

Feasibility Study

June 2017

**Concerning the establishment of an
International Centre for Documentary Heritage
as a Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO
in Cheongju City, Republic of Korea**

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for

UNESCO

Towards the establishment of an International Centre for Documentary Heritage (ICDH) Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO, in Cheongju City, Republic of Korea

Feasibility study prepared for UNESCO by Roslyn Russell PhD (Consultant) June 2017

I. Background

- I.1 In March 2017 the Government of the Republic of Korea submitted a formal proposal to the Director-General of UNESCO for the establishment of an International Centre for Documentary Heritage (ICDH) as a UNESCO Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO. This proposal is the culmination of many years of involvement by the Republic of Korea in the activities of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme for safeguarding documentary heritage, including its endowment of the Jikji Prize for preservation of documentary heritage from 2004, and its establishment of training workshops for the Programme in several regions of the world, conducted by the Korean National Commission for UNESCO since 2009. The National Archives of Korea (NAK), a key partner in the ICDH project, hosted the very successful Congress of the International Council on Archives in 2016, and has a long record of international engagement in training in document management. While the Republic of Korea is hailed as a modern leader in the ICT sphere, it also has a proud history distinguished by pioneering achievements in the development of printing, with the world's first book printed using movable metal type, the Jikji, produced in Cheongju City, the proposed site for the ICDH, in 1377.
- I.2 The *Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of, and Access, to Documentary Heritage Including in Digital Form* (2015) sets out the aims of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme as facilitating the preservation of and giving universal access to the world's documentary heritage. The establishment of the ICDH as a UNESCO Category 2 Centre will support the goals of UNESCO as expressed in the *Recommendation*, as well as fostering UNESCO's objective of building knowledge societies. It also aligns with UNESCO's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, working with the Communication and Information (CI) sector to achieve SDG 11, target 4, 'safeguarding the world's cultural heritage with a focus on documentary heritage through the Memory of the World Programme' (UNESCO Moving forward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, p. 19). The programme and activities of the proposed centre correspond clearly with the 37C/5 Expected Result 5 of Major Programme V on Member States preserving documentary heritage through the Memory of the World Programme.
- I.3 This feasibility study includes two annexes: a list of meetings held with stakeholders, and a brief statement regarding matters discussed (Annex I); and a list of programmed visits, with details of places visited and activities viewed by the consultant (Annex II). These discussions and visits have informed the content, conclusions and recommendations of this report.

II. Objectives and functions

- II.1 The ICDH is designed to facilitate the objectives of the legal instrument of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme, the *Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of, and Access, to Documentary Heritage Including in Digital Form* (2015). While awareness of the critical importance of documentary heritage to maintaining civilisation and safeguarding culture across the world has grown significantly in the 25 years of the Memory of the World Programme's existence, more needs to be done to preserve records. Documentary heritage remains under threat from a variety of sources, including war, civil unrest, natural and man-made disasters, poor handling and storage, and deliberate hacking. Care of documentary heritage across the world is uneven and environmental conditions and resourcing for documentary heritage preservation and access varies widely from country to country. The ICDH will provide a central hub for research, education, training and policy development in the area of documentary heritage, and bring an international perspective to developing solutions to challenges in preservation and access.

The ICDH will be ideally situated to carry out the activities itemised in the following sections of the *Recommendation*:

5.1 In view of the need to intensify national and international cooperation and exchanges, in particular through the pooling of human and material resources to assist research and the protection and preservation of documentary heritage, Member States should support the exchange of research data, publications, and information; the training and exchange of specialist personnel and equipment. They should promote the organization of meetings, study courses and working groups on particular subjects, such as cataloguing, risk management, identification of endangered documentary heritage and modern research.

5.2 Member States should encourage cooperation with international and regional professional associations, institutions and organizations concerned with documentary heritage preservation and access, with a view to implementing bilateral or multilateral research projects and publishing guidelines, policies and best practice models.

