

That was then, this is now. What's next?

Repository Fringe
Edinburgh Royal Society
2 July 2018
#repofringe

SLIDES: <https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/handle/1810/277677>

Dr Danny Kingsley
Deputy Director, Scholarly Communication & Research Services
Cambridge University Library
@dannykay68



Warning

- This is a potted history purely from my personal perspective.
- It's not comprehensive, I have selected events and activities that seem relevant (to me).
- All care, no responsibility and all that.

That was then



Author/Copyright holder: ajmexico. Copyright terms and licence: CC BY 2.0



1987 – Sound familiar?

- “When asked at that time [1987], the dedicated librarians maintaining the essential SLAC-Spires bibliographic database¹² told me they would have loved to maintain on-line as well a full-text preprint database, but didn’t have resources for the additional personnel required to solicit and handle electronic versions of articles; the now commonplace notion of automated repositories was still a few years in the future.”

“It was twenty years ago today . . . ” (2011) Paul Ginsparg,
Physics and Information Science, Cornell University

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1108.2700v2.pdf>



1990 - Sound familiar?

The potential effects of this rapid global interactiveness on scholarly inquiry are, in my opinion, nothing short of revolutionary, but why has the revolution not begun ... ? There are obstacles:

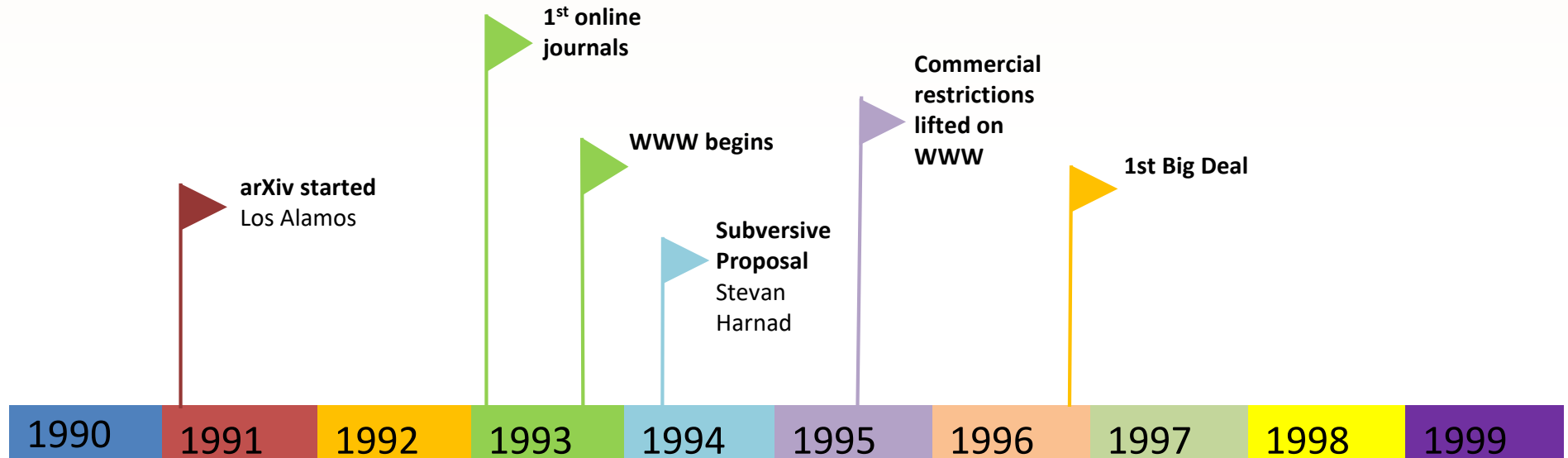
- (1) Old ways of thinking about scientific communication and publication ...
- (2) The computer is not yet quite friendly enough to have won over the majority of scholars; ...
- (3) the current intellectual level of discussion on electronic networks is anything but inspiring. And ... prima facie worries about:
 - (4) Plagiarism
 - (5) Copyright
 - (6) academic credit and advancement
 - (7) junk mail and
 - (8) security.

Harnad, S. (1990) Scholarly Skywriting and the Prepublication Continuum of Scientific Inquiry. *Psychological Science* 1: 342 - 343

<http://cogprints.org/1581/1/harnad90.skywriting.html>

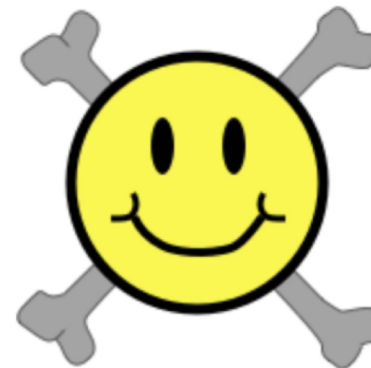


It begins



1991 – arXiv.org started

- Early 1990's the internet was being used for non commercial practices eg: military and academic
- Physicists were sharing research by post and then by email, but this was cluttering up inboxes.
- Paul Ginsparg recognized the need for central storage, and in August 1991 he created a central repository mailbox stored at the Los Alamos National Laboratory which could be accessed from any computer.
- Additional modes of access were soon added:
 - FTP in 1991
 - Gopher in 1992
 - and the World Wide Web in 1993.



1994 – Subversive Proposal

If all scholars' preprints were universally available to all scholars ... NO scholar would ever consent to WITHDRAW that preprint from the public eye after the refereed version was accepted for paper "PUBLICATION." Instead, everyone would, quite naturally, substitute the refereed, published reprint for the unrefereed preprint.

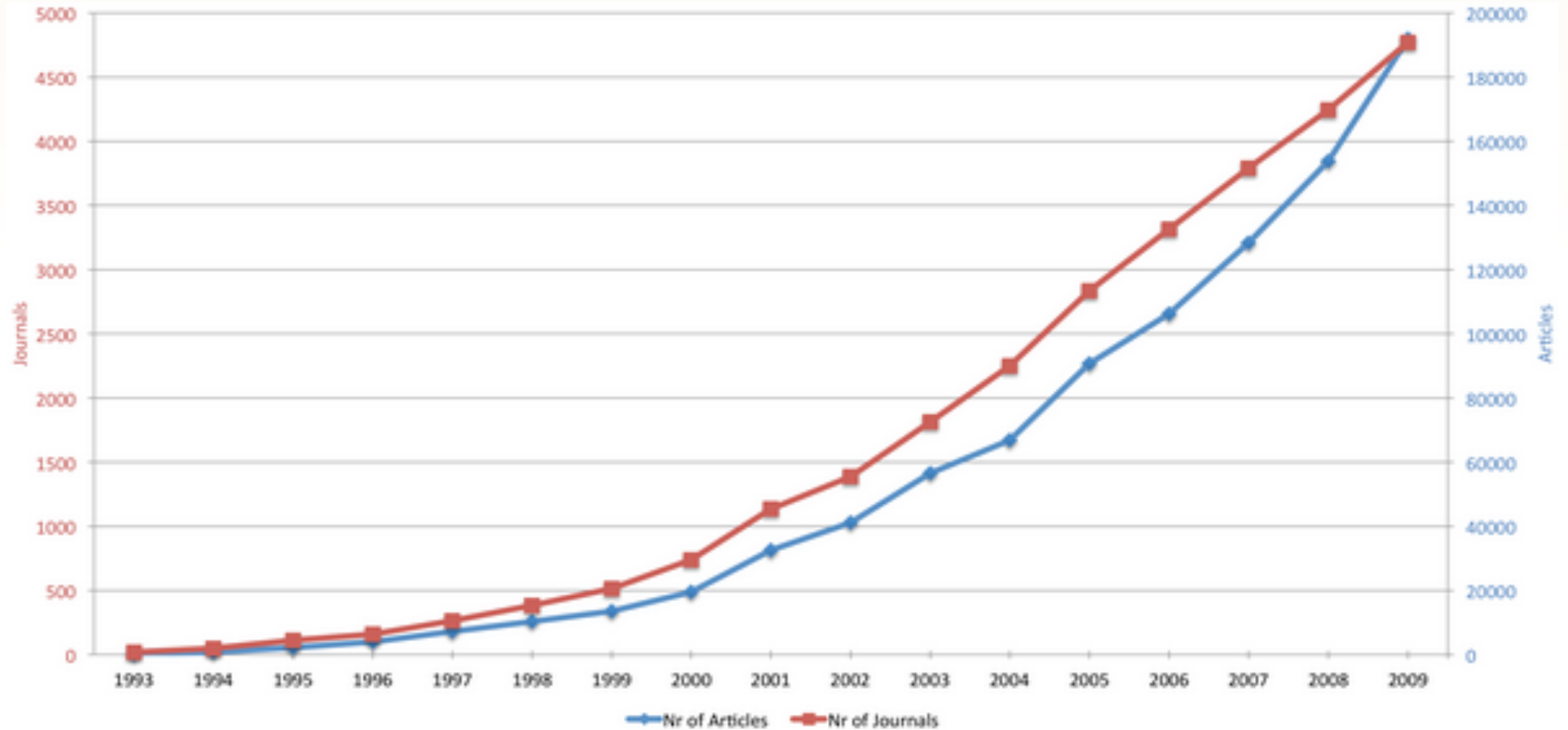
Paper publishers will then either restructure themselves ... so as to arrange for the minimal true costs and a fair return on electronic-only page costs ... or they will have to watch as the peer community spawns a brand new generation of electronic-only publishers who will.

