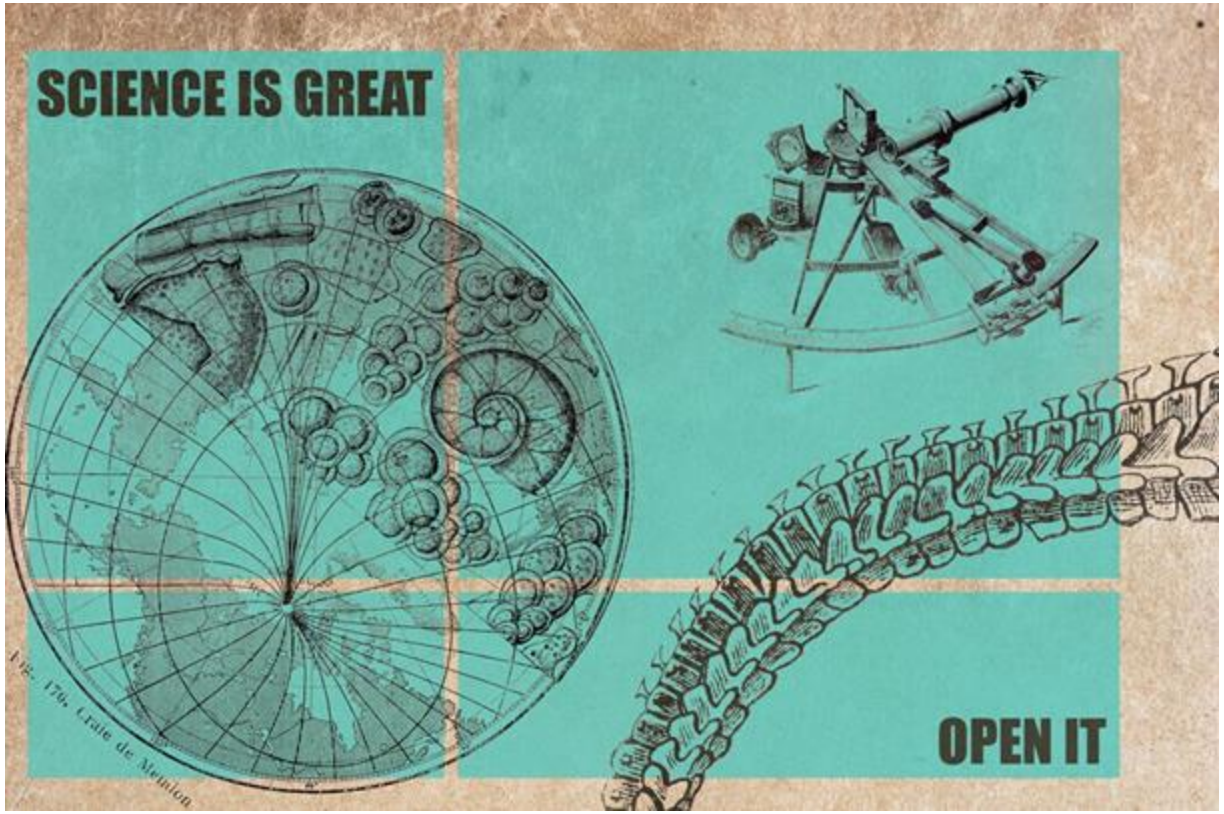
UNIWERSYTET WARSZAWSKI

BIBLIOTEKA UNIWERSYTECKA W WARSZAWIE

Anna Wołodko

Open science and libraries – where we are, where we are going

Open Science returns us to the values of science: to help advance and improve society



source:
text: https://plos.org/open-science/why-open-access/
image: Martin Clavey: Science is great, open it (open science). Flickr CC BY-SA

How libraries - especially academic libraries - approach open science:

what are their practices,

how the open science transformed them,

what further changes we expect to see in the near and far future

toxicbeaver: gardens of university of warsaw's library. Flickr CC BY

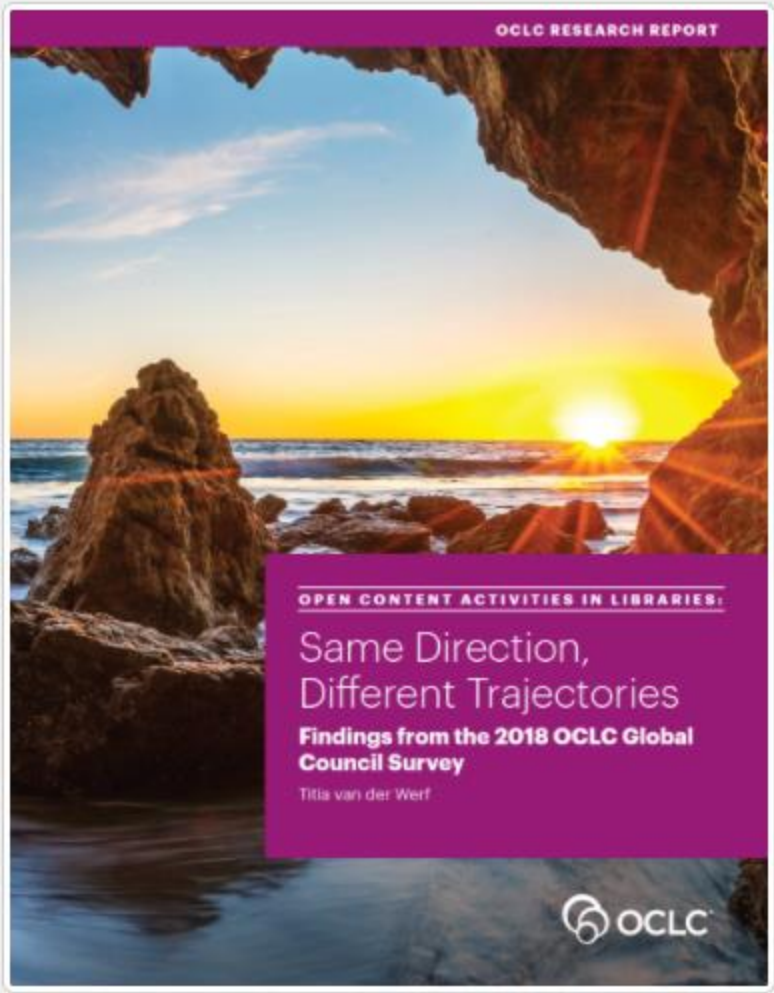
OCLC

"Research and university libraries are mostly engaged in the following three open content activities:

1) managing the institutional repository with open access content,

2) digitizing and making their analogue collections open (available online, in the public domain),

3) managing their digital library with open collections."



