

## Annual Report

For the 22<sup>ND</sup> Conference of Directors of National Libraries in Asia and Oceania

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### 1. General Overview

#### 1.1 Opening of the National Library of Korea, Sejong

The National Library of Korea opened 'the National Library of Korea, Sejong' specialized in government policy service in December, 2013. The National Library of Korea, Sejong, established in the administrative city of Sejong where central government's agencies have been moved in an attempt to achieve balanced national development and strengthen national competitiveness, supports development of administrative policies by offering various policy information services through an integrated network.

It consists of 3 divisions (Planning and Management Division, Policy Materials Division, Public Service Division) and 29 staff, and operates with the budget of US\$7,000,000(US\$5,816,000 for 2014).

As the first national cultural facility in the Sejong city, it operates a variety of reading and cultural programs for citizens, and is expected to play a role not only as a smart integrated information center for government policy-making but also a comprehensive cultural place enhancing the happiness of the citizens.

#### 1.2 Medium and Long Term (2014~2018) Development Plan for the NLK

The National Library of Korea has a duty as the representative library of the nation to comprehensively collect, organize, provide access to and preserve information resources at home and abroad, and support and lead the development of the library community in the nation. To this end, marking the 60th anniversary of the establishment, the NLK devised a medium and long term development plan called 'the National Library of Korea 2010' which contains visions and strategies to leap forward to the world-class national library. In 2008, it drew up 'the National Library of Korea 2009~2013' which comes up with strategies to

response to the changes caused by IT development including the establishment of the digital library. In December, 2013, the NLK released 'the National Library of Korea 2014~2018' in order to evaluate past performances and strengthen its position as a national knowledge hub in the digital age. To design this new plan, the NLK had gathered opinions from independent experts since 2012, organized 6 TF teams with different functions and set goals and implementing strategies for the next 5 years by focusing on major functions of the NLK including collection, preservation, user service and supportive and cooperative works.

The 'National Library of Korea 2014~2018' has the 3 main goals; 1) Promoting collection and preservation of information resources of the nation, 2) Upgrading user service of knowledge heritage, 3) Strengthening support and cooperation for the development of the library community. And to achieve these goals, it suggests 9 implementing strategies.

The NLK plans to lay a foundation for the collection of rapidly increasing digital materials through legal deposit by strengthening its right to legal deposit guaranteed by the Library Act, and develop the digital contents management system to preserve digital resources. Also, it will newly build a 'Material Preservation Research Center' to promote cooperation with the library community in the nation as well as relevant organizations in developing and distributing preservation techniques.

In addition, it will strengthen its role as an academic research information center by acquiring academic resources at home and abroad and providing customized information service after a survey and an analysis of demand and usage of those resources. In particular, it will focus on improving online service by upgrading the search system and expanding mobile service in order to lead knowledge and information society based on digitalization and to meet the demand of online information. On top of this, the NLK will try to bridge the knowledge and information gap in the digital environment, increase the accessibility to a library by the underprivileged group including children, young adults and the people with disability and take a measure to promote reading.

On the belief that 'the power of knowledge makes a powerful country', the National Library of Korea will spare no efforts as a repository of literature of the nation in establishing constructive plans and policies needed to build a knowledge and cultural powerhouse and ultimately providing the best information service to the people.

