

**COUNTRY REPORT FORMAT**  
**for the 16<sup>th</sup> Conference of Directors of National Libraries**  
**in Asia and Oceania (CDNLAO)**  
**October 20, 2008**

**Country Report - The National Library of Korea**

**1. General Overview in FY2007**

The National Library of Korea(NLK) has installed the Korea Research Institute for Library and Information and the National Library Support Center for the Disabled inside the NLK in May, 2007 in accordance with the 「Library Act」 which was newly revised in April, 2007.

The Korea Research Institute for Library and Information aims to advance the library and librarians and to liaise the development of the library with the development of our society as the only library research institute in Korea that carries out 'the investigation/research and development of the strategy for the development of the library'. It is also expected to contribute to investigation for the development of the library through overall promotion of the research such as new strategy and management techniques in library field to advance the library and librarians. The National Library Support Center for the Disabled will carry out tasks such as establishing the state policy on the library services specially for the people with disabilities among the people of the class who have limited access to knowledge and information, setting up the guide and basis of the library services, producing and distributing the materials available for the people with disabilities and educating and training the staff in charge of the services for the people with disabilities. Through this, it is highly expected to play the pivotal role in resolving the disparity of information for people with disabilities as a social arrangement that secures people with disabilities the right to access information.

Secondly, the NLK has established the National Digital Library Project Team in September 2007 and have been promoting 14 tasks of 'the pilot project of the National Digital Library', for the purpose of opening it in spring, 2009. The pilot project is the first level of the project that materializes the National Digital Library in the concrete and involves space strategy for the space where digital knowledge is accessed, drawing out of the service plan, plan establishment and model development for digital information service, research on the user scenario, establishment of the collection policy on digital resources, development of the pilot system that will manage the digital resources and development of the standard model of meta data.

Thirdly, the NLK has been building 'Collaborative Digital Reference Service(CDRS)' since 2006 in order to provide systematic and total guidance to each reading room by strengthening the information service faculty through the web site so as to offer knowledge and information service to people. In 2007, the establishment of a system for a question and answer service was created and an online reference source and book information source were collected and instituted. In addition, guidelines were created to establish the foundation of knowledge and information service where the libraries can share the information and manpower.

Fourthly, the NLK held 'the 1st Korea Library Festival' on the 12th and 13th of September 2007 with the theme of 'Where your World Changes' to promote exchange and cooperation

between the domestic libraries. This festival was held to renew the consciousness of the people towards libraries which are the motive power of the knowledge society and to let them feel that libraries are friendly places in their lives. There were 108 indoor booths and 53 outdoor tents and colorful events were happening such as a library publicity campaign, experience programs, book sharing and donation, meeting with the authors and performances. It was an opportunity for people to experience libraries directly and to know the effort of each library to settle the desirable library culture.

Lastly, as to spread the knowledge on Korea in overseas libraries, the NLK promoted 'the installation project of Korean Collections in the main overseas libraries', founded Korean reading room in the National Library of Vietnam, the National Library of Thailand and Queen's Library of New York, USA and provided them with Korean and English books and audio-visual materials on the themes related to Korea under the name of 'Window on Dynamic Korea' in 2007. In the future, the NLK is planning to constantly increase the foundation of Korean reading room and provision of the materials related to Korea to the overseas libraries having the example of the Korean reading room foundation in 2007.

## **2. National Library**

### **● Organizational Structure and Manpower**

At the moment, the structure of our library has been reorganized from the structure of 2 Departments, 1 Library, 6 Divisions, 4 Teams, and 1 Officer to the structure of 2 Departments, 1 Library, 1 Research Institute, 1 Center, 6 Divisions, 4 Teams, 1 Officer, and 1 Project Team due to the reorganization of 「the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Affiliates」 on September 18, 2007 and the revision of the enforcement regulations regarding the reorganization on September 19. The National Library for Children & Young Adults is operated under the control of the NLK. The Korea Research Institute for Library and Information which is in charge of development and research of the strategy to advance the library, operation of the Old and Rare Collection and operation of the Preservation Office and the National Library Support Center for the Disabled which is in charge of general planning of the services for people with disabilities and development of alternative materials were newly founded. The total number of the staff in the NLK at the end of December, 2007 was 263 personnel including the 148 librarians, out of the number limit of 284 personnel.

