Twenty-First International Conference on Grey Literature

Open Science Encompasses New Forms of Grey Literature

German National Library of Science and Technology
Hannover, Germany ● October 22-23, 2019

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Foreword

OPEN SCIENCE ENCOMPASSES
NEW FORMS OF GREY LITERATURE

For more than a quarter century, grey Literature communities have explored ways to open science to other methods of reviewing, publishing, and making valuable information resources publicly accessible. This Twenty-First International Conference on Grey Literature seeks to demonstrate how the principles of science and advancements in information technology have impacted the field of grey literature and in turn how grey literature by implementing these has contributed to the open science movement.

Open science is defined as the movement to make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society1. Grey literature by definition seeks to make publications produced on all levels of government, academics, and business openly accessible different from those controlled by commercial publishing. As such the open science movement incorporates the work carried out by grey literature communities and renders an even broader framework encompassing newer forms of grey in both textual and non-textual formats.

Open science encompasses the life and physical sciences as well the social sciences and humanities as does grey literature. Open science recognizes the value of grey literature in the process of knowledge generation and as such acknowledges contributions made by researchers, authors, and their communities of practice. Open science changes the way research is done and allows for convergence with the field of grey literature. It is within the open science movement that grey literature and its wealth of information resources are valued and properly exploited for society as a whole.

Dominic Farace
GREYNET INTERNATIONAL

Amsterdam,
OCTOBER 2019

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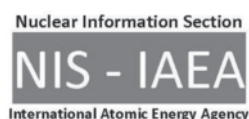Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information

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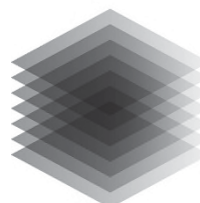University of Florida

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Netherlands

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University of Lille
France

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Opening Session **9:00-10:30** *Welcome, Keynote, and Opening Addresses*	**Poster Session,** **9:30-11:30** **Sponsor Showcase** *Presentations and Exhibits*
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Program Chair

Welcome Address

Keynote Address

Margret Plank
Head of the Competence Center for Non-Textual Materials, TIB

Prof. Dr. Sören Auer
Director of the German National Library of Science and Technology

Barbara Rühling
CEO at Book Sprints Ltd. Berlin, Germany

Margret Plank is currently the Head of the Competence Centre for Non-Textual Materials at the German National Library of Science and Technology in Hannover (Germany). The aim of the Competence Centre for Non-Textual Materials is to develop emerging tools and services that actively support users in the scientific work process enabling non-textual material such as audiovisual media, 3D objects and research data to be published, found and made available on a permanent basis as easily as textual documents. Previously she was responsible for Information Competence and Usability at the TIB. She has also worked as a researcher at the Institute of Information Studies and Language Technology at the University of Hildesheim. She represents TIB on a number of boards including IFLA Steering Committee Audiovisual and Multimedia Section as well as ICSTI / ITOC. Margret Plank holds a Master degree in information science and media studies from the University of Hildesheim, Germany.
margret.plank@tib.eu

Prof. Auer was appointed Professor of Data Science and Digital Libraries at Leibniz Universität Hannover and Director of the TIB in 2017. Prof. Auer has made important contributions to semantic technologies, knowledge engineering and information systems. He is the author (resp. co-author) of over 100 peer-reviewed scientific publications. He has received several awards, including an ERC Consolidator Grant from the European Research Council, a SWSA ten-year award, the ESWC 7-year Best Paper Award, and the OpenCourseware Innovation Award. He has led several large collaborative research projects, such as the EU H2020 flagship project BigDataEurope. He is co-founder of high potential research and community projects such as the Wikipedia semantification project DBpedia, the OpenCourseWare authoring platform SlideWiki.org and the innovative technology start-up eccenca.com. He is founding director of the Big Data Value Association and member of the advisory board of the Open Knowledge Foundation.
soeren.auer@tib.eu

Barbara Rühling is the Keynote Speaker at this year's Twenty-First International Conference on Grey Literature that deals with Open Science and Grey Literature. The title of her defining presentation reads 'Unbreaking our Knowledge Sharing Workflows?'

Barbara Rühling has been the CEO of Book Sprints since 2016, and focuses on streamlining our service and workflow, developing new formats and diversifying the company's client base. Previously the lead facilitator at Book Sprints for three years, she continues to facilitate Sprints. As a facilitator, Barbara's background in cultural anthropology and documentary film makes her observant and attentive to each group's unique process. She facilitates in English, German, and Spanish.
barbara@booksprints.net

DAY ONE

MODERATOR – MARGRET PLANK, GERMAN NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

09:00 – 10:30

OPENING SESSION

Welcome Address, *Prof. Dr. Sören Auer, Director of the German National Library of Science and Technology*

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Barbara Rühling, CEO at Book Sprints Ltd., Berlin, Germany

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16:00 - 16:30   *Afternoon Break*

16:30 – 17:30

INTRODUCTION TO CONFERENCE POSTERS AND SPONSOR SHOWCASE

Those presenting posters will have the opportunity to introduce their work in the main forum.

Poster Session and Sponsor Showcase

DAY TWO

POSTER SESSION AND SPONSOR SHOWCASE

The Poster Session and Sponsor Showcase will continue on the morning of Day Two, where the presenters will meet with conference participants in an informal setting. The Poster Prize 2019 will be presented during the Closing Session.

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11:30 – 13:00

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The Open Science Publishing Flood and Collaborative Authoring

*The panel will bring together platform makers and users to look at questions of
what is needed to turn this exciting field into something that can better support research*

Simon Worthington [Chair] German National Library of Science and Technology, TIB Hannover, Germany
Daniel Speicher   Bonn-Aachen Int. Center for Information Technology, University of Bonn, Germany
Denis Roio (Jaromil)   Dyne.org Foundation, Netherlands
Ludwig Hülk   Reiner Lemoine Institut gGmbH, Germany

Currently there is a deluge of 'off-piste' collaborative authoring going on in Open Science, the adoption of: software versioning systems like GitHub for writing; simulations and code in platforms like Jupyter; or in 'real time' web authoring 'operational transformation algorithm' based software like Etherpad. Yes the 'digital plumbing' of this publishing flood is just not in place. How do we ID these documents, reuse them for example. These questions have been asked and answered before, but are outside the fast moving, forward looking tech world. As an example, Ted Nelson coined the term 'transclusion' (Nelson 1987) back in the '80s. Transclusion is a step on from the 'hyperlink', another Nelson term, where not just the link of a target is included in a document but instead the whole content (AKA live linked embedding). Currently if you want to link and include another document fragment in your document, with persistence, it's unlikely to work. The panel will bring together platform makers and user to look at questions of what is needed to turn this exciting field into something that can better support research.

13:00 -14:00   *Lunch*

MODERATOR – PLATO L. SMITH, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA; GEORGE A. SMATHERS LIBRARIES

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15:30 – 15:45   *Afternoon Break*

15:45 – 16:30

CLOSING SESSION – REPORT MODERATORS, POSTER PRIZE, CONFERENCE HANDOFF, FAREWELL

17:00 POST CONFERENCE TOUR: GERMAN NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency

Opening Paper

From Digitization and Digitalization to Digital Transformation: A Case for Grey Literature Management

Dobrica Savić,
Nuclear Information Section; International Atomic Energy Agency,
NIS-IAEA, United Nations

Digital transformation is the next step in the automation of grey literature management, following digitization and digitalization. A brief historical overview and analysis of current trends will shed some light on terminological differences in these three terms, but also on more important conceptual differences. At one time, these terms were used almost interchangeably, especially the first two. Although, the term 'digital transformation' is newer and currently more frequently used, it still causes semantic confusion. Digital transformation attempts to rise above the terminological ambiguity by assuming an umbrella role, encompassing digitization and digitalization as its constituting components and regarding them as small, but necessary, steps in the big picture of an organization's digital transformation, including the management of grey literature. Digital transformation deserves clarity and the full attention of business and information managers, since it offers valuable opportunities for commercial, government, and public organizations. It also offers a chance to enhance the management of grey literature, increase its value and importance, and improve usability and accessibility.