Source: van der Werf, Titia. 2020. Open Content Activities in Libraries: Same Direction, Different Trajectories —Findings from the 2018 OCLC Global Council Survey. Dublin, OH: OCLC Research. https://doi.org/10.25333/vgmw-ba86.

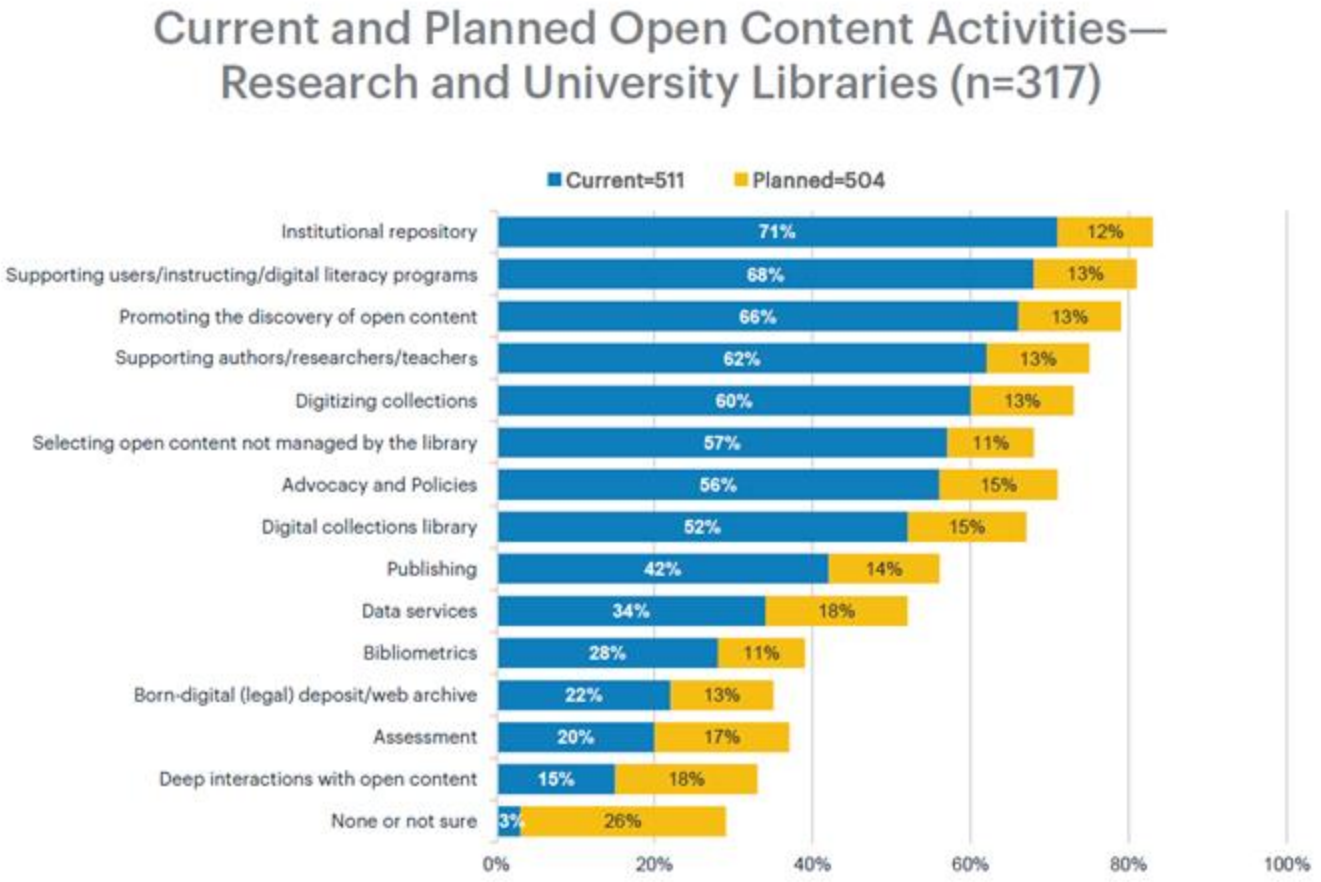


FIGURE 3. Current and planned open content activities—Research and university libraries

Source: van der Werf, Titia. 2020. Open Content Activities in Libraries: Same Direction, Different Trajectories —Findings from the 2018 OCLC Global Council Survey. Dublin, OH: OCLC Research. https://doi.org/10.25333/vgmw-ba86.

