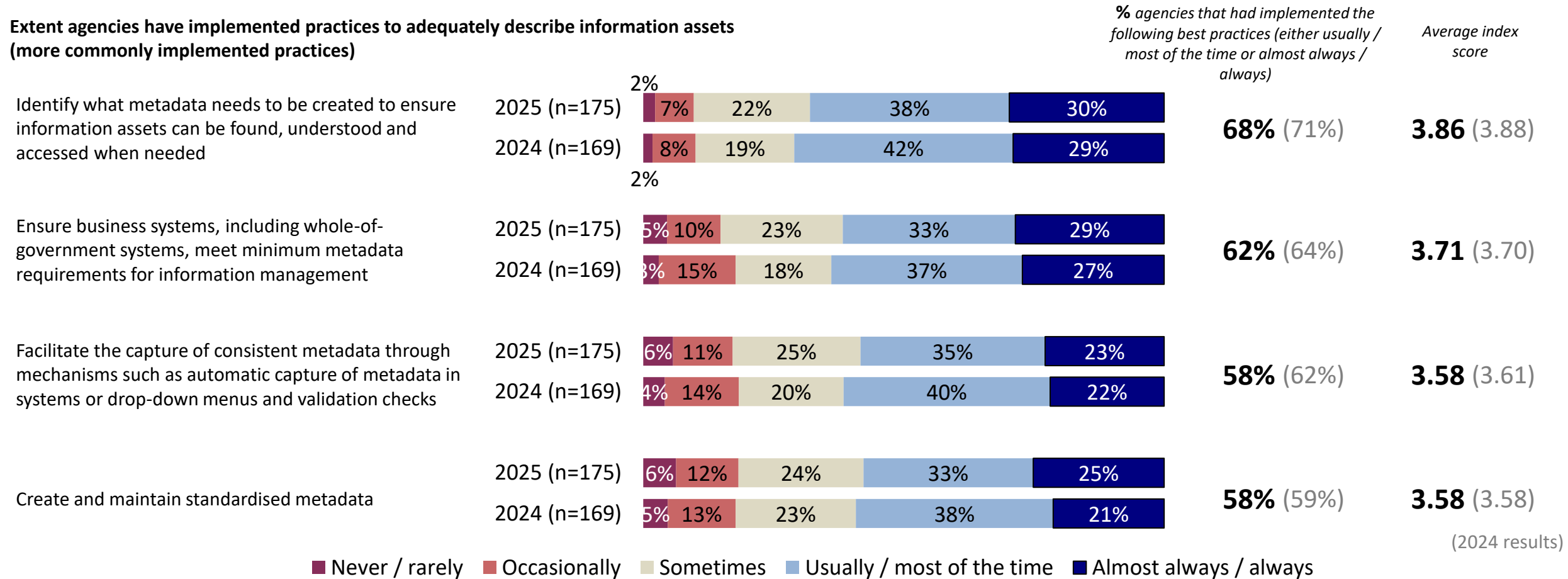
Describing information assets

Overall describing information assets maturity index: **3.42** (3.41) out of 5



In 2025, there was a slight decline in the implementation of some practices to describe information assets. For instance, the proportion of agencies that identified the metadata required to ensure information assets can be found fell to 68%, compared to 71% in 2024. However, this figure remains higher than 63% in 2022. Similarly, 58% of agencies reported facilitating the capture of consistent metadata in 2025, down from 62% in 2024.

Extent agencies have implemented practices to adequately describe information assets (more commonly implemented practices)



Describing information assets

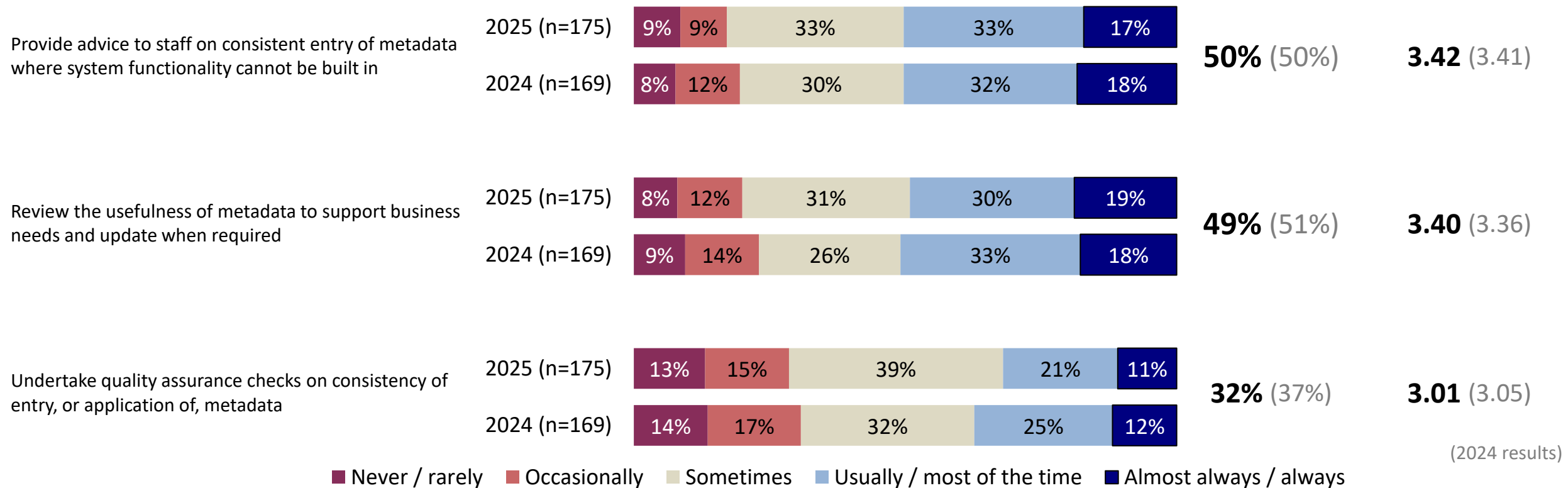
Overall describing information assets maturity index: **3.42** (3.41) out of 5



In 2025, around half of agencies indicated they provide advice to staff on consistent entry of metadata (50%, in line with 50% in 2024) and review the usefulness of metadata to support business needs (49%, slightly lower than 51% in 2024). Thirty-two per cent indicated they undertake quality assurance checks of data entry or application of metadata (down from 37%).

Extent agencies have implemented practices to adequately describe information assets (less commonly implemented practices)

% agencies that had implemented the following best practices (either usually / most of the time or almost always / always) *Average index score*



(2024 results)

Describing information assets

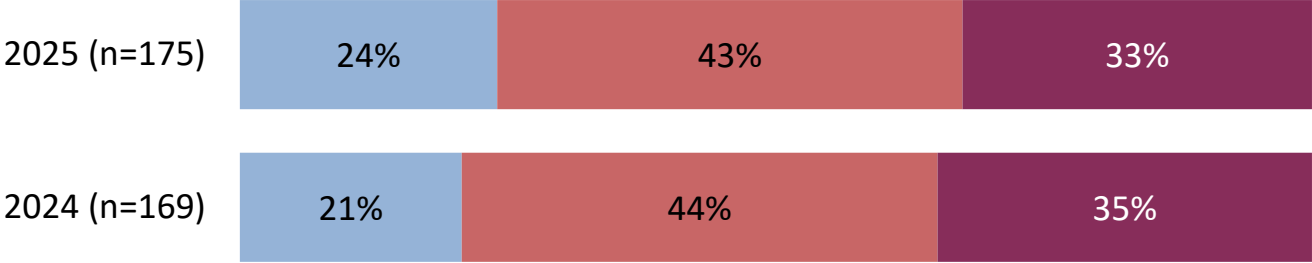


Overall describing information assets maturity index: **3.42** (3.41) out of 5



Only 24% of agencies reported having a fully implemented metadata strategy, though this is an improvement compared to the previous three years (16%-21%). While 43% of agencies indicated their strategy was under development, a significant proportion (33%) have yet to start implementing one.

Do agencies have a metadata strategy or framework to support continuous improvement of holistic enterprise-wide metadata management



- Yes
- Partial - a metadata strategy is under development but has not been implemented yet
- No

Describing information assets

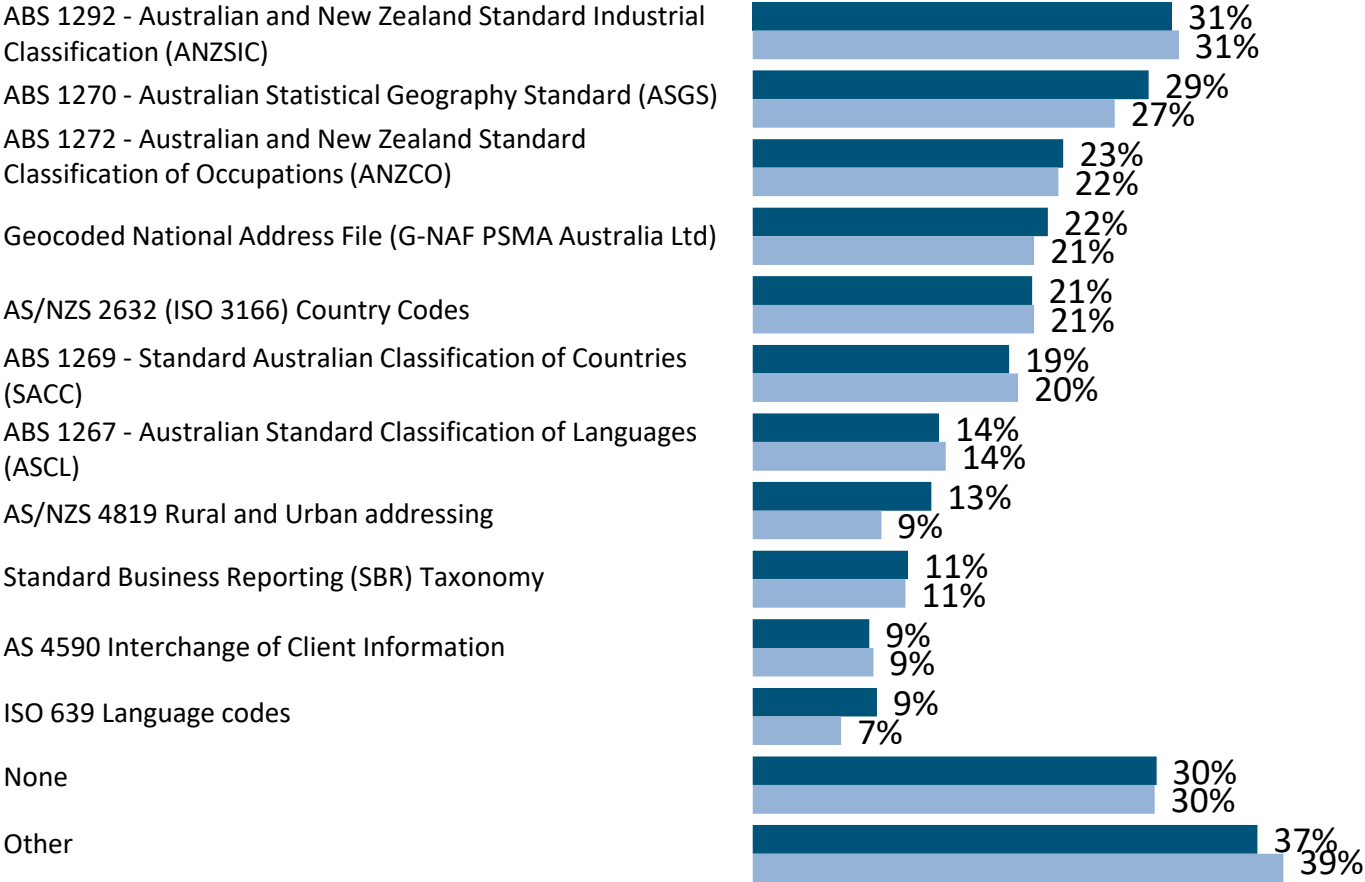


Overall describing information assets maturity index: **3.42** (3.41) out of 5



In 2025, the most commonly used data standards were ABS 1292 (31%), ABS 1270 (29%) and ABS 1272 (23%). These standards showed incremental increases in usage compared to 2022-2024, with usage levels ranging from 20%-27%, 20%-28%, and 22% to 31%, respectively. Overall, the usage of most other data standards remained relatively consistent with levels observed between 2022 and 2024. However, agencies were more likely to use AS/NZS 4819 in 2025, with usage rising to 13% compared to 7%-9% between 2022-2024.

***Data standards agencies use^**



Base: all agencies
 *This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores
 ^Multiple responses allowed

Describing information assets

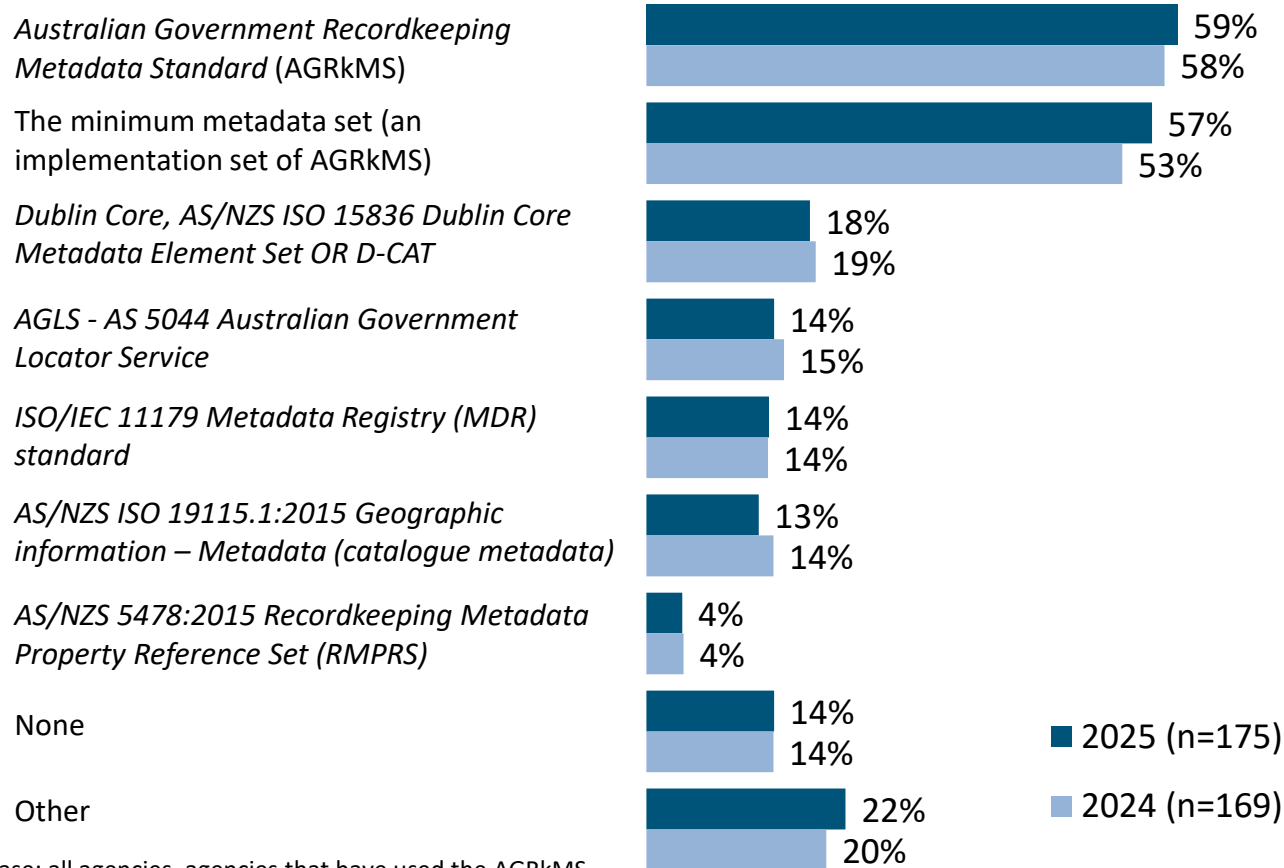


Overall describing information assets maturity index: **3.42** (3.41) out of 5



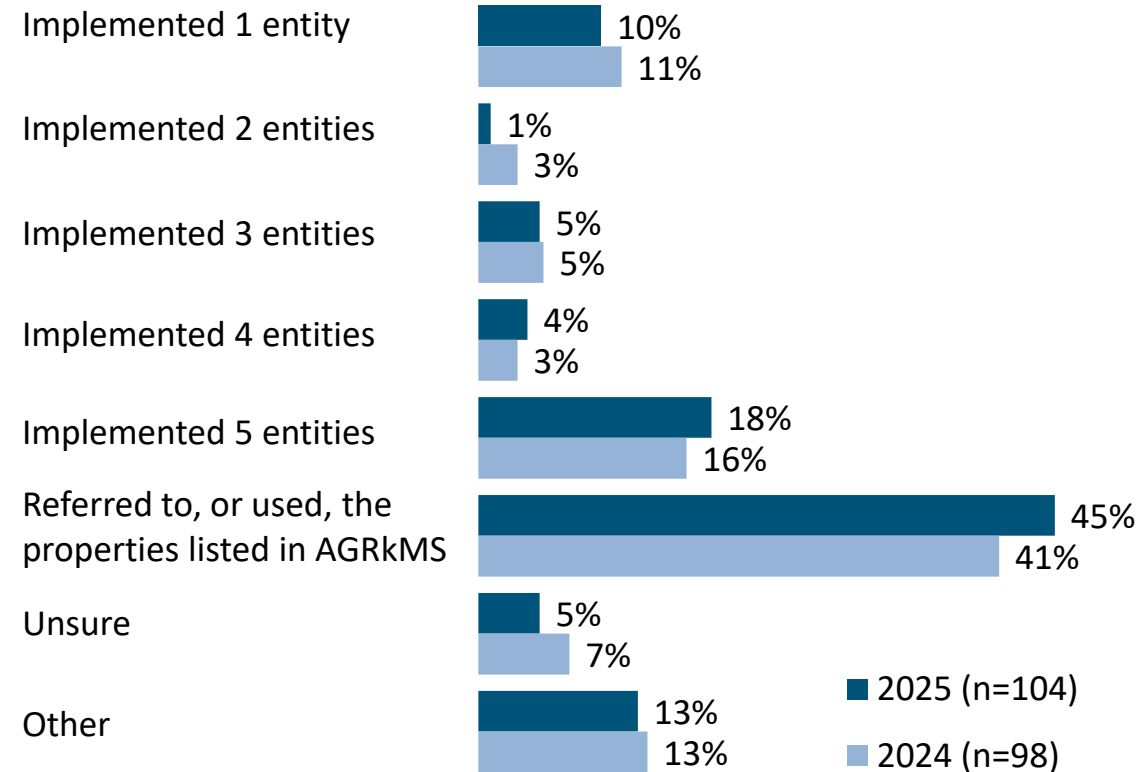
In 2025, the Australian Government Recordkeeping Metadata Standard (AGRkMS) was the most commonly used metadata standard, with 59% of agencies using this standard. This represents the highest usage rate in the past four years, up from 54%-58% between 2022 and 2024. Similarly, 57% of agencies used the minimum metadata set in 2025, reflecting a consistent upward trend from 53% in 2024, 48% in 2023, and 42% in 2022. Of the agencies using the AGRkMS, 45% referred to or used the properties listed in the standard, the highest proportion recorded in the last four years (previously 39%-41%). Furthermore, 18% of agencies implemented five entities from the AGRkMS in 2025, continuing a steady increase from 16% in both 2024 and 2023, and 13% in 2022.

*Metadata standards agencies use^



Base: all agencies, agencies that have used the AGRkMS

*How have agencies implemented/used the Australian Government Recordkeeping Metadata Standard (AGRkMS)



*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores

^Multiple responses allowed

Describing information assets



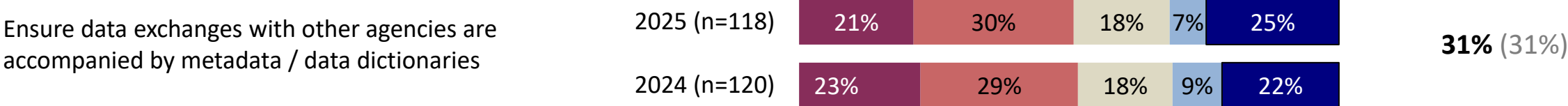
Overall describing information assets maturity index: **3.42** (3.41) out of 5



Just 31% of agencies usually or always ensured that data exchanges with other agencies were accompanied by data dictionaries. While this result has remained stable since 2024 (31%), it is higher than the 24%-28% recorded between 2022-2023. Twenty-two per cent usually or always made metadata available externally, consistent with the proportion reported in 2024 (21%).

***Extent of agencies that do the following**

% agencies that have implemented these practices (Usually, with only low value or legacy still to be managed or almost always / always)



- Rarely / never
- Sometimes, for our highest value assets
- Often, for our high value information
- Usually, with only low value or legacy still to be managed
- Always / almost always

(2024 results)

*These response do not impact upon agency maturity scores
Base: all agencies

Storing, preserving, and managing information assets



Overall Storing, preserving, and managing information assets maturity index: **4.13** (4.13) out of 5



In 2025, almost all agencies (95%) usually or always stored information assets securely, consistent with 2024 results (96%). However, while 91% usually or always created digital information assets in sustainable formats, this represented a slight decline from 94% in 2024. Notably, 93% of agencies ensured that contractual arrangements for third-party storage addressed information management requirements, sustaining the improvement achieved in 2024 (93%) compared to previous years (91% in 2023 and 85% in 2022)

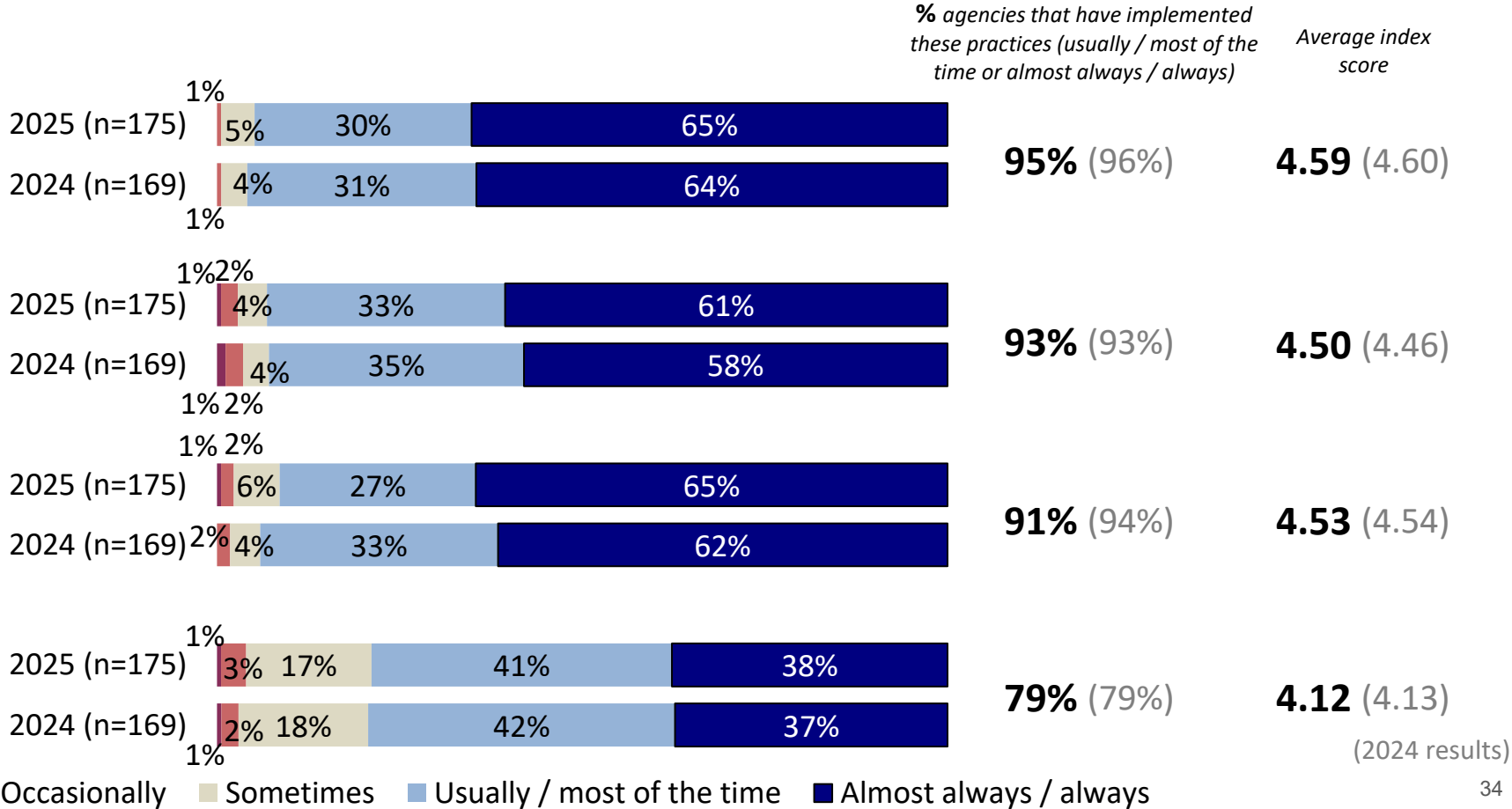
Extent of agencies that have implemented the following storage and preservation practices

Store information assets securely ensuring sensitive information (such as security classified or personally sensitive information) is identified and managed according to: protective security; cyber security; and privacy requirements.

