

A Comparison between Parliamentary Information Service and Research Analysis Service of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea

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1. Introduction
2. A Comparison between Parliamentary Information Service (PIS) of the National Assembly Library (NAL) and Research Analysis Service (RAS) of the National Assembly Research Service (NARS)
 - 2.1. Parliamentary Information Service (PIS) of the National Assembly Library (NAL)
 - 2.2. Research Analysis Service (RAS) of the National Assembly Research Service (NARS)
3. A comparison and analysis between the “Fact Book” and the “Policy Report”
 - 3.1. Content structure and features of the “Fact Book”
 - 3.2. Content structure and features of the “Policy Report”
4. Comparison between the Fact Book and the Policy Report
5. Cooperation between PIS and RAS
 - 5.1 Cooperation in reference
 - 5.2 Creation of database (DB) and service
 - 5.3 Information provision and research analysis of policy papers
 - 5.4 Research, search, and translation service for major foreign policies
 - 5.5 Collaboration through the Task Force Team and between the two institutions
6. Conclusion

1. Introduction

The following presentation limits the analysis to the legislation-supporting institutions of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea: the National Assembly Library (NAL) and the National Assembly Research Service (NARS). Each of the service assembly agenda and features has been compared and analyzed to suggest a potential collaboration between the two services to provide the best support system. To show such an ordeal, Parliamentary Information Service (PIS) of NAL and Research Analysis Service (RAS) of NARS will be introduced with specific focus on the “Fact Book” of NAL and the “Policy Report” of NARS.

The unit of analysis, with regard to the published materials, is a resource and information provision method as requested by the users. Furthermore, case studies within PIS and RAS will be extracted to suggest any potential collaboration.

2. A Comparison between Parliamentary Information Service (PIS) of the National Assembly Library (NAL) and Research Analysis Service (RAS) of the National Assembly Research Service (NARS)

2.1. Parliamentary Information Service of the National Assembly Library (NAL)

Because of the diversified needs of the users, the Assembly’s bill that passed consideration and legislation deliberation have become more in-depth, diverse, and professionalized. This change of environment has also brought changes in the information gathering system. The need to take into account information from overseas resources, the opinions of professionals, and stakeholders, and to reflect the needs of various social sectors surrounding a particular agenda, has been raised as an important process.

A. Parliamentary Information Reference (PIR)

PIR is a reference service for various information requests made by assemblymen and legislation support groups. It searches and provides facts that are related to the legislation in the form of policy and legislation agenda, case studies, and statistics. Overseas researchers also analyze and translate the cases of other main countries.

B. Legal Information Reference

LIR searches and provides information, such as policy, current legislation standing, and related domestic and overseas cases, to the various sectors of the National Assembly. To provide a fundamental legislation resource, the service was expanded for the use of the assemblymen and each committee. Original texts are also attached to the reference to ensure that the information is provided in an adequate and timely basis, thus meeting the needs of the users.

C. Overseas Information Reference

To support the legislation activities of the assemblymen and the related sectors, current issues and documents are drawn from other countries. Eight (8) researchers respond to inquiries in English, Japanese, Chinese, Spanish, and German.¹

Table 1: Number of references on the legislative and legal issues (2008–2013)

Types		Year					
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Legislation	Politics/Admin	934	873	686	751		
	Econ/Social		393	626	706		
Overseas		1,278	1,035	1,027	1,061		
Regulations		609	651	670	690		
Total		2,821	2,952	3,009	3,208	2,633	3,141

* Resource found from the Annual Report of 2008 to 2013.

D. Assembly-related Database (DB)

- 1) Legislative knowledge DB: This DB provides data that are helpful in the legislation process. It was developed to provide a simultaneous response system and to assist in the time-consuming process of the reference. The DB selects current and predicted issues related to the legislation and the policy selection process. It also provides related information, original documents, and resources from experts via the Internet.
- 2) Reference DB: This DB contains supplementary information, such as tables, graphs, and figures, enlisted in audit resources, government publication materials, and sector

¹ As of January 28, 2012.

reports.

Table 2: Number of Reference DB

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number	2,296	5,188	21,578	36,625	35,489	34,364	30,874

*Resource: 60-year History of the National Assembly Library.

