Research Libraries as an Open Science Hub: from Strategy to Action

47th LIBER Annual Conference

LILLIAD Learning Center Innovation, University of Lille

04-06 JULY 2018
Welcome from the President of LIBER

It is my great pleasure to welcome all Conference guests to the 47th LIBER Annual Conference in Lille, France, in 2018. The theme of the Conference is ‘Research Libraries as an Open Science Hub: from Strategy to Action’. This theme is very topical as LIBER has recently begun to implement its new Strategy for 2018-2022: ‘Research Libraries Powering Sustainable Knowledge in the Digital Age’. During the Lille 2018 Annual Conference, LIBER will also launch the ‘LIBER Roadmap for Open Science’. Together, the Strategy and the Roadmap will help libraries across Europe to take a central role in fostering and enabling Open Science.

The Annual Conference venue–The LILLIAD Learning Center Innovation–will provide unrivalled opportunities for networking and innovation. LILLIAD is a merging of an older, renovated library building and a new wing, making for a very interesting and inviting library.

I hope your stay in Lille will be inspiring and informative. I should like to encourage you to network with your European colleagues!

Core Activities 2014-2018 in Support of the LIBER Library Network

My term as President of LIBER will come to an end this summer at the Annual Conference. It has been a privilege to lead LIBER, and the Executive Board, over these last four years. I will briefly mention some of the developments and focal areas during these years. The main areas of our activities have been: defining the future direction of LIBER and its professional organisational structure (Fig. 1); advocacy work related to Copyright Reform and Open Science; collaboration and sharing of best practice with LIBER libraries in the fields of Research Data and Open Access; Leadership Programmes; EU Projects; and LIBER communications. Collaboration with key stakeholders, for example, research organisations and research libraries, has been embedded into each action area.

Developing Services Based on User Feedback

LIBER's network of libraries currently comprises 430 libraries in 41 countries, and has been growing steadily each year. This is important as LIBER is sustained by the annual contribution fees of LIBER Participants (i.e. members), and reliable core funding is crucial in being able to deliver high-quality services to LIBER libraries.

In 2015 LIBER conducted a user survey from which the overall feedback was generally positive. There were some questions about LIBER communications and how to improve them. Since then, a number of improvements have taken place as a result, e.g. the launch of fresh web pages, new communication channels (blogs, webinars, world cafés), and steps to increase the visibility of librarians across Europe on the LIBER website through interviews and video clips. The next user survey will be run this year (2018).

The user survey also confirmed that libraries valued LIBER's advocacy work. To underline the importance of advocacy, LIBER published its Advocacy Strategy in 2015. Based on the Strategy, the core areas of advocacy have been Copyright Reform and Open Science. In 2015, along with other research organisations, LIBER launched the Hague Declaration, which placed a special emphasis on text and data mining (TDM). Since then, many statements have been made, letters have been sent, and meetings have been held at the European Commission and European Parliament, and with the four Commissioners responsible for Copyright Reform. Typically, these activities have taken place in collaboration with research organisations (LERU, Science Europe, EUA) and with other library associations (EBLIDA, IFLA, CENL).

The European Commission launched a consultation on Science 2.0, currently called Open Science, in 2014. LIBER responded to the consultation, published a statement on Open Science and, since then, has been very active in this field. LIBER’s Steering Committees and Working Groups have had Open Science on their
agendas, and the Open Science Policy Platform (OSPP), of which the LIBER President is a member, has been very important for understanding the views of the different stakeholders, as well as for bringing library views actively into the discussion. It is hoped that the ‘LIBER Roadmap for Open Science’ will encourage and inspire LIBER libraries to become active advocates and enablers of Open Science.

LIBER Strategy

The 2018-2022 LIBER Strategy will steer LIBER’s development over the next five years and support LIBER libraries in facing imminent changes in the European working environment, such as the launch of the European Open Science Cloud and Open Access Publishing Platform. LIBER will need to take an active role in promoting immediate Open Access and FAIR data. The leading role of LIBER brings added value to the implementation of the Strategy at a European level. Strategy development is fundamentally about choices and priorities, and the LIBER Strategy focuses on the digital and the open, as well as on collaboration with research organisations and libraries, in enabling first-class research.

Welcome to Lille!

I wish to thank the local hosts of the 2018 LIBER Annual Conference, and their staff for their work in offering an inspiring environment for the LIBER Annual Conference. I also wish to express my thanks to the LIBER Conference Programme Committee, the LIBER Executive Board and the LIBER Office. The Annual Conference is the outcome of collaboration among many parties.

I wish everyone attending the Annual Conference a stimulating and enjoyable conference!

Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen
President of LIBER

May 2018
Dear Colleagues, Dear Delegates

I’d like to welcome you to the 2018 LIBER Annual Conference in France, hosted by the University of Lille. We are indeed honoured that Lille has been chosen by the LIBER Board for its 47th Conference. All the staff of the libraries, and more specifically the local Organising Committee chaired by Jacques Sauteron, will do their best to help you enjoy your stay in the capital city of French Flanders, the biggest city north of Paris, housing more than 100,000 students!

The new University of Lille was created on 1 January 2018, as the result of the merging of three former universities, “Lille Science and Technologies”, “Lille Law and Medicine” and “Lille Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences”, to create the largest French university, a vivid, intensive research and international university, with post-graduate students from all over the world. The library network, composed of four main libraries and dozens of branch libraries, is very active in supporting campus life, learning and training as well as research.

The Conference will take place in LILLIAD, the brand new learning center opened in September 2016 on the Science and Technologies campus next to the city centre of Lille. More than “only” a library, LILLIAD is also a showcase for the research done inside the laboratories as well as the main conference centre of our university, hosting every year more than 300 events, including large conferences like LIBER, thanks to the support of a dedicated team.

The theme of the 2018 conference is indeed relevant for a research-oriented university: “Research Libraries as an Open Science Hub - from Strategy to Action”. Open Science is definitely on the agenda of the research community in France, in the context of the 2016 “Loi pour une République numérique” to support Open Access, as well as in Europe, with copyright reform expected end of 2018 – beginning of 2019. Many countries and universities have prepared / are currently preparing an Open Science strategy, in order to support a truly FAIR science. It’s now time for action, and libraries are definitely part of the move.

Those issues will certainly be discussed during the main conference itself, as well as during workshops and other satellite events, for a quite busy but exciting week. I’d like, on behalf of the University of Lille and its President, Professor Jean-Christophe Camart, to wish you a fruitful conference as well as a tremendous experience in Lille. See you all in France in July!

Julien ROCHE, Director, Libraries and Learning Centers, University of Lille
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LIBER 2018
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Marchand, Yann (Deputy of LOC Chair)
Martini, Cécile (Temporary administrator of Library of Humanities)

Sauteron, Jacques (LOC Coordinator)
Deleuze, Hélène (Deputy of LOC Coordinator)
Tissotires, Dominique (LOC Communication Officer)

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Frot, Thomas
Leriche, François
Nigro, Loredane

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Prevost, Fabien
Rosseel, Frédéric
Ryssen, Gilda
Schmitt, Audrey
Stijepic, Hana
Thomas, Marie-Eugénie
Verbeke, Cécile
Vermaut, Olivier
CONFERENCE SESSIONS WILL TAKE PLACE

In the events facility (ground floor) of LILLIAD Learning Center Innovation, Lille Sciences and Technology University, Cité Scientifique - Avenue Henri Poincaré – BP 30155 - 59655 Villeneuve-d’Ascq Cedex – France.

In the amphitheatre (ground floor) of the Espace Culture in front of the main entrance of LILLIAD Learning center Innovation.

APART FROM THE FOLLOWING PRE-CONFERENCE SESSIONS

Leadership Programme
Sunday, 1 July 2018 to Tuesday, 3 July 2018
In the events facility (ground floor) and the working rooms (1st and 2nd floors) of LILLIAD Learning Center Innovation.

REGISTRATION, INFORMATION DESK AND OPENING HOURS

The Conference Secretariat is located in the café corner in front of Room Y of LILLIAD, and will open during the following hours:
- Tuesday, 3 July 2018: 08:30 am-6:00 pm
- Wednesday, 4 July 2018: 08:30 am-6:00 pm
- Thursday, 5 July 2018: 08:30 am-6:00 pm
- Friday, 6 July 2018: 08:30 am-6:00 pm

The local organisers and the LIBER representative will be available during opening hours at the Conference Exhibition in the events facility hall (ground floor).

NAME TAGS

Please make sure that you wear your name tags at all Conference events. Your LIBER name tag will be your entrance pass to the Conference Dinner on Wednesday, 4 July 2018, the Conference Reception on Thursday, 5 July 2018 and the Conference Excursion on Saturday, 7 July 2018.

CERTIFICATES OF ATTENDANCE

Certificates of attendance for those who require them will be available at the LIBER desk.

SESSIONS

All Conference sessions are open to registered delegates unless the programme marks them as ‘closed’ or as ‘by invitation’ sessions.

POSTERS EXHIBITION

There is an area for the display of posters in D Room for the duration of the Conference.

TRADE PROFESSIONAL EXHIBITION

The Trade Professional Exhibition is in the Events Hall (ground floor).

WIFI ACCESS

Delegates have open Wi-Fi access in the events facility of LILLIAD and the Espace Culture. Both places are served by eduroam, while a free network is available at LILLIAD for those who are not part of this pan-European network. A generic password and an ID will be required and communicated in the events facility.

MEALS AND COFFEE BREAKS

Coffee breaks and buffet lunches are provided for all registered delegates from Wednesday, 4 July 2018 to Friday, 7 July 2018 included. Lunch will be served in the patio (ground floor) of the Espace Culture, in front of the main entrance of LILLIAD Learning Center Innovation.

Special dietary requirements have been requested on the registration form. If you have any questions, please contact the Conference Secretariat.

CONFERENCE PHOTOGRAPH

The Conference Group Photograph will be taken on Thursday, 6 July at the Palais des Beaux-Arts at 21:00.

Photographs will be taken during the Conference dinner, and will be published on the LIBER website and social media.

SOCIAL MEDIA AND WEB

Twitter: Conference hashtag: #Liber2018
Follow @LIBEReurope and @LIBERconference
Facebook:
www.facebook.com/LIBEREurope
Website: www.liberconference.eu
CONFERENCE DINNER

Wednesday 4 July

The Conference Dinner for LIBER 2018 will take place at the Chambre de Commerce et d’Industrie Grand Lille, an architectural masterpiece of Lille. The architect of the building is Louis Cordonnier. It was inaugurated at the beginning of the 20th-century. Its neo-Flemish style is reminiscent of the richness and majesty of the famous town halls of the old Low Countries.

Situated in the centre of Lille, just behind the most famous square of Lille, “Place du Général De Gaulle”, and near the Opera, the building is easily accessible by subway (Line 1, Rihour Station).

The Conference Diner is sponsored in part by Chambre de Commerce et d’Industrie Grand Lille.

RECEPTION

Thursday 5 July

Conference delegates are invited to a Reception in the Palais des Beaux Arts.

The Palais des Beaux-Arts of Lille is considered to be the second largest general interest museum in France, next to the Louvre in Paris.

The building, completed between 1885 and 1892, is typical of the monumental architecture of the late 19th century. Fully renovated in 1997, its 22,000 m² houses prestigious collections of European painting (Rubens, Van Dyck, Goya, Delacroix), a few key examples of 19th-century French painting (David’s Belisarius, Courbet’s L’après-dînée à Ornans, Puvis de Chavannes’ The Slumber), a large collection of drawings (including 40 sheets by Raphaël), a sculpture gallery (Carpeaux, Rodin, Claudel, Bartholdi) and 17th- and 18th-century ceramics.

Also worthy of note is the presentation of relief maps of fifteen fortified towns in Northern France and Belgium (18th-century models used by the French Kings during wars).

The museum is located in the heart of Lille, on Place de la République, easily accessible by subway (Line 1, Republique Beaux Arts Station).

Free visit of the museum and meeting of cultural mediators from 19:00 to 21:00 then free visit until 22:00.

Important information: The Conference Group Photograph will be taken at the Palais des Beaux-Arts at 21:00. Poster award ceremony at 21.15.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES AND XPERIUM VISITS

Friday 6 July

On Friday afternoon, you’ll have several chances to visit one of the libraries dedicated to studies and research.

Library of Humanities, University of Lille

Built in 1974, the Library of Humanities was designed by Pierre Vago along with the rest of the campus of Arts and Humanities.

© Université de Lille

This library has a rich collection of about 600,000 physical documents. The library is also in charge of the conservation of old manuscripts and books for the entire University. During your visit, you can discover treasures like a Vesale edited in 1543 or zoological or botanical books such as a book by Conrad Gessner edited in 1551. This library is accessible by subway (Line 1, Pont de Bois station).

Meeting point in LILLIAD to join the library during the afternoon.
Library of Health, University of Lille

The Library of Health is a particularly modern building. It opened in September 2016 at the same time as LILLIAD.

This library is located inside the Faculty of Medicine.

Meeting point in LILLIAD to join the library tour during the afternoon.

This library is accessible by subway (Line 1, CHU-EURASANTE).

LILLIAD, University of Lille

During the visit, you’ll be able to discover the richness of the library and also its architecture.

Designed by Le Maresquier in 1967 who was a disciple of the famous French architect Le Corbusier, the library of Science of Annapes was entirely transformed and extended to become the LILLIAD Learning Center Innovation in 2016 by the German agency of architecture Auer Weber/Vize.

The building now includes not merely a library but also a space to promote and discover science (Xperium) and an event location.

XPERIUM, Scientific Area, University of Lille

Xperium is an amazing space for discovering scientific research from the University of Lille laboratories and their public and economic partners. It presents a thematic exhibition for two years in 8 different booths.

Actually, this is the end of the third revolutionary exhibition inspired by the famous works of Jeremy Rifkin.

The place is accessible for:
- High school students, who come for a long session (around two hours) with a teacher
- Economic partners
- Other interested parties

The 8 partnership experiences are presented by PhD Students or by managers from the laboratories.

The area has especially opened for the LIBER Conference.

Library of Political Studies

The Library of Political Studies opened its doors on January 2017. It is situated in the old Library of the first University of Lille which was transformed and reopened recently.

It opens each day of the week (even on Sundays), the only one in the area of Lille from 9:00 to 22:00.

The Library is easily accessible by subway (Line 1, Republique Palais des Beaux Arts Station).

CULTURAL EXCURSION

Saturday 7 July

During this excursion, you’ll discover two excellent museums in the metropolitan area of Lille: Musée d’Art Moderne (LAM) which is an essential museum of art brut.

You’ll also visit a beautiful building: The Villa Cavrois, a masterpiece of Modern Art built in 1932 and designed by Robert Mallet Stevens.

The lunch will take place in the restaurant situated in the garden around the LAM.

You’ll enjoy this truly unique day!
# LIBER 2018 Programme at a Glance

## Pre-Conference

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## Conference

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## Exhibitions

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## Social Programme

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<td>Sponsor: Strategy Update</td>
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<td>08.30-18.00</td>
<td>THU 05-07</td>
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<td>09.00-09.45</td>
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<td>Keynote Speaker</td>
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<td>09.45-11.15</td>
<td>THU 05-07</td>
<td>Parallel Sessions</td>
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<td>11.15-11.45</td>
<td>THU 05-07</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>11.45-12.00</td>
<td>THU 05-07</td>
<td>Poster Session</td>
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<td>13.30-14.15</td>
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<td>Knowledge Café Part 2: Putting Strategy in Action</td>
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<td>14.15-14.45</td>
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<td>Sponsor: Strategy Update</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.30-10.30</td>
<td>FRI 06-07</td>
<td>LIBER Executive Board Meeting*</td>
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<td>11.00-11.15</td>
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<td>Keynote Speaker</td>
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<td>12.00-12.15</td>
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<td>Library Innovation Awards</td>
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<td>Sponsor: Strategy Update</td>
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<td>12.45-13.00</td>
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<td>Open Edition</td>
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<td>13.00-14.00</td>
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<td>Conference Closing Ceremony</td>
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<td>SAT 07-07</td>
<td>Lunch &amp; Closing Reception</td>
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<td>09.00-13.30</td>
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<td>Trade &amp; Professional Exhibition</td>
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<td>Poster Exhibition</td>
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<td>19.00-22.00</td>
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<td>Conference Dinner at the CCI of Lille (Chambre de Commerce et d’Industrie)</td>
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<td>20.00-23.00</td>
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<td>Conference Reception at the Museum of Lille Palais des Beaux Arts</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.30-18.00</td>
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<td>Guided tour of libraries and Xperium</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.00-14.00</td>
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<td>Conference Excursion to the Modern Art Museum and the Villa Cavrois</td>
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<td>09.00-14.00</td>
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<td>Conference Dinner at the CCI of Lille (Chambre de Commerce et d’Industrie)</td>
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## PRE-CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

### Sunday 1 July 2018

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>16.00-18.30</td>
<td>Leadership Seminar* - Room C &amp; D</td>
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### Monday 2 July 2017

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<td>09.00-18.00</td>
<td>Leadership Seminar* - Room C &amp; D</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00-14.00</td>
<td>LIBER Appointments Committee Meeting* - Room 1.20</td>
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<td>14.00-15.30</td>
<td>LIBER Finance Committee Meeting* - Room 1.20</td>
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<td>15.30-17.00</td>
<td>LIBER Executive Board Meeting* - Room 1.20</td>
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<td>17.00-18.00</td>
<td>Steering Committee Chairs* - Room 1.20</td>
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### Tuesday 3 July 2017

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<td>Leadership Seminar* - Room C &amp; D</td>
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<td>09.00-12.30</td>
<td>LIBER Executive Board Meeting* - Room 1.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.00-17.30</td>
<td>Registration - Hall Lilliad</td>
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<td>13.00-14.30</td>
<td>LIBER Steering Committee Meeting: Innovative Scholarly Communication* - Room 1.20</td>
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<td>10.00-12.00</td>
<td>LIBER Working Group Meeting: Copyright and Legal Matters* - Room 1.20</td>
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<td>14.30-16.00</td>
<td>LIBER Working Group Meeting: Innovative Metrics - Room 1.20</td>
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<td>13.30-15.00</td>
<td>LIBER Steering Committee Meeting: Skills and Services - Room 1.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.00-15.30</td>
<td>LIBER Steering Committee Meeting: Research Infrastructure - Room 1.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.00-17.00</td>
<td>LIBER Working Group Meeting: Leadership Programmes* - Room 1.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.00-17.30</td>
<td>LIBER Working Group Meeting: Digital Humanities &amp; Digital Cultural Heritage - Room 1.20</td>
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* By Invitation

© Atmosphère Photo
## CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

**Wednesday 4 July 2018**

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<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>08.30-18.00</td>
<td><strong>Registration</strong> - Hall Lilliad</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.00-12.00</td>
<td><strong>Pre-Conference Workshops</strong></td>
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<td>09.00-12.00</td>
<td>Digital Humanities &amp; Digital Cultural Heritage Working group</td>
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<td>09.00-12.00</td>
<td>Digital Humanities in the European Research Library - Amphi Espace</td>
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<td>09.00-12.00</td>
<td>General Data Protection Regulation Compliance in Research Libraries</td>
<td>Espace Culture Kiosque Danse</td>
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<td>09.00-12.00</td>
<td>Research Institutions and Libraries and the Role of Funders in the</td>
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<td>09.00-12.00</td>
<td>European Open Science Cloud - Amphi B</td>
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<td>09.00-12.00</td>
<td>Open Science and Research Libraries: Let’s build the Skills! - Room C</td>
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<td>09.00-12.00</td>
<td>Libraries Leading the Open Access Transformation: Strategies to</td>
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<td>09.00-12.00</td>
<td>Achieve the Vision - Room D</td>
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<td>09.00-12.00</td>
<td>Data Science in Libraries - Salon PI</td>
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<td>09.00-12.00</td>
<td>Semantic Interoperability Initiative for LIBER - Espace Culture Kiosque Répétition</td>
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<td>12.00-13.00</td>
<td>Lunch - Patio Espace Culture</td>
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<td>12.00-13.00</td>
<td>LIBER Digital Skills Working Group Meeting - M28</td>
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<td>13.00-13.30</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony - Amphi A &amp; B</td>
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<td>13.00-13.30</td>
<td>Welcome From</td>
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<td>13.00-13.30</td>
<td>Professor Jean-Christophe Camart, President of University of Lille</td>
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<td>13.00-13.30</td>
<td>Reply By</td>
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<td>13.00-13.30</td>
<td>Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen, LIBER President</td>
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<td>13.00-13.30</td>
<td>Opening of Meeting of Participants**</td>
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<td>13.30-14.15</td>
<td>Opening Keynote - Amphi A &amp; B</td>
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<td>13.30-14.15</td>
<td>Invited Speaker: Prof. Frédérique VIDAL, Minister for Higher Education</td>
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<td>14.15-14.45</td>
<td>Coffee Break - Event Hall</td>
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**The Meeting of Participants is the Annual General Meeting of LIBER, and is open to all delegates.**
Session 1: High Stakes: from National to European Negotiations - Salon PI

Chair: Wilhelm Widmark, Stockholm University Library, Sweden

1.1 Evaluating offset in academic publishing
Cajsa Lisa Katniss Olsson, Stockholm University, Sweden

1.2 Project DEAL - e-journal licensing agreements with major academic publishers
Frank Scholze, KIT, Germany

1.3 Sharing negotiation goals and results with the research community: Finnish experiences
Anu Alaterä, National Library of Finland, Finland

Session 2: RDM: Tackling the Challenges - Amphi A

Chair: Dr Birgit Schmidt, Göttingen State and University Library, Germany

2.1 Quadcopters or Linguistic Corpora – Establishing RDM Services for Small-Scale Data Producers at Big Universities
Viola Voss, University Library Münster, Germany, and Hamrin Göran, KTH Library, Sweden