## **2. Relationship to Government**

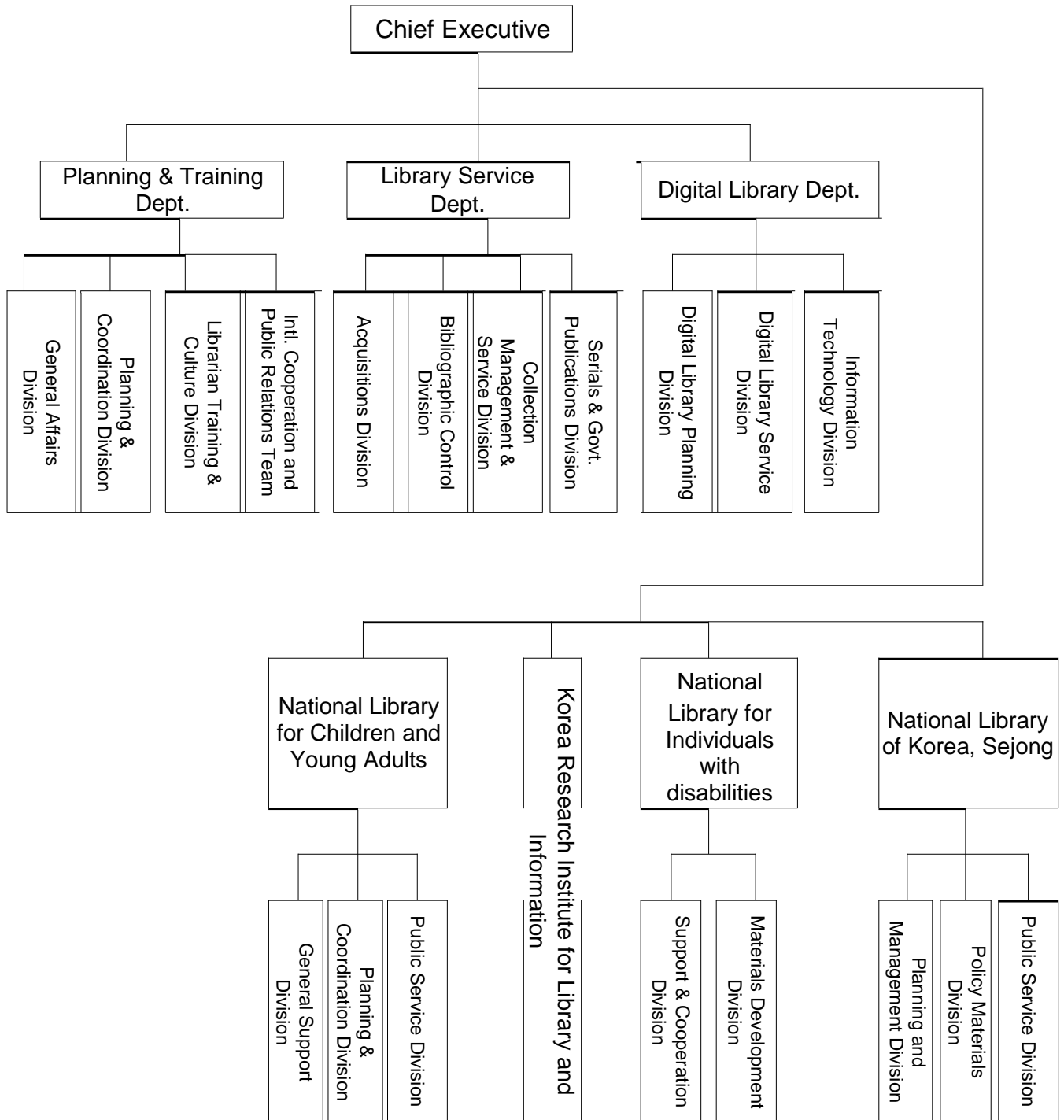
The National Library of Korea is a representative library of Korea and falls under the control of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. According to the Libraries Act, it implements comprehensive library development measures and plays a critical role in collecting and preserving the nation's documentary heritage. The budget for the year 2013 is US\$62 million and the total number of staff is 338.

## **3. Key Facts and Figures**

### **3.1 Organizational Structure**

3 organizations, 3 departments, 1 institute, 18 divisions, 1 team

### 3.1.1 Organization Chart



### 3.1.2 Personnel

(As of Sep. 2013 / Unit: position)

Category	High-level	Regular	Special	Special · Regular	Technical	Total
Number	5	267	10	20	36	338

※ Number of librarians: 204(60.3%)

### 3.2 Budget

(Unit: US\$)

Category	2012	2013
Operation of National Library of Korea	44,060,000	46,037,000
Operation of National Library for Children and Young Adults	3,860,000	3,954,000
Operation of National Library for Individuals with Disabilities	2,730,000	3,389,000
Operation of Digital Library of Korea	941,400	1,035,600
Operation of National Library of Korea, Sejong	-	6,966,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,591,000</b>	<b>61,382,000</b>

