



# 改变21世纪中国公共图书馆进程的 十大创新

Ten Innovations of Changing the Progress of  
Chinese Public Libraries in the 21st Century

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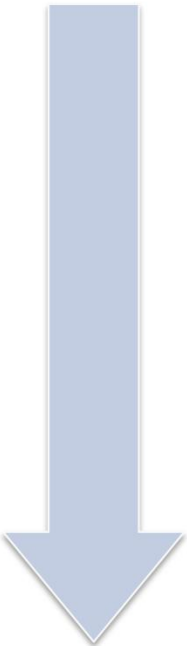
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## 21世纪两种不同的图书馆发展态势

### Two Different Trends of Public Libraries in the 21st Century

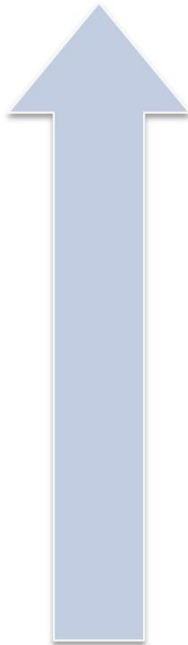


欧美公共图书馆：  
徘徊不前，令人担  
忧的衰退态势。

Public Libraries  
in Europe and  
America are at  
standstill and  
fall into  
decline.

中国公共图书馆：  
方兴未艾，前所未  
有的繁荣态势。

Public Libraries  
in China  
constantly incre  
ase and enter  
into a period of  
unprecedented  
prosperity.



## 两种态势

### Two Trends

- ◆ **欧美**公共图书馆徘徊不前，出现令人担忧的衰退态势。

Public Libraries in Europe and America at a standstill and fall into decline.

- ◆ 2009-2013财年间，**英国**共关闭324家公共图书馆。

Library visits fallen by 40 million to 282 million as 324 libraries closed from 2009/10 to 2013/14 in UK.

M News UK News Politics

## Government closes hundreds of libraries as number of visitors falls by millions

Library visits have fallen by 40 million to 282million as 324 libraries have closed under Coalition cuts

SHARE     

By **Jason Beattie** Head Of Politics  
00:07, 7 FEB 2015

NEWS



Closures: Hundreds of libraries have shut (Image: Getty)

Mirror Online. Government closes hundreds of libraries as number of visitors falls by millions [EB/OL]. [2018-09-21]. <https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/government-closes-hundreds-libraries-number-5119849>.