Bionote

Dr. Dobrica Savić is Head of the Nuclear Information Section (NIS) of the IAEA. He holds a PhD degree from Middlesex University in London, an MPhil degree in Library and Information Science from Loughborough University, UK, an MA in International Relations from the University of Belgrade, Serbia, as well as a Graduate Diploma in Public Administration, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada. He has extensive experience in the management and operations of web, library, information and knowledge management, as well as records management and archives services across various United Nations Agencies, including UNV, UNESCO, World Bank, ICAO, and the IAEA. His main interests are creativity, innovation and use of information technology in library and information services.

Email: d.savic@iaea.org   ORCID iD https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1123-9693

Data Archiving and Networked Services

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Select the relevant data files. Check them for privacy aspects and file format against the guidelines issued by DANS.

2. Go to EASY
Log in at https://easy.dans.knaw.nl. If you are new to EASY, you will have to register for an account first.

3. Start the deposit procedure
Go to 'deposit your data', select your discipline and click 'start deposit'.

4. Documentation and access level
Describe the dataset and indicate whether it is open access or whether access restrictions apply.

5. Upload your data files
Select your data files and click 'upload dataset'.

6. Submit your data files
Accept the licence agreement and send your dataset to DANS by clicking the 'submit' button.

7. Publication by DANS
DANS will verify the dataset and publish the description you made. Your data have now been sustainably archived and will be accessible to others on a permanent basis under the conditions you specified.

Is Open Science FAIR for Stakeholders?

Plato L Smith,
University of Florida; George A. Smathers Libraries, United States

Researchers in the United States developing proposals for the National Institute of Health (NIH) National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) Superfund Hazardous Substance Research and Training Program (P42 Clinical Trail Optional) RFA-ES-18-002 must now include a required P42 Data Management and Analysis Core (DMAC) component for new proposals starting in 2018. NIH NIEHS Multi-project Center Grants (P42) renewals must now include a DMAC. One of the primary goals of the DMAC is "to support NIH data sharing policies (https://grants.nih.gov/policy/sharing.htm) and promote best principles so data is Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable (FAIR)[1]". The University of Florida Center for Environmental & Human Toxicology (UF CEHT) submitted a P42 proposal in fall 2018. The UF Office of Research referred the PI to UF Libraries which started conversations, discussions, and meetings involving currently funded Multiproject Research Centers (P42). This paper seeks to articulate the development of the UF NIH NIEHS P42 proposal through the lens of a *Socio-Technical Systems Theory[2]* perspective as the catalyst to enhance research support services that foster research data management. Socio-Technical Systems Theory includes the interdependencies of people, infrastructure, technology, culture, processes/procedures, and goals/metrics within an integrated framework of financial/economic considerations, regulatory framework, and stakeholders.

The requirements imposed on researchers by funding agencies to sustain the research data lifecycle activities within and beyond funding cycles to (1) foster open science and (2) foster research data management will require organizational change in support of socio-technical interdisciplinary research collaborations. "Organisational change programmes often fail because they are too focused on one aspect of the system, commonly technology, and fail to analyse and understand the complex interdependencies that exist[2]". Organizational change will need to leverage the interdependencies of capacities, infrastructure, and resources across multiple communities of practice to effectuate open science. "Open science is the practice of science in such a way that others can collaborate and contribute, where research data, lab notes and other research processes are freely available, under terms that enable reuse, redistribution and reproduction of the research and its underlying data and methods[3]".

This paper will explore the challenges of research data management and open science faced by researchers from Multiproject Research Centers (P42) in the United States using the FOSTER Research Data Management and Open Science taxonomies as criteria for exploratory research using a mixed-methods approach of (1) surveys and (2) interviews to develop a use case for outreach and training.

[1] NIH NIEHS. (2018). Superfund Hazardous Substance Research and Training Program. Data Management and Analysis. https://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/rfa-files/RFA-ES-18-002.html.

[2] Leeds. (2019). Socio-Technical Systems Theory. https://bit.ly/2Uy6Wtu.

[3] FOSTER. (2019). Open Science Definition. https://bit.ly/2lJEnTO.

Bionote

Plato Smith is the Data Management Librarian at the University of Florida with experience in academic research libraries, digital libraries, and data management. He received his doctorate in the field of Information Science from the School of Information within the College of Communication and Information at Florida State University, Florida's iSchool, Summer 2014. From 2005 to 2012, he was Department Head for the FSU Libraries' Digital Library where he developed, populated, and managed digital collections in the FSU Libraries' digital content management system, DigiNole Repository, and electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) institutional repository.

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Abstracting and Indexing as an enabling interface between open science and grey literature – The approach of the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts service

Tamsin Vicary, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Italy
Ian Pettman, Freshwater Biological Association, United Kingdom

We examine the role of one Abstracting and Indexing (A&I) service (Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts - ASFA) as an interface between open science and grey literature. As an A&I service known for its coverage of grey literature, ASFA is evolving its technologies and partnerships to capitalize on the opportunities presented by Open Science. A Grey Literature strategy was implemented to ensure ASFA made the necessary changes to its monitoring, recording and reporting of grey literature coverage on its database. We describe how the strategy incorporates the Open Science movement into ASFA, by making use of the opportunities such as the increased number of repositories and literature; and vice-versa by providing increased access to grey literature and working with institutions to ensure their literature is captured on ASFA. Specifically we describe how ASFA is: (1) increasing access to grey literature by working in partnership with OA repositories (including harvesting from OAI-PMH compliant repositories); (2) using open source software to manage its indexing and search tools, allowing them to be utilized by, and receive contributions from, a greater number of users to aid the discoverability of grey literature; (3) ensuring comprehensive and timely coverage of grey literature among its global partnership, and providing funding for small specific projects which meet ASFA's grey literature priorities regards subject scope and content type; (4) working with the Open Science community in a Virtual Research Environment (VRE) – such as iMarine – to ensure a two way interaction between the Open Science movement and the promotion of grey literature in the future. We demonstrate that by taking the above steps to capitalize on the opportunities presented by Open Science and new technologies, an A&I service such as ASFA becomes a valued interface between Open Science and grey literature – ensuring the recording and discovery of grey literature from aquatic sciences and fisheries institutions around the world.

Bionote

Tamsin Vicary works for the Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts (ASFA) Secretariat, based at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Tamsin is responsible for ASFA's transition to a new business model with particular focus on increasing access to the database and improving coverage. To date this has involved the evaluation and selection of new technologies; implementing a strategy to improve coverage of grey literature; evaluation and promotion of the ASFA database and partnership. She has a Masters in Library and Information studies from University College London. Prior to joining ASFA, Tamsin was Collections Manager at the Freshwater Biological Association, and also has experience in the private sector having worked for an international law firm and professional services firm. tamsin.vicary@fao.org
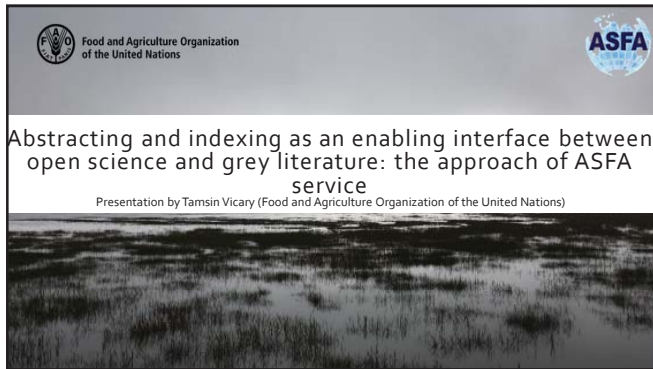
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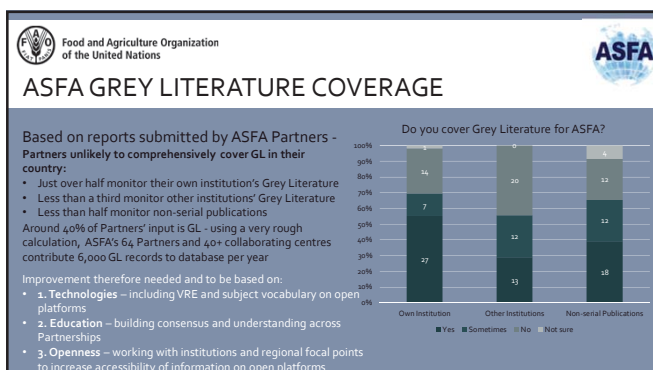
3

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations — ASFA

ASFA TECHNOLOGIES – VRE

New software to create, publish and export records:

i marine

A Virtual Research Environment (VRE) is **a "system"** with the following distinguishing features: it is a **Web-based** working environment, it is **tailored to serve the needs of a Community of Practice,** it is **expected to provide a community of practice** with the whole array of commodities needed to accomplish the community's goal(s) (including services, data and computational facilities), it is **open and flexible** with respect to the overall service offering and lifetime and it **promotes fine-grained controlled sharing** of both intermediate and final research results by guaranteeing ownership, provenance, and attribution.