Stephen Harnad -

https://groups.google.com/forum/?hl=en#!topic/bit.listserv.vpiej-l/BoKENhK0_00



Figure 2. The development of open access publishing 1993–2009.

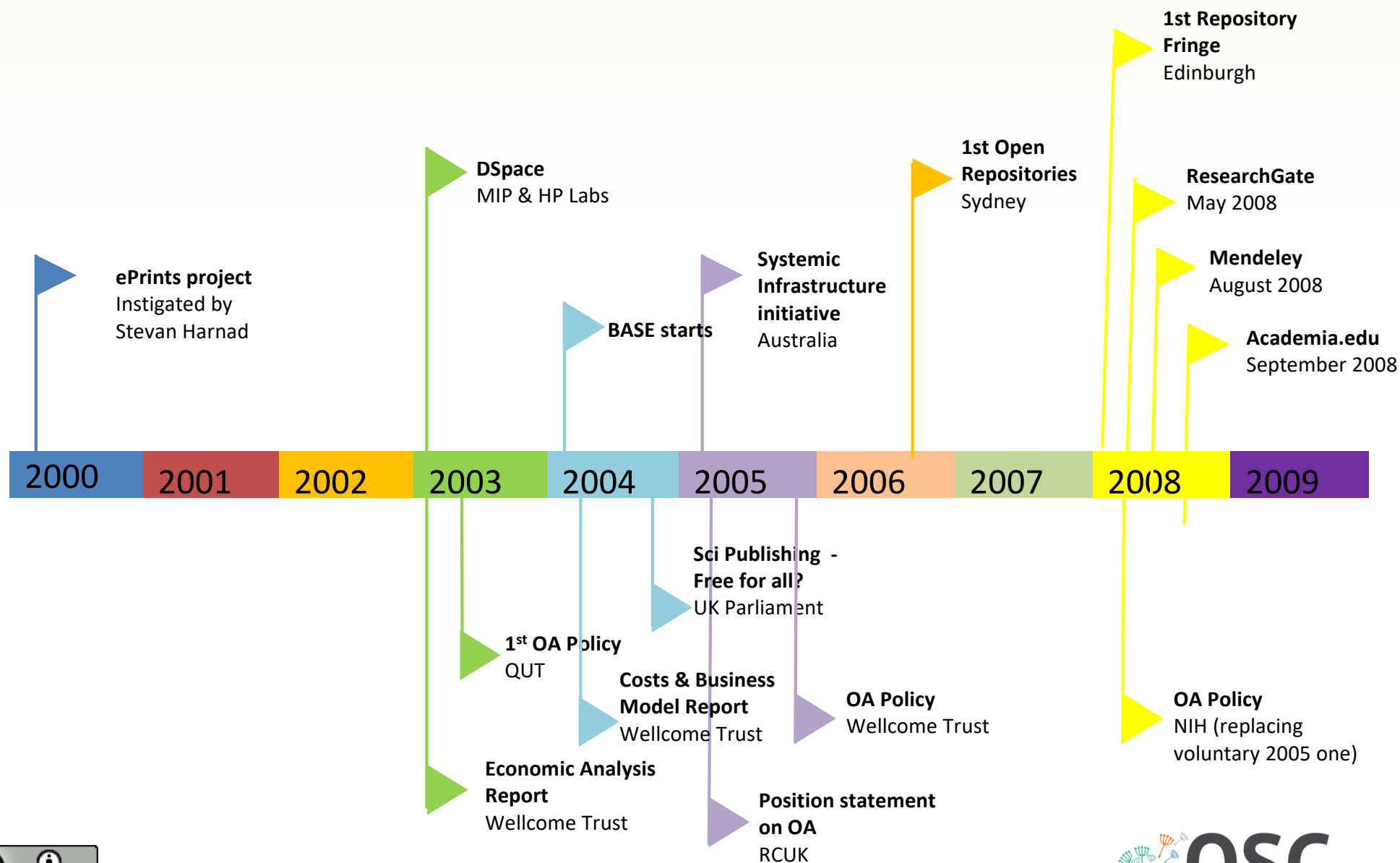


Laakso M, Welling P, Bukvova H, Nyman L, Björk BC, et al. (2011) The Development of Open Access Journal Publishing from 1993 to 2009. PLOS ONE 6(6): e20961. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0020961>

<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0020961>



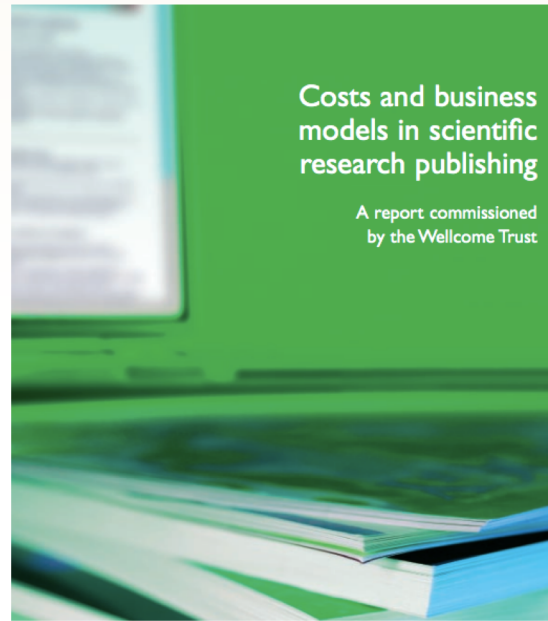
The noughties



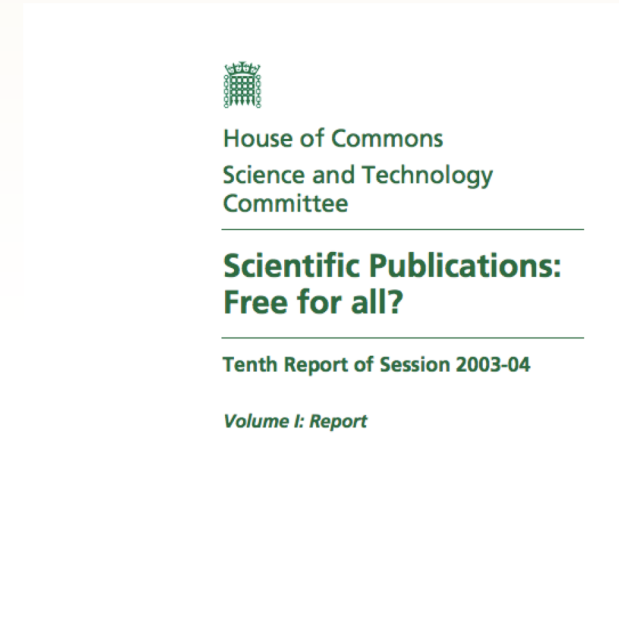
UK govt & funders take notice



2003 – Wellcome - "The dominance of the commercial publishers will be challenged only if other players use the opportunities available to them"
https://wellcome.ac.uk/sites/default/files/wtd003182_0.pdf



2004 – Wellcome - Compared the costs between the current 'subscriber-pays' model, and an 'author-pays' model. This report provided evidence that an author-pays model offers a viable alternative to subscription journals
https://wellcome.ac.uk/sites/default/files/wtd003184_0.pdf



2004 – House of Commons Science and Technology Committee "Scientific Publications: Free for all?"
<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200304/cmselect/cmsctech/399/399.pdf>



Activity in Australia

about arrow contact us repositories pillin mascar

ReSearch.