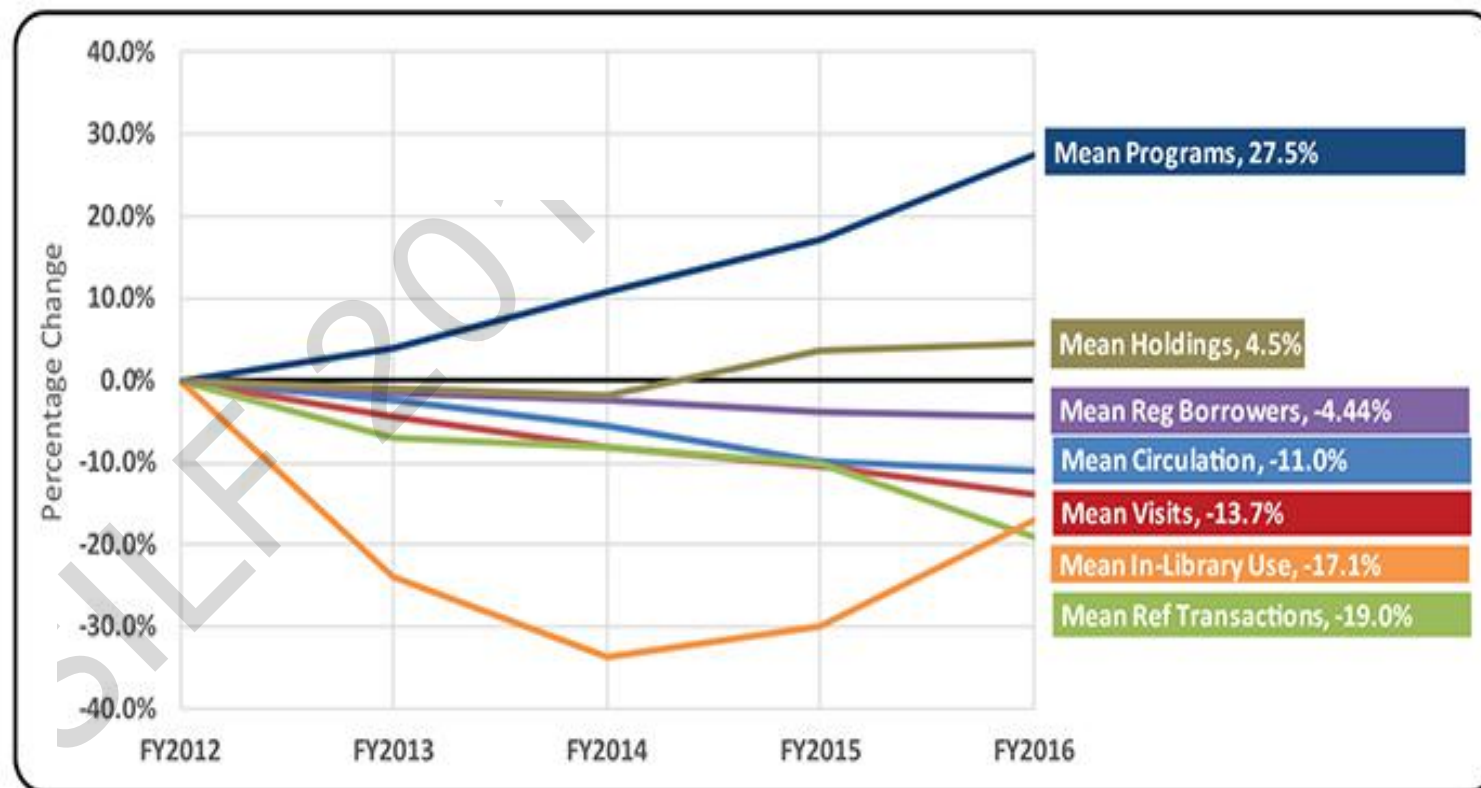
## 两种态势

### Two Trends

◆ 2012-2016财年间，

美国多项公共图书馆服务数据呈下滑态势。The 2017 Public Library Data Service Report: Characteristics and Trend shows that since FY2012, almost all output service level indicators (on a per capita basis) continue to decrease except for programs.

Figure 4. Percentage Change in Service Levels from FY2012 (N≤428)



Public Libraries Online. The 2017 Public Library Data Service Report: Characteristics and Trends [EB/OL]. [2018-09-21]. <http://publiclibrariesonline.org/2017/12/the-2017-public-library-data-service-report-characteristics-and-trends/>.

## 两种态势

### Two Trends

- ◆ **中国**公共图书馆，方兴未艾，呈现出前所未有的繁荣态势。

Public Libraries in China: constant growth and unprecedented prosperity.

- ◆ 2012-2017年间，**中国**新建3个单体馆舍面积超过10万平方米的大型公共图书馆。

2012-2017, 3 large public libraries with a single library size of more than 100 thousand square meters were built up in China.



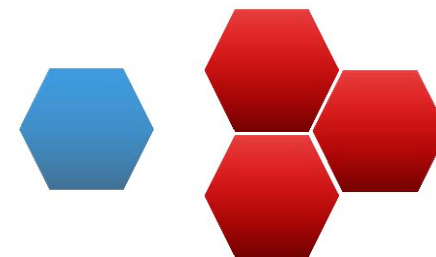
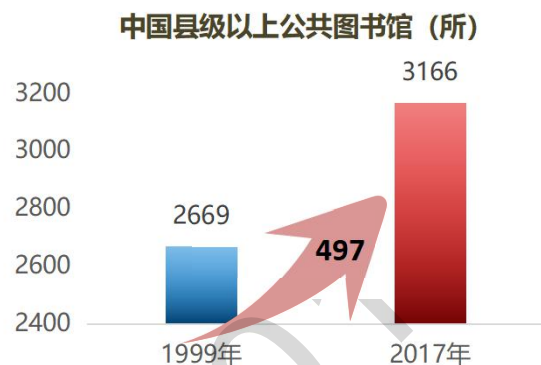
辽宁省图书馆新馆，建筑面积达10.3万平方米，是国内单体面积最大的省级公共图书馆之一。规划设置阅览坐席7000个，设计藏书能力达1000万册，日均读者接待能力超过1万人次，信息节点4000个，网络带宽1000兆。