### 3.3 Collection

(As of Sep. 2013 / Unit: book/item)

Category	Korean	Japanese	Chinese	Western	Old and Rare	Non-Book	Total
Number	6,314,324	287,014	74,063	785,002	272,920	1,482,120	9,215,443
%	68.5	3.1	0.8	8.5	3.0	16.1	100

### 3.4 Digital Collection

(As of Sep. 2013 / Unit: book/item)

Category	Web Archiving	Digitization of the Holdings
2013	31,755 sites	7,522 books 1,326,213 pages
Total	563,428 sites	440,976 books 123,565,664 pages

### 3.5 Visitor

#### 3.5.1 Visitor Statistics

(As of Sep. 2013)

Category	Number of visitors	Avg. visitors a day	Opening days
Main building	594,821	2,479	245
National Library for Children and Young Adults	57,221	234	245
<b>Total</b>	<b>652,042</b>	<b>2,713</b>	

#### 3.5.2 Online-user Statistics

(As of Sep. 2013)

Website	Number of visitors	Avg. visitors a day
<a href="http://www.nl.go.kr">www.nl.go.kr</a> (NLK homepage)	2,476,657	9,072
<a href="http://www.dibrary.go.kr">www.dibrary.go.kr</a> (Digital Library homepage)	725,832	2,658
<a href="http://www.nlcy.go.kr">www.nlcy.go.kr</a> (National Library for Children & Young Adults homepage)	302,037	1,107
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,504,526</b>	<b>12,837</b>

## 4. New Developments in Creating and Building Collections

### 4.1 Broadening of the Collection of National Knowledge Resources

In 2013, the National Library of Korea submitted a draft revision of the Library Act for legal deposit of e-publications. According to the draft, ISBN/ISSN is given to e-publications and the top priority for legal deposit is commercial publications.

Besides the organized collection of up-to-date materials published in overseas countries, the NLK has collected 22,000 materials including special resources of each language and subject, Korea-related and multi-cultural materials to support research activities of researchers and the general public. For the collection of domestic materials not acquired by legal deposit, the NLK has acquired about 3,500 government publications by transferring the holdings of 9 government organizations moving to the Sejong city in December, 2013.

In addition, for the expansion of the collections of domestic materials, in particular, for the collection of public works published by government and public organizations, the NLK made and distributed the 'guideline for legal deposit of government publications' in September, 2013, and has actively operated the ISBN/ISSN system to get information on government publications from the start and lead them to legal deposit.

## **4.2 Collection/Processing/Production of High Quality Digital Contents**

Since 2002, the National Library of Korea has collected web resources available online for free through the Online Archiving & Searching Internet Sources (OASIS). It collects websites of every field, open sources like research reports and statistics available on websites as well as web information regarding social issues of the nation including local festivals, general elections and the establishment of the administrative city of Sejong.

For the expansive collection, the NLK has started to operate 4 more archiving servers, and customized Heritrix, web archiving software, to 3.x version (prototype). Also, it has renewed the homepage of the OASIS and is testing full text search of the websites developed for trial in 2012.

As of 2013, the NLK has collected 260,000 digital contents including e-books, e-journals, videos, audio and sound materials, and among them, web sources amount to 30,000.

## **5. New Developments in Managing Collections**

### **5.1 Standardization of Bibliographic Information**

The National Library of Korea revised the 'Korean Machine Readable Cataloging (KORMARC)' by reflecting international cataloging trends in order to standardize national bibliography in 2013. It also laid a foundation for Korean standard for the authority by setting a National Library of Korea technical guideline for authority data. In addition, the NLK has built the Bibliographic Information Distribution System which combines CIP and ISBN/ISSN services within one website, and provided the library community nationwide with 27,317(as of Nov. 30, 2013) catalogues, an increase by 4 times compared with the same period of the previous year. Moreover, it has contributed to standardization of bibliography by facilitating research on classification and cataloging and joining the revision of the Korea Decimal Classification (KDC) led by the Korean Library Association. Meanwhile, the NLK has applied the MODS of the Library of Congress to digital contents including websites, web documents, e-books, e-journals, sound/audio materials, videos and images as bibliographic information standard metadata since 2009, and now in process of translation and application of the MODS 3.5 released in July, 2013. Also, based on the result from the analysis of PREMIS Data Dictionary (preservation metadata), it has established the system, developed functions, and planed to input PREMIS metadata in December, 2013.