E. Publishing Legislation Resource

- 1) Global Hot Issue: Global Hot Issue translates and summarizes some of the main policy papers from a few of the most renowned resource centers. It is published every two months and the legislation is released to the assemblymen and the legislation support sectors.²
- 2) Fact Book: To support the discourse on current issues, the Fact Book organizes the documents and policies of the main overseas countries. It also summarizes the opinions of the various sectors, including the regulations and finance sheets of the related organizations.
- 3) Current Main Policy Information: To increase the accessibility of the Internet resource service, the current main policies are selected and distributed to the assemblymen and the legislation-related sectors. It comprises the resource name list, publishing organization, the list date, and the summary.³
- 4) Legislation Agenda Legal Information: Legal and related information from Korea and abroad are researched and provided.

최신주요정책정보

🏠 > 주요정책정보 > 최신주요정책정보

🔍 상세보기

▪ 제어번호	NONB2201404396
▪ 자료명/저자사항	Republic of Korea : financial system stability assessment / prepared by Ghiath Shabsigh
▪ 상임위원회	기획재정위원회
▪ 청구기호	Only available full-text DB
▪ 발행사항	Washington, DC : International Monetary Fund, 2014
▪ 내용구분	연구자료
▪ 출처	http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.aspx?sk=41569.0
▪ 원문	

² Adapted from Foreword section of Global Hot Issue 2014.

³ <http://next.nanet.go.kr:8800/inet/inetSearch.do> [Accessed on May 27, 2014].

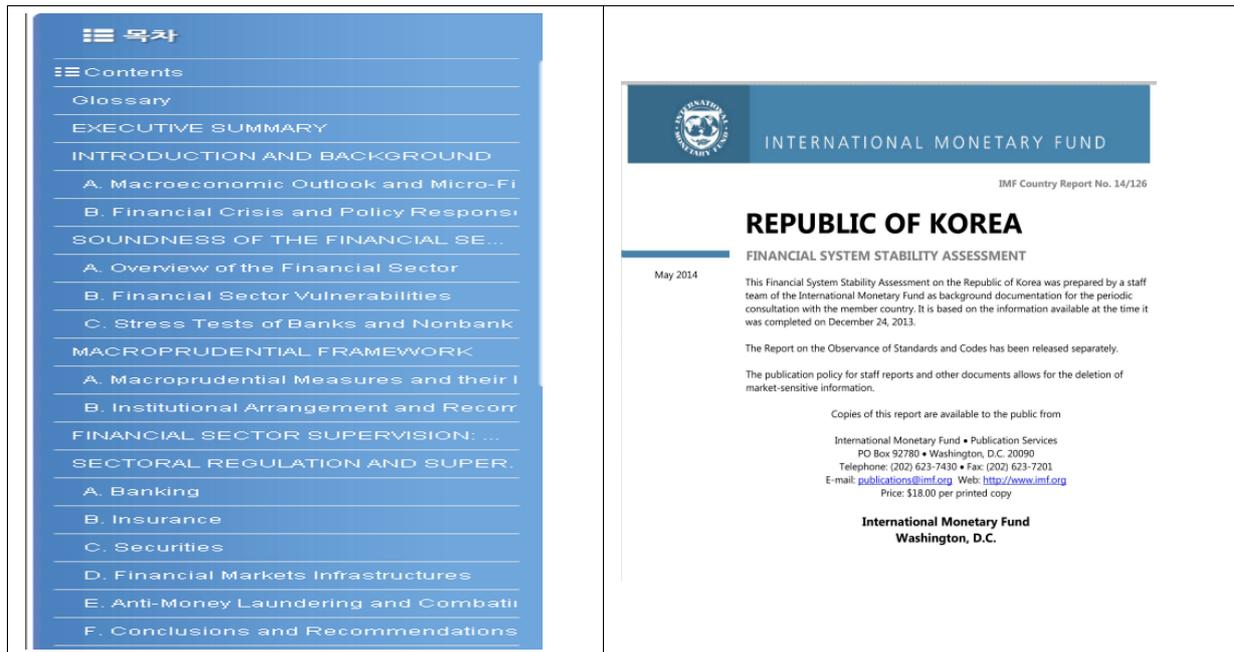


Figure 1: Contents of current main policies

2.2. Research Analysis Service (RAS) of the National Assembly Research Service (NARS)

NARS researches and analyzes issues that are related to the legislation and the policies that provide vital information to the decision-makers.⁴ The purpose of NARS is to analyze, research, and support the policy-making decision process as a comprehensive research center.⁵