Welcome

The ARROW project ends December 2008

The **ARROW** project will identify and test software or solutions to support best practice

The ARROW project is funded by the Australian Commonwealth Department of Education.

The ARROW Project is sponsored as part of the Commonwealth Government's Backin

Consortium and Community Members

The ARROW Consortium comprises: Monash University (lead institution), National Libr Southern Queensland became a member in September 2006 through the PILIN Project

ARROW Community members are: Central Queensland University, La Trobe University, University of Technology, Swinburne University of Technology, University of Ballarat, U Australia, University of Southern Queensland, University of the Sunshine Coast, Univer

This Site...

This site provides details on the ARROW Project through the navigation links at the top

ARROW Discovery Service
ARROW Discovery Service managed by the National Library of Australia (NLA). A com institutional repositories. <http://search.arrow.edu.au/>

Several projects that emerged from a government Systemic Infrastructure Initiative 2005 - 2009.

- The Meta Access Management Project (MAMS)
- Towards an Australian Partnership for Sustainable Repositories (APSR)
- Australian Research Repositories Online to the World (ARROW)
- Australian Digital Thesis Program Expansion and Redevelopment Project (ADT)

Australian Partnership for Sustainable Repositories

APSR

Australian Partnership for Sustainable Repositories
...to establish a centre of excellence for the management of digital collections

Home



Suppositories?



Abbott ridiculed after 'suppository' gaffe



<https://www.sbs.com.au/news/abbott-ridiculed-after-suppository-gaffe>



Early conversations



The University of Sydney



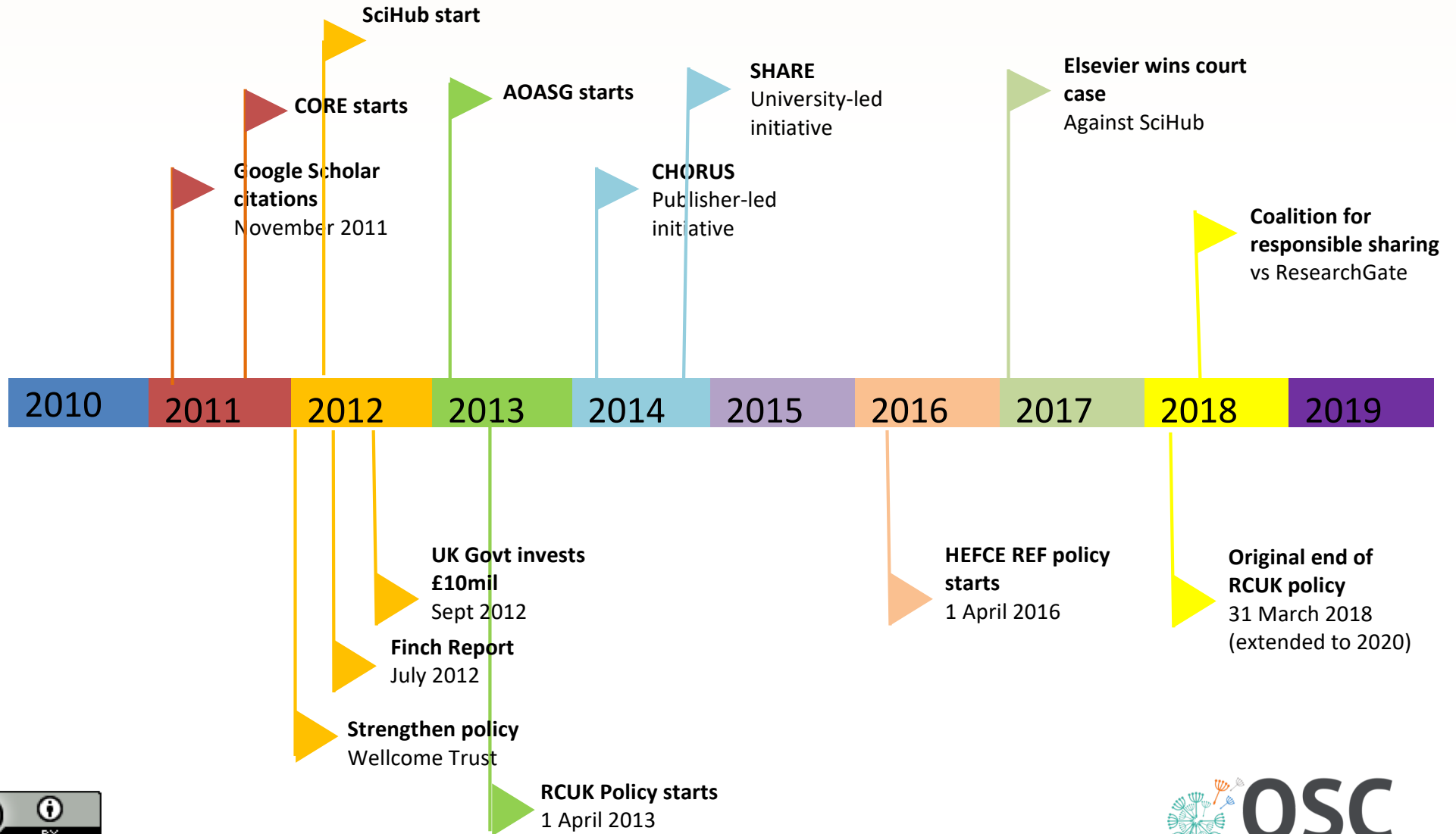
Thank you and enjoy the rest of "Open Repositories 2006".

University of Sydney
Library

Sydney eScholarship Repository



The teens



2012 - A big year

Finch Report

Accessibility, sustainability, excellence: how to expand access to research publications

Report of the Working Group on Expanding Access to Published Research Findings

July 2012 - "...there should be a 'mixed model with a range of channels to publication' with a combination of subscriptions, hybrid and fully OA publishing with a policy emphasis on gold OA

<https://www.acu.ac.uk/research-information-network/finch-report-final>

News story

Government to open up publicly funded research

Universities, businesses and the public to have better access to British scientific research and academic papers by 2014.

Published 16 July 2012

From: [Department for Business, Innovation & Skills](#) and [The Rt Hon David Willetts](#)

July 2012 - Government to open up publicly funded research

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-to-open-up-publicly-funded-research>

News story

Government invests £10 million to help universities move to open access

The investment will enable a number of research-intensive UK institutions to kick-start the process of developing policies and setting up funds...

Published 7 September 2012

From: [Department for Business, Innovation & Skills](#)

Sept 2012 -

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-invests-10-million-to-help-universities-move-to-open-access>



2013 - 2015

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Business, Innovation and Skills Committee - Fifth Report Open Access

Here you can browse the report which was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 3 September 2013.