Ensure contractual arrangements for third-party storage (including cloud) cover information management requirements including security, access, migration, disposal and end of contract considerations to ensure access to needed information assets is not compromised.

Create digital information assets in sustainable digital formats with a lower risk of becoming obsolete.

Implement storage and preservation strategies, procedures and activities to ensure information can be accessed, used and understood for as long as it is required.



Base: all agencies

Storing, preserving, and managing information assets

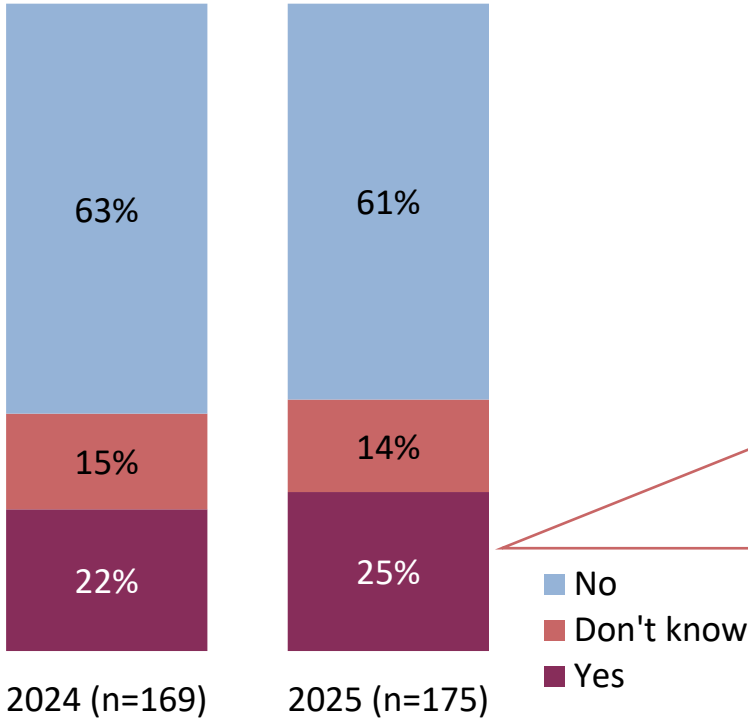


Overall Storing, preserving, and managing information assets maturity index: **4.13** (4.13) out of 5

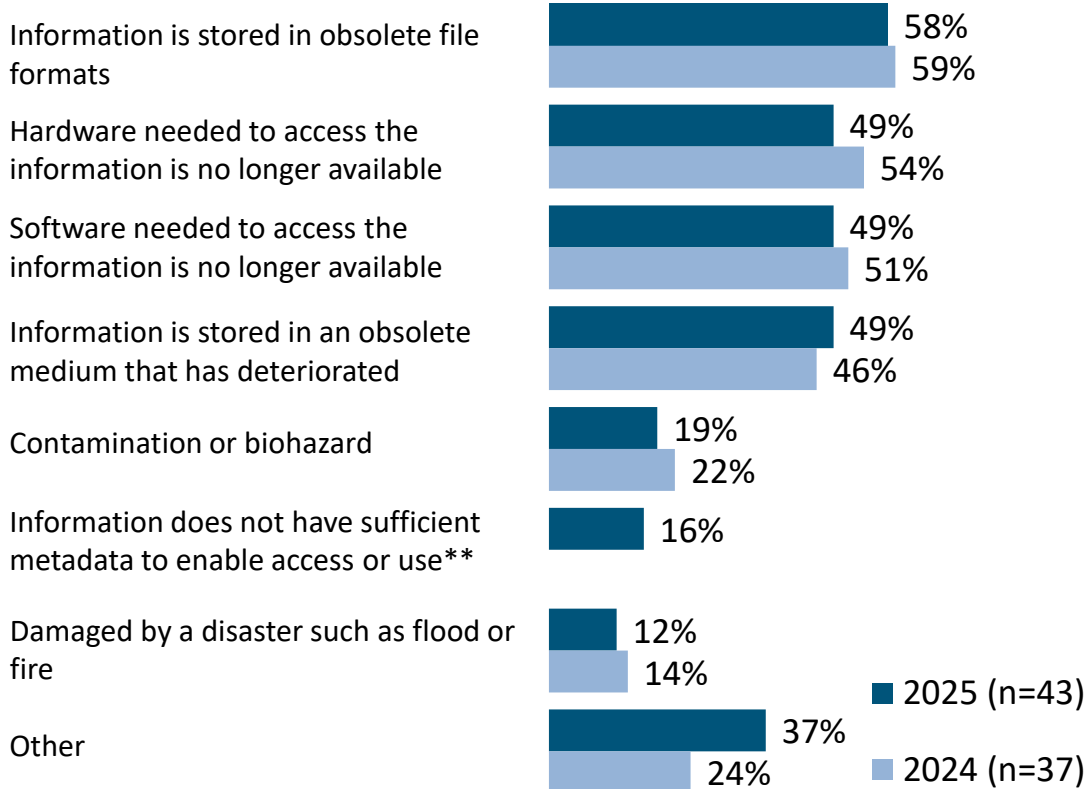


In 2025, 25% of agencies reported holding information unusable before its authorised disposal date, continuing a gradual rise from 22% in 2024, 19% in 2023, and 16% in 2022. The most common reason was storage in obsolete formats (58%), the lowest result compared to the previous three years (59% to 70% between 2022-2024). Related factors also declined, including unavailable hardware (49%, down from 54%-59%) and software (49%, down from 51%-59%). However, the deterioration of information stored on obsolete medium rose slightly to 49% in 2025 from 46% in 2024, after falling from 62% in 2022 to 47% in 2023.

***Do agencies have information which is unable to be accessed or used before its authorised disposal date**



***Reasons agencies are unable to access or use that information^**



Base: all agencies, agencies that have information that cannot be accessed or used before its authorised disposal date,

*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores ^Multiple responses allowed
 **Time-series data is not available as this was a new response option added to the 2025 survey

Storing, preserving, and managing information assets



Overall Storing, preserving, and managing information assets maturity index: **4.13** (4.13) out of 5



Agencies provided a range of examples where storage media and file formats that have presented challenges to their access and use of the information.

Analogue data stored on 21 track, 1 inch and ½ inch tape reels are challenging to read due to lack of suppliers available to read and transcribe the data. We potentially have DVDs and CDs, and microfiche that may have deteriorated.

Files stored in obsolete MS format.

Cassette tapes; Betacam tapes; VHS tapes; LTO tapes; magnetic tape; hard drives.

Lotus Notes mail format.

As [the agency] reviews legacy physical storage locations, obsolete media such as tapes, CDs, and storage devices are occasionally identified. In some cases [the agency] lacks a readily available method for accessing information stored on these media. While an approach to market could provide a solution, there is a possibility that some of the media may be damaged, such as scratched CDs.

Information that has been received during machinery of government changes that was provided on obsolete media, hardware and software was unavailable and therefore not provided at time of transfer.

Tapes are being migrated to a new data centre; it will take several months to regain access from the new location.

It was found in the EDRMS that we had embedded file formats that rendered the documents inaccessible. Work is underway to remediate the documents and extract the detail.

The content of the files remains visible due to the EDRMS (TRIM) capturing a rendered 'Preview' of the document so that they can be assessed for value and criticality.

Storing, preserving, and managing information assets



Overall Storing, preserving, and managing information assets maturity index: **4.13** (4.13) out of 5



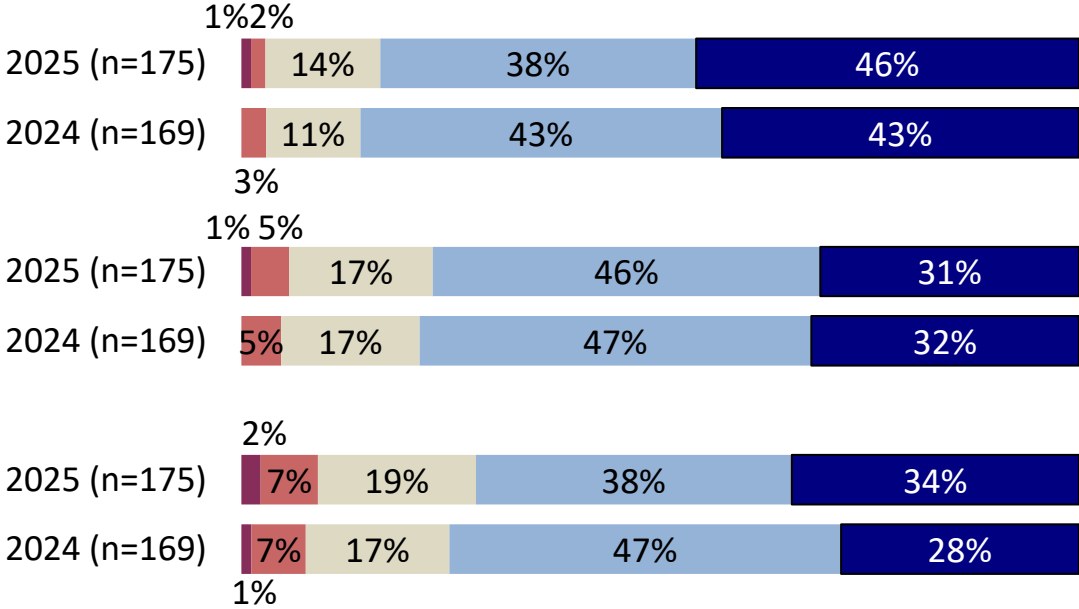
In 2025, there were some slight declines across practices for storing, preserving and managing information assets compared to 2024. Eighty-three per cent of agencies usually or always addressed information management requirements when upgrading, migrating, or decommissioning systems, down from 86%. Similarly, 77% usually or always saved information assets into systems with appropriate information management functionality or governance (down from 79%), while 72% ensured new business system specifications met functional information management requirements (down from 75%).

Extent of agencies that have implemented practices to save information assets into systems where they can be appropriately managed (more commonly implemented practices)

Address information management requirements when upgrading, migrating or decommissioning systems, including legacy and poorly performing systems, to meet business needs

Save information assets into endorsed systems with appropriate information management functionality or governance

Ensure new business systems specifications, including whole-of-government business systems, meet functional requirements for information management



% agencies that have implemented these practices (usually / most of the time or almost always / always) Average index score

83% (86%) **4.25** (4.25)

77% (79%) **4.01** (4.06)

72% (75%) **3.95** (3.95)

■ Never / rarely ■ Occasionally ■ Sometimes ■ Usually / most of the time ■ Almost always / always

(2024 results)

Storing, preserving, and managing information assets



Overall Storing, preserving, and managing information assets maturity index: **4.13** (4.13) out of 5



In 2025, 71% agencies usually or always provided staff with guidance on information governance when using platforms with limited information management functionality, sustaining the improvements recorded in 2024 (70%) compared to previous years (63%-69% over 2022-23). A slight decline was recorded in the proportion of agencies that reviewed the capacity of existing systems to meet functional requirements and address information management gaps (59%, down from 62%).

Extent of agencies that have implemented practices to save information assets into systems where they can be appropriately managed (less commonly implemented practices)

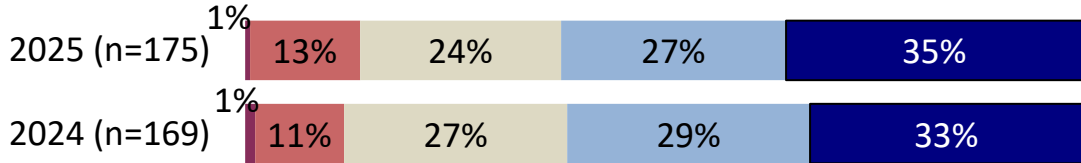
% agencies that have implemented these practices (usually / most of the time or almost always / always) *Average index score*

Provide guidance to staff on information governance controls and rules when using systems and platforms with limited information management functionality



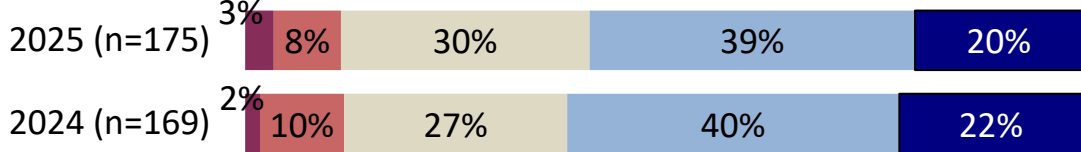
71% (70%) **3.86** (3.85)

[Do not] Keep information assets in systems or platforms where they cannot be managed appropriately, such as uncontrolled network drives or collaboration platforms without appropriate information management functionality*



62% (62%) **3.83** (3.81)

Review the capacity of existing business systems, including whole-of-government systems, to meet functional requirements for information management and address gaps



59% (62%) **3.64** (3.70)

■ Never / rarely ■ Occasionally ■ Sometimes ■ Usually / most of the time ■ Almost always / always

(2024 results)

*Note: The question was framed as a negative statement in the survey. Its results have been presented in reverse order (reverse options range from 1='Almost always / always' to 5='Never / rarely') to allow comparison with the other positive statements in this section.

Storing, preserving, and managing information assets

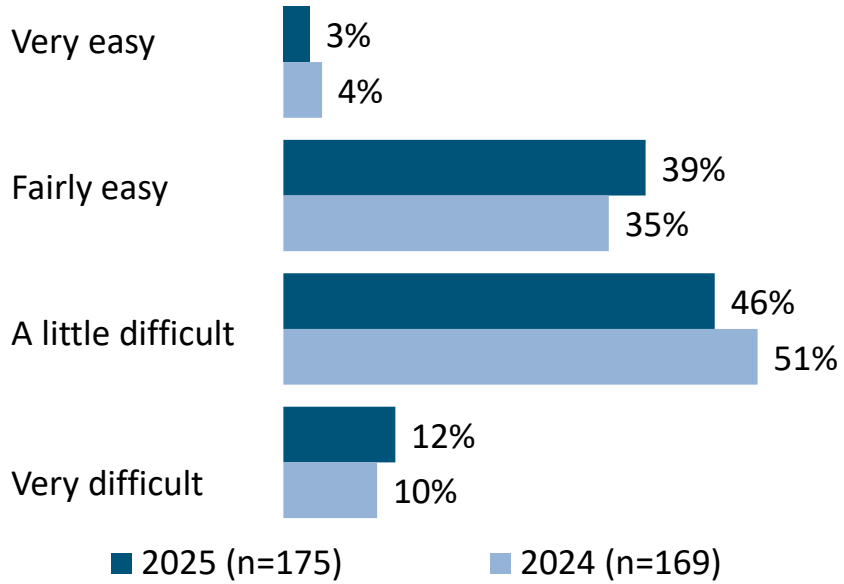


Overall Storing, preserving, and managing information assets maturity index: **4.13** (4.13) out of 5

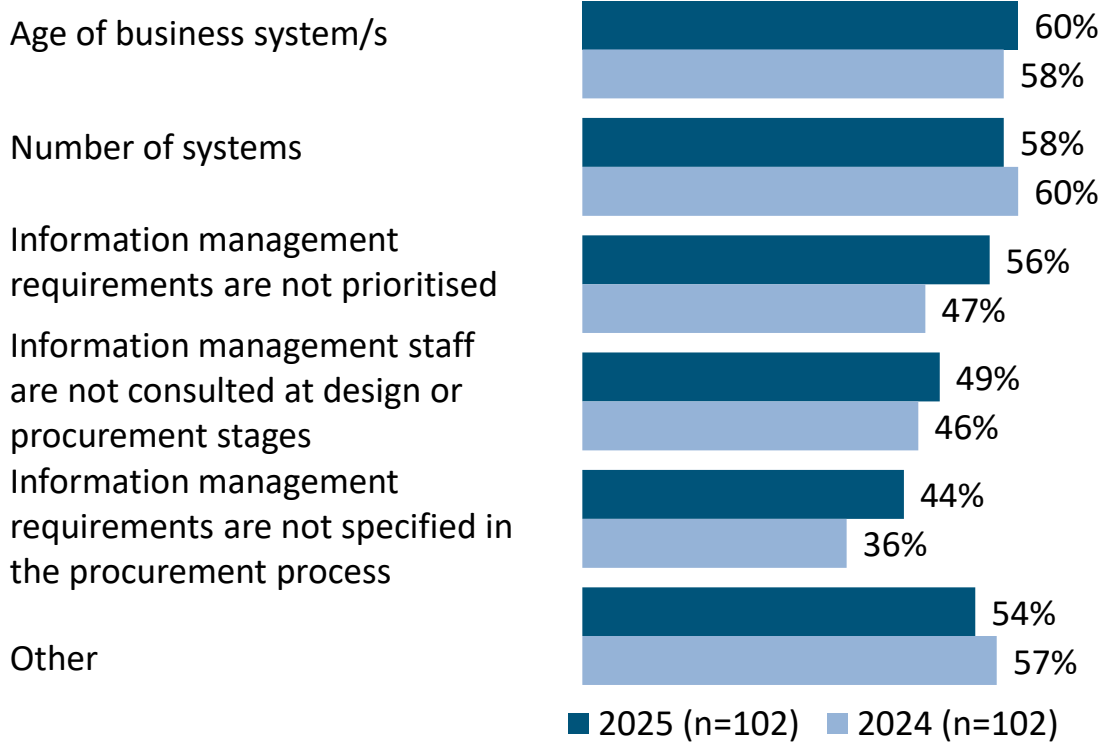


In 2025, 58% of agencies reported difficulties in integrating information management requirements into their systems, a slight improvement from 61% in 2024. The most commonly cited reasons for these difficulties included the age of business systems (60%, up slightly from 58% in 2024), the number of systems (58%, down slightly from 60% in 2024), and information management requirements not being prioritised (56%, the highest result compared to the previous three years, which ranged from 43% to 48%).

***How easy or difficult do agencies find it to integrate functional requirements for information management into new or existing business systems**



***Reasons agencies find it difficult to integrate functional requirements for information management into new or existing business systems^**



*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores

Base: all agencies; agencies that find it a little difficult or very difficult to integrate functional requirements for information management into new or existing business systems

^Multiple responses allowed

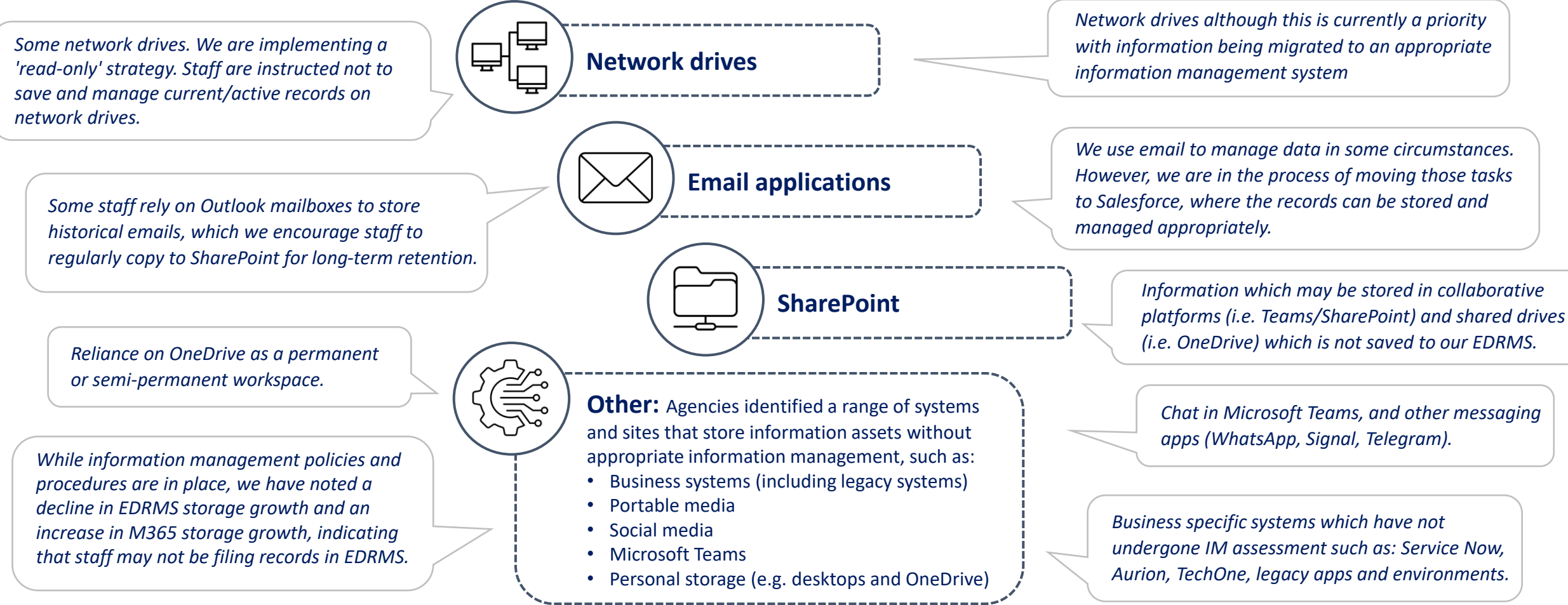
Storing, preserving, and managing information assets



Overall Storing, preserving, and managing information assets maturity index: **4.13** (4.13) out of 5



Over 100 agencies provided examples of where they are storing information assets without appropriate information management. As in 2024, network drives was the most common response, followed by email applications and Microsoft SharePoint.



