

**35<sup>th</sup> CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL LIBRARIES  
(CDNL), QUEBEC CITY, CANADA, 13 AUGUST 2008**

**Name of Country: China**

**Name of Library: National Library of China**

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**ANNUAL REPORT TO CDNL 2008**

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## **Country Report: China**

China has made great efforts to boost cultural development in 2007. A series of significant initiatives were launched, and a framework was developed in the aim of establishing a public cultural service system for all in China. It was pointed out that the aim for establishing such a system was to empower the general public, protect their basic rights for cultural access and meet their basic needs for cultural products. In doing so, China endeavored to promote development and prosperity of culture. Taking this opportunity, libraries in China entered a fast developing period and won significant progress and improvement.

Libraries in various regions have actively engaged themselves into the practice of establishing a public library service system that fitted their local needs in 2007. Some emerging modes such as Suzhou Mode, Jiaxing Mode and Foshan Chancheng District Mode are excellent examples of the central-branch library system. In addition, a great variety of extended services of central libraries were provided through Shenzhen Library Network, “One-card for All Libraries System” in Hangzhou, “Mobile Libraries” in Guangdong, “Union Library” in Foshan, “Library Cluster” in Dongguan, “Extended Library Services” in Tianjin and “Community and Village Library

Construction Project” in Beijing.

Public libraries advanced towards free service in 2007. After a group of public libraries of prefecture level and county level in well developed areas adopted free service policy, Zhejiang Library started to provide free service since December of 2007, which was the first free library of province level. Soon after that, at the beginning of 2008, several large and medium sized libraries including Nanjing Library, Ningbo Library in Zhejiang Province, Jiaxing library in Zhejiang Province, Jinan Library in Shandong Province followed suit. Henan Library in the middle of China announced a free service policy for migrant rural workers. And many other libraries were preparing for free service as well. All in all, the year 2007 was a year that quickly opened a free service era for many public libraries in China.

By the year 2007, Chinese digital libraries have experienced a ten-year development. Over the past ten years, digital libraries came out and grew up in leaps and bounds. Furthermore, they fundamentally changed people’s concepts about library application and greatly transformed ways of library services. A group of significant digital library projects such as National Digital Library (NDL), China Academic Digital Library & Information System [including CALIS (China Academic Library & Information System) and CADAL(China-America Digital Academic Library), abbreviated as CADLIS)], Chinese National Science Digital Library(CSDL), National Science Technology Library(NSTL), Digital Library Project of Party Schools and Military Schools and China-America Digital Academic Library (CADAL), have been the leading forces of Chinese Digital Libraries.

In November of 2007, after two years’ efforts, the final drafts of *Public Library Construction Standard* drafted by Library Society of China, and *Land Using Indicator for Public Library Construction* by China Academy of Urban Planning & Design eventually came out and were reported by Ministry of Culture to National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Construction(now Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development) and The Ministry of Land and Resources for examination and approval. The two government normative documents were drafted in the form of “standards”, which demonstrated that Chinese government has taken specific measures to create legal protection for the development of libraries. The two documents also marked a major achievement for library construction under the guidance of laws and regulations in

China and would have profound impact on the construction, service and development of Chinese public libraries in the future.

### **1. National Library of China**

In 2007, National Library of China (NLC) collected 289,989 titles and 754,994 volumes/items. At the end of 2007, the total collection was up to 26,309,843 volumes/items. NLC welcomed 3,264,704 on-site visitors and issued 102,000 reader's cards with 14,215,122 circulated volumes and 112.856 million page-views on the library website. Besides that, the events held in the library, such as training courses, lectures, tour visits and exhibitions, received 251,200 visitors in all which was 19.98% higher than that of 2005. 56,200 people attended 228 lectures, 119,200 participated in 163 training courses, 9,500 in 127 tour visits, 66,400 in 103 other events.

### **2. Public Libraries**

At the end of 2007, there were 2,798 public libraries at or above the county level in China. Among them were 2,414 public libraries at the county level and 84 children libraries. 50,190 librarians worked for these public libraries. The construction area of public buildings was 7,250,000 square meters with 524,000 seats for reading and 44,607 terminals in the electronic reading rooms.