Contents

Terms of Reference
Glossary

1 Introduction
The Finch Report's recommendation for Gold funded by Article Processing Charges
Our inquiry

2 Access to academic research

3 The Finch Report: a U-turn in UK Open Access policy

2013 – Recommends “greater support for green open access, shorter embargo periods and lower APCs”

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201314/cmselect/cmbis/99/9902.htm>

EPSRC
Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council

Home / About us / Service standards and policies / EPSRC policy framework on research data

EPSRC policy framework on research data

Principles

Scope and benefits
This policy framework sets out EPSRC's expectations concerning the management and provision of access to EPSRC-funded research data. EPSRC recognises that a range of institutional policies and practices can satisfy these expectations, and encourages research organisations to develop specific approaches which, while aligned with EPSRC's expectations, are appropriate to their own structures and cultures.

Exploitation of research results and collaborative research
The expectations arise from seven core principles on data sharing. Two of the principles are of particular importance: firstly, that publicly funded research data should generally be made as widely and freely available as possible in a timely and responsible manner; and, secondly, that the research process should not be damaged by the inappropriate release of such data.

Impact, timescales and support
The framework was endorsed by the EPSRC Council in March 2011 and implemented from 01 May 2011. It was developed with the benefit of advice from university administrators, from academics, and from research collaborators based in industry.

Responsibility for costs

2015 -

<https://epsrc.ukri.org/about/standards/researchdata/>

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Policy for open access in the post-2014 Research Excellence Framework: Updated July 2015

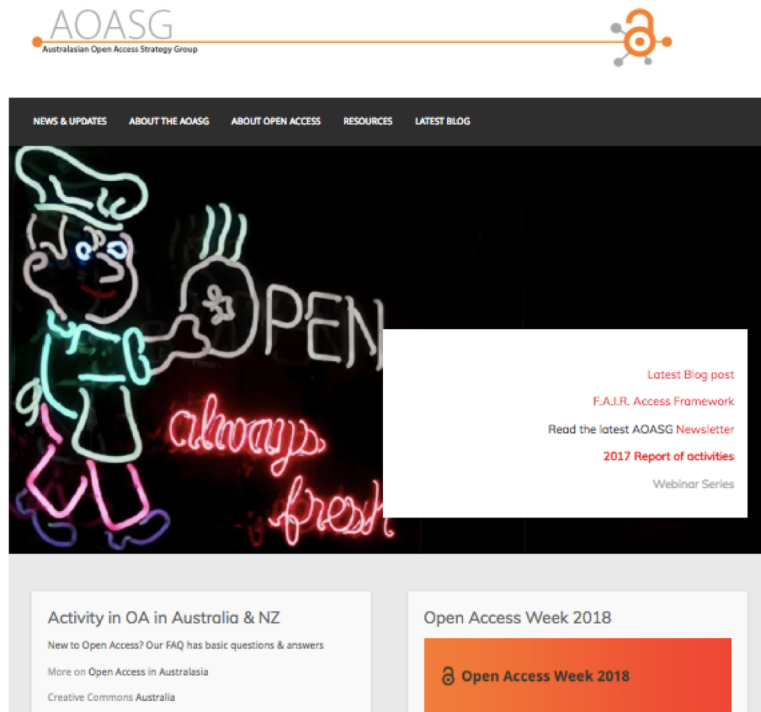
This document sets out the details of a requirement that certain research outputs should be made open-access to be eligible for submission to the next Research Excellence Framework (REF). This requirement will apply to journal articles and conference proceedings accepted for publication after 1 April 2016.

2014 -

<http://www.hefce.ac.uk/pubs/year/2014/201407/chdata/>



2013 in Australia



<https://aoasg.org.au/>

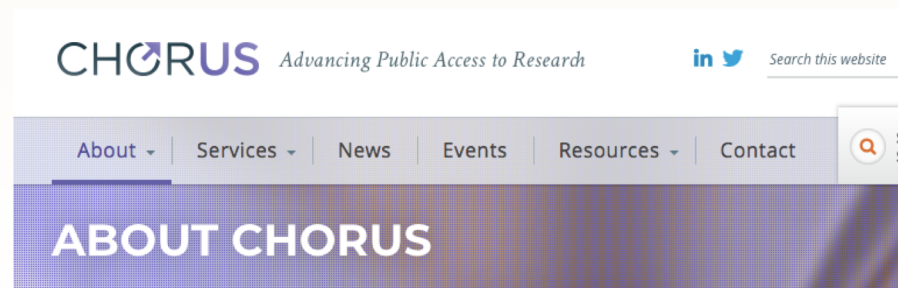



CC-BY Danny Kingsley & Sarah Brown

<https://aoasg.files.wordpress.com/2013/02/benefitsofopenaccess-cc-by-logo.pdf>



2014 in the US

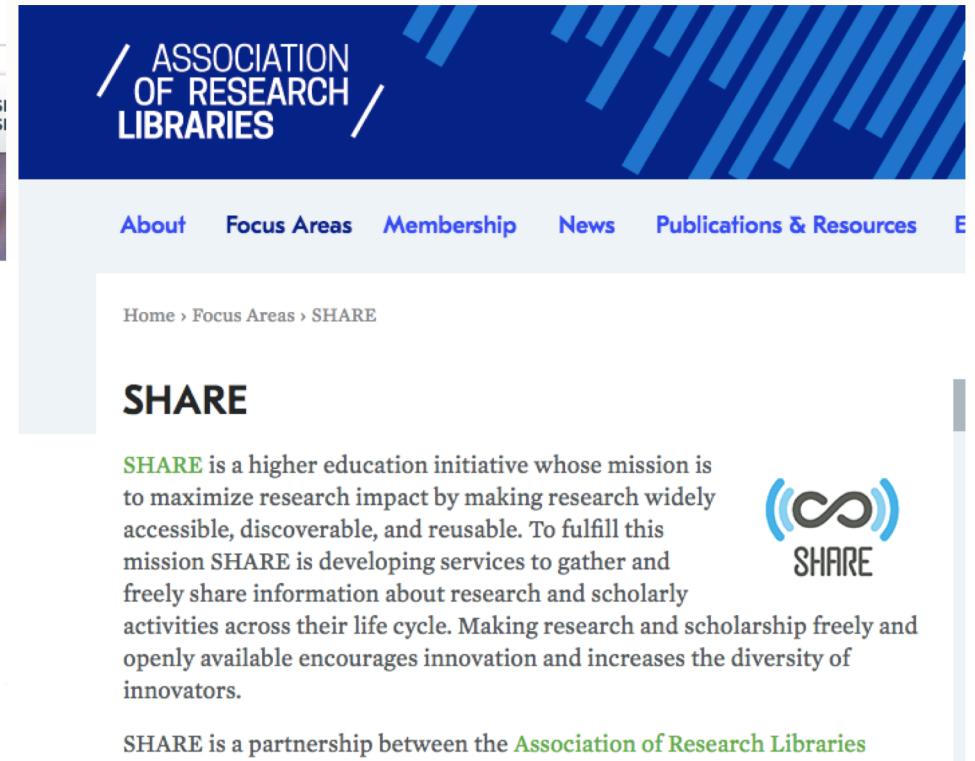


CHORUS is creating a future where the output flowing from funded research is easily and permanently discoverable, accessible and verifiable by anyone in the world.

By providing the necessary metadata infrastructure and governance to enable a smooth, low-friction interface between funders, authors, institutions and publishers in a distributed network environment, CHORUS can minimize public access compliance burdens while increasing access to literature and data in support of funder mandates worldwide.

