

2016.7.15.(금)

도립에서 국립으로 미륵사지유물전시관의 사례



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I. 미륵사지유물전시관 연혁 및 기관현황

■ 연혁

1966. 6. 22.	익산 미륵사지 사적 지정 (사적 제150호)
1997. 5. 9.	전라북도 미륵사지유물전시관 개관
2015.12.30.	국립미륵사지유물전시관 발족

※ 미륵사지 창건: 미륵사지 사석탑 사리봉안기에는 639년(백제 무왕 40년)으로 기록됨

■ 직제 및 인원

구분	계	관 장	일반직					연구직
		5급/학예연구관	6급	행정7	공업7	녹지7	시설9	연구사
총 인원	10	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
문체부 직원	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
전라북도 파견	6	-	-	-	2	1	1	2

※ 파견기간 : 2016.1.25. ~ 2019년 국립익산박물관 직제 시행 시기까지

▶ 시설 개요

- 건물: 2,500㎡(750평 / 전시관 2,100㎡, 사무동 400㎡)
- 토지: 39,695㎡(12,000평 / 익산시 금마면 기양리 미륵사지로 362)
- ※ 건물 준공 1994년 / 개관 1997년

■ 소장품 현황

지정문화재	보물 1점	- 미륵사지 금동향로 (보물 제1753호)
소 장 품	20,467점	- 전주박물관 위탁품 19,048점 - 금동제 사리외호 등 58건 1,155점 - 토제나발 등 26건 264점
전 시 품	152건 1,263점	



▶ 보물 제1753호 익산 미륵사지 금동향로

- 지정일: 2012.2.22.(2001년 발견)
- 시 대: 통일신라(8세기 중엽)
- 특 징: 4개의 다리와 6수면(獸面), 백제 금동향로와 동일한 도금법

II. 논란의 단초들: 도립 _ 시립 논란

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○ 전라북도 vs 익산시, 미륵사지 관리 운영 문제

- 1997년 개관 이후 전라북도 미륵사지유물전시관 운영
- 2007년 전라북도 조직개편, 사업성 없는 문화시설 운영예산 축소
- 미륵사지 관리 및 미륵사지유물전시관 운영 기관 변경 논의(전라북도 vs 익산시)
- 연간 운영비(약 20억 원) 소요, 익산시의 재정부담 과다
- 관리 운영 예산 (국비 6 : 지방비 4), 석탑보수정비 예산(국비 7 : 지방비 3)

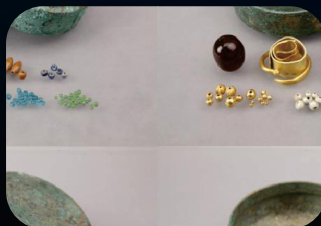
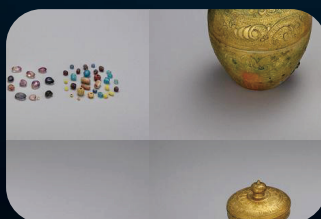


III. 국립화의 배경 및 동기: 우연한 유물의 발견과정

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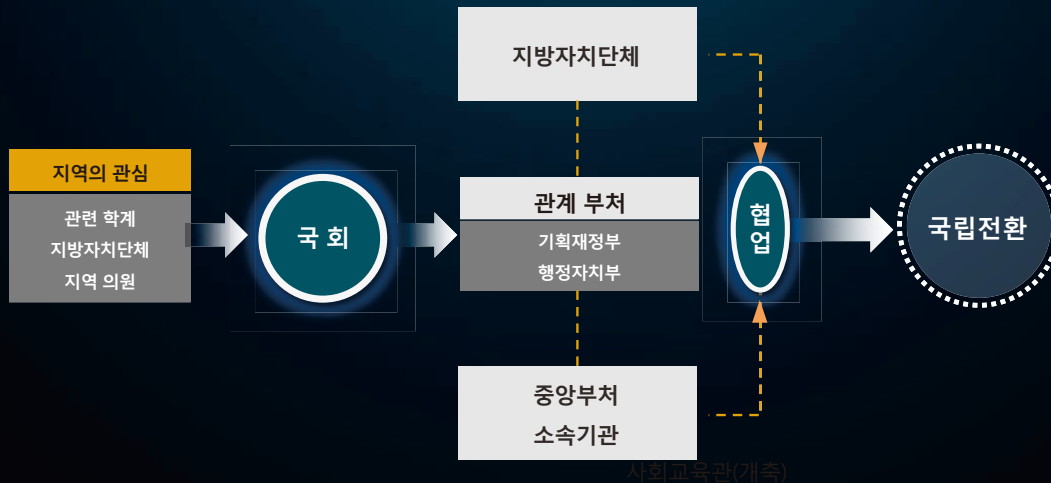
○ 2009년 1월 미륵사지 석탑(국보 제11호) 해체조사 중 사리장엄구 출토