The public libraries held 494.22 million volumes/items, and among them were 436.95 million books and periodicals. The libraries received 257.77 million visitors with 210.79 million loans in 2007. 84,049 events were held with 26.5 million visitors attended. 12.63 million reader's cards were issued.

The treasury appropriation was 3.352 billion RMB with 0.794 billion for acquisition.

### **3. Higher Education Institution Libraries**

In 2007, there were all together 2,321 Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), among which 1908 were Regular HEIs and the other 413 were HEIs for adults. All these institutions established libraries and branch libraries of their schools and departments. The total number of faculty and student readers was over 27 million.

According to a survey of 300 HEIs libraries in July, 2007, the collection of paper documents

was above 253 million items. The formal staff of 302 HEIs libraries were over 15,400. 300 libraries' buildings were expanded to 5.24 million square meters. The buildings that were under construction covered a floor space of almost 1.8 million square meters in the 300 libraries. According to a sample survey of 297 HEIs libraries, the acquisition funds were 1.09 billion RMB.

#### **4. Special Libraries**

In recent years, in order to adjust to the new networked, digitalized and IT-based environment, special libraries have moved fast toward the construction of resources network and union service. Some new library and information service institutions that are inter-regional, trans-professional and trans-sectored have been set up and are different from traditional library service system, for example National Science and Technology Library (NSTL) which is led by the Ministry of Science and Technology and jointly established by Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), and Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Education. The member libraries of NSTL include Library and Information Center of CAS, Engineering and Technology Library, Library of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and Library of Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and so on. In 2006, CAS integrated institutional library and information centers into National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences, with its headquarter in Beijing and branch libraries in Lanzhou, Chengdu and Wuhan as legal persons. Special branch libraries were also built with the intellectual and technical support of various institutions and colleges. Characterized as special and professional, these library and information service institutes are leading the way of the development of special libraries all over the country.

### **5. The Development of Library Science Education and Studies and the Growth of Professional Associations**

#### **5.1 Library Science Education**

As the end of December, 2006, there were 48 colleges and libraries offering major course of Library Science, among them were 3 junior college education centers, 28 undergraduate education centers and 40 research centers for master students and 9 for doctorate fellows. Besides that, there were 5 first level disciplines having the right to award doctorate diplomas and 2 colleges having

transitional centers for post-doctorate fellows.

Further education was undergoing in 15 educational units of Library Science. 15 units offered courses for advanced studies, 8 set up correspondence education for undergraduate studies, 3 established internet education and others offered night schools, adult education and education for the students who pass the self-study exam and other forms of further education.

Till now, the education of Library Science in China has developed into a comprehensive, professional and multi-level education system for undergraduates, master students and doctorate fellows in an optimistic situation. Occupational further education is also included in the system.

## **5.2 Library Science Studies**

The nature and vitality of library science lies in its deep concern for society and close tie to practice. During the academic activities of Annual Conferences of Library Society of China (LSC), Youth Forums and Librarians' Forums of 100 Counties, the core spirit –“linking theory with practice, leading the way of career development” –has been expressed clearly. At the same time, the Library Science studies have yielded abundant fruit. A good situation has been created as the theoretical studies became more profound and most studies were reality-oriented and multi-dimensional. Through searching the special data base of “Library Science and Library Career” in the CNKI, the result shows that there were 189,036 journal papers from 1979 to the end of 2007 and the annual amount of papers published were over 6,700 with 18,542 papers in 2007. In 2007, there were about 130 titles of monographs on Library Science. These papers and monographs touched upon the main fields of Library Science, like the basic theories of Library Science, the construction of information resources, the organization of information resources, the construction of digital libraries and the management of libraries and legislative constructions and so on.

## **5.3 Library Society of China**

At the end of 2006, the individual members of LSC were almost 10,000 and the group members were 215. And 8 branches were set up, including special libraries branch association, HEI libraries branch association, party school libraries committee, military school libraries committee, labor union libraries committee, youth league school libraries committee, medical library committee and middle and elementary school library committee. In the 30 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities), library societies of province level were set up (except for Taiwan and Hainan). And

all prefectures (leagues and autonomous prefectures) and some counties set up correspondent library societies with the amount of 300 in all.

