The evolving scholarly environment
—a
some remarks
Lille 2017

What is the likely shape of the library of the future? And how do we build collections for it?

An informal meeting of leading library and information industry participants devoted to thinking through and debating the new world order in collection development.

Registration Form [Web page]

Hotel Information [PDF document (65 KB)]
« The future of libraries, publishing, collections and scholarship »
LIBER’s three Strategic Directions will help our members to take action in key areas, thereby enabling them to thrive and better serve the research community.

In addition to our overarching goals for the 2013-2017 period, we also have a Strategy Plan for 2016.

1. **ENABLE OPEN SCIENCE**
   - Launch of Metrics Working Group
   - Workshop on RDM skills and policies
   - OpenAire Post-FP7 Open Access publishing pilot

2. **LEAD IN CHANGING SCHOLARSHIP**
   - LIBER Leadership Programme
   - Workshop on next-generation library systems
   - AARC federated identity management training

3. **SHAPE INNOVATIVE RESEARCH**
   - EU Copyright reform campaign
   - Launch of Open Access Working Group
   - LEARN workshops on RDM roadmaps
   - Future TDM knowledge cafes

*The Strategic Directions of LIBER are the roadmap which enable LIBER to reach our vision of Reinventing the Library for the Future.*

-Kristina Hormia-Poutanen, LIBER President
Ten recommandations - the library leader:

- Shows leadership by having a vision and by taking staff with him/her.
- **Supports and is directly involved in the innovation activities of the library.**
- **Understands the university environment and the university culture.**
- Fosters a good relationship with the University Board and the Deans.
- **Organizes regular contacts and meetings with researchers and builds up trust and credibility.**
- Aims at creating added value to the process of teaching and learning.
- **Emphasizes on small projects that can produce fast results for users.**
- Realizes a good cooperation with other departments of the university and a strong collaboration with the IT Centre.
- Communicates well with staff and users and clarifies what the library is doing.
- **Reallocates functions and positions almost continuously. Questions every single vacant position and is prepared to give up traditional library tasks.**
« upcoming demands for text and data mining »
The legal context of scholarly publications is changing rapidly

The example of the « loi pour une république numérique », France, 2016
* More data has been generated by people and machines over the last two years than in the whole history of mankind.
* We are seeing unprecedented growth in the volume of structured and unstructured data available on the internet and elsewhere - including more than 2.4 million scientific articles published every year.

=> For researchers, dealing with this increasing body of knowledge has become ever more difficult.
The right to put publications in open access:

* when they have been funded mainly with public funds;

* when they have been published in journals;

* after 6 months in STM;

* after 12 months in humanities and social sciences.
« ‘TDM is any automated analytical technique aiming to analyse text and data in digital form in order to generate information such as patterns, trends and correlations.’ (European Commission) i.e., TDM is machine reading
“The Right to Read is the Right to Mine” Peter Murray-Rust, Cambridge.

The right to mine Text and Data:

* when it’s for public research

* done by whoever working for the public research sector

* including texts, data connected to scientific publications, and databases including texts and data connected to scientific publications
Institute announces new open access policy for all MIT authors

Optional license allows students, researchers, and staff to make scholarly articles freely available.
« collection librarians need to become ‘strategic’ in assigning collection priorities »
Research communities are numerous and diverse

- The example of the university of Lille
2016 – a large survey regarding the needs of researchers
Is information retrieval a strategic issue for labs? The lonely researcher – each researcher has his own strategy.

-> libraries have to provide services to labs
Do we see many researchers asking librarians to help them with their information retrieval strategy? The « reinventing the wheel » syndrome – empiric approaches are the most common.

-> librarians have to help researchers become more professional
Are we sure researchers really know what they have access to? The researcher keeps staying in his comfort zone.

-> librarians should advertise again and again resources we give access to, in a rapidly changing context
Are librarians/publishers and researchers speaking the same language?
Research talk about individual journals when we talk about bundles. 
-> “when in Rome, do as the Romans do”
Are researchers aware of issues regarding business models? Researchers are not interested in, as long as they have access for free. 
  -> Access to content is the key, not business model
Are researchers ready to carefully complete surveys re library resources? No, but they will be on deck as soon as librarians talk about access cuts.

-> Access to content is the key, not business model (bis)
Are researchers happy with tools we provide to get an easy access to resources? Would say « rather yes », but it can change very quickly.

-> Tools issues must be high level priority on the agenda
Are researchers happy with content we provide? Would say « rather yes », but they can become unhappy very quickly.
   -> content issues are high level priority on the agenda
Do researchers really read all they have to? – no, and they read themselves less and less, when research publish more and more
-> machine reading will be (part of) the future
« (Open) Access »
What do researchers need?
* Easy access to the resources they use each day
* Advise and services to get access to more specific resources
* Tools helping them save their precious time
* User-friendly environment, that can nevertheless be customized
* Up-to-date technology, but with seamless changes
* Help, though they aren’t often aware of
Access is the key, and challenge #1 for librarians and publishers
Facilitate the scholarly enterprise
Towards the « enhanced researcher »
the example of data management
Life cycle for data

- Creating and collecting data
- Curating data
- Analysing data
- Preserving data over the long-term
- Giving access to data
- Using and re-using data
- Help reusing data
- Help creating and curating databases
- Advise for data repositories
- Publish data
- Link publications and data

- DMP
  - Anticipate data curation from the very beginning

- Define a long-term preservation policy for the valuable data
- Advise > help for storage solutions
Be where users are

« smartphone is eating the world »
Learning from failure

We have the right to be wrong, let’s experiment.
Data deluge is the upcoming challenge for the world

- Are we in?