NARS must be able to provide the resources accordingly, and should also focus not only on providing an analysis of the main policy issues but also on being able to provide prompt and accurate alternative solutions. In addition, when required by the assemblymen or the committee, information must be provided in a timely manner. When the amendments are required by administrative bodies, it is also deemed as the duty of NARS to notify the Standing Committee to take upon its investigation.⁶

RAS shall research, analyze, and reference to issues required by the committee or the assemblymen; it shall research, analyze, and provide information related to the legislation policies; it shall collect, manage, and distribute resources related to the legislation and the policies; and it shall provide information to the research centers of assemblymen, as well as analyze and provide information to the overseas legislation processes.

A. Request for Legislation Research and Reference

NARS provides reference through scientific and professional research/analysis on the

⁴ Adapted from http://www.nars.go.kr/brdView.do?brd_Seq=10904&cmsCd=CM0028 [Accessed on May 27, 2014].

⁵ National Assembly Secretariat (2008). *60-year history of the National Assembly of Republic of Korea*, p. 863.

⁶ Refer to Laws on NARS, Regulation No. 8263, Article 3.

legislation and the policy issues requested by the assembly and the assemblymen.

Table 3: Request for legislation research and reference rates (2009–2013)⁷

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Request	4,773	4,765	4,738	4,115	6,433
Reference	4,719	4,733	4,829	4,064	6,431

* Table 3 is comprised of the reference in relation to requests by year. It should be noted that in 2011, there were more references than requests. In 2013, the rate increased by 56.3% in request and 58.2% in reference.

B. Publishing Research and Analysis Report

NARS also actively develops legislative and policy issues that are of potential significance. NARS provides the results in a report format. The contents of the report are as follows:

- 1) Distribution Memoranda: Information on domestic and overseas trends and issues
- 2) Issue Brief: Timely analysis and response to legislation and policy issues
- 3) Policy report: Research results that are inclusive, holistic, and in-depth from a mid- to long-term outlook
- 4) Field Survey report: Suggestions on legislation and policy after reviewing the actual scenery
- 5) Inspection Report: Main issues that may be raised during the national audit are organized and provided by topics
- 6) Issue Focus: A report that sums up several points of the main legislation and policy agenda at the beginning of the year, by topics, on diverse matters

3. A Comparison and analysis between the “Fact Book” and the “Policy Report”

3.1. Content structure and features of the Fact Book

A. Structure

The Fact Book consists of a periodical book and a CD. The original text is provided in the book whereas the supporting materials are included in the CD, which is attached at the end of the book.

B. Contents

The topics of the Fact Book are chosen in relation to current issues. They contain facts and information, such as current issues, policies, organizational structure, finance, and related regulations, along with opinions from the academe and the civil sectors.

Table 4: Fact Book Topics by Order

Vol.	Topic	Date	Prints	Sector
1	Obama	11.2008	3,000	Internet
2	Power elites that drive the U.S. in 2009	01.2009	2,000	Legal info
3	ROK-US FTA	02.2009	3,000	Legislation

⁷ National Assembly Research Service (2013). *Annual report*, p. 4.