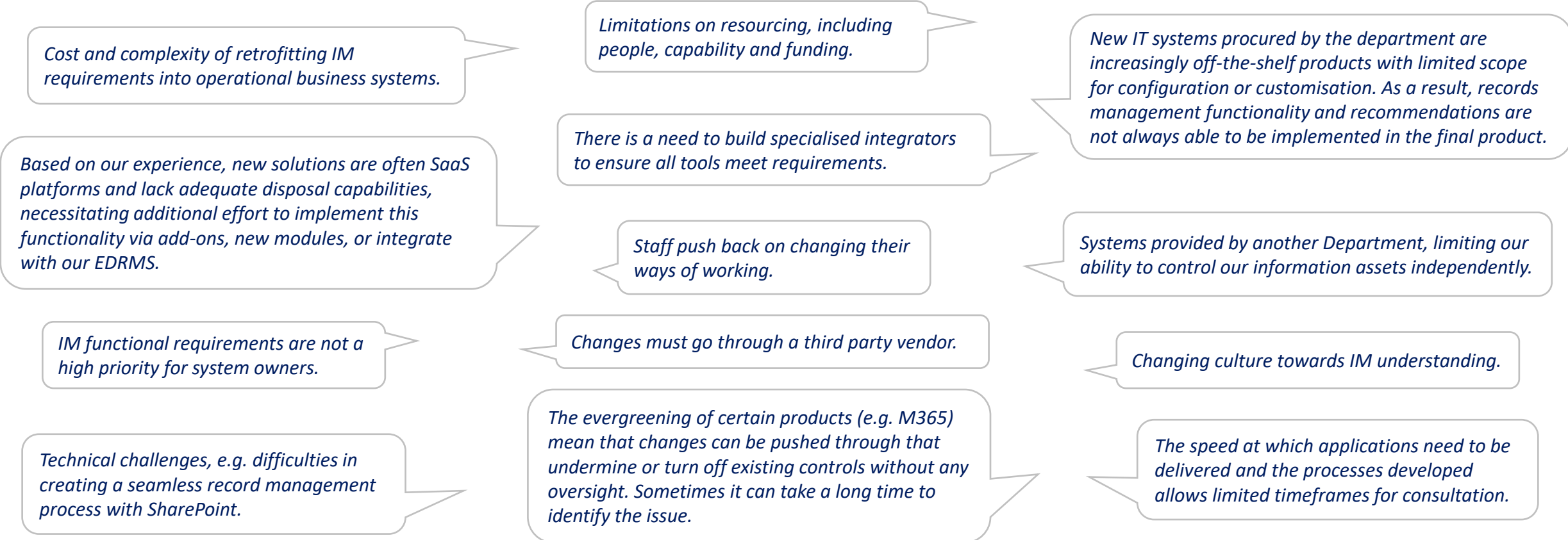
Storing, preserving, and managing information assets



Overall Storing, preserving, and managing information assets maturity index: **4.13** (4.13) out of 5



Agencies provided a range of other reasons why they find it difficult to integrate functional requirements for information management into new or existing business systems. Many expanded on the options available, while others provided additional difficulties.



Storing, preserving, and managing information assets



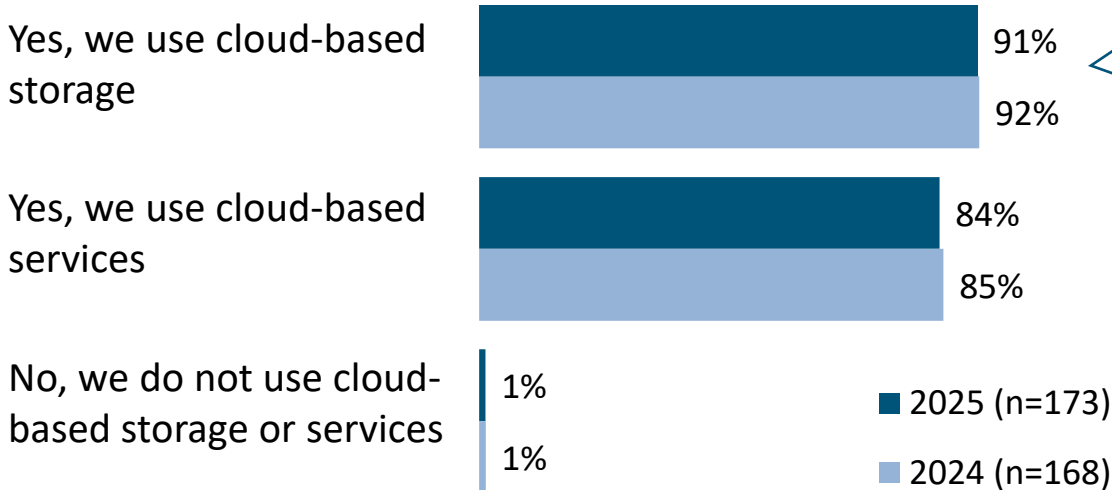
Overall Storing, preserving, and managing information assets maturity index: **4.13** (4.13) out of 5



In 2025, almost all (99%) agencies used cloud-based storage (91%) and/or services (84%). While these figures have slightly declined from 2024 (92% and 85% respectively), they remain much higher than those recorded in 2022 (80% and 65% respectively). Only a very small proportion of agencies continued to not use any cloud-based storage or services (1% in both 2025 and 2024).

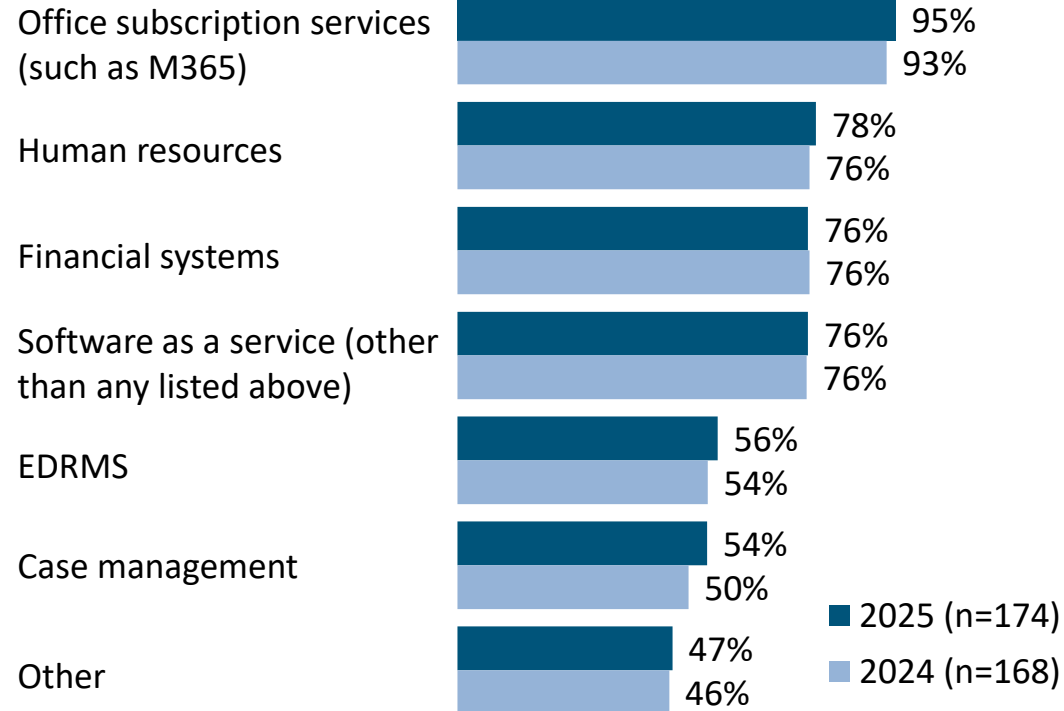
In 2025, the most commonly used cloud systems were Office subscription services (95%), human resources (78%), and financial systems (76%). Office services continued their upward trend (93% in 2024, 92% in 2023, 85% in 2022), while human resources systems also increased (76% in 2024 and 2023, 72% in 2022). Financial systems recorded very little change compared to 2022-2024 (74%-76%).

*Extent of agencies that use cloud-based storage and/or services for management of information assets



*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores
 ^ Multiple responses allowed
 Base: all agencies, agencies that use cloud-based storage or services

*Systems/services agencies used to store information in the cloud^



Storing, preserving, and managing information assets

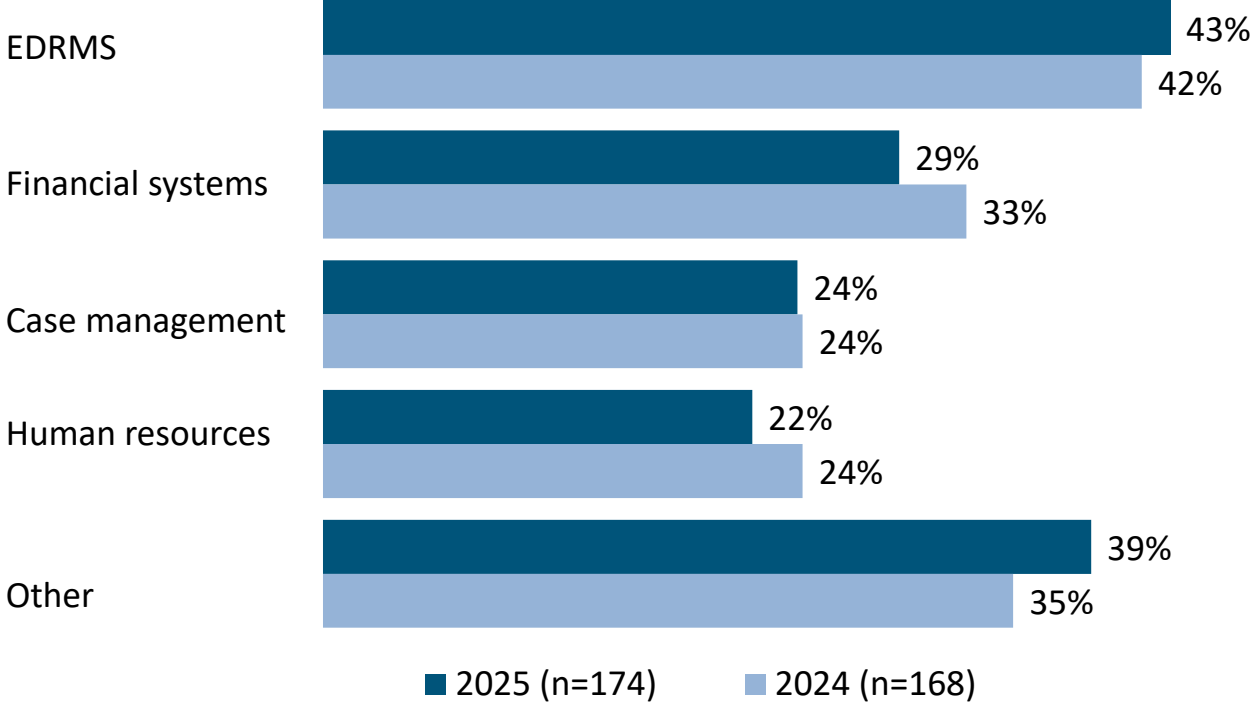


Overall Storing, preserving, and managing information assets maturity index: **4.13** (4.13) out of 5



In 2025, 66% of agencies have at least one system or service that is not stored in a cloud-based storage and/or service (a slight decline from 68% in 2024). The most common systems that were not in the cloud were EDRMS (43% of all agencies, slightly up from 42% in 2024) and financial systems (29%, a decline from 33% in 2024).

***Systems/services agencies used to store or manage information *not* in the cloud^**



*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores
^ Multiple responses allowed
Base: all agencies

Appraising and disposing (destruction and transfer)

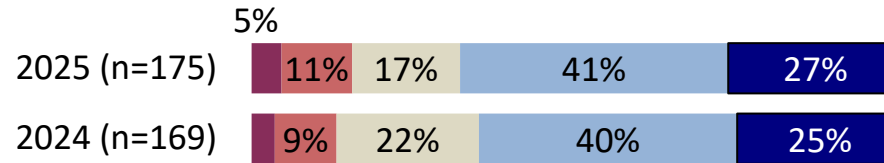
Overall appraising and disposing maturity index: **3.28** (3.30) out of 5



There were slight improvements in agencies implementing some practices for appraising and disposing of information. Analysing and documenting how long information assets need to be retained increased slightly to 68% in 2025 (from 65% in 2024). Similarly, establishing governance across all business systems rose slightly to 59% in 2025 – this result has continued an upward trend from 56% in 2024, 54% in 2023 and 52% in 2022.

Extent agencies have implemented appraising and disposing of information assets practices (more commonly implemented)

Analyse and document how long information assets need to be kept to meet: operational and stakeholder needs; legislative and regulatory obligations; community needs



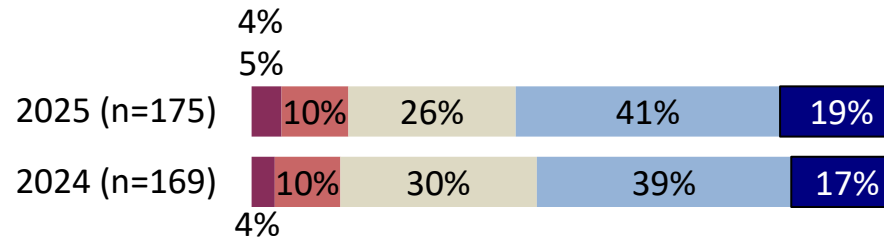
% agencies that had implemented the following best practices (either usually / most of the time or almost always / always)

68% (65%)

Average index score

3.75 (3.74)

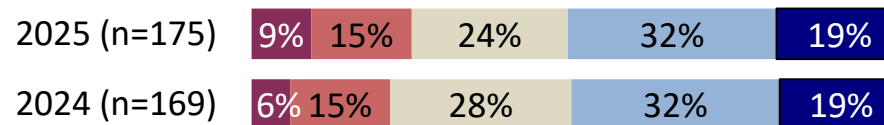
Establish governance across all business systems, applications, and platforms used (includes social media) so that information assets are not destroyed before their authorised retention date



59% (56%)

3.59 (3.56)

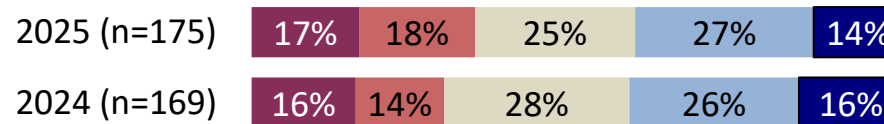
Ensure retain as national archives (RNA) information assets across systems and locations have been identified to inform appropriate management



51% (51%)

3.37 (3.43)

Ensure existing information has been sentenced and the disposal action is known (even if it has not been carried out)



41% (42%)

3.04 (3.12)

■ Never / rarely ■ Occasionally ■ Sometimes ■ Usually / most of the time ■ Almost always / always

(2024 results)

Appraising and disposing (destruction and transfer)



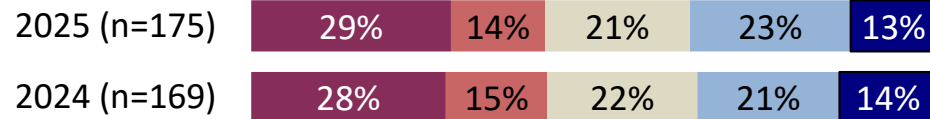
Overall appraising and disposing maturity index: **3.28** (3.30) out of 5



Despite limited implementation of some appraising and disposing practices, 2025 results showed some modest improvements from 2024. Agencies facilitating automated identification of information assets rose slightly from 35% to 36%, and those promptly destroying temporary information assets also increased slightly from 33% to 34%. However, only 17% of agencies usually or always transfer 'retain as national archives' information assets within 15 years of creation or as soon as practicable. This figure has remained consistent over recent years, at 18% in 2024, 17% in 2023, and 22% in 2022.

Extent agencies have implemented appraising and disposing of information assets practices (less commonly implemented)

Facilitate automated identification of information assets due for destruction or transfer

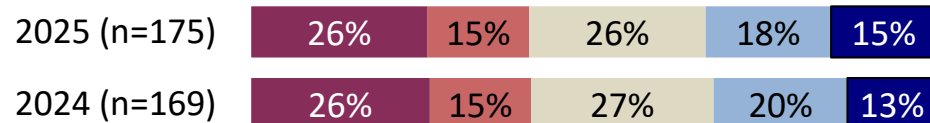


% agencies that had implemented the following best practices (either usually / most of the time or almost always / always)

Average index score

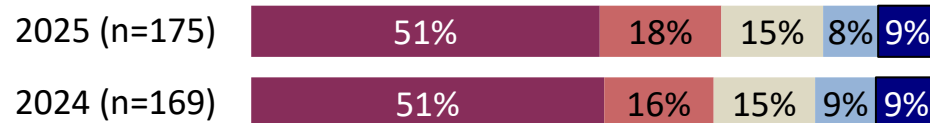
36% (35%) **2.77** (2.78)

After sentencing, promptly destroy information assets of temporary value when no longer needed, at or after they have reached their authorised retention period



34% (33%) **2.83** (2.79)

Transfer 'retain as national archives' information assets, as soon as practicable, or within 15 years of creation to the care of the National Archives



17% (18%) **2.06** (2.08)

■ Never / rarely ■ Occasionally ■ Sometimes ■ Usually / most of the time ■ Almost always / always

(2024 results)

Appraising and disposing (destruction and transfer)

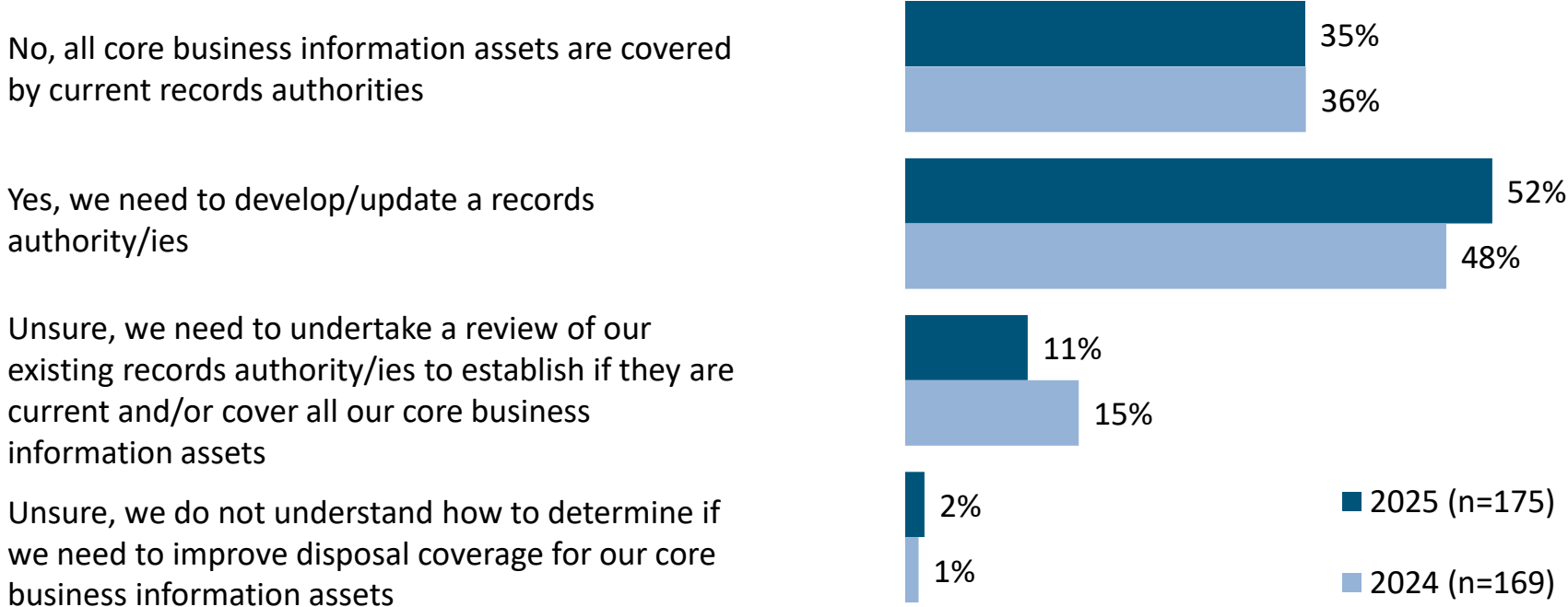


Overall appraising and disposing maturity index: **3.28** (3.30) out of 5



The proportion of agencies reporting that their core business information assets were covered by current records authorities has continued to gradually decline, dropping to 35% in 2025 from 36% in 2024, 38% in 2023 and 43% in 2022. Conversely, the proportion of agencies needing to develop or update a records authority has continue to increase, reaching 52% in 2025, up from 48% in 2024, 40% in 2023 and 38% in 2022. Notably, agencies who need to undertake a review of existing disposal coverage fell to 11% in 2025, the lowest proportion compared to the previous three years (15%-19%).