2.2 First practice, then policy: researcher-centric approach to data management
Marta Teperek, Delft Technical University, The Netherlands

2.3 Research Data Management Survey at Delft University of Technology
Yasemin Turkyilmaz-van der Velden, Delft Technical University, The Netherlands

2.4 Facing the Challenges of Research Data Management: Lessons learnt at KU Leuven Libraries
Tom Willaert, KU Leuven Libraries, Belgium

Session 3: Let’s Work Together: Developing Partnerships - Amphi B

Chair: Matthijs van Otegem, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands

3.1 The France-Poland digital Library: an example of Digital Unification
Bruno Sagna, BnF, France

3.2 An Open Access Information Service for Researchers in Theology
Marianne Doerr, Universität Tübingen, Germany

3.3 An innovative partnership between the French National Library and the British Library in the field of digital humanities: the Polonsky programme
Charlotte Denoël, BnF, France

5 Minute Presentations:

A French national network launched by its 2018 annual conference: Information Literacy Skills Developers and Trainers
Cécile Swiatek, ADBU, France

A new trend in media and library collaboration within Citizen Science?
Thomas Kaarsted, University Library of Southern Denmark, Denmark, and Anne Kathrine Overgaard, University Library of Southern Denmark, Denmark
14.45-16.15 | **Session 4: Leading the Transition to Open Science** - Amphi Espace Culture

**Chair:** Anja Smit, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

**4.1 Open Science and academic libraries: managing the change**

Paul Ayris, UCL, UK, and Tiberius Ignat, Scientific Knowledge Services, Switzerland

**4.2 Leadership skills in the context of Open Science – leading in a VUCA environment**

Clara Ginther, Graz University Library, Austria

**4.3 Maastricht University: becoming a FAIR university by 2025**

Henk van den Hoogen, Maastricht University Library, The Netherlands

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16.15-17.30 | **Knowledge Café, Part I** - Café Espace Culture

**Putting Strategy in Action: the LIBER Steering Committees and Working Groups**

**Chair:** Hilde van Wijngaarden, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

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20.00-23.00 | **Conference Dinner** - Chambre de Commerce et d’Industrie

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**Thursday 5 July 2018 LILLIAD**

08.30-18.00 | **Registration** - Hall Lilliad

09.00-09.45 | **Plenary Session** - Amphi A & B

**Chair:** Giannis Tsakonas, Library & Information Centre, University of Patras

**Being open: our responsibilities in the emerging open science movement**

**Keynote Speaker:** Louise Page, PLOS

09.45–11.15 | **Session 5: Open Access: towards a World after the Big Deals** - Amphi A

**Chair:** Liam Earney, JISC, UK

**5.1 Is Evidence-Based Acquisition (EBA) as a user centered service better than Big Deal?**

Louis Houle, McGill University, Canada

**5.2 SCOSS: A Global Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services**

Vanessa Proudman, SPARC Europe, The Netherlands

**5.3 Open Access and Monographs: Policies, Funding and Publishing in Eight European Countries**

Niels Stern, Royal Danish Library, Denmark, and Eelco Ferwerda, OAPEN, The Netherlands

09.45–11.15 | **Session 6: Exploring OPEN & FAIR Opportunities** - Amphi B

**Chair:** Agnès Ponsati Obiols, National Library of Spain, Spain

**6.1 National libraries as service providers for research: BnF case study**

Emmanuelle Bermes and Jean-Philippe Moreux, BnF, France

**6.2 The role of a National Library in the approach to a FAIR Research Data Infrastructure in the Life Sciences**

Birte Lindstädt, ZB MED Information Centre Life Sciences, Germany

**6.3 In a NATSHEL: the NATO Studies Open Portal and International Relations**

Giuseppe Vitiello, NATO Defense College, Italy

**6.4 How to Organise RDA Activities at the French Level?**

Françoise Genova and Francis André, CNRS, France
09.45–11.15  Session 7: Research Libraries as Trainers and Educators - Salon PI

Chair: Hilde van Wijngaarden, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

7.1 Information Literacy Course for University Teachers: How to Integrate a Model for Scientific Information Seeking into Teaching
Katri Maria Rintamäki, University of Vaasa, Finland

7.2 A trigger to collaboration and a new role for librarians: Data literacy, VR-technique, and Makerspace at Uppsala University Library
Linda Vidlund, Uppsala University, Sweden

5 Minute Presentations:

7.3 Use (open research) data in teaching (UDIT): an open online resource
Mijke Jetten, Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

7.4 European academic libraries indicators, an exploratory and comparative study led by the ADBU
Hélène Coste, ADBU, France, Academic Library of Le Havre-Normandie University, France

7.5 General User Surveys in Quality Development – Discovering Best Practices in Library Services
Susanne Dalsgaard Krag, AU Library, The Royal Library, Denmark

09.45–11.15  Session 8: Understanding Researcher’s Needs - Amphi Espace Culture

Chair: Raf Dekeyser, Leuven University, Belgium

8.1 Meeting researchers’ needs in mining web archives: the experience of the National Library of France
Peter Stirling and Sara Aubry, BnF, France

8.2 Understanding Academics: a UX ethnographic research project at the University of York
Michelle Blake and Vanya Gallimore, University of York, United Kingdom

8.3 Challenges for Researchers in the Digital Humanities: custom development vs. sustainable research infrastructures
Roxanne Wyns, Leuven University, Belgium

8.4 Research Transparency, Lifecycles and Libraries: Connecting Critical Components for Open Science
Elizabeth Josephine Lyon, University of Pittsburgh, USA

11.15-11.45  Coffee Break - Event Hall

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<table>
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<th>Time</th>
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| 11.45-12.00  | **Poster Session** - Room D  
Chair: Martin Hallik, University of Tartu Library, Estonia |
|              | • Pilot Project – How Academic Library Leaders Decide Strategically  
   Liisi Lembinen, University of Tartu, Estonia  
• Semantic Modelling of Video Annotations – the TIB AV-Portal’s metadata structure  
   Felix Saurbier, German National Library of Science and Technology, Germany  
• 10 Steps to Innovative Dissemination for Researchers  
   Tony Ross-Hellauer, Know-Center, Austria  
• OpenAIRE and the Experience of the FP7 Post-Grant Open Access Pilot  
   Gwen Franck, LIBER, The Netherlands  
• Semantics of Biodiversity: from Thesaurus to Linked Open Data (LOD)  
   Dominique Vachez, Inist-CNRS, France  
• When Users Foster their Open Access Repository: CasuHal  
   Nicolas Alarcon, Casuhal, Réunion, France  
• The University Library as the Credible Place for Research Communication and Information Literacy  
   Sara Kjellberg, Malmö University, Sweden  
• Heritage as Data: the Challenge of Opening Up and Offering Quality Services to the Research Community  
   Nathalie Fargier, Persée, France  
• Federated Single Sign-On Made Easy  
   Valentino Cavalli, LIBER, The Netherlands  
• Building Research Support and Open Science Services: Leadership and Management  
   Helena Silvennoinen-Kuikka, University of Eastern Finland, Finland and Tomi Rosti, University of Eastern Finland, Finland  
• The Gaybrarian, the Gargoyle and their sexy counterparts - On Librarian Stereotypes  
   Charlotte Wien, The University Library of Southern Denmark, Denmark  
• Steps toward a distributed, globally networked infrastructure of repositories in Canada  
   Pierre Lasou, Université Laval, Canada |
| 12.00–12.30  | **Sponsor: Strategy Update** - Amphi A & B  
Chair: Wolfram Horstmann, Göttingen State and University Library  
Libraries and Research Assets – The Need for a New Approach  
Nadav Doron, ExLibris |
| 12.30–13.30  | Lunch – Patio Espace Culture |
| 12.30–13.30  | **LIBER Quarterly Editorial Board Meeting*** - Room 1512 |
| 12.45–13.30  | **Conference Programme Committee Meeting*** - Amphi B |
Chair: Hilde van Wijngaarden, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands |
Chair: Bertil F. Dorch, University Library of Southern Denmark  
From Idea to Impact: Mapping and Understanding the Research Life Cycle  
Ben McLeish, Digital Science |
| 14.45–15.15  | **Coffee Break** – Event Hall |

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<td>15.15–16.00</td>
<td><strong>Plenary Session</strong> - Amphi A &amp; B</td>
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<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen, LIBER President</td>
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<td><strong>Innovation with Participation – why we need Open Science</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Keynote Speaker:</strong> Prof. Dr Johannes Vogel, General Director of the</td>
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<td>Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin and Professor of Biodiversity and</td>
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<td>Public Science, Humboldt Universität, Germany</td>
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<td>16.00–16.15</td>
<td><strong>LIBER Roadmap for Open Science</strong> - Amphi A &amp; B</td>
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<td><strong>Presentation and discussion</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen, LIBER President</strong></td>
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<td>16.15–17.45</td>
<td><strong>From strategy to action: Meeting of Participants</strong> - Amphi A &amp; B</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.00–22.00</td>
<td><strong>Conference Reception</strong> - Palais des Beaux Arts de Lille</td>
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**Friday 6 July 2018 LILLIAD**

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<td>08.30-12.30</td>
<td><strong>Registration</strong> - Hall Lilliad</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.00-10.30</td>
<td><strong>Session 9: All Roads Lead to Open Access</strong> - Amphi B</td>
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<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Anna Lundén</td>
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<td>9.1 <strong>DOAB 2018: a new start for open access books</strong></td>
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<td>9.2 <strong>The Open Access Observatory: an initiative to monitor the open access landscape</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Anna Rovira</strong>, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Spain and <strong>Ignasi Labastida</strong>, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain</td>
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<td><strong>5 Minute Presentations:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Journey towards Open Access by Authors: Three Types of Attitudes and Other Obstacles</td>
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<td><strong>Maurits van der Graaf</strong>, Pleiade Management &amp; Consultancy, The Netherlands</td>
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<td><strong>Micro#OAMOOC, fomenting literacy on Open Access through social media</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Clara Riera Quintero</strong>, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain</td>
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<td>09.00-10.30</td>
<td><strong>Session 10: Data Enhancements in the Service of research Libraries</strong> - Salon PI</td>
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<td><strong>Chair:</strong> Claudia Fabian</td>
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<td>10.1 <strong>Annif: Feeding your subject indexing robot with bibliographic metadata</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Osmo Suominen</strong>, National Library of Finland, Finland</td>
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<td>10.2 <strong>To optimize or not to optimize one’s h-index – that is the question...</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Bertil F. Dorch and Charlotte Wien</strong>, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark</td>
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<td><strong>5 Minute Presentation:</strong></td>
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<td>How to improve library data</td>
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<td><strong>Neil Grindley</strong>, JISC, UK</td>
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**The Meeting of Participants is the Annual General Meeting of LIBER, and is open to all delegates.**
09.00-10.30 Session 11: Next Generation Technologies - Amphi Culture

Chair: Martin Moyle

11.1 Next generation repositories: New technologies to position the library in a global knowledge commons
Martha Whitehead, Queen’s University, Canada and David Wilcox, DuraSpace, Canada

11.2 E-resource Interoperability: Libraries moving to Federated Single Sign-On
Jos Westerbeke, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands, Peter Gietz, AARC/DAASI International, Germany, Barbara Monticini, Consortium GARR, Italy, and Jiri Pavlik, Moravian Library, Czech Republic

11.3 Supporting FAIR Data Principles with Fedora
David Wilcox, DuraSpace, Canada

5 Minute Presentation:

11.4 Mind the gap - how to integrate research monographs into the ecosystem of open science
Margo Bargheer, State and University Library Göttingen, Germany

09.00-10.30 Session 12: Supporting an OPEN & FAIR Community - Amphi A

Chair: Liisi Lembinen, University of Tartu, Estonia

12.1 Collection development and the sustainability of Humanities and Social Sciences in Europe
Michele Casalini, Casalini Libri, Italy

12.2 Rebels with a Cause? Supporting New Library and Scholar-led Open Access Publishing through Organic Collaboration and Academic Community Building
Joe Deville, Lancaster University, UK, Jeroen Sondervan, Utrecht University, The Netherlands, Graham Stone, JISC, UK, Sofie Wennström, Stockholm University, Sweden

12.3 FAIR vs. GDPR: which will win?
Robin Rice, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom
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<td>09.30–10.30</td>
<td>LIBER Executive Board Meeting* - Room 1.20</td>
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<td>10.30-11.00</td>
<td>Coffee Break - Event Hall</td>
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<td>11.00-11.15</td>
<td>Leadership for the Future: the past, present and future of the LIBER Leadership Programme - Amphi A &amp; B</td>
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<td>Chair: Astrid Verheusen, LIBER, The Netherlands</td>
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<td>11.15–12.00</td>
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<td>Chair: Helen Shenton, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland</td>
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<td>Teaching Machines to Read and Understand Text Data</td>
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<td>Keynote Speaker: Alan Akbik, NLP Group at Zalando Research, Germany</td>
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<td>12.00-12.15</td>
<td>LIBER Innovation Awards - Amphi A &amp; B</td>
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<td>Chair: Julien Roche, LIBER, and Dénelise L’Ecluse, OCLC</td>
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<td>12.15–12.45</td>
<td>Sponsor: Strategy Update - Amphi A &amp; B</td>
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<td>Chair: Andris Vilks, National Library of Latvia</td>
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<td>Open Edition</td>
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<td>The Freemium economic model for open access development: challenges and opportunities, Romain Féret, Université de Lille, France and Louis Houle, McGill University, Canada</td>
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<td>12.45–13.00</td>
<td>Conference Closing Ceremony - Amphi A &amp; B</td>
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<td>13.00–14.00</td>
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<td>14.00–17.00</td>
<td>Guided tour of Libraries and Xperium</td>
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* By Invitation
1. Pilot project - how academic library leaders decide strategically
Liisi Lembinen, University of Tartu, Estonia

2. Semantic modelling of video annotations – the TIB AV-Portal’s metadata structure
Felix Saurbier, German National Library of Science and Technology (TIB), Germany

3. 10 Steps to Innovative Dissemination for Researchers
Tony Ross-Hellauer, Know-Center, Austria
Hrvoje Lucic, Know-Center, Austria
Michela Vignoli, Austrian Institute of Technology (AIT)
Elisabeth Lex, Know-Center, Austria
Peter Kraker, Open Knowledge Maps
Rainer Bachleitner, Open Knowledge Maps
Vilte Banelytė, Public Policy and Management Institute (PPMI)
Ilire Hasani-Mavriqi, Know-Center, Austria
Daniela Luzi, CNR - Institute for Research on Population and Social Policies (IRPPS)
Roberta Ruggieri, CNR - Institute for Research on Population and Social Policies (IRPPS)
Lucio Pisacane, CNR - Institute for Research on Population and Social Policies (IRPPS)
Electra Sifacaki, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece
Vilius Stančiauskas, Public Policy and Management Institute (PPMI)
Mappet Walker, Frontiers

4. OpenAIRE and the experience of the FP7 Post-Grant Open Access Pilot
Gwen Franck, LIBER, The Netherlands

5. Semantics of Biodiversity: from Thesaurus to Linked Open Data (LOD)
Dominique Vachez, Inist-CNRS, France - GDR
SemanDiv-CNRS, France
Isabelle Gomez, Inist-CNRS, France - GDR
SemanDiv-CNRS, France

6. When users foster their Open Access Repository: CasuHal
Nicolas Aralcon, Casuhal, Réunion (France)
Armelle Thomas, Casuhal, Réunion (France)

7. The University library as the credible place for research communication and information literacy
Sara Kjellberg, Malmö University, Sweden

8. Heritage as Data: the challenge of opening up and offering high quality services to the research community
Nathalie Fargier, Persée, France

Helena Silvennoinen-Kuikka, University of Eastern Finland, Finland
Tomi Rosti, University of Eastern Finland, Finland

10. The Gaybrarian, the Gargoyle and their sexy counterparts - On Librarian Stereotypes
Charlotte Wien, The University Library of Southern Denmark, Denmark

11. Steps toward a distributed, globally networked infrastructure of repositories in Canada
Pierre Lasou, Université Laval, Canada

12. Federated Single Sign-On Made Easy
Friedel Grant, LIBER, The Netherlands
Valentino Cavalli, LIBER, The Netherlands
Research data support in libraries is moving into the mainstream and libraries are stepping up their activities and involvement with research disciplines in various ways. The core business of libraries is typically to provide support on how to access research data and related infrastructures and to advise on good data management practices (e.g. data management planning). Based on this, libraries may consider stepping up their actual involvement in working with research data. However, this comes with new challenges in terms of available data (science) skills and capacities.

The workshop will address the following questions:

- What kind of data science skills do we need in libraries? (in the context of research support)
- What approaches have been taken to step up capacity and skills?
- How successful are training approaches like DS4L, Carpentries (Data, Software), etc.? Are they sustained and expanded after the training?

Additionally, the workshop will provide a report about recent activities of the working group, e.g. a library of data management plans and the collection of case studies.

**Draft agenda**

- 1 keynote presentation on data science in libraries
- 3-4 practical examples / job profiles
- Discussion on 3-4 topics in small groups
- Presentation of results & conclusions

This workshop is organised by the Steering Committee Research Infrastructure, Research Data Management Working Group.
Setup of the workshop

The workshop is thus set up in two parts. The first part will be used to present the work the four teams have done in our first year, followed by a coffee break. The second part will be an interactive session in a world café-style. Participants can suggest questions, topics of interest and information for the survey or new use cases.

This workshop is organised by the LIBER Digital Humanities and Digital Cultural Heritage Working Group

LIBER Copyright and Legal Matters Working Group - General Data Protection Regulation

Compliance in Research Libraries

09.00-12.00, coffee-break at 10.30

In this workshop national Codes of conduct for processing personal data for Research and a Common Code of Conduct for Research in the European Research Area will be discussed. We will discuss different legal bases for research use of personal data, namely that the processing is necessary for the performance of a task carried out in the public interest and data subject consent. We will discuss how the choice of legal base of processing affects the information given to data subjects of research projects.

This workshop is organized by Maria Rehbinder, LIBER Copyright & Legal Matters Working Group

LIBER Digital Skills Working Group and FOSTER - Open Science and Research Libraries: Let's Build the Skills!

09.00-12.00, coffee-break at 10.30

Open science is gaining momentum, and research librarians are starting to invent new digital models, to implement new techniques and to spread a more open culture. But what digital skills do librarians still need to develop? How can we do this? And how can we use the FOSTER materials and initiatives to train, advocate and practice open science? In this active and collaborative workshop, we will give you some tools and we invite you to think along on how to include open science digital skills into training programmes for librarians and researchers.

This workshop is organised by FOSTER and the LIBER Digital Skills Working Group.

Research Institutions and Libraries and the Role of Funders in the European Open Science Cloud

Time: 09.00 – 12.00, coffee-break at 10.30

Funders and institutional policies and mandates are essential drivers of Open Science. Institutions and academic libraries are key stakeholders when it comes to the implementation of such policies and integration into researcher’s workflows. Funding bodies, institutions and research libraries represent also key stakeholder groups of the European Open Science Cloud, which are targeted directly from the EOSCpilot project.

This workshop is organised by LIBER on behalf of the EOSCpilot project. It aims to engage with funding bodies, research libraries, institutions and research-producing organisations at large, to raise awareness of the EOSC amongst these stakeholders and to provide opportunities for them to talk with each other on how to promote alignment across local policies and workflows and EOSC policies, workflows and services.

The workshop builds on the outcome of an event focusing on research libraries and institutions in their role as intermediaries of the EOSC, held at the International Digital Curation Conference in Barcelona in February 2018.

This workshop is organised by LIBER as part of the EOSC project.
The concept of semantic interoperability refers to the ability of two systems to exchange data with a shared meaning. This is achieved through quality metadata referring to shared or aligned vocabularies.

The topic is currently gaining significant traction in various domains and the aim of this workshop is to consider the topic as it relates to the interests of LIBER.

This workshop has several key goals:

- Consider the various facets of semantic interoperability and how to tackle them
- Cultivate co-operation in ensuring semantic interoperability between various LIBER institutions
- Aligning LIBER’s efforts for semantic interoperability with the various other initiatives that are afoot in the library world and the scientific domain
- Recognize the interoperability possibilities within the wider context of the memory organization sector as well as the public administration

We welcome presentations introducing various initiatives that aim for semantic interoperability. Also of interest are experiences in, e.g., mapping vocabularies together, the tools used and challenges encountered. Presentations on various resources for semantic interoperability are also welcomed.

Finally, concrete steps for producing a set of best practices for semantic interoperability in the LIBER context will be discussed.

This workshop will be organised by Matias Frosterus, LIBER Linked Open Data and Semantic Interoperability working group (to be founded).
Leadership and Workforce Development Working Group - Leadership Development and What I Did

Next: the inaugural LIBER Emerging Leaders Alumni Network Meeting

09.00-12.00, coffee-break at 10.30

Please note that this pre-conference workshop is only open to Alumni of the LIBER Leadership Seminar.

Draft programme

09.00. Arrival and registration, with refreshments, and informal networking.

09.10. Welcome to the event from the Chair of the Workforce Development Working Group.

09.15. Introductory exercise with participants. Participants will be briefed in advance to summarise a specific leadership challenge they have dealt with since attending the leadership programme, and what skills the programme gave them to deal effectively with that challenge, by way of an «elevator pitch» lasting 2 minutes. Exercise to be facilitated by Roger Fielding.

10.15. Capture and summary of themes from this introductory exercise to inform planning for future Emerging Leaders Alumni Network meetings

10.30. Coffee-break

11.00. Invited speaker on strategic leadership topic, e.g., The changing environment for HEIs in Europe and the leadership skills needed to address this now and in the future.