4	Long-range missiles of North Korea	04.2009	2,000	Econ/social
5	New growing dynamics	06.2009	2,000	Econ/social
6	ROK-EU FTA	10.2009	2,000	Econ/social
7	High school and college entrance examinations, including foreign language schools	12.2009	2,000	Econ/social
8	China's soft power	01.2010	2,000	Pol/admin
9	Restructuring of the regional administration system	02.2010	2,000	Pol/admin
10	Constitution of the world	04.2010	2,000	Legal info
11	Dok-do	04.2010	2,000	Econ/social
12	North Korean nuclear weapon problem	05.2010	2,000	Econ/social
13	Constitutions of the world	07.2010	1,000	Legal info
14	Climate change treaties	07.2010	2,000	Pol/admin
15	Smart grid (intelligent grid format)	09.2010	1,700	Econ/social
16	Multicultural families	11.2010	1,700	Econ/social
17	National assemblies of the world	11.2010	1,000	Econ/social
18	Social corporate	12.2010	1,700	Econ/social
19	Power elites of the U.S. 2011	01.2011	1,700	Pol/admin
20	Resource war: Overseas resource development	04.2011	1,500	Econ/social
21	Crisis management system	06.2011	1,700	Pol/admin
22	Future population crisis: Low birth rate and long life expectancy	07.2011	1,500	Econ/social
23	Contract workers	09.2011	1,500	Econ/social
24	Hallyu, beyond Asia to the world	10.2011	1,500	Pol/admin
25	Household debt	11.2011	1,700	Econ/social
26	Dok-do literature information list	02.2012	1,500	Pol/admin
27	2012 Yeo-su World Expo	04.2012	1,500	Econ/social
28	Assemblymen in main countries	05.2012	1,500	Pol/admin
29	Support for small entrepreneurs	10.2012	2,000	Econ/social
30	Space development	10.2012	1,200	Pol/admin
31	Baby boom generation	12.2012	1,200	Econ/social
32	Power elites of China	12.2012	1,200	Pol/admin
33	Youth unemployment	04.2013	1,200	Econ/social
34	Budget monitoring system	04.2013	1,500	Pol/admin
35	Nuclear development and waste management	06.2013	1,500	Econ/social
36	School violence	08.2013	1,500	Pol/admin
37	Co-op	08.2013	1,800	Econ/social
38	Dok-do through Japanese documents	09.2013	1,800	Pol/admin
39	Cyberterrorism	09.2013	2,000	Pol/admin
40	Online banking fraud	02.2014	1,800	Econ/social
41	Religious person's taxation	05.2014	1,800	Econ/social
42	At a glance of the confirmation hearing	05.2014	1,800	Pol/admin

3.2. Content structure and features of the Policy Report

A. Structure

A Task Force Team collates all policies and publishes them in a book form.

B. Contents

The contents of the Policy Report pertain to the identification of the problems and the suggestion of improvements for the current issue investigation. It is also comprised of the background and purpose, research method, laws and regulations of the main countries related to the topic, the current trends in Korea, results and problems, improvements, the conclusion, appendices, and supplementary readings.

Table 5: Titles of the Policy Reports that have been published

Vol.	Title	Authors	Date
1	Policy Suggestions to Prevent Child Sexual Crimes	J.N., Lee et al.	2010.01.11
2	Problems and Improvements on Multiculturalism Policy	E.J., Yoo et al.	2010.01.11
3	Legislation Processes to Prevent Funeral Service Fraud	K.M., Lee	2009.12.31
4	Maintenance and Improvements for Fire Crisis	S.P., Lee	2010.04.23
5	Impacts of an Aging Society (and Population Change)	J.H., Won	2010.12.15
6	Legislation Direction for the Overall System of Science and Technology	W.K., Lee	2010.12.27
7	Revision of the Worker Dispatch and Widening Numbers	I.S., Han	2011.01.10
8	Systemic Implementation of Regulations on Sexual Crimes	S.H., Han	2011.12.21
9	Direction and Future Prospects for the Government Research Centers on the Field of Science and Technology	W.K., Lee	2011.12.28
10	Paradox of Party Votes and Assembly Seats: A Case Study of Germany	J.K., Kim	2011.12.28
11	Maintenance of Hanok and Future Prospects	C.H., Lee	2012.04.05
12	U.S. House Finance Assistance System and its Problems	K.Y., Jang	2012.04.30
13	International Crop Supply Shortage and Future Suggestions	M.S., Bae	2012.05.01
14	Issues of Fire and Safety Management System and Legislation Processes	S.P., Lee et al	2012.06.05
15	Modelling Legislation and Policy Demand, and its Applications	B.J., Kim et al.	2012.06.26
16	Energy Supply Change from Population Change	J.K., Yoo	2012.06.29
17	Increasing Practicality by Analyzing Transportation Laws	J.H., Park	2012.07.30
18	Legalization of the Administration's Regulations on Misconduct	S.H., Kim	2012.10.16
19	Analysis of the Legislation on Elderly Job Creation	S.Y., Won	2012.10.24
20	Issues and Prospects of Legalizing Lobbying	K.B., Cho	2012.12.27
21	Problems and Solutions of the Korean Armistice Treaty	M.J., Chung	2012.12.31
22	Problems and Improvements of the Resident Calling System	H.Y., Ha et al.	2012.12.31
23	Changes in the Long-term Population and Household	J.K., Yoo et al.	2012.12.31
24	Policy and Legislation Problems for Nuclear Safety	W.K., Lee	2012.12.31
25	Development Plans for Keumsan: Economic Democratization	H.Y., Kim	2013.02.27