- 2002. 미륵사지 석탑 해체조사 시행
- 2009.1. 미륵사지 석탑 1층, 심주석 중앙 사리공 발견
- 금동제 사리외호, 금제 사리내호, 사리봉영기, 청동합, 은제관식 등 58건 1,155점 출토
- 금제 사리봉영기: 백제왕후가 미륵사를 창건하고 기해년(639년)에 탑을 조성



IV. 국립화의 과정

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IV. 국립화의 과정: 여러 가지 논란들

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○ 지역사회 관심과 자치단체의 지속적인 건의

- 2009. 1. 미륵사지석탑 해체 조사 중 사리장엄구 출토
- 4. '미륵사의 재조명' 학술회의 / 주요 인사 방문
- 5. 국립박물관 승격 건의문 국회전달, 유네스코 세계유산 등재 요청
- 6. 미륵사지석탑 사리장엄 특별전
- 2009. 7. 미륵사지유물전시관 국립승격 건의(전라북도)
- 2012.12. 정책공약 사업(문화유산관리체계강화-국립지방박물관 신·증축을 통한 기능강화)

○ 내부적인 논란과 두 차례의 연구용역

- 2010. ~ 국립익산박물관 정체성에 대한 내부 논란(인접한 전주, 공주, 부여)
- 2012.11. 미륵사지 출토유물의 체계적인 보존관리방안 연구 용역
 - * 1980년 ~ 1994년 3차 5개년 발굴 조사된 미륵사지 출토유물의 보존 및 활용, 국립전환 운영 장단점 검토
- 2013. 2. 국정과제(113-4-2. 익산 미륵사지유물전시관 국립승격 추진) 지정
- 2014.11. 익산 미륵사지유물전시관 국립 승격 타당성 연구용역 실시
 - * 현 시설 국립 전환 후 증·개축 운영 제안(사유: ❶ 고도보존육성지구 지정(문화재청 '12.3.5.) ❷ 미륵사지석탑 출토 사리장엄구 역사적 중요성('09))

IV. 국립화의 과정: 결정적인 장면들

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○ 설계비 예산 반영

- 2014. 12. 2. 익산박물관 기능개편을 위한 시설확충 예산(설계비 25억) 반영
- * 19대 국회 예산결산특별위원회, 중앙정부 및 자치단체(전라북도) 협업 성과

○ 국립중앙박물관 내 T.F. 가동

- 2015년도 사업비(설계비 등 25억 원) 확보
- 2015. 1. 5. (가칭)국립익산박물관 건립 추진방향 보고(문체부 장관)
- * 2014년 국립 승격 타당성 연구용역 결과 반영, 현 시설,부지,소장품 국립전환 후 증,개축
- 2015. 1.20. (가칭)국립익산박물관 건립준비 TF 구성
- * 박물관의 성격, 규모, 콘텐츠 구성 등 박물관 건립 및 개관에 필요한 업무 담당
- * 인력 5명(팀장 1명, 학예연구관 1명, 학예연구사 1명, 기술직 1명, 행정직 1명)
- 2015. 2. ~ 6. 국립익산박물관 건립 기본계획 수립 추진
- * 2015년 사업비 불용 방지를 위해 국립전환 및 증,개축 사업 Fast Track 방식 추진