11.40. quick final «feed-forward» exercise on the theme of current leadership issues alumni are dealing with. Participants will be briefed in advance to prepare a topic. The purpose is to relive the energy and buzz of the leadership programme experience. Exercise to be facilitated by Roger Fielding.

12 noon: conclusion and farewells

This workshop is organised by: Leadership and Workforce Development Working Group.
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Modélisation, identification et automatisation des process pour des métadonnées de qualité

**Signalement des ressources**
Des applications professionnelles évolutives pour le signalement et l’accès aux ressources

**Dissémination des données**
Des traitements et des flux adaptés, des données sous licence libre pour une réutilisation optimisée

**Valorisation des ressources**
Des interfaces de recherche dédiées pour un accès facilité aux ressources physiques et électroniques

**Expertise & innovation**
Pour des données conformes aux exigences du web de données et de la transition bibliographique

**Accompagnement des réseaux**
Documentation, formation et assistance pour une cohésion des réseaux de production

**Mutualisation financière**
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Frédérique Vidal, Minister of Higher Education, Research and Innovation

Before being appointed as the Minister of Higher Education, Research and Innovation, Frédérique Vidal had been the President of the University of Nice Sophia-Antipolis (UNS) since 2012.

She holds a master’s degree in biochemistry from the University of Nice Sophia-Antipolis, a post-graduate degree from the Institut Pasteur and a doctorate from the University of Nice Sophia-Antipolis where she became a lecturer in 1995.

Since 2004, Frédérique Vidal has been a professor of biochemistry, molecular and cell biology at the UNS.

In addition, she was Associate Dean of the Department of Life Sciences from 2007 to 2009 and was appointed Research Assessor to the Dean of the Faculty and then Dean of the Department in 2009.

Previously, she was responsible for internships before becoming the Deputy Director of the post-graduate diploma in Pharmacology.

An outside member of the Inserm Regional Scientific Council from 1999 to 2003, Frédérique Vidal has been on the assessment panel for the master’s degree in virology at the UPMC-Paris Diderot-Institut Pasteur since 2004. She was also co-responsible for the European Tempus project in relation to the implementation of the LMD system in the Balkans, from 2006 to 2009.

Frédérique Vidal has been a “Chevalier” of the French Legion of Honour since 2013.

1.1 Evaluating offset in academic publishing

Dr Cajsa Lisa Katniss Olsson
Stockholm University, Sweden

On behalf of the Swedish library consortium, Bibsam, a group of researchers have evaluated SpringerCompact (SC) with Springer Nature (SN).

SC is an offset agreement, intended to accelerate the transition to Open Access at controlled costs in Sweden. The commission was mainly to evaluate the economic and administrative effects of SC, and to make recommendations for future re-negotiations. Thorough evaluations of steps taken towards Open Science are necessary to assure that research libraries are powering sustainable knowledge in the digital age. Also, for offset agreements to benefit Open Science, research libraries need to take active command and steer negotiations. SC and this evaluation is a step in that direction.

The evaluation was based on the SC agreement, economic data, publication data, SN website information, data from OpenAPC, published reports and blog posts. We also collected survey data from corresponding authors and administrators.

To put the Swedish agreement in context, we compiled a transparent overview of three of SN’s current offset agreements. We calculated the cost increase for transitioning to a pay-to-publish-system, in Sweden, The Netherlands and the UK. The survey data captured aspects of Swedish administrators’ (n=16) and researchers’ (n=339) attitudes toward SC.

The findings are expected to impact the future of negotiating offsetting. In line with recommendations by Efficiencies and Standards for Article Charges (ESAC), SC has led to an increase in Open Access publications, control over expenditure for publishing, a movement towards pay-to-publish, and more efficient administration. However, this has come at a high cost. Others have argued that there was already enough money in the system to flip to pay-to-
publish, yet both the Swedish and the British offset agreements were costlier than the license agreements they followed. In Sweden, the price increases were 42% or 51% (depending on how we prognosticated the hybrid-publishing with SN). Additionally, the overview of the piloted offset agreements revealed differences in which fees were emphasized. The inconsistencies leave open for debate what actually motivates SN's costs. SN have argued that a transition to pay-to-publish requires infrastructure. We argue that that infrastructure is financed now, given the increases paid, and that no other country can be expected to finance such infrastructure as it is already in place. Future Swedish negotiations ought to take a stance in the cost levels of the previous subscription-based agreements and not in the levels of the current offset agreements.

This evaluation stresses the need for transparency in licensing agreements, as called for by LIBER. By sharing insights from the Swedish agreement, we hope to help create better conditions for future negotiations with publishers, in Sweden and abroad.

Cajsa Lisa Katniss Olsson works with scholarly communication at Stockholm University Library. She holds a PhD from Gothenburg University, Sweden, where she studied creativity and leadership in research groups.

1.2 Project DEAL – e-journal licensing agreements with major academic publishers

Frank Scholze
KIT, Germany

The goal of Project DEAL is to conclude nationwide licensing agreements with respect to the entire portfolio of electronic journals by major academic publishers. The intention is also to bring about significant change to the status quo in relation to negotiations, content, and pricing in the process. The effects of a consortium agreement at the national level should relieve the financial burden on individual institutions and bring wide-scale, lasting improvements in access to scholarly literature for academics. The aim is to reach a “publishing and reading” license model (PAR) which helps the large-scale transformation to open access.

The initiative was commissioned by the Alliance of Science Organisations in Germany – represented by the German Rectors’ Conference, the HRK. To carry out the project, the Alliance has brought together a project group including the relevant experts from universities and other research institutions.

The talk gives some insights into the project, the current status of negotiations and how it is related to and embedded in initiatives to transform the scholarly publication system.

Frank Scholze has been Director of Library Services at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) since January 2010. KIT is the merger of the University of Karlsruhe and one of the National Research Centres within the Helmholtz Association. He is a federal board member of the German Library Association (dbv) as well as a member of a number of scientific boards and councils (among them German Classification Society, FIZ Karlsruhe and DARIAH-DE).

Frank chairs the DINI (German Initiative for Networked Information) working group on electronic publishing and has been involved in a series of digital library projects. Before he joined the KIT he was a Programme Manager at the Ministry of Science Research and the Arts Baden-Württemberg and Head of the Public Services Department at Stuttgart University Library. He holds an MA in Art History and English Literature and a BSc in Library and Information Science.
1.3 Sharing negotiation goals and results with the research community: Finnish Experiences

Anu Alaterä
National Library of Finland, Finland

Today license negotiations are not only about access to journal collections behind paywalls but also about ways to rapidly increase open access. In Finland, open access goals were included in the FinELib consortium’s negotiations for the first time in 2016 and first results were achieved in 2016 and 2017. At the same time, it was decided to start actively communicating about the negotiations and their goals. This paper discusses the experiences, successes, and challenges of building a new open communication culture around the negotiations.

Sharing information increases discussion with the research community. In Finland, the active open access researchers reacted with strong support for the published goals of the negotiations. They created two statements: Tiedonhinta.fi and No Deal No Review to support the negotiations. After the results of the negotiations with Elsevier were published in January 2018, the research community also engaged in a discussion about the agreement and its transparency as well as the merits and drawbacks of the deal. In this paper, we present our view of the importance of the active involvement of the research community but also discuss the challenges involved.

Facts and data about publishing and the money spent on publications are essential in order to create meaningful discussion. FinELib is aiming for maximum transparency and has published costs and agreement text of the 2018 Elsevier agreement on its website and other agreements will be published in due time. In addition, Finland’s Ministry of Culture and Education has published the fees paid by Finnish research organizations to publishers in 2010–2016 and continues to gather and publish this information yearly (see: https://avointiede.fi/web/openscience/publisher_costs).

FinELib sees open communication as more and more important. Sharing information makes OA goals both nationally and internationally visible and makes it possible to cooperate widely at both national and international levels with different actors. Cooperation at all levels is needed to make the change to open access happen. Open communication is an essential tool in this work.

How to share information and find the most efficient channels to create discussion not only with those who are already interested in open access and the negotiations but also those who are not yet familiar with the subject? How to engage the research community in setting goals for the negotiations and evaluating the results? These are questions we search solutions for. At the moment libraries communicate actively with their own communities and FinELib office shares information about the negotiations on its website, writes articles about the subject and approaches media in order to bring this subject up. In 2017 the consortium office launched a new website (www.finelib.fi) to make sharing information easier. Negotiation process sets its own challenges: how to communicate the situation of an agreement after an understanding has been reached but no official papers signed?

More information about FinELib negotiations and results in: http://finelib.fi/negotiations/
During an international library conference in 2017, the authors had many productive exchanges about similarities and differences in Swedish and German higher-education libraries. Since research data management (RDM) is an emerging topic on both sides of the Baltic Sea, we find it valuable to compare strategies, services, and workflows to learn from each other's practices.

Aim: In this talk, we aim to compare the practices and needs of small-scale data producers in engineering and the humanities. In particular, we try to answer the following research questions:

- What kind of data do the small-scale data producers produce?
- What do these producers need in terms of RDM support?
- What then can we as librarians help them with?

Hypothesis: Our research hypothesis is that small-scale data producers have similar needs in engineering and the humanities. This hypothesis is based on the many similarities in demands from funding agencies on open data and on the assumption that research in different subjects often creates empirical results which are different in content but similar in structure.

Method: We study the current strategies, practices, and services of our respective universities (KTH Royal Institute of Technology Stockholm and Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster). We also study the work and initiatives undertaken on a more advanced level by universities, libraries, and other organizations in Sweden and Germany (e.g. Stockholm University, Swedish National Data Service (SND), Cologne Centre for eHumanities at the University of Cologne).

Results: The talk will give an overview of how we did the groundwork for the initial services provided by our libraries. We focus on what we are doing and in particular why we are doing it. We find that we are following in the leading footsteps of other university libraries. The experiences shared by colleagues help us to adapt their best practices to our local demands, making them better practices for KTH and WWU researchers.

Limitation: We restrict ourselves to only studying researchers who create data on a small scale since the large-scale data producers handle the RDM on their own.

Dr Viola Voss
ULB Münster, Germany

Göran Hamrin
KTH Library, Sweden
2.2 First Practice, then policy: researcher-centric approach to data management

Dr Marta Teperek
TU Delft, The Netherlands

Alastair Dunning
Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands

Annemiek van der Kuil
Utrecht University Library, The Netherlands

Anke Versteeg
TU Delft, Centre for Research Data, The Netherlands

It seems obvious to suggest that policies are important drivers for research institutions in the implementation of good data management practices. As noted by Rans and Jones, “policies provide clarity of purpose and may help in the framing of roles, responsibilities and requisite actions. They also legitimize making the case for investment”.

However, at TU Delft, we have decided to take an alternative approach: first practice, then policy. This was primarily motivated by the intention to keep researchers and research at the centre of our strategy for data management. We did not want to introduce and to mandate requirements, before adequate infrastructure and professional support was available to our community and before our researchers were themselves willing to discuss formalisation of data management practices. In addition, bottom-up, community-driven approaches are strongly favoured at TU Delft. We felt that policy introduction should rather come as a consequence of a change in culture, than the other way round.

In addition, we decided against the introduction of a single, central data management policy. Instead, we are introducing the concept of a central TU Delft framework policy, under which every faculty has been invited to develop their own policy. This allows disciplinary differences to be reflected and to ensure that policies are not detached from day-to-day research practice.

TU Delft also has the advantage that significant pieces of technical infrastructure were in place far in advance of the policy development. As far back as 2010, in order to provide researchers with adequate support for data management and sharing, 4TU.Centre for Research Data was launched as part of the 4TU consortium of technical universities in the Netherlands. The archive continues to function as a certified, trusted repository for long-term preservation and sharing of research data.

As part of the broader Open Science programme at TU Delft, dedicated training in research data management and in open science practices was developed in order to equip researchers with the skills necessary for effective management and sharing of research data. Finally, the innovative Data Stewardship programme was launched, aiming to develop mature, subject-specific practices (and policies) for working with research data across the whole campus.

In preparation for policy development, series of qualitative and quantitative interviews and consultations with researchers were conducted, which led to better understanding of the barriers to data management and sharing. As a result, at the beginning of 2018, we reached confidence that both our research community, as well as the research support infrastructure, were mature enough to justify the launch of policy development efforts.

In this paper, we will first describe our strategy for developing data management policies at TU Delft, which is based on a central framework and on faculty-specific data management policies. Second, we will provide an update on our progress so far, and discuss the challenges encountered. Finally, we will compare the advantages and disadvantages of our “first practice, then policy” approach with the more traditional “from policy to practice” approach.
Dr Marta Teperek did a PhD in molecular biology at the University of Cambridge. Having first-hand experience of problems that researchers face on a day-to-day basis, with the journals’ impact factor, and not the quality of the research process, dictating the future of their academic career, Marta decided to get professionally involved in advocating for Open Research and for better transparency in science. In 2015 she joined the University of Cambridge and led the creation and development of the Research Data Management Facility, supporting researchers at the University of Cambridge in good management and sharing of research data. While at Cambridge, Marta initiated and overseen the Data Champions programme and the Open Research Pilot. In August 2017 Marta moved to TU Delft in The Netherlands, where she leads the Data Stewardship project.

Marta serves on the Editorial Board of the Data Science Journal and Co-Chairs the Research Data Alliance Libraries for Research Data Interest Group. She has spoken at several international conferences and events related to Open Science and Research Data Management.

2.3 Research Data Management Survey at Delft University of Technology

Heather Andrews Mancilla
TU Delft, The Netherlands

Jasper van Dijck
TU Delft, The Netherlands

Kees den Heijer
TU Delft, The Netherlands

Munire van der Kruyk-Delibay
TU Delft, The Netherlands

Robbert Eggermont
TU Delft, The Netherlands

Yasemin Turkyilmaz-van der Velden
Delft Technical University, The Netherlands

The Data Stewardship Project is a new initiative from Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands (https://osf.io/5w9pj/). Its aim is to create mature working practices and policies regarding research data management across all Faculties. The novelty of this project relies on having a dedicated person, the Data Steward, embedded in each Faculty to approach research data management from a discipline-specific perspective. It is within this framework that a Research Data Management survey was carried out at the three Faculties that had a Data Steward in place. The goal was to get an overview of the current research data management practices at TU Delft and use its results as a benchmark for the project. In this paper, we will discuss the results of the survey as well as an action strategy based on these results.

The survey was open in November 2017, and it was sent out to all scientific staff members, including PhD students. Main topics included backup and data loss, data ownership, data management plans, awareness of FAIR data and usage of research data repositories. The total response rate was of ~20%.

Overall, the results show similar trends in all three Faculties. Most respondents do not automatically back up their data. Regarding data management plans (DMP), the percentage of respondents who are involved in projects with a DMP is at the 20% level for all Faculties. Interestingly, we do not find any correlations between the presence of data management plans and good data management practice reflected in the use of research data repositories, automatic data backups, or the awareness of FAIR principles. The researchers who claim to be aware of FAIR data tend to be those in higher academic positions. These researchers appear to be highly aware of research data repositories but are not necessarily using them. With respect to data ownership, there appears to be little awareness regarding this topic. More than half of the respondents at each position do not know or are not sure who the owner of the data is.

Altogether these findings indicate the overall lack of awareness regarding different data management topics. They also show a great interest from the respondents, as more than 80% of them in each Faculty claimed to be interested in data management training. Thus,
these are the topics the Data Stewardship project will be focusing on, by carrying out awareness campaigns, and also providing training when applicable at Faculty levels. Conducting this survey on a periodic basis will help to measure the success of these efforts and evaluate the overall progress of the project.

Yasemin Turkyilmaz-van der Velden works as the Data Steward at the TU Delft Faculties of Applied Sciences, and Mechanical, Maritime and Materials Engineering. She obtained her MSc degree at Radboud University Nijmegen from the program ‘Molecular Mechanisms of Disease’. Then, she did her PhD at the Molecular Genetics Department of Erasmus MC Rotterdam where she studied UV-induced DNA damage repair using proteomics and live cell imaging approaches. During her academic journey, she daily managed data during acquisition, analysis, and publication stages and therefore she has a good understanding of researchers’ perspective and experiences about data management. As a Data Steward, she provides customized and discipline-specific data management support to researchers at every stage of the research lifecycle, with the eventual goal of achieving a cultural change in research data management at daily practice.

2.4 Facing the challenges of Research Data Management: Lessons learnt at KU Leuven Libraries

Dr Tom Willaert
KU Leuven Libraries, Belgium, KU Leuven Faculty of Arts, Belgium
Jacob Cottyn
KU Leuven Libraries, Belgium
Simon D’haenens
KU Leuven Libraries, Belgium
Ulrike Kenens
KU Leuven Libraries, Belgium
Thomas Vandendriessche
KU Leuven Libraries, Belgium

One of the institutional prerequisites for open science and open data is a well-implemented strategy for research data management (RDM).

The ethical and scientific benefits of RDM have indeed been well established by researchers, university administrations and funding agencies alike. However, as funders’ requirements for soundly organizing, documenting, storing, sharing and archiving research data become more and more pressing, so is the need for suitable research infrastructures and support. From the onset, KU Leuven has identified KU Leuven Libraries as a valuable and valued partner in the development of the training and tools required to deal with the challenges of collecting, preserving and sharing research data. In close collaboration with the University’s ICT services, the legal department, KU Leuven research and development, the research coordination office and the Library Systems service LIBIS, an interdisciplinary team of library experts and ‘data stewards’ has been instrumental in translating the university’s data policy into concrete lines of action. At the intersections of innovative and sustainable publishing (of data), data literacy and open data, the group has played a key role in educating researchers, implementing the DMPOnline tool and studying the possibilities for developing an institutional repository.

In this case-based paper, the members of the working group share their combined experience in dealing with heterogeneous datasets and stakeholders based on the support provided in the context of the March 2018 call for project proposals by the Flemish Research Council. This was the first call in which this major funder for our university included questions on research data management. As such, it was also the first time that the group provided RDM-support at scale. The paper reflects on the merits and limitations of the KU Leuven approach and sketches out some guidelines for how lessons learnt can benefit other institutions. Questions that will be addressed include (but are not limited to):

1. How can RDM-support leverage academic libraries’ position of leadership in the context of Open Science? What strategic benefits can be gained from evaluating DMPs and surveying researchers from various career stages?
2. How can RDM-support and a data-oriented perspective cement the research library’s position as an educational centre (notably with regards to data literacy and interdisciplinary programmes like ‘digital humanities’)

3. To what extent can experiences in the field of RDM be used as a measure of the validity and applicability of such principles as ‘open data’ and ‘FAIR’ data.

Tom Willaert holds a PhD in Literature from KU Leuven Faculty of Arts (2016) and a Postgraduate Degree in Big Data and Analytics from the KU Leuven Faculty of Business and Economics (2018). He currently works as a digital scholarship expert at KU Leuven Libraries and as a research assistant to Prof. Dr Stefan Gradmann at the KU Leuven Faculty of Arts, where he teaches data processing and linked data scholarship. His research interests include data science and knowledge modelling. For a list of scientific publications, see https://lirias.kuleuven.be/cv?u=U0084411

3.1 The France-Poland digital Library: an example of Digital Unification

Bruno Sagna
BnF, France

In 2017, the National Library of France launched the collection “Shared heritage” as part of its digital unification policy aiming at bringing together written heritage scattered among various institutions. Due to France’s global past and its current influence through the French language, France nurtures many ties with most countries around the world. Written and audio-visual heritage bears witness to this common history.

The digital era offers us a unique opportunity to bring this material together and to revisit the past. This dialogue between various resources is also a way to address the issue of working in “silos” and to reach out beyond the boundaries of individual digital libraries. But access to documents does not suffice. Mediation is key and resources must be enhanced and contextualized. This initiative also addresses the need to offer members of research communities and citizens as well a reasoned and organized access to an ever-growing content online. This is the reason why it matters to liaise and engage with academia in order to put those documents in perspective and benefit from the latest researches in various fields. The digital library “France-Poland” illustrates this standpoint.

The National Library of France and the National Library of Poland plus several national partners have joined forces in order to explore five centuries (1572-1945) of French-Polish relations. Librarians, specialists, and researchers from the participating institutions, but not exclusively, have written articles to showcase bodies of documents or even single ones of major significance. The site is bilingual: navigation + all articles. It showcases currently 1,000 public domain documents (number growing constantly). It is a work in progress and new institutions will add more content and articles over the years. The presentation intends not only to present the site...
but also to illustrate the difficulties and solutions met during the course of the project.


3.2 An Open Access Information Service for Researchers

Dr Marianne Doerr
Universität Tübingen, Germany

Tuebingen University Library offers a continuously improved next generation bibliographic database for theology and religious studies. The “Index Theologicus” database is available worldwide in open access. It is funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Foundation) in the funding programme “specialised information services”. The aim of this programme is to give researchers of all disciplines, irrespective of where they work, fast and direct access to specialised literature and research-specific information that are not available at every institution in the same scope and in the same quantity.

Index Theologicus comprises currently about 1.8 million records of theological literature (monographs and articles) mainly in German, English, French and other European languages. The database does not only offer bibliographical records but also gives direct access to articles and facilitates access to monographs.

To do this the University Library pursues different strategies:

Cooperation with publishing houses:

Important publishers (for example deGruyter and Brill) are delivering metadata and articles of journals which are subject to national licenses to be integrated into the database.

Green Open Access:

About 130 acknowledged German researchers in theology have agreed that their articles – according to German copyright law – may be scanned and made accessible via Index Theologicus.

Digitisation:

A large digitisation project of theological journals is currently in preparation. Some 60 editors want to cooperate. This project complements a previous project in which Tuebingen University Library digitised theological journals from the 19th century.

In order to facilitate the access to non-open access literature, the database offers link-resolving and finding aids (via DOI). For monographs, there is a special service which helps to locate the book in the local library catalogues of users.