***Do agencies need to improve disposal coverage for their core business information assets**



*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores
Base: all agencies

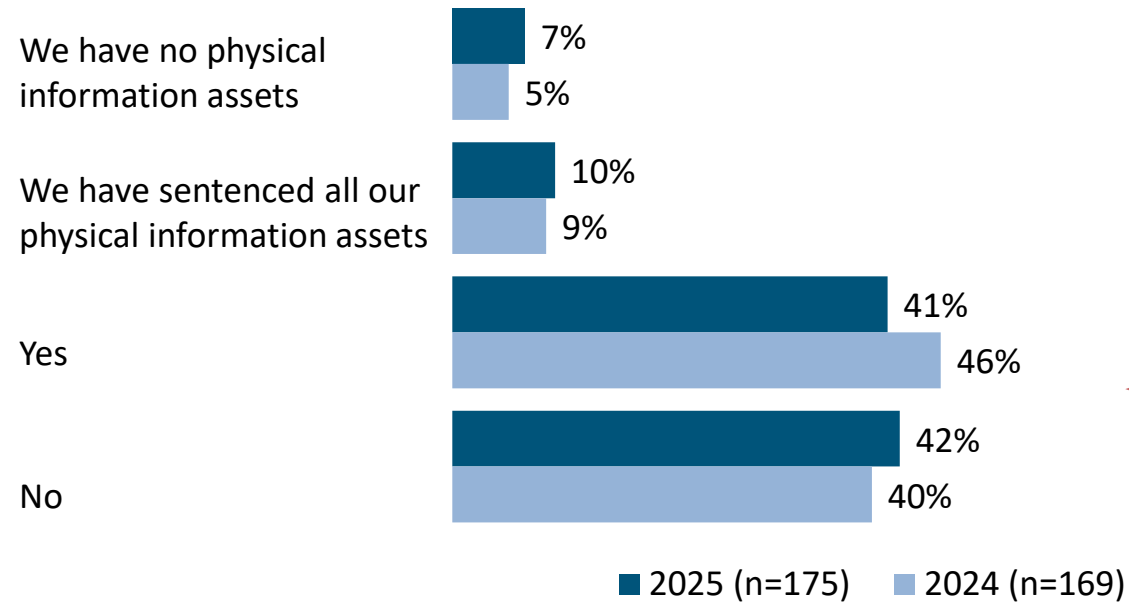
Appraising and disposing (destruction and transfer)

Overall appraising and disposing maturity index: **3.28** (3.30) out of 5

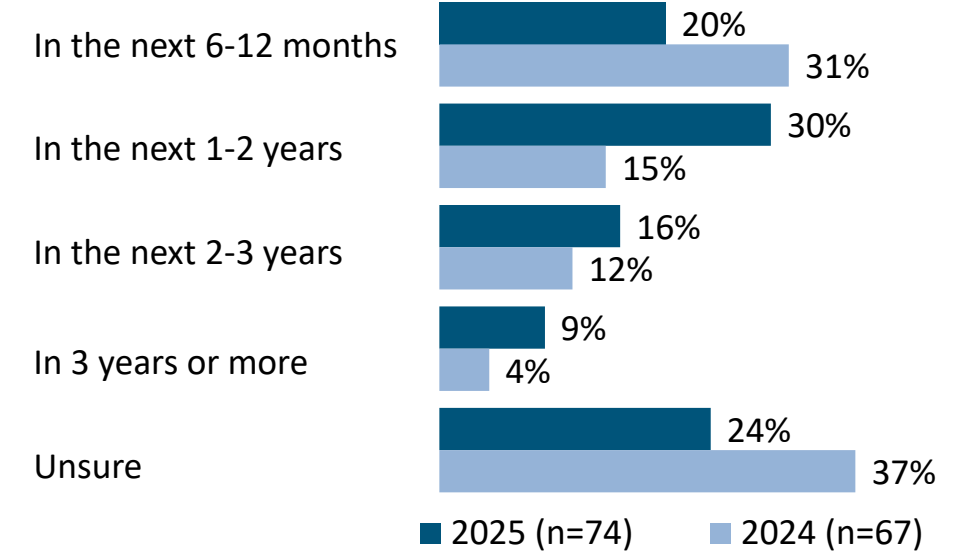


In 2025, around half (51%) of agencies reported sentencing their physical information assets, either *any* (41%, down from 46% in 2024) or *all* (10%, similar to 9% in 2024) physical assets. Among the 42% of agencies that did not sentence any physical assets in 2025, a larger proportion were more likely to do so in the next 1-2 years (30%, up from 15% in 2024) rather within the next 6-12 months (20%, down from 31% in 2024). Notably, 2025 recorded the lowest level of uncertainty among agencies regarding their sentencing plans (24%), compared to higher levels of uncertainty observed between 2022 and 2024 (results ranged between 35%-47%).

*Whether agencies sentenced any physical information within the previous 12-18 months[^]



*When agencies plan to start sentencing their physical information assets



*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores

[^] 'Previous 12-18 months' refers to the period between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022 in 2022, 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023 in 2023, 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024 in 2024 and 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025.

Base: all agencies; agencies that have not sentenced any physical information assets from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2022 in 2022, 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 in 2023, 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 in 2024 or 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025

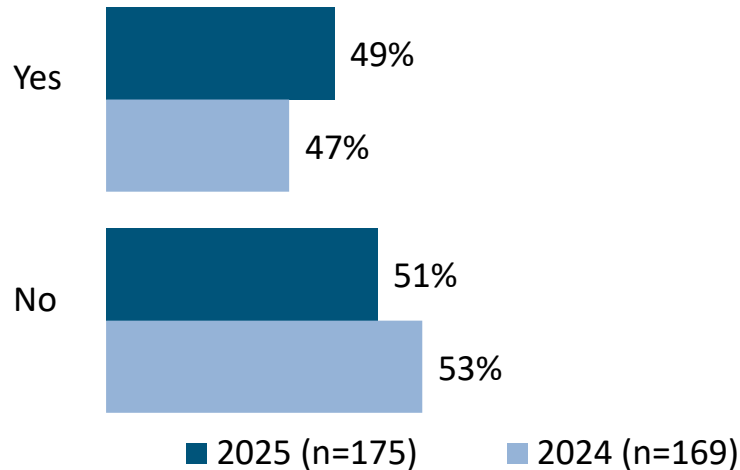
Appraising and disposing (destruction and transfer)

Overall appraising and disposing maturity index: **3.28** (3.30) out of 5

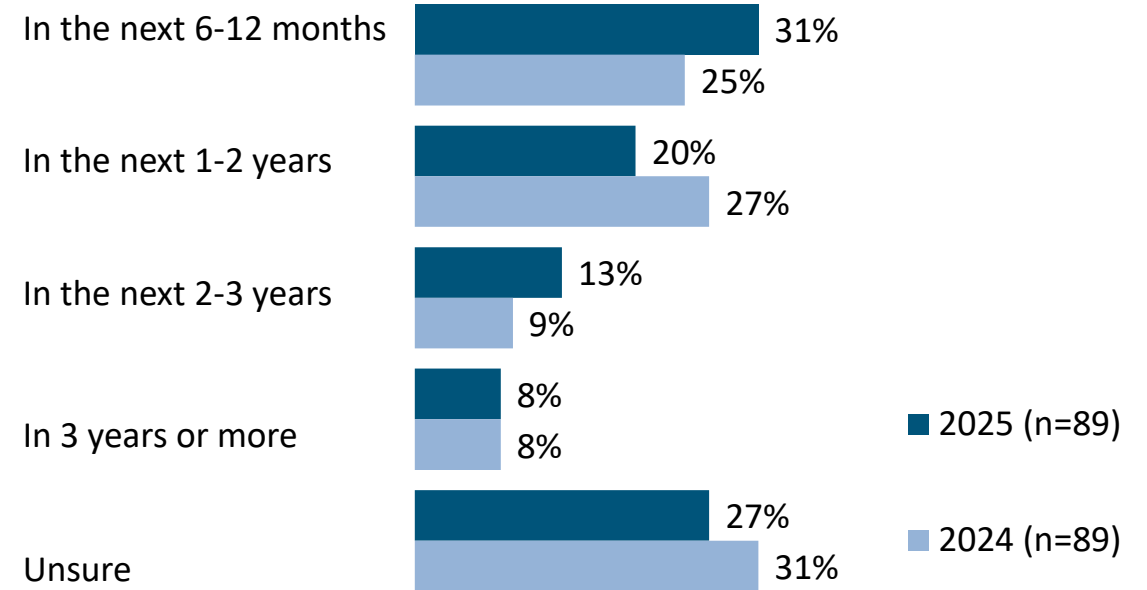


The proportion of agencies who sentenced digital assets in 2025 (49%) was slightly higher than in 2024 (47%). Of the 51% of agencies that had not sentenced any digital assets, 31% planned to do so in the next 6-12 months – the highest result recorded compared to the previous three years which ranged between 24% and 25%. These results highlight an increase in agencies intending to act in the near term on sentencing digital assets compared to previous years.

***Whether agencies sentenced any digital information assets in the period from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 and 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 in 2025**



***When agencies plan to start sentencing their digital information assets**



*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores

Base: all agencies; agencies that have not sentenced any digital information assets from 1 January 2021 to 30 June 2022 in 2022, 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 in 2023, 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 in 2024 or from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 in 2025.

Appraising and disposing (destruction and transfer)

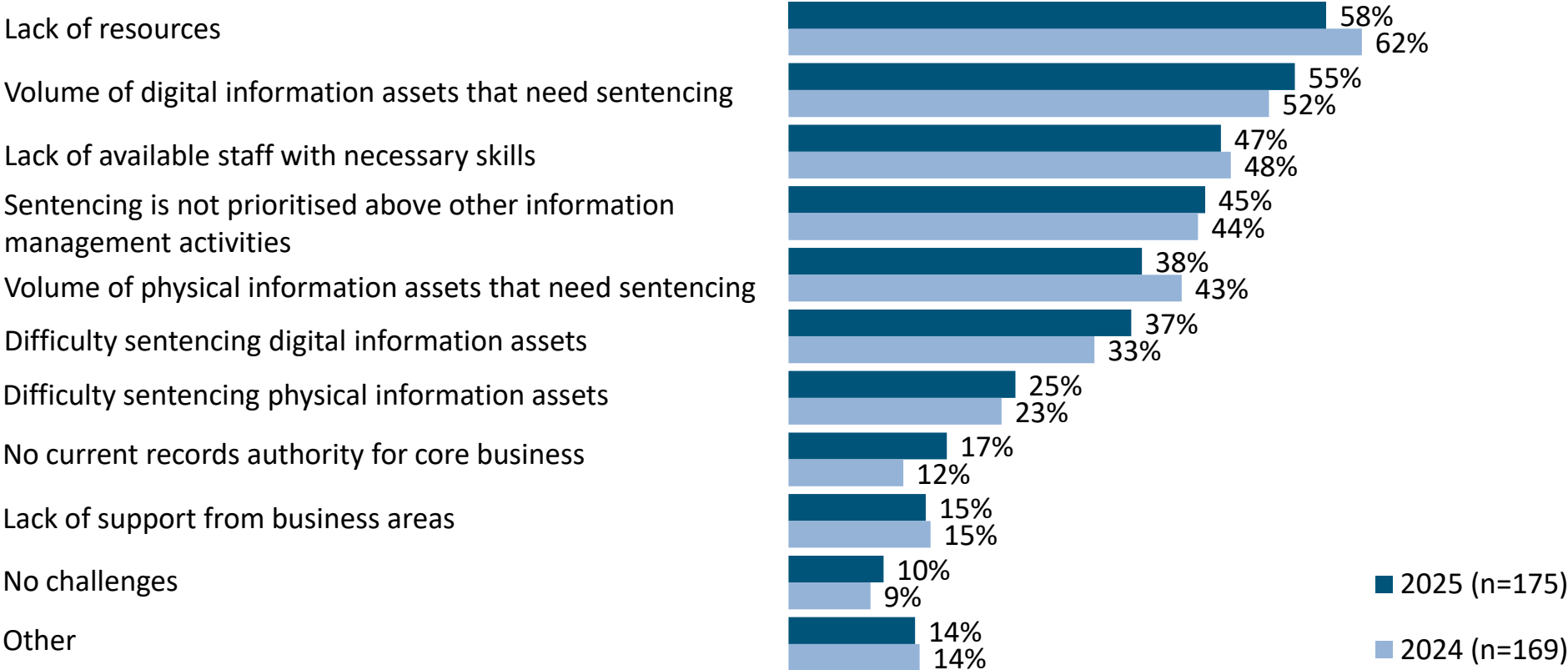


Overall appraising and disposing maturity index: **3.28** (3.30) out of 5



Consistent with previous years, only a small proportion of agencies reported no challenges in sentencing information assets (10%). Among agencies identifying challenges, a lack of resources remained the most common challenge (58%, down from 62% in 2024). However, there was a slight increase in the agencies reporting the volume of digital assets as a challenge (55%, compared to 52% in 2024). Conversely, the proportion of agencies that found the volume of physical information challenging declined to 38% (from 43% in 2024). Encouragingly, the proportion of agencies that indicated that sentencing is *not* prioritised over other information management activities (45%) has remained *below* the peak of 49% (2023) recorded over the last three years.

*Challenges agencies had in sentencing information assets



Base: all agencies

*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores

^Multiple responses allowed 49

Appraising and disposing (destruction and transfer)

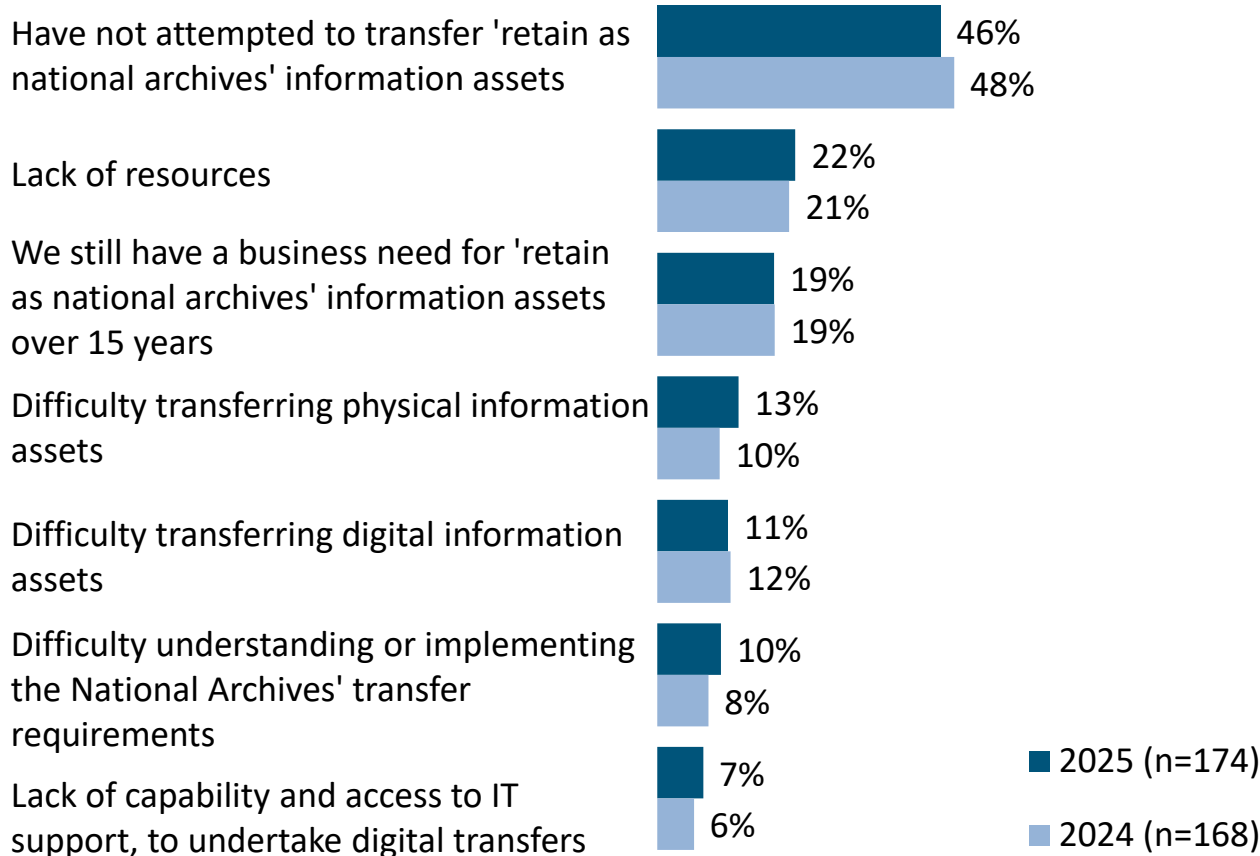


Overall appraising and disposing maturity index: **3.28** (3.30) out of 5

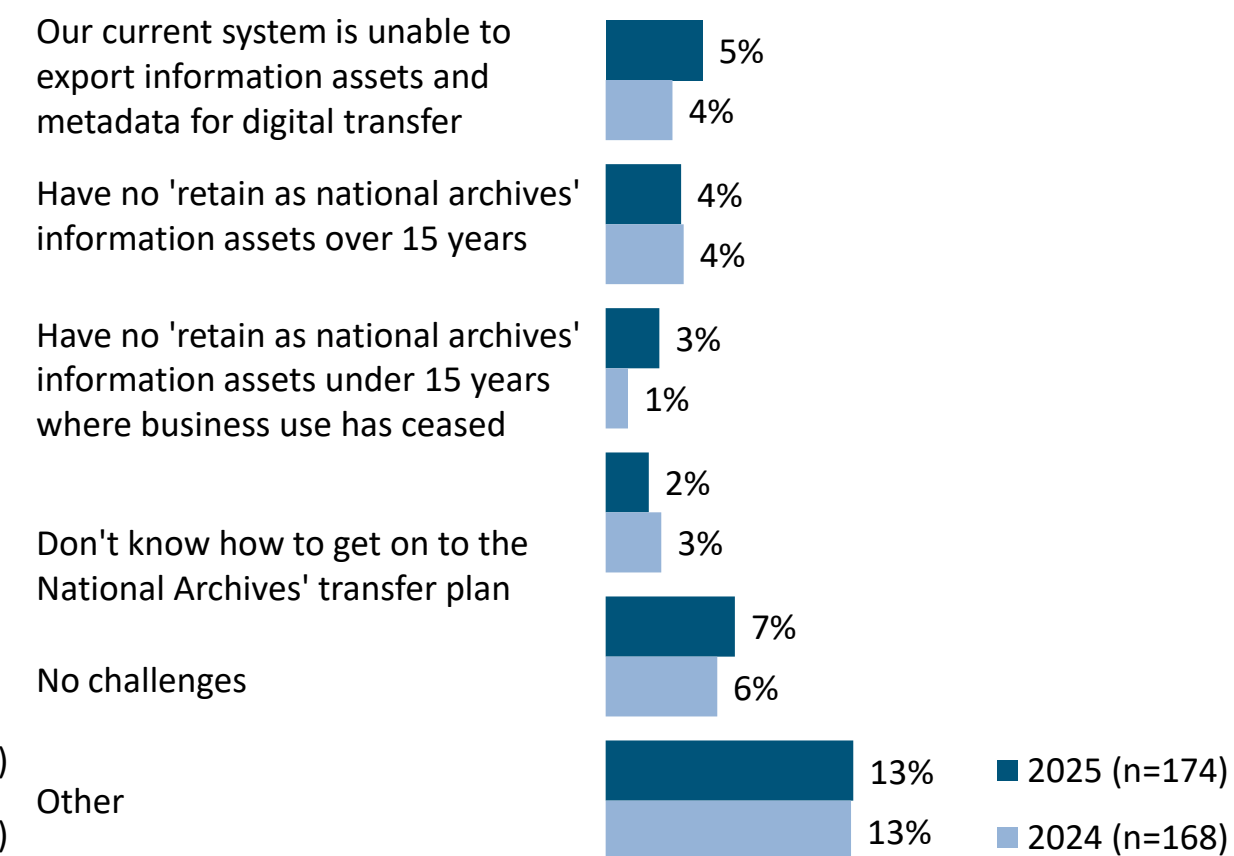


In 2025, just over half of agencies (53%) either had not attempted to transfer RNA assets (46%, slightly down from 48% in 2024) or reported no challenges when doing so (7%, similar to 6% in 2024). A lack of resources continued to be one of the most commonly reported challenges in transferring RNA information assets to NAA (22%, slightly up from 21% in 2024).

*Challenges agencies had in regard to transferring RNA information assets to NAA (more common)^



*Challenges agencies had in regard to transferring RNA information assets to NAA (less common)^



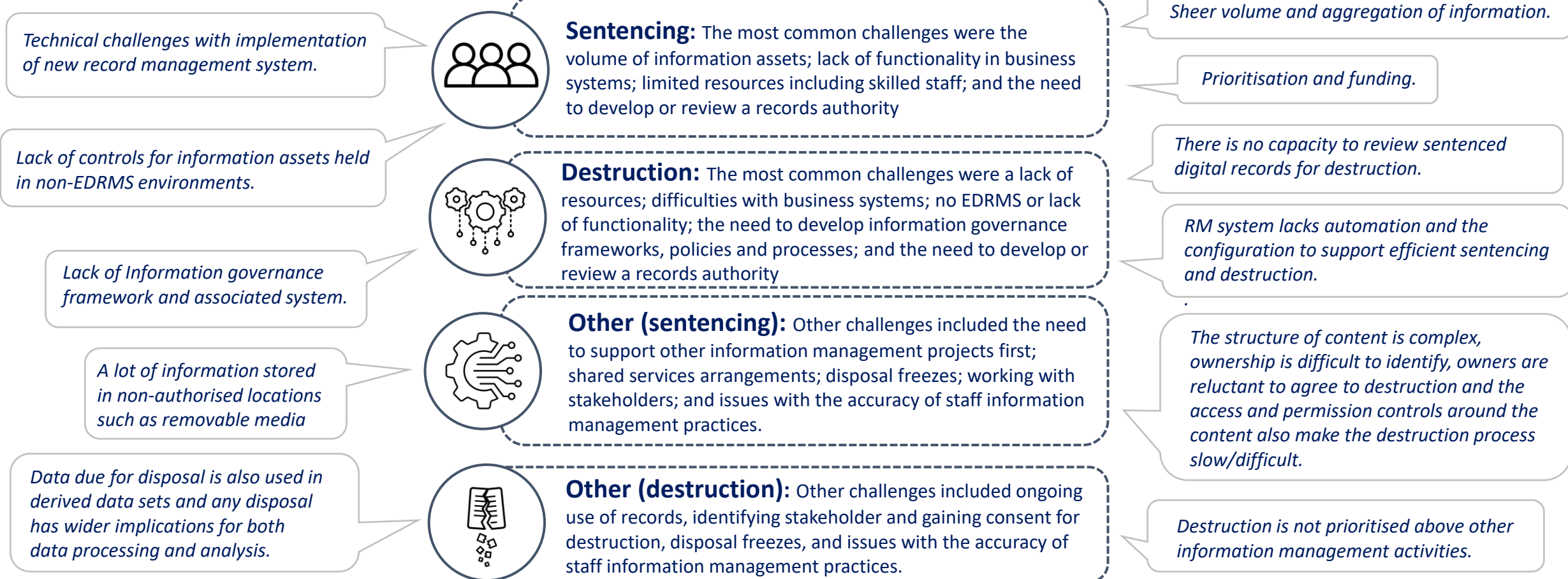
Appraising and disposing (destruction and transfer)

Overall appraising and disposing maturity index: **3.28** (3.30) out of 5



Of those agencies who responded to the questions on difficulty in sentencing or destroying digital information assets, many expanded on challenges that were already listed in the survey; a few noted additional difficulties.

Digital sentencing and destruction challenges



Appraising and disposing (destruction and transfer)

Overall appraising and disposing maturity index: **3.28** (3.30) out of 5



Between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025, agencies destroyed 204,316 gigabytes of digital information assets and 31,370 shelf metres of physical information assets. Both figures represent a decrease compared to 2024, with the volume of physical assets destroyed being the lowest recorded compared to the previous three years. The most common challenge faced by agencies in destroying information assets remained a lack of resources, reported by 51% of agencies in 2025 (a slight drop from 54% in 2024). Notably, the proportion of agencies experiencing challenges in destroying digital assets has continued to gradually rise, reaching 24% in 2025 (up from 22% in 2024, 19% in 2023 and 13% in 2022).