# 两种态势

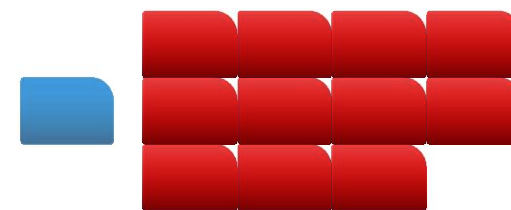
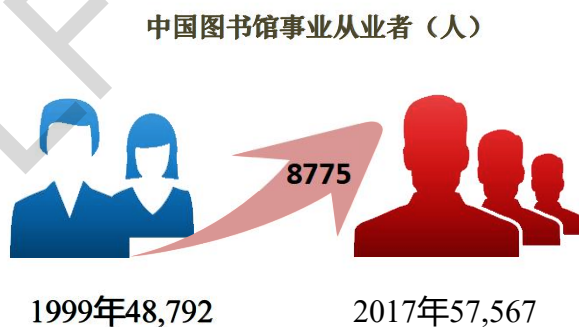
## Two Trends

相较于21世纪初，2017年中国公共图书馆数量、从业者、建筑面积、图书藏量、人均藏书量、读者证数量、流通人次、书刊外借册次、人均购书经费等指标大幅度增长。

Compared with those in the beginning of the 21st century, the number of public libraries, the number of librarians, library spaces, number of collections, book collection per capita, the number of Library users, circulation, publication-purchasing funds per capita and the other indicators increased greatly in 2017.



2017年底，中国公共图书馆建筑面积达**1515.27**万平方米，是**1999年**的**3**倍



2017年底，中国公共图书馆发放借书证**6,736**万个，是**1999年**的**11**倍

# 02 中国公共图书馆的十大创新

## Ten Innovations of Chinese Public Libraries

1 2000  
■ 通借通还一卡通  
One-card-through Library System

@ 2 2002  
■ 全国文化信息资源共享工程  
National Cultural Information Resources Sharing Project

3 2003  
■ 图书馆之城  
City of Library

4 2006  
■ 全民阅读活动  
National Reading Activity

@ 5 2008  
■ 城市街区24小时自助图书馆  
Self-service Library

6 2011  
■ 公共图书馆免费服务  
Free Public Library Service

7 2011  
■ 图书馆+  
Library+

8 2013  
■ 公共图书馆服务体系建设  
Construction of Public Library Service System

9 2016  
■ 《公共文化服务保障法》  
Public Cultural Service Guarantee Law

10 2017  
■ 《公共图书馆法》  
Public Library Law



## 创新1：通借通还一卡通，2000年

### Innovation 1: One-card-through Library System



上海市中心图书馆

Shanghai Central Library

2000年12月，上海中心图书馆启动“一卡通项目”，目前已经全面覆盖上海市全部公共图书馆，一卡通有效读者证达390万张，文献流通量达6,600万余册次

In December 2000, Shanghai Central Library launched the one-card-through library system. At present, this system has covered all the public libraries in Shanghai, with 3.9 million valid readers' cards and 66 million circulation.



首都图书馆

Capital Library of China

2004年，以首都图书馆为中心的北京市公共图书馆一卡通服务正式启动，2016年北京市一卡通成员馆达到181个，通借通还成员馆达到129个，一卡通办理读者卡14.7万个，还书696.2万册次，借书753.3万册次。

In 2004, with the Capital Library of China as the center, Beijing launched the one-card-through library system. In 2016, this system had **181 member libraries** ( 129 of them can achieve coordinated loan and return ), and **147,000 reader cards**, and **69,662,000 book returns** and **7,533,000 book borrowings**.



深圳、杭州、东莞、  
佛山、苏州、广州、  
重庆、济南等地区。

Many other cities of China

此后，深圳、杭州、东莞、佛山、苏州、广州、重庆、天津、济南等地区相继启动本地区图书馆一卡通服务，一卡通模式如雨后春笋般在全国广泛应用。

Since then, Shenzhen, Hangzhou, Dongguan, Foshan, Suzhou, Guangzhou, Chongqing, Tianjin, Jinan and many other cities have started the local one-card-through library system , **this service model has been widely used throughout China.**