IV. 국립화의 과정: 또 다른 논란

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○ 2015~2019 중기재정 기획재정부 심의, 현안사항 발생

- 2015. 4. 1. 기획재정부 방침 통보
- * 익산박물관은 중기재정 심의대상 아님, 설계비 25억 원은 수시배정, 개방형 수장고 건립 수준
- * 건립사업 규모 확정되면 설계비(25억) 중 일부만 배정
- 수장고 건립수준? 국립익산박물관 건립 목적과 의의는 어디로?
- * 국립전환 의의 사라짐, 5급 기관 수준으로 전락, 국립기관으로서 위상 저하

○ 국립익산박물관 건립 추진방향 재논의

- 2015. 4. 8. 기획재정부 추가 방침 통보
- * 건립사업은 미륵사지유물전시관 국립전환(재산이관, 조직신설) 완료 후 추진 가능
- * 지자체 공유재산의 국유재산 전환 완료, 국립기관으로서 운영조직 확보 문제 대두
- 국립전환 절차의 우선순위는? / 2015년 예산집행은 어떻게?
- 2015. 5. 공유재산 및 물품관리법 해석 vs 지방자치법 선결조건 논의
- * 공유재산법: 지방자치단체 사무가 국가로 이관 시 재산양여 가능
- * 지방자치법: 국가기관 신설 시 자치단체 부담금지, 재산이관은 지방의회 의결사항
- ➡ 자치단체의 불안감 ➡ 유재산 이관 지연(재산이관 먼저? 기관신설 먼저?)

IV. 국립화의 과정: 분위기 반전, 세계유산 등재/재산이관 결정

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○ 기본계획 수립 및 총사업비 확보

- 2015. 6. 국립익산박물관 건립 기본계획 연구 완료
 - * 미륵사지유물전시관 국립전환(재산이관, 조직신설) 후, 2019년말 증축개관, 기존건물 리모델링
 - * 건축연면적 10,000㎡ 규모(증축 7,500㎡, 개축 2,500㎡) 총사업비 415억 원, 운영인력 27명
- 2015. 7. 2016년 사업비(시설비 25억 원) 정부예산안 반영
 - * 기획재정부 집중공략, 단계별 사업추진 논의(① 건물 확보 및 조직신설, ② 토지확보)

○ 분위기 반전

- 2015. 7. 4. UNESCO 세계유산 백제역사유적지구(Beakje Historic Areas) 등재
 - * 익산미륵사지, 왕궁리유적/공주공산성, 송산리 고분군/부여관북리유적, 부소산성, 능산리 고분군, 정림사지, 부여나성
- 2015. 7. 9. 재산(건물) 이관 심의: 재심의(전라북도의회)
- 2015. 9. 1. 국립익산박물관 조직 신설(1과 1실 27명) 협의(행자부 vs 국립중앙박물관)
 - * 물리적으로 관리, 운영할 실체가 없어 조직 신설 불가, 현 전시관 규모 협소함, 국립박물관 위상에 맞지 않음
 - * 2019년 말 증축 개관 및 국립박물관 규모 갖춘 후 조직신설 가능
- 2015. 9. 8. 재산(토지/약 2억 원) 이관 심의결과: 가결(익산시의회)
- 2015. 9.22. 재산(건물/약 10억 원) 이관 심의결과: 가결(전라북도의회)
- ▶ 문제해결 → 재산 이관 결정(토지 및 건물확보) → 공유재산 양여계약 체결(중앙vs지방)

IV. 국립화의 과정: 예산, 조직 문제 해결

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○ 문제해결 / 국회 지원, 관계부처와 지속적인 협의