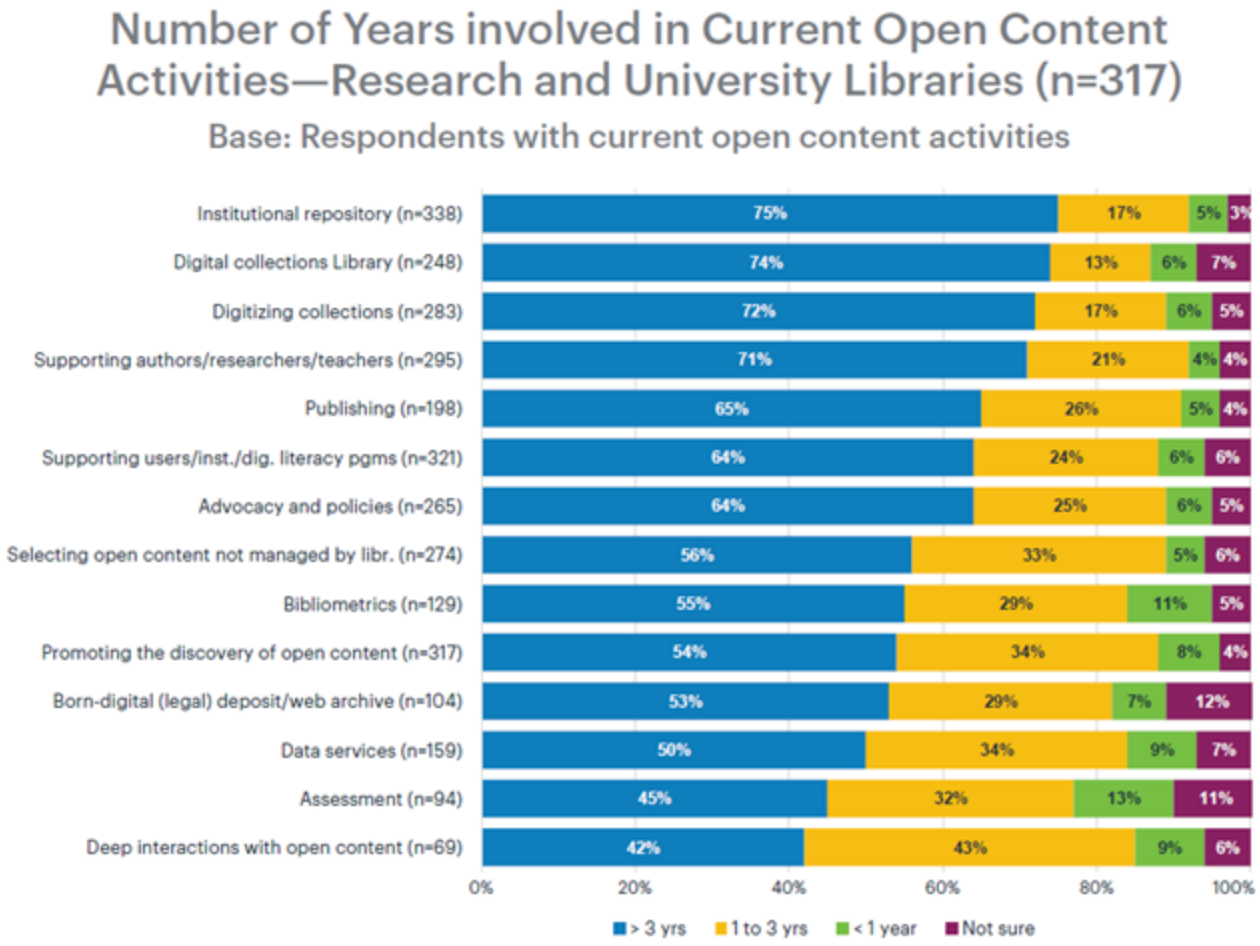


FIGURE 4. Number of years involved in current open content activities—Research and university libraries

Source: van der Werf, Titia. 2020. Open Content Activities in Libraries: Same Direction, Different Trajectories —Findings from the 2018 OCLC Global Council Survey. Dublin, OH: OCLC Research. https://doi.org/10.25333/vgmw-ba86.

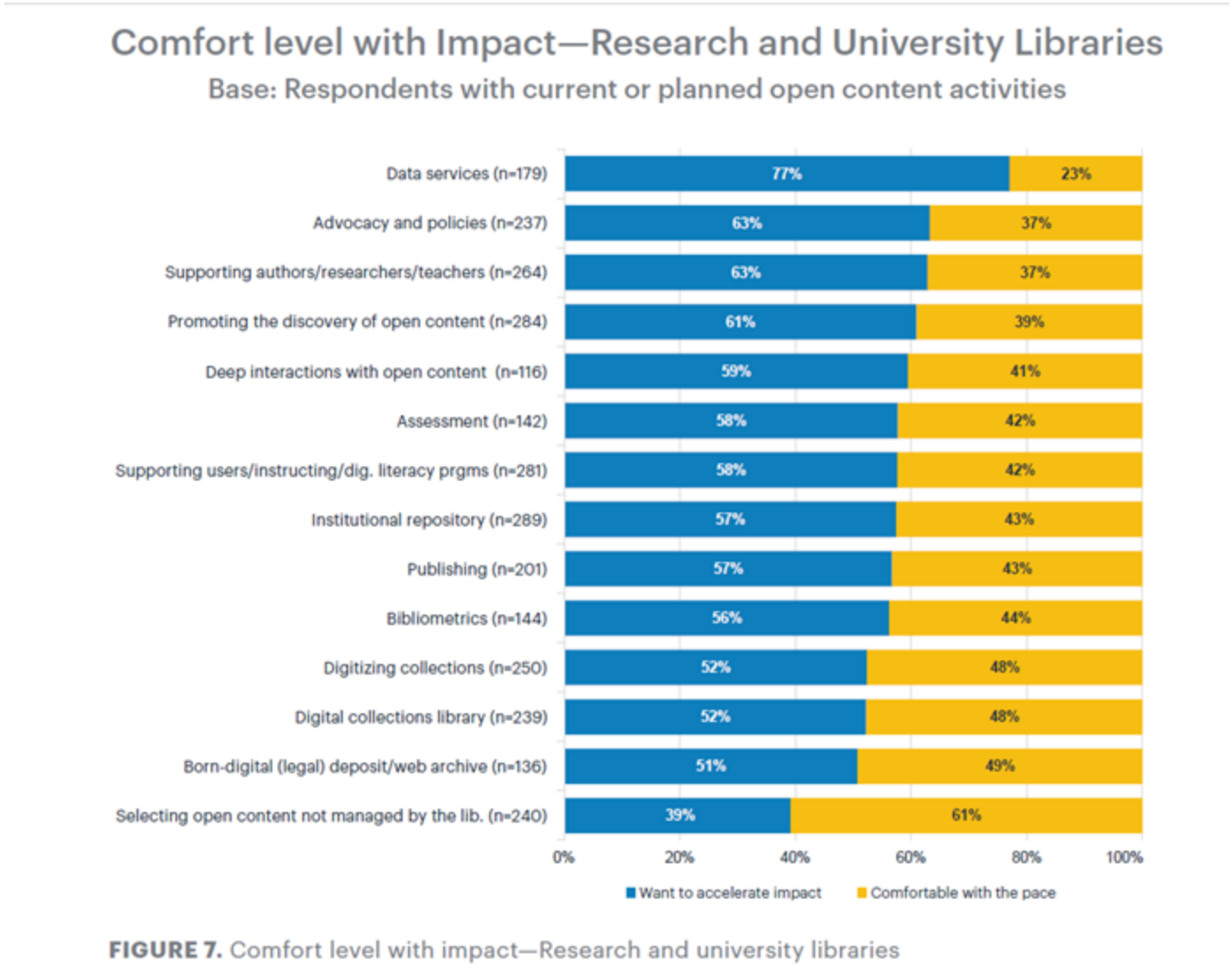


FIGURE 7. Comfort level with impact—Research and university libraries

Source: van der Werf, Titia. 2020. Open Content Activities in Libraries: Same Direction, Different Trajectories —Findings from the 2018 OCLC Global Council Survey. Dublin, OH: OCLC Research. https://doi.org/10.25333/vgmw-ba86.