Building comprehensive databases is a resource consuming activity, and the staff Tuebingen University Library can dedicate to this task is limited. So the Library is constantly improving the methods for widely automated metadata extraction. For printed journals there is an OLR/OCR program creating structured metadata; for electronically available metadata Zotero translators have been developed (available for re-use via Github).

The database offers search features for the specific interests of researchers in theology. Search of Scriptures is being supported by special algorithms which help to find articles treating a range of Bible passages even if a single Bible passage has been entered as a search term. The special information service in theology is constantly in dialogue with members of the theological faculties, the learned societies. A representative academic board has been installed.
The database attracts a lot of users – and co-operators. The theological faculty of Innsbruck in Austria, responsible for a well-known specialised database in biblical literature is currently migrating their data in Index theologicus and will use this system for further cataloguing. So do two theological institutes of the Universities of Muenster and Wuerzburg.

We consider the specialised information service theology as a best practice example for research-oriented library services with a strong focus on open access and open data.

Marianne Dörr has been the University Librarian of Tübingen University (www.ub.uni-tuebingen.de) since 2008. She studied German and French Literature and Language at the Universities of Freiburg i. Br. (Germany) and Orléans (France) and did a PHD in French Literature at Freiburg University.

She started her professional career as an academic librarian in Munich, first at the University Library of Ludwig Maximilians University Munich, and from 1993 on at the Bavarian State Library (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek) in Munich. She was the coordinator of a large cooperative German project to build a bibliographic database for the imprints of the 17th century printed in German-speaking countries (www.vd17.de). From 1996 to 2002 she was head of the Munich Digitization Center at the Bavarian State Library and directed several third parties founded digitization projects. From 2002 – 2008 she was director of Hessian State Library in Wiesbaden. For several years she has been a member of committees of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Foundation) dealing with questions of information infrastructure for research and digitization and indexing.

3.3 An innovative partnership between the French National Library and the British Library in the field of digital humanities: the Polonsky programme

Dr Charlotte Denoël
Bibliothèque nationale de France, France

As part of digital humanities, the French National Library (BnF) strives to engage in public service of its heritage collections, its high-level technical resources and infrastructures, its skills, and know-how in the development of digital activities and its very active policy of collaboration with other institutions in France and abroad. These priorities are especially relevant in a research programme initiated by the French National Library and the British Library thanks to the patronage of The Polonsky Foundation. This two-and-a-half-year program (2016-2018) aims at cataloguing, digitizing and showcasing a corpus of 800 illuminated manuscripts, produced in France or England between the 8th and 12th centuries. The two libraries are working together to disseminate this corpus to the widest possible audience, digitizing 400 MSS from each library collection, cataloguing and partially restoring them. In addition, a general audience book richly illustrated will be published by the British Library, a symposium will be organized at the BnF, and two websites dedicated to the project will be developed. The BnF is currently creating a bilingual website based on the IIIF technology and the Gallica infrastructure (“Gallica marque blanche”) in order to collect all selected manuscripts and to allow digital comparison among them, while the British Library is preparing a bilingual website targeted for a general audience that will feature highlights from the most important of these manuscripts and articles commissioned by leading experts in the field.

This paper aims to give an overview of the Polonsky programme, focusing on the main lines, the expectations and the targeted outputs of the programme; the digitization and restoration processes; the several scientific aspects that merge different disciplines and approaches in order to gain a better understanding of
Charlotte Denoël is archivist paleographer and chief curator at the Department of Manuscripts of the Bibliothèque nationale de France, where she is in charge of the medieval service. Her research on the manuscripts focuses on the Early Middle Ages and addresses images in a transdisciplinary perspective. Manuscripts and their decoration are analyzed through the prism of the cultural history, history of art and iconography. Charlotte Denoël has also participated in various exhibitions and curated two exhibitions on the art of the High Middle Ages, "Trésors carolingiens" (BNF, 2007) and “Les temps mérovingiens” (Musée de Cluny, 2016). She has participated in major research programmes at the BnF which include digitization, scientific description, restoration and/or dissemination of some corpus of manuscripts, as Europeana Regia (2009-2012) and Biblissima (2013-2019). She is currently the scientific coordinator of the Polonsky programme (2016-2018) for the BnF.

3.4 A French national network launched by its 2018 annual conference: Information Literacy Skills Developers and Trainers

Cécile Swiatek
ADBU, France

The ADBU, the French association of directors and senior staff in university and research libraries, partnering with the Paris Information literacy trainers WG and the Conservatoire national des Arts et Metiers (Cnam) Library, in January 2018 launched a French national network dedicated to Information Literacy Skills Developers and Trainers in Academic Libraries. This network was set up through a two-day national conference, where trainer librarians from all academic backgrounds gathered, bringing together more than 60 institutions. An annual ‘Rendez-vous’ between information literacy library staff trainers involved in users’ training was launched. These annual conferences are both study-days and practical workshops days: they foster best practices sharing and social training. They are inclusive, since they are intended for all users training personnel in the library. They do target library staff but are widely open to Higher Education pedagogical engineers, information literacy teachers, IT staff.

This paper will underline and develop the leverage that users’ information literacy training represents:

• in order to put Academic libraries on the institutions and national HE agenda
• in order to draw users and young researchers towards the Library
• in order to engage first steps with students and young researchers towards OA, innovative scholarly publishing, altmetrics...

Putting a national network into motion helps push libraries to the front as an academic information literacy skills training service: this is how we can work together in fostering critical minds in undergraduates and science openness automatically in young researchers.

Cécile Swiatek represents the French academic library managers association (ADBU), where she is in charge of the Pedagogy and Documentation Committee. She is Deputy Director at the Université Paris II Panthéon-Assas academic library in Paris, France. She is particularly involved with pedagogy and HE digital innovation. She was previously in charge of Law, Economics, Management and Journalism collections in Paris II. Before that, she was Collection manager in Medicine Science and Technology at the BUPMC – Université Paris6 academic library – and head of medical and computer science research sections. She spent over nine years engaged on the BUPMC collections and on both professional and users training services. In 2014 she committed herself to the IFLA Lyon national committee for Cfibd. She is currently an active member of ADBU, ABF and LIBER, where she represents the French Librarians Association (ABF).
3.5 A new trend in media and library collaboration within Citizen Science?

**Thomas Kaarsted**  
University Library of Southern Denmark, Denmark

**Anne Kathrine Overgaard**  
University of Southern Denmark, Faculty of Health Sciences

Within the field of Citizen Science, we would on behalf of the University Library of Southern Denmark like to present a somewhat radical idea of collaboration that could be ripe for exploration by European research libraries. The presentation relies on the fundamental research and definitions within the field.

‘A Healthier Funen’ is a Citizen Science experience launched in 2017 that has proved a promising new method in media/library collaboration and in empowering the general public. The project is based on the island of Funen (pop. 462,625 citizens) and is a partnership between a major university and its library (SDU), major university hospital (OUH) and television broadcaster (TV2/Fyn).

The aim is to present the project in a scientific setting and present the reach as well as the takeaways of ‘A Healthier Funen’ for other Citizen Science entrepreneurs with a strong and somewhat unique focus on the results of working with an integrated approach to local media.

In practice, the citizens participating in ‘A Healthier Funen’ decide which Citizen Science projects within the area of health sciences should receive funding. The competing research projects are then presented on various TV2/Fyn platforms and put to a vote by citizens in general.

In 2017 TV2/Fyn presented the research projects for two weeks in various journalistic formats. In the end, 12,800 citizens voted and with the reach on Facebook being 272,725, which in the future makes a case for empowering the whole island of Funen. In general, we feel the project might be a new trend in media and library collaboration within Citizen Science. ‘A Healthier Funen’ is:

- original by empowering the general public by including citizens in the policy and prioritization process
- has a level of innovation by a collaborative professional approach to science communication to, and
- has a social impact on the wider community by being a new future practice for libraries and by covering a wide geographic area and population due to a new form of partnership.

The presentation relies on the central research and definitions by e.g. Lewenstein 2004 (non-scientists participate in gathering, using and interpreting data), Bonney 2009 (a contributory and collaborative approach) as well as Golumbic et al. 2017 (by covering the criteria of inclusion and reciprocity).

Finally, on an operational level, ‘A Heathier Funen’ relies on the EU White Paper on Citizen Science (2014) at the macro, meso, and micro level.

This will be presented in a structured and entertaining manner using slides and a short format video.

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**Thomas Kaarsted**, MA & MPG, is Deputy Library Director at The University Library of Southern Denmark, and is working in the field of Citizen Science.

**Anne Kathrine Overgaard**, M.Sc. & MCC, is Head of Office at Faculty of Health Sciences at The University of Southern Denmark, and is working in the field of Citizen Science.
Leading the Transition to Open Science
Amphi Espace Culture
Chair: Anja Smit, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

4.1 Open Science and academic libraries: managing the change

Paul Ayris
UCL, United Kingdom

Tiberius Ignat
Scientific Knowledge Services, Switzerland

Stakeholders should be open to Open Science, preparing for the future, not clinging to the past (LIBER blog post – http://libereurope.eu/blog/2016/06/09/be-open-to-open-science).

Overview

The purpose of this paper is to analyse Best Practice developments in a number of areas of the European Open Science agenda. As defined by the European Commission, Open Science consists of 8 pillars (https://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm). This paper has selected 3 areas in which academic libraries are playing a strong role – Innovative Open Access publishing, Open (FAIR) Data, and Library engagement in Citizen Science. The paper ends by analysing the learning from an ongoing series of European Workshops entitled Focus on Open Science, concluding that the tremendous changes (brought about by Open Science) should be managed in a community of Open Science practitioners in academic libraries.

Analysis

This paper analyses the EC’s definition of Open Science, comparing that definition with the programme being proposed by LERU (League of European Research Universities) and LIBER. What is the Library’s role in each of these areas? The paper identifies three areas which are ripe for engagement by libraries: Open Access and Innovative Publishing models, Open (FAIR) Data, and Citizen Science.

Reviewing current developments, the paper draws some startling conclusions. In terms of Innovative publishing, libraries can have a major role in changing the current model of scholarly publication. By establishing institutional Open Access University Presses, they can make a major contribution in the areas of monograph, journal and textbook publishing. For research data, the paper looks at all the outputs of the EC-funded LEARN (http://learn-rdm.eu) project and its findings on Open Data. It also builds on work being undertaken in the Sorbonne University to institute a change in EU legislation by making Open the default for research data. The third section of the talk looks at the potential role of libraries in Citizen Science. It is clear that there is currently a disjoint between Society and the role of Universities, academic experts and an appreciation of their insights. How can this fissure be healed? The paper looks at examples of library engagement in Citizen Science and sees this as a solution to the conundrum.

Creation of an Open Science Library community

The paper ends by concluding that libraries should start to manage the move to Open Science and that the best way to promote Library engagement is to create a community of Open Science practitioners in the Library world. Drawing on learning from 3 years of Focus on Open Science Workshops across Europe, the paper concludes that the creation of an Open Science community of practice which meets agreed standards and targets is the best way forward for Libraries. It suggests that such ambitious goals can be met by a new proposal being submitted for funding to Horizon 2020 to embed Open Science approaches in Universities, with Libraries one of the main agents for the cultural change that Open Science brings.

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4.2 Leadership skills in the context of Open Science – leading in a VUCA environment

Clara Ginther
Graz University Library, Austria

The aim of this paper is to introduce a framework to reflect on leadership in the context of open science. Leadership skills, required in furthering, fostering and enabling open science, can be defined from a variety of perspectives. One of which is led by the question as to what characterizes the context of open science. The acronym VUCA describes an environment that is volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous. Originating from the military in the early 1990s, VUCA serves today as a contextual framework to reflect on leadership in educational, governmental and for-profit organizations.

This paper proposes that the context of open science is volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous. This perception originates from both research and the experience of establishing an Office for Scholarly Publishing at the Graz University Library together with two other librarians. A first part will provide a reflection on the VUCA environment in which open science takes shape and form. For example, the volatility, which finds its expression in accelerated change, e.g. the many colours of open access we know today; the uncertainty that is intrinsic when building a new culture of science; the complexity arising from the many forces that shape open science or the ambiguity that is inherent when creating new practices of science.

The second part of the paper focuses on the leadership required in a VUCA environment and its implications for leadership in the context of open science and leadership in libraries where both a traditional environment and a VUCA environment coexist. When establishing the Office of Scholarly Publishing it became soon apparent that those involved operated in a context that was radically different to that of their colleagues who worked in departments such as cataloguing or acquisition with the exception of those who worked primarily in e-resource management. A different kind of management and leadership was required. There are four hallmarks of leadership in a VUCA environment, which are essential to furthering...
sustainability and to enabling people to thrive: vision, understanding, clarity, and agility. In this paper, these characteristics will be interpreted in regard to open science and leadership in libraries and the opportunities arising therefrom.

Clara Ginther works as the deputy head of the department of Journals and Database Management at Graz University Library. In her work, she focuses on e-resource management and consortial licensing as well as bibliometrics. Together with two colleagues, she has built up an Office of Scholarly Publishing that provides services to scholars on a variety of subjects, such as Open Access, Research Data Management, Bibliometrics, Predatory Publishing. The Office of Scholarly Publishing also serves as a collaborative platform for various administrative departments at the University as well as the Vice Deans of Research at each faculty. Prior to her work at Graz University Library, she spent time in research, Catholic Theology, at the University of Freiburg in Breisgau and Trinity College Dublin. She also has experience as a trainer for non-profit management. Her research interests today lie with systems theory and strategic management.

4.3 Maastricht University: becoming a FAIR university by 2025

Henk van den Hoogen
Maastricht University Library, The Netherlands

Maastricht University (UM) firmly believes that expedient access to all forms of research and research materials is an indispensable aspect of a public university. Maastricht University, therefore, commits itself to implementing the FAIR principles across all of its disciplines – with the intention of becoming a ‘FAIR University’. This new initiative, called UM2025, will establish policies, processes, people, and infrastructure to engage its researchers towards maximizing the findability, accessibility, interoperability, and reusability of all research materials produced at Maastricht University including, but not limited to, datasets, software, web services, images, scholarly publications, transcripts, and audio and video recordings. As a result of this initiative, Maastricht University will foster an environment for open and reproducible research, generate new opportunities for data-driven research, and ensure that the general public and other researchers benefit from investments in public universities.

Challenge

Albeit the overall aim is something no one can object to, it is easier said than done to create an open research setting. The challenge is to overcome the barrier that prevents researchers from participating in FAIR data sharing and open science. The trigger for this is to make sure that the people who put the effort in providing data will gain immediate professional benefit in the form of new insights produced by automated and actionable data-driven analysis. Rather than impose policy regulations, mandates and other ‘sticks’ on researchers, this approach takes the angle of offering ‘carrots’.

Roadmap

First, we defined a UM2025 agenda, by building a working group to focus on key questions like “What are the features? What is needed to achieve this? What differences exist across the disciplines? What policies are needed? How will we prioritize? How do we measure success?” Then we started to build a UM2025 network by organizing a transformative university-wide movement to implement the FAIR principles. This - bottom-up - process is now in full operation. Parallel the UM2025 vision and action plan is being discussed with decision makers within the university and medical hospital.

To facilitate and service this vision, a FAIR research community platform will be created, providing infrastructure and data management support to individual researchers and scientific value by means of automated data-driven discovery. The focus will be to envision users that they will be able to use, compare, or combine their data (and text) with those produced by others in order to promote their work, build confidence in their results, and generate new insights. In the presentation, we will share the roadmap in more detail and elaborate on decision-making, the role, and contributions of the University Library and a preview of the action plan 2018-
2020
Interest to the LIBER audience
We give insight into the decision-making and facilitating processes of making data findable and accessible for the whole university, including the medical centre. Furthermore, we share results of researchers’ experiences to benefit from making data interoperable and re-usable.

Henk J.M. van den Hoogen
Job title: Programme Manager Research Support
Affiliation: University Library, Maastricht University, The Netherlands

As Programme Manager, I am responsible for development and management of the programme ‘research supporting services of the University Library’. The main goal is to manage a coherent research supporting programme, in cooperation with the research community and other service units within the university and abroad. Main topics are Research Data Management, Open Science, Open Access, Skills training, Research Information & Communication/CRIS and Research Impact

Nationally I participate in:
National Advisory Board of DataverseNL (chair);
UKB-Coordination Point Research Impact (chair);
SURF Special Interest Group of Research Support (chair);
SURF Programme Advisory Council (PAR) (member);
Working group Engagement of the National Coordination Point RDM (LCRDM) (member);
National ORCiD working group (member)

Opening up access to research was just the beginning of a much larger movement where the free exchange of scientific communication mirrors more closely the collaborative environment of the research community. Looking back at the building blocks, we can chart our collective responsibilities to match the speed and convergence of scientific publishing, the research enterprise, and the globalization of technology. In her keynote, Louise Page will provide a perspective for how publishers and the research library community can collectively address the challenges ahead through partnership and aligned purpose to better serve our communities.

Louise Page
joined PLOS in 2015 with a focus on innovations and strategies to transform scholarly communication. As Chief Innovation Officer, she is responsible for actualizing PLOS’ strategy in open science to maximize the influence, impact, and dissemination of research globally. With more than 25 years of experience in scholarly publishing, Louise has held leadership positions in editorial, technology, business development, and strategy at Stanford University’s HighWire Press, John Wiley & Sons, and Oxford University Press.

Amphi A & B
Louise Page, PLOS
Being open: our responsibilities in the emerging open science movement
Chair: Giannis Tsakonas, Library & Information Center, University of Patras

09.00-09.45
5.1 Is Evidence-Based Acquisition (EBA) as a user centered service better than Big Deal?

Louis Houle
McGill University, Canada

In an effort to make better use of their collection money many libraries have looked at different new ways to acquire their e-books. Traditional models like firm and approval ordering are no longer sufficient and beneficial for libraries. Libraries have been adding new non-traditional e-book acquisition models over the last few decades. In the late nineties, Patron-Driven Acquisition (PDA) or Demand-Driven Acquisition (DDA) models were developed by many e-book providers and adopted by libraries around the world.

Then came, six to seven years ago, the Evidence-Based Acquisition (EBA) also referred as Evidence-Based Selection (EBS) model, available from many publishers. Libraries saw in this new model a system where it would allow them for more mediation in title selection and in the control of their spending than what PDA/DDA was able to offer. It is believed that EBA models are more cost-effective and beneficial than purchasing large e-book packages. Is it really true? The EBA studies so far have shown data analysis within a short time frame and usually with only one publisher.

This article reports on a comparison of e-book purchases between the Big Deal and EBA models over a four year period between 2014 and 2017. This study is looking at the purchases of large e-book packages from three major commercial publishers. These Big Deal acquisitions are then analysed from these publishers’ respective EBA models to find out which scenario is the most beneficial and cost-effective for our library. The study is looking not only at the data in terms of costs (total, per collection and per title) but also the usage of collections and titles over time. Has the Library made the best decision in purchasing large e-book packages? Would it had been better to go with EBA models?

Louis Houle has been Director of Collections at McGill Library since 2013 where he leads and manages the operations of the Collection Development and the InterLibrary Loan/Document Delivery units. Prior to this, he held the position, for six years, as the Associate Director, Client Services, Sciences, Health, and Engineering while being the Director for ten years of the Science and Engineering Library at McGill. He joined the McGill Libraries’ staff in 1990 and has taken a major role in the negotiation of licenses for purchases of e-resources at the institutional level, at the provincial level and including work across Canada through different cooperative agreements.

5.2 SCOSS: A Global Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services

Vanessa Proudman
SPARC Europe, The Netherlands

A great deal of policy is underpinning implementation plans on Open Access and Open Science, and we are dependent on certain critical infrastructure to deliver on OA and OS goals efficiently and effectively. Among this infrastructure are tools and services that we cannot assume will continue to exist and function as they do today; as the current environment is one where for-profit publishers are increasingly acquiring them.

The longevity and stability of the Open Access or Open Science services we depend upon are therefore often far from assured. In response, a relatively new global coalition called SCOSS is enabling the international research community to help take responsibility for sustaining those services by funding them collaboratively. It does this by providing a new co-ordinated cost-sharing framework to ensure that non-commercial OS services that underpin the development of wider global Open Access and Open Science are sustained in the future.

The SCOSS group makes recommendations on what to fund and why based on a rigorous
evaluation procedure where services are invited to apply and provide extensive information to the SCOSS group. Applicants provide information on the service’s value to communities such as funders, universities, libraries, authors, research managers, repositories, etc.; information on the governance structure, the technical solution, costs, sustainability measures, and their plans for the future.

SCOSS is currently in the middle of a pilot to test the concept. Current SCOSS members include the Council of the Australian University Librarians (CAUL), LIBER, EIFL and SPARC Europe. Other organisations, including the following, are closely following the pilot and serving in an advisory capacity: The Australian Open Access Strategy Group (AOASG), the Confederation of Open Access Repositories (COAR), the European Research Council (ERC), and the European University Association (EUA), IFLA, Science Europe, and SPARC (US). This presentation will outline the Terms of Reference of the coalition and the SCOSS governance structure. It will also put SCOSS in the context of other initiatives that are seeking to address the funding of essential OA/Open Science infrastructure like the 2.5% commitment initiative or the Human Frontiers programme.

The presentation will finally report on the progress made so far and share related challenges.

This session is of interest to libraries who are interested in sustaining an Open Access and Open Science infrastructure on which they depend to help implement their policy goals.

Vanessa Proudman is Director of SPARC Europe; she is working to make Open the default in Europe. Vanessa has 20 years’ international experience working with many leading university libraries worldwide, with research institutions, together with information and IT professionals and designers from many countries. She also headed information and IT at a UN-affiliated international research institution in Vienna for 10 years. She has also been programme and project manager to Europeana. She is also the owner of Proud2Know, a consultancy that supports the development of Europe’s academic libraries.