- 2015. 9. 국립익산박물관 건립사업 현안사항 국회방문 설명(익산지역 국회의원)
 - * 전라북도의회 재산(건물) 이관 지연, 행정자치부 조직신설 불가 입장 등 현안사항
- 2015.10.08. 행정자치부 조직담당 부서 재협의
 - * 관리, 운영 실체 없이 조직 신설 사례는 전무, 추진단 형태 검토
- 2015.10.23 2015년 예산 수시배정 승인(18.5억 원) 및 총사업비(415억 원) 확정
 - * 기획재정부 집중공략, 단계별 사업추진 논의(① 건물 확보 및 조직신설, ② 토지확보)
- 2015.10.27. 행정자치부 조직담당 과장 현장방문 및 조직 신설 승인요청
 - * 조직 신설(1과 1실 14명) 요청: 전시관 운영 및 건립사업 추진 인력
 - * 필수 불가결한 사유
 - 공유재산 이관 완료됨, 운영조직 없다면 미륵사지유물전시관 폐쇄 불가피 (지역민 불만 폭주)
 - UNESCO 세계유산으로서 연간 40만 명 이상의 관람객 문화 향유 기회 박탈 (세계유산으로서 위상 급감)
- 2015.11.17. 행정자치부 조직신설 검토의견
 - * 1관(국립미륵사지유물전시관) / 인력 2명(5급, 학예연구관 1명, 6급 1명) / 추가 4명(자체 해결)
- 행정자치부 검토의견 vs 기획재정부 예산기준과 의견 대립(국립기관 신설 부정적)
 - ▶ 문제해결 → <기관 신설> +1전시관(5급 관장), <인력> +2명(학예연구관1, 6급1)
- 국립미륵사지유물전시관 2016년 운영 예산(10억 원) 확보

IV. 국립화의 과정: 업무 추진 흐름

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V. 국립으로 전환 이후의 문제점

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○ 기관 운영체제 정비

- 2015.12.22. 문화체육관광부 및 그 소속기관 직제 개정: 국무회의 의결
* 국립중앙박물관 소속으로 미륵사지유물전시관을 신설, 인력 2명 증원(5급 연구관 1명, 6급 1명)
- 2015.12.30. 국립미륵사지유물전시관 발족(1관 6명)
* 운영인력 확보 위한 중앙박물관 인력 자체 정원조정 4명(학예연구관 1명, 학예연구사 1명, 6급 1명, 7급 1명)
- 부족한 운영인력 파견(지자체 인력 6명)
* 지자체 인력 파견 규정(미륵사지유물전시관 구성 및 운영에 관한 규정) 제정/ 파견 6명(2019년 직제시행까지)
- 재산 양여계약에 따른 전시관 운영 인계.인수 협약체결(중앙박물관vs전라북도)
- 2016.1.25. 자체 소장유물 및 부대시설 등 공유재산 인수
* 소장품 287점, 물품 430개, 수목 18,258주, 편의시설 33개소 / 재산가액 약 11억 원
- 국가귀속매장문화재 인수 및 소장품 관리 체계 안정화
* 전주박물관 위탁품 19,048점, 국립문화재연구소 발굴 미륵사지 석탑출토 금동제사리외호 등 1,452점
- 정부 회계시스템, 정보통신체계 구축 및 청사관리 체제 정비 등
* D-brain 회계시스템 등 구축, 청원경찰 4명 채용 및 방법.방호 등 경비시스템 보완, 현판 제작 및 도로표지판 정비

V. 국립으로 전환 이후의 시사점

15

- 국립전환에 대한 학계, 지방자치단체, 지역민의 의지와 명확한 목표설정
- 관련분야 전문가의 체계적인 연구와 콘텐츠 및 논리 개발
- 국가적인 관심과 필요성 인식, 국회의 적극적인 지원
- 관계부처 네트워크 형성, 지속적인 협의
- 국립전환 이후, 지역의 관심과 적극적인 협력관계 유지

※ 최근 타 지역의 국립전환 요구 급증

* 경주 생활사박물관, 충주 박물관, 순천 낙안읍성 민속박물관, 강진 청자박물관, 강화도 박물관

감사합니다

From Public to National Museum:

Mireuksaji National Museum

Seung-Ho Han

(Slide No. 3)