"Most libraries in Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, and the UK are engaged in a broader than average range of open content activities. For instance, in Australia there is exceptionally strong engagement reported across numerous categories, demonstrating significant investment in and adoption of open access activities. Additionally, for Institutional repositories, adoption is nearly universal in locales like Australia, the Netherlands, and the UK. In contrast, only 59% of US institutions indicated they were involved in Institutional repository activities, significantly less than in the other countries, and also less than the average percentage of the sample (71%). US engagement is also lower for Data services, with 27% of respondents currently offering research data management support, far behind the 68% and 73% for Australia and the Netherlands, respectively."

"<u>These national differences are likely influenced by national research evaluation and open science policies.</u> For instance, national research assessment exercises in the UK (Research Excellence Framework, or REF) and Australia (Excellence in Research for Australia, or ERA) strongly shape institutions' focus on collecting the outputs and measuring the impact of sponsored research, which may in part explain the higher than average numbers for Assessment in the UK and Bibliometrics in Australia."

Source: van der Werf, Titia. 2020. Open Content Activities in Libraries: Same Direction, Different Trajectories —Findings from the 2018 OCLC Global Council Survey. Dublin, OH: OCLC Research. https://doi.org/10.25333/vgmw-ba86.

Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche
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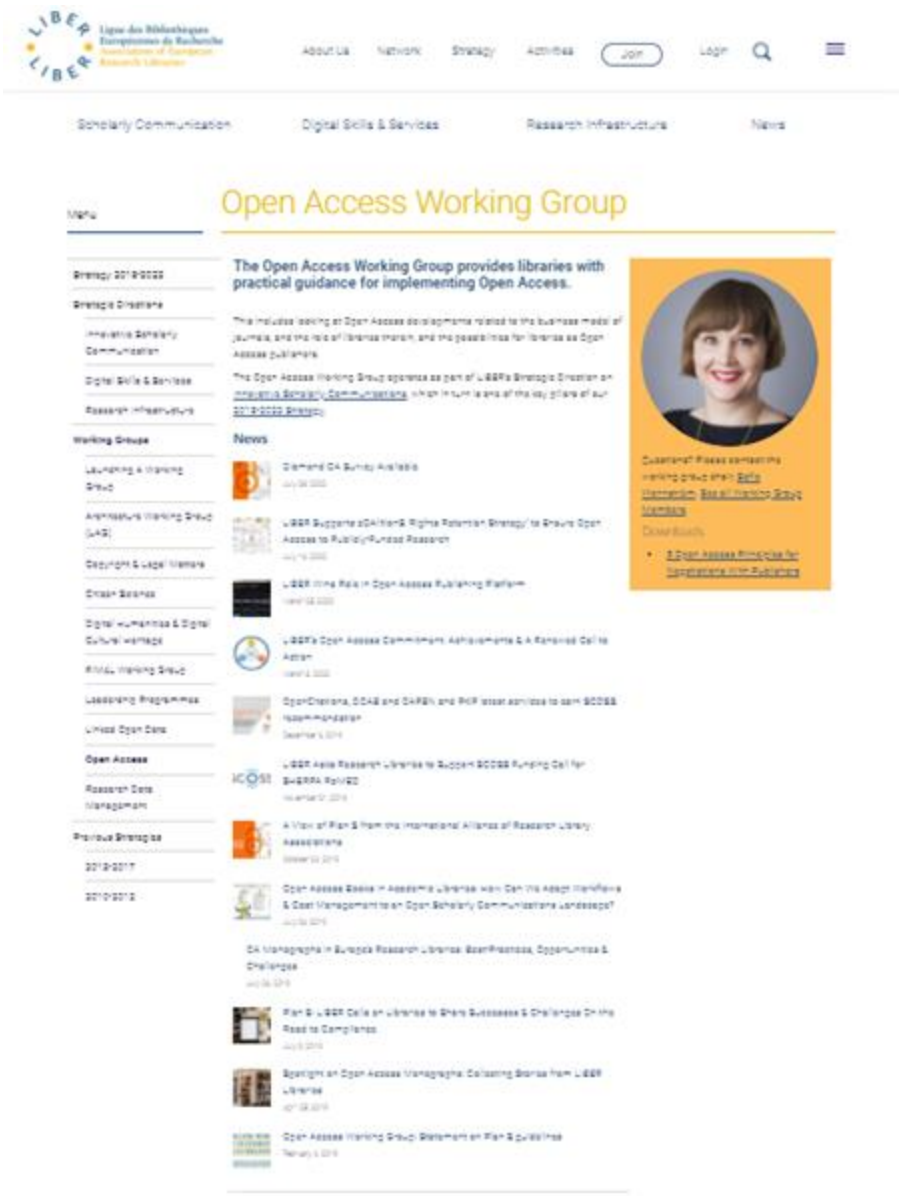

https://libereurope.eu/strategy/innovative-scholarly-communication/openaccess/

LIBER QUARTERLY

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Volume 30 - Issue 1 - 2020

About this Journal

LIBER Quarterly is the peer reviewed, open access journal of LIBER, the Association of European Research Libraries. The journal seeks to cover all aspects of modern research librarianship and scientific information delivery. It strives to form a bridge between the scholars of the Library and Information Sciences (LIS) and the practitioners in our university and research libraries by publishing not only theoretical contributions, but also examples of good practices.

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Keynote talks, papers and posters presented at LIBER 2020: Building Trust with Research Libraries are published below.