5.3 Open Access and Monographs. Policies, Funding and Publishing in Eight European Countries

Niels Stern
Royal Danish Library, Denmark
Eelco Ferwerda
OAPEN, The Netherlands

The monograph is one of the most prestigious scholarly publication outlets—a hallmark of reputation, a tool for career progression and a means of disseminating fundamental ideas of scholarship. Open access policies from funders, publishers, and institutions have been relatively quiet on monographs and other long-form publications, predominantly focusing on journals. However, the beginnings of a transition to open access for monographs has commenced and there are several projects and initiatives exploring and experimenting in this area.

We would like to report on an in-depth study covering eight European countries (including Norway, Finland, and Denmark) that compares and contrasts the monograph publishing landscape, where policy on OA for monographs stands, and how OA monograph publishing is now moving quickly forward.

Librarians, who are increasingly being asked to support OA initiatives may be interested in the developments reported here.

The primary goal of the Landscape study was to assemble comparable data and analyses from Germany, Finland, Denmark, United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Norway, Austria, and France. This includes the costs of OA books; the fees charged for OA books; the range of non-BPC models; the adoption of OA policies for books by funders (both public and private), universities, and publishers. An overview of OA book publishing along with a review of policies and mandates highlights the various national differences as well as similarities.

The report is published by Knowledge Exchange and available here http://www.knowledge-exchange.info/event/open-access-monographs Financial support for the study came from Knowledge Exchange, the Current Research Information System in Norway (CRIStin), the Austrian Science Fund (FWF), and the French
library consortium Couperin. Eelco Ferwerda (OAPEN), Frances Pinter (KU Research) and Niels Stern (Royal Danish Library) are joint Principal Investigators, with support from Thor Rydin, Lucy Montgomery (KU/Curtin University) and Ronald Snijder (OAPEN).

Bibliography
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Niels Stern has more than fifteen years of experience in academic publishing – since 2007 actively engaged in Open Access. He was recently employed by the Royal Danish Library as Head of Department (License Administration). He holds an MA in Literature and Nordic languages (Univ. of Copenhagen) and an MA in Communication (Goldsmiths College, Univ. of London).

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Eelco Ferwerda is the director of OAPEN. He has been active in the area of Open Access monographs since 2008, when he started managing OAPEN as EU co-funded project with 6 European university presses. Before that he worked as Publisher of digital publications at Amsterdam University Press.

Ferwerda is a member of board of directors of the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA). He is the co-founder of the Association of European University Presses (AEUP, 2010) and of the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB).

Ferwerda is the co-author of the Landscape study on Monographs and Open Access, published by Knowledge Exchange in October 2017.

6.1 National libraries as service providers for research: BnF case study

Emmanuelle Bermes
Bibliothèque nationale de France, France

Jean-Philippe Moreux
Bibliothèque nationale de France, France

In a digital world, research libraries are reinventing their mission, as service providers for researchers in the field of digital scholarship. In particular, they are working on providing ad hoc services at the request of research teams, ranging from documentation and collections access to dissemination and open access publishing, also including services like archiving, training, etc. However, in order to scale, generic services such as APIs and standard processes are also required.

In this landscape, national libraries have to find their own place. They don’t have organic relationships with laboratories, as is the case for university libraries. But they rely on other valuable assets: massive heritage collections, a part of which are already digitized; high-level technical resources and infrastructures; longstanding skills and know-how in the development of digital activities; extensive collaborations with research bodies and other institutions.

The Corpus project is an internal 4 year research project led by the national library of France (BnF), in order to define its future services to researchers by conducting agile test projects with research teams. At mid-term, the project already provides good insights on the set of services that the BnF would like to develop both virtually and physically in the library premises. These services include a dedicated website for APIs and datasets (already up and running), processes for digitization, extraction, and dissemination of new corpora on demand, workshops with researchers in different domains sharing the same methodology and tools for digital humanities, and residencies for researchers and research engineers in partnership with DH laboratories.

Our presentation of the Corpus project and its findings will be illustrated with examples of actual research projects, mainly in the area of digital humanities and digitized collections, that
we conducted with our partners over the past 2 years. One of these projects, called Giranium and led by the GRIPIC laboratory (CELSA, Sorbonne Université), aims at analysing heterogeneous collections around Emile de Girardin, French entrepreneur of the newspaper industry in the 19th century. This project implied all kinds of work on digital collections, including digitization, transcription of manuscript letters, OCR/OLR for newspapers, TEI encoding, text and data mining, hyperlinking, geographical data visualization, online publishing, open research... It also required from the BnF a wide array of services, including on-site access to digital and physical material and dedicated work space, thus providing an exemplary testbed for the Corpus project.

(photography by: Isabelle Jullien-Chazal)

Emmanuelle Bermès has been deputy director for services and networks at BnF since 2014. From 2003 to 2011, she worked at the National Library of France (BnF), first in digital libraries and digital preservation, then in metadata management. From 2011 to 2014, she was in charge of multimedia and digital services at the Centre Pompidou (Paris, France). She has held a number of responsibilities at international level: within Europeana, the W3C, IFLA and the International internet preservation consortium. Among other charges, she is the coordinator for the Corpus project within the BnF. Recent publications include: «Vers de nouveaux catalogues.» Paris: Cercle de la librairie, 2016; «Text, data and link-mining in digital libraries: looking for the heritage gold.» IFLA Satellite Meeting 2017: Digital Humanities; «Fournir des corpus à destination de la recherche à des fins de TDM: le projet CORPUS, BnF.» in Journée d’étude du 47ème congrès de l’ADBU: Les bibliothécaires, acteurs de la recherche, 2017.

Jean-Philippe Moreux, who graduated from INSA Toulouse (Computer Science, 1990) and CERAM-CNRS Sophia-Antipolis (Software Engineering mastère, 1991), has been the OCR and digital publishing formats expert at the Bibliothèque nationale de France since 2012. He works on all the BnF heritage digitization and enrichment programmes and participates in European research projects on these topics (e.g. IMPACT, Europeana Newspapers, SUCEED) and the application of research results to digital libraries. His main research topics are OCR, heritage newspapers digitization and mediation, services for digital humanities, digital accessibility. He’s also a member of the ALTO Editorial Board. Prior to that, he was an IT R&D Engineer and project manager, and then worked as a science editor and a consultant in the publishing industry.

6.2 The role of a National Library in the approach to a FAIR Research Data Infrastructure in the Life Sciences

Birte Lindstädt
ZB MED Information Centre Life Sciences, Germany

In Germany, there is an approach to building a FAIR Research Data Infrastructure triggered by the German federal government to accelerate the digital transition in science. Therefore since 2014 the Council for Scientific Information Infrastructures (German – Rat für Informationsinfrastrukturen, abbr. RfII) has been an important advisory circle for the German federal government. The management of research data has been identified as a key challenge by the council. In summer 2016 the RfII published its policy paper “Performance through Diversity” and delivered recommendations concerning structures, processes, and financing for research data management in Germany. The aim is the funding of a domain specific “National Research Data Infrastructure - NFDI”.

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Jean-Philippe Moreux

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In this context, ZB MED – Information Centre for Life Sciences (formerly known as National Library of Medicine) as a specialist library and research infrastructure offers a range of services like archiving and publication infrastructure, assignment of DOIs, retrieval of research data or teaching and training. From the view of ZB MED the term “life sciences” covers medicine, health, environmental, nutrition and agricultural sciences.

ZB MED is also involved in research projects e.g. in the role of a data manager and curator to establish a data management plan together with the researchers with the help of a software tool. In this context, the concept of a “Data librarian” is tested by ZB MED to experience what it means to set up a project related data management. In addition, the research data of the project will be published in ZB MED’s Life Science Repository. Therefore the metadata requirements need to be worked out together with the researchers and the appropriate fields need to be implemented into the existing schema of the repository. The mentioned project is based on agricultural science and has the focus on agrarian technology. The talk will delineate the work of a specialist national library to support and implement the politically demanded infrastructure in the life sciences.

After studying geography, Birte Lindstädt has been in the consulting business for 15 years. From 2010 to 2014 she was project coordinator of Goportis Leibniz Library Network of the German National Libraries. Since 2014 she is responsible for Research Data Management in ZB MED Information Centre Life Sciences.

6.3 In a NATSHEL: the NATO Studies Open Portal and International Relations

Giuseppe Vitiello
NATO Defense College, Italy

Opinions and trends in the realm of international relations (IR) are hardly shaped by scientific journals. They are more likely to emerge in articles and reports released by think tanks and (inter)governmental agencies exerting great influence on politicians and policy-makers. It is no mystery that neoconservative think tanks played an overwhelming role in setting the rationale for the 2nd Iraqi War.

NATSHEL – the NATO Studies Open Portal created by the NATO Defense College - draws on a citation analysis focused on the papers released by three think tanks having global resonance. Results showed that no less than 80-85 percent of these citations includes open access publications freely available on the web. In spite of their high influence, these strategic sources do not receive an Impact Factor and do not build up an academic reputation for their authors. My contribution will explore two major components of open science in IR.

First: sources. An array of think tanks, NGOs and IGOs are now releasing policy-oriented and well-focused strategic papers. Some of these sources may well be partisan and compliant to political agendas. The majority of them, however, are fine analyses providing an accurate description of the strategic factors determining major international trends. The academic community values these papers to such an extent that they are often considered primary sources for articles to be published in peer-reviewed journals. The second component concerns the platforms where strategic sources of open access are aggregated and distributed. Platforms include paid-for databases (as specialized EBSCO and Proquest databases), paid-for databases aggregating freely accessible articles only (such as CIAO) and freely accessible platforms of freely accessible articles (such as the EU-TTR aggregation of EU-related publications).

These considerations have been taken into account when formulating a strategy for NATSHEL – the NATO Studies Open Portal.
Designed to promote NATO studies. Strategic sources do not fit eligibility criteria for Impact Factor assignment; therefore, citation indexes such as Scopus or Web of Science do not cover them. Libraries, too, seem to disregard them. NDC staff matched records present in the NDC Catalogue with those existing in WorldCat, the well-known OCLC Register, to find evidence on how poorly strategic resources are covered. Loosely dispersed in the Google jungle, they are even harder to retrieve since metadata describing them are often inadequate as they are produced by individual researchers, and not by libraries or specialized agencies. Hence, the rationale for NATSHEL and its value for the advance of NATO and IR studies. NATSHEL is not an institutional repository of strategic resources, but a constantly updated gateway where items are accurately described, records are linked to website locations and wide dissemination is ensured within the WorldCat environment.

Open data are invisible if they are not aggregated in open platforms. Individual libraries and library networks can do a lot to frame the distribution of quality publishing in IR, provided that strategic open science is skillfully aggregated and adequately promoted.

**6.4 How to organise RDA activities at the French level?**

**Françoise Genova**  
CNRS, France

**Francis Andre**  
CNRS, France

RDA is an international community-driven organization which aims at building the social and technical bridges that enable open sharing of data. Created on March 2013, it currently has 6,600 members from 135 countries. It is a remarkable, neutral international forum which tackles a wide variety of subjects in its more than 90 Working and Interest Groups.

The European Commission has been supporting RDA activities through a series of RDA Europe projects since the beginning. The current one, RDA Europe 4.0 (led by Trust-IT), aims at developing National nodes (9 in a first stage). CNRS is in charge of the French RDA node with the following tasks:
- develop, organize and manage the RDA national community,
- interact with the key players of the national research landscape: research institutions, universities, funding bodies, scientific communities,
- promote RDA activities: (open calls, plenary meetings,... ) and encourage participation in working and interest groups,
- organize events (meetings, workshops, training courses,...) to disseminate and stimulate adoption of RDA outputs.

The national research landscape is complex: universities, research organizations, grandes écoles, with scientific communities at varying stages of maturity concerning the management of their data, and support staff (computer scientists, librarians) still insufficiently aware/ trained in data management and sharing.

The challenge will, therefore, be to unite these components behind the RDA banner, in particular by encouraging cooperation between researchers, computer scientists and information professionals. In addition, the national node...
Françoise Genova has been the director of the Strasbourg astronomical data centre CDS from 1995 to 2015, and one of the founding parents of the astronomical Virtual Observatory project. She has been the coordinator of several European projects dealing with the European Virtual Observatory. She currently leads the 'Data Access, Discovery, and Interoperability’ Work Package of the European ASTERICS astronomy Cluster, which aims at optimizing the usage of the data from the astronomical large projects through the Virtual Observatory. She was a member of the High Level Expert Group on Scientific Data set up by the European Commission in 2010, and one author of the 'Riding the wave' report published in October 2010 and of its follow-up ‘Data Harvest’ report. She is an active member of the RDA, in particular as a member of the RDA Technical Advisory Board, and of the RDA Europe projects. She is a member of the Data Seal of Approval Board since 1 January 2016 and has been a member of the WDS Scientific Committee (2009-2012) and of CODATA Executive Committee (2010-2012).

Teaching information literacy for students is an established task of university libraries. Many university libraries even offer information literacy courses included in the curricula. Students’ information literacies and their teaching have also been researched widely. However, information literacy courses directed to university teachers are still rare: quite a few have been arranged, even fewer researched.

In Finland, the university teachers’ information literacy has been raised as a central part of university pedagogics in the teaching project HELLA – Higher Education Learning Lab. HELLA is a research-based development project on higher education pedagogy that is developing and piloting a new study module (60 ECTS) in higher education in order to strengthen the pedagogic and digital teaching competencies of the teaching staff of the universities and the universities of applied sciences.

Digital learning is based on Phenomenon Based Learning (PhenoBL), where wide information literacies are important. In digital learning the libraries’ and librarians’ expertise and know-how in information and digital literacies, in digital resources and digitalization, and in open research and open science are most essential. University libraries use the majority of their acquisition budget for digital information resources. There are also more and more high-quality open access resources. Information literacy is a meta skill that helps the successful progress of studies, is an essential working life skill and supports lifelong learning. In HELLA, the Tritonia Academic Library is responsible for planning and piloting of the course ‘Digital information resources and information literacy for university teachers’ (5 ECTS) taught as a hybrid course. The course aims to develop university teachers’
information literacy and pedagogic competence to use digital information resources in their teaching and research. The teacher’s information and digital literacies are reflected in teaching and form a model for students’ literacies. The target of the course is to integrate scientific information seeking into teaching so that the teacher with her/his own activities serves as a model for students’ information skills.

The course was planned in the winter 2017-2018 in an intensive workshop project by a team of information specialists and pedagogues using the Carpe Diem Learning Design Model by Gilly Salmon. It is a team-based learning design process to be used as an alternative to traditional staff development processes to create fast, effective, and forward looking learning design. The workshop is spent on designing something that can be put into immediate use with learners: the vision, the learning outcomes, the action plan, the schedule, the activities, the assessment and the online environment of the course.

In this paper special characteristics of the information literacy course for university teachers based on digital learning are analysed: what kind of information needs and learning objectives the course covers and with what kind of teaching methods. A teaching design process of the course carried out in a multi-professional team is described and evaluated. This working paper constitutes a part of the research-based development of the course.

Dr Katri Rintamäki (Doctor of Social Science, Master of Social Sciences, Master of Administrative Sciences) works as a head of services for education and research support services at Tritonia Academic Library in Vaasa, Finland. Tritonia Academic Library is a joint library of five universities and universities of applied sciences located in Vaasa: The University of Vaasa, VAMK University of Applied Sciences, and the units of Novia University of Applied Sciences, Åbo Akademi University, and Hanken School of Economics. Tritonia supports research, education, and studies of its universities. It is responsible for the courses in information literacy that are part of the curricula of its universities. It also offers personal guidance in information retrieval and tailor-made information literacy education for degree students, doctoral students, Open University students, and staff, as well as for other customers. Tritonia also offers teaching development services via EduLab that supports digital education of the universities by offering consultation and training in technical and pedagogical issues. EduLab is an integrated part of the Tritonia academic library and together they form a unique learning environment with a variety of services for learning and research, in Finnish, Swedish, and English. Tritonia Academic Library is also a public library, open for everyone.

7.2 A trigger to collaboration and a new role for librarians: Data literacy, VR-technique, and Makerspace at Uppsala University Library

Linda Vidlund
Uppsala University Library, Sweden

During 2017, Ångström Library at Uppsala University Library got a challenge to create a visualisation lab and a Makerspace in order to be a pilot study for a new learning building. We had identified new needs of support for teaching and learning environments at our campus and in dialogue with our funders communicated that we are a stakeholder and a partner for this kind of project. It started with a new collaboration within Campus and became the kick-off for a Visualisation lab and a Makerspace in the Library. Three parts identified the process: A digital literacy programme for the librarians, technique, and furnishings of the spaces and an action plan for workshops and lectures. The new collaborations and a strategic connection of key people in academia were used in the process. We aimed to create a community, a platform, and an attractive space by setting up support and facilitate different digital methods. We have by our visualisation lab and Makerspace connected librarians in new ways with teachers, researchers, and PhDs to teach, facilitate and collaborate in our literacy programmes.

This talk will hopefully inspire you to create a learning and creative environment and get ideas of skills and different partners to connect to.
We believe in openness and we want to connect to the surrounding society. Therefore, we encourage different partners to use the room for their activities. We also believe in the library as a platform for new meetings over the traditional border and to be an open space for everyone to use. To put some spark to the hard work of learning new things at work, we worked with a data literacy programme for the librarians and also started our own series of data in fifteen minutes at our meetings. We used quizzes and worked hands on, trying to help each other. This was a fun and appealing way to learn new things such as structuring, harvesting, cleaning and visualizing data. We are also offering workshops in Design thinking and Lego Serious play.

In our spaces, we have also students, teachers, and PhDs working as workshop leaders and facilitators. The purpose is to give the opportunity to create peer-to-peer learning, but also give the opportunity for librarians to work close to our users.

I will tell you about both our success and failures: we have worked in an environment where we allowed ourselves to try new things. If it did not work out, we changed and tried again. We have been using different User Experience methods to evaluate our activities, in this way we can work fast to change.

Our change from a traditional library to a partner for teaching and learning has been a challenging but magic trip.

I look forward to telling you our story.

Linda Vidiund, Head of libraries within Science and Technology at Uppsala University: Ångström Library, Earth Science Library and Biology Library.

7.3 Use (open research) data in teaching (UDIT): an open online resource

Mijke Jetten
Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands
Monique Schoutsen
Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands
Harrie van der Meer
University of Amsterdam/Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Helene Andreassen
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Torstein Låg
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Over the past decades, in higher education and scientific research, the topics of open science, information literacy, research data management and open educational resources have gained considerable interest. However, one aspect that is little explored is how to facilitate and stimulate the use of open research data in teaching. There are many digital resources available on open science and research data management; however, resources on the use of open data in teaching are either sparse or scattered around the internet and thus rather hard to find.

Wouldn’t it be great for teachers in higher education around the world to find useful resources, best practices and learning activities on the use of open data in their teaching in a single place?

Three universities (UIT The Arctic University of Norway, University of Amsterdam/Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences and Radboud University, the Netherlands) have recently joined forces in creating an online open resource, titled UDIT: use (open research) data in teaching (see http://site.uit.no/opendatainteaching for further project information).

The UDIT project is ambitious! In the near future, the UDIT portal will facilitate teachers in higher education in finding resources and choosing approaches to integrate (open research) data in their teaching. It provides teachers with skills to use their data in teaching (open science/open educational resources) while stimulating research data management literacy (information
literacy) for students at the same time. To collect available resources, best practices, materials and learning activities in one single portal we need the community; all kinds of people from the teacher, researcher, and/or support staff and library communities in higher education around the world. Therefore, we will use the five-minute-presentation at the Liber 2018 conference as a feedback moment, to explicitly invite the library community to react on the draft version of the UDIT portal (release: May 2018). Their comments and ideas (via the UDIT portal/forum page) will contribute to make the UDIT portal more valuable and enable global implementation.

After processing feedback from a broad group of (potential) users and experts, we expect to launch a full first version of the UDIT portal at the end of 2018. Current promotional activities (at for instance the International Digital Curation Conference (IDCC) in Barcelona) are focused on collaboration: we don’t want to reinvent the wheel and would love to cooperate with existing open science projects in creating an open data in teaching portal!

**Mijke Jetten**

(m.jetten@ubn.ru.nl;https://www.linkedin.com/in/mijke-jetten-21336917) is project manager Research Data Management Support at Radboud University Library, the Netherlands. Mijke (1978) has a leading role in organizing a service desk for research data management support at Radboud University, the Netherlands. As a result, the University Library guides researchers through all phases of the data life cycle. She also contributes to transforming the local CRIS into a one-stop-shop for researchers to archive research data as well. Additionally, Mijke is data steward at one of Radboud University’s research institutes, the Institute of Management Research. As a researcher, Mijke is completing her PhD on interreligious adult education between Christians and Muslims (defence date April 18, 2018).

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**7.4 European academic libraries indicators, an exploratory and comparative study led by the ADBU**

**Hélène Coste**

ADBU, France

Academic Library of Le Havre-Normandie University, France

The ADBU (French national association for academic libraries executives, www.adbu.fr) initiated in 2018 a European comparative study focused on academic libraries and collected data in 13 countries. The ADBU published the first results that are publicly accessible on http://adbu.fr/ladbu-publie-une-etude-sur-les-indicateurs-les-bu-en-europe/: context, purposes, methodology, figures. We are thrilled to present this first step and offer the opportunity to actively join this collaborative collection on a yearly updating basis. We are currently aiming at improving and enlarging the data collection through collaborative working methods, and are willing to promote the co-creation of a shared, open and non-profit comparative tool, accessible and usable to all academic libraries in Europe.