This will allow ASFA to:

Collaborate with other VREs and information systems	Increase interoperability with other information systems	Ensures openness of information
• Enable bibliographic information to enhance data and statistical products, including other VREs. Connects to other information services	• Harvest from key OAI-PMH compliant repositories such as OceanDocs and Aquatic Commons.	• Openness key for ASFA's future Business Model – records can be published online as well as exported to commercial platform.

4

ASFA TECHNOLOGIES – VRE

Collaborate and connect with other VREs and information systems	Increase interoperability with other information systems	Ensure openness of information
• Send bibliographic/ GL information to data repositories, such as Aquatic Genetic Resources Registry to monitor research on strains of species used for aquaculture in different countries. • To enable detailed indexing, VRE will connect to ASFA's Subject Thesaurus and Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names. • Options for Taxonomic being explored – including BioNym and subject Thesaurus for multilingual common names.	• Have provision from harvesting from 10 repositories – avoid duplication of efforts. 10 respositories have been identified and permission agreed. • Move to qualified DC to assist above. • If harvesting successful will be expanded – IMAR (joint project between IAMSLIC & IODE) lists over 61 aquatic repositories focused on aquatic sciences. • Also import of metadata from Partner repositories to VRE and export to Publisher's platform (ProQuest).	• Openness of information is in line with FAO move to Open Data and Open Access policies and ensures widest possible use of information and enables ASFA to participate in a wider range of projects whilst retaining Royalties from commercial product. • Individual Partners to be responsible for deciding level of openness of their information. • Use APIs to connect and display information on individual websites – FAO records to be displayed on FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture website.

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TECHNOLOGIES – VOCABULARY MANAGEMENT

ASFA's Subject Thesaurus is now managed using open source software VocBench
• Multilingual to assist indexing of non-English GL
• Shares services with FAO's AGROVOC although also available as a separate SKOS-XL concept scheme.
• Also published as a Linked Open Data set, work ongoing to align to open datasets – including aligning to FAO fisheries and aquaculture GL
• Licensed under CC-BY IGO 3.0 – available for use at fisheries, aquaculture and aquatic science institutions worldwide.

ASFA's controlled vocabulary contributes to Open Science by ensuring aquatic sciences, fisheries and aquaculture information is openly searchable and discoverable

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

ASFA

EDUCATION: ASSESSING USER NEEDS

- **User survey completed December 2018 by 568 participants**
- **User Survey indicates grey literature as important as data to users**
- **Project documents, reports and conference proceedings most needed GL type – Partners agree to prioritise for ASFA**

What sort of information do you need to support your daily activities?

Academic/ research/ scholarly publications	530
Data and statistical informaiton	386
Project documents, reports, conference proceedings	373
Government and Official publications	291
Training material and guidelines	268
Legislation / policy briefings	225
Other	

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

EDUCATION ACROSS ASFA PARTNERSHIP

Grey Literature a key topic at the recent ASFA Advisory Board Meeting, raising the importance of coverage on the database.

A GL quiz revealed lack of awareness and understanding of GL among Partners:

GL?	Technical Guidelines	Video – online course	Infographic	Dissertation / Theses
Yes	11	13	21	18
No	6	11	2	1

ASFA has a working definition of Grey Literature, based on Prague definition:

Grey literature is information presented in any number of physical or digital formats, under the subject scope of aquatic sciences, fisheries or aquaculture, of sufficient quality to be preserved and of public good.

A mini conference on Grey Literature was held at the ASFA Advisory Board Meeting in September – Partners raised regional challenges and opportunities for ASFA in its coverage of Grey Literature.

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

EDUCATION: ASFA PARTNERSHIP AND BEYOND

ASFA Conference on Grey Literature highlighted difficulties of GL coverage in different regions, with solutions being applicable worldwide:

Africa	Asia	Latin America
• ASFA essential to ensuring visibility of African GL – "…reducing publication bias and protecting scientific community from monopoly of publishers." • Over 3,000 ASFA records from 3 African Partners in last three years – 274,401 downloads from 27 countries from single repository • Financial resources, unwillingness of scientists, lack of awareness of benefits are barriers to publishing GL	• For Filipino aquaculture research - Higher number of GL citations when first author is Filipino and/ or when journal is published in the Philippines • Analysis shows only 25% of top GL publishers included on ASFA • Websites emerged as one of most valuable sources • Recommends including non-traditional sources; increasing number of publishers covered, and replicating study across regions/ countries.	• Much historical fisheries literature remains print only – lost by FAO and only accessible in one library in Argentina • Importance of literature understood – remains cited and valuable - but access remains problematic • Librarians are often custodians of GL information resources – investment and digitization still needed to widen accessibility.

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

ASFA: OPEN INFORMATION FOR OPEN SCIENCE

ASFA is participating in FAO project PESCAO to make an inventory of primary and GL in CECAF countries:

The **PESCAO-CECAF** Project is to improve regional governance of marine resources in the CECAF* area using knowledge-based advice by strengthening management processes to contribute to sustainable fisheries, food security, and sustainable livelihoods.

*CECAF – Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic

The inventory will be openly accessible and contribute to identifying research strengths and weaknesses across the CECAF region, thus contributing to the development of future fisheries research projects.

ASFA to use the exercise to identify and fill gaps, storing records on OA repositories. Use of Partners expertise and networks key to assessing research, as well as technologies to capture and store.

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

OPEN SCIENCE AND ASFA RELATIONSHIP

ASFA has a reciprocal relationship with Open Science, both benefiting and contributing to the movement:

OPEN SCIENCE CONTRIBUTES TO ASFA

Open Science GL increases the variety of information available to ASFA

OS communities demand accessibility of information products, ASFA adapts Business model to meet needs

ASFA is able to harvest metadata of OS GL, improving quality of database and information products

ASFA CONTRIBUTES TO OPEN SCIENCE

ASFA provides Aquatic Science community with technologies and infrastructure to store and search GL

ASFA collaborates with open information platforms to ensure GL research connects with relevant data and statistics

Open Science practitioners ensure visibility of research by including record on ASFA

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

HOW ASFA WILL WORK TO FULFILL ITS STRATEGY

ASFA has established working groups in key areas – one Working Group to focus on the coverage and monitoring of GL for ASFA.

ASFA Associates widens access to ASFA database as published on the ProQuest platform

Work to culminate in ASFA's 50th Year Anniversary in 2021 – where we hope to hold another conference updating on the success of ASFA's Grey Literature strategy and how it has helped increase accessibility of GL around the world.

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Open Science is key for ASFA's evolving Business model – due to be decided by 31st December 2021

- Opportunities presented by Open Science require adaptation of ASFA technologies and renewed impetus to educate and promote GL as an important source of research information

- ASFA's Working Group will strive to address regional barriers to incorporating GL generated by Open Science communities on ASFA – we hope to report on progress in 2020!