附（原文）

### （2007）国家报告——中国

2007 年，国家高度重视文化建设，作出一系列重大部署，明确提出了覆盖全社会的公共文化服务体系的基本框架，提出了构建公共文化服务体系的根本目的在于实现和保障公众的基本文化权利，满足公众的基本文化需求，进而推动社会主义文化大发展、大繁荣。以此为契机，中国的图书馆事业进入了快速发展的良好时期，取得了长足的进步与发展。

2007 年，各地因地制宜地积极探索构建公共图书馆服务体系的实现方式，涌现出了以"苏州模式""嘉兴模式""佛山禅城区模式"等为代表的总分馆体制，涌现出了深圳"图书馆之城"、杭州"一证通"、广东"流动图书馆"、佛山"联合图书馆"、东莞"图书馆集群"、天津"图书馆延伸服务"、北京"社区乡镇图书馆建设"等形式多样的中心图书馆延伸服务的创新举措。

2007 年，公共图书馆的免费服务快速推进。继一批经济发达地区的地、县级公共图书馆实施免费服务后，浙江省图书馆自 2007 年 12 月开始实行免费服务，这中我国第一个实行免费服务的省级图书馆。随后，新年伊始，南京图书馆、浙江宁波市图书馆、浙江嘉兴市图书馆、山东济南市图书馆等大中型图书馆也加入了免费服务的行列，中部地区的河南省图书馆宣布对进城务工人员实行免费服务，另有许多图书馆正在进行实施免费服务的准备工作。2007 年是中国的公共图书馆大规模、快速度迈入免费时代的"元年"。

2007 年，中国的数字图书馆建设已经走过了 10 年的历程。10 年间，数字图书馆在中国从无到有，从小到大，呈现跨越式发展态势，深刻改变了人们利用图书馆的观念和图书馆服务的手段。以国家数字图书馆工程(NDL)、中国高等教育数字图书馆(包括 CALIS 和 CADAL, 简称 CADLIS)、国家科学数字图书馆(CSDL)、国家科技图书文献中心(NSTL)、党校和部队院校数字图书馆工程、"中美百万册数字图书计划"(CADAL)等为代表的一批重大数字图书馆项目，已经成为中国数字图书馆的骨干力量。

2007 年 11 月，经过两年多的努力，由中国图书馆学会承担编制工作的《公共图书馆建设标准》和由中国城市规划设计研究院承担编制工作的《公共图书馆建设用地指标》最终形

成了报批稿，由文化部报国家发改委、建设部、国土资源部审批。这两个以"标准"形式出现的政府规范性文件，是政府为图书馆事业发展营造法律政策保障环境的具体举措，是近年来我国图书馆法治建设的标志性成果，将会对未来我国公共图书馆的建设、服务和发展产生重要影响。

### 一、中国国家图书馆

2007 年，中国国家图书馆正式入藏各类文献为 289,989 种，754,994 册（件）。截止 2007 年底，馆藏文献总量达 26,309,843 册（件）。2007 年，国家图书馆待到馆读者 3,264,704 人次，办理读者证卡 10.20 万个，全馆流通书刊为 14,215,122 册次，网站访问量为 11,285.6 万人次。此外，2007 年培训、讲座、参观、展览等各项活动共接待读者 25.12 万人次，与 2005 年相比，增加 19.98%；其中开办讲座 228 场，共计 5.62 万人次；组织培训 163 期，共计 11.92 万人；接待参观 127 场，共计 0.95 万人次；举办其他活动 103 场，共计 6.64 万人次。

### 二、公共图书馆

截至 2007 年底，全国县级以上公共图书馆共有 2798 个，其中，县级图书馆 2414 个，独立建制的少年儿童图书馆 84 个。从业人员 50190 名。现有公共房屋建筑面积 725 万平方米。阅览座席 52.4 万个，电子阅览室终端数 44607 个。

2007 年全国公共图书馆文献总藏量 49422 万册（件），其中书刊 43695 万册。总流通人次为 25777 万，书刊外借册次 21079 万。共举办读者活动 84049 次，参加人次 2650 万。累计发放借书证 1263 万个。