**Hélène Coste** began her career at the French Higher Education Ministry, at the Libraries and Scientific Information Office - she was in charge of academic publishing issues (2006-2008). Since 2009, she has been responsible for the Social Sciences Department at the University Library of Le Havre. In 2011 she started co-leading the group LibQUAL-fr. She is Chair of the ADBU (French national association for academic libraries executives, www.adbu.fr) Assessment Committee.
7.5 General User Surveys in Quality Development – Discovering Best Practices in Library Services

Håkan Carlsson
Gothenburg University Library, Gothenburg, Sweden

Susanne Dalsgaard Krag
AU Library, The Royal Library, Denmark

Tore Torngren
Lund University Libraries, Sweden

In 2015, LIBER commissioned the LIBER Working Group on Research and Education. The goal was to collect best practices in library support to both education and research, in part by examining user survey data. As a first step the group started a European LibQUAL consortium, which was evaluated in 2016. As a second step, a survey sent to all 301 European LIBER university libraries asking questions pertaining to the use of general user surveys (GUS) and other methods aimed at improving library quality.

The collated result from the 127 responding libraries (42%) gave a good indication of current best practises in library development. A majority of the libraries (77%) have performed a GUS during the period 2013-2016. A key focus of our study was on the library service improvements made as a result of GUS feedback. Responses related to different activity areas were broken down into more than 400 fragments which were coded, categorized and analyzed. The fragments depict numerous small steps that lead to substantial improvements, with the largest activities in the areas of physical library standard, communication/marketing and quality of the information literacy tuition. The GUS appears to be used mostly to justify minor development steps, rather than large strategic shifts.

Our survey results also indicate how GUS are best performed. While small libraries have limited resources for these types of analyses, our results indicate they more successfully employ other in-the-physical-library methods of information gathering regarding user needs. Nearly half of the libraries develop their own survey instruments. Appropriate follow-up after the survey is important for showing a usable result. The key step is producing a written report, which increased the success in attaining changes to services by nearly 50%.

Other quality development methods and general library strengths were also analysed. The most common method is placing a digital “user suggestion box” on the library website, followed by systematic processes to ensure continuous quality improvements. The library strengths most valued by users were in the areas of the physical library, researcher support- especially in the area of scholarly communication- and information literacy tuition. User feedback helps build institutional profile and image. In the presentation, we will give further examples of how the libraries define their strengths in different activity areas, in response to user input.

Susanne Dalsgaard Krag is Library Manager at AU Library, The Royal Library, Denmark, where she is responsible for the libraries at Aarhus BSS. Susanne is also responsible for the University repository system PURE, bibliometric services and Open Access at Aarhus University. Susanne is co-chair of a new LIBER Working Group on Digital Skills and former chair of the LIBER Working Group on Research and Education.
8.1 Meeting researchers’ needs in mining web archives: the experience of the National Library of France

Peter Stirling
Bibliothèque nationale de France, France

Sara Aubry
Bibliothèque nationale de France, France

The digital legal deposit collections of the National Library of France (Bibliothèque nationale de France, BnF) cover a period of over twenty years and now represent almost a petabyte of data. Opened in 2008, access to the web archives is provided in the research reading rooms of the BnF and in a number of regional libraries, via the application Archives de l’internet, which allows researchers to search and view websites as they were at the moment of capture and navigate within these temporal collections. In recent years, an increasing number of researchers have sought to use these collections for analyses that employ innovative methods often grouped under the term ‘digital humanities’, such as text and data mining (TDM) or link analysis. This paper will describe how the BnF has sought to respond to the needs of these researchers, based on three recent case studies: the creation of a web cartography of sites and the analysis of a discussion forum related to WWI; a study of the early French web from the 1990s; and a study of the use of neologisms in French based on news sites.

The paper will concentrate not on the results of the projects but rather on the issues raised in allowing researchers to use such methods on the BnF web archives. This subject will be studied from three different angles:

- Legal context and framework: intellectual property law and the specific context of legal deposit legislation set limits on the use of these collections, which are still protected under French copyright provisions. The use of text and data mining for research is also an area currently under discussion on a European level. The BnF uses research agreements to fix the conditions of usage of its collections for this kind of analysis while respecting the relevant legislation.
- Organisational questions: it is necessary to find means of accompanying the research teams, in terms of physical reception and equipment, providing information on the available collections and facilitating exchanges on the needs of the study.
- Technical aspects: each project has specific needs in terms of data and metadata, which in addition to the legal context require specific kinds of IT infrastructure and software. The BnF is experimenting with different technical solutions, including working in cooperation with the researchers to install, integrate or develop new tools.

Finally, the paper will draw initial lessons from these three projects, which are carried out in the context of an internal four-year research programme called CORPUS, aimed at shaping a service to provide tools, corpora, and guidance to researchers who wish to apply TDM to analyse the Library’s various digital collections.

Peter Stirling is a digital curator in the digital legal deposit team at the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF). He works on the definition of services and tools for users of the web archives and digital preservation of the collections. He also participates in day-to-day web archiving activity and the international activity of the team in the context of the International Internet Preservation Consortium. He holds an M.A. in English Literature and an M.Sc. in Information and Library Studies and previously worked for an online information portal for health professionals in the UK and in online information monitoring for the French National Cancer Institute before joining the BnF in 2009.

Sara Aubry is an IT business analyst in the web archiving team at the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF). She gathers and analyze requirements from digital curators and users, designs processes and pilots tool developments and operations in the context of the International Internet Preservation Consortium. She has been working at the National Library of France (BnF) since 2002 and was part of the project team which introduced web archiving into the Library missions.
Sara has a master degree in Languages, Civilizations and Computer Science. She previously taught information sciences at the University of Caen and was between 1998 and 2009 the moderator of biblio-fr, the main French mailing list for librarians and information science professionals, which had about 18,000 subscribers.

8.2 Understanding Academics: a UX ethnographic research project at the University of York

Michelle Blake
University of York, United Kingdom
Vanya Gallimore
University of York, United Kingdom

In Spring 2016 the University of York launched a research project to better understand academic staff. Ambitiously titled ‘Understanding Academics’ the aims of the project were threefold: to gain a better understanding of how academics at York approach their research and teaching activities; to consider how Library services currently facilitate and support those activities; and to integrate the ‘academic voice’ into future service planning and development of support for academics, ensuring that the Library continues to engage departments in innovative ways that respond to both current and future needs.

The project centred around the use of specific ethnographic methodologies and in particular two UX techniques: cognitive mapping followed by semi-structured interviews carried out by Academic Liaison Librarians (ALLs).

Following the interviews, a five-stage methodology for managing and analysing the research data was developed. All interview data were coded using NVivo and a list of key themes was generated to help build a picture of academic life at York and articulate some of the opportunities and challenges facing academic staff. Themes were wide-ranging from collaborations in academia to accessing resources, research data management, use of social media and digital literacy skills. Results were analysed across faculties and set within the wider national and international context through close analysis of the professional literature including the Ithaka S+R Library Survey 2016.

Ultimately, the research has led to four key outcomes: a set of ‘quick wins’ whereby the Library was able to make immediate changes to services for academics; a set of longer-term practical recommendations which are currently being implemented; an evidence-based synthesis which seeks to define and explain academic life and understand the key motivations, frustrations and aspirations for academics; and an analysis of the key themes emerging from the interviews.

Emerging from the synthesis were three core questions around collections, space and digital literacies which have formed the focus of the development of the new Library Strategy (2018-2021).

A research article is due for publication later in 2018 which will cover the synthesis of academic life at York. It is therefore proposed that this paper will give an overview of the project with a focus on the themed analysis and the implications of these findings particularly to support digital humanities.

Michelle Blake is the Head of Relationship Management at the University of York where she has strategic responsibility for the Academic Liaison and Teaching and Learning teams. She previously worked at LSE and Victoria University of Wellington in NZ. Her research interests are focused on UX in academic libraries, relationship management, digital literacy and scholarship and leadership. She is also the current Chair of the Relationship Management in HE libraries group. She may be reached by e-mail at: michelle.blake@york.ac.uk

Vanya Gallimore is the Academic Liaison Team Manager at the University of York. She previously worked at Oxford University. Her interests centre around UX, relationship management, engagement and staff development. She is also a trained mediator. She may be reached at: vanya.gallimore@york.ac.uk
The digital evolution of our society is increasingly affecting and enabling research in the humanities where digital resources and cultural data sets are now being considered as valuable research material. This evolution has increased the need for infrastructures and web environments where researchers from the humanities can collaboratively work on their data and even actively involve citizens. In addition, policymakers and funders are strongly in favour of projects with such an IT component. As a result, new tools, databases, and data models sprout from every research project; the original goal of sharing and collaboration surpassed by the conviction that there is a need for this particular software or that custom developed database. This is not entirely a bad thing since it also drives innovation and brings new perspectives to the use of digital components in research. The problem lies more in the sustainability of the developed tools and databases after the projects’ lifetime. Neither funders nor universities are able to maintain all the infrastructures conceived. And while providing storage and access to the data produced is more manageable, data sets still often lack the information needed to find, interpret and reuse them. Also for university service providers, there are many challenges to overcome when collaborating with humanities research groups in the development of their research infrastructures. At LIBIS, the library information department of the University of Leuven (Belgium), we collaborate with multiple research groups from the Humanities for the development and continued support of their virtual research environment. In these projects, we experienced multiple challenges, the main ones being a lack of clear use cases and requirements, a sometimes-limited technical know-how of the researcher, a too small development budget in comparison to the high expectations and especially a lack of financial means for the continued maintenance and support of the systems after the project’s lifetime. Together with the research groups, we try to find the best solutions and compromises. This has resulted in the use of tools that we traditionally use for our museum and heritage partners such as CollectiveAccess and Omeka. While these open source systems were mainly conceived for the management and display of heritage collections, both are extremely flexible in the configuration and have a large user and developer community contributing to new plugins and functionalities. In combination with new open source software components such as Mirador (IIIF), we help them build a sustainable research environment based on open principles and web standards.

This presentation focuses on a growing number of Digital Humanities infrastructure projects in which tools such as CollectiveAccess and Omeka have been used in combination with other open source and proprietary systems in order to provide a sustainable and innovative environment for different humanities research groups. We like to share our experiences on the active collaboration with the researchers in the writing of project proposals and the design and development of their infrastructures as well as provide a set of recommendations concerning the selection of tools and standards to guarantee a long-lasting collaboration. LIBIS is a service provider of digital information solutions at the University of Leuven and a division of Leuven Research and Development (LRD) as well as a part of the University Library.

Roxanne Wyns is Innovation Manager at LIBIS, KU Leuven. With her background in Art History and Archaeology and experience in the field of data management and interoperability, virtual research infrastructures, and user involvement, she supports KU Leuven and its partners in realizing their digital strategy. She currently works on several research infrastructure projects and supports the services for researchers in the framework of RDM. Roxanne is also a member of the Dariah-EU Scientific Advisory Board.
8.4 Research Transparency, Lifecycles and Libraries: Connecting Critical Components for Open Science

Elizabeth Josephine Lyon
University of Pittsburgh, United States of America
Wei Jeng
National Taiwan University
Eleanor Mattern
University of Pittsburgh, United States of America

This paper will present new perspectives on the importance and value of research transparency within the foundational context of the research lifecycle, research libraries, and open science. We will draw primarily on the findings from a qualitative research study carried out at the University of Pittsburgh iSchool, which explored disciplinary researchers’ understanding of the concept, their use of semantics and vocabulary to describe their transparency practices through the research lifecycle (Lyon, Jeng & Mattern 2017) and the data analysis and network visualizations of the inter-relationships between key transparency components. These discrete research transparency components have been defined as actions, objects, tasks, and stages, and a Tasks-Toward-Transparency (T3) Model has been proposed as an underlying framework (Lyon, Jeng & Mattern 2018). The current paper will focus on five critical dimensions of research transparency which are of particular interest to research libraries and librarians. We will explore these dimensions through a series of structured questions:

1. Disciplinary Dimension. What disciplinary differences in transparent and open data practices are demonstrated by researchers through the research lifecycle? What are the macro- and micro- differences? What are the implications for subject/liaison librarians providing disciplinary support?

2. Semantic Dimension. How do researchers view their transparency practices? What specific language do they use to describe their transparency actions? How does this vocabulary translate into discrete tasks which can be modelled? How does the researchers’ articulation of their transparency practices compare to librarians’ knowledge of their clients’ workflows?

3. Lifecycle Dimension. How important is an in-depth understanding of transparency activity during the research lifecycle for librarians? What are the multiple inter-relationships and linkages between different lifecycle stages? Are some stages more critical than others for achieving research transparency? How can these transparency differences between lifecycle stages be visualized?

4. Advocacy Dimension. What are the implications for developing effective library-based advocacy, guidance and researcher training programs on open science? What are the opportunities for adding value through professional interventions and the development of innovative library services?

5. Education Dimension. How should library and information science education programs such as those based in iSchools, evolve or be radically re-engineered to support market requirements for increasing capacity and capability for novel data science roles linked to transparency and reproducibility?

Finally, the paper will conclude by considering future challenges and opportunities for both research libraries practice and data/information science research in this emerging field.

Dr Liz Lyon is a Visiting Professor and the Doreen E Boyce Chair (Interim), in the School of Computing and Information, University of Pittsburgh. Dr Lyon has a PhD in Biological Sciences and was previously Associate Director of the UK Digital Curation Centre and Director of UKOLN Informatics at the University of Bath. At Pittsburgh, her research includes developing an understanding of capacity and capability-building for data-intensive research and open science, with a current focus on transparency and trust concepts. She also leads the graduate MLIS Data Stewardship Pathway. Liz is a frequent international keynote speaker and has served on various Boards including the NSF Advisory Committee for CyberInfrastructure, as Co-Chair of the DataONE International Advisory Board and on UK Research Council Committees.
Many in the academia recognize the need for a better, more integrated approach for managing research assets throughout the research cycle – a systematic data management approach that would eliminate duplication of effort, reduce the burden on individual stakeholders, and – above all – would support the institutional goal of increasing the impact of research output.

Academic libraries are often at the crossroads of increasing their involvement in supporting research output and improving research data management and are already providing a measure of centralized coherence in their support of academic research. In this session, we will discuss the potential role that libraries can play in driving this transition, by leveraging their expertise in data curation, resource management, and content dissemination, and the infrastructure needed for supporting these processes. We will aim to inspire a conversation around the need for a new, comprehensive approach to research data services.

The session will also look at a possible solution via a new library–led initiative being launched (Ex Libris Esploro) that brings together a number of universities and Ex Libris in order to develop a new approach to increase visibility, impact, and compliance of research outputs and data while serving the multiple stakeholders.
The scholarly landscape is once again undergoing a significant transformation: new tools and services are disrupting traditional routes to content, and funders are taking a new approach to measuring impact and determining future strategy. A notable challenge is the siloed nature of research information - it exists in proprietary platforms that make it hard to gather the necessary insights and draw relevant conclusions from the data. Little is available in the way of integration, and reporting tools and systems that exist within institutions require substantial manual input and maintenance.

What if we could change that? What part do libraries, who have a central role in guiding the research strengths of any institution, play in this, and how can they work alongside organizations with resource to realize benefits for the researchers they support?

In this session, Ben McLeish, Director of Engagement & Advocacy for Dimensions and Altmetric at Digital Science, will examine how interlinked solutions and coming together as a community to have transparent conversations about the challenges we face can result in a more open, accessible and information research environment.

Ben McLeish is Director of Engagement & Advocacy for Dimensions and Altmetric for Europe, Middle East, and Africa. Ben has been at Digital Science since 2014, focusing on bringing Digital Science services for academic, government, corporate and research institutions within Europe. During this time he brought diverse clients such as Ghent University, UCB Pharma, The Institute for Fiscal Studies, non-profit consortium CGIAR and top 20 Pharma client Boehringer Ingelheim into the European customer base. Bilingual in English and German, Ben first worked at John Wiley & Sons in 2004, worked for Media Monitors Australia, and then worked at Proquest from 2009-2014, focusing mostly on the introduction of the Summon web-based Discovery service within the German academic library market.

Open science, open, participatory innovation and a scientifically literate citizenry are key pillars of a 21st-century knowledge society and democracy. Science has to change in order to address the challenges arising from such assumption. The relationship between science, society and politics needs to be recalibrated – the science establishment probably facing the biggest challenges in this necessary transition. Current trends and movements arising from within science (from open publishing to citizen science), but also processes and imaginations at EU level and in the EU Commission hint already at forthcoming and substantial change. While probably being affected by the transition, today’s young scientists already are - and increasingly will be - the drivers and implementers of change.

Since 2012 Johannes Vogel has been the Director-General of the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin and Professor for Biodiversity and Public Science at the Humboldt University Berlin. As chair of the European Citizen Science association he was appointed Chair of the European Open Science Policy Platform (OSPP) in 2016. OSPP brings many important stakeholders across Europe together to advise the EU Commission, the Intergovernmental Competitiveness Council and national stakeholders on an Open Science transition. Supporting bottom-up scientific and civic engagement he chairs the European Citizen Science Association. Studying biology in Bielefeld he moved to Cambridge University in 1989, obtaining a Ph.D. in Genetics and pursuing a research career at the Natural History Museum in London, becoming Keeper of Botany and HoD in 2004. His interests include the role of museums in society, public engagement with science, (inter-) national science policy, biodiversity and plant evolutionary biology.
DOAB 2018: a new start for open access books

Pierre Mounier
OpenEdition, France
Eelco Ferwerda
OpenEdition, France

The development of open access in the scholarly communication system entails the increase and diversification of initiatives that obfuscate the publishing landscape and make it more difficult for libraries and their users to properly identify the nature and the reliability of the information they access.

The issue is not new to the academic journal sector, where initiatives such as QOAM and DOAJ have been trying to tackle the problem. Research monographs have been so far spared in this respect, simply because the number of open access books was not critical. However, this situation is currently changing; partly because some research funders extend open access policies to books in addition to journal articles; partly because the digital publishing tools dedicated to this type of object, more complex to manage than journal articles, are now more mature and easier to use.

This results in a growing need for a quality assurance process leading to a reference list of open access publishers, series, and books that can be discovered and trusted by the academic community - libraries, researchers and above all students.

Created in 2011 by the OAPEN Foundation, the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB) is the most significant indexing service for peer-reviewed open access monographs. The aim of DOAB is to increase the discoverability of open access books, to provide an authoritative list of open access book publishers, to support quality assurance and standards and to promote open access book publishing.

DOAB contains the metadata of open access books directly harvested by publishers in order to maximize dissemination, visibility, and impact. Libraries can integrate the directory into their online catalogues, thereby helping scholars, students, and the general public to discover the books.

To be able to deal with the outbreak of open access books disseminated on the academic publishing market, OpenEdition and OAPEN joined their forces in 2018 to give a new impetus and allocate new resources to DOAB:

- A new foundation owned by both partners will take up the development of DOAB and particularly ensure that its governance comply with the state of art;
- The H2020 HIRMEOS project enriches the technical capacities of the DOAB to receive automated information for ingestion while developing a structured certification system to document monograph peer-review. Shared minimum standards for monograph publications are under development, allowing also the full embedding of technologies and content in the European Science Cloud.

In the first part, the workshop will introduce the last DOAB developments, in particular, the creation of a certification service in the HIRMEOS project and the establishment of a legal entity with the DOAB Foundation which is jointly managed by OpenEdition and OAPEN. This presentation will be followed by an exchange led by Pierre Mounier and Eelco Ferwerda. At this stage, participating library members will be invited to express their views and needs, for example in terms of discoverability services and quality expectations, in order to foster a collaborative framework for the benefit of the entire scientific community.

Pierre Mounier is deputy director of OpenEdition, the French national infrastructure for open scholarly communication in SSH, and coordinator of OPERAS, a European research infrastructure for the development of open scholarly communication. Pierre teaches digital humanities at the EHESS in Paris. He has published several books about the social and political impact of ICT, digital publishing, and digital humanities.
FRIDAY JULY 6TH

Eelco Ferwerda is director of OAPEN. He has been active in the area of Open Access monographs since 2008, when he started managing OAPEN as EU co-funded project with 6 European university presses. Before that he worked as Publisher of digital publications at Amsterdam University Press.

Ferwerda is member of the board of directors of the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA). He is co-founder of the Association of European University Presses (AEUP, 2010) and of the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB).

Ferwerda is co-author of the Landscape study on Monographs and Open Access, published by Knowledge Exchange in October 2017.

9.2 The Open Access Observatory: an initiative to monitor the open access landscape

Anna Rovira
Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
Ignasi Labastida
Universitat de Barcelona

In this contribution, we introduce the new observatory created by the Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC) and the University of Barcelona (UB) to monitor the open access landscape in our institutions.

In 2010 the Catalan Universities decided to adopt institutional open access policies following the example of the UPC, whose Governing Council approved the first Catalan policy in October 2009. The policy at the UB was approved by its Governing Council in June 2011.

Since the approval of the policies, there had not been a real monitor of their fulfilment until October 2014 when the UPC updated its policy linking it to its internal research assessment. On the other hand, in June 2016, the library of the UB decided to launch a monthly thermometer showing some of the key data about open access like the number of papers in its institutional repository and the funds granted to publish in open access journal, an initiative started in 2010.

After an internal joint workshop on July 2016, the libraries of the UPC and UB decided to work collaboratively in some areas. One of those areas was the open access and as a result of this work we have created the open access observatory (OAO).

The OAO is mainly aimed at monitoring the behaviour of researchers in relation to open access and the fulfilment of any requirement arisen from institutional or funders’ policies. During the last year, we have worked on two projects. The first one is focused on measuring the degree of openness in each institution by analysing the number of papers available in repositories and published in one of the open access ways. We have established a methodology that can be shared with other institutions to make comparative analysis. The second project is aimed at having an estimation of the actual cost of publishing in one of the open access ways. Since our institutions do not track those payments, except the funds available at the UB, we have established a methodology based on the number of publications and the available fees from scientific journals.