### **● Vision, activity evaluation**

In 2007, the NLK tried to strengthen the international cooperation for a global information-based society and extend the information service area through the digital culture, aiming at globalizing and digitizing the library, and strengthening the user-oriented management of the library. To adapt to the reorganization of the structure and the work system and respond to changes actively, the NLK made more efforts to strengthen the functions of the library as a leading national library in Korea through installing the National Digital Library Project Team and the National Library Support Center for the Disabled, extending the night-time library service and the infrastructure of the library, reinforcing the user-oriented service, the system of collecting national publications, and the ability to manage collections. In addition, it built the library information system to lead the U-Library and created the foundation to develop the libraries for children and young adults in the entire nation.

- **Library Users**

	<b>days/persons</b>
open days	327 days
user number	748,330 persons
average users per day	2,288 persons
cyber users	2,568,165 persons

- **Collection**

- **Total collection**

Since the foundation on the 15th of October, 1945, the NLK has been endeavoring to generally collect national publications. Especially after the enforcement of the legal deposit system in 1965, the library made more efforts to collect domestic publications. In 2004, which was 60 years after the foundation of the Library, the number of the holdings in the NLK reached 5 million after registering its 5 millionth book, <<An Illustrated Book of Korean Clothing>>. The NLK collected about 690,000 books in 2007, now possessed a great collection of about 6,580,000 books as of December, 2007.

- **Unique and rare collections**

The NLK holds 265,092 Korean, Chinese, and Japanese old and rare books contained in 9 individual collections, leather-covered genealogical records, and microfilms. The old and rare books such as genealogical records, anthologies, and topographies found in the old and rare books collection are characterized by the fact that the majority were in fact individually published. This section also includes cultural assets having received a national designation, such as national treasures, 13 kinds of old and rare books designated by Seoul Metropolitan City as tangible cultural properties, and 867 catalogues consisting of 3,171 books designated as rare books by the NLK. These include the *Dongui bogam* (Exemplar of Korean Medicine) written by HEO Jun, a prestigious Oriental medicine scholar who lived during Joseon Dynasty, and the *Seokbo sangjeol* (Episodes from the Life of the Buddha) published during the reign of the 4th King Sejong of Joseon Dynasty.

- **Secondary publications, e.g. bibliographies, indexes**

The NLK has been publishing "The Korean National Bibliography" which records the bibliographical information of the deposited books in our library every year in order to know the whereabouts of and to provide the intellectual materials to the domestic and international libraries and academic research societies. The previous CD-ROM media have been replaced with DVD media which have bigger capacity to expand the scope of the data recording to issue for data including the Korean National Bibliography. 『The Korean National Bibliography 2006』, which was published in 2007, has a total of 2,177,900 bibliographical data recorded including 2,069,000 materials presented to the NLK from 1945 to 2006, 15,800 KOLIS-NET materials published in 2006 and 88,100 KERIS materials and 5,000 STIMA materials.

- **Audio-visual materials**

The NLK provides not only the digital materials through virtual space but also all kinds of multimedia materials such as CD-ROMs, DVDs, Video/Audio recorded materials and

Video/Audio CDs and various online information resources such as the Internet searching service, domestic and international academic Web DB, e-journals and VODs.

➤ **Digitized materials**

Out of the State materials that the NLK holds, the main materials which have academic and intellectual value are made into full-text to make it easy to search and access information. Building full-text DB aims at resolving the discrepancies of knowledge among regions and raising the usage of the information by enabling all people to acquire the knowledge promptly. In 2007, to develop specialized DB out of the NLK's holdings, a research on the basic data of the year, 2006 was conducted and the NLK created the full-text DB of 13,500 books and 3,100,000 pages, mainly the recommended materials related to children and young adults by 37 relevant organizations. The main full-text DB of 371,346 books and 103,559,752 pages are provided through the web sites of the NLK ([www.nl.go.kr](http://www.nl.go.kr)) and the National Digital Library ([www.dlibrary.go.kr](http://www.dlibrary.go.kr)). Among these materials, 171,490 books and 52,157,954 pages are the full-text materials which have copyright and only can be used at the designated computers in the NLK and 205 public libraries that concluded agreements with Korea Reprographic and Transmission Rights Association.