Opening Address – Reflections on the impact of Covid-19 on Open Science

LIBER President Jeannette Frey welcomed everyone to LIBER's 49th Annual Conference. After which LIBER's Vice President Julien Roche presented an introduction to the programme, as well as chaired the session. This year's opening address is a collective presentation by our three Steering Committee Chairs: Dr. Bertil F. Dorch, Dr. Birgit Schmidt and Dr. Giannis Tsakonas, who will reflect on the impact of Covid-19 on Open Science. Download the slides

Keynote Address – True Marketing Defined by Christine Koontz

Dr. Koontz is a recently retired and current adjunct faculty member at Florida State University (FSU) and San Jose State University (SJSU), USA. The Keynote Speech was chaired by Dr. Heli Kautonen, Finnish Literature Society, Finland. Download the slides.

https://liberconference.eu/liber-2020-presentations-posters/

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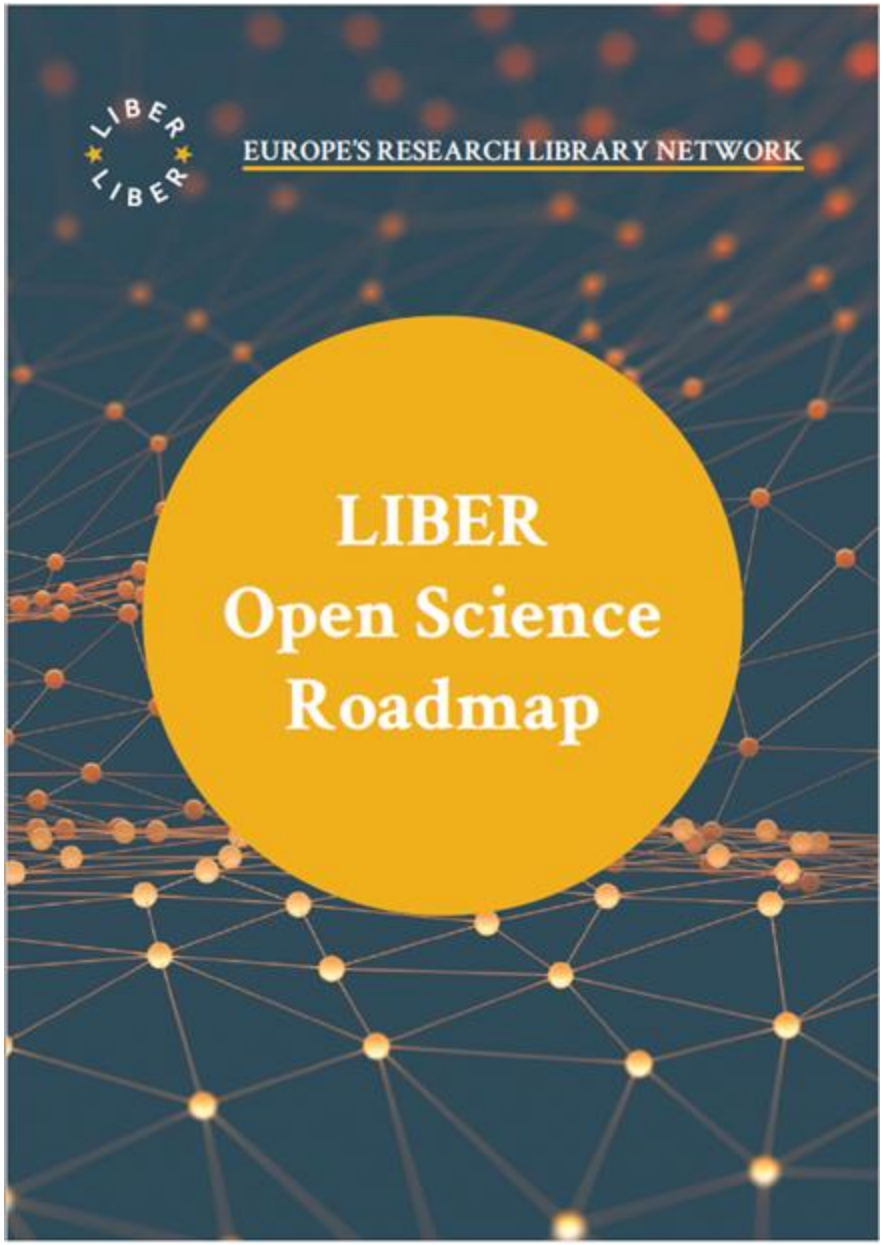

Source: Ayris, Paul, Bernal, Isabel, Cavalli, Valentino, Dorch, Bertil, Frey, Jeannette, Hallik, Martin, … Horstmann, Wolfram. (2018, July 2). LIBER Open Science Roadmap. Zenodo. http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1303002

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SEVEN FOCUS AREAS

Our Seven Focus Areas reflect the priorities highlighted by the Open Science Policy Platform (OSPP), in its integrated advice for the European Commission and key stakeholders. Libraries need to work across all of these areas if they want to fully support Open Science.

In the following section, we elaborate on the opportunities and challenges related to each of these areas and make specific recommendations for libraries who want to go further.

- Scholarly Publishing
- FAIR Data
- Research Infrastructure & the EOSC
- Metrics & Rewards
- Open Science Skills
- Research Integrity
- Citizen Science

12

Source: Ayris, Paul, Bernal, Isabel, Cavalli, Valentino, Dorch, Bertil, Frey, Jeannette, Hallik, Martin, … Horstmann, Wolfram. (2018, July 2). LIBER Open Science Roadmap. Zenodo. http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1303002