1. History and Activities of Mireuksaji National Museum

- Jun. 22, 1966 Mireuksaji in Iksan designated as historic site (No. 150)
 May 9, 1997 Jeollabukdo Province opened Mireuksaji Relics Exhibition Museum
 Dec. 30, 2015 Mireuksaji Relics Exhibition Museum elevated to Mireuksaji National Museum

Organization and Number of Staff

Category	Total	Director	General Staff					Research Staff
		5 th Grade/ Curator	6 th Grade	7 th Grade for Administration	7 th Grade for Engineering	7 th Grade for Green Zone Management	9 th Grade for Facilities Management	Researcher
Total Staff	10	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Jeollabukdo Province	6	-	-	-	2	1	1	2

Appointment Period: Jan. 25, 2016 ~ Commencement of the organization of the Iksan National Museum in 2019

Overview of Facilities

- Building : 2,500m² (750 Pyeong/Exhibition Room 2,100m², Office Wing 400m²)
- Land : 39,695m² (12,000 Pyeong)
- Construction completed in 1994, opened in 1997

(Slide No. 4)

Relics

- Designated cultural heritage: 1 treasure (Gilt-Bronze Incense Burner, Treasure No. 1753)

- Collection: 20,467 artifacts (19,048 artifacts commissioned by Jeonju National Museum, 1,155 artifacts (including Gilt-Bronze Exterior Sarira Container) of 58 categories, 264 artifacts (including Earthen Ringlet Curls) of 26 categories)
- Exhibition: 152 exhibitions with 1,263 artifacts

Treasure No. 1753: Gilt-Bronze Incense Burner

- Designation: Feb. 22, 2012 (Discovered in 2001)
- Production: United Shilla Kingdom (mid-8th century)
- Features: Four legs and six heads of lions engraved, gilded in the same way as Gilt-Bronze Incense Burner of Baekje

(Slide No. 5)

2. Controversies over 'Provincial Management' vs. 'Municipal Management'

Management issue raised between Jeollabukdo Province and Iksan City

- Opened in 1997, the Mireuksaji Relics Exhibition Museum was run by Jeollabukdo
- In 2007, the province underwent restructuring and reduced the budget for cultural facilities with a low profitability.
- The discussion began on transferring the management authority of the former Mireuksaji Temple site and the Mireuksaji Relics Exhibition Museum (Jeollabukdo vs. Iksan).
- The required yearly management could pose excessive financial burden (equating to 2 billion won) to Iksan City.
- The budget shares for the management and operation of the site (60% from national subsidies, 40% from local subsidies) as well as the repairing and maintenance of the Stone Pagoda (70% from national subsidies, 30% from local subsidies) have been confirmed.

(Slide No. 6)

3. Background and Motif of Nationalization: Accidental Discoveries of Relics

Sarira Container found during the dismantling of Mireuksaji Stone Pagoda (National Treasure No. 11) in Jan. 2009

- 2002 Began dismantling the stone pagoda for research
- Jan. 2009 Sarira hole found at the center of the four-sided interior stone walls on the 1st level of the pagoda
- Excavated 1,155 artifacts of 58 categories, including Gilt-Bronze Exterior Sarira Container, Gilt Interior Sarira Container, Gilt Record of Sarira Enshrinement, Bronze Sealed Container, and Silver Hatpin
- Gilt Record of Sarira Enshrinement: "The queen of Baekje established the

Mireuksa Temple and created the Stone Pagoda in the Gihae Year (693)

(Slide No. 7)

4. Process of Nationalization: Establishing a Collaborative System

Local attention

- Related academia
- Local governments
- Local lawmakers

National Assembly

Related ministries

- Ministry of Strategy and Finance
- Ministry of the Interior

Affiliates of ministries

Collaboration

Nationalization

(Slide No. 8)

4. Process of Nationalization: Controversial Issues

○ Attention drawn from local communities and continued recommendations made by local governments