CHORUS - Clearinghouse for the Open Research of the United States, and is a publisher-led initiative in direct response to parts of the OSTP memo

<https://www.chorusaccess.org/about/about-chorus/>



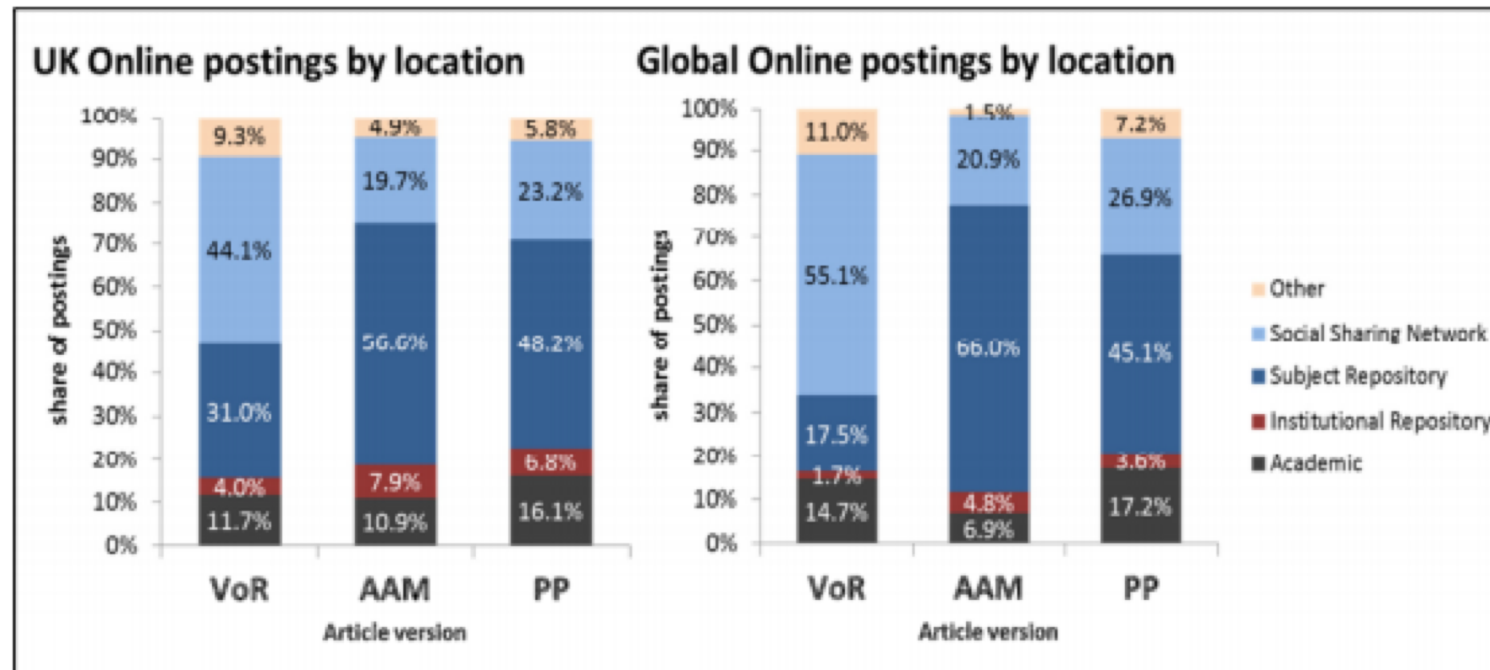
SHARE - "SHared Access Research Ecosystem", and is a project not only of the Association of Research Libraries in North America, but also the two associations representing the senior leadership of US public universities.

<http://www.arl.org/focus-areas/shared-access-research-ecosystem-share#.WzYXzIMvzOQ>



Some perspective

Figure 9. Location of online postings (including illicit postings)



Monitoring the Transition to Open Access 2015

<https://www.acu.ac.uk/research-information-network/monitoring-transition-to-open-access>

CORE & BASE




Basic search Advanced search Browsing Search history

What is BASE?

BASE is one of the world's most voluminous search engines especially for academic web resources. BASE provides more than 120 million documents from more than 6,000 sources. You can access the full texts of about 60% of the indexed documents for free (Open Access). BASE is operated by Bielefeld University Library.

We are indexing the metadata of all kinds of academically relevant resources - journals, institutional repositories, digital collections etc. - which provide an OAI interface and use OAI-PMH for providing their contents (see our [Golden Rules for Repository Managers](#) and learn more about OAI at the [Open Archives Initiative](#) or [Wikipedia](#)).

Started 2004 –
<https://www.base-search.net/about/en/>

 Search Data Providers Services Blog



Search 133,167,231 open access articles

Search

Aggregating the world's open access research papers

We offer seamless access to millions of open access research papers, enrich the collected data for text-mining and provide unique services to the research community.

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Started 2011 - <https://core.ac.uk/>



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<https://1science.com/1findr/>



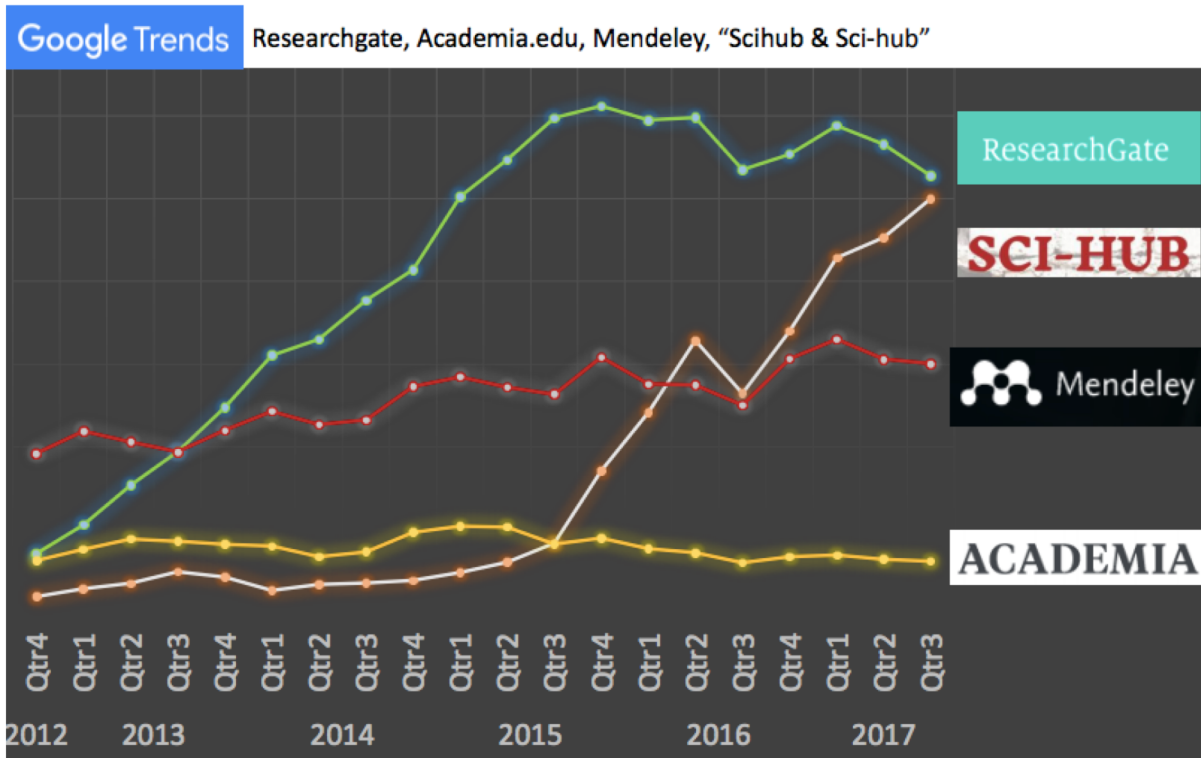
This is now



Pixabay image

Publishers are very concerned

Researcher uptake of 3 SCN platforms (and a fourth platform)