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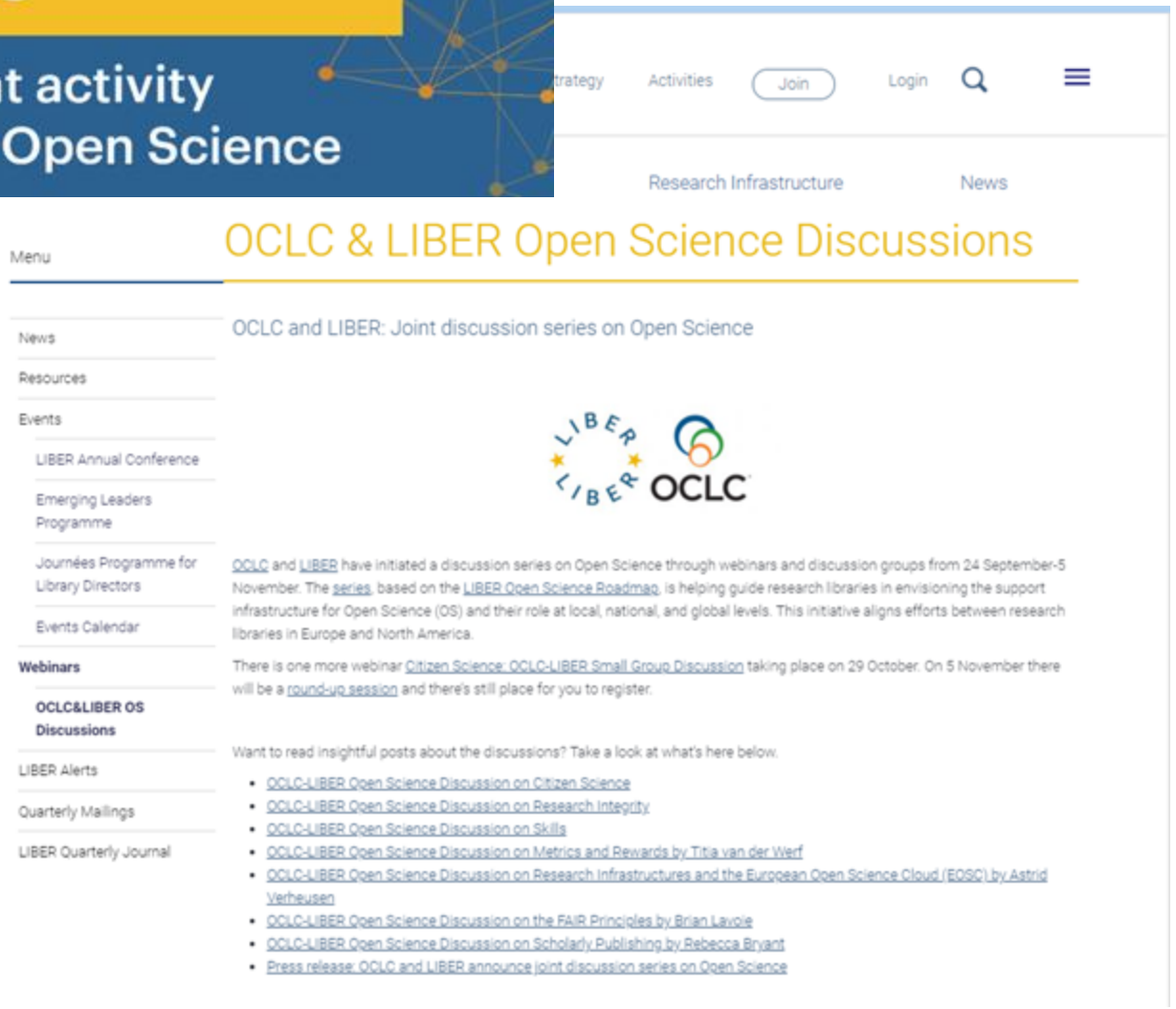
Source: Ayris, Paul, Bernal, Isabel, Cavalli, Valentino, Dorch, Bertil, Frey, Jeannette, Hallik, Martin, … Horstmann, Wolfram. (2018, July 2). LIBER Open Science Roadmap. Zenodo. http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1303002

OCLC-LIBER Open Science Discussion Series

Community engagement activity on Research Libraries & Open Science

"This fall LIBER and OCLC are jointly offering a webinar and discussion series **to explore the LIBER Open Science Roadmap** and **to lead community discussions** to collectively **create a bold vision for the future role of libraries** in each of the seven Roadmap focus areas."



https://www.oclc.org/research/events/oclc-liber-open-science-series.html
https://libereurope.eu/oclc-liber-os/

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the OCLC Research blog

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OCLC-LIBER Open Science Discussion on Citizen Science

November 11, 2020 - by Titia van der Werf - Leave a Comment

Thanks to Sarah Bartlett, technology writer, for contributing this guest blog post. How is Citizen Science—the active contribution of the general public in scientific research activities—developing, and what should research ...

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OCLC-LIBER Open Science Discussion on Research Integrity

November 6, 2020 - by Titia van der Werf - Leave a Comment

What does research integrity mean in an ideal open science ecosystem and how can libraries contribute to heighten professional ethics and standards required by open science? The sixth session of ...

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OCLC-LIBER Open Science Discussion on Skills

October 29, 2020 - by Ixchel M. Faniel - Leave a Comment

I had the pleasure of attending the OCLC-LIBER Open Science Skills discussion. Before sketching the landscape of the ideal future state, one of the participants suggested we start with a ...

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- Collective Collections (118)
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- Linked Data (33)

https://hangingtogether.org/?cat=182

2019 IFLA WLIC
Submitted on: 17.09.2019

New Avenue for Reference and Information Services When Most Content is Open Access

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2019 IFLA WLIC
Submitted on: 23.08.2019

The importance of Reference and Information Services (RIS) in relation with Open Access

English translation of the original paper: "La importancia de los Servicios de Consulta en Acceso Abierto".

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The text of this document has been translated into [insert language] and differences from the original text may occur. This translation is provided for reference purposes only.

This is an English translation of "*La importancia de los Servicios de Consulta en Acceso Abierto*" Copyright © 2019 by Jennifer Voutssás-Lara and Arturo Garduño-Magaña. This work is made available under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0

http://library.ifla.org/2729/1/125-ali-en.pdf
http://library.ifla.org/2589/2/125-voutssas-en.pdf

The Reactive Library

If libraries choose to continue with the status quo in terms of the services that they provide, they will become increasingly irrelevant to their client base. The library will no longer be at the forefront of linking users with content by helping them to assess their information needs and then to locate and evaluate relevant sources. Instead, the library's role will be very much in the background, i.e. funding those entities which will work directly with end-users to provide these services… for a cost.

Ironically, as has been pointed out by many observers in the sector, the library will ultimately become a victim of its own success [...]. As a result of having been such a staunch champion of open access through the years, the library will find itself even more invisible to two key stakeholders: its end-users and the management of its parent organization.

The Proactive Library

Alternatively, libraries can choose to adopt a proactive approach by rethinking how they can align their services and roles with the needs of their users in a world dominated by open access content. For example, users currently encounter a variety of open access content platforms, which can logically be expected to grow in the future. Wikipedia is a primary example of a readily available open access tool, which is highly used by students and, even, researchers [...]. In a very proactive mode, Wikipedia has launched #1Lib1Ref by "inviting every librarian on Earth to participate in the online encyclopaedia project, specifically improving articles by adding citations".