- Jan. 2009 Found Sarira Container during the dismantling of the Mireuksaji Stone Pagoda
- Apr. Held a symposium to ‘shed new light on the Mireuksa Temple’ / Attended by important figures
- May Submitted the recommendation on the elevation of the status to the National Museum to the National Assembly, and requested the designation as a UNESCO World Heritage site
- Jun. Held a special exhibit of the Sarira Container excavated from the Mireuksa Temple site
- Jul. 2009 Made a recommendation for the nationalization of the Mireuksaji Relics Exhibition Museum (Jeollabukdo)
- Dec. 2012 Promoted the project as a core policy
(Strengthen the management system of cultural heritages—strengthen the functionality through the construction/extension of national museums housed in local regions)

- Internal disagreements and two consigned research projects
 - 2010 ~ Internal disagreements raised on the identity of the Iksan National Museum (by adjacent cities including Jeonju, Gongju, and Buyeo)
 - Nov. 2012 Conducted a consigned research project on the systematic conservation and management of the relics found on the Mireuksa Temple site
 - * 1980~1994 Reviewed the conservation and utilization of the relics discovered from the Mireuksaji Temple site during the three excavations for five years, as well as the pros and cons of the nationalization of the museum
 - Feb. 2013 Designated as a national administrative agenda (113-4-2. Promoting the Elevation of the Status of the Mireuksaji Relics Exhibition Museum in Iksan to a National Museum)
 - Nov. 2014 Conducted a consigned research on the feasibility of nationalization of the Mireuksaji Relics Exhibition Museum
 - * Proposed to extend the existing facilities after nationalization
(Reason: Designated as 'Ancient City Conservation and Promotion Zone' (by Cultural Heritage Administration on Mar. 5, 2012), Focus lay on the historic importance of Sarira Container found inside Mireuksaji Stone Pagoda (in 2009))

(Slide No. 9)

4. Process of Nationalization: Decisive Events

- Project costs included in the budget
 - Dec. 2, 2014 Budget for additional facilities (2.5 billion won for the designing costs) allocated to begin restructuring the existing museum into the Iksan National Museum
 - * Accomplished through collaboration of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts of the 19th National Assembly, national government, and local government (Jeollabukdo)
- The Task Force launched within the National Museum of Korea
 - Secured project costs for 2015 (including 2.5 billion won for the designing costs)
 - Jan. 5, 2015 Reported on the plan for the Iksan National Museum (tentatively named) (to Minister of Culture, Sports, and Tourism)
 - * Results of the feasibility study conducted in 2014 were reflected in the plan: the existing facility, land, and collection are to be extended and expanded after nationalization
 - Jan. 20, 2015 Formed the Task Force for the preparation for the Iksan National Museum (tentatively named)
 - * Responsible for the tasks required for the establishment and opening of the museum, including the determination of its characteristics, scope, and contents

- * Consists of five members (including the team head, a curator, a researcher, an engineering official, and an administrative official)
- Feb. 2015 ~ Jun. 2015 Developed and promoted the master plan on the establishment of the Iksan National Museum
- * To prevent the disuse of the project costs for 2015, the Fast Track-type plan covering both nationalization and extension projects was adopted.

(Slide No. 10)

4. Process of Nationalization: Another Controversial Issue

- 2015~2019 During the mid-term budget deliberation by the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, another issue was raised.
 - Apr. 1, 2015 Notified of the ministerial stance
 - * Ministerial stance: “The Iksan National Museum is not subject to the mid-term budget deliberation. 2.5 billion won of the designing costs will be allocated. The project will be to construct a storage room with viewing windows.”
 - * When the scope of the project was confirmed, only part of the designing costs (worth 2.5 billion won in total) was determined to be executed.
 - Only a storage room? Why not consider the purpose and significance of the establishment of the Iksan National Museum?
 - * No significance of nationalization recognized, the museum degraded to a 5th grade institute, and prestige as a national institute weakened
- Re-discussion on the establishment of the Iksan National Museum
 - Apr. 8, 2015 Notified of the additional policy of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance
 - * The project may be promoted after the nationalization of the Mireuksaji Relic Exhibition Museum (after transferring the properties and establishing the organization)
 - * After nationalization of the community properties managed by the local government, an issue was raised on the organizational structuring as a national institute.
 - What is the priority of the procedure of nationalization? / How will the budget for 2015 be excuted?
 - May 2015 Construing the Community Property and Commodity Management Act vs. Discussing the prerequisites in the Local Autonomy Act
 - * Community Property Act: When transferring the responsibility of local governments to the national government, the community properties will also be succeeded.
 - * Local Autonomy Act: When establishing a national institute, the national government shall not burden local governments with the expenses for the