2007 年国家对于公共图书馆的财政拨款为 35.52 亿元，全国公共图书馆新增藏量购置费为 7.49 亿元。

### 三、高校图书馆

2007 年，全国共有普通高等学校和成人高等学校 2321 所。其中，普通高等学校 1908 所，成人高等学校 413 所。这些院校均设置了规模不等的校（院、系）属图书馆（室）。拥有在校师生读者 2700 余万人。

另外，2007 年 7 月年据对 300 所高校图书馆馆藏纸质文献累积量调查，总数为 25300 余万册。据对 302 所高校图书馆正式职工人数调查，数量为 15400 余人。据对 300 所高校图书馆已建馆舍面积调查，总面积约为 524 万平方米。另外，据对 300 所高校图书馆在建馆舍情况调查，设计总面积近 180 万平方米。据对 297 所高校图书馆的抽样调查，文献资源购置费

总和为 10.9 亿元。

#### 四、专业图书馆

近年来，为适应网络化、数字化、信息化的新环境，专业图书馆领域加快了资源共建共享、联合服务的建设步伐，一些跨地区、跨行业、跨部门的新型的、区别于传统图书馆服务模式的专业文献情报机构和组织相继产生，如由科技部牵头，联合中国科学院、财政部、教育部等成立了国家科技图书文献中心（NSTL），成员单位包括中国科学院文献情报中心、工程技术图书馆、中国农业科学院图书馆、中国医学科学院图书馆等。2006 年，中国科学院整合院级文献情报中心，成立中国科学院国家科学图书馆，总馆设在北京，下设兰州、成都、武汉法人分馆，并依托若干研究所（校）建立特色分馆。这些文献机构以其特色化、专业化的鲜明特征，引领着全国专业图书馆发展的方向。

#### 五、图书馆学教育、研究与行业学（协）会的发展

##### 1、图书馆学教育

截至 2006 年 12 月，我国共有 48 所院校及图书馆开展图书馆学专业教育，其中，专科教育点 3 个，本科教育点 28 个，硕士生教育点 40 个，博士生教育点 9 个，获得一级学科博士学位授予权的有 5 个机构，建立了博士后流动站的有 2 所院校。

同时，还有 15 个图书馆学教学单位开展继续教育，其中 15 个教学机构开设了研究生课程进修班，8 个教学机构开设了本科函授教育，3 个教学机构开展网络教育，还有一些学校设有夜校、成人教育、自考等继续教育的方式。

我国的图书馆学教育已经形成了一个从学士、硕士到博士,以及职业继续教育的多层次、较大规模且较为完整的专业教育体系，呈现出良好的发展态势。

##### 2、图书馆学研究

社会性、实践性是图书馆学与生俱来的本质特生命力所在。在近年来举办的中图学会年会、青年论坛、百县馆长论坛等学术交流活动中，理论联系实际，引领事业发展这一核心精神得到了充分的体现。与此相应，我国图书馆学研究也取得了丰硕的成果，初步显现出理论深化、面向现实、多头并进的良好局面。通过检索中国期刊网(CNKI)“图书馆学、图书馆事业”专题数据库，检索到 1979 年到 2007 年年底，发表期刊论文 189036 篇，年均发表 6700 余篇，其中仅 2007 年一年发表 18542 篇。同时，2007 年还出版了 130 余种图书馆学方面的专门著述，这些论文和著述主要涉及的领域有图书馆学基础理论、信息资源建设、信息资源组织、



数字图书馆建设、图书馆管理与法制建设等各个方面。

### **3、中国图书馆学会**

截至 2006 年底，学会的个人会员近万人，团体会员 215 家；已成立了专业图书馆分会、高校图书馆分会、党校图书馆委员会、军队院校图书馆委员会、工会图书馆委员会、团校图书馆委员会、医院图书馆委员会和中小学图书馆委员会 8 个分支机构；全国 30 个省（自治区、直辖市）建立了省级图书馆学会（除台湾、海南以外），各地（盟州）和部分县也建立起相应的图书馆学会，总计约 300 个。