- II.2 In line with the above, the ICDH will pursue the following functions:

II.2.1 **Support** the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme by

- a) Collecting and monitoring information on the preservation status, accessibility and use of registered documentary heritage;
- c) Participating in policy-making for preservation of records and their content; such policies to include methods, procedures, techniques and technologies for records management in disaster situations;
- d) Building an online platform for digitised records to protect analogue records from physical threats;
- e) Beginning process of digitising all Memory of the World-registered documentary heritage for increased accessibility.

- II.2.2 **Research** the management and care of documentary heritage and develop new creative content, in cooperation with the Memory of the World Sub-Committee on Education & Research (SCEaR) by
- a) Publishing regular reports and organising international symposia to share results;
 - b) Creating opportunities for countries to share management strategies for documentary heritage in analogue and digital formats;
 - c) Cooperating with UNESCO in policy research and developing guidelines with a global application;
 - d) Providing Internet or web-based publishing portals and content for research purposes where required;
 - e) Supporting UNESCO in revising or formulating standards and guidelines for digital records production, management and preservation.
- II.2.3 **Education and training support** for countries with developing knowledge of preservation, care and use of documentary heritage, in cooperation with SCEaR, by
- a) Inviting experts and specialists in records management to offer education and training programmes for a range of needs;
 - b) Developing new training and capacity-building programmes in concert with the National Archives of Korea and existing training programmes;
 - c) Discovering unique elements of history and culture in documentary heritage, and developing creative educational programmes using these elements.
- II.2.4 **Public relations** activities to raise awareness around the world of the importance of documentary heritage. ICDH will therefore:
- a) Support UNESCO's Memory of the World Programme by publicising its range of benefits on social media, websites and other forms of online communication;
 - b) Celebrate key dates in the field of documentary heritage management, host international events or support other organisations' events;
 - c) Conduct case studies identifying best practice and share knowledge with the wider community.

III. Strategic Factors

III.1 Fulfilling strategic objectives:

As noted in *1.2 Background* (above) the ICDH will fulfil UNESCO's strategic objectives as detailed in the *Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of, and Access, to Documentary Heritage Including in Digital Form* (2015). ICDH will also work to achieve

UNESCO's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development item SDG 11, target 4, 'safeguarding the world's cultural heritage with a focus on documentary heritage through the Memory of the World Programme'. The programme and activities of the proposed centre correspond clearly with the 37C/5 Expected Result 5 of Major Programme V on Member States preserving documentary heritage through the Memory of the World Programme. The ICDH proposal recognises that universal access to the world's documentary heritage and the information it contains is critical to building knowledge societies. ICDH will work towards UNESCO's objective of building knowledge societies by supporting the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme, and developing education and training materials and research programmes to facilitate preservation of and access to documentary heritage.

III.2 Identifying priority areas:

a) Digital heritage: this form of documentary heritage presents unique and ongoing challenges in terms of preserving the mass of information produced in digital form on a daily basis; and providing long-term access to significant digital documents. In line with the UNESCO/UBC *Vancouver Declaration on Digitization and Preservation* (2012), the ICDH will use the undoubted strengths of the Republic of Korea in the ICT area to facilitate the preservation of documentary heritage in digital form.

b) Assistance to less well-resourced Member States: the ICDH will support and continue the tradition of assistance to less well-resourced Member States that has been a hallmark of activities by the National Archives of Korea and the Korean National Commission for UNESCO over several decades, as follows:

(i) The National Archives of Korea (NAK), a partner in ICDH, has strong links with the International Council on Archives (ICA), and hosted its Congress in Seoul in 2016; and with EASTICA, the East Asian Regional Branch of ICA. NAK has participated in many workshops and seminars that have acquainted it with the problems faced by some UNESCO Member States in preserving and providing access to their documentary heritage. NAK has also signed memoranda of understanding with the national archives of a number of other Member States for cooperation in the field of documentary heritage management, including Algeria, Australia, Bulgaria, China, England, Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Iran, Mongolia, Mozambique, Russia, Switzerland and Uzbekistan. Such collaboration with a range of national archives worldwide has given the NAK an enhanced understanding of global problems and challenges in documentary heritage management, and a solid basis for cooperation with countries around the world.