26	Policy Prospects for Widening Income Division	S.W., Kim et al.	2013.07.10
27	Policy Trends and Prospects for Large and Small Corporations	C.R., Park et al.	2013.08.01
28	Internet and SNS Use in the 19 th National Assemblymen	Y.H., Kim et al.	2013.12.24
29	Analysis and Improvements on Impacts of Regional Festivals	S.P., Lee et al.	2013.12.31
30	Prospects for Female Representation in Politics	Y.I., Lee et al.	2014.02.03

4. Comparison between the Fact Book and Policy Report

The Fact Book of NAL publishes information related to the topic in a book form with the original documents in CD format. It is mainly focused on the provision of policy history to better support information gathering. It also carries policy reports and related regulations for the Assemblymen’s legislation processes, which contains policy implementation procedures based on facts and opinions gathered from various academic fields, along with the current issues that are being dealt within the National Assembly. It is significant that the Fact Book provides original documents and books based on the facts required by the users. Moreover, an investigation of the topic choice procedures and provision reveals that the Fact Book takes into account the various topics requested by the other legislative supporting agencies, the National Assembly Office Secretariat, and the Standing Committee by choosing the most appropriate topic. The contents are mainly derived from related laws, reports, and documents of the National Assembly records that are related to finance, as well as analysis reports from the academia and related offices. The Fact Book gathers factual information that is related to the topic and balances the contents by taking into account the opinions of various sectors and public resources, such as the newspaper. Therefore, the Fact Book contains the basic principles and agenda of the topic, introduces the main historical progressions, the government responses, and the overseas cases, and also highlights the opinions of the stakeholders, the academia and the Assembly. It is a useful service that provides fact information at a glance with regard to a particular agenda.

On the contrary, the Policy Report of NARS is a service that gathers and analyzes issues from various resources. Professional opinion based on analysis by the legislation researches on policy legislation limitations and future issues — along with their effectiveness and legitimacy with relation to the background knowledge and policy implementation — are found in the Policy Report. For the Assemblymen and the Standing Committee that make the actual policy decision, the Policy Report is a significant source of information as the service provides background knowledge and viewpoints on a particular issue. Moreover, it also suggests future recommendations and solutions, identifying the pros and cons along with the limitations.



Figure 2: Cover pages of the Fact Book and the Policy Report on "multiculturalism"

As of February 2014, the Fact Book has published a total of 42 volumes, and the Policy Report has published 30 volumes. With regard to these volumes, three topics from the Fact Book and four from the Policy Report were partly (or in whole) similar.

Table 6: Topic relevance between the Fact Book and the Policy Report

Volume	Topic (Fact Book)	Volume	Topic (Policy Report)
16 (11.2010)	Multicultural household	2 (01.2010)	Problems and improvements on the multiculturalism policy
22 (07.2011)	Future population crisis: Low birth rate and long life expectancy	5 (12.2010)	Impacts of an aging society (and population change)
		16 (06.2012)	Energy supply change cause by population change
35 (06.2013)	Nuclear development and waste management	24 (12.2012)	Nuclear safety policy and legislation problems

As seen from Table 6, the topics are not dealt within the same time frame. In other words, the Fact Book and the Policy Report rarely overlap when choosing their research topics. Even the same topics are not published within the same time frame. In the following, an analysis of the "multiculturalism," which have been researched by both the Fact Book and the Policy Report, will be provided to see whether a collaboration between the two agencies will be beneficial or not.

First, the Fact Book collects and selects resources among the available data resources. From the extracted sources, the opinions of the experts and the introduction to the agenda by the media and governmental agencies are collated. It uses statistics and numbers to suggest the gravity of the situation and also suggests when the legal processes should take place. With regard to the current issue, a detailed explanation is offered on how the government progressively supports the agenda.

In comparison, the Policy Report analyzes the fundamental background as to why the social issue has arisen. The staff members visit the related organizations and personnel to conduct

interviews, in order to objectively see the problem and suggest potential legislative solutions.

Second, with regard to the current issues, the Fact Book utilizes reports from experts of related organizations, forum meeting records statistics, and newspaper articles to formulate objective facts. The Policy Report analyzes the problems through document research from the government administrative bodies, including their studies on the particular topic, as well as utilizes a qualitative research method for interviews and field site visits. A checklist is made beforehand to verify the information during interviews.