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How Open Science Influences next Developments in Grey Literature

Julia M. Gelfand, University of California, Irvine Libraries, United States
Anthony Lin, Irvine Valley College Library, United States

The practice of open science reinforces the intersections of open access, open data, open educational resources (textbooks), open methods, open standards, open transcription, open peer review, to promote how science is based on replication of experimental process and outcomes. Traditional publishing streams of books and journals capture just a fraction of the content now contextualized in open science. Our definition of open science blends the Foster taxonomy[1] with contextualizing science as Abraham Flexner summarized in *The Great Paradox of Scientific Research*[2]. We suggest how scholarly communication today is inclusive of the range of grey literature that supports the sciences. Applying the Foster paradigm of understanding open science to the grey literature rubric allows us to explain how scientific publishing has expanded to include new forms of scholarship including theses, patents, standards, models, preprints, systematic reviews, formulas, specimens, instrumentation, spatial information, data sets, lab manuals, interviews, visual miscellany, networks, genomics, proteomics, computational analysis, and other emerging fields. Multimedia encompasses some of these examples and new media releases promote changes in product development, thus creating a new sense of authors and communities of users. Weaving the taxonomy into the new web of scientific grey literature where there is a greater demand for understanding impact and competitive intelligence by assessing scientific outcomes per scientist, institution, and national scope. We will demonstrate how the process of grant seeking, writing, funding and expectations that are such a large component of scientific research contribute to outputs, innovation and new forms of grey literature. The compliance and regulatory demands at every government level demonstrate how shifts in scholarly communication attempt to create an open and transparent environment where each stage of research is documented and to which all parties are held accountable. Open science will continue to generate new knowledge, promote multiple forms of collaboration and release new products in this ecosystem of open science. Our findings conclude that innovation to achieve and meet open science goals assume that the scientific record will be open, secure and reflective of how grey literature continues to evolve.

1. Foster Open Science Taxonomy (https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/foster-taxonomy/open-science
2. Abraham Flexner (1939). Great Paradox of Scientific Research in Usefullness of Useless Knowledge.

Bionotes

Julia M. Gelfand is the Applied Sciences, Engineering & Public Health Librarian at the University of California, Irvine Libraries where over the last 35 years she has performed many roles. She is active professionally and currently is a member of the Board of Directors of the Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL), a division of the American Library Association, a member of the Science & Technology Section of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and is Secretary of Section T of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). She writes and presents frequently on topics related to Scholarly Communication, Collection Management, Digital Scholarship, integration of multimedia in scientific literature, grey literature, social media, library as publisher. A graduate of Goucher College with graduate degrees from Case Western Reserve University, she is the recipient of many awards including the first GreyNet Award presented in 1999 and has been a Fulbright Fellow and a Thomas J. Watson Fellow. Email: jgelfand@uci.edu

Anthony Lin is the Head of Instruction and Collections at the Irvine Valley College Library. He holds a MSI from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, a BA in Spanish from California State University San Marcos, and a BS in Finance from San Diego State University. His interests are emerging technologies, effective bibliographic instruction, and collections management. Email: alin@ivc.edu

ConfIDent – An Open Platform for FAIR Conference Metadata

Stephanie Hagemann-Wilholt,

German National Library of Science and Technology, Germany

Currently, information on scientific events such as conferences is often scattered and not available in the long term. With the project ConfIDent we want to develop a service platform for the quality-driven, collaborative curation of semantically structured metadata of scientific events. It will provide reliable and transparent data and workflows for researchers (organizers, speakers, participants) as well as other stakeholders of scientific events such as university administrations, libraries, sponsors, publishers or specialized societies. The sustainability of the service will not only be obtained a user-centered approach but also by connecting it to existing services enabling data exchange, and by the commitment to the FAIR principles. ConfIDent will reach the current desideratum of long-term findable, open, referenceable and reusable metadata on scientific events.

Bionote

Since August 2018, **Stephanie Hagemann-Wilholt** has been working for DOI Services at TIB Leibniz Information Centre for Science and Technology in Hanover. Her work focuses on advancing the use of persistent identifiers. Before that, she was a consultant at the office of the German Council for Scientific Information Infrastructures. Stephanie holds a PhD in economic history from Bielefeld University, where she was a fellow of the graduate research group at the Institute for Science and Technology Studies.

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National Repository of Grey Literature (NRGL)

NU¶ · ŠL

NRGL is
digital
repository
for grey
literature

Free
online
access

Features

Provider:
National Library of Technology
Prague, Czech Republic

Records:
over 400,000 records

Collection provenance:
Czech Republic

Partners:
over 130 organizations (Academy of Science,
Public Research Institutions, Universities, State
Offices, Libraries, NGOs etc.)

International Cooperation:
OpenGrey, OpenAire, ROAR, OpenDOAR, BASE

Goals

- **Central access to grey literature and the results of research and development in the Czech Republic**
- **Support of science, research and education**
- **Systematic collection of metadata and digital documents**
- **Long-term archiving and preservation**
- **Cooperation with foreign repositories**

What else?

**Conference on Grey Literature
and Repositories**
http://nrgl.techlib.cz/conference/

Informative Web pages
http://nrgl.techlib.cz

N·T K
Národní technická knihovna
National Library of Technology

NU¶ · ŠL národní
úložiště
šedé
literatury

www.nusl.cz

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Hidden Grey Heritage of Science and Research from Pre-Internet Era

Tereza Klozová and **Jiří Drozda,**

Research Institute of Geodesy, Topography and Cartography, Czech Republic

Our presentation addresses in detail challenges concerning the availability of Czech grey literature documents from pre-internet time. Such documents form the grey heritage of science and research. Their importance is not widely accepted and they are often seen as outdated and as such, they are at risk of being discarded. The situation is usually worsened by the low quality of the metadata accompanying those documents. Due to the obsolete or not existing metadata documents often fall out of modern shared library systems and their availability further deteriorates.

Their value is described as both historical and practical with examples given. Special focus is put on describing the situation in small institutions and the state of their collections. Systematically Czech book production is collected by national institutions as The National Library and The National Archives. National legal deposit is well set by the library act (1995). But as is obvious, this doesn't concern grey literature.

Detailed observations of the situation of small specific specialized library with complicated and long time span institution history (1918-) lead to the widespread sources of uncovered grey literature discovered. Library collection evidence gaps are described including its reasons and range. The situation is documented and concrete examples are provided. Undertaken short interviews with other institutions of similar kind document general thesis.

Using documentary analysis some solution concepts are proposed. They comprise identifying not well documented sets of grey literature and their indexing as sets into already running complex solutions as National Repository of Grey Literature. The communication and proactive approach of national level institutions would be a key. The main aim is to increase the basic visibility and thus possibility of higher quality processing of this hidden literature with reasonable investments.

Mr. Savić in his article „Are We Ready for the Future? Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Grey Literature Management" presents challenges GL managers could face in the near future. In steep contrast the challenges of unresolved past are presented. Whole article is based on the experience of practical librarians and real situations. We cannot productively look forward without also looking back. And there is a lot of paper left behind.

Bionotes

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Jiri Drozda studied Military University in Brno, branch Geodesy and Cartography. Since April 2011 he works in Research Institute of Geodesy, Topography and artography as chief of Information Centre and Surveying Library®. He is experienced researcher and is currently project leader of two national projects from the area of the national cultural heritage funded by the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth. He is responsible development and coordination of all training courses and educational activities of the Institute. In the past, he worked as an international civilian consultant at Multi-national Headquarter of Kosovo Forces (HQ KFOR 2005-20010). Ing. Drozda creates many research reports and presented a variety outputs and contributions at national and international conferences and symposia. Email: jiri.drozda@vugtk.cz
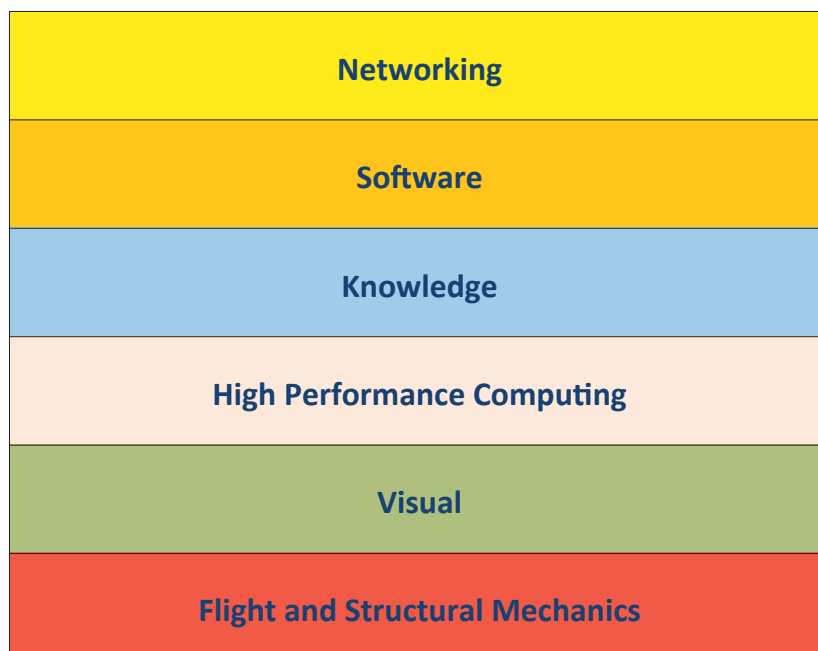
Institute of Information Science and Technologies "A. Faedo"

an Institute of the National Research Council of Italy CNR

ISTI is committed to produce scientific excellence and to play an active role in technology transfer.
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Open Access – A never-ending transition?