(ii) The Korean National Commission for UNESCO, which will also support the ICDH, has, since 2009, operated training workshops for countries whose documentary heritage is not well represented on the Memory of the World registers, as follows: Icheon/Seoul, Republic of Korea, 2009; Jakarta, Indonesia, 2011; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2012; Phnom Penh, Cambodia,

2013; Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 2014; Kingston, Jamaica, 2015; and Suva, Fiji, 2016. A workshop is planned for Namibia in October 2017. The international experience that the Korean National Commission has accumulated over this period will be of great assistance to ICDH when planning and executing training programmes in documentary heritage preservation and access.

III.3 Developing synergies:

a) Synergies with other entities within the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme:

(i) International Advisory Committee (IAC): The IAC is the peak body responsible for advising UNESCO on the planning and implementation of the Programme as a whole. It comprises 14 members serving in a personal capacity, appointed by the Director-General of UNESCO, and chosen for their authority in the field of the safeguarding of documentary heritage. The Director-General convenes the IAC in ordinary session every two years. The IAC maintains an overview of the policy and strategy of the whole Memory of the World Programme, monitoring its global progress, considering reports from its sub-committees, from regional committees and the Secretariat, and in turn advising these bodies on their functions and responsibilities. As necessary, it revises and updates the General Guidelines of Memory of the World and it is responsible for approving additions to, or deletions from, the Memory of the World International Register. The operation of each sub-committee and regional committee is reviewed at every ordinary session of the IAC, in order to ensure that structures are relevant to current needs.

(ii) MOWCAP: The Asia/Pacific Regional Committee for the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme (MOWCAP) is a subsidiary of the IAC. MOWCAP was set up in 1998 during the first MOWCAP General Meeting held in Beijing, China. MOWCAP embraces the Asia Pacific region of 43 countries – one of five UNESCO regions across the globe. MOWCAP is a cooperative structure through which people in the region can be brought together to pursue the objectives of the Memory of the World Programme. MOWCAP's objectives are to promote, facilitate and monitor the Memory of the World Programme within the region, and to represent the region at the international level. Among other things, MOWCAP supports and facilitates nominations and encourages adequate representation of the region's documentary heritage in the International Memory of the World Register. It also supports and complements the work of the National Memory of the World Committees. It seeks to raise awareness of the Programme and of documentary heritage in the Asia-Pacific region. The MOWCAP office is located in Gwangju, Republic of Korea.

(iii) Sub-Committee on Education and Research (SCEaR): The Sub-Committee on Education and Research (SCEaR) was established in June 2013 to work out strategies and concepts for institutionalizing education and

research on Memory of the World, its registers and the world documentary heritage in a sustainable manner, as well in institutions of higher learning and in schools. SCEaR also helps to develop innovative curricula and research on Memory of the World and/or on documents, especially in an interdisciplinary and international manner and related to the internet. SCEaR is establishing a network of Knowledge Centers at the national level to carry out its mission within specific countries. The first Memory of the World Knowledge Center opened in Macau in November 2016.

(iv) Korean Memory of the World Knowledge Center (KMoWKC): A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed for the creation of the Korean Memory of the World Knowledge Center (KMoWKC), by Dr Yong-Doo Lee, President of the Advanced Center for Korean Studies (ACKS) in Andong, Republic of Korea, and Prof Dr Lothar Jordan, Chair of SCEaR. The Knowledge Center is scheduled to open in 2018. The objective is to provide a framework for research and, ultimately, to serve as a repository of best-practice examples of preserving, restoring, digitizing and mediating the most significant documents to humanity. Emphasis will be given to ensuring, as far as possible, comprehensiveness of material relating to the Memory of the World Programme in the Republic of Korea, and especially those documents listed on the international and the Asia-Pacific regional registers. To achieve its goals, the KMoWKC will be conducted in cooperation with the Memory of the World Secretariat and, in particular, with SCEaR.