Information assets agencies destroyed between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025 in 2025 (and 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024 in 2024) under authorised agency-specific or general records authorities

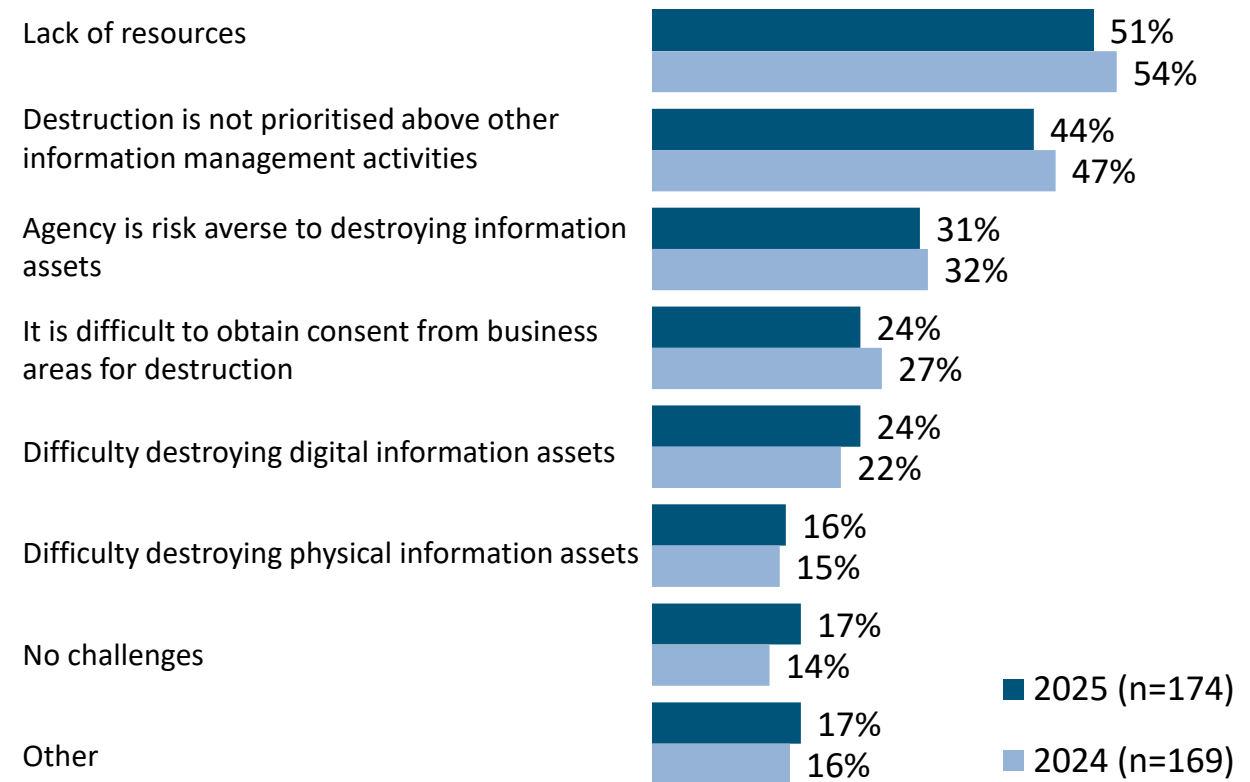
*Sum of digital information assets agencies destroyed (gigabytes)

204,316
(5,750,040)

*Sum of physical information assets agencies destroyed (shelf metres)

31,370
(107,483)

*Challenges agencies had in regard to destroying information assets^



(2024 results)

Base: all agencies

*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores

^Multiple responses allowed ⁵²

Appraising and disposing (destruction and transfer)

Overall appraising and disposing maturity index: **3.28** (3.30) out of 5



In 2025, there was a slight increase in the proportion of agencies reporting instances of unauthorised destruction of information assets, rising to 6% compared with 3% in 2024. Large agencies continued to show an upward trend in reporting such incidents, with 11% reporting unauthorised destruction in 2025, compared to 7% in 2024, and 5% in 2023 and 18% in 2022.¹ Among all agencies reporting these incidents, 30% (n=3) reported the incidents to the NAA, up from 0% in 2024. The proportion of agencies that did not report such instances internally declined to 44%, compared with 80% in 2024. Conversely, there was an increase in agencies reporting these incidents to specific roles or bodies within their organisation (56%, up from 20% in 2024).

Extent of agencies that had instances of unauthorised destruction of information assets between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025 in 2025 (and between 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024 in 2024)

6% (3%)

Extent of these agencies that had reported these instances to the NAA

30% (0%)

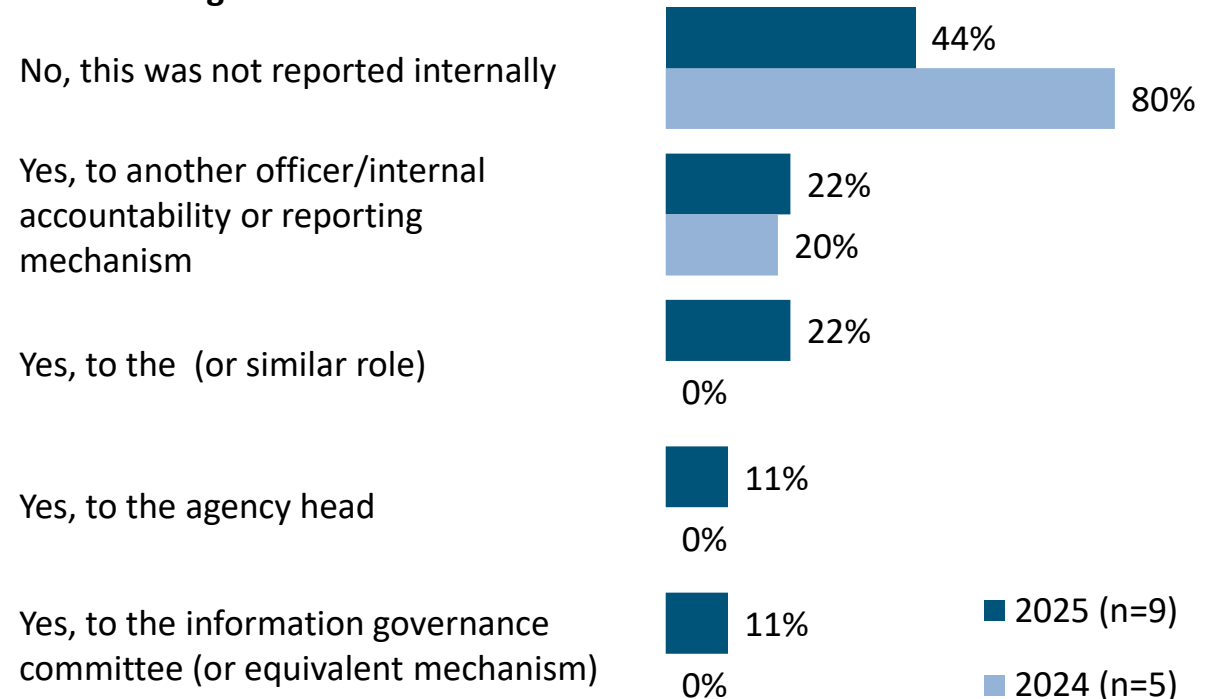
(2024 results)

¹It is important to note that only a small number of agencies reported instances of unauthorised destruction of information assets (n=5 in 2025, n=3 in 2024, and n=2 in 2023 and n=7 in 2022). These results are potentially more susceptible to fluctuations and should be interpreted with some caution.

Base: all agencies; agencies who had instances of unauthorised destruction of information assets between 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 in 2024 or between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025 in 2025

^Multiple responses allowed

Whether agencies reported these instances internally as part of their information governance[^]



Use, reuse and interoperability



Overall use, reuse and interoperability maturity index: **3.37** (3.33) out of 5



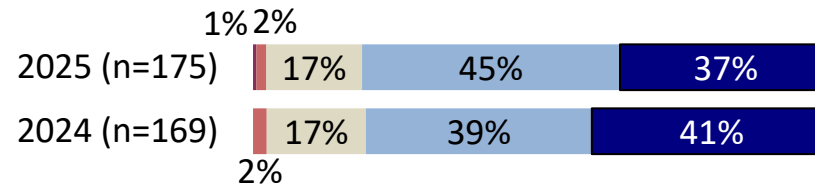
In 2025, most (81%) agencies reported they were able to locate the information assets they needed (consistent with 80% in 2024). There was a slight decline in the proportion of agencies adopting an open by default position to releasing non-sensitive information to staff and the public (63% in 2025 and 65% in 2024). However, the 2025 result remains stronger than the lowest recorded in the previous three years (58% in 2022).

Extent to which agencies have enabled effective use and reuse of information for staff and other users with a right of access

% agencies that had enabled effective use and reuse of information (either usually / most of the time or almost always / always)

Average index score

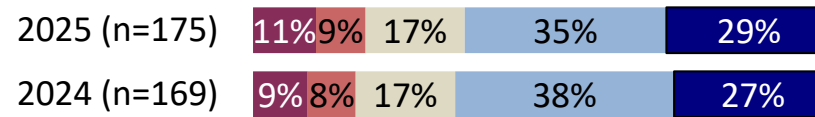
Agencies [do not] find they are unable to locate needed information assets for business purposes, or to meet public and official requests for that information*



81% (80%)

4.15 (4.20)

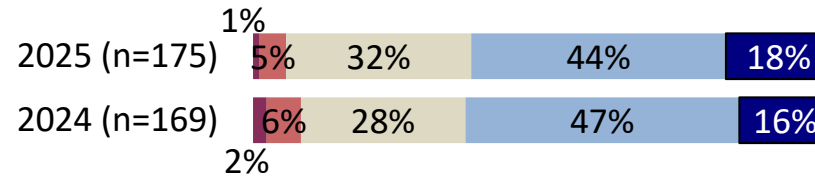
Adopt an open by default position for the release of non-sensitive information assets to staff and public, documenting exceptions and the conditions upon which access can be granted



63% (65%)

3.62 (3.65)

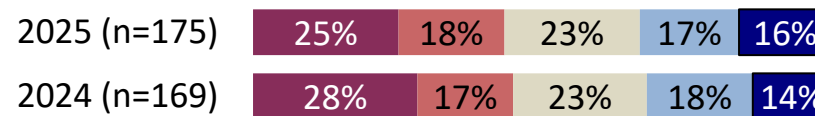
Assess how easy it is for users to find and use information assets, and plan to improve discovery and retrieval



62% (63%)

3.74 (3.69)

Remove restrictions on access to information assets as soon as they no longer apply. This includes declassifying information assets when the security classification is no longer needed



33% (32%)

2.81 (2.72)

Legend: ■ Never / rarely ■ Occasionally ■ Sometimes ■ Usually / most of the time ■ Almost always / always

(2024 results)

* Note: The question was framed as a negative statement in the survey. Its results have been presented in reverse order (reverse options range from 1='Almost always / always' to 5='Never / rarely') to allow comparison with the other positive statements in this section.

Use, reuse and interoperability

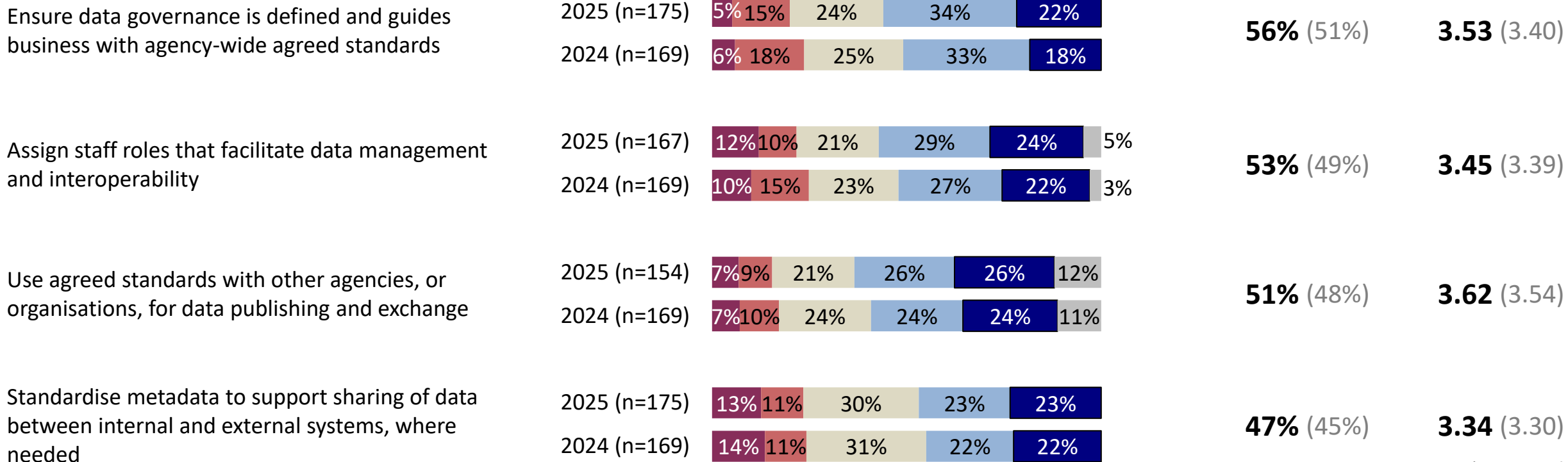
Overall use, reuse and interoperability maturity index: **3.37** (3.33) out of 5



In 2025, the proportion of agencies embedding governance mechanisms to drive interoperability reached their highest levels compared to 2022 to 2024, reflecting improvement over previous years. Notable improvements included defining data governance frameworks with agency-wide agreed standards (56%, up from 51% in 2024, 48% in 2023 and 49% in 2022) and assigning staff roles to facilitate data management and interoperability (53%, up from 49% in 2024, 45% in 2023 and 43% in 2022).

Extent to which agencies have embedded governance mechanisms to drive interoperability (more commonly used)

% agencies that had embedded governance mechanisms to drive interoperability (either usually / most of the time or almost always / always)
Average index score



Legend: Rarely / never (dark red), Occasionally (red), Sometimes (yellow), Usually / most of the time (blue), Always / almost always (dark blue), Not applicable (grey)

(2024 results)

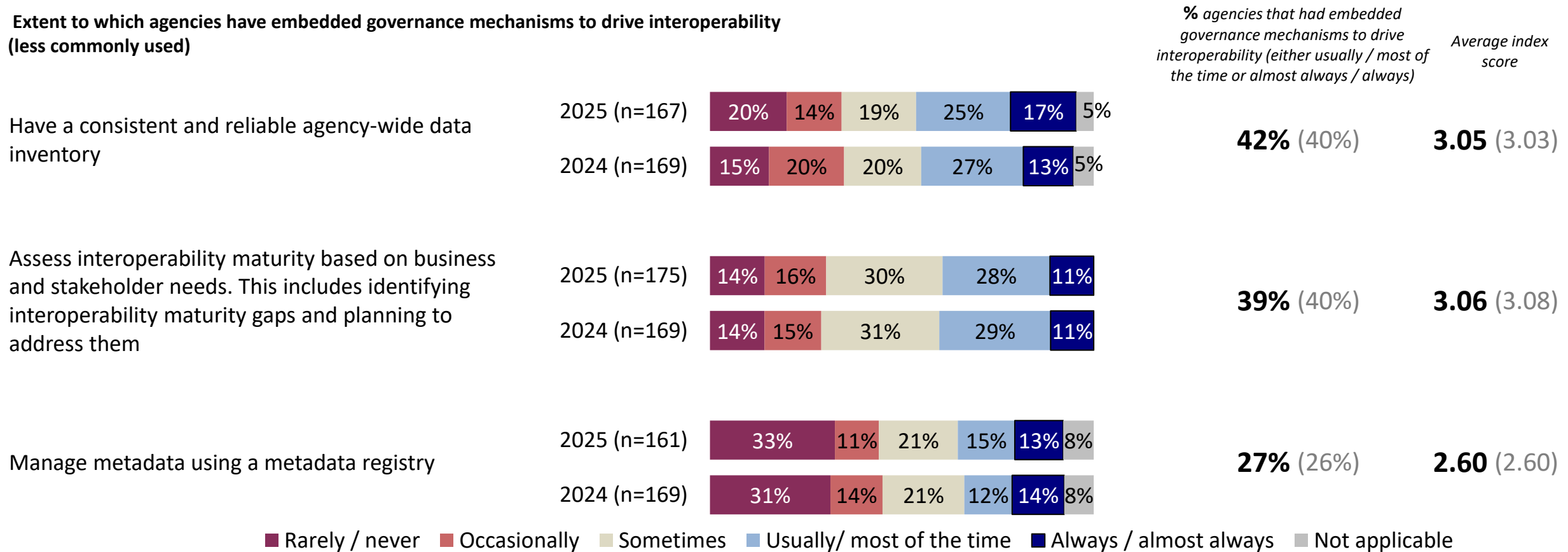
Use, reuse and interoperability

Overall use, reuse and interoperability maturity index: **3.37** (3.33) out of 5



Although some governance mechanisms were less commonly embedded across agencies, these mechanisms recorded steady improvements. Notably, 27% of agencies reported usually or always managing metadata using a metadata registry in 2025 – higher than 26% in 2024, 19% in 2023 and 18% in 2022. Similarly, 42% of agencies indicated having a consistent and reliable agency-wide data inventory, which is higher than 40% in 2024, 34% in 2023 and 30% in 2022.

Extent to which agencies have embedded governance mechanisms to drive interoperability (less commonly used)

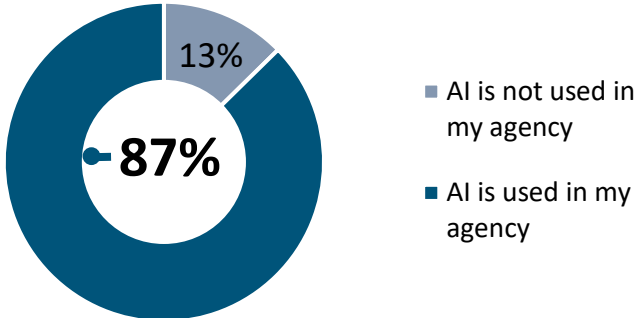


Artificial Intelligence (AI) usage in agencies



87% of agencies reported using AI, but only 15% of agencies were using it for information management activities and 8% for metadata creation. Encouragingly, 62% of agencies consult their information management teams for advice when integrating AI.

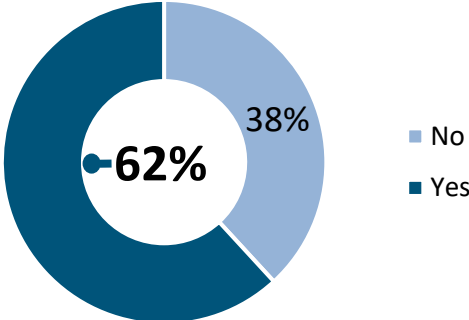
***Proportion of agencies that are using AI^**



***AI use for information management^**



***Proportion of agencies that consult information management teams for advice when integrating AI into business processes or decisions^**



No Yes

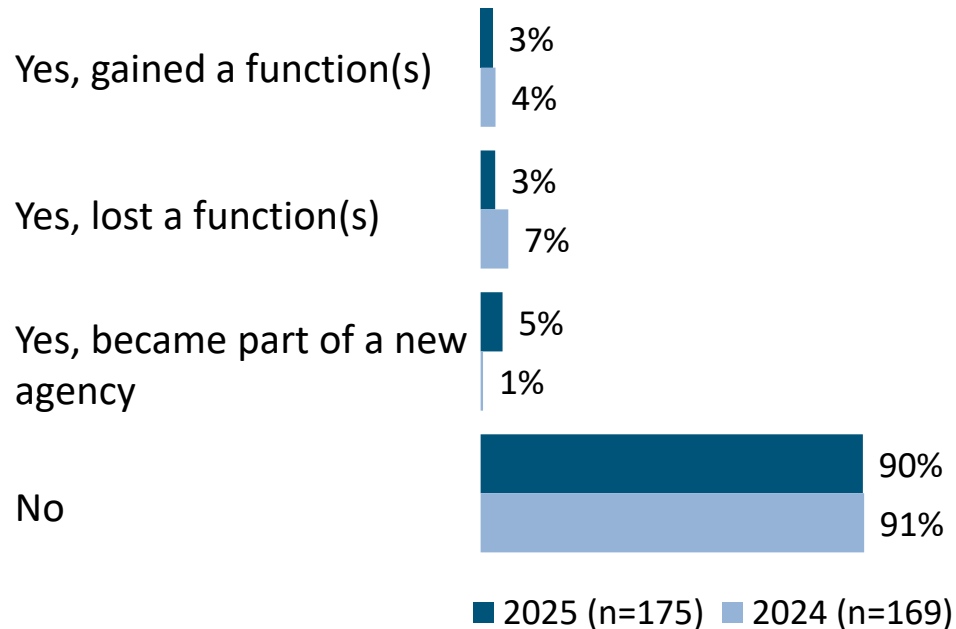
*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores. ^This question was not asked in 2024. Base: all agencies, n=174; agencies that use AI, n=151-152.

Impact of machinery of government change



In 2025, 10% (n=17) of agencies were affected by machinery of government (MOG) changes, consistent with 9% in 2024. Among agencies affected by MOG changes, 35% (n=6) noted the challenge of having large volumes of digital information assets to move, though this result has declined from 50% in 2024. Additionally, 2025 saw an increase in agencies reporting the negative impact of existing resourcing or funding (24%, up from 13% in 2024) and a lack of understanding or visibility of what information was affected by the change (12%, up from 6% in 2024).