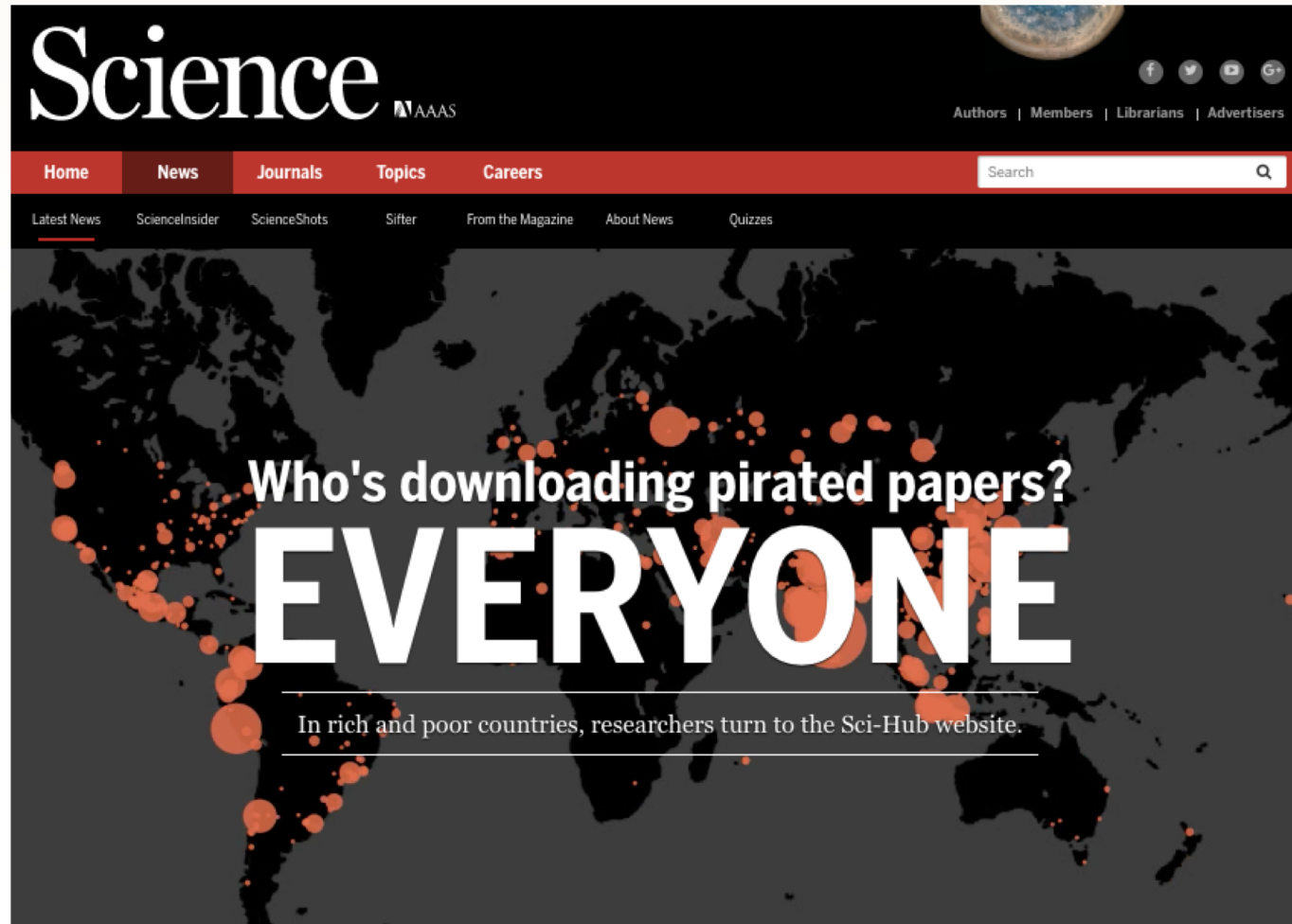
STM The global voice of scholarly publishing

5

https://www.stm-assoc.org/2017_10_10_Frankfurt_Conference_Wouter_Haak_STM_Presentation.pdf



Who does this threaten?



John Bohannon, “Who's downloading pirated papers? Everyone”, Science, Apr. 28, 2016
<http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/04/whos-downloading-pirated-papers-everyone>



Fighting back

- October 2017, Elsevier and the American Chemical Society filed a lawsuit in Germany against ResearchGate, alleging copyright infringement on a mass scale.
- November 2017, ResearchGate restricted access to 1.7 million papers on their site.
- April 2018 - the court case began in Germany with the intention to: “establish clarity on the legal responsibility of ResearchGate regarding copyright infringements”.



“The Coalition for Responsible Sharing aims to prevent the illicit hosting of millions of subscription articles on the commercial ResearchGate site”

<http://www.responsiblesharing.org/>



Advice from VSNU

12 March 2018, the Dutch consortium VSNU announced that “Dutch universities and Royal Society of Chemistry Publishing (RSC) have been unable to reach a new agreement on access to scientific journals”.

HOW TO GET THE PDF?

Alternatives to the publisher version of full-text journal articles

12

SCI-HUB

If all else fails, you may be tempted to use Sci-Hub. Do realize, however, that in many countries, including The Netherlands, the use of Sci-Hub is considered as an illegal act, as it involves content protected by copyright laws and licensing contracts.



http://www.openaccess.nl/sites/www.openaccess.nl/files/documenten/howtogettothepdf_march_2018.pdf



Damages?



The screenshot shows the top portion of a news article on the Nature website. The header includes the 'nature' logo and navigation links. The article title is 'US court grants Elsevier millions in damages from Sci-Hub'. Below the title is a sub-headline: 'Some doubt that the publishing giant will see any money from the pirate site.' The author is Quirin Schiermeier, and the date is 22 June 2017. A 'Rights & Permissions' button is visible. The main text begins with 'One of the world's largest science publishers, Elsevier, won a default legal judgement on 21 June against websites that provide illicit access to tens of millions of research papers and books. A New York district court awarded Elsevier US\$15 million in damages for copyright infringement by Sci-Hub, the Library of Genesis (LibGen) project and related sites.' A photograph of a woman speaking at a microphone is partially visible on the right side of the article preview.

nature International weekly journal of science

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News & Comment > News > 2018 > June > Article

NATURE | NEWS  

US court grants Elsevier millions in damages from Sci-Hub

Some doubt that the publishing giant will see any money from the pirate site.

Quirin Schiermeier

22 June 2017

 **Rights & Permissions**

One of the world's largest science publishers, Elsevier, won a default legal judgement on 21 June against websites that provide illicit access to tens of millions of research papers and books. A New York district court awarded Elsevier US\$15 million in damages for copyright infringement by Sci-Hub, the Library of Genesis (LibGen) project and related sites.

Judge Robert Sweet had ruled in October 2015 that the sites violate US copyright. The court issued a preliminary injunction against the sites'



<https://www.nature.com/news/us-court-grants-elsevier-millions-in-damages-from-sci-hub-1.22196>



Policy reviews



- Post-award guidance
- Grant terms and conditions
- Research Outcomes
- Data policy
- Open access**
 - > Open Access Policy
 - > REF 2021 Open Access Policy

Home > Funding > Information for award holders > **Open access**

Open access

'Open access' aims to make the findings of publicly-funded research freely available online as soon as possible, in ways that will maximise re-use. This is central to UKRI's ambitions for research and innovation in the UK, as sharing new knowledge has benefits for researchers, the wider higher education sector, businesses and others.

A statement that sets out UKRI's [high level policy and principles on open access](#), common to both the former HEFCE and Research Council policies, is available. This will inform the development of UKRI's policy in this area, including a review of open access.

In the interim period, the UK Funding Bodies' open access policy for the second Research Excellence Framework (REF 2021) will apply as it stands. Any UKRI policy changes will only apply to the REF after REF 2021. [Further information on the REF open access policy](#) is available.

RCUK Policy on Open Access will continue to apply to Research Council-supported research until the outcome of the UKRI review of open access is known. Funding for the research council open access block grants is confirmed up to 2019/20. [Further information on the research council policy and block grants](#) is available.