The IAC, MOWCAP, and SCEaR, and the Korean Memory of the World Knowledge Center (KMoWKC), will complement and support the work of the ICDH. MOWCAP's remit, unlike that of ICDH, is confined to the Asia-Pacific region, and it will work closely with the ICDH for the mutual fulfilment of the strategic objectives of both organisations, and of UNESCO, in the region. SCEaR has already been mentioned in this report (see //2.2 above) as having a cooperative role alongside ICDH in researching the management and care of documentary heritage and developing new creative content. The major focus of SCEaR and its Knowledge Centers is, as its name implies, the educational and research environment, and much of its work involves cooperative arrangements with schools and universities in the region in which a particular Knowledge Center is located. The projected Andong Knowledge Center will thus have its strongest relationships with Korean institutions as it will function primarily at the national level.

b) Synergies with other UNESCO heritage programmes:

The UNESCO Memory of the World Programme is located within UNESCO's Communication and Information sector, with its legal basis in a Recommendation. The World Heritage Convention and the Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention are located within the Culture sector of UNESCO. Nevertheless, there are considerable synergies among these three programmes, with a number of Memory of the World

register inscriptions dealing with documentary heritage in World Heritage sites (e.g. the Tripitaka Koreana woodblocks in the Haeinsa Temple and the Documentary Heritage of the Enslaved Peoples of the Caribbean in Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison, Barbados). The latter site also embodies significant intangible cultural heritage. Representatives of the three UNESCO heritage programmes meet and hold seminars and workshops to discuss common interests and shared heritages. This activity is likely to be accelerated with the establishment of the ICDH, which will have the capacity to further facilitate such exchanges. Attendees at the presentation for the ICDH held on 19 June 2017 at the National Archives of Korea, Daejeong, included the Director-General of ICHCAP and representatives of the World Heritage programme in Korea. All indicated their strong support for the establishment of ICDH.

IV. Resources and conditions

IV.1 Government support

Government support for the ICDH operates at two levels: the Government of the Republic of Korea; and the local government of Cheongju City.

a) Government of the Republic of Korea

The Government of the Republic of Korea will provide all financial, administrative and technical support for the ICDH. This will be delivered primarily through the National Archives of Korea which will be the host institution for ICDH. The Government will also construct a framework for policy development to enable the ICDH to work effectively with international institutions and organisations. To develop this framework the Republic of Korea will form a task force with both public and private sector entities for cooperation and systematic support for the ICDH. These will include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Cultural Heritage Administration, and the Korean National Commission for UNESCO.

b) Cheongju City

Cheongju City, home of the 'Jikji' and awardee of the UNESCO Jikji Prize since 2004, will provide the site for the construction of the ICDH, and take responsibility for the construction of the building on one of two proposed sites, as follows:

Option 1: This site occupies 3235 square metres (26 parcels of land) in the Cheongju Special Cultural Zone (also called the Jikji Culture Zone). It is currently occupied by commercial buildings which will have to be purchased at an estimated cost of 8 billion KWN (\$7.1 million) and demolished before the ICDH is constructed (a factor that may lead to delays). This site is, nevertheless, the preferred option for the ICDH because of its location in close proximity to other key elements in the Culture Zone, particularly the Cheongju Early Printing Museum and Hungdeok Temple site, and its construction will contribute to long-term development of the Culture Zone.