Now, we are launching a website to share both analysis and inviting other Catalan universities to join us. The site will also include general information about open access. We think this monitoring work could help all the institutions to follow the transition to open access by gathering all the key data and establishing comparisons based on evidence. We hope that the OAO will become a reference point for researchers and policymakers.

Master in Library and Information Science and graduate in Contemporary History, Anna Rovira is the Head of Research Library Services at Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC). She is responsible for projects focusing on open access, institutional repository, current research information system and research information delivery. She has also worked in UPC libraries management area and in UPC Archive. She has been an Assistant Professor at Universitat de Barcelona for 10 years. Currently, she is a member of the Task Force Open Science in CESAER.
Ignasi Labastida, PhD in Physics from the University of Barcelona. Currently, he is the head of the Office for the Dissemination of Knowledge and the Research Support Unit at the CRAI-Library of the same university. He is a member of the Steering Committee of Info and Open Access Policy Group at LERU and member of the SPARC Europe Board. Co-author of the LERU Roadmap for Research Data and partner of LEARN, an EU funded project on research data management policies. He led the introduction of the Creative Commons project in Spain and he has been in charge of its development since 2003. He has participated in several conferences and seminars on open access, research data, open science, and open content licenses, and he has written about these topics in journals and books.

9.3 The Journey Towards Open Access By Authors: Three Types of Attitudes and Other Obstacles

Maurits van der Graaf
Pleiade Management & Consultancy, The Netherlands

The vision expressed by LIBER in its strategy plan is that Open Access will be the predominant form of publishing in 2022. To achieve this goal, there are a number of obstacles to overcome with an important role for research libraries. In a qualitative study consisting of interviews with 33 authors of Gold Open Access articles, factors that are driving or inhibiting authors to publish OA and factors that form obstacles or irritants for authors have been identified. This has led to the identification of three categories of authors’ attitudes:
- OA supporters, who have explicit reasons to prefer Gold OA publishing.
- OA opportunists, who will only use external funds, when available, to pay for article publication charges (APCs), because they like the additional exposure allowed by OA.
- OA apathetes, who will comply with OA mandates but have no personal interest in it.

In another, quantitative study, the author’s perspective on the financial and administrative issues around article publication costs for open access were studied in six European universities. The combined results of these two studies make it possible to identify the relevancy and efficacy of various services and activities of research libraries in this area. In the presentation at the LIBER conference, the relevancy and efficacy of library actions and services, such as membership deals with OA journal publishers or offsetting deals with hybrid journal publishers will be discussed in the light of the three groups of authors.

The Role of Hybrid Open Access in Extending Author Choice; a study for the Publishing Research Consortium; Maurits van der Graaf, Rob Johnson, and Andrea Chiarelli; to be published shortly.

The financial and administrative issues around article publication costs for open access: the authors’ perspective: a study for Knowledge Exchange; 2017. See also the abridged version of the report: Paying for Open Access

Maurit van der Graaf (Pleiade Management & Consultancy) carries out diverse consulting and study assignments for libraries and cultural institutions.
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9.4 Micro #OAMOOC, fomenting literacy on Open Access through social media

Clara Riera Quintero
Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain

Marieke Willems
Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain

The aim of this communication is to show our innovative experience developing an open access course by Twitter, called MicroMOOC on Open Access.

Social networks provide us with the opportunity to innovate our literacy programmes and stakeholder engagement, by developing crash courses on relevant topics. In this case, the main focus of the course was raising awareness on basic ideas and concepts relating to open access. Developing the course via Twitter, allows us to explain things in an easy-to-understand language and provide an overview of good practices, initiatives, standards and tools for publishing, disseminating and archiving the data and publications generated in research work.

The course was coordinated by the Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC), with the support of 10 Catalan Universities on the creation of content, and the support of CSUC, LIBER, EUA and Sparc Europe on disseminating the course. It was run in micro-MOOC format, on Twitter for five days, in the framework of the International Open Access Week. Teaching from 12 a.m. every day for 15 minutes, via @moocmicro (http://twitter.com/moocmicro) under the hashtag #OAMOOC (https://twitter.com/search?q=OAMOOC&src=typd).

This was an open initiative, useful for researchers, PhD and Master students, and anyone else with an interest in this area. The content of the course is open and available and the university libraries can use it for their training programmes.

Twitter statistics show the success of this innovative programme and the impact obtained within the user community.
10.1 Annif: Feeding your subject indexing robot with bibliographic metadata

Osma Suominen
National Library of Finland, Finland

Libraries manage a vast amount of metadata about different kinds of documents. Typically, these documents are indexed with subject headings from a controlled vocabulary so that they can be found later. Manually indexing documents is a very labour-intensive intellectual process. Many new documents are available electronically, so it is possible to have a machine perform part of the indexing based on either the full text or shorter pieces of text such as a summary, an abstract or a descriptive title. For the machine to perform well, it needs to be trained with examples. Libraries have a lot of training data in the form of bibliographic databases, but in many cases, only a title and possibly an abstract is available, but not the full text. We propose to leverage that data to help indexing new documents.

To do so, we have started developing Annif, a statistical automated indexing tool. After feeding it a SKOS vocabulary (General Finnish Ontology YSO) and existing openly available metadata from the Finna.fi discovery interface, Annif knows how to assign subject headings for new documents. It also has a REST API and a mobile web app that can analyse physical documents such as printed books. With Annif, we can add semantics to documents in three languages. Annif is an open source tool and is being developed on GitHub. An initial prototype was developed in early 2017 and a new version that is more suitable for production use is currently underway.

We have tested Annif with different document collections including scientific articles, dissertations, old scanned books and more recent e-books, question/answer pairs from an “ask a librarian” service, Finnish Wikipedia, and the archives of a local newspaper.

In a workshop, we pitted 40 librarians against the prototype version of Annif. We measured the inter-indexer consistency between different people indexing the same documents and compared that with the automated indexing results. While the automated indexing results were overall not as good as what the librarians achieved, in some document categories, such as dissertations and electronic non-fiction books, the quality of the automated indexing was roughly on par with the librarians.

The new version currently being developed is based on a combination of natural language processing and machine learning tools. By combining multiple analysis approaches, Annif can be adapted to different settings, including both subject indexing and classification, and it can make the best use of the results from different analysers. The approach is not limited to a single indexing vocabulary and with suitable training data (title-level metadata and a small number of indexed full text documents), documents in many different languages may be analysed.

We expect to use Annif to help improve subject indexing and classification processes especially for electronic documents as well as collections that otherwise would not be indexed at all.

Osma Suominen is working as an information systems specialist at the National Library of Finland. His current activities are centred around maintaining and publishing bibliographic data, including the Finnish national bibliography Fennica, as Linked Data. He is also one of the creators of the Finto.fi thesaurus and ontology service and is leading the development of the Skosmos vocabulary browser used in Finto. Osma Suominen earned his doctoral degree at Aalto University while doing research on semantic portals and quality of controlled vocabularies within the FinnONTO series of projects. His past accomplishments include the Skosify vocabulary analysis and quality improvement tool, and data.aalto.fi, the Linked Data service of Aalto University.
10.2 To optimize or not to optimize one’s h-index – that is the question...

Bertil F. Dorch  
University Library of Southern Denmark, SDU, Denmark
Daniella B. Deutz  
University Library of Southern Denmark, SDU, Denmark
Evgenios Vlachos  
University Library of Southern Denmark, SDU, Denmark
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The h-index is an author-level metric that attempts to measure both the productivity and the citation impact of scholarly publications. When proposing the h-index in his frequently cited 2005 paper, Hirsch stressed that the index could “never give more than a rough approximation to an individual’s multifaceted profile”. Despite Hirsch’s original reservations, the h-index is indeed very popular, and relatively simple measure. While simplicity may be the main reason for its popularity, it may at the same time be its vulnerability: A simple measure cannot incorporate the entire complexity of scholarly communication, or of the profile of an academic career.

Our point of departure differs from the vast body of literature discussing the h-index, criticizing its merits, and/or suggesting alternative measures. We accept the existence, and use of the h-index, but are critical towards it being used as an impact indicator on its own. We focus on how individual researchers can in principle strategically optimize their own h-index, and on the strategies used by such “high h-index researchers”.

To investigate researcher behaviour, we extracted the publication data of 75 researchers affiliated with the Department of Clinical Research at the University of Southern Denmark (SDU). We created scatter plots of their publications and citations and identified the outliers as either high h-index researchers, or low h-index researchers. Semi-structured qualitative research interviews were conducted with high and low h-index researchers to extract their respective publication strategies (if any). Indications are that the high h-index researchers reflect on their performance measures, and work strategically with increasing their own performance in accordance with such measures, while the low h-index researchers are less conscious about such measures. In our paper, we describe the differences between the two groups and discuss the implications of our findings.

Dr Bertil F. Dorch is the twice elected President of the Danish Research Library Association and Library Director at the University Library of Southern Denmark since 2013. Dorch holds a PhD in computational physics and astronomy from The Niels Bohr Institute (1998). He has held research positions at the Royal Swedish Academy of Science, the University of Copenhagen, and the Royal Library of Denmark. Currently, Dorch teaches responsible conduct of research at the University of the Southern Denmark and University of Copenhagen, while serving as a board member of the Evidence Based Research Network, the steering committee of Denmark’s Electronic Research Library, and the Executive Board of LIBER. Dorch’s main research interests include scholarly communication topics within physics, natural science, and technology.

Dr Charlotte Wien holds a Ph.D. in Library and Information Science and is Head of Research and Analysis, Head of Research Services and Head of Library, Campus Copenhagen at The University Library of Southern Denmark. Dr Wien is also a member of the National Forum for Open Science. She is currently working on a number of projects related the international rankings of universities, to bibliometrics, to research registration, to the responsible conduct of research and to open science. Before her current position, Dr Wien was a full professor of Communication and Media Science: her research area was scholarly communication. Dr Wien has published in high ranked international journals in several different disciplines including political science, media science, sociology, and bibliometrics. She is a frequent speaker at international conferences and also a very active participant in media debates about open science.
10.3 How to Improve Library Data

Neil Grindley
Jisc, United Kingdom

Jisc is leading on designing and delivering a new national service that is set to become a key piece of infrastructure for libraries in the UK for the foreseeable future. The National Bibliographic Knowledgebase (NBK) will give libraries and researchers the ability to discover scholarly resources across more than 200 academic and specialist UK libraries and will also provide a range of other functions such as collection management tools, record download options, usage and analytics data and more effective ways of finding and accessing e-resources.

Driving this new service and sitting at the heart of it will be a very large aggregation of library catalogue data. The NBK will regularly ingest data from all participating libraries and will develop optimised methods of matching and de-duplicating those records to provide libraries with efficient ways of comparing their collections with other libraries.

As part of the extensive programme of NBK work, Jisc has worked with libraries and with its service delivery partner, OCLC, to examine the data that has begun to flow into the system. Whilst a significant amount of data has historically been processed by the Copac and WorldCat services, a number of issues have come to light as a result of starting afresh (and at greater scale) with new exports of data. It has become clear that defining new workflows for the NBK might also provide an opportunity to design interventions and collaborative work to improve the quality, efficiency, and consistency of library data.

In February 2018, Jisc convened a meeting with 30 representatives from UK academic libraries with the aim of forming small community task and finish groups to tackle specific data challenges over a 6 month period. Working closely with NBK service staff, the initial objective was to define short-term realistic project plans that would take advantage of a modest amount of grant funding to produce resources that would be of broad and re-usable benefit to the rest of the community, which might include: tools, scripts, code, models, workflows, processes, exemplars, use cases or advice and guidance.

The purpose of this pitch will be to offer an insight into whether this initiative managed to enable effective action and to what extent the outputs are likely to help other libraries to tackle problems with their data. Whether the groups prove to be effective or not, lessons will be learnt and shared.

Neil Grindley is the Head of Resource Discovery at Jisc, an organization that empowers UK universities, colleges, and skills providers to fully exploit the possibilities afforded by digital technologies and content. He leads on the provision of several of Jisc’s services and has strategic responsibility for ensuring that libraries, archives and their users are better able to discover a wider range of relevant resources for the purposes of teaching, learning, and research. He is currently also leading the creation of a new service, the National Bibliographic Knowledgebase.

Neil was previously responsible for the Digital Preservation programme at Jisc. He has a background in art history and digital humanities.
Next Generation Technologies
Amphi Culture
Chair: Martin Moyle, UCL Library Services, UK

11.1 Next generation repositories: New technologies to position the library in a global knowledge commons

Kathleen Shearer
COAR-Confederation of Open Access Repositories, Canada
Eloy Rodrigues
COAR-Confederation of Open Access Repositories, Canada

The current system for disseminating research, which is dominated by commercial publishers, is far from ideal. In an economic sense, prices for both subscriptions and APCs are over-inflated and will likely continue to rise at unacceptable rates. Additionally, there are significant inequalities in the international publishing system both in terms of access and participation. The incentives built into the system, which oblige researchers to publish in traditional publishing venues, perpetuate these problems and greatly stifle our ability to evolve and innovate.

The Next Generation Repositories offers an alternative vision, “to position repositories as the foundation for a distributed, globally networked infrastructure for scholarly communication, on top of which layers of value-added services will be deployed, thereby transforming the system, making it more research-centric, open to and supportive of innovation, while also collectively managed by the scholarly community.”

An important component of this vision is that repositories will provide access to a wide variety of research outputs, creating the conditions whereby a greater diversity of contributions to the scholarly record will be accessible, and also formally recognized in research assessment processes. This is very much is aligned with others strategic thinking, such as MIT’s Future of Libraries Report and Lorcan Dempsey’s notion of the “inside-out” library, that are defining a new role of libraries in the 21st century. This future involves a shift away from libraries purchasing content for their local users, towards libraries curating and sharing with the rest of the world the research outputs produced at their institution.

However, to achieve this vision, we need to adopt new functionalities and technologies in repositories and build additional services such as standardized usage metrics, peer review and social networking on top of them. The Next Generation Repositories report provides recommendations for these new behaviours and technologies to move the vision forward. There are already several groups actively working on the adoption of these technologies and services, including OpenAIRE, National Institute of Informatics (Japan) and a US Implementers Group facilitated led by COAR. This paper will present the vision for next-generation repositories, provide an overview of the conceptual model including the role of libraries and hubs that will offer services to the network of repositories. In addition, we will provide an overview of current activities to put the next generation repositories infrastructure and services in place.

Presenting on behalf of the authors:

David Wilcox has more than seven years’ experience managing open source projects, teams, and communities using Agile Scrum methodologies. Working with hundreds of organizations across the Fedora, Islandora, and Samvera communities provide David insight into the use cases and opportunities for open source software within libraries, archives, and museums. David is responsible for setting the vision for Fedora and serving as strategic liaison to the project governance groups, DuraSpace members, and other stakeholders. David works together with the Fedora Technical Lead to oversee key project processes and undertakes international engagement through public speaking, developing and delivering workshops, facilitating user group meetings, pursuing partnerships and grant funding for Fedora-related projects. David graduated from St Thomas University (BA) and the Dalhousie School of Information Management (MLIS). Prior to joining DuraSpace he was the Islandora Training and Support Coordinator at the University of Prince Edward Island and the Program Manager at discoverygarden inc.
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Martha Whitehead is Vice-Provost (digital planning) and University Librarian at Queen’s University, Kingston, Canada. She is active in regional, national and international initiatives to advance digital research infrastructure and scholarly communications. She has served as president of the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL), chair of the Ontario Council of University Libraries, chair of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Research Knowledge Network, and as a member of the Programs and Quality Committee of the Canadian Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. She is currently chair of the Canadian National Heritage Digitization Strategy, chair of CARL’s Open Repositories Working Group, chair of CARL’s Policy Committee, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Leadership Council on Digital Infrastructure. She played a lead role in the development of Portage, a research data management network launched in 2015 by the Canadian Association of Research Libraries in collaboration with other research stakeholders.

11.2 E-resource Interoperability: Libraries moving to Federated Single Sign-On

Jos Westerbeke
Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands
Peter Gietz
AARC / DAASI International
Jiri Pavlik
Moravian Library

Single Sign-On (SSO)
Publishers more and more argue libraries for use of SSO to access their resources, instead of the widely used IP-based authentication. Still, many libraries hesitate to move away from IP-based authentication towards SSO with Federated Identity Management, although they could profit in terms of user satisfaction and cost efficiency. Researchers today work from many different locations, increasingly use research services and databases of many kinds. By deploying established standards, interoperability between libraries and user satisfaction will increase.

To summarize the benefits of SSO:
- Libraries and publishers:
  - better tailored contracts
  - better statistics
  - better way to lock and unlock persons when abuse occurs
- Researchers and students:
  - personalisation of services
  - better control over personal data sent to providers
  - easy and fast access avoiding to create a new account for each service

What is to be expected:
Libraries are even pushed to use SSO. Several companies, as there are Gartner and Financial Times, are not allowing IP authentication anymore. This is trending and the world’s greatest publishers are working to improve SSO user experience (project RA21.org) in order to be able to implement it.

Publishers like to ask personal information for the personification of their users on their websites. This is a great challenge for libraries because they want to protect their patrons and like to provide them anonymous access in the first place, which might be enriched afterwards with personal information by the user himself.

Libraries need each other for making a policy such as a ‘minimal disclosure’ principle of exchanging personal information which should be compliant with the GDPR.

What has been done on the way to SSO:
The EC-funded AARC project reached out to the library community with three pilots:
1.) Pilot demonstrating specific configuration of EZproxy which allows to bring library resources without native support of SSO into SSO environment. The pilot is in production in Moravian Library and works seamlessly with EBSCOhost, ProQuest Central, SpringerLink.
2.) Pilot addressing the use case of library walk-in users that generally do not use personal authentication, but public computers in the library’s network. Using the open source solution Shibboleth, a library can now handle IP-range-based and more focused contracts with the same technology stack.
3.) The second pilot was then enhanced in such a way that IP ranges and respective entitlements can be managed by the library or by a group of
libraries via a dedicated web interface. Another solution developed outside of AARC and in production at a German state library provides for enriching the user attributes it asserts to service providers with certain additional entitlements that depend on the network segment of the user’s client PC. This contribution will introduce in SSO and privacy and security, and describe the solutions mentioned in terms of use cases and advantages for libraries and their users.

Jos Westerbeke is an expert on authentication, identity and access management (I&AM). Jos has a technical IT background and works as an IT Demand Manager at the Erasmus University Library. He was also involved in Research Data Management projects and the migration of the World Database of Happiness. Jos is a board member of the central IT Change Advisory Board (CAB). Jos has acquired in-depth knowledge of e-resource access for libraries. He oversees and manages resource access and tools for all digital content providers of the Erasmus University Library. EZproxy is one of the tools used. Jos is currently working on improving access to library e-resources.

Peter Gietz, Master of Arts (Magister Artium) in Religious Studies and Indology, has been active in the fields of information technology since 1985. The internationally recognized expert for directory services is especially interested and skilled in Digital Humanities, Identity Management, X.500, LDAP, PKI (X.509 and PGP), metadata and ontologies. After working as Programmer in different employments, Peter was an employee of the Computing Center of the University Tübingen in DFN projects on X.500 and LDAP. He then worked for DANTE in Cambridge being responsible for the NameFLOW project and administration of an international X.500 directory to then lead the DFN project “Construction and establishment of a Center of Competence for Directories” back at the Tübingen University. 2000 Peter founded DAASI International GmbH as a spin-off from Tübingen University and worked there since in the role of the CEO. DAASI International is providing services in the fields of Federated Identity Management and Digital Humanities.

Peter has been involved in a number of European and German research projects, such as TextGrid, DARIAH-DE, and AARC.

Jiri Pavlik graduated from Czech Technical University in 2000 and received a degree in Computer Science. Since 1995 Jiri Pavlik has been working at Charles University. Till 2014 Jiri worked at Computer Centre as a system engineer managing library systems, federated authentication, full text technology solutions and multimedia systems. Since 2015 he has been working at the University Central Library. Since January 2006 he is also a member of CESNET federated authentication working group and Czech academic identity federation eduID.cz administrator. Jiri has been involved in a number of Czech and European projects, such as Uniform Information Gateway, Knihovny.cz, CzechELib, Europeana, Project AARC and Project AARC II. Jiri is an e-book expert representing Czech Republic in EBLIDA NAPE e-book working group and providing consultations for both academic and public libraries, publishers, authors, library e-book providers and subjects dealing with e-book policies.

11.3 Supporting FAIR Data Principles with Fedora

David Wilcox
DuraSpace, Canada
Martha Whitehead
Queen’s University, Kingston, Canada

Making data findable, accessible, interoperable, and re-usable is an important but challenging goal. From an infrastructure perspective, repository technologies play a key role in supporting FAIR data principles. Fedora is a flexible, extensible, open source repository platform for managing, preserving, and providing access to digital content. Fedora is used in a wide variety of institutions including libraries, museums, archives, and government organizations. Fedora 4 introduces native linked data capabilities and a modular architecture based on well-documented APIs and ease of integration with existing applications. As both a project and a community, Fedora has been increasingly focused on research.
data management, making it well-suited to supporting FAIR data principles as a repository platform.
Fedora provides strong support for persistent identifiers, both by minting HTTP URIs for each resource and by allowing any number of additional identifiers to be associated with resources as RDF properties. Fedora also supports rich metadata in any schema that can be indexed and disseminated using a variety of protocols and services. As a linked data server, Fedora allows resources to be semantically linked both within the repository and on the broader web. Along with these and other features supporting research data management, the Fedora community has been actively participating in related initiatives, most notably the Research Data Alliance. Fedora representatives participate in a number of interest and working groups focused on requirements and interoperability for research data repository platforms. This participation allows the Fedora project to both influence and be influenced by an international group of Research Data Alliance stakeholders.