establishment of national institutes. The succession of the community properties is subject to the deliberation at the local council.

→ Unrest increased within the local community → Succession of community properties delayed (succession of properties first? or establishment of institute first?)

(Slide 11)

4. Process of Nationalization: Situation Changed, Winning World Heritage Designation / Finalized the Plan for Property Succession

○ Established the master plan and secured total project costs

- Jun. 2015 Research on the master plan for the establishment of the Iksan National Museum completed

* Decided to extend the existing facility through remodeling in 2019 after the nationalization of the Mireuksaji Relics Exhibition Museum (including the succession of the properties and the establishment of the organization)

* Architectural area of 10,000m² (area of extended facilities equating to 7,500m², area of new facilities equating to 2,500m²), total project costs equating to 41.5 billion won, operational personnel equating to 27 employees

- Jul. 2015 Project costs for 2016 (including 2.5 billion won for facilities) included in the national budget

* Strengthened the negotiation with the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, discussed the stepwise implementation of the project (① secure the building and establish the organization ② secure the land)

○ Situation changed

- Jul. 4, 2015 Baekje Historic Areas listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site

* Including the Mireuksa Temple and the Royal Palace in Wanggung-ri, Iksan / Gongsanseong Fortress and Royal Tombs in Songsan-ri in Gongju / Gwanbuk-ri Administrative Buildings, Busosanseong Fortress, Royal Tombs in Neungsan-ri, Jeongnimsa Temple site, Naseong City Wall in Buyeo

- Jul. 9, 2015 Deliberation on the succession of the property (i.e. building): re-deliberated (by Jeollabukdo Provincial Council)

- Sep. 1, 2015 Discussed the creation of the organization of the Iksan National Museum (consisting of 1 division, 1 office, and 27 employees) (Ministry of the Interior vs. National Museum of Korea)

* Impossible to create a new organization without a tangible governing body, the small size of the existing Exhibition Museum unsuitable for the status as a national museum

* The new organization can be created after the extension and opening of a national museum in late 2019.

- Sep. 8, 2015 Deliberation of the succession of the property (i.e. land/worth 200 million won): approved (by the Iksan City Council)
- Sep. 22, 2015 Deliberation of the succession of the property (i.e. building/worth 1 billion won): approved (by the Jeollabukdo Provincial Council)
- ▶ Problems solved → Property succession planned (by securing the land and the building) → Agreed on the succession of the community properties (national government vs. local government)

(Slide No. 12)

4. Process of Nationalization: Issues on the Budget and the Organization Resolved

○ Problems solved with the support of the National Assembly and the continuous negotiation with the related ministries

- Sep. 2015 Visited the National Assembly to remind the lawmakers (based in Iksan) of the pending issue on the establishment of the Iksan National Museum
 - * Explained that the succession of the property (i.e. building) is being delayed at the Jeollabukdo Provincial Council and the creation of a new organization was disapproved by the Ministry of the Interior
- Oct. 8, 2015 Re-discussed the organization with the Organization Policy Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior
 - * No organization has been launched without the tangible governing body. The decision was made to consider the project promotion committee.
- Oct. 23, 2015 Approved the allocation of the budget for 2015 (totaling 1.85 billion won) and confirmed the total project costs (worth 41.5 billion won)
 - * Strengthened the negotiation with the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, discussed the stepwise implementation of the project (① secure the building and establish the organization, ② secure the land)
- Oct. 27, 2015 Requested the approval of the organization during the site visit by the Director for Organization and Management Innovation of the Ministry of the Interior
 - * Requested the approval of the organization (consisting of 1 division, 1 office, and 14 employees): The personnel for the operation of the exhibition museum and the promotion of the nationalization project
 - * Based on solid grounds
 - Completing the succession of the community properties, it is inevitable to close the Mireuksaji Relics Exhibition Museum without the operational organization (fierce complaints raised by nearby residents).
 - It would deprive over 0.4 million cultural tourists of the opportunity to enjoy

the UNESCO World Heritage site every year (the prestige as a World Heritage site to be weakened rapidly).