Silvia Giannini and Anna Molino,
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In more than fifteen years, the landscape surrounding scholarly communication has been undergoing an overextended transition phase towards Open Science. Indeed, the Budapest Open Access Initiative, the first statement of principles on open access to research literature, dates back to 2002, immediately followed by the Bethesda Statement and the Berlin Declaration (2003).

However, this seems not to be enough, as far as we are still referring to Open Access as a transitional process. The concept has undoubtedly evolved through time: at the beginning, the primary purpose was to remove economic, legal and technical barriers imposed to scientific production; nowadays, the attention has been shifted to the communication processes among scientific communities and the openness towards the external audience, establishing a bridge between science and society.

In this light, various funders invested resources in favor of the promotion of OA. For instance, the European Commission published a series of recommendations (2012/417/UE and 2018/790) "on access to and preservation of scientific information" and, together with other funders, now require Open Access to scientific production as mandatory for projects funded in their granting schemes. In the meantime, more and more institutions have been adopting policies to regulate and promote Open Access to scientific production.

Nevertheless, on the publishers' side, the APC (Article Processing Charge) model is currently the wider spread among the dominant publishing houses as the option for making the work immediately and openly available to the scientific community. For this reason, a growing number of academic institutions and research bodies are negotiating different kinds of contracts with publishers, if not terminating them at all (e.g., the University of California or Max Planck Society canceled their contracts with Elsevier). As a response, proposals like PlanS[1] and AmeliCA[2] aroused to turn OA into concrete action.

Our work aims to demonstrate how the research landscape has been changing over the years due to the establishment of the OA principles. We will go through the most significant steps of the OA movement, giving an overview of the tools developed from the late Nineties till the present time to favor the production, sharing and storing of OA material; the principal types and trends of policies adopted; the main legislative issues regarding scientific publication (e.g., the creation of CC licenses). We will concentrate on how research practices have been unarguably modifying in the last two decades, to outline what and where are the obstacles and challenges that leave society in a never-ending transition towards Open Science.

References
[1] https://www.coalition-s.org
[2] http://www.amelica.org/en/

Bionotes

Silvia Giannini graduated and specialized in library sciences. Since 1987 she has been working in Pisa at the Institute for the Science and Technologies of Information "A. Faedo" of the Italian National Council of Research (ISTI-CNR) as a librarian. She is a member of the ISTI Networked Multimedia Information Systems Laboratory (NMIS). She is responsible of the library automation software "Libero" in use at the CNR Research Area in Pisa and coordinates the bibliographic and managing activities of the ISTI library team. She cooperates in the design and development of the PUMA (PUblication MAnagement) & MetaPub, an infrastructure software for institutional and thematic Open Access repositories of published and grey literature produced by CNR. Email: silvia.giannini@isti.cnr.it
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Anna Molino graduated in Linguistics at the University of Pisa in 2010. Since 2013, she works at CNR - ISTI ("Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione - A. Faedo") as member of the Networked Multimedia Information Systems Lab. (NeMIS). She has worked as project assistant and financial manager in various EU funded and national research projects for the Digital Libraries group of the NeMIS lab. She contributes in the language revision and translation of scientific papers.

21st International Conference on Grey Literature
German National Library of Science and Technology - TIB Hannover, Germany ● October 22-23, 2019

Open Access: a never-ending transition?

Silvia Giannini, Anna Molino
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Outline

- A timeline for Open Access: from *Project Gutenberg* to *PlanS*
- The idea of Open Access at its origin
- Scholarly communication
  - *The world brain*
  - The "key" functions
- The business of scientific publishing
- Achievements
- What went wrong?
- Conclusions

A timeline for Open Access
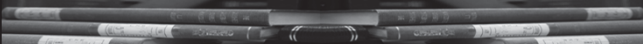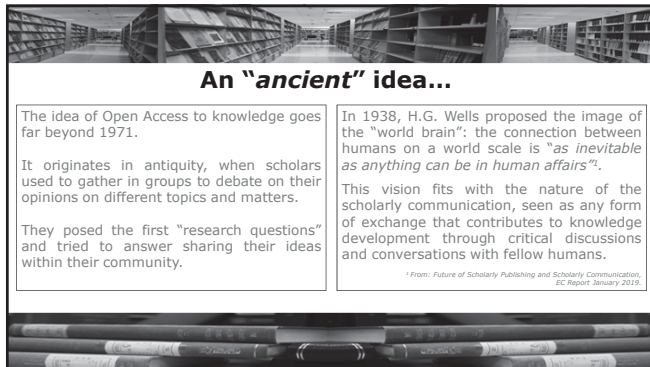
An "*ancient*" idea...

The idea of Open Access to knowledge goes far beyond 1971.

It originates in antiquity, when scholars used to gather in groups to debate on their opinions on different topics and matters.

They posed the first "research questions" and tried to answer sharing their ideas within their community.

In 1938, H.G. Wells proposed the image of the "world brain": the connection between humans on a world scale is "*as inevitable as anything can be in human affairs*"[1].

This vision fits with the nature of the scholarly communication, seen as any form of exchange that contributes to knowledge development through critical discussions and conversations with fellow humans.

[1] *From: Future of Scholarly Publishing and Scholarly Communication, EC Report January 2019.*

Scholarly communication: *the world brain*

«*The world has to pull its mind together, and this is the beginning of its effort.*[1]»
Wells H.G. (1938)

The world brain

➢ Is a shared and open system, fully accessible by everyone, from the scholar to the citizen.

➢ Embodies the interconnected nature of scientific research.

➢ Represents the multiple forms of creation and dissemination of knowledge: *from informal exchanges to scientific publications.*

The vision of Wells clearly identifies the concept of "Open Knowledge". At the same time, it pinpoints the significant efforts for its complete realization.

Scholarly communication: the "key functions"

✓ Henry Oldenburg and Robert Boyle (*Philosophical Transactions*, 1665) – 4 key functions of scholarly publishing:
  - Registration
  - Certification
  - Dissemination
  - Preservation

A few decades later, the **evaluation** of research has emerged as an additional function of scholarly communication.

(Cfr. Future of Scholarly Publishing and Scholarly Communication, EC Report January 2019.)

"Research excellence" became central for researchers, research institutions, funders, and national research strategies.

(Cfr. Cameron Neylon, preprint August 2019)

The business of academic publishing

How scholarly communication has been handled over the time?

Scientists create their work– funded largely by governments – and give it to publishers for free; who pay scientific editors to judge whether the work is worth publishing and check its grammar. However, the bulk of the editorial burden – i.e. *peer review* – is done by scientists on a volunteer basis. Publishers then sell the product back to government-funded institutional and university libraries, to be read by scientists themselves.

"*What other industry receives its raw materials from its customers, gets those same customers to carry out the quality control of those materials, and then sells the same materials back to the customers at a vastly inflated price?*"

(Stephen Buranyi, *Is the staggeringly profitable business of scientific publishing bad for science?*)

The «watershed» of Open Access

➢ 1980s: *serials crisis* => market contraction => different business models.
➢ 1990s: development of contemporary digital technologies and solutions => new opportunities.
➢ Creation of digital archives and online tools for storage and publication of digital contents.
➢ Affirmation of different marketing strategies: the *Big Deals* and direct sale of singular articles.