This paper will describe how Fedora supports FAIR data principles, both in terms of relevant features and community participation in related initiatives. It will also provide a roadmap for further development based on lessons learned and emerging research data management use cases.

David Wilcox
Fedora Product Manager, DuraSpace. David has more than six years experience managing open source projects, teams, and communities using Agile Scrum methodologies. Working with hundreds of organizations across the Fedora, Islandora, and Samvera communities provide David insight into the use cases and opportunities for open source software within libraries, archives, and museums. David is responsible for setting the vision for Fedora and serving as strategic liaison to the project governance groups, DuraSpace members, and other stakeholders. David works together with the Fedora Technical Lead to oversee key project processes and undertakes international engagement through public speaking, developing and delivering workshops, facilitating user group meetings, pursuing partnerships and grant funding for Fedora-related projects. David graduated from St Thomas University (BA) and the Dalhousie School of Information Management (MLIS). Prior to joining DuraSpace, he was the Islandora Training and Support Coordinator at the University of Prince Edward Island and the Program Manager at discoverygarden inc.

11.4 Mind the gap-how to integrate research monographs into the ecosystem of open science

Margo Bargheer
State and University Library Göttingen, Germany

Supporting researchers as authors who need to disseminate research results has become routine for LIBER members running dedicated publishing services, usually with a notion of open access and open science. Especially scholars from Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS) potentially benefit from open access institutional publishing services such as library-led university presses to disseminate their research results worldwide and unrestricted, thus overcoming the print paradigm, national language, and market or discipline barriers. However, despite the above-mentioned efforts, open access books and especially those realizing the full potential of digital humanities approaches continue to play a minor role than their social and scientific potential would suggest. On one hand, it reflects on the fact that open access in HSS continues to have less impact than in the natural sciences. Many of the stakeholders are struggling with revenue models for open access while reputation building processes in HSS continue to take place in conventional publishing modes and prevent open access to be fully accepted. On the other hand results of ambitious digital humanities projects too often require individual publishing solutions that so far don’t scale for wider uptake. Research library investments thus run the danger to serve only a few researchers without gaining significant impact on a broader scale by creating an ecosystem for open science in the HSS. A major reason for the sketched situation has been identified to be a lower standardization level of production and dissemination processes in book publishing, be it default use of identifiers, implementation of object-level metrics, rich but
strictly standardized metadata or shared tools for content enhancement. The lower standardisation level results in media products that even as open access publications don’t integrate easily in digital networks of information, and suffer from lower acceptance in the disciplines despite their higher digital potential.

The EU-funded project HIRMEOS (high integration of research monographs in the European open science cloud) seeks to meet the described challenge for the research monograph with nine partners from six countries and five digital publishing platforms: EKT Open Book Press (Greece), Göttingen University Press (Germany), OAPEN (Netherlands), OpenEdition Books (France) and Ubiquity Press (UK). HIRMEOS operates as a distributed network of publishing partners and publishing platforms based on different software and architecture, but integrated via shared standards and tools. These tools enable identification of the monographs for visibility and discoverability, allow authentication (via DOI, ORCID, Fundref) to enable reference linking and interoperability. Other tools will enable entity extraction (INRIA (N)ERD) and annotation of monographs (Hypothes.is) to enable rich interaction with content and seek to measure usage and social impact via alternative metrics.

As it wouldn’t be sufficient to only improve the respective book, HIRMEOS’ generated additional information will feed into the indexing service “Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB)” and is available for integration into meta infrastructures such as OpenAIRE and EOSC. HIRMEOS is part of OPERAS, (open access in the European research area through scholarly communication), a distributed research infrastructure for HSS open science and publishing in Europe.

Margo Bargheer is a trained social anthropologist and media scientist. She is head of the electronic publishing unit at Göttingen State and University Library, spokesperson of the working group of German University Presses, chair of Association of European University Presses and member of INSIGHT’s editorial board.

12.1 Collection development and the sustainability of Humanities and Social Sciences in Europe

Michele Casalini
Casalini Libri, Italy

Libraries are currently, and have been for several years, experiencing a period of great change in their objectives and functions. Historically, the collection has been the core of research libraries’ mission and central to its existence, influencing the way in which they are organised and funded. New challenges are posed by new formats and emerging models in research, digital technologies and services, access to information and infrastructure.

While the nature and needs of STM (Science, Technology, and Medicine) appear to lend themselves more readily to these new formats and emerging models, HSS (Humanities and Social Sciences) publishing faces substantial obstacles if it is to avoid marginalisation.

This paper considers strategies to ensure the survival and sustainability of HSS original-language publishing in Europe and how humanities scholarly publications, as with all research, need now to be even more visible, available, accessible and innovative.

Emerging statistical trends are examined, the variety of publishing and economic models involved are illustrated, semantic interoperability and digital humanities initiatives highlighted. In particular, the specific needs of different disciplines in terms of metrics, formats and publishing models will be analysed and the importance of collaborative acquisition programmes and their role in granting access to resources for all involved research niches in libraries considered.

This presentation also explores the shift in the approach of libraries to collection development and how this impacts directly on authors, research output, and publishers, posing the problem of the sustainability for all the different actors involved: authors, publishers, intermediaries, libraries, faculty, and students.

The paper will finally look at the community engagement and discussion as an essential means to discover working models for different
types of institutions, accelerate the levels of innovation and perception within the society and ensure the safeguard of the cultural vitality and heritage for future generations.

Michele Casalini is Managing Director of the family-run company Casalini Libri, which produces authority and bibliographical data, supplies books and journals, and handles e-content for publishers and libraries.

Following studies in Modern Languages and Literature at the University of Florence, and a period working with the publishing company La Nuova Italia, Michele specialised in the field of information technology and management. He has been an active member in standardization processes such as the definition of EDIFACT for the book sector and the translation of RDA into Italian and is currently heavily involved in the linked data field to bring the BIBFRAME into practice. Member of several professional associations, Michele attends conferences, consultations, and debates, liaising personally both with libraries and publishers. Among his recent interests is the digital transition and the current situation of Humanities and Social Sciences academic publishing, in particular, the potential risks of marginalisation facing these subject areas, and analysis of collaborative measures that can contribute to preserving cultural heritage for the future.

12.2 Rebels with a Cause? Supporting New Library and Scholar-led Open Access Publishing through Organic Collaboration and Academic Community Building

Joe Deville
Lancaster University, United Kingdom

Jeroen Sondervan
Utrecht University, Netherlands

Graham Stone
Jisc, United Kingdom

Sofie Wennström
Stockholm University, Sweden

In 2017, several reports were published highlighting the growth of new innovative publishing operations in Europe. Jisc’s “Changing publishing ecologies: a landscape study of new university presses & academic-led publishing” showed a discernible increase in new publishing initiatives in the UK over the last few years. The “Academic Books and their Future” report, published in June 2017, highlighted that many of these new scholarly communication models were closely linked to university libraries, almost all were committed to OA journal and monograph publishing. Regarding OA monographs, the Knowledge Exchange “Landscape study on open access and monographs” was an in-depth study, which compared and contrasted access to books across eight European countries. Many presses highlighted in this study are engaging with new models for OA book publishing are academic or library-led.

However, the Academic Book of the Future report highlighted a number of issues regarding these innovative ventures. Many are still relatively small-scale start-ups with few staff and small numbers of journal and monograph publications. The report suggested that “at present, they have more in common with the world of self-publishing than with the more established presses”. Concerns regarding the perceived lack of professionalism and quality of these new presses were also heard at the UP Redux conference in February 2018. The presenters of this panel argue against this perception. The session will outline the landscape before providing examples of how these initiatives, albeit differing in scale, form, and ambition are adhering to academic quality standards and often surpassing them, and are actively going through processes of professionalization, including initiatives to collaborate in collectives and consortia to enable further collaboration.

The panel will feature speakers from Utrecht University Library, Stockholm University Press, the OpenAire New Platforms for OA Book Publications project and Jisc. Graham Stone will discuss how Jisc will support community building and best practice, integration with the library supply chain, and assistance with the procurement of tools and platforms via a Dynamic Purchasing System. Jeroen Sondervan will discuss new initiatives in library-led publishing and support, taking the Incubator model at Utrecht University as starting point. There are many new ways to
support academics and academic communities in how to publish OA. The library could be a potential partner by offering publishing services, infrastructure and/or consultancy services to researchers. Sofie Wennström will talk about starting a university press at the library, and how to support organic growth of publishing efforts, as projects are submitted by authors when they need it. While aiming for the same prestige and dissemination as other publishers, business models for OA publishing via library-led presses might look different from more mature organisations with a for-profit profile. Who is deciding what we should publish, and who is paying the bill? Joe Deville will present an initiative of six scholar-led OA book publishers, who, as part of the OpenAIRE New Platforms project, are investigating how they, and scholar-led presses more in general, can transition away from book processing charges by forming horizontal and vertical collaborations and consortia.

Joe Deville is a lecturer at Lancaster University, jointly appointed to the Departments of Organisation, Work & Technology and Sociology. He has published widely on issues of debt and credit, including in his recent book Lived Economies of Default. Other research interests include the social life of data, technologies of disaster preparedness, and the politics of academic publishing. He is also one of the editors of the Mattering Press book Practising Comparison.

Jeroen Sondervan is open access publishing consultant at Utrecht University Library. He has over 10 years of experience working in scholarly publishing. After studying Media & Information Management at the Hogeschool van Amsterdam (HvA) and Media & Culture at the University of Amsterdam (UvA), he has been a commissioning editor for Amsterdam University Press from 2007 until 2016 and from 2008 he has been working on open access monographs, journals, and online projects. In his current capacity, he is a member of the Knowledge Exchange Open Access Group, the Dutch library consortium OA working group, and editor of the national platform openaccess.nl. His most recent publication is ‘Sustainable open access for scholarly journals in 6 years’ in Learned Publishing.

Graham Stone manages research activity for Jisc Collections in order to ensure the highest quality of service provision to libraries in the higher education sector. This includes designing and conducting a range of planned and ad-hoc quantitative and qualitative research and implementing policies, processes and systems to enable the effective evaluation, monitoring and communication of research activity to enable informed decision making. He previously worked in the university sector for 22 years, most recently at the University of Huddersfield where he managed the library resources budget, open access services and the University of Huddersfield Press. In November 2017, Graham was awarded a Doctor of Enterprise for his thesis “Developing a Sustainable Publishing Model for a University Press”.

Sofie Wennström is an Analyst at Stockholm University Library and a Journals Manager at Stockholm University Press. With a keen interest for learning in higher education and a long career within academic publishing, she aims to spread the knowledge about the impact of open publishing practices among researchers. Sofie is the Secretary of the LIBER Open Access Working Group and involved in a national investigation group aiming to provide a platform for open scholarly journals in Sweden.
12.3 FAIR vs GDPR: which will win?

Robin Rice  
University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract:  
Sometimes life isn’t fair. No sooner have data librarians been gifted with a popular buzzword that gets across the importance of making data openly accessible to researchers in a way that resonates with them, than another buzzword enters the ring, threatening to knock out the appeal of open data with a single, forceful punch: GDPR, ladies and gentleman, muscles flexing in the opposite corner, grinning with malice and threatening absurd fines. GDPR, which doesn’t even have the grace to float off the tongue, has researchers, administrators and librarians alike quaking in their boots. No matter what its essence or purpose is scarcely different from its twelve-year-old predecessor, the Data Protection Directive. No matter that its primary target is the dastardly marketing practices of errant companies tricking the hapless consumer into giving up their personal data to those with whom they do business or for purposes against which they have given freely their consent.

In research, will it matter how ethically conceived information sheets and consent forms have been crafted to reassure participants their data will be put to good use? Will it matter what painstaking measures the project’s statistician will take to anonymise personal data and reduce the risk of disclosure of individuals when data could be merged with other data? Or will the data be locked up with nary a thought to how the key could be retrieved, for the mere hint of a risk that shame and misfortune could fall upon the research institution if caught afoul of the dreaded General Data Protection Regulation?

Will fear conquer the altruism of open data? Or will FAIR, with its library friendly jargon - findable, accessible, interoperable, reusable - with its promise of an open science / open research future that breaks down walls between research agendas and accelerates the pace of human knowledge, win the day at last, perhaps even providing humankind with the kind of breakthrough that could save it from itself and reverse the destructive path it is on - solving the interdisciplinary grand challenges of the day such as climate change, inequality and appropriately harnessing artificial intelligence.

Biography:

Robin Rice is Data Librarian and Head, Research Data Support at the University of Edinburgh, where she has been providing research data support services for twenty years, first in EDINA and Data Library, and very recently in Library & University Collections. She is the co-author of The Data Librarian’s Handbook and co-creator of Research Data MANTRA online course and of the Research Data Management and Sharing Coursera MOOC. Currently, she coordinates the Research Data Service provided across sections of Information Services as Service Owner and is responsible for delivering the 2017-2020 RDM Roadmap.
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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Alan Akbik, Zalando Research
Teaching Machines to Read and Understand Text Data
Chair: Helen Shenton, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

Research in automatic natural language understanding has made significant strides forward over the past years, and is now poised to deliver a plethora of new technologies for businesses and their customers. A key driving force of this progress is the increasing availability of near-endless amounts of textual data on the Web and elsewhere, as well as recent advances in deep learning. In this talk, I will discuss the topic of text and data mining (TDM) from the point of view of industrial research; I will give an overview of projects we are working on at Zalando Research, and illustrate how TDM technologies are applied to our use cases. In particular, I will focus on our current deep learning research that aims to enable machines to “read and understand” text data, and highlight the potential and limitations of such approaches.

Alan Akbik is a member of the NLP group at Zalando Research, where he is developing advanced text analytics capabilities over large-scale multilingual text data that is often ungrammatical (Web text) and domain-specific. Before this, he was a postdoctoral researcher at IBM Research Almaden in San Jose, California, and before that a research associate at the Technische Universität Berlin. His research lies at the intersection of natural language processing (NLP) and information extraction (IE), with a particular focus on multilingual data and models of crosslingual semantics.
OpenEdition has developed platforms to publish, disseminate and highlight open access scientific content in humanities and social sciences. OpenEdition intends to find a balance between disseminating journals and books in open access while generating income for publishers and university presses by offering its Freemium economic model to libraries.

This model will be presented by Louis Houle (Director Collections, McGill University Library, Canada) and Romain Féret (Open Access specialist, University of Lille Library, France). They will emphasize on the upcoming challenges for OpenEdition to keep building an innovative way to develop fair gold open access solutions. Some propositions will be made and discussed to tackle these challenges and to make the most of the global change towards Open Access.
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PhD, Post-doctoral Fellow,
National Institutes of Health, USA

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▶ [www.mdpi.com/about/ioap](http://www.mdpi.com/about/ioap)

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Meet us at our booth to discover our content and partnership programs in the humanities and social sciences. OpenEdition is the French non-profit initiative for Open Access academic publishing, supported by the main research institutions in France. Discover our four platforms: OpenEdition Journals, OpenEdition Books, Hypotheses, Calenda. www.openedition.org
INVITATION
TO THE LIBER 48TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
DUBLIN 2019

2019 marks the first time that the LIBER Conference will be held in Ireland.

Renowned as a centre for music, arts, literature and culture, Dublin is the vibrant capital city of Ireland and home to over a million people. Located at the heart of Dublin city centre, at the meeting place of the cultural, technology, political and retail districts, Trinity College Dublin, the University of Dublin is one of the most famous institutions in Ireland.

The LIBER Conference 2019 will be held in the beautiful city-centre campus. It will be held in collaboration with CONUL, the Consortium of National and University Libraries for the island of Ireland.

Trinity College Dublin, the University of Dublin

As Ireland’s university on the world stage, Trinity College is recognised for academic excellence and a transformative student experience. Trinity is Ireland’s highest-ranked university, one of the world’s top 100, and a member of the League of European Research Universities (LERU). It is home to 17,000 undergraduate and postgraduate students across all the major disciplines in the arts and humanities, in business, law, engineering, science and health sciences. With a tradition of scholarship spanning more than four centuries, Trinity is home to talented and inquiring minds collaborating to provide a liberal education and conducting intellectual enquiry at the frontiers of research.

Founded by Queen Elizabeth I in 1592, Trinity’s tradition of independent intellectual inquiry has produced some of the world’s finest, most original minds including the writers Oscar Wilde and Samuel Beckett (Nobel laureate), the scientists William Rowan Hamilton and Ernest Walton (Nobel laureate) and the political thinker Edmund Burke. A recent alumna is the former President of Ireland and former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson. The current Taoiseach (Prime Minister), Leo Varadkar, is also a Trinity graduate.

Trinity offers modern tiered theatres, plenary meeting rooms and exhibition spaces, with over 600 bedrooms on campus.

The Library of Trinity College Dublin

The Library of Trinity College Dublin is renowned throughout the world for its unique buildings and for the strength and distinctiveness of its collections. The Library dates back to the University’s foundation year and is the largest research library in Ireland.

Today, the Library has over six-and-a-half million volumes reflecting 425 years of academic development. The Library was granted legal deposit status in 1801 and continues to receive copies of material published in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

The Old Library, which celebrated its tercentenary in 2012, contains the Long Room which is among the most beautiful libraries in the world. Nearly a million visitors cross its threshold annually. It is home to the Book of Kells, Ireland’s greatest historical artefact, which is listed on the UNESCO Memory of the World register. Other treasures include the Book of Durrow, James Ussher’s Library and the Fagel Library. Adjacent to the Old Library, the Berkeley Library, which celebrated its half-century in 2017, is one of the finest modernist buildings in Ireland.

Although an institution of great antiquity, the Library of Trinity College pioneers modern methods of resource discovery and developments in the teaching, learning and research processes.

CONUL

CONUL (Consortium of National and University Libraries) brings together Ireland’s main research libraries, to develop and improve the library and information services of its members through the exchange of experience and the organisation of innovative co-operative activities. It has an all-island remit, with membership drawn from both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. A CONUL Conference is held annually and the CONUL Board is very pleased to contribute its members’ expertise and knowledge by collaborating with the Library of Trinity College Dublin in the organisation of the 48th LIBER Annual Conference.
The LIBER Award for Library Innovation was instituted by LIBER and is supported by OCLC.

‘OCLC is a global library cooperative that provides shared technology services, original research and community programs for its membership and the library community at large. With thousands of library members in more than 100 countries, we come together as OCLC to make information more accessible and more useful.’

OCLC’s commitment to knowledge, education and public service includes furthering the advancement of librarianship. OCLC does this not only through its research and advocacy efforts but also by financially supporting awards and scholarships. As an innovative cooperative we are proud to sponsor the LIBER Innovation Award for 2018.

The Innovation Award recognizes the three abstracts which best describe innovative work within the overall theme of the Annual Conference ‘Research Libraries as an Open Science Hub: from Strategy to Action’.

The criteria (in order of importance) for the Award are:
- Level of innovation
- Impact on the wider library community (especially the European library community)
- Originality
- Quality of the abstract

The three abstracts which best fulfill these criteria are selected by the Conference Programme Committee. The Award comprises the opportunity to present the winning paper at the 2018 LIBER Annual Conference in Lille, free Conference registration, and travel expenses and accommodation.

The Conference Programme Committee for the 47th LIBER Annual Conference has decided to present the 2018 LIBER Award for Library Innovation to:

**Jacob Cottyn, Simon D’haenens, Ulrike Kenens, Thomas Vandendriessche, KU Leuven Libraries, Belgium, Tom Willaert, KU Leuven Faculty of Arts, Belgium**

Facing the Challenges of Research Data Management: Lessons learnt at KU Leuven Libraries

**Anu Alaterä, National Library of Finland, Finland**

Sharing negotiation goals and results with the research community: Finnish experiences

**Osma Suominen, National Library of Finland, Finland**

Annif: Feeding your subject indexing robot with bibliographic metadata

We congratulate the Award winners and look forward to presenting them with their Awards at the Annual Conference in Lille this summer!

Jeannette Frey
Chair, LIBER Conference Programme Committee

1 The value of each Award is €1,000, including the Conference registration fee.
LIBER ANNUAL CONFERENCE FUND

At LIBER’s Annual General Assembly in 2005, members decided that a small premium should be added to the Annual Conference registration fee in order to permit grants to be made to assist member libraries in selected European countries to send representatives to attend LIBER Annual Conferences. The LIBER Annual Conference Fund supports participants from specific European countries each year on the basis of need and taking into account the location of the Annual Conference. The countries are agreed by the LIBER Executive Board annually at its October meeting, and decisions on applications to the Fund are made by the Conference Programme Committee.

The countries selected by the Executive Board for 2018 were **Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine**.

The Conference Programme Committee for the 47th LIBER Annual Conference has decided to make awards from the LIBER Annual Conference Fund to the following applicants:

- **Zhanet Tsanova**, New Bulgarian University Library, Bulgaria
- **Nicoleta-Roxana Dinu**, National Library of Romania, Romania
- **Oya Arus**, Sabanci University Information Center, Turkey
- **Vasilije Milnovic**, Belgrade University, University Library «Svetozar Markovic», Serbia
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- **İrem Ünal**, Koç University Suna Kıraç Library, Turkey
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We warmly congratulate Fund recipients and look forward to meeting them at the Annual Conference in Lille this summer!
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Research Libraries as an Open Science Hub: from Strategy to Action

47th LIBER
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3. Ibis Lille Grand Place
4. Mercure Lille Centre Grand Place
5. Hôtel de la Paix
6. Grand Hôtel Bellevue

Transportation
7. Train Station Lille Flandres
8. Train Station Lille Europe

Reception and Dinner
9. Reception - CCI Grand Lille
10. Conference Dinner - Palais des Beaux-Arts
MAPS OF UNIVERSITY