➤ **National and special databases**

The National Union Catalogue enables people to search for information in public libraries and archives of government agencies in the entire country so that they can see which libraries hold the material that they want to use and utilize the nearest library available. Since additional public libraries and archives of government agencies list of 687,000 cases were added in 2007, a total of 5,400,000 pieces of bibliographical data and 21,700,000 pieces of holding data are provided on the web sites of the KOLIS-NET(Korean Library Information System-Network, [www.nl.go.kr/kolisnet](http://www.nl.go.kr/kolisnet)) and the NLK ([www.nl.go.kr/kolisnet](http://www.nl.go.kr/kolisnet)). In addition, by sharing the bibliographical data established in each library in cataloguing work, manpower and budget could be reduced and the quality of the Korean National Bibliography could be raised by establishing standardized list structure of catalogue.

The article index and abstract information DB provide perfect bibliographical information by establishing abstracts and contents of the article index with the article MARC and even the full-text information service system was established in liaison with the full-text DB commonly used among people and other organization's full-text DB. Also by converting and supplementing the article DB that was established in other organizations, we prevented the redundancy between the DBs of each state department and reduced the budget and manpower. Seventy thousand pieces of the article DB were established in 2007 making a total of 650,000 pieces and they have been provided on the web site of the NLK ([www.nl.go.kr](http://www.nl.go.kr)) since March 2004.

Since a project of building full-text information DB for the visually impaired was promoted in 2003 as a part of endeavor to reduce the discrepancy of information, it has aimed at supporting the visually impaired, who have mostly been restricted in accessing information, by enabling them to acquire professional knowledge and elevating them to experts in each field and improving the social attention regarding the visually impaired.

The full-text DB for the visually impaired has established the text DB using the basic university textbooks and provides voice service by the screen reader program. In 2007, the visually impaired were able to use the voice service regarding 305 books and 140,144 pages mainly with the textbooks of the main departments of the universities where visually

impaired students attended and the established DB are provided on the web site for the visually impaired (sigak.nl.go.kr/dl).

- **Services**

- **Reference**

The Information Service Room of the NLK provides reference service that includes online and offline services using all kinds of information resources inside and outside of the library about the queries that users registered through visit, web site (Ask a librarian), telephone, letter, e-mail and fax. The amount of the reference service that took place in the Information Service Room in 2007 is totally 44,437 cases and among the consultations, there were 41 Ask a librarian (Digital reference service) cases, 23,020 face-to face reference service and 21,376 telephone reference service. Also the Information Service Room has been concentrating on the Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS) and led the preparation work to conduct collaborative reference service through advertising the collaborative digital reference service, establishing the network and developing the system.

- (1) CDRS : Collaborative Digital Reference Service**

The NLK has been promoting the following projects for the year of 2007 to materialize collaborative digital reference service aiming to resolve polarization of information and to secure the right of access to information by providing high quality knowledge information service on the web on the base of cooperation of domestic libraries.

- a) Establishing the base of cooperation to promote Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS)**

"Plans for Collaborative Digital Reference Service (CDRS)" was established in January 2007, and conducted regional workshops for the public libraries that were appointed as the main target of the Collaborative Digital Reference Service network the previous year to establish the CDRS collaboration network.

- b) System Development to materialize CDRS**

A task force under CDRS organized in 2006, carried out research activities to establish CDRS system on the base of investigation such as case studies of domestic and international cases that had been investigated and overseas study in 2007. It made a general flow of question and answer services, system establishment plans and guidelines and collected and established all kinds of online reference information source and book source as well as making guidelines for them.

- **Lending, incl. interlibrary loan**

The Information Service Room carries out international interlibrary loan and international reference consultation service with overseas libraries and information service rooms to share the library materials. When asked to make copies of domestic publications by foreign agencies for academic and research activities, we provide them and ask the foreign libraries to make copies of the materials we do not hold, therefore providing service through mutual academic cooperation. There were 64 times of requests to make copies by 23 organizations of foreign institutions in 8 countries. We made 12 times of requests to 5 organizations in 4 countries. Among them, a total of 51 requests for document copy services were provided in real.