1992
Open Access becomes a fundamental issue with the *Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI)*

«*The BOAI didn't invent the **idea** of open access but it was the first to:*
• *use the expression open access*
• *articulate a public definition*
• *propose complementary strategies to achieve it*
• *generalize its appeal to all disciplines and all countries.*»

(https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/boai-10-translations)

Achievements

➢ Sustainability of the economic models for Open Access publication
  ✓ Green OA
  ✓ Gold OA
➢ Major changes in the editorial landscape
  ✓ APCs system
  ✓ Transformative agreements
➢ Publication of policies, recommendations, laws at local, national and transnational level
➢ Development of tools for OA

A slow and difficult transition?

Plan S		Amelica
▪ Born in the European context, where the use of scientific contents is closely related to commercial systems. ▪ Its purpose is to regulate the agreements between institutions and publishers.	Two realities based on different historical and cultural backgrounds with a common goal. To transform Open Access into an effective reality.	▪ Born in the Latin American context, where the scientific publications belong to the academic institutions. ▪ It starts from the scientific publication itself and develops its objectives around it.

What went wrong?

➢ Major publishers remained "the most influential players" and maintained their oligopoly.
➢ Exploitation of the licensing market by big players.
➢ Research evaluation mainly based on bibliometric measures as journals' Impact Factor.
  ▪ Researchers are moved by a misleading system of incentives.

In-elastic market:
➢ Customers (e.g. academic libraries and consortia) and suppliers (e.g. authors, reviewers, editors) have no bargaining power.
➢ Different business models (e.g. OA publishers) and technology solutions (e.g. repositories) do not represent a threat.

(Cfr. Bo-Christer Björk, 2017)

Conclusions

Open Access is now a reality that it is (still, too) slowly consolidating.
How to **accelerate** the process?
➢ Inform both scientists and citizenships about the benefits of Open Access.
➢ Dismantle the current evaluation system promoting initiatives on a different pathway.
➢ Monitor the revenues of big market players and favor contracts' transparency.
➢ Support the transition to Gold OA and promote self-archiving among scientific communities.
➢ Foster alternatives to commercial publishers, funneling public expenditures into more sustainable initiatives.

Paraphrasing John Tennant we say
It's time to decide what we stand for!

AccessGrey: Securing Open Access to Grey Literature for Science and Society

Dominic Farace and **Jerry Frantzen**, GreyNet International, Netherlands
Stefania Biagioni and **Carlo Carlesi**, NeMIS Research Laboratory, ISTI-CNR, Italy
Antonella De Robbio, Eprints in Library and Information Science (E-LIS), Italy
Ana Česarek, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
Cees de Blaaij, Library of Zeeland, Netherlands
Kiyoshi Ikeda, National Institute of Informatics, Japan
June Crowe, Honorary GreyNet Member and Award Recipient, United States

Persistent identifiers such as a DOI for a publication and an ORCiD for an author/researcher can be approached from both the demand-side as well as supply-side of information. It appears however that the former attracts more attention. Here emphasis lies in the access to and preservation of research output. Yet, it is on the supply-side regarding the acquisition of research output that persistent identifiers may by the same token have influence in identifying and populating prospective data archives and repositories. This study will look at the influence persistent identifiers have in securing the acquisition of grey literature for public access.

The goal of this project is twofold. First, to carry out a survey within the grey literature community as to the opinions, uses, and applications of persistent identifiers. And second, to initiate a project geared to populate a new collection housed in the GreyGuide Repository by using the DOI as an incentive. Resources in Grey Literature (RGL) is as a generic, multidisciplinary collection that will serve for this purpose.

Using GreyNet's distribution channels and social media, stakeholders in the field of grey literature are invited to enter one or more of their publications in the RGL collection. Each new entry will receive a DOI minted by GreyNet International and further stored and preserved in the DataCite registry. Also, a system generated citation will be added to each new entry in order to facilitate record use. The types of grey literature documents eligible for entry in the RGL collection are numerous and can be found at
http://www.greynet.org/greysourceindex/documenttypes.html.

Brief guidelines for record entry require that it be self-archived using the existing online-template and that both the metadata record and accompanying full-text document(s) are in English. An additional descriptive field does allow for entry in another language. And, a translation of the document can also be uploaded in the repository. Finally, it is understood that by submitting the metadata record and file(s), they become open access compliant under Creative Commons license CC-BY-SA.

The initial phase of the project commences in April 2019 and closes in September 2019. Records harvested during this period along with the results of the survey will be analyzed in its second phase. In the final phase, the project's outcome will be published. Results should indicate whether the AccessGrey Project be extended to other collections in the GreyGuide, and if this project would be of value to other communities of practice in the field of grey literature.

Bionotes

Dominic Farace is Head of GreyNet International and Director of TextRelease, an independent information bureau specializing in grey literature and networked information. He holds degrees in sociology from Creighton University (BA) and the University of New Orleans (MA). His doctoral dissertation in social sciences is from the University of Utrecht, The Netherlands, where he has lived and worked since 1976. After six years heading the Department of Documentary Information at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (SWIDOC/KNAW), Farace founded GreyNet, Grey Literature Network Service in 1992. He has since been responsible for the International Conference Series on Grey Literature (1993-2013). In this capacity, he also serves as Program and Conference Director as well as managing editor of the Conference Proceedings. He is editor of The Grey Journal and provides workshops and training in the field of grey literature. Email: info@greynet.org   **ORCID iD** https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2561-3631

Bionotes^{Continued}

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Antonella De Robbio is CEO of E-LIS Eprints in Library and Information Science, the international archive and open access for librarianship and information sciences that she designed and created in 2003. He worked at the University of Padua for over 40 years, covering various roles over the years, from trainer on topics related to scientific communication, open access and rights management, coordinator of work groups on library science and e-learning and as a contact person for copyright at the University Center CAB for Libraries. After a period of work at the CERN library in Geneva in 2000, returning to Italy he was actively occupied by Open Access and in 2004 he implemented Padova @ Dissertation and Padua @ research the two institutional archives of the University for the storage of intellectual research productions and doctoral thesis. For about twenty years it has been actively engaged at national and international level in various working groups both for issues related to copyright and rights management, and in the area of Open Access. Since 2005 he is a member of the national Open Access group of the CRUI Libraries Commission. Since 2016 he is Mentor for MooC Research Data Management and Sharing (research data management) on the Coursera platform organized by the University of North Carolina and the University of Edinburgh. Within the AIB Italian Libraries Association has been for over fifteen years national coordinator of the drafting of Italian OPACs for the Italian MetaOpac MAI Azalai from 1999 to 2015 He is currently a member of the AIB Legislative Observatory and coordinator of the Public Domain Study Group and Open Access.
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Bionotes^{CONTINUED}

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AccessGrey

Securing Open Access to Grey Literature for Science and Society

Dominic Farace and Jerry Frantzen, GreyNet International, Netherlands
Stefania Biagioni and Carlo Carlesi, NeMIS Research Lab, ISTI-CNR, Italy
Antonella De Robbio, E-prints in Library and Information Science. E-LIS, Italy
Ana Češarek, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
Cees de Blaaij, Library of Zeeland, Netherlands
Kiyoshi Ikeda, National Institute of Informatics, Japan
June Crowe, Honorary GreyNet Member and Award Recipient, United States

Twenty-First International Conference on Grey Literature
German National Library of Science and Technology
Hannover, Germany ● October 22-23, 2019

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Project Goal

- To learn the opinions, uses, and applications of persistent identifiers within the grey literature community

- To explore the use of persistent identifiers, namely the DOI, in the acquisition of grey literature

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Method of Approach

- **Step One**
  Construct a questionnaire that would be used in an online stakeholder survey among a defined population within GreyNet's community of practice

- **Step Two**
  Initiate a campaign among GreyNet's diverse stakeholders by using the DOI and a system generated citation as incentives to deposit documents in the GreyGuide Repository

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[Step One]

Survey Questionnaire

- Search first carried out in the GLP Collection: Conference Papers on Grey Literature
- Search terms 'persistent identifier' and 'DOI' retrieved 16 full-text documents
- Ten questions were drafted, nine of which were standardized. One was open ended. All of the questions allowed for a comment field
- Questionnaire was entered in SurveyMonkey from which a link was generated

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Survey Population

Survey Recipients	Survey Respondents	Survey Results
509	56	11,0%

Defined Population
GreyNet contacts from January 2014 - April 2019
Only personal names with both surname and first name or initials
were selected for the survey population