Option 2: This site is separated from the Cheongju Special Cultural Zone, but is a single parcel of land owned by Cheongju City. At 6131 square metres, this site is considerably larger than Option 1 within the Cheongju Special Culture Zone. It is also mostly empty of structures, and building could commence immediately. The major disadvantage of this space is that it is a considerable distance away (around 800 metres) from the Culture Zone, so integrating the ICDH with the other documentary heritage institutions in the Culture Zone could be problematic.

Temporary accommodation for ICDH: Cheongju City has identified available office space for the staff of the ICDH in the Culture Zone, in the Cheongju-si Korea Craft Museum where the fourth and fifth floors of the building can be utilised until the permanent building has been constructed.

The National Archives of Korea, Cheongju City (and UNESCO) will cooperate in the establishment and management of ICDH. It is anticipated that, pending approval of the ICDH as a Category 2 Centre of UNESCO, design will commence in the first half of 2018, with construction commencing in the second half of the year. The building is expected to be completed and operational in the second half of 2020.

IV.2 Expert support - partnerships

a) National Archives of Korea

The National Archives of Korea (NAK), established in 1962 as the Government Archives and Records Service, changed its name to National Archives of Korea in 2004. It operates from four centres: the Presidential Archives, National Archives of Korea, Seoul Branch, National Archives of Korea, Busan Branch, and National Archives of Korea, Daejeon Branch, and has a total staff of around 320 people. (See *Annex II Programmed Visits* for visits to the Presidential Archives and National Archives of Korea, Daejeon Branch). The NAK has had extensive experience in international training in the field of documentary heritage, and has organised customised training courses for archives specialists from around the world since 2008. The NAK has been active in developing international platforms for spreading document management systems, including digital document management, for which Korea has a high reputation worldwide. This expertise will be available to the ICDH.

b) UNESCO

The Korean National Commission for UNESCO and the UNESCO Memory of the World Secretariat will engage with ICDH by providing advice on its programmes, and technical assistance and administrative consultation on its establishment. UNESCO will also encourage international and non-governmental financial entities, and UNESCO Member States, to propose appropriate projects and offer technical and financial assistance to ICDH. UNESCO undertakes to facilitate communication with other international organisations whose functions relate to those of ICDH.

c) Cheongju Early Printing Museum

Cheongju Early Printing Museum will take a prominent part in the design and construction of the ICDH, and ensure its integration with the other documentary heritage institutions in the Cultural Precinct of Cheongju. The Cheongju Early Printing Museum will also bring to ICDH its network of relationships with international printing museums in Germany, China, Japan and Belgium.

V. Structure, legal status and financing

V.1 The structure of the ICDH is as follows:

a) ICDH Governing Board

The ICDH Governing Board will be the general decision-making body for the ICDH, guiding and overseeing the ICDH's activities and fulfilling the following functions: approving the ICDH's rules and procedures; approving short- and long-term programmes; approving budgets, annual work plans and personnel decisions; reviewing annual reports presented by the ICDH Secretary-General; and implementing laws and regulations and making decisions on financial matters. The ICDH Governing Board will be comprised of no more than ten people, including representatives of the Government of the Republic of Korea; the Secretary-General of the ICDH or his/her delegate; representative of Cheongju City; representative of the Director-General of UNESCO; and representatives of UNESCO Member States recommended by UNESCO, selected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. The ICDH Chair will be elected from among the Board members at its meeting, and the Governing Board's operation will be governed by a separate set of rules. Terms of Board members shall be three years.

b) ICDH Secretary-General

The Government of the Republic of Korea will appoint the Secretary-General of the ICDH in consultation with UNESCO. He/she will supervise the overall operation and management of the ICDH.

c) ICDH Secretariat

The ICDH Secretariat will be responsible for the practical operation and management of the ICDH. It will have three divisions initially, with no more than 20 staff. The divisions will be: General Planning; Research and Management; and Education and Public Relations.