**创新2：全国文化信息资源共享工程，2002年**

**Innovation 2: National Cultural Information Resources Sharing Project**



**文化信息资源共享工程**

文化部、财政部自2002年4月起共同组织实施的一项国家重大文化惠民工程。

**It is a major national cultural project to benefit all people, organized and implemented by the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Finance since April 2002.**

## 创新2: 全国文化信息资源共享工程, 2002年

### Innovation 2: National Cultural Information Resources Sharing

全国文化信息资源共享工程



社区基层服务点

截至2015年底, 建成**1个**国家中心, **33个**省级分中心 (覆盖率达99%), **2843个**市县支中心 (覆盖率达99%), **35719个**乡镇/街道基层服务点 (覆盖率达89%), **70万个**村/社区基层服务点 (覆盖率达99%), 服务惠及超过**12亿人次**, 建设了**530TB**数字资源。

By the end of 2015, the project had established one national center, 33 provincial sub-centers (coverage rate of 99%), 2843 municipal and county sub-centers (coverage rate of 99%), 35 719 Towns/streets service stations (coverage rate of 89%), 700,000 villages/communities grassroots service points (coverage rate of 99%) and benefited more than 120,000,000 people with 530TB digital resources.

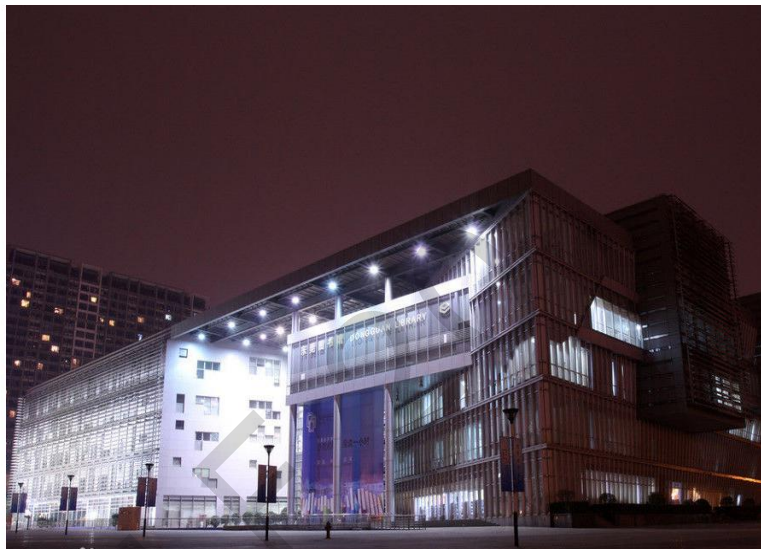
### 创新3：图书馆之城，2003年

## Innovation 3: City of Library



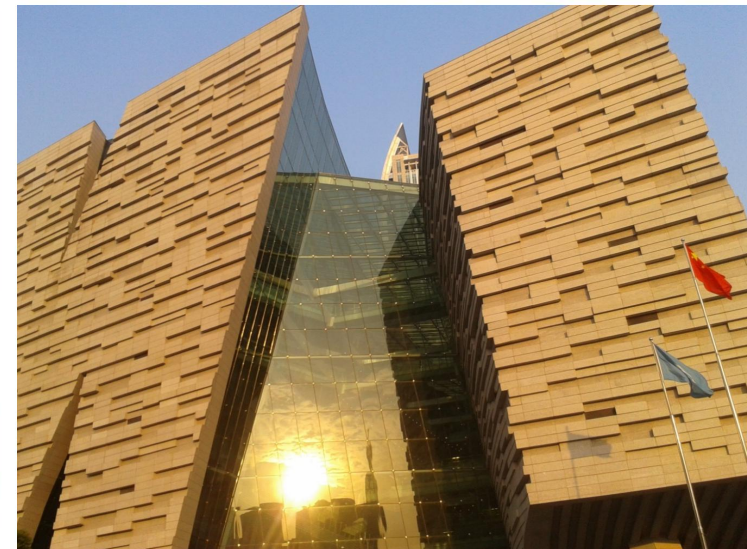
2003年，深圳  
Shenzhen

深圳共建有公共图书馆**638**个，遍布全市的“城市街区24小时自助图书馆”达到**249**台，并建立了统一服务平台。



2005年，东莞  
Dongguan

在全市建立1个总馆、**52**个分馆、**102**个服务站，实现全市**32**个镇（街）24小时自助借阅服务全覆盖的服务体系。



2015年，广州  
Guangzhou

2017年底，**123**个镇街通借通还，对公众免费开放**156**所图书馆（分馆），覆盖率**72.35%**。

## 创新4：全民阅读活动，2006年

### Innovation 4: National Reading Activity

## 《关于开展全民阅读活动的倡议书》

### *Proposal for Promoting National Reading Activities*

2006年4月6日，中央宣传部、文化部、教育部等11部委联合印发，全民阅读开始成为建设学习型社会的一项重要举措。

On April 6, 2006, 11 ministries and commissions jointly issued the Proposal for Promoting National Reading Activities. It has become an important way to build the learning society in China.