Another important category of open access is the academic scholarly networking site (ASNS), which include notable entities such as ResearchGate, Mendeley, and Academic.edu. While not open access platforms per se, they do provide the means, in several cases, for authors to make their content openly accessible to interested readers. Librarians can play an important role in educating users about the relative pros and cons of these sites. In parallel, the library also has an important role in educating users about other important open access tools, e.g. Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and Library Genesis (LibGen).

In supporting the scholarly communication lifecycle, the library will want to demonstrate to authors how they can leverage open access to their own advantage through an understanding of such valuable tools as altmetrics, e.g. Altmetric.com and PlumX. Training in this area would be incomplete without an introduction to Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID).

http://library.ifla.org/2729/1/125-ali-en.pdf

Some points that support the argument of the greater importance of RIS are:

1) Due to the rapid proliferation of OA repositories without policies, norms or standards, the quality of information could be compromised,
2) Most OA content is not available through common meta-search engines (such as Yahoo, Google, Duckduckgo, etc.). These hardly manage to retrieve the main pages of the sites, but not their contents.
3) For the same reason, informative skills are still required to find their contents.
4) OA repositories have a much wider variety of information types compared to paid subscriptions: data, images, video, reports, herbaria, biological collections of insects, mollusks, etc.
5) In OA, legal and/or ethical use and reuse of content is more difficult to control.
6) Libraries have a long experience in creating tools for access to all types of information: RIS services.
7) With library budgets shrinking and publishers' prices steadily rising, especially in developing countries, libraries are looking for new alternatives. Today, OA is an option to offer a wide range of valuable content, even with a limited budget.

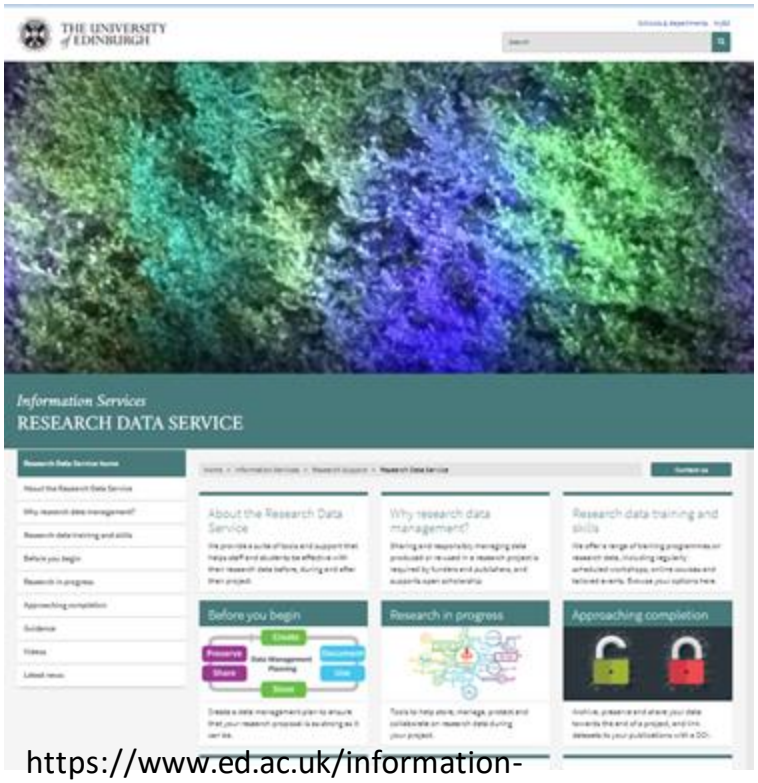
http://library.ifla.org/2589/2/125-voutssas-en.pdf

Roles & Responsibilities	
Researcher / Data owner	Data producer/owner (principal investigator) & end user. Responsible for data management plans, for making data open (depositing, data management, choice of software), reuse, retention and relegation
Data Scientist / Data Steward	Works in close collaboration with scientists to collect, exploit and analyse, reuse data, part of the research team. Technology watch. Has responsibility for making decisions about the data, most importantly 'post project', e.g. access, queries, retention
Library	Support for data management & discovery: curation, preservation, data publishing and archiving and access to data resources. Guidance on finding and assessing data, IP, open access licensing, data citation, data management plans. Technology watch
Management, faculty, administration	Policy development and communication, awareness raising, enforcement, education, cutural change
External service provider (data centres, cloud services)	Storage, curation, interoperability. Technology watch
IT Services	Software, storage, authentication/access, training, support. IT Services can help identify technologies needed by researchers to maximise the value of their research; they can also give advice on how to structure data. Technology watch