V.2 Legal status

The ICDH will function as a juridical person established by law. Starting in 2018, the National Archives of Korea will seek to amend the *Act on the Management of Public Archives* which will provide the legal basis for the ICDH, and relevant subordinate statutes. The ICDH may be set up directly under the Act, or under subordinate statutes with applicable provisions in the Act providing the legal basis.

As a Category 2 Centre under the auspices of UNESCO, the ICDH will be associated with, but legally independent from the organisation. Therefore UNESCO is not legally responsible for the ICDH, and shall bear neither responsibilities nor liabilities of any kind, be they managerial, financial or otherwise.

The agreement between the ICDH and UNESCO is effective for a period of six years, and a renewal assessment will take place at every interval.

V.3 Financing

The Government of the Republic of Korea will provide the necessary financial resources for the proposed ICDH. The National Archives of Korea will secure the budget for staffing, operational and research costs, and education and training programmes. The City of Cheongju will provide the construction site and take the lead on constructing the building. The National Archives of Korea will play a pivotal role in establishing the ICDH, and will provide the necessary financial resources to facilitate the ICDH's independent and active functioning after establishment.

Conclusion of Feasibility Study

The strong commitment of the Government of the Republic of Korea, its Ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, the leadership of the National Archives of Korea and its firm resolve to support the International Centre for Documentary Heritage (ICDH) both managerially and financially, coupled with the cooperation of the City of Cheongju in providing the site and constructing the ICDH, provides assurance that the Centre is well supported. The consultant is confident that, with the enormous contribution already made to the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme by the Republic of Korea, the establishment of the ICDH will further enhance UNESCO's strategic objectives in the area of the preservation of documentary heritage, as outlined in the *Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of, and Access, to Documentary Heritage Including in Digital Form (2015)*, and UNESCO's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Based on the findings of the feasibility study, the proposal fulfils and complies with the guidelines and criteria regarding the establishment of relations between UNESCO and the institutes and centres to be placed under its auspices, as stipulated by the General Conference in 37 C/Resolution 93. The proposed Category 2 Centre as described in this study fits well with UNESCO's strategic and programmatic objectives, and corresponds to the 37C/5 Expected Result 5 of Major Programme V on Member States preserving documentary heritage through the Memory of the World Programme. The establishment of the International Centre for Documentary Heritage as a UNESCO Category 2 Centre is therefore recommended.

Annex I

List of meetings for the

Feasibility Study for

The International Centre for Documentary Heritage (ICDH)

Cheongju, Republic of Korea

attended by Dr Roslyn Russell, appointed expert by UNESCO for the Feasibility Study

Meetings

18 June 2017

- Park Hong-rai, Director; Jeong-Ha Hwang, Head Curator, Cheongju Early Printing Museum, Cheongju City, and inspection of Cheongju Early Printing Museum. The meeting discussed the plans for the ICDH and the two alternative sites within Cheongju City.

- Sung Hun Lee, Mayor of Cheongju City to discuss ICDH proposal and support for the ICDH from Cheongju City.

- Yim Choon Soo, Director, Contents and Exhibition Division, Presidential Archives, Sejong City, to inspect the Presidential Archives.

19 June 2017

- Sang Jin Lee, President of National Archives of Korea, Daejeon, to discuss National Archives of Korea support for ICDH proposal.

- Park Ji Young, International Cooperation Team/Senior Archivist led a presentation on ICDH which included a Q&A and discussion session on ICDH. The meeting was chaired by Sang Jin Lee, President, National Archives of Korea: other attendees included Huh Kwon, Director-General, ICHCAP; Kwon O Jeong, Director-General, Seoul Archives; Jeong Ki-Ae, Director-General, National Archives of Korea; Lee Solji and Park Hyung-bin, World Heritage Division, Cultural Heritage Administration; Dr Sang-ho Lee, Chief, Documentary Heritage Center, Advanced Center for Korean Studies; Dr Du-Won Lee and Dr Young Bae Kim, Cheongju University; and Jinny Choi, Asia Culture Research Institute.