### ➤ **National bibliographic services**

『The Korean National Bibliography 2006』 which was published in 2007 provides various search functions such as section search of the materials, operator search and research in the result of the search so as for the users to find necessary materials more quickly and more easily. It also provides category watch service through which the user can browse the whole materials. In addition, the MARC data can be downloaded either by KS character code or unicode (UTF-8), making it possible to download MARC anywhere in the world. For foreign users, language selection function is provided so that the help, search item, menu and guidance can be read in English.

『Weekly Deposit』 has been published in books since 1984 to provide bibliographical information on the deposited copies more quickly and provided online every week on the web site of the NLK since the 30th of May 2003 for quicker and easier check on the bibliographies of the deposited materials to utilize it as reference for collection work. The information of the deposited copies to the NLK is issued in Weekly Deposit every Monday and the contents for a week will be available on the web site for 8 weeks. On the collected and deposited materials of the NLK, a total of 69,169 pieces of bibliographical data for 50 weeks have been on the website in 2007.

### ➤ **Information literacy programs**

Since September 2006, the NLK is running "To Know about the NLK" program to provide users with more comfortable space. The program includes library advertisement, search guide, how to use the full-text DB and the Web DB, an instruction on how to get and use a NLK membership card, etc. The NLK regularly holds its literacy program every second and fourth Tuesday from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. In the year 2007, NLK had 22 information literacy programs with a total of 441 people attending the programs.

### ➤ **Acquisition, donation and exchange**


The NLK collected 70,151 books in 2007, out of which 578,132 books through legal deposit, 32,811 books through purchase and 70,151 books through donation. The NLK also collected the government-issued publications, publications issued by academic and research institutes, and Korean materials published overseas which are difficult to collect through the use of interlibrary exchanges with major foreign libraries throughout the world. In the year 2007, NLK collected a total of 5,422 books in independent volumes, 2,918 periodicals of 612 kinds and 3,131 non-book materials. The majority of the materials were in English, Chinese, Japanese, French and German.

### ➤ **Digital Library**

The National Digital Library (NDL) started construction in December 2005, and is scheduled to be completed on December 2008. The National Digital Library Project Team was established in September 2007 and completed 14 projects of 'the model project of the national digital library operation' program in 2007 based on the <Detailed Plans for the National Digital Library Management Strategy> given in 2006. The project was the first step on materializing the NDL which specified such as establishment of information service policy, research & development of user scenario, development of library identity, NDL guidelines for management system & feature standardization, NDL portal site model development, space

strategy of NDL, the new paradigm of library services and research for the underprivileged people to access information. Through the NDL, the NLK will become a provider of high-quality knowledge and information portal services accessible to users anytime and anywhere. In addition, the NDL will become the main source for national knowledge and information services that can effectively respond to the advent of a multicultural society and strengthen the public's information competitiveness by establishing spaces in which information can be shared and created.

Moreover, based on the 「Legislation on the effective introduction and management of information system」, the 'Information Technology Architecture Project (ITA/EA) has been carried out for effective system management of the NDL resulting the establishment of the current status architecture and target architecture for tasks, technology, security, application and data of the whole information material on the unit operations. This achievement was the first of its kind in Korea and the project was awarded in the 2007 'International ITA Conference' as a model case.

Also as the brand to represent the NDL, Dibrary () has been developed, which means 'Nature, human and information go together.' as well as the characters such as D.to (digital), U.to (Ubiquitous) and N.to (Nature).

## ● Projects

### ➤ Seminar, workshops, etc.

#### (1) Open Policy Seminar

The NLK has regular 'Open Policy Seminar's in order to conduct research and discussions on various important issues. Through these seminars, the NLK seeks to collect numerous ideas that will help it enhance work efficiency of its personnel and better the quality of the Library itself. The seminars are also held to advertise the policies of the NLK to other people.

In the year 2007, from March to December there were a total of nine monthly seminars with 1,970 people attending.