Profile of Respondents
A profile of the respondents to GreyNet's Stakeholder Survey based on 29 (52%), who provided their contact details, the other 27 respondents (48%) remained anonymous.
• 53% male, 47% female • 37% academic title, 63% non-indicative • 93% authors, 7% non-indicative • Identified respondents from 17 countries

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Survey Responses
Highest percentages by categories
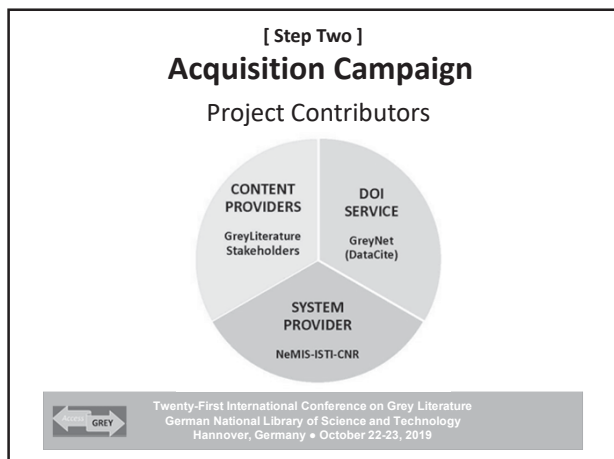
Strongly Agree/Uncertain/Disagree

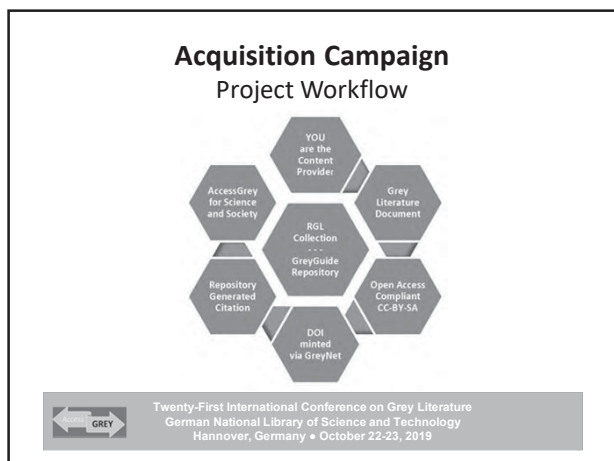| Strongly Agree | 59% | Persistent Identifiers are vital in linking and cross-linking data |
| Uncertain | 27% | Persistent Identifiers serve as an incentive in the acquisition of GL |
| Disagree | 11% | A DOI is a quality indicator that increases the value of grey literature |

Yes/No

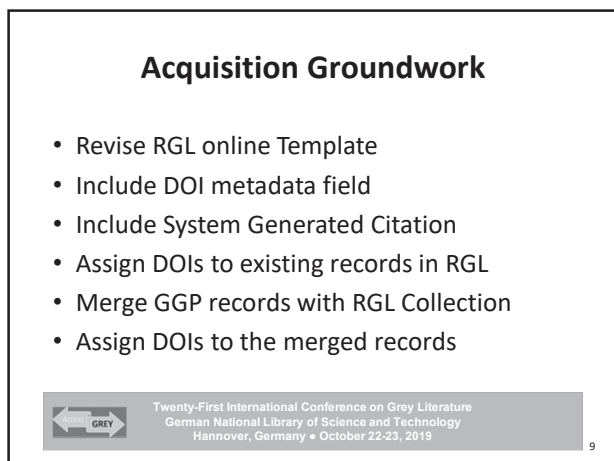| Yes | 74% | Does one or more of your publications have an assigned DOI? |
| No | 23% | Do you have an ORCiD or other author/researcher persistent identifier? |

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[Step Two]
Acquisition Campaign
Project Contributors

CONTENT PROVIDERS
GreyLiterature Stakeholders

DOI SERVICE
GreyNet (DataCite)

SYSTEM PROVIDER
NeMIS-ISTI-CNR

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Acquisition Campaign
Project Workflow

YOU are the Content Provider

Grey Literature Document

AccessGrey for Science and Society

RGL Collection
- - -
GreyGuide Repository

Open Access Compliant CC-BY-SA

Repository Generated Citation

DOI minted via GreyNet

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Acquisition Groundwork

- Revise RGL online Template
- Include DOI metadata field
- Include System Generated Citation
- Assign DOIs to existing records in RGL
- Merge GGP records with RGL Collection
- Assign DOIs to the merged records

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Acquisition Guidelines

- Self-Archiving
- Metadata in English
- Other Language Field (Description)
- Accompanying Full-text document required
- Records open access compliant via CC-BY-SA License

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Acquisition Strategy

- ➲ GreyNet's combined Distribution List
- ➲ Who is in Grey Literature, BIO Collection
- ➲ GL-Conference Authors and Co-Authors
- ➲ GreyNet's Social Media, Facebook & LinkedIn
- ➲ GreyNet's Int. Directory of Organizations

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Analysis Survey Results

- Based on the Survey Data and Data Paper housed in the DANS EASY Archive
- 'Shared Data – Shared Analysis'
- Data Analyses submitted by five of the 29 identified Survey Respondents
- Excerpts relating to Survey Results

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Results of Acquisition Campaign
Preliminary

- To date 56 metadata records with full-texts
- From Sectors of GOVT | ACAD | BUSN | NGO
- From 13 Countries
- 17 Document Types
- 26 Organizational Affiliations

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Project Outcome

- Survey results indicative of the value of
  persistent identifiers for grey literature;
- Acquisition Campaign required a longer start-up;
- However, the records to date are representative
  of the field of grey literature;
- AccessGrey Project to be extended a year with
  a Poster update at the GL2020 Conference;
- Explore further the viability of a multidisciplinary
  collection or repository of Grey Literature

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TIB

Thanks!

Looking Forward to Your Comments

Access GREY

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# Going Green – Publishing Academic Grey Literature in Laboratory Collections on HAL

Joachim Schöpfel and **El Hadji Ibrahima Ndiaye,** GERiiCO Laboratory, University of Lille, France
Hélène Prost, GERiiCO Laboratory, CNRS, France

Problem/goal *HAL is the national open repository for documents and data from French scientists. The deposits are organized in institutional portals and collections from research units and projects. The paper will analyse how grey literature is represented in the collections of French research laboratories on HAL.*

Research method/procedure *We will analyse the grey literature deposits on HAL from the 60 research laboratories affiliated to the University of Lille, covering all STM and SSH fields. The focus will be on conference papers, reports, working papers, theses and dissertations. The study will distinguish between deposits of documents and records without documents, will compare deposits from different disciplines, different laboratory collections and different document types, including articles and book chapters. If possible, we will also have a look on usage statistics, as an indicator of impact (altmetrics, cf. Schöpfel & Prost, 2016).*

Anticipated results *A preliminary study on the HAL collection of the GERiiCO laboratory revealed interesting features of academic publishing via open repositories, in terms of document types and publishing strategies (Schöpfel, Prost, Fraisse, & Chaudiron, 2018). The proposed study will take this research a step further, with a sample of 60 laboratories covering the whole range of scientific disciplines. It will also make the link with a nationwide survey ten years ago, on the development of open access in France and on the place of grey literature in French open repositories (Stock & Schöpfel, 2009) (Schöpfel & Prost, 2010). What has changed since then?*

We will present empirical data for different document types, and we will analyse their degree of openness (Schöpfel & Prost, 2014), in comparison to other, grey and non-grey resources. The following figure (from Schöpfel et al., 2018) illustrates what we want to do – it contains a map of all Lille laboratories with their deposits on HAL, in terms of openness and volume of deposits (in red circle: GERiiCO laboratory). Our intention is to reproduce the same kind of maps for grey literature and other resources and to analyse the differences, also regarding disciplines.
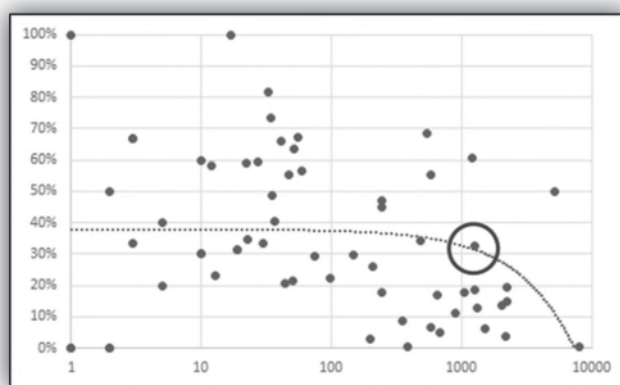
We expect to find typical strategies (or lack of strategies) on the local level of research laboratories, and we will try to assess conditions and variables that may explain these differences. We will discuss potential effects of the visibility, impact and evaluation of the laboratories' research output, and conclude with perspectives on future research.