*Extent of agencies that were affected by machinery of government changes between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025 in 2025 (and between 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024 in 2024)^

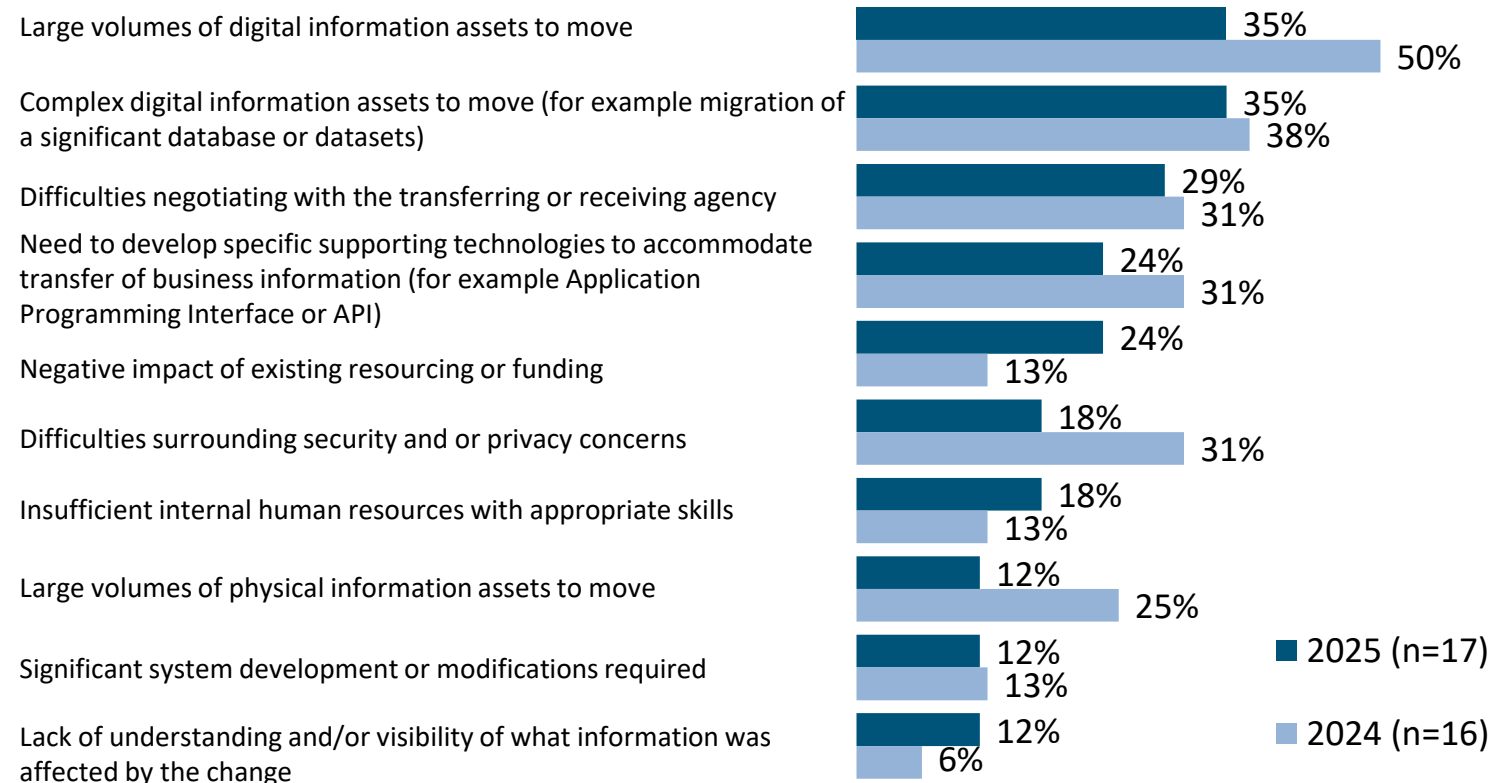


*This response does not impact upon agency maturity scores

^Multiple responses allowed

Base: all agencies, agencies affected by MOG

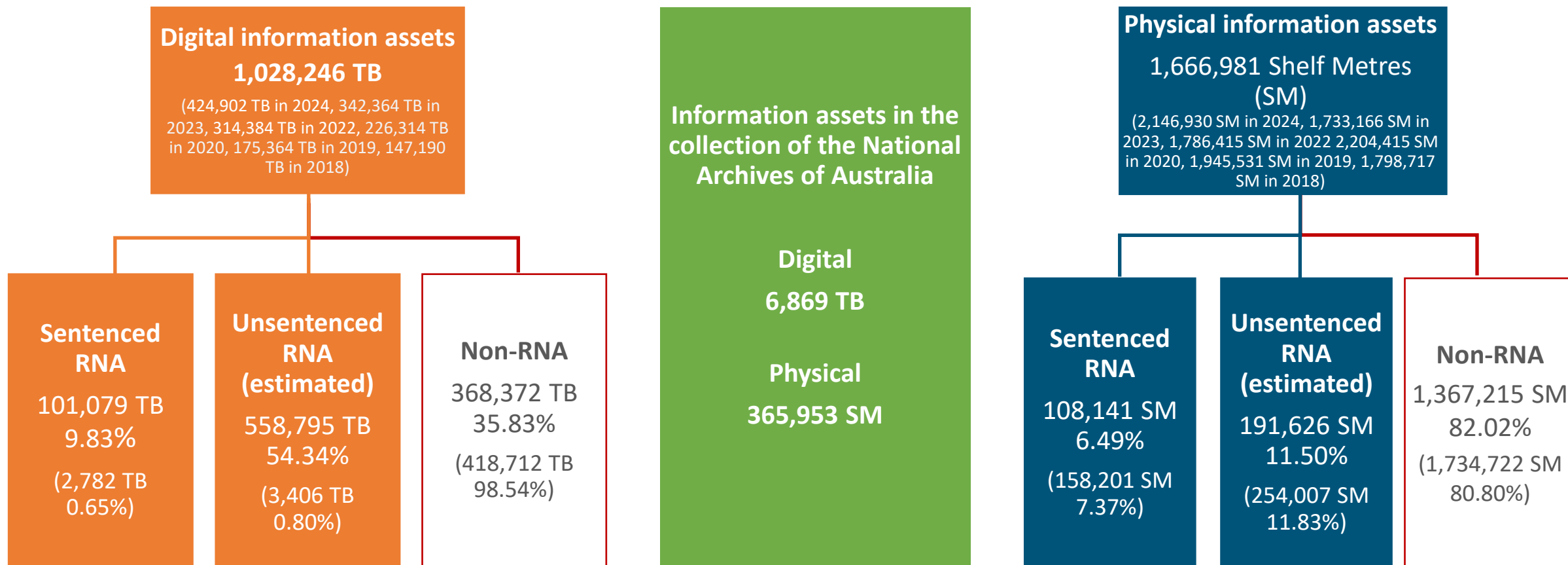
*Top 10 information management issues or challenges for agencies from MOG changes between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025 in 2025 (and between 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024 in 2024)^



Information asset volumes



As in previous years, the volume of digital information assets continues to grow and the volume of physical information assets in 2025 is at its lowest across the past six years. Information asset volumes in the collection of the National Archives of Australia have been depicted separately from volumes held by Australian Government agencies. The National Archives' collection consists primarily of sentenced 'retain as national archives' information assets transferred to the care of the Archives by Australian Government agencies.



(2024 results)

Base: all agencies

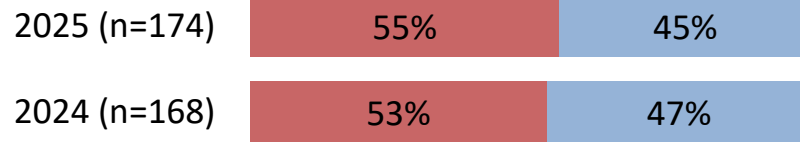
The volumes figures are best estimates by agency staff at the time of the survey. They do not record precise information asset volumes across the variety of dispersed systems and platforms within the complex contemporary Australian Government information environment.

Transfers of ‘retain as national archives’ (RNA) information assets



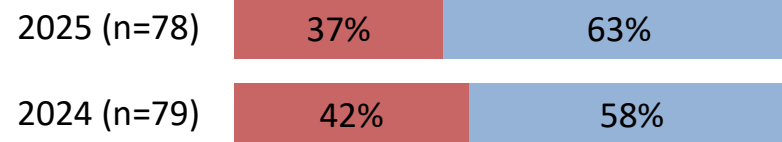
Fewer than half of agencies reported plans to transfer RNA within the next 12-24 months in 2025 (45%, a slight decrease from 47% in 2024). Of these agencies, a higher proportion had notified the NAA of their intention to transfer RNA in 2025 (63%) compared to the previous three years (ranging from 48% to 58%). However, there was a further decline in the proportion of RNA material sentenced in preparation for transfer, with only 31% of agencies doing so in 2025. This marks the lowest result compared to the previous three years, which ranged from 33% in 2024 to 37% in 2022.

Whether agencies are planning to transfer RNA information assets to the National Archives in the next 12 to 24 months

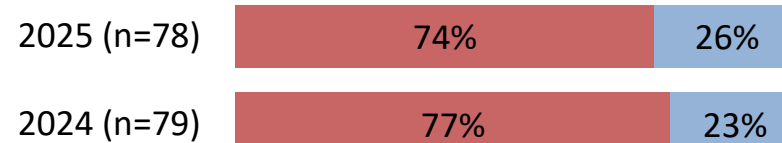


If yes:

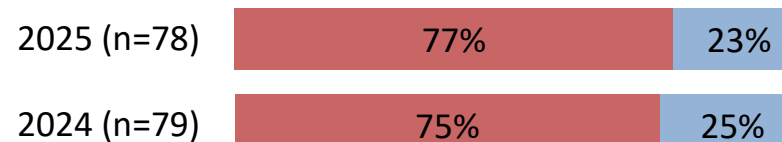
Whether agencies have advised the National Archives of their intention to transfer RNA information assets



Whether agencies’ proposed transfers include information assets which could be at risk

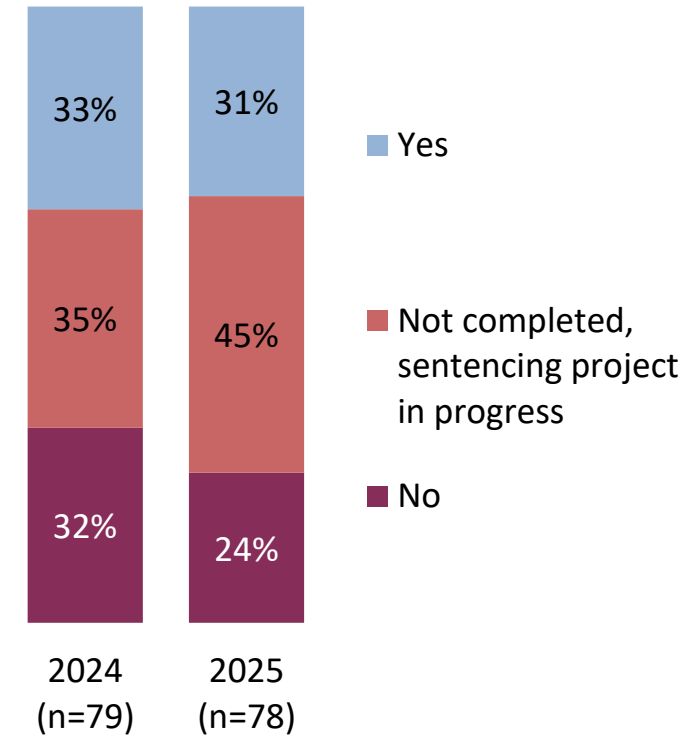


Whether agencies’ proposed transfers include information assets which have sensitivities that may require specialised storage and/or handling



■ No ■ Yes

Whether agencies’ RNA material has been sentenced in preparation for transfer

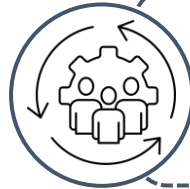


Information Management (IM) challenges



Resourcing (including staffing) was, as in previous years, the greatest IM challenge reported by agencies. Other commonly reported challenges were business systems (including legacy systems), IM governance, and cultural issues.

The agency faces an ongoing challenge in balancing limited resources between core business functions and essential information management activities.



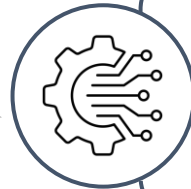
Resources and staffing:

Insufficient resources remains a key concern for agencies, including a lack of suitably trained IM staff and competing priorities.

There is no dedicated resource for information management due to the size of the agency.

IM staff are not trained in how to destroy digital records within the EDRMS.

The agency is making slow progress advancing IM maturity due to the need to maintain and address legacy information assets and systems while also establishing new systems, policies and processes.



Business systems:

Agencies' systems – new and old – continue to present challenges, including a lack of in-built IM functionalities, siloing, and difficulties transitioning between systems and establishing new systems.

The EDRMS continues to be a point of contention with users as a result of the level of operational competency required across multiple technology solutions underpinning the life-cycle management of records.

Systems that operate in silos and are not integrated with the EDRMS or SharePoint pose a challenge for recordkeeping.

The agency has not yet had the opportunity to fully develop and endorse all the required tailored information management policies and frameworks.



IM governance:

Agencies face a range of governance issues, such as outdated policies and frameworks and unstructured governance processes.

Previously, end users were required to follow structured governance processes, however the collaborative and immediate creation and modification of records offers limited enforceable traditional records management actions.

More conversation or engagement with senior leaders to help shift mindset and create a culture of information management is treated as business priority.



Cultural issues:

Gaining senior executive support, changing entrenched behaviours, and raising IM awareness were among the cultural challenges agencies reported.

Endorsement from senior management to champion new products and projects in the agency's information environment and information governance space.

Information Management (IM) opportunities



28 agencies answered the optional question on opportunities taken to improve IM in their agency in the last year. Responses covered a wide variety of initiatives including governance, system uplift, training and engagement, and sentencing and disposal.

Developing our own fit for purpose Information Management Framework will support the agency in determining best practice when it comes to record keeping.

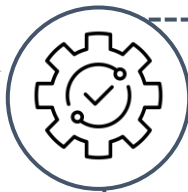


Governance:

updated or implemented strategies, frameworks, policies; established information governance roles and committees.

We have ratified a new Information Management Policy, developed a Disposal Management Strategy [and] begun developing an Information Governance Committee.

Consolidating and retiring outdated or less effective records management systems.



System uplift and migration:

improved or implemented systems, including EDRMS, to better manage information assets; migrated information from uncontrolled to more managed environments.

We are in the process of implementing new systems that will require staff to use a taxonomy. It will also capture a significant amount of metadata, which is not being captured uniformly across the agency at this stage.

The agency has introduced a scheduled, one-hour monthly 'Ask-Me-Anything' (AMA) session. This forum allows staff to ask questions about information management and the practical use of systems.



Training and engagement:

updated training materials; implemented or increased a range of training programs; improved awareness of IM through engagement with staff or executive.

Successfully migrated 2.35 million records into Microsoft Teams and Content Manager — a major milestone in our digital transformation journey.

Streamlined registration/sentencing process to reduce double handling, made box labelling more intuitive and been working with executive leaders to establish a disposal approval process.



Sentencing and disposal:

undertook major disposal projects; uplifted sentencing and disposal processes; developed records authorities.

The rolling out of a revised information management policy has given us the opportunity to conduct a training and awareness campaign. This also involves getting each team to document their business rules around information management.

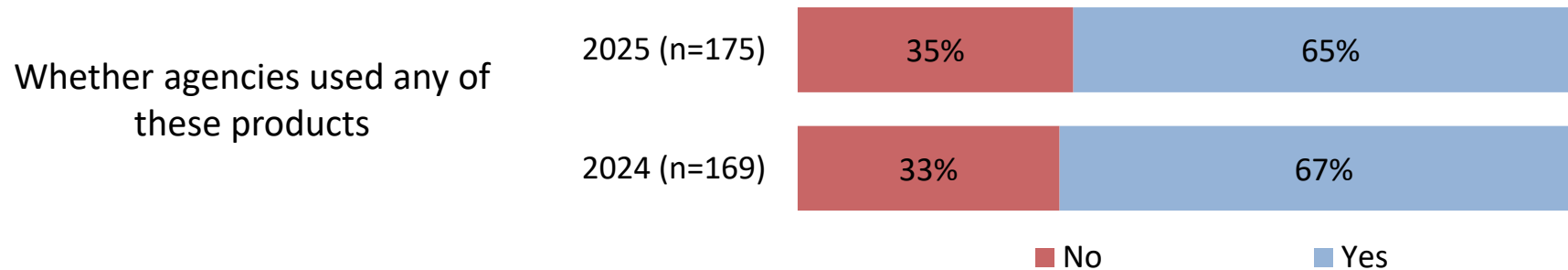
Completion of the department's five new records authorities.

Undertaking our first disposal process using our current EDRMS, resulting in the disposal of approximately 49K electronic records.

Feedback on products issued



In 2025, most agencies continued to use the National Archives of Australia's products and advice (65%), released to assist agencies to implement the *Building trust in the public record policy*, consistent with 2023 results. While there was a slight decline from the 67% recorded in 2024, this result is generally consistent with 2022 (64%) and 2023 (66%).



The National Archives of Australia has released a number of products and advice to assist Australian Government agencies to successfully implement the *Building trust in the public record policy*. Further products and advice will be progressively released over the duration of the policy.

The National Archives has listed these products and advice on its website under the relevant policy requirements:

- [Manage information assets strategically with appropriate governance and reporting](#)
- [Implement fit-for-purpose information management processes, practices and systems](#)
- [Reduce areas of information management inefficiency and risk](#)

Building trust in the public record policy implementation action index

Overall policy implementation action index: **3.70 (3.69)** out of 5



The following section of the report shows the Australian Government progress in implementation of the actions listed in the *Building trust in the public record* policy. The overall policy implementation index score for 2025 was 3.70 (out of 5), improved slightly from 3.69 in 2024. A breakdown of this overall score by the three key requirements, 17 actions and 31 individual Check-up measures is shown in the tables below.

| Implementation action | Check-up question | Agency responses | Implementation action index individual question | Implementation action index combined questions per action |
|--|--|------------------------------|---|---|
| Key Requirement: Manage information assets strategically with appropriate governance and reporting to meet current and future needs of government and community | | | | 3.84 (3.78) |
| #1 Assess your information management capability annually using the National Archives' survey tool – Check-up. | Submission of approved survey | Submission – 99% | 4.97 (4.85) | 4.97 (4.85) |
| | 13 Does your agency have an information governance framework? Review and update your information governance framework, to incorporate enterprise-wide information management. This should include governance for records, information and data. | Yes – 60% Partial – 30% | | |
| #2 Develop an information governance framework if one does not exist. | 14 Has your agency's information governance framework been developed, or reviewed and updated since 1 January 2021? | Yes – 87% | 3.50 (3.36) | 3.50 (3.36) |
| | 15 Does your agency's information governance framework cover (all information assets or records and information only) | All information assets – 80% | | (2024 results) |

Building trust in the public record policy implementation action index

Overall policy implementation action index: **3.70 (3.69)** out of 5



| Implementation action | Check-up question | Check-up measure | Implementation action index individual questions | Implementation action index combined questions per action |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| <p>#3 Review and update roles and responsibilities for your Information Governance Committee and to include enterprise-wide information management. Establish an Information Governance Committee and role if they do not exist.</p> | 16 Does your agency have an active information governance committee (or similar mechanism) with responsibility for oversight of enterprise-wide information management? [Multiple response] | <p>Yes – 54%</p> <p>Partial - a data governance committee or similar mechanism makes decisions on enterprise-wide data management (covers data only) – 20%</p> <p>Partial - a records and information governance committee or similar mechanism makes decisions on enterprise-wide information management for records and information (excludes data) – 15%</p> | 3.61 (3.33) | 3.60 (3.41) |
| | 17 Have the responsibilities of your information governance committee (or similar mechanism) been created, or reviewed and updated since 1 January 2021? | Yes – 89% | | |
| | 18 Does your agency have a (CIGO), or similar role, which establishes and maintains an enterprise-wide culture for an accountable and business-focused information management environment? | Yes – 77% | | |
| | 19 Does your agency’s CIGO, or similar role, cover oversight of all information assets – records, information and data? [Multiple response] | <p>Yes – 65%</p> <p>Partial - the CIGO, or similar role, have oversight of records and information (excludes data) – 30%</p> <p>Partial - a Chief Data Officer, or similar role, has oversight of data (covers data only) – 26%</p> | 3.59 (3.50) | |
| | 21 Have the responsibilities of your agency’s CIGO, or similar role, been developed, or reviewed and updated since 1 January 2021? | Yes – 82% | | |
| | | | | |

(2024 results)

Building trust in the public record policy implementation action index

Overall policy implementation action index: **3.70 (3.69)** out of 5



| Implementation action | Check-up question | Check-up measure | Implementation action index individual questions | Implementation action index combined questions per action |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| #4 Create an enterprise-wide information management strategy. | 12a <i>Please indicate whether your agency has established the following enterprise-wide frameworks, strategies and policies covering the management of all information assets across the agency.</i> Enterprise-wide information management strategy | Completed and up to date + Completed and needs to be reviewed / updated – 62% | 3.58 (3.57) | 3.58 (3.57) |
| #5 Register your information assets where there is business value in doing so. | 23d <i>To what extent are the following governance practices implemented in your agency?</i> Identify and register its information assets where there is business value to do so. | Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 66% | 3.77 (3.78) | 3.77 (3.78) |

(2024 results)

Building trust in the public record policy implementation action index

Overall policy implementation action index: **3.70 (3.69)** out of 5



| Implementation action | Check-up question | Check-up measure | Implementation action index individual questions | Implementation action index combined questions per action |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| #6 Identify staff capability gaps in information management, in particular for staff with specialist information management roles, and plan to address them. | <i>To what extent are the following practices, to develop a culture that values information assets and information management, implemented in your agency?</i> | | | |
| | 26d Everyone’s understanding of, and capability to undertake, their information management responsibilities is subject to periodic checks or audits. | Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 43% | 3.26 (3.22) | |
| | 26e Plans are in place to address staff information management capability gaps. | Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 71% | 3.90 (3.82) | 3.73 (3.69) |
| | 26h Plans are in place to address information management capability gaps for staff with specialist information management roles. | Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 75% | 4.03 (4.03) | |
| #7 Actively support information management at a senior management level and have structures in place for senior managers to engage with skilled information management professionals. | 26a Senior management actively support information management as a business priority. | Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 78% | 4.16 (4.15) | 4.16 (4.09) |
| | 26b Senior management are represented on the information governance committee or equivalent. | Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 78% | 4.15 (4.03) | (2024 results) |

Building trust in the public record policy implementation action index

Overall policy implementation action index: **3.70 (3.69)** out of 5



| Implementation action | Check-up question | Check-up measure | Implementation action index individual questions | Implementation action index combined questions per action |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|---|
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|---|

#8

Monitor progress made towards achieving policy actions and regularly report on progress to senior management. Document risks of not following recommended practice.

23g *To what extent are the following governance practices implemented in your agency?*
 Monitor and report to senior management on progress towards achieving the policy actions of the *Building trust in the public record: managing information and data for government and community policy*. With risks of not following recommended practice documented.

Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 49%

3.35 (3.33)

3.35 (3.33)

Key requirement: Implement fit for purpose information management processes, practices and systems that meet identified needs for information asset creation, use and re-use **3.91 (3.91)**

#9

Manage all digital information assets created from 1 January 2016 digitally. Information assets created digitally from this date, that are eligible for transfer to the National Archives, will be accepted in digital format only.

29b *To what extent are the following best practices implemented in your agency to create (and manage) information assets in digital formats that enable efficient business processes?*
 Manage all digital information assets created from 1 January 2016 onwards digitally.

Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 96%

4.69 (4.70)

4.69 (4.70)

(2024 results)

Building trust in the public record policy implementation action index

Overall policy implementation action index: **3.70 (3.69)** out of 5



| Implementation action | Check-up question | Check-up measure | Implementation action index individual questions | Implementation action index combined questions per action |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|---|
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|---|

*To what extent are the following practices implemented in your agency to...
...adequately describe information assets?*

32b Ensure business systems, including whole-of-government systems, meet minimum metadata requirements for information management.

Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 62%

3.71 (3.70)

... save information assets into systems where they can be appropriately managed?

Ensure business systems, including whole-of-government systems, meet functional and minimum metadata requirements for information management.

41a Review the capacity of existing business systems, including whole-of-government systems, to meet functional requirements for information management and address gaps.

Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 59%

3.64 (3.70)

41b Ensure new business systems specifications, including whole-of-government business systems, meet functional requirements for information management.

Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 72%

3.95 (3.95)

3.77 (3.78)

(2024 results)

#10

Building trust in the public record policy implementation action index

Overall policy implementation action index: **3.70** (3.69) out of 5



| Implementation action | Check-up question | Check-up measure | Implementation action index individual questions | Implementation action index combined questions per action |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| #11 Assess interoperability maturity based on business and stakeholder needs. Identify interoperability maturity gaps and plan to address them. | 63a <i>To what extent does your agency embed governance mechanisms to drive interoperability?</i> Assess interoperability maturity based on business and stakeholder needs. This includes identifying interoperability maturity gaps and planning to address them. | Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 39% | 3.06 (3.08) | 3.06 (3.08) |
| | 33 Does your agency have a metadata strategy or framework to support continuous improvement of holistic enterprise-wide metadata management? 38c <i>To what extent are the following storage and preservation practices implemented in your agency?</i> Implement storage and preservation strategies, procedures and activities to ensure information can be accessed, used and understood for as long as it is required. | Yes – 24% Partial – a metadata strategy is under development but has not been implemented yet – 43% | 2.83 (2.72) | |
| #12 Implement strategies, including storage and preservation strategies, for the management of all information assets. | | Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 79% | 4.12 (4.13) | 3.47 (3.42) |
| | | | | |

(2024 results)

Building trust in the public record policy implementation action index

Overall policy implementation action index: **3.70 (3.69)** out of 5



| Implementation action | Check-up question | Check-up measure | Implementation action index individual questions | Implementation action index combined questions per action |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|---|
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|---|

#13

Create digital information assets in sustainable digital formats.

38b *To what extent are the following storage and preservation practices implemented in your agency?*
 Create digital information assets in sustainable digital formats with a lower risk of becoming obsolete.

Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 91%

4.53 (4.54)

4.53 (4.54)

Key requirement: Reduce areas of information management inefficiency and risk to ensure public resources are managed effectively **3.37 (3.38)**

#14

Transfer ‘retain as national archives’ information assets as soon as practicable, or within 15 years of creation, to the care of the National Archives.

46f *To what extent are the following practices on appraising and disposing of information assets implemented in your agency?*
 Transfer ‘retain as national archives’ information assets, as soon as practicable, or within 15 years of creation, to the care of the National Archives.

Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 17%

2.06 (2.08)

2.06 (2.08)

(2024 results)

Building trust in the public record policy implementation action index

Overall policy implementation action index: **3.70 (3.69)** out of 5



| Implementation action | Check-up question | Check-up measure | Implementation action index individual questions | Implementation action index combined questions per action |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| #15 Identify remaining analogue processes and plan for transformation to digital, based on business need. | 29c <i>To what extent are the following best practices implemented in your agency to create (and manage) information assets in digital formats that enable efficient business processes?</i> Identify and remove paper from internal and external processes to improve efficiency. | Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 93% | 4.55 (4.49) | 4.55 (4.49) |
| | ----- | | | |
| #16 Identify poorly performing legacy systems; address information management requirements when upgrading, migrating and/or decommissioning systems to meet business needs. | <i>To what extent are the following practices implemented in your agency to save information assets into systems where they can be appropriately managed?</i> | | | |
| | 41a Review the capacity of existing business systems, including whole-of-government systems, to meet functional requirements for information management and address gaps. 41c Address information management requirements when upgrading, migrating or decommissioning systems, including legacy and poorly performing systems, to meet business needs. | Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 59% Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 83% | 3.64 (3.70) 4.25 (4.25) | 3.95 (3.98) (2024 results) |

Building trust in the public record policy implementation action index

Overall policy implementation action index: **3.70 (3.69)** out of 5



| Implementation action | Check-up question | Check-up measure | Implementation action index individual questions | Implementation action index combined questions per action |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|---|
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|---|

To what extent are the following practices on appraising and disposing of information assets implemented in your agency?

#17

Sentence information assets regularly and promptly destroy information assets of temporary value when no longer needed.

46g Ensure existing information has been sentenced and the disposal action is known (even if it has not been carried out).

Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 41%

3.04 (3.12)

46h After sentencing, promptly destroy information assets of temporary value when no longer needed, at or after they have reached their authorised retention period.

Almost always / always + Usually / most of the time – 34%

2.83 (2.79)

2.93 (2.96)

(2024 results)

Tables of relative position of agencies



In 2023 the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) published its report on the *Management of Information Assets* (Report No.44 of 2022-23). The ANAO recommended (Recommendation 2) that the National Archives of Australia publish results of the annual Check-up survey including the relative position of agencies on an ongoing basis to improve transparency:

- a. over the progress of implementation of the *Building trust in the public record* policy by entities; and
- b. of trends in information management maturity'

The following tables of the relative position of agencies have been included in the 2025 Check-up *Whole-of-Government Summary Report* in response to this recommendation.

- #1** The first table shows the relative position of agencies based on their overall information management maturity index score. This includes all in-scope agencies and out-of-scope agencies which elected to submit a response.
- #2** The second table shows the relative position of agencies based on their overall *Building trust in the public record* policy implementation action index score.
- #3** The third table lists agencies that were out-of-scope for the 2025 Check-up survey and elected not to submit a response.

Note: for the first and second tables, reported scores have been rounded to the second decimal point. Where those scores are equal, the relative position of agencies has been determined on scores extended to up to 14 decimal points.

Relative position of agencies – information management maturity



| Relative position by overall information management maturity index | Agency | Overall index | Governance and culture | Creating information assets | Describing information assets | Storing, preserving and managing information assets | Appraising and disposing | Use, reuse and interoperability | Comments |
|--|---|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation | 4.89 | 4.77 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.88 | 4.73 | |
| 2 | Department of Industry, Science, and Resources | 4.88 | 4.87 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.60 | 5.00 | 4.82 | |
| 3 | National Archives of Australia | 4.85 | 4.85 | 5.00 | 4.88 | 4.90 | 5.00 | 4.45 | |
| 4 | Department of the Treasury | 4.82 | 4.87 | 4.88 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.38 | 4.82 | |
| 5 | Royal Australian Navy Relief Trust Fund | 4.80 | 4.52 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.88 | 4.43 | |
| 6 | Fisheries Research and Development Corporation | 4.78 | 4.58 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.90 | 4.38 | 4.82 | |
| 7 | Army and Air Force Canteen Service (Frontline Defence Services) | 4.75 | 4.73 | 5.00 | 4.88 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 4.90 | |
| 8 | National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority | 4.74 | 4.60 | 5.00 | 4.75 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.09 | |
| 9 | NBN Co Limited | 4.71 | 4.92 | 5.00 | 4.88 | 4.50 | 4.13 | 4.82 | |
| 10 | Reserve Bank of Australia | 4.68 | 4.77 | 4.75 | 4.38 | 4.90 | 4.88 | 4.40 | |
| 11 | Sport Integrity Australia | 4.65 | 4.88 | 4.88 | 4.75 | 4.80 | 4.50 | 4.09 | |
| 12 | National Transport Commission | 4.65 | 4.78 | 5.00 | 4.88 | 4.80 | 4.38 | 4.09 | |
| 13 | Australian Renewable Energy Agency | 4.62 | 4.03 | 5.00 | 4.63 | 5.00 | 4.25 | 4.82 | |
| 14 | Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation | 4.62 | 3.98 | 4.88 | 4.88 | 4.90 | 4.38 | 4.70 | |
| 15 | Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet | 4.54 | 4.87 | 4.75 | 4.25 | 4.90 | 4.50 | 4.00 | |
| 16 | Office of National Intelligence | 4.52 | 4.83 | 4.88 | 4.25 | 4.70 | 4.38 | 4.09 | |
| 17 | Comcare | 4.47 | 4.27 | 4.88 | 4.50 | 4.70 | 4.00 | 4.45 | |
| 18 | Department of the Senate | 4.46 | 3.37 | 5.00 | 4.50 | 4.90 | 4.38 | 4.64 | |
| 19 | Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency | 4.44 | 3.57 | 5.00 | 4.50 | 4.80 | 4.25 | 4.55 | |
| 20 | National Film and Sound Archive of Australia | 4.42 | 3.80 | 5.00 | 4.75 | 5.00 | 3.50 | 4.45 | |

Relative position of agencies – information management maturity



| Relative position by overall information management maturity index | Agency | Overall index | Governance and culture | Creating information assets | Describing information assets | Storing, preserving and managing information assets | Appraising and disposing | Use, reuse and interoperability | Comments |
|--|--|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 21 | Australian National Audit Office | 4.42 | 4.68 | 4.88 | 3.88 | 4.60 | 4.50 | 4.00 | |
| 22 | Regional Investment Corporation | 4.42 | 4.12 | 5.00 | 4.38 | 5.00 | 4.13 | 3.91 | |
| 23 | Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care | 4.40 | 4.30 | 5.00 | 3.75 | 5.00 | 3.75 | 4.60 | |
| 24 | Murray-Darling Basin Authority | 4.38 | 4.57 | 4.88 | 4.38 | 4.40 | 3.63 | 4.45 | |
| 25 | Australian Strategic Policy Institute | 4.37 | 4.80 | 5.00 | 3.63 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 4.78 | |
| 26 | Screen Australia | 4.37 | 3.90 | 5.00 | 4.25 | 4.40 | 4.50 | 4.14 | |
| 27 | Creative Australia | 4.31 | 4.07 | 4.75 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 3.75 | 4.30 | |
| 28 | Central Land Council | 4.30 | 4.47 | 4.75 | 4.88 | 4.60 | 3.75 | 3.33 | |
| 29 | Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House | 4.30 | 4.68 | 4.38 | 4.88 | 4.40 | 4.63 | 2.82 | |
| 30 | Australian Security Intelligence Organisation | 4.29 | 4.73 | 4.38 | 4.13 | 4.40 | 4.13 | 4.00 | |
| 31 | Independent Health and Aged Care Pricing Authority | 4.28 | 4.82 | 5.00 | 3.88 | 5.00 | 2.63 | 4.36 | |
| 32 | Cancer Australia | 4.28 | 3.85 | 4.75 | 4.25 | 4.80 | 3.88 | 4.18 | |
| 33 | Defence Housing Australia | 4.27 | 4.52 | 4.88 | 3.50 | 4.30 | 4.25 | 4.18 | |
| 34 | Digital Transformation Agency | 4.20 | 3.73 | 4.25 | 3.88 | 4.40 | 4.13 | 4.82 | |
| 35 | Australian Securities and Investments Commission | 4.20 | 4.38 | 4.63 | 4.38 | 4.20 | 3.63 | 4.00 | |
| 36 | Australian Broadcasting Corporation | 4.19 | 3.92 | 4.88 | 3.38 | 4.30 | 4.38 | 4.27 | |
| 37 | Australian Research Council | 4.18 | 4.42 | 4.75 | 3.88 | 4.90 | 3.25 | 3.91 | |
| 38 | Inspector-General of Taxation and Taxation Ombudsman | 4.16 | 3.93 | 4.63 | 4.75 | 4.90 | 2.75 | 4.00 | |
| 39 | Australian Skills Quality Authority | 4.16 | 3.73 | 4.63 | 5.00 | 4.70 | 3.38 | 3.55 | |
| 40 | Office of the Australian Information Commissioner | 4.15 | 4.55 | 4.75 | 3.13 | 4.70 | 3.88 | 3.91 | |

Relative position of agencies – information management maturity



| Relative position by overall information management maturity index | Agency | Overall index | Governance and culture | Creating information assets | Describing information assets | Storing, preserving and managing information assets | Appraising and disposing | Use, reuse and interoperability | Comments |
|--|--|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 41 | Australian Institute of Family Studies | 4.15 | 4.05 | 4.88 | 3.50 | 4.80 | 4.13 | 3.55 | |
| 42 | Australian Transport Safety Bureau | 4.14 | 4.43 | 4.75 | 4.25 | 4.00 | 3.25 | 4.18 | |
| 43 | Organ and Tissue Authority | 4.14 | 3.30 | 5.00 | 4.38 | 4.70 | 4.00 | 3.45 | |
| 44 | Australian Hearing Services | 4.11 | 4.18 | 3.88 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 3.63 | 4.00 | |
| 45 | Australian Signals Directorate | 4.11 | 4.07 | 4.63 | 4.38 | 3.90 | 3.88 | 3.82 | |
| 46 | Australian Taxation Office | 4.08 | 3.60 | 4.38 | 4.13 | 4.30 | 3.88 | 4.18 | |
| 47 | National Gallery of Australia | 4.07 | 4.28 | 3.75 | 4.00 | 4.30 | 4.25 | 3.82 | |
| 48 | Department of Employment and Workplace Relations | 4.07 | 4.52 | 4.88 | 3.50 | 4.10 | 3.63 | 3.82 | |
| 49 | Australian Film, Television and Radio School | 4.04 | 3.87 | 4.38 | 3.88 | 4.70 | 3.88 | 3.55 | |
| 50 | Indigenous Business Australia | 4.03 | 4.70 | 4.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 2.75 | 3.73 | |
| 51 | Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation | 4.02 | 4.00 | 4.88 | 3.63 | 4.30 | 3.75 | 3.55 | |
| 52 | National Indigenous Australians Agency | 4.01 | 4.63 | 4.63 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 3.00 | 3.27 | |
| 53 | National Health and Medical Research Council | 4.01 | 4.25 | 5.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 | 2.82 | |
| 54 | Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre | 4.00 | 4.03 | 4.50 | 3.88 | 4.50 | 3.63 | 3.45 | |
| 55 | Australian Fisheries Management Authority | 4.00 | 4.37 | 4.38 | 3.63 | 4.50 | 3.88 | 3.27 | |
| 56 | Special Broadcasting Service Corporation | 4.00 | 4.68 | 4.25 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.09 | |
| 57 | Future Fund Management Agency | 3.98 | 3.68 | 4.38 | 3.88 | 4.20 | 3.75 | 4.00 | |
| 58 | Professional Services Review Scheme | 3.95 | 4.63 | 4.63 | 3.50 | 4.30 | 3.38 | 3.27 | |
| 59 | National Health Funding Body | 3.94 | 4.15 | 4.75 | 3.63 | 3.70 | 2.63 | 4.82 | |
| 60 | Parliamentary Workplace Support Service | 3.94 | 3.95 | 4.75 | 2.25 | 4.40 | 4.50 | 3.82 | |

Relative position of agencies – information management maturity



| Relative position by overall information management maturity index | Agency | Overall index | Governance and culture | Creating information assets | Describing information assets | Storing, preserving and managing information assets | Appraising and disposing | Use, reuse and interoperability | Comments |
|--|---|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 61 | Safe Work Australia | 3.93 | 4.03 | 4.50 | 3.75 | 3.70 | 3.50 | 4.09 | |
| 62 | National Portrait Gallery of Australia | 3.92 | 3.70 | 4.63 | 3.75 | 4.30 | 3.88 | 3.27 | |
| 63 | Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission | 3.90 | 3.93 | 4.38 | 3.75 | 4.10 | 3.63 | 3.64 | |
| 64 | Department of Veterans' Affairs | 3.90 | 3.60 | 4.50 | 3.88 | 4.20 | 3.88 | 3.36 | |
| 65 | Department of Social Services | 3.89 | 4.20 | 3.75 | 4.13 | 4.00 | 3.38 | 3.91 | |
| 66 | Workplace Gender Equality Agency | 3.89 | 3.83 | 4.88 | 2.63 | 5.00 | 3.25 | 3.73 | |
| 67 | Department of Defence | 3.89 | 4.33 | 4.38 | 3.63 | 4.10 | 3.38 | 3.55 | |
| 68 | Cotton Research and Development Corporation | 3.88 | 3.40 | 4.63 | 4.00 | 4.60 | 2.75 | 3.88 | |
| 69 | Northern Land Council | 3.88 | 4.10 | 4.38 | 4.13 | 3.80 | 4.00 | 2.91 | |
| 70 | Independent Parliamentary Expenses Authority | 3.86 | 3.35 | 4.50 | 3.50 | 4.30 | 3.88 | 3.64 | |
| 71 | Australian Institute for Teaching and School Leadership Limited | 3.85 | 3.88 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 4.90 | 4.50 | 3.82 | |
| 72 | Office of the Special Investigator | 3.85 | 4.12 | 4.50 | 3.38 | 4.20 | 3.63 | 3.27 | |
| 73 | Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission | 3.84 | 3.70 | 3.63 | 3.63 | 3.50 | 4.13 | 4.45 | |
| 74 | National Capital Authority | 3.84 | 4.07 | 4.00 | 3.63 | 4.10 | 3.50 | 3.73 | |
| 75 | Department of Finance | 3.84 | 4.17 | 5.00 | 3.38 | 4.10 | 2.75 | 3.64 | |
| 76 | IP Australia | 3.83 | 4.48 | 4.50 | 3.25 | 4.20 | 3.63 | 2.91 | |
| 77 | Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation | 3.80 | 3.38 | 4.63 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 3.38 | 3.91 | |
| 78 | NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission | 3.80 | 3.67 | 4.50 | 3.50 | 4.40 | 3.00 | 3.73 | |
| 79 | Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority | 3.80 | 3.73 | 4.50 | 3.25 | 4.70 | 3.25 | 3.36 | |
| 80 | National Library of Australia | 3.79 | 3.57 | 4.63 | 3.50 | 4.10 | 3.25 | 3.73 | |

Relative position of agencies – information management maturity



| Relative position by overall information management maturity index | Agency | Overall index | Governance and culture | Creating information assets | Describing information assets | Storing, preserving and managing information assets | Appraising and disposing | Use, reuse and interoperability | Comments |
|--|---|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 81 | Geoscience Australia | 3.77 | 3.38 | 4.13 | 3.75 | 3.90 | 3.00 | 4.45 | |
| 82 | Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency | 3.76 | 3.83 | 4.88 | 3.63 | 3.90 | 3.50 | 2.82 | |
| 83 | Department of Education | 3.75 | 3.65 | 4.38 | 3.13 | 3.90 | 3.63 | 3.82 | |
| 84 | Australian Trade and Investment Commission | 3.75 | 3.62 | 4.13 | 4.38 | 4.20 | 2.63 | 3.55 | |
| 85 | Civil Aviation Safety Authority | 3.75 | 4.70 | 4.00 | 2.63 | 4.40 | 3.75 | 3.00 | |
| 86 | Infrastructure Australia | 3.75 | 3.50 | 4.88 | 3.25 | 4.40 | 3.50 | 3.00 | |
| 87 | Attorney-General's Department | 3.74 | 4.18 | 3.88 | 3.63 | 3.60 | 3.63 | 3.55 | |
| 88 | Australian Office of Financial Management | 3.73 | 3.70 | 4.50 | 2.38 | 4.20 | 4.00 | 3.60 | |
| 89 | Australian National Maritime Museum | 3.73 | 4.07 | 4.75 | 2.63 | 4.30 | 3.25 | 3.40 | |
| 90 | WSA Co Ltd | 3.73 | 3.60 | 4.50 | 3.88 | 4.70 | 2.38 | 3.30 | |
| 91 | National Anti-Corruption Commission | 3.73 | 4.20 | 4.50 | 3.50 | 3.80 | 3.38 | 3.00 | |
| 92 | Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission | 3.73 | 3.67 | 4.63 | 3.25 | 3.40 | 4.50 | 2.91 | |
| 93 | Australian Competition and Consumer Commission | 3.73 | 4.38 | 4.88 | 3.25 | 3.60 | 3.38 | 2.91 | |
| 94 | Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions | 3.73 | 4.35 | 5.00 | 3.63 | 4.10 | 2.75 | 2.55 | |
| 95 | Office of the Fair Work Ombudsman | 3.71 | 4.30 | 4.50 | 2.75 | 3.70 | 3.75 | 3.27 | |
| 96 | Australian Human Rights Commission | 3.71 | 4.17 | 4.50 | 3.13 | 4.30 | 3.25 | 2.90 | |
| 97 | Australian Electoral Commission | 3.69 | 4.28 | 4.00 | 3.13 | 4.00 | 3.63 | 3.09 | |
| 98 | Office of the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security | 3.68 | 4.08 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.80 | 3.63 | 2.55 | |
| 99 | Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts | 3.67 | 3.40 | 4.38 | 3.75 | 3.60 | 4.00 | 2.91 | |
| 100 | Royal Australian Mint | 3.65 | 3.70 | 4.13 | 3.38 | 3.80 | 3.88 | 3.00 | |

Relative position of agencies – information management maturity



| Relative position by overall information management maturity index | Agency | Overall index | Governance and culture | Creating information assets | Describing information assets | Storing, preserving and managing information assets | Appraising and disposing | Use, reuse and interoperability | Comments |
|--|--|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 101 | Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission | 3.63 | 3.67 | 4.50 | 3.13 | 4.30 | 3.38 | 2.82 | |
| 102 | Australian Prudential Regulation Authority | 3.62 | 3.38 | 4.63 | 3.50 | 3.70 | 3.63 | 2.91 | |
| 103 | Australian Postal Corporation | 3.62 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 3.25 | 2.45 | |
| 104 | Bureau of Meteorology | 3.61 | 4.12 | 3.88 | 3.63 | 3.70 | 3.00 | 3.36 | |
| 105 | Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and Australian Accounting Standards Board | 3.61 | 4.38 | 4.13 | 2.13 | 4.10 | 3.63 | 3.30 | |
| 106 | Commonwealth Grants Commission | 3.61 | 3.15 | 3.63 | 3.63 | 4.40 | 3.75 | 3.09 | |
| 107 | Department of Parliamentary Services | 3.61 | 3.53 | 4.75 | 4.38 | 3.90 | 3.00 | 2.09 | |
| 108 | Australian War Memorial | 3.59 | 3.80 | 4.38 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.25 | 2.09 | |
| 109 | National Emergency Management Agency | 3.57 | 3.77 | 4.00 | 3.25 | 4.20 | 2.75 | 3.45 | |
| 110 | Australian Maritime Safety Authority | 3.57 | 4.22 | 3.88 | 3.38 | 4.00 | 3.13 | 2.82 | |
| 111 | Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research | 3.55 | 3.57 | 4.13 | 3.63 | 3.90 | 3.38 | 2.73 | |
| 112 | Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (Export Finance Australia) | 3.52 | 3.87 | 4.63 | 2.25 | 4.40 | 2.63 | 3.38 | |
| 113 | Office of the Official Secretary of the Governor-General | 3.52 | 3.82 | 3.88 | 3.13 | 3.90 | 3.38 | 3.00 | |
| 114 | Department of Health, Disability and Ageing | 3.50 | 2.83 | 4.00 | 3.75 | 3.80 | 3.25 | 3.36 | |
| 115 | Australian Bureau of Statistics | 3.46 | 3.83 | 4.63 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 3.82 | |
| 116 | Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry | 3.46 | 3.60 | 4.50 | 3.50 | 3.40 | 3.13 | 2.64 | |
| 117 | Coal Mining Industry (Long Service Leave Funding) Corporation | 3.45 | 3.95 | 4.25 | 3.00 | 3.80 | 2.63 | 3.09 | |
| 118 | Fair Work Commission | 3.44 | 3.27 | 4.00 | 3.13 | 3.90 | 2.38 | 4.00 | |
| 119 | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare | 3.43 | 3.52 | 4.00 | 2.50 | 3.50 | 2.88 | 4.18 | |
| 120 | Federal Court of Australia | 3.42 | 3.65 | 4.25 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.63 | 2.00 | |