- Nov. 17, 2015 The Ministry of the Interior decided to review the creation of the organization

* 1st Exhibition Building (Mireuksaji National Museum) / two employees (a 5th grade curator, and a 6th grade official) / additional four persons (to be recruited autonomously)

- Review planned by the Ministry of the Interior vs. Budgeting disapproved by the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, failing to meet the requirements (ministry being negative about establishing a new national institute)

▶ Problems solved → <Establishing a new institute> + Constructing an exhibition building (managed by 5th grade director), <Existing personnel> + Recruiting two employees (a curator, and a 6th grade official)

- Secured the operational budget for the Mireuksaji National Museum for 2016 (worth 1 billion won)

(Slide No. 13)

4. Process of Nationalization: Project Flowchart

Local attention

- Related academia
- Local governments
- Local lawmakers

National departments

- Developed the master plan based on the feasibility study

Local governments

- Approved by the local council
- = Succession of community properties

Related Ministries

- Created a new national organization
- Secured operational budget and project costs

Support from National Assembly

Nationalization

Launch and Operation of National Institute

(Slide 14)

5. Problems Raised after Nationalization

○ Restructuring of the operational system

- Dec. 22, 2015 Organization restructured as an affiliate of the Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism: approved by the Cabinet Council
 - * Established the Mireuksaji Museum as an affiliate of the National Museum of Korea, recruited two additional employees (a 5th grade researcher and a 6th grade official)
- Dec. 30, 2015 Launched the Mireuksaji National Museum (1 building with 6 employees)
 - * Number of employees adjusted autonomously by the National Museum of Korea to secure more specialists (1 curator, 1 researcher, 1 6th grade official, and 1 7th grade official)
- Appointed required employees additionally (6 persons supervised by the local government)
 - * Regulated the personnel appointment by the local government (titled the Regulations on the Formation and Management of the Mireuksaji National Museum / 6 persons appointed (expected to serve until the effectuation of the organization in 2019)
- Signed an agreement to transfer and acquire the operation of the exhibition museum under the contract on the succession of the properties (National Museum of Korea vs. Jeollabukdo Province)
- Jan. 25, 2016 Acquired the relics collected and managed by the museum as well as the additional facilities
 - * 287 collected relics, 430 artifacts, 18,258 trees, 33 convenience facilities / worth 1.1 billion won in total
- Acquired buried cultural properties that belong to the nation and stabilized the management system of the collection
 - * 19,048 artifacts consigned by the Jeonju National Museum, 1,452 artifacts excavated by the National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage, including Gilt-Bronze Exterior Sarira Container
- Established the national accounting system and the information communication system, and improved the management system of the museum facilities
 - * Established the D-brain accounting system, recruited 4 private police guards, complemented the security system, produced the signboard and renovated the road signs

(Slide 15)

6. Implications of Nationalization

- Nationalization requires the will power of the academia, local governments, and residents as well as a clear goal.
- It also needs systematic research conducted by specialists and the development of contents and logics.
- The national authorities should show interests and be aware of the necessity, while the National Assembly should provide active support.
- A network with related Ministries should be formed for a continuous discussion.
- After nationalization, the museum should continue to draw local attention and actively maintain a cooperative relationship.

※ Demand for nationalization recently growing in other regions

* Gyeongju Folklore and History Museum, Chungju Museum, Naganeupseong Folklore Museum in Suncheon, Gangjin Celadon Museum, Ganghwado Island Museum