Third, the Fact Book utilizes and organizes governmental agency materials with regard to the administration, organizes the Policy Report as well as compares and contrasts the current agenda within governmental agencies to verify any overlapping projects and areas of improvement, thus offering a different set of useful information.

Fourth, accounts of the National Assembly only exist in the Fact Book. As mentioned previously, the Fact Book has links to the records of the Assembly, the Standing Committee, the Special Committee, the Special Committee on Budget, and the internal audit. All records, beginning from the start of the Assembly until the current session, are available.

Fifth, the Fact Book enlists the various opinions of the renowned research centers, including those of the NARS's Policy Report. The biggest feature of Fact Book lies in its ability to provide information gathered from professors, organizations, and field experts. Through data collection from the opinions of renowned experts, professionalism is imbued by the book, thus enabling users to have the opportunity to be exposed to various opinions related with legislation policy. It also removes any biases or prejudices in the analysis process.

Sixth, in terms of analysis and alternative suggestions, Fact Book illustrates the details of renowned organizations along with the National Assemblies and their tentative suggestions and various opinions related with the legislation of the Policy Report. It also assesses the issue based on the information gathered by the Task Force Team, which researches and analyzes current issues, thus actively disclosing the problems and its solutions.

Seventh, the appendix of the Fact Book contains related laws, legislation, National Assembly resources, government resources, academic papers, meeting records (internal audit, assembly, budget, and special committee), and related newspaper articles. At the end of the report, the Policy Report attaches the results of the multicultural projects.

5. Cooperation between PIS and RAS

5.1. Cooperation in reference

In the annual report of the NARS, it has been verified that there were 6,431 references in 2013. Within the references, 7.1% was resource provision, 23.4% information provision, 15.1% agenda analysis, 6.9% analysis of current issues and problems, and 47.4% holistic research and analysis on current agenda, problems, and solutions.⁸ The overall information provision

⁸ National Assembly Research Service (2013). *Annual report*, p. 5.

request on NARS comprises almost 30.5%. NAL has been conducting PIS based on various legislation-related database through expert librarians and overseas resource researchers. Search is professionalized based on the current issues, thus showing that NAL possesses a high credibility on how to effectively formulate a user-friendly interface. Moreover, the legal information center is launched in relation to the legal information provision with a high standard of human network, within and outside the library, to reference to questions. Therefore, a collaboration between the two institutions will provide a better parliamentary information service.

5.2. Creation of DB and service

The legislation knowledge service (NEXT⁹) of NAL provides a collective information portal with regard to the legislation information service. It also supports professional reports created by experts, major policy papers dealing with policy and agenda information of the government and agencies, think tank papers of foreign policy resources, translated resources of foreign cases, and summaries of foreign newspaper articles.

Table 7: NAL database and service

Database	Service
Legislative knowledge DB	Selects current or future issues related to legislation and policy selection process; provides related information, original documents, and resources from experts via online methods.
Reference DB	Contains supplementary information, such as tables, graphs and figures enlisted in audit resources, government publication materials, and sector reports.
Overseas newspaper DB	Overseas assemblies dealt in foreign newspapers, such as the New York Times; summaries of articles related with Korea.
Global Hot Issue DB	Translates and summarizes some of the main policy papers from some of the most renowned resource centers.
Internet DB	Useful legislation and academic information that are found in the government and governmental agency Web sites.
Overseas Legal DB	Provides original and translated texts of overseas laws and their current agenda.
Legal information on legislation agenda	Researches and provides legal information that pertains to legislation agenda.

As witnessed from Table 7, NAL provides legislation services through its database. Such service to the users is deemed necessary for both NAL and NARS. The user will not divide the information when they are accessing the Web site. For them, how well the information is provided in the database is far more important. For this reason, collaboration between the two institutions is necessary. NAL has extensive experience and understanding in creating a DB with experts that can access various information. With the professional pools of experts who

⁹ NEXT is Abbreviation of New Expertise Think and Talk.

can research and analyze, NARS can select and create a useful database, thus making the two institutions a reliable partner.