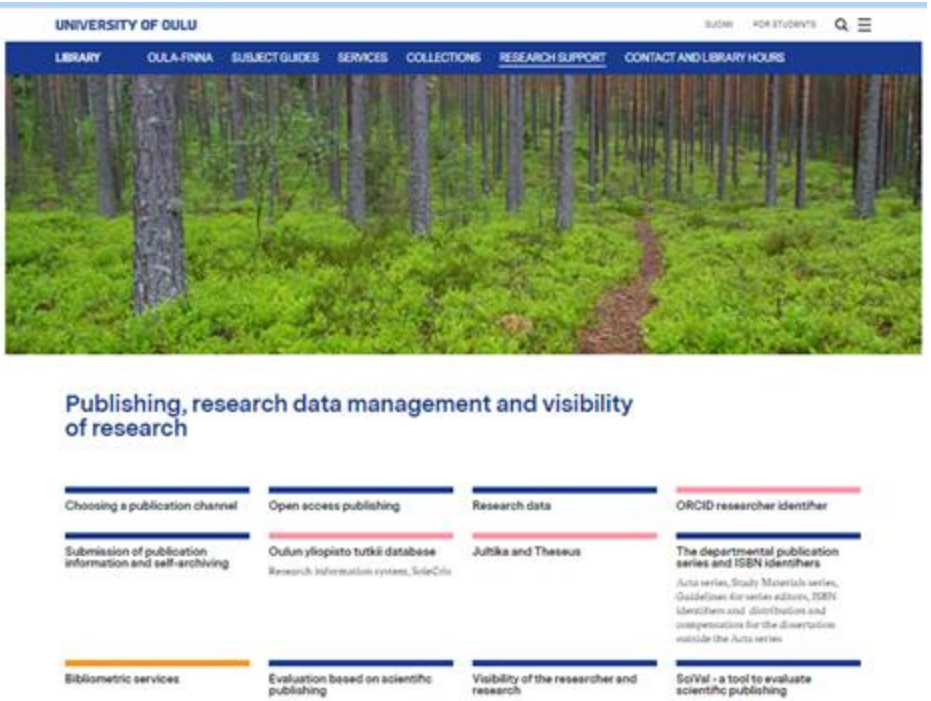
Table 2: Roles and Responsibilities

https://www.leru.org/files/LERU-AP24-Open-Science-full-paper.pdf

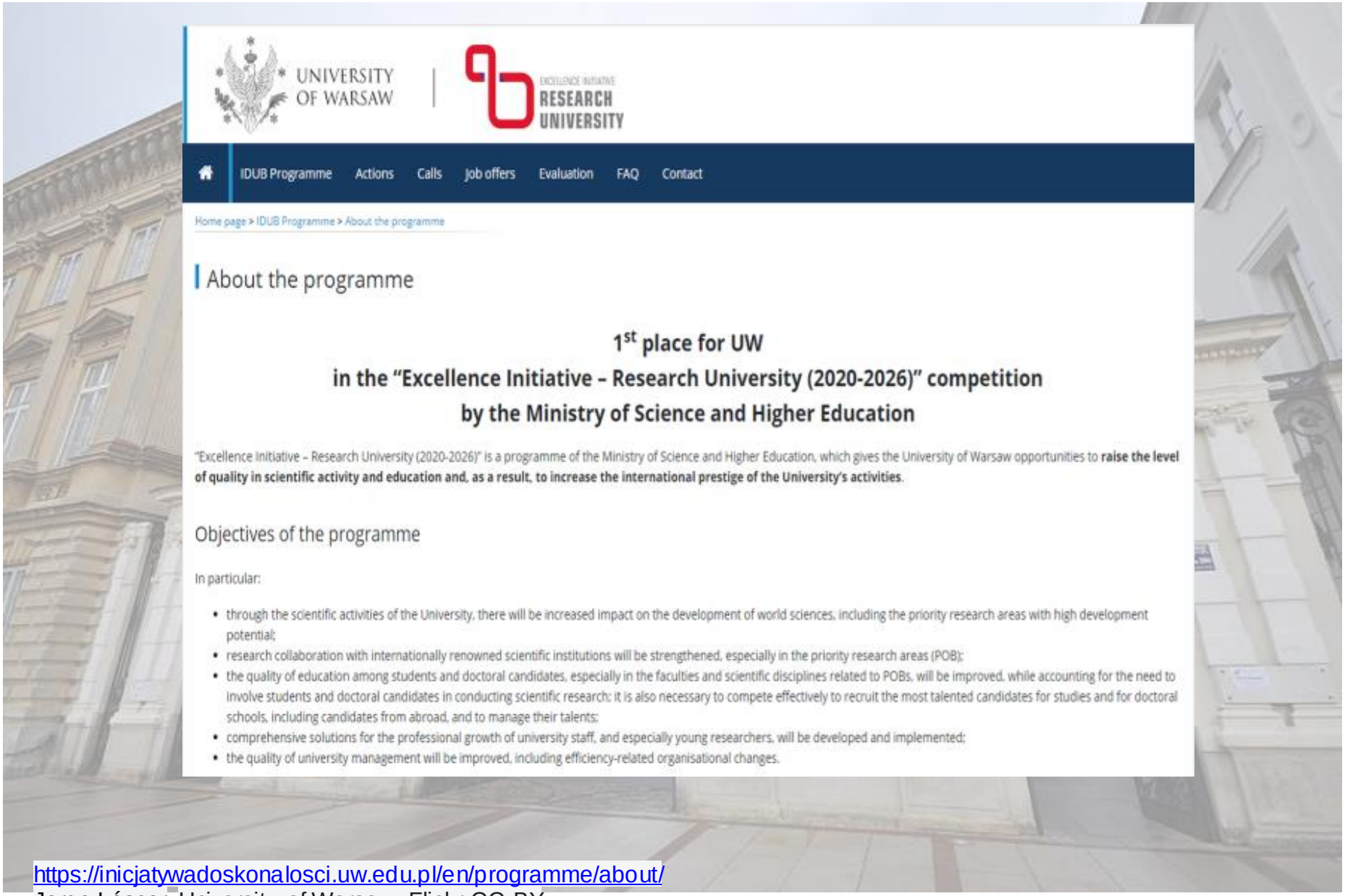
https://www.helsinki.fi/en/research/services-for-researchers-and-research-policy/research-data/university-of-helsinki-data-support



https://www.ed.ac.uk/information-services/research-support/research-data-service



https://www.oulu.fi/library/rsearchsupport



https://inicjatywadoskonalosci.uw.edu.pl/en/programme/about/

Jorge Láscar: University of Warsaw. Flickr CC-BY

The Library of the University of Warsaw offers:.

individual consultation sessions on issues important in research: the selection of the right journal / repository, copyright and public licenses, research data - the program of research data management, the selection of data repository, open science, bibliometric and altmetric indicators, identifiers such as ORCID, SCOPUS ID and Researcher ID,
research tools citation styles and reference management software, composition of abstract and selection of keywords, cultivating online image

workshops; the most recent, **"Open up and be proud! How Open Science practices promote your scientific output",** was concerned with the nature of Open Science and its role in promoting research output, publishing in open access, research data management, best licenses under which to publish research papers and research data.

The person hired for the newly created position of an **Open Science officer** is responsible for:

- promoting and implementing open science policies of the University of Warsaw,
- keeping track of current trends and most recent publications on the subject of open science,
- supervising, collecting data, and analyzing how open science resources are used, and how do they change,
- collaborating with the University and the Library, as well as the faculty libraries, in the area of Open Science.

Where are we now, and where are we going in the age of Open Science?

- Academic libraries are active in the area of Open Science; some have been for a very long time, and have gained much experience.

- We have many models of good practices, projects and education resources (I have to mention the Foster project (**https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/**), which is an excellent platform for education and promoting Open Science).

- Librarians fear that with a free and full access to all kinds of content, the users will no longer need them, but these fears may be conquered if the libraries become more proactive.

- Academic libraries work together with universities to open science, but the scope and pace of this process should be regulated at a higher level.

Penn State University Libraries Architecture: Warsaw University Library: general view of atrium from rooftop garden. Flickr CC BY-NC

Thank you:)
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