- Sim Bo-kyung, Vice-Minister, Ministry of the Interior, Government Complex, Seoul, to confirm Korean Government support for the ICDH.

20 June 2017

- Eunyong Lee, Director-General of Cultural Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to confirm Korean Government support for the ICDH and its relationship to the Memory of the World International Advisory Committee and UNESCO.

- Kim Kwi-bae, Assistant Secretary-General, Jeon Jinsung, Director, Division of Culture, Bureau of Sciences and Culture and Jiwon Chang, Programme Specialist, Korean National Commission for UNESCO to discuss cooperation with the ICDH

Annex II

Programmed visits

18 June 2017

- Cheongju Early Printing Museum: tour of the museum conducted by Jeong-Ha Hwang, Head Curator, Cheongju Early Printing Museum, Cheongju City. Cheongju City was the place where *Buljo jikji simche yojeol*, the oldest existing book of movable metal print in the world, was printed in 1377. Cheongju City has endowed the UNESCO/Jikji Memory of the World Prize to reward efforts contributing to the preservation and accessibility of documentary heritage as a common heritage of humanity. Cheongju Early Printing Museum displays the story of printing, and celebrates Cheongju as the first place in the world to use this revolutionary printing technology.
- Cheongju Jikji Special Cultural Zone and Cheongju Hungdeok Temple site: the area around the Cheongju Early Printing Museum and the Hungdeok Temple, reconstructed on the site where the Jikji was printed, form the nucleus of the Cheongju Special Cultural Zone.
- Option 1 ICDH site: inspection with Park Hong-rai, Director, Cheongju Early Printing Museum; Dr Lee Seung-cheol, Curator, Cheongju Early Printing Museum; Park Ji Young, International Cooperation Team/Senior Archivist, Hong Seong Woo, Deputy Director, and Christine Kim, International Cooperation Team, National Archives of Korea. This site, which occupies 3235 square metres in the Cheongju Special Cultural Zone (also called the Jikji Culture Zone), is currently occupied by commercial buildings which will have to be purchased and demolished before the ICDH is constructed. It is the preferred option, however, because of its location in close proximity to other key elements in the Culture Zone.
- Cheongju-si Korea Craft Museum: visit to see potential temporary accommodation for ICDH on fourth and fifth floors of the building, until construction of the permanent building. The Museum is located within the Culture Zone.
- Cheongju Metal Metal Type Casting Succession Hall: visit and tour with Lim In Ho, Director, Cheongju Metal Type Casting Succession Hall, to see traditional technique for making movable metal type and printing from the block. This facility is also located within the Culture Zone.
- Option 2 ICDH site: visit with Park Hong-rai, Director, Cheongju Early Printing Museum and colleagues mentioned above for Option 1 site visit. This site, the NIS's land, at 6131 square metres is considerably larger than Option 1 within the Cheongju Special Culture Zone, and is already owned by Cheongju City. It is also mostly empty of structures, and building could commence immediately. The major disadvantage of this space is that it is a considerable distance away from the Culture Zone.
- Presidential Archives, Sejong City: Yim, Choon Soo, Director, Contents and Exhibition Division, after a short video presentation on the Presidential Archives, led a tour of inspection of the exhibition area and state-of-the-art interactive displays.

19 June 2017

- National Archives of Korea: tour of documentary heritage preservation facilities, including paper conservation laboratory and digital preservation process; storage (including cold storage for audiovisual heritage items); Treasures Gallery, and general exhibition area.

20 June 2017

- Changdeokgung Palace Complex, Seoul: visit to this World Heritage-listed site, with Dr Lee Seung-cheol, Curator, Cheongju Early Printing Museum; Hong Seong Woo, Deputy Director, International Cooperation Team, National Archives of Korea; and Jiwon Chang, Programme Specialist, Korean National Commission for UNESCO.