5.3. Information provision and research analysis of policy papers

The Fact Book and the Policy Report reflect the major works of each organization. As the topics of the two periodicals reveal, a thorough discussion takes place before choosing the subject. The information is then provided to the Assemblymen and the Standing Committee by the experts. However, because the two sectors have separate methods of selection process, there is no collective discourse or analysis on a same topic. The policies on multicultural families and multiculturalism dealt with in this paper illustrate a useful guide. In other words, if the information provided by the Fact Book, which contains opinions of various experts and of the National Assembly, is taken in collaboration with the Policy Paper, which carries solutions by legislative experts, it is without doubt that the PIS and RAS will function in synergy for the benefit of the users.

Moreover, when choosing topics, the legislation information reference, the legal information reference, and the overseas resource reference of the NAL and the legislation research request and the reference of NARS are certainly of interest to the Standing Committee. For further legislation policies to take place, the process must consider the trends of both NAL and NARS.

5.4. Research, search, and translation service for major foreign policies

Prior research, searching tasks, and translation work of foreign major policies in a globalized era of today is a must for both institutions. To render a more proactive service, various cases of other countries must take place with an outstanding translation service. The collaboration of the two institutions can lead to quality information to be delivered to users.

5.5. Collaboration through the Task Force Team and between the two institutions

Last, a TF Team that reflects both the NAL and the NARS is suggested. When an effective network is created through the collaboration of the vast information provision service of NAL and the expert opinions of NARS, it will lead to a quicker and more professionalized information service for a wider audience of users.

6. Conclusion

This paper illustrated the PIS and RAS of the National Assembly of Republic of Korea. The PIS of NAL's features and qualities are that NAL can offer references based on factual information, overseas translation service through a legal information reference system, NEXT through a Web site portal, and publications, such as the Fact Book.

NARS, on the other hand, is required in matters that need closer attention to professional policies and legislation. They also have the capacity to select and develop agendas that may have importance.

With regard to the reference system, despite the overlap of parliamentary information between the two agencies, NAL only provides legislation and legal reference based on facts

and information. In contrast, NARS is more focused on research and analysis. It has been verified that the number of references have increased from 2012 to 2013, and 30% of them were parliamentary information service.

Therefore, the following are suggested for the collaboration of the two institutions:

First, with regard to the reference system, NAL shall be in charge of fact and information, whereas NARS will take care of the analytical part. The two distinct features must be highlighted through the collaboration of the two institutions. If NARS asks NAL for reference on factual information, it will lead to a better working system.

Second, for the legislation information database, NAL must share its experience and understanding in an informative setting. Experts in each institution must have more cooperation. In the future, the service must be professionalized, where NAL plans and runs the overall service system, along with the publications of other agencies. With this, NARS can focus solely on research and analysis.

Third, when publishing policy reports, the two institutions must have a prior discussion in order for the topics to be balanced beforehand. Through this process, the user will be able to access holistic information provided from two separate contents.

Fourth, a collaboration on the research, search, and translation service for a major foreign legislation policy has been suggested above.

Fifth, a more professional service provision through the Task Force Team has been suggested.

For a case study, the Fact Book and the Policy Report that reflect the major works of each organization have been selected. The Fact Book of NAL publishes information related to the topic in a book form with the original documents in CD format. It is mainly focused on providing policy history to better support information gathering. It also carries policy reports and related regulations for the assemblymen's legislation process, which contains policy implementation procedures based on facts and opinions gathered from various academic fields, including the current issues that are dealt within the National Assembly.

On the contrary, the Policy Report of the NARS is a service that gathers and analyzes issues from various resources. Professional opinion based on an analysis of legislation researches on policy legislation limitations and future issues — along with their effectiveness and legitimacy with relation to the background knowledge and policy implementation — are found in the Policy Report. For the Assemblymen and the Standing Committee that make the actual policy decision, the Policy Report is a significant source of information as the service provides background knowledge and viewpoints on a particular issue. Moreover, it also suggests future recommendations and solutions, identifying the pros and cons along with the limitations.

However, because the Fact Book and the Policy Report did not have a discussion beforehand, a limited service of only information or analysis on major policies only occurred. If the user can receive both the information and the research analysis on a certain topic, the two institutions need to collaborate and discuss the topic, including the date of publication.

Lastly, for a successful collaboration between PIS and RAS, the perspective must shift from

the service provider to users' viewpoint. With a thorough thinking on what the user needs and how the user can access various contents, it will ultimately lead to a better supporting agency for the Assemblymen and committees.

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