## 创新5：城市街区24小时自助图书馆，2008年

### Innovation 5: Self-service Library



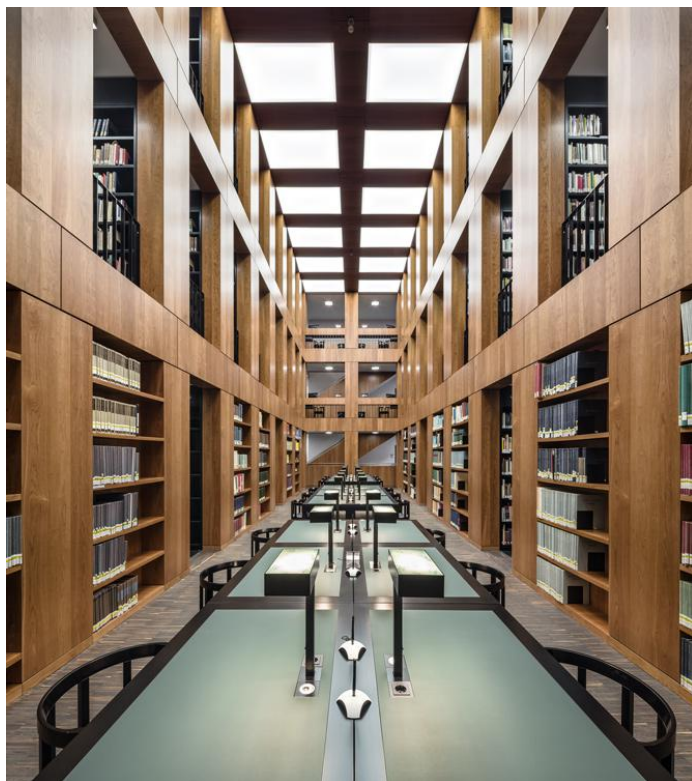
2008年7月21日，深圳图书馆与企业合作研发的“**城市街区24小时自助图书馆**”系统正式开通运行；截至2017年底，深圳共设置**249台**自助图书馆，覆盖**全市98%**以上的街道。

引进城市：北京、上海、广州、佛山、武汉、厦门、沈阳、郑州、鄂尔多斯、西安、杭州、合肥、贵阳、福州、昆明、台州、三亚等。推广地区：中国台湾、美国、澳大利亚、韩国、欧洲等。

**On July 21, 2008, the 24/7 urban neighborhood self-service library system developed by Shenzhen library and the company was launched. By the end of 2017, 249 self-service libraries had been set up in Shenzhen, covering more than 98% of the streets. At present, many cities in China set up self-help libraries. Self-service libraries have also been extended to the world, such as USA, Australia, Korea and Europe.**

## 创新6：公共图书馆免费服务，2011年

### Innovation 6: Free Public Library Service



《公共图书馆宣言》：免费服务是公共图书馆服务的基本原则。

*IFLA/UNESCO Public Library Manifesto 1994:*  
the public library shall in principle are free of charge.

2011年1月26日，文化部、财政部联合下发《文化部、财政部关于推进全国美术馆、公共图书馆、文化馆（站）免费开放工作的意见》，是为我国中央政府**第一次颁布实施的全国公共图书馆免费服务国家政策。**

On January 26, 2011, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Finance jointly issued the Views of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Finance on Promoting the Free Opening of the National Art Museums, Public Libraries and Cultural Centers/Stations, which is the first national policy of free public library services by the central government of China.

我国中央政府**创造性地**提出了**免费开放经费保障机制**，  
即中央财政安排专项资金，重点补助中西部地区，适当奖励东部地区。

Chinese government still creatively puts forward the guarantee mechanism of free public library service based on a special fund to subsidize the Midwest and reward the East.