Wellcome is going to review its open access policy



News / Published: 5 March 2018

Data sharing, Open access

We're going to do the first full review of our open access policy. Robert Kiley, Head of Open Research, explains the motivation behind the review, and how and when it will happen.

In 2005 – so before Twitter had even launched and Myspace was the main

<https://www.ukri.org/funding/information-for-award-holders/open-access/>

<https://wellcome.ac.uk/news/wellcome-going-review-its-open-access-policy>



2018



Home > All Solutions > Mendeley Data platfo... > For institutions

New in 2018

Mendeley Data: comprehensive research data management for institutions

Data management is about more than just compliance: there are clear benefits to be derived from effective solutions. These include:

- **Improved quantity and quality of research output**
The pace of research increases and the credibility of papers improves when the underlying research data are made available for evaluation.
- **Increased research exposure and impact**
When research data is readily available, article exposure and impact both increase, leading to more views, shares, mentions and citations.
- **Increased collaboration**
Shared data is an excellent starting point for further collaboration, as researchers can more easily see how

<https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/mendeley-data-platform/for-institutions>

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Research Data Support

Submitting to Research Data Support

Who can use Research Data Support

Pricing for Research Data Support

Benefits of Research Data Support

Help & FAQs

Research Data Policies

Data policy types

Data availability statements

Research Data Support

Organise and share your data faster

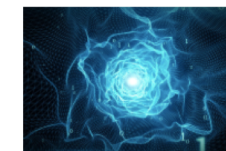
Research Data Support is an optional Springer Nature service available to researchers who have datasets they want to make easier to cite, share and find.



Submit



Benefits



Help & FAQs

<https://www.springernature.com/gp/authors/research-data-policy/> - £265 per dataset



Search for research data across domains and types, from many domain-specific, cross-domain and institutional data repositories.

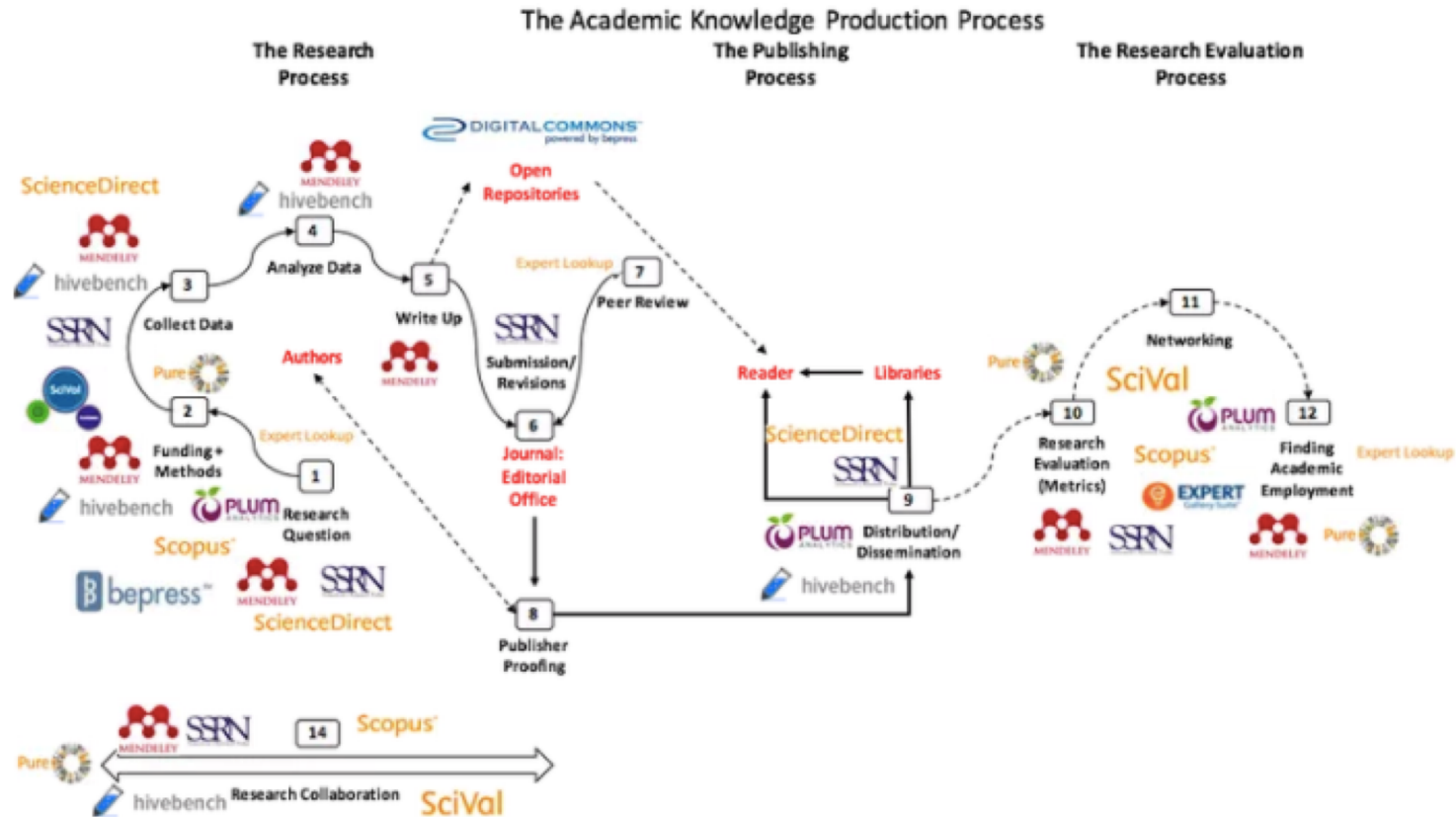
Or Try: [chip-seq drosophila](#), [late quaternary sediment core](#) or [q](#)

Which repositories are indexed?

We have completely or partially indexed the following:

- Dryad
- EarthChem Portal from The Interdisciplinary Earth Data Alliance (IEDA) :
 - Geochemistry of Rocks of the Oceans and Continents (GEOROC)
 - MetPetDB
 - The North American Volcanic and Intrusive Rock Database (NAVDAT)
 - PetDB
 - U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Mineral Resources National Geochemical Database (MR NGDB)
- Harvard Dataverse
- The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)
- Mendeley Data
- NeuroElectro
- PANGAEA
- ThermoML - Thermodynamic Research Center (TRC) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
- Metadata from:
 - 4TU.Centre of Research Data
 - Apollo - University of Cambridge
 - DataSpace - Princeton University
 - DSpace - University of Washington
 - LSHTM Data Compass - London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
 - Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
 - Smithsonian
 - Zenodo

We need to keep a grip on this situation

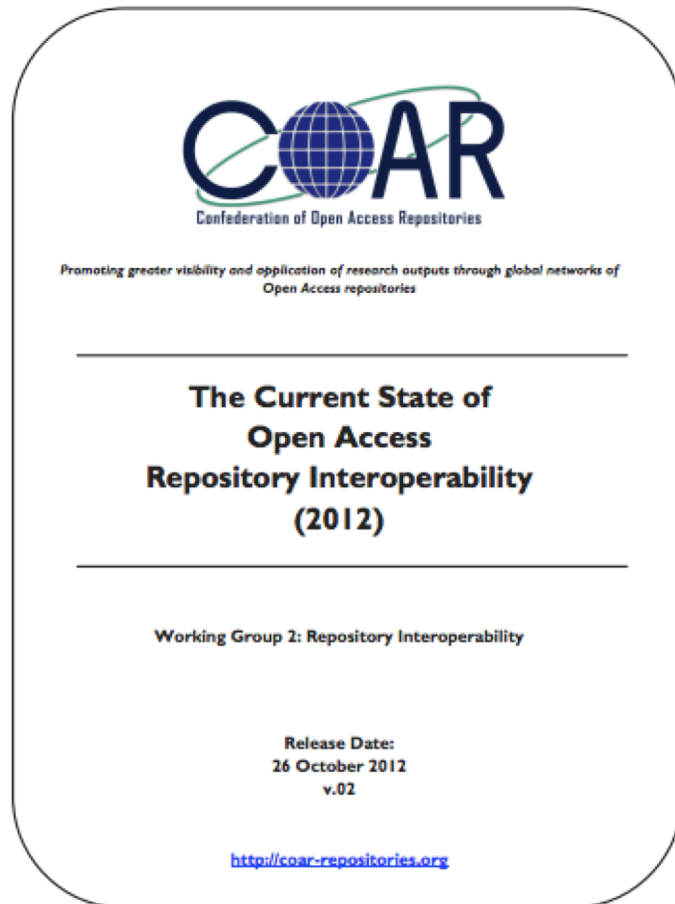


Vertical integration resulting from Elsevier’s acquisitions, from Alejandro Posada and George Chen, (2017) *Rent Seeking and Financialization strategies of the Academic Publishing Industry - Publishers are increasingly in control of scholarly infrastructure and why we should care- A Case Study of Elsevier*