#### (2) The 1<sup>st</sup> Korea Library Festival – “Where your World Changes”

The NLK held 『the 1<sup>st</sup> Korean Library Festival』 on the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> of September 2007 with the theme of “Where your World Changes”. The objective of this festival was to advertise the important roles a library has in the upcoming information era of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Moreover, the festival was also held in order to appeal to the general people that libraries are easily accessible places that are not aloft from everyday life. The festival also promoted the 'small library' campaign which plans to place a small library in each and every district in the nation.

#### (3) Library Concert

The NLK held numerous Library Concerts with the objective to project an image of itself as a Nexus of various cultures, along with the means to advertise the NLK to the general people. In the year 2007, there were three concerts in total: the 2014 Pyunchang Winter Olympics concert, the 62<sup>nd</sup> anniversary concert and the 2007 New Years Eve concert.

#### (4) Book World with the Authors

From the year 2005 till now, the NLK has held a program called the 'Book World with the Authors'. This program was made with the objective to provide a high-quality

academic/cultural education program to the general people. The main theme of the program in 2007 was ‘Books, the road that leads to happiness’, and the NLK invited experts of various fields to open lectures 3 times a month. Moreover, the NLK also provides a fieldtrip to various places that were backgrounds for numerous literature pieces.

**(5) Workshop for Overseas Librarians**

The NLK held ‘the Second Workshop for Overseas Librarians’ for 8 days from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup> of October. 18 librarians from 8 countries including the United States of America, Australia, Britain and Canada attended the workshop. It was an opportunity to advertise the operation of Korean libraries and information resources as well as to advance the systematic management and effective usage of overseas Korean studies.

**3. Library at the national level**

● **Number of**

➤ **Library councils, association, foundation, etc.**

The Committee on Library and Information Policy was established under the direct control of the President on June 12, 2007 in accordance with the Library Act No.12 to establish plans for libraries advancement, renewal of systems related to libraries, establishment of operation systems for libraries in provinces throughout the country, building and supporting libraries, evaluating and other efforts to make library related policy more efficient and systematic. ‘Korean Library and Cultural Promotion Foundation’ which was founded on February, 2006 is the Foundation and ‘Korean Library Association’ founded on April 1955 is the official association.

(As of Dec 2007)

▪ Category	
▪ National	1
▪ Public	607
▪ University	516
▪ School	10,154
▪ Special	589
▪ Small library	3,121
▪ Hospital	1,346
▪ Prison	44
▪ Total	16,720

➤ **New libraries being established**

In 2007, the number of newly established public libraries was 46, and 28.6million dollars were provided to the local government for construction. Among the entire population, statistically a library was available for approximately 81,000 people, which has been improved very much in comparison with that of 2006 (1 library for 86,000 people each), and the goal of the public library construction plan by 2012 is to build 800 libraries in total (at a level of 1 library for 60,000 people each).

➤ **Digital libraries initiatives**



Following the Culture and Information Promotion Basic Plan, the construction of the National Digital Library was a preparation to encounter the media oriented 21st century. In 2002 regarding the convenience of the disabled, the National Digital Library added a variety of new functions as shortcut(SC), letter magnification and reduction, colour option etc. on behalf of the visually impaired.

In 2003 and 2004, the National Digital Library automated the National Digital Library system in order to maximize information users' conveniences, and provided the service on the Internet as an outcome of the project extension and improvement per unit in order to expand IT environment basis and to serve the full-text to the visually impaired. In 2005, a cataloguing and searching system was invented to construct an information search environment based on Korean Decimal Classification, as well as expanding linked with the national knowledge portal site ([www.knowledge.go.kr](http://www.knowledge.go.kr)) to immensely expand the material search service. In 2006, the National Digital Library system was altered to unicode system to increase the search speed and correction rate by reinventing the meta searching engine, which was converted into KORMARC for general search in 2007.