### **5.2 Research Support through the Building of News Index and Information on TOC**

The NLK establishes and provides database of news index and information on table of contents (TOC) of the materials with high academic value among its serials and government publications. In addition, it supports study of researchers by upgrading the search function for general magazines and journals. The NLK has built and offered 901,940 news indexes and 710,169 TOC up to now.

## **6. New Developments in Providing Access**

### **6.1 Selective Dissemination of Information Service**

The National Library of Korea provides SDI service to keep users informed of updated resources on specific topics of their interests.

In line with the opening of the National Library of Korea, Sejong in December, 2013, the NLK has implemented a trial operation of 'mailing service of TOC of domestic and foreign journals' which offers new policy information to public officials. This service is expected to start in earnest within March of 2014, and will expand its target to researchers and provide updated information on the subject of their interests. To this end, the NLK plans to develop killer contents such as academic and special materials for research purpose among its holdings. The SDI service which reproduces knowledge information is expected to improve satisfaction of patrons by promoting the availability of the holdings developed by professional librarians.

## **7. Collaboration with Other Collecting Institutions**

### **7.1 Domestic Cooperation Activities**

The National Library of Korea has distributed the Korea Library Automation System, a standard library automation system, to public libraries, small libraries and libraries for the people with disability across the country to connect all systems and create a national integrated catalog system called the Korean Library Information System Network. The network has helped share holding information of each library and has been utilized to provide inter-library loan services among member libraries. The NLK also operates the Collaborative Digital Reference Service called 'Ask a Librarian' in cooperation with 355 public libraries across the nation.

### **7.2 International Cooperation Activities**

#### **7.2.1 International Business Exchanges**

The National Library of Korea had the 16th business exchanges with the National Library of China and National Diet Library of Japan in Beijing in May and in Seoul in June, respectively. The delegations shared practices and opinions with regard to collection, organization, use and preservation of online and non-book materials together with service for children.

#### **7.2.2 International Conferences**

The National Library of Korea attended the 79th World Library and Information Congress and the 40th Conference of Directors of National Libraries in August, and hosted the second session of the National Information and Library Policy Special Interest Group during the conference period. Under the theme of 'National Library and Information Policy as Advocacy of Future Libraries', four speakers shared their library policies and had discussions with about 200 audiences. In addition, the National Library for Children and Young Adults held the 7th International Symposium on Library Services for Children and Young Adults under the theme of "Unlimited potential : Children's library" in June and took part in the Brunei National Conference on Empowering Reading Culture as well as the 1st Asia and Oceania Regional IBBY Congress.

#### **7.2.3 Librarian Training**

As a part of the personnel exchange with the National Library of China, the National Library of Korea invited one librarian from the NLC and operated a training program from July to

September for 3 months. In addition, it provided the 'Overseas Librarian Training Program' from June to December for 4 librarians from Vietnam, China, the Czech Republic and Thailand, the participants of the 2013 Cultural Partnership Initiative. In October, the NLK held the '6th Overseas Koreanology Librarian Workshop' with the participation of 19 librarians from 10 countries to improve their professionalism. Furthermore, the National Library for Children and Young Adults invited and trained 20 librarians of children's libraries from ASEAN member countries and 1 officer of the ASEAN secretariat. Besides, to broaden the point of view and improve competence, 1 librarian of the NLK took part in the 2013 Summer Associate Program of the Mortenson Center in the U.S for a month.

Through the above mentioned international exchanges, the National Library of Korea has made efforts to build global networks and promote Korean culture.

#### **8. Collaboration with Publishers in Korea**

The National Library of Korea has built the Bibliographic Information Distribution System to combine ISBN/ISSN/CIP/Legal deposit services within a single website. The system allows publishers to apply for ISBN/ISSN and CIP as well, ultimately facilitating legal deposit of publications and distribution of bibliographic information and strengthening effective cooperation among libraries, publishers and booksellers.