<http://knowledgegap.org/index.php/sub-projects/rent-seeking-and-financialization-of-the-academic-publishing-industry/preliminary-findings/>



International approach



<https://www.coar-repositories.org/files/COAR-Current-State-of-Open-Access-Repository-Interoperability-26-10-2012.pdf>

CURRENT STATE OF ALIGNMENT AND ROADMAP



December 9, 2016

OpenAIRE2020

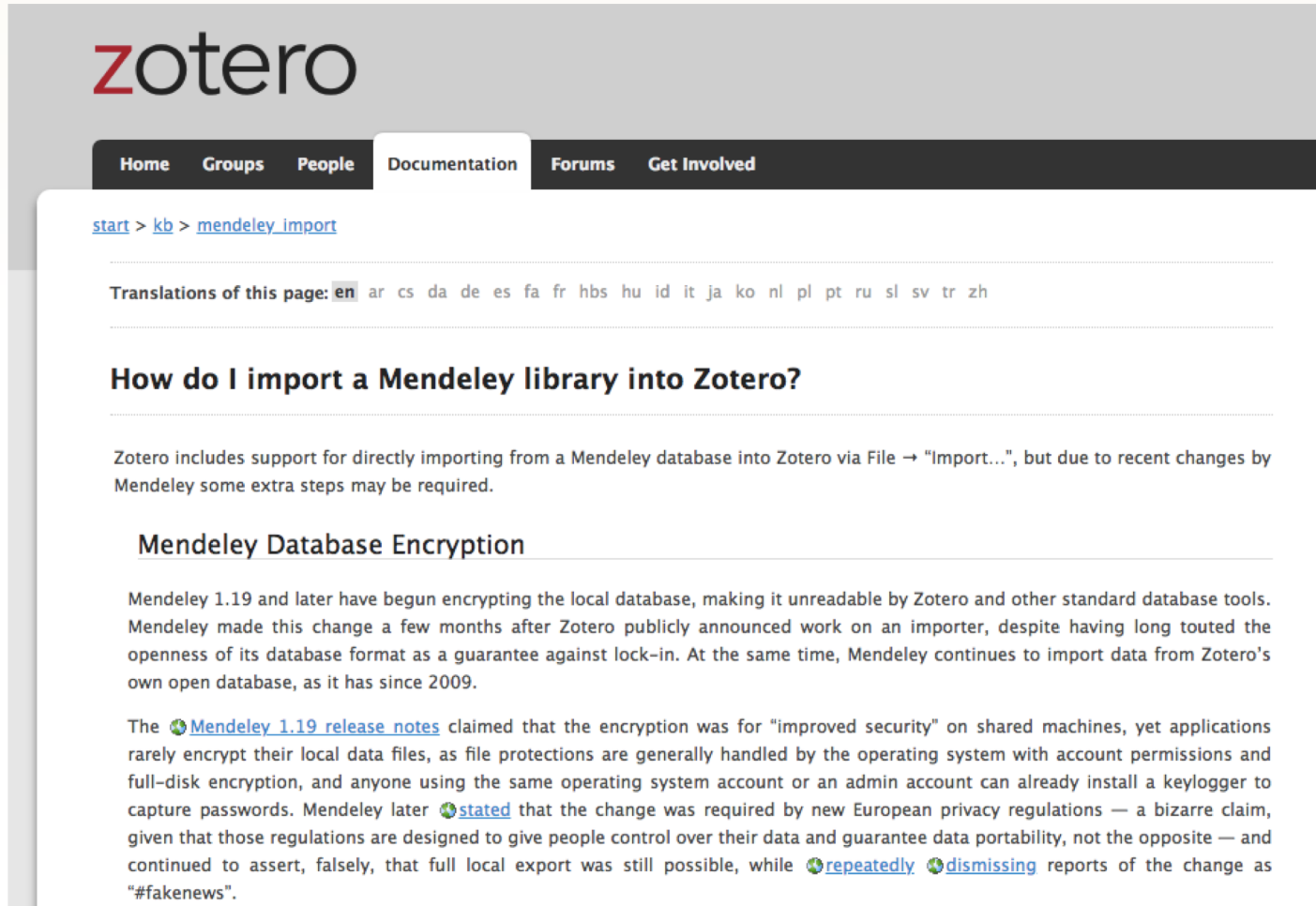
Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe towards 2020
Deliverable Code: D3.3 - Version (1.0 - Final)
PUBLIC

This report provides an overview of the current state of repositories, the status of alignment across repository networks, and a vision and roadmap for next steps. In terms of current global alignment, the international repository community is diverse and at different stages of maturity and development across regions, countries and institutions. That being said, there has been significant progress in terms of aligning repository networks over the last two years as reflected in the activities reported here.

https://www.coar-repositories.org/files/OpenAIRE2020_D3.3.pdf



Walls coming down



The screenshot shows the Zotero website's documentation page. At the top, the Zotero logo is displayed in red and black. Below it is a navigation menu with links for Home, Groups, People, Documentation (which is highlighted), Forums, and Get Involved. The breadcrumb trail reads 'start > kb > mendeley import'. A list of language translations for the page is provided: en, ar, cs, da, de, es, fa, fr, hbs, hu, id, it, ja, ko, nl, pl, pt, ru, sl, sv, tr, zh. The main heading is 'How do I import a Mendeley library into Zotero?'. The text explains that Zotero supports direct imports from Mendeley, but recent changes may require extra steps. A sub-section titled 'Mendeley Database Encryption' discusses how Mendeley 1.19 and later encrypted local databases, making them unreadable by Zotero. It notes that Mendeley made this change after Zotero announced an importer, despite Mendeley's previous claim of openness. The text also mentions that Mendeley later stated the change was due to new European privacy regulations, which is a 'bizarre claim' given that regulations are designed for data control and portability. It concludes by noting that Mendeley repeatedly dismissed reports of the change as '#fakenews'.

21 June 2018 -

https://www.zotero.org/support/kb/mendeley_import



Wolves and henhouses?

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Open access scientific publishing
Political science

Jon Tennant
Jon Tennant is a paleontologist and open science activist

Fri 29 Jun 2018 16.00 BST

1,840

Elsevier are corrupting open science in Europe

Elsevier - one of the largest and most notorious scholarly publishers - are monitoring Open Science in the EU on behalf of the European Commission. **Jon Tennant** argues that they cannot be trusted.



Advertisement



<https://www.theguardian.com/science/political-science/2018/jun/29/elsevier-are-corrupting-open-science-in-europe>



What's next?



Pixabay image

Three challenges for IRs

- Policies
 - Complex landscape (but could start to clear)
- Embargoes
 - Time consuming & expensive (improvements to SHERPA/RoMEO?)
- Publisher takeover
 - This is very scary (vigilance, people)



Questions/Discussion

Thanks!

Dr Danny Kingsley

Head of Scholarly Communication

University of Cambridge

@dannykay68