## 创新7: 图书馆+, 2011年 Innovation 7: Library +



“图书馆+书店” “图书馆+企业” “图书馆+银行” “图书馆+武馆” “图书馆+商场”

2011年3月，佛山市图书馆与佛山书城合作在馆内设立“新书借阅处”，由此开启了我国公共图书馆的“图书馆+书店”新型合作模式和图书馆与社会合作的创新。

In March 2011, Foshan Library and Foshan Book City established a "New Book Lending Station" in the library, which opened a new cooperative mode of "library + bookstore" and the innovation of library and social cooperation in China.



## 创新8：公共图书馆服务体系建设，2013年

### Innovation 8: Construction of Public Library Service System



新世纪初期，广东开展公共图书馆服务体系建设的先行先试，涌现出深圳图书馆之城模式、东莞集群图书馆模式、佛山联合图书馆模式、广东流动图书馆模式和广州中心馆-总分馆制模式。

In the early years of the new century, Some libraries took the lead in building the public library service system in Guangdong Province. There have been a set of new patterns for the construction of public library service system, including the "city of library" Model of Shenzhen Library, "cluster library" Model of Dongguan Library, "united library" Model of Foshan, "mobile library " Model of the Sun Yat-sen Library, "Central-General-Branch Library" Model of Guangzhou.

继广东之后，东部沿海地区亦相继开展公共图书馆服务体系建设的探索，出现了杭州模式、苏州模式、嘉兴模式等模式。



Following Guangdong Province, the eastern coastal cities explored the construction of public library service system. "Hangzhou Model ", "Suzhou Model ", "Jiaxing Model " appeared one by one.

## 创新8：公共图书馆服务体系建设，2013年

### Innovation 8: Construction of Public Library Service System

2013年1月，  
文化部印发首个全国性公共图书馆事业中长期规划  
——《全国公共图书馆事业发展“十二五”规划》，明确提出：  
“以构建覆盖全社会的公共图书馆服务体系为目标”，  
公共图书馆服务体系建设成为一项重要的国家文化发展战略。



The 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of the Development of Nationwide Public Library in China issued in January 2013

## 创新9 《公共文化服务保障法》，2016年

### Innovation 9: *Public Cultural Service Guarantee Law of the People's Republic of China*



2016年12月25日，

第十二届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第二十五次会议通过《公共文化服务保障法》，并自2017年3月1日起施行。

该法分总则、公共文化设施建设与管理、公共文化服务提供、保障措施、法律责任、附则6章，共65条。

**This law consists of 6 chapters: general provisions, construction and management of public cultural facilities, provision of public cultural services, safeguards, legal liabilities, supplementary provisions, with a total of 65 articles.**

该法规定公共文化设施建设与公共文化服务提供需纳入国民经济和社会发展规划、各级政府城乡规划、各级政府财政预算。

**This law stipulates that the construction of public cultural facilities and the provision of public cultural services shall be incorporated into the national economic and social development plan, the urban and rural plans of governments, and the budgets of governments at all levels.**

## 创新10: 《中华人民共和国公共图书馆法》, 2017年 Innovation 10: Public Library Law of the People's Republic of China

2017年11月4日,  
第十二届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第三十次会议通过  
我国第一部《公共图书馆法》, 并自2018年1月1日起施  
行。

The Public Library Law of the People's Republic of China was adopted at the 30th Session of the Standing Committee of the Twelfth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on November 4, 2017, which come into force on January 1, 2018.

该法分总则、设立、运行、服务、法律责任、附则6章, 共计55条。

This law is consists of 6 chapters: general provisions, establishment, operation, service, legal liabilities, supplementary provisions, with a total of 55 articles.

在《公共文化服务保障法》的基础上, 它对公共图书馆性质、职能、任务、设立、运行、服务和法律责任等做了全面规定。  
On the basis of the Public Cultural Service Guarantee Law, it makes a comprehensive regulation on the nature, functions, tasks, establishment, operation, services and legal liabilities of the public libraries.



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中国公共图书馆的未来展望

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The Future of Public Libraries in China

1. 创新是引领发展的第一动力

**Innovation is the primary engine**

2. “中国模式”与“中国道路”

**"China Model" & "China Road"**

3. 《公共图书馆法》开启黄金时代

**Public Library Law & Golden age**

4. 世界公共图书馆的引领者

**Expected Leader of Public Library in the World**





谢谢

THANK YOU