#### ➤ **Library and manpower development**

With the revision of library act (April 2007) and the establishment of Library Policy Bureau (May 2005), and to increase people's creativity as well as to reduce the information divide and answer the claim for an effective circulation of knowledge information resources in this knowledge competitive era, 'Library over all development plans' are to be made every 5 years as a systematic governmental library promotion. In the 'Library over all development plan 2008' (2009-2013), plan's basic directions such as the aim of policy and agenda, and the vision of the plan were presented in July, 2007. The vision of the plan was presented as "libraries leading the development of the nation and the happiness of the people". The policy objectives were presented as following; 1. increase quality of life through advanced library services; 2. strengthen the national knowledge competitiveness advancements of libraries & information infrastructures; 3. realizations of libraries for the future in accordance to this ubiquitous environment.

## **4. Infrastructure**

### **● Library network**

In accordance to the Library Act Article 41, paragraph 2.(Library network) amended on Nov 27<sup>th</sup> 1987, Library network, on the basis of 'Regional connection system', was launched to encourage the cooperation of libraries as well as to increase efficiency of the library work by appointing the NLK as the main body, and 14 public libraries including Jeong-dok Library in Seoul as local representatives since 1989. In accordance to the [National Library Network management Plan] written in Nov. 1996, the NLK had appointed 15 regional representatives in 15 cities/provinces in Sep.1996 and set up the [Library Network Management Plan '97] in Dec. 1996. Thereafter, with the NLK as the main body, 16 regional representatives, 35 provincial representatives, and 349 local (unit) libraries were appointed to conduct the library network project.

The newly revised Library Act laid the ground works to construct an environment for cooperation among the libraries to share the resource and increase the service level for the people, to maximize effective managements, and circulation of information and to construct culturally advanced infra structure for fair distribution of services toward each and every

public villages, hospitals, army, prison libraries, and libraries for children, and the underprivileged.

## **5. Preservation**

The NLK's Material Preservation Room operates 'repair and restoration room', 'microfilm preservation room', 'material sterilization room', 'de-oxidation room' and 'binding room' for permanent preservations of the intellectual & cultural heritages and handing them down to our future generations. They work on scientific preservatory treatments, repairing and restoration of valuable materials, as well as protection of original scripts and transformations into alternative media for users' conveniences. In order to scientifically process the preservation of damaged original scripts, works on material analysis of media, repair & restoration, dry cleaning & washing, sterilization, de-oxidation, optimized preservatory environment research are on-going; and to prevent the materials from being damaged, mass preservatory treatment research, preservatory technology research and developments are undergoing. Particularly in 2007, the Material Preservation Room was reorganized to be a part of Korea Research Institute for Library and Information (KRILI) to be strengthened and specialized in the preservation process technology development.

### **➤ Repository management**

The repository maintains the right temperature & humidity, clearing of dusts and regular sterilizing works to maintain the most suitable environment. In 2007, from Feb. 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> and from Oct. 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup>, the NLK have disinfected the main building and repository twice for 3 days. The range of sterilization, utilizing a remote-controlled automatic injection system, reaches 22,002 m<sup>2</sup> to cover the main collection and repository and its subsidiary facilities.

This method is for a perfect sterilizing effect in the entire collection room in a short amount of time by injecting the natural chemical diluted in particles under 100μ and also unharmed to human body.

Moreover, the NLK managed to be kept in the best condition maintaining the temperature & humidity (20±2°C / 50±5%) and to make sure the preservation environment is at its best inside the collection room.

### **➤ Repair & restoration room**

To keep the original form of valuable materials and to fix damaged materials, a repair & restoration room of about 139.5 m<sup>2</sup> is being operated on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the Deposit and Conservation building. In 2007, 417 valuable books were repaired, 6,560 books were checked for their conditions, and 4,196 books were dry cleaned. Hence, to prevent physical breakage of valuable materials and to keep the conservativeness, maps and newspapers are kept in specially made 3,120 portfolios. For preserving newspaper materials such as [Dong-A Ilbo] from prior to 1984, neutral cardboard boxes were used and depending on the size & thickness of each newspapers, neutral cardboards & neutral glue were used and were bounded by cotton strings to prevent possible damages while opening them. Other than the special restoring treatment, various research activities will be added such as restoration technology research and restoring product standardizations.