Relative position of agencies – information management maturity



| Relative position by overall information management maturity index | Agency | Overall index | Governance and culture | Creating information assets | Describing information assets | Storing, preserving and managing information assets | Appraising and disposing | Use, reuse and interoperability | Comments |
|--|---|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 121 | Tourism Australia | 3.39 | 3.48 | 4.38 | 1.50 | 4.00 | 3.38 | 3.60 | |
| 122 | Sydney Harbour Federation Trust | 3.39 | 3.92 | 4.38 | 2.13 | 4.10 | 2.75 | 3.10 | |
| 123 | ASC Pty Ltd | 3.39 | 3.45 | 4.13 | 2.88 | 4.70 | 2.38 | 2.82 | |
| 124 | Grains Research and Development Corporation | 3.38 | 3.03 | 4.75 | 3.38 | 4.00 | 1.88 | 3.27 | |
| 125 | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade | 3.38 | 3.85 | 4.13 | 3.13 | 3.80 | 2.38 | 3.00 | |
| 126 | Aboriginal Hostels Limited | 3.36 | 4.03 | 3.50 | 3.38 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 2.73 | |
| 127 | National Blood Authority | 3.35 | 3.65 | 3.63 | 2.63 | 3.30 | 3.38 | 3.55 | |
| 128 | Australian National University | 3.35 | 3.75 | 3.75 | 2.88 | 3.00 | 3.25 | 3.45 | |
| 129 | Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies | 3.34 | 2.32 | 4.13 | 3.88 | 3.90 | 3.38 | 2.45 | |
| 130 | Bundanon Trust | 3.34 | 3.30 | 4.25 | 4.00 | 4.10 | 2.38 | 2.00 | |
| 131 | Clean Energy Regulator | 3.33 | 3.57 | 3.00 | 3.63 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 3.82 | |
| 132 | Australian Digital Health Agency | 3.32 | 3.63 | 4.00 | 3.38 | 3.50 | 2.13 | 3.27 | |
| 133 | Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority | 3.32 | 2.83 | 4.13 | 4.25 | 3.80 | 2.13 | 2.80 | |
| 134 | Australian Communications and Media Authority | 3.32 | 3.62 | 4.25 | 3.00 | 3.60 | 2.75 | 2.73 | |
| 135 | Office of the Inspector-General of Aged Care | 3.31 | 3.30 | 4.38 | 3.25 | 4.20 | 1.63 | 3.13 | |
| 136 | Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility | 3.31 | 3.63 | 4.50 | 3.00 | 3.90 | 2.25 | 2.60 | |
| 137 | Wine Australia | 3.30 | 3.88 | 4.25 | 2.88 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.82 | |
| 138 | Australian Sports Commission (Australian Institute of Sport) | 3.29 | 3.38 | 4.00 | 1.75 | 4.10 | 3.50 | 3.00 | |
| 139 | Australian Public Service Commission | 3.29 | 3.95 | 4.25 | 1.75 | 3.90 | 2.88 | 3.00 | |
| 140 | Outback Stores Pty Ltd | 3.29 | 2.17 | 4.00 | 3.88 | 4.20 | 2.50 | 3.00 | |

Relative position of agencies – information management maturity



| Relative position by overall information management maturity index | Agency | Overall index | Governance and culture | Creating information assets | Describing information assets | Storing, preserving and managing information assets | Appraising and disposing | Use, reuse and interoperability | Comments |
|--|---|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 141 | Australian Naval Infrastructure Pty Ltd | 3.29 | 3.48 | 3.63 | 2.88 | 4.90 | 2.13 | 2.73 | |
| 142 | National Intermodal Corporation Limited | 3.29 | 3.13 | 4.13 | 3.38 | 4.60 | 2.63 | 1.91 | |
| 143 | Productivity Commission | 3.29 | 2.92 | 3.88 | 3.75 | 4.50 | 2.88 | 1.82 | |
| 144 | Services Australia | 3.26 | 3.37 | 4.00 | 3.75 | 3.10 | 2.00 | 3.36 | |
| 145 | National Disability Insurance Agency | 3.21 | 3.62 | 4.00 | 3.25 | 3.40 | 2.63 | 2.36 | |
| 146 | Australian Submarine Agency | 3.19 | 3.50 | 4.38 | 2.75 | 4.10 | 1.50 | 2.91 | |
| 147 | Climate Change Authority | 3.18 | 4.03 | 4.50 | 2.00 | 4.20 | 1.50 | 2.82 | |
| 148 | Tiwi Land Council | 3.17 | 1.52 | 4.00 | 2.63 | 4.20 | 4.25 | 2.45 | |
| 149 | Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water | 3.16 | 3.22 | 3.75 | 2.88 | 3.30 | 2.25 | 3.55 | |
| 150 | Housing Australia | 3.13 | 3.60 | 4.13 | 2.75 | 3.50 | 2.25 | 2.55 | |
| 151 | Snowy Hydro Limited | 3.10 | 2.35 | 4.38 | 2.75 | 3.80 | 2.50 | 2.82 | |
| 152 | High Speed Rail Authority | 3.10 | 2.77 | 4.75 | 2.25 | 4.50 | 2.50 | 1.82 | |
| 153 | Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman | 3.08 | 3.27 | 3.75 | 3.13 | 3.20 | 1.88 | 3.27 | |
| 154 | Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation | 3.07 | 2.98 | 4.13 | 3.25 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.09 | |
| 155 | Australian Federal Police | 3.03 | 4.05 | 2.75 | 3.13 | 3.30 | 2.13 | 2.82 | |
| 156 | Australian Sports Foundation Limited | 2.99 | 2.45 | 3.50 | 2.75 | 3.60 | 2.63 | 3.00 | |
| 157 | National Museum of Australia | 2.97 | 3.10 | 3.88 | 2.38 | 4.20 | 2.25 | 2.00 | |
| 158 | Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency | 2.96 | 3.05 | 3.75 | 3.00 | 2.70 | 2.63 | 2.64 | |
| 159 | Tax Practitioners Board | 2.92 | 2.00 | 4.38 | 1.25 | 3.40 | 2.38 | 4.09 | |
| 160 | Administrative Review Tribunal | 2.92 | 2.55 | 4.13 | 2.38 | 3.20 | 3.00 | 2.27 | |

Relative position of agencies – information management maturity



| Relative position by overall information management maturity index | Agency | Overall index | Governance and culture | Creating information assets | Describing information assets | Storing, preserving and managing information assets | Appraising and disposing | Use, reuse and interoperability | Comments |
|--|---|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 161 | Australian Rail Track Corporation Limited | 2.87 | 2.65 | 3.38 | 2.25 | 3.70 | 2.50 | 2.73 | |
| 162 | Australian Law Reform Commission | 2.86 | 1.83 | 4.25 | 2.75 | 4.00 | 1.63 | 2.73 | |
| 163 | Australian Institute of Marine Science | 2.85 | 2.93 | 2.75 | 3.00 | 3.40 | 2.00 | 3.00 | |
| 164 | Department of Home Affairs | 2.85 | 2.43 | 4.38 | 2.38 | 3.40 | 2.50 | 2.00 | |
| 165 | National Reconstruction Fund Corporation | 2.84 | 2.95 | 4.00 | 1.75 | 3.90 | 1.75 | 2.71 | |
| 166 | Clean Energy Finance Corporation | 2.80 | 3.00 | 4.13 | 1.75 | 3.60 | 1.88 | 2.45 | |
| 167 | Australian Financial Security Authority | 2.73 | 3.15 | 4.13 | 1.25 | 4.00 | 1.88 | 2.00 | |
| 168 | Anindilyakwa Land Council | 2.67 | 2.35 | 3.13 | 1.88 | 3.90 | 2.75 | 2.00 | |
| 169 | Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority | 2.64 | 2.22 | 3.75 | 1.88 | 2.80 | 2.50 | 2.73 | |
| 170 | Northern Territory Aboriginal Investment Corporation (Aboriginal Investment NT) | 2.62 | 2.05 | 4.50 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 2.18 | |
| 171 | Torres Strait Regional Authority | 2.56 | 2.10 | 3.75 | 1.25 | 3.90 | 2.00 | 2.36 | |
| 172 | Airservices Australia | 2.53 | 3.22 | 2.75 | 2.13 | 2.40 | 2.13 | 2.55 | |
| 173 | Food Standards Australia New Zealand | 2.45 | 2.18 | 3.25 | 2.50 | 3.30 | 1.75 | 1.73 | |
| 174 | Office of Parliamentary Counsel | 2.41 | 2.53 | 3.75 | 1.25 | 3.30 | 1.63 | 2.00 | |
| 175 | Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation | 2.24 | 2.73 | 3.00 | 1.75 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 1.45 | |
| N/A | Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | No submission received |

Relative position of agencies – *Building trust in the public record* policy implementation



| Relative position | Agency | Overall policy implementation action index | Comments |
|-------------------|---|--|----------|
| 1 | Australian Reinsurance Pool Corporation | 4.96 | |
| 2 | Royal Australian Navy Relief Trust Fund | 4.96 | |
| 3 | National Archives of Australia | 4.93 | |
| 4 | Department of Industry, Science, and Resources | 4.81 | |
| 5 | Department of the Treasury | 4.79 | |
| 6 | Reserve Bank of Australia | 4.79 | |
| 7 | National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority | 4.74 | |
| 8 | Office of National Intelligence | 4.59 | |
| 9 | Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet | 4.56 | |
| 10 | Comcare | 4.53 | |
| 11 | Sport Integrity Australia | 4.52 | |
| 12 | Fisheries Research and Development Corporation | 4.52 | |
| 13 | Australian Renewable Energy Agency | 4.49 | |
| 14 | Australian National Audit Office | 4.48 | |
| 15 | Australian Security Intelligence Organisation | 4.46 | |
| 16 | NBN Co Limited | 4.45 | |
| 17 | Civil Aviation Safety Authority | 4.41 | |
| 18 | Army and Air Force Canteen Service (Frontline Defence Services) | 4.38 | |
| 19 | National Transport Commission | 4.37 | |
| 20 | Screen Australia | 4.33 | |
| 21 | Australian Institute for Teaching and School Leadership Limited | 4.31 | |
| 22 | Department of Employment and Workplace Relations | 4.31 | |
| 23 | Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House | 4.30 | |
| 24 | Australian Institute of Family Studies | 4.30 | |
| 25 | Australian Research Council | 4.29 | |
| 26 | Australian Fisheries Management Authority | 4.27 | |
| 27 | Central Land Council | 4.27 | |
| 28 | Defence Housing Australia | 4.26 | |
| 29 | Department of Defence | 4.22 | |
| 30 | Parliamentary Workplace Support Service | 4.21 | |

Relative position of agencies – *Building trust in the public record* policy implementation



| Relative position | Agency | Overall policy implementation action index | Comments |
|-------------------|--|--|----------|
| 31 | Office of the Australian Information Commissioner | 4.20 | |
| 32 | Special Broadcasting Service Corporation | 4.20 | |
| 33 | Office of the Special Investigator | 4.19 | |
| 34 | Murray-Darling Basin Authority | 4.19 | |
| 35 | Australian Strategic Policy Institute | 4.18 | |
| 36 | Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission | 4.18 | |
| 37 | IP Australia | 4.18 | |
| 38 | Independent Health and Aged Care Pricing Authority | 4.16 | |
| 39 | Cancer Australia | 4.16 | |
| 40 | Australian Hearing Services | 4.16 | |
| 41 | Indigenous Business Australia | 4.15 | |
| 42 | Australian Postal Corporation | 4.14 | |
| 43 | Workplace Gender Equality Agency | 4.14 | |
| 44 | Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation | 4.14 | |
| 45 | Professional Services Review Scheme | 4.12 | |
| 46 | Regional Investment Corporation | 4.10 | |
| 47 | Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care | 4.10 | |
| 48 | Australian Electoral Commission | 4.09 | |
| 49 | Asbestos and Silica Safety and Eradication Agency | 4.08 | |
| 50 | National Indigenous Australians Agency | 4.06 | |
| 51 | Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre | 4.06 | |
| 52 | Australian Securities and Investments Commission | 4.06 | |
| 53 | Australian Skills Quality Authority | 4.05 | |
| 54 | Australian Signals Directorate | 4.03 | |
| 55 | Department of Veterans' Affairs | 4.03 | |
| 56 | Australian Broadcasting Corporation | 4.03 | |
| 57 | Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation | 4.02 | |
| 58 | Creative Australia | 4.01 | |
| 59 | Australian National Maritime Museum | 4.00 | |
| 60 | Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency | 3.96 | |

Relative position of agencies – *Building trust in the public record* policy implementation



| Relative position | Agency | Overall policy implementation action index | Comments |
|-------------------|--|--|----------|
| 61 | Future Fund Management Agency | 3.95 | |
| 62 | Australian Taxation Office | 3.95 | |
| 63 | Digital Transformation Agency | 3.93 | |
| 64 | Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and Australian Accounting Standards Board | 3.93 | |
| 65 | Australian Film, Television and Radio School | 3.91 | |
| 66 | National Gallery of Australia | 3.90 | |
| 67 | National Health and Medical Research Council | 3.90 | |
| 68 | Department of the Senate | 3.89 | |
| 69 | National Capital Authority | 3.89 | |
| 70 | Department of Social Services | 3.88 | |
| 71 | Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission | 3.87 | |
| 72 | Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions | 3.85 | |
| 73 | Northern Land Council | 3.85 | |
| 74 | Australian Transport Safety Bureau | 3.84 | |
| 75 | Safe Work Australia | 3.82 | |
| 76 | Department of Education | 3.82 | |
| 77 | National Portrait Gallery of Australia | 3.81 | |
| 78 | Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority | 3.80 | |
| 79 | National Film and Sound Archive of Australia | 3.79 | |
| 80 | Inspector-General of Taxation and Taxation Ombudsman | 3.77 | |
| 81 | Australian Human Rights Commission | 3.75 | |
| 82 | Office of the Fair Work Ombudsman | 3.73 | |
| 83 | Australian Maritime Safety Authority | 3.73 | |
| 84 | Australian Office of Financial Management | 3.73 | |
| 85 | Australian Trade and Investment Commission | 3.72 | |
| 86 | Tourism Australia | 3.72 | |
| 87 | Attorney-General's Department | 3.70 | |
| 88 | Office of the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security | 3.70 | |
| 89 | Commonwealth Grants Commission | 3.70 | |
| 90 | Office of the Official Secretary of the Governor-General | 3.70 | |

Relative position of agencies – *Building trust in the public record* policy implementation



| Relative position | Agency | Overall policy implementation action index | Comments |
|-------------------|---|--|----------|
| 91 | Australian Competition and Consumer Commission | 3.68 | |
| 92 | Department of Finance | 3.68 | |
| 93 | Department of Parliamentary Services | 3.66 | |
| 94 | Aboriginal Hostels Limited | 3.65 | |
| 95 | Australian Communications and Media Authority | 3.62 | |
| 96 | Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (Export Finance Australia) | 3.62 | |
| 97 | Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission | 3.62 | |
| 98 | Australian Public Service Commission | 3.61 | |
| 99 | Sydney Harbour Federation Trust | 3.61 | |
| 100 | Royal Australian Mint | 3.60 | |
| 101 | National Anti-Corruption Commission | 3.60 | |
| 102 | Australian Institute of Health and Welfare | 3.60 | |
| 103 | Australian War Memorial | 3.59 | |
| 104 | Organ and Tissue Authority | 3.58 | |
| 105 | Australian Sports Commission (Australian Institute of Sport) | 3.58 | |
| 106 | Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts | 3.57 | |
| 107 | Bureau of Meteorology | 3.57 | |
| 108 | Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission | 3.56 | |
| 109 | Australian Prudential Regulation Authority | 3.56 | |
| 110 | NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission | 3.54 | |
| 111 | Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation | 3.53 | |
| 112 | National Blood Authority | 3.51 | |
| 113 | Cotton Research and Development Corporation | 3.51 | |
| 114 | Australian Bureau of Statistics | 3.50 | |
| 115 | Productivity Commission | 3.48 | |
| 116 | National Library of Australia | 3.47 | |
| 117 | Geoscience Australia | 3.47 | |
| 118 | Department of Health, Disability and Ageing | 3.44 | |
| 119 | Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research | 3.44 | |
| 120 | Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry | 3.43 | |

Relative position of agencies – *Building trust in the public record* policy implementation



| Relative position | Agency | Overall policy implementation action index | Comments |
|-------------------|---|--|----------|
| 121 | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade | 3.43 | |
| 122 | Clean Energy Regulator | 3.42 | |
| 123 | Housing Australia | 3.42 | |
| 124 | Coal Mining Industry (Long Service Leave Funding) Corporation | 3.41 | |
| 125 | National Emergency Management Agency | 3.41 | |
| 126 | Independent Parliamentary Expenses Authority | 3.40 | |
| 127 | Federal Court of Australia | 3.40 | |
| 128 | WSA Co Ltd | 3.35 | |
| 129 | National Health Funding Body | 3.33 | |
| 130 | Australian Naval Infrastructure Pty Ltd | 3.30 | |
| 131 | Wine Australia | 3.30 | |
| 132 | Infrastructure Australia | 3.29 | |
| 133 | Office of the Inspector-General of Aged Care | 3.28 | |
| 134 | Climate Change Authority | 3.28 | |
| 135 | Australian Federal Police | 3.27 | |
| 136 | Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman | 3.26 | |
| 137 | Australian Submarine Agency | 3.25 | |
| 138 | Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility | 3.24 | |
| 139 | Snowy Hydro Limited | 3.24 | |
| 140 | Australian Financial Security Authority | 3.24 | |
| 141 | High Speed Rail Authority | 3.24 | |
| 142 | Bundanon Trust | 3.24 | |
| 143 | Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies | 3.23 | |
| 144 | National Disability Insurance Agency | 3.21 | |
| 145 | Australian National University | 3.20 | |
| 146 | Fair Work Commission | 3.18 | |
| 147 | ASC Pty Ltd | 3.14 | |
| 148 | National Museum of Australia | 3.12 | |
| 149 | National Intermodal Corporation Limited | 3.11 | |
| 150 | Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority | 3.10 | |

Relative position of agencies – *Building trust in the public record* policy implementation



| Relative position | Agency | Overall policy implementation action index | Comments |
|-------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| 151 | National Reconstruction Fund Corporation | 3.08 | |
| 152 | Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water | 3.06 | |
| 153 | Australian Digital Health Agency | 3.03 | |
| 154 | Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency | 3.03 | |
| 155 | Grains Research and Development Corporation | 3.02 | |
| 156 | Tiwi Land Council | 3.00 | |
| 157 | Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation | 3.00 | |
| 158 | Services Australia | 2.99 | |
| 159 | Department of Home Affairs | 2.96 | |
| 160 | Australian Sports Foundation Limited | 2.93 | |
| 161 | Anindilyakwa Land Council | 2.89 | |
| 162 | Outback Stores Pty Ltd | 2.85 | |
| 163 | Food Standards Australia New Zealand | 2.84 | |
| 164 | Administrative Review Tribunal | 2.82 | |
| 165 | Tax Practitioners Board | 2.75 | |
| 166 | Australian Rail Track Corporation Limited | 2.75 | |
| 167 | Airservices Australia | 2.72 | |
| 168 | Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority | 2.71 | |
| 169 | Australian Institute of Marine Science | 2.69 | |
| 170 | Northern Territory Aboriginal Investment Corporation (Aboriginal Investment NT) | 2.69 | |
| 171 | Office of Parliamentary Counsel | 2.63 | |
| 172 | Clean Energy Finance Corporation | 2.59 | |
| 173 | Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation | 2.53 | |
| 174 | Australian Law Reform Commission | 2.50 | |
| 175 | Torres Strait Regional Authority | 2.48 | |
| N/A | Wreck Bay Aboriginal Community Council | - | No submission received |

N/A means the result is 'not available' because the agency did not submit a Check-up survey response.

Out-of-scope agencies for the 2025 Check-up survey



The following list of agencies did not participate in the Check-up survey because they were out-of-scope and elected not to submit a response.

Out-of-scope agencies that opt not to participate in the survey are asked to complete a Statement of Assurance which confirms that they are out-of-scope and have elected not to participate in the Check-up survey. Scoping principles for agency participation in the 2025 Check-up survey can be found in Appendix A (pp. 67-68) of the 2025 Check-up survey instrument on the National Archives' website: [Check-up survey | naa.gov.au](https://naa.gov.au)

| Agency | Statement of Assurance approved by agency head |
|---|--|
| AAF Company | Yes |
| Australian Military Forces Relief Trust Fund | No |
| CEA Technologies Pty Ltd | Yes |
| Department of the House of Representatives | Yes |
| High Court of Australia | No |
| National Australia Day Council Limited | Yes |
| National Commission for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People | Yes |
| National Competition Council | Yes |
| Net Zero Economy Authority | Yes |
| Parliamentary Budget Office | Yes |
| RAAF Welfare Recreational Company | Yes |
| Royal Australian Air Force Veterans' Residences Trust Fund | No |
| Royal Australian Air Force Welfare Trust Fund | Yes |
| Royal Australian Navy Central Canteens Board | Yes |
| Seafarers Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Authority (Seacare Authority) | Yes |

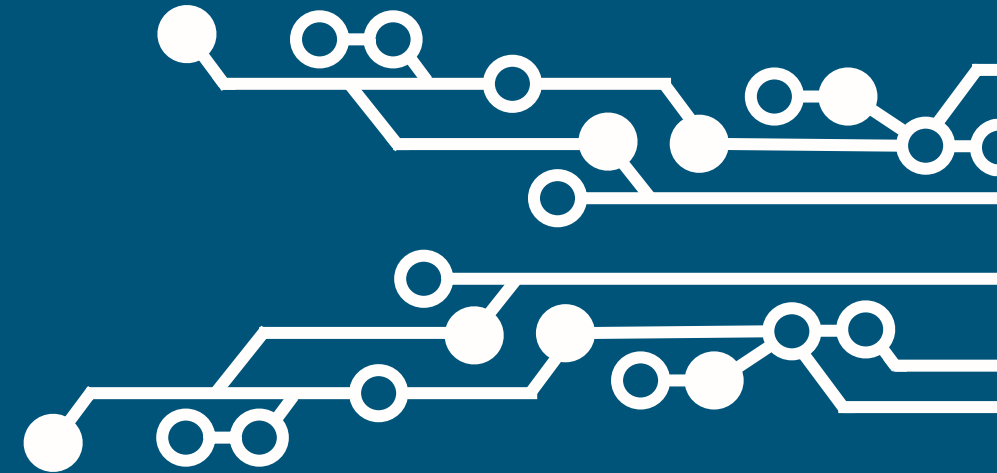
Further information and resources

If you have any queries about Check-up, please email the Government Records Assurance Team at the National Archives at information.management@naa.gov.au.

Please contact ORIMA Research at Check-up@orima.com if you have any questions about accessing or using the online report.

Please visit the National Archives website for more information about Check-up:
<https://www.naa.gov.au/information-management/check-survey>

The project was conducted in accordance with the international quality standard ISO 20252, the international information security standard ISO 27001 and the Australian Privacy Principles contained in the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth). ORIMA Research also adheres to the Privacy (Market and Social Research) Code 2021.



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