### **➤ Material sterilization and de-oxidation room**

The NLK practices preservatory process works to repair & restore damaged materials and to prevent damage in advance. Since 2002, the sterilization has been done using environmentally friendly methods causing no harms to human. This year the materials which classified with KDC (collected since 1984) such as "Chinese History" have been sterilized by 800-1,000 books per time, and on December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007, total of 114,738 books were sterilized. In addition, facilities were equipped to measure and inspect the fungus, germs and vermin which cause damages to original scripts as well as the environmental pollution, microorganism pollution, and scientific sterilization enabled the extension of life of long-term preserved materials.

Moreover, de-oxidation is processed to prevent damages of long-term preserved materials due to acidification. We have automatic mass de-oxidation processor, a small de-oxidation injector, chemical washer to expand the life of materials by increasing the pH level of the paper materials below 4.5 and up to 7.0 of alkalis. In 2007, 4,024 books were de-oxidated.

➤ **Microfilm preservation room**

Regarding the properties of microfilm materials, to prevent damages such as sticking, noxious gas, blisters, frillings, and etc. regular tests and preservatory treatments are given for long term preservations. To preserve the original microfilms, 224 rolls were copied; and library periodicals and newspapers with serious damages were taken photos of on the microfilm after repairing & restoration process. To preserve the microfilm, 1,050 rolls were cleansed and treated by surface protection coating. In the microfilm preservation room, they produce microfilm, protect the original data for users' convenience, and focus on systematic management of cleansing, chemical preservatory treatments and preservation of the original films by using copy machine.

## **5. Education and training**

The librarian education and training in 2007 aimed for strengthening core capacity of librarians in order to lead an intelligence-based society, result-oriented education and training reinforcement by introducing an advanced education and training method, field based education and training to improve the library service, and over all promoting major governmental policies and library reformation. The basic direction is to strengthen result-based education and training such as raising capacity to face intelligence and information society, lining up lecturers with both theories and practice, as well as expanding education based on participation and discussion. Hence, it is concentrated on a diversification of education program to take the initiatives in the library environmental changes, to develop requester-oriented education as multi task education combined with on/off-line to reinforce innovative capacity and mindset, librarians' self-regulated cultivation and learning at ordinary times.

The librarian education and training in 2007 was organized with total of 31 courses and 36 times; and over all, 2,190 librarians from the National Library of Korea, the National Assembly Library, the Supreme Court Library and all the national & public libraries in the country completed the courses. Especially 7 courses, which take 23% of all education courses (library promotion, library space structure, deepening library guidance, reference resources development service, library software application, library management (cyber), library collection management (cyber) were newly developed and on the whole 86%, which is 2%

higher than participants from 2006 on each courses showing above satisfaction at the result of survey.

Moreover, ‘new librarian training course’, which is a basic course for public official librarians, was developed and executed to cultivate newly appointed librarians in every library, as well as extended cyber learning opportunities to construct a self-initiated learning at all time system for the internet requesters.

## **6. Copyright and Library Act**

### **● Library Act**

On May 5, 2007, with the complete amendment of Library Act, they partially changed the organizations of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and established the Library and Information Policy Bureau in it. In addition, the Committee on Library and Information Policy under the direct control of the President was created. Thus, they were able to lay a foundation for establishment and promotion of systematic library policies based on the adjustments and integration among departments on major issues.

### **● Legal deposit**

In accordance with the Library Act, the NLK takes 2 copies of internally published materials within 30days from the publication date, and the presented materials are registered as national records and kept permanently. The deposit copies are to be provided to publish the national bibliography to promote the Korean culture as well as people's use, and compensation money is given upon the submission of materials.

### **● Copyright**

In Korea, Copyright Act was first made in 1987, and the current Copyright Act was amended in December 2006. According to the current Copyright Act, the original DB constructed by the NLK is allowed to be used by other libraries. In 1987, the Copyright Commission for Deliberation and Conciliation was established to conduct various tasks regarding copyrights; discussions on the copyright system, copyright conflict mediations and copyright protection, and etc. The name was changed to ‘Copyright Commission’ in June 2007, and its committed tasks are in order to cope with the rapid changes in digital technology and foreign trade negotiations promptly and to play an important role in the government’s policy-making process as well as developing digital technologies to prevent copyright violation and establish an information system to manage copyright-related information and data.