Practical implications *Development of open access strategies by research laboratories. Evaluation of research output of laboratories.*

Related costs *Funding was asked for a larger study on laboratory collections on HAL, from a representative sample of ten large research universities (excellence initiative).*

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Stock, C., & Schöpfel, J. (2009). Grey literature in French digital repositories: a survey. In *GL10 Tenth International Conference on Grey Literature: Designing the Grey Grid for Information Society, Amsterdam, 8-9 December 2008* (pp. 39–53). Amsterdam: TextRelease. Retrieved from http://opensigle.inist.fr/handle/10068/698006

Bionotes

Joachim Schöpfel is senior lecturer at the Department of Information and Library Sciences at the Charles de Gaulle University of Lille 3 and Researcher at the GERiiCO laboratory. He is interested in scientific information, academic publishing, open access, grey literature and eScience. He is a member of GreyNet and euroCRIS. He is also the Director of the National Digitization Centre for PhD Theses (ANRT) in Lille, France.
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Université de Lille

Géri[i]co

Going Green – Publishing Academic Grey Literature in Laboratory Collections on HAL

Joachim Schöpfel
El Hadji Ibrahima Ndiaye
Hélène Prost

21st International Conference on Grey Literature
2019, Oct 22-23, Hannover

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The context

National Plan for Open Science

Open science
• The practice of making research publications and data freely available, open to all, without hindrance, without delay, without payment

HAL
archives-ouvertes

Main role of the HAL open repository
• Several hundred of portals universities and collection laboratories

The research laboratories
• Main structure for the organisation of research projects and the evaluation of researchers

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Methodology

Sampling and corpus

Selection of the 66 laboratories of the University of Lille

Determination if national identifier in HAL
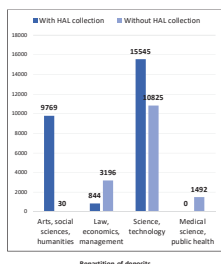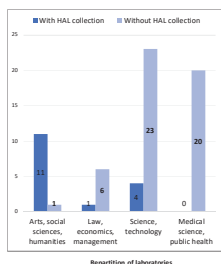
Assessment of the number and types of items
• deposited documents (full text)
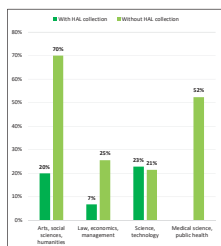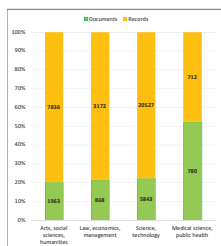• records (metadata only)
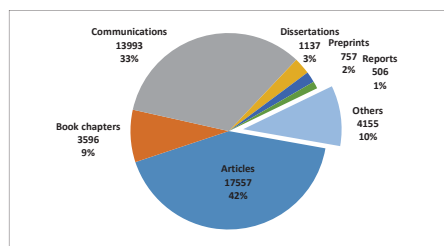
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Results

Collections and deposits

4

Results

Documents and records

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Results

Part of grey literature

6

Results

Openess and grey literature

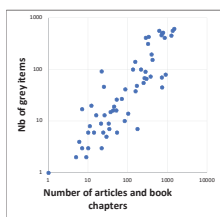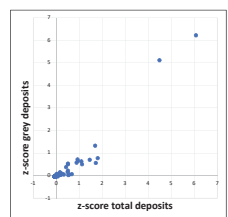Records and documents per category (in %, N=37,546)
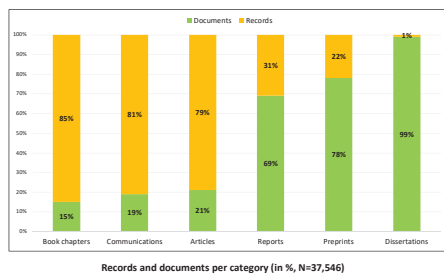
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Results

Clusters laboratories

When depositing, no distinction between grey and other documents

The higher the total number of documents, the higher the number of grey items

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Discussion

Main results

All research labs of the University of Lille are represented on HAL, except one medical unit. Together, they have 41,701 items

One out of four labs have created its own, customized collection on the HAL server (24%)

Most collections have been created by research labs in arts, SSH

23% of the deposits are open access, the rest is metadata

Regarding the part of open access, there is a weak tendency that the higher the total number of deposits, the lower the percentage of freely accessible documents

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Discussion

Main results for GL

The part of GL is 39%; most of these grey items are conference papers

The number of grey deposits is strongly correlated with the total number of deposits

This percentage of OA deposits is higher for GL(29%) than for articles and books (20%). Without conference papers and presentations, this percentage is much higher (86%)

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Discussion

Institutional policies

The disciplinary differences are explained by the different site policies existing before the merger of the 3 campuses

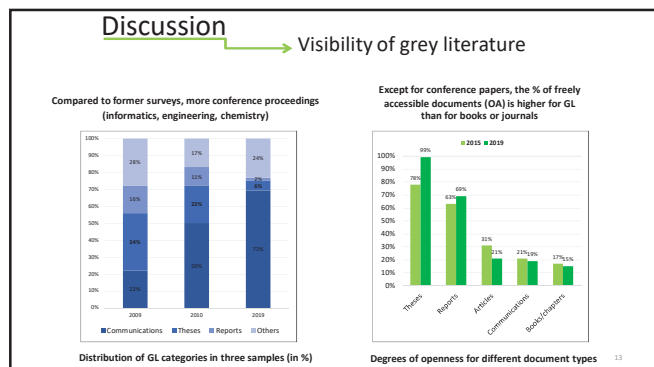Wide promotion of open access within the French national research institute for digital sciences (INRIA)

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Discussion

Research laboratories strategies

No strategy 58%	Reference management 29%	Showcase 9%
• No collection on HAL • A low number of deposits (<100) • And/or a high percentage of documents in open access (>50%) • Individual practice	• A higher number of deposits (>100) • A low percentage of OA (<25%) • For reference management and output monitoring	• A collection on HAL • A higher number of deposits (>100) • A higher percentage of open access (>30%) • For outreach and impact

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Discussion

→ Visibility of grey literature

Compared to former surveys, more conference proceedings (informatics, engineering, chemistry)

Except for conference papers, the % of freely accessible documents (OA) is higher for GL than for books or journals

Distribution of GL categories in three samples (in %)

Degrees of openness for different document types

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And it's not over yet

→ The HAL/LO Project

- Valuation on HAL of laboratory production in the open science environment
  - A new research project on laboratory collections and strategies on the HAL repository
  - With a representative sample of the 10 highest ranked French research universities, accounting for several hundred research laboratories
  - Scientometrics and qualitative methodology
- Duration : 18 months
- Funding : GIS-URFIST

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Gérico

Thank you

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Research Data and Open Science in the Russian University Environment

Yuliya B. Balashova, Saint Petersburg State University, Russia

Modernity is marked by a variety of the grey literature forms, which nevertheless have a national specificity. Russian scientists, on the one hand, have access to the global databases; on the other hand, in conditions of confrontation with the West, these opportunities are being reduced. At present, for researchers the problem to the full texts scientific articles searching is quite acute. Subscriptions to the leading scientific journals are expensive, and, unfortunately, even the leading Russian universities do not always have them.

At the same time, leading Russian universities are doing a lot of work aimed creating an "open university". *Open Education* is a modern educational platform offering online courses on basic subjects taught in Russian universities. The National Electronic Information Consortium in partnership with a number of universities is currently implementing the project, named *National aggregator of open repositories of Russian universities*, supported by the Presidential Foundation of the Russian Federation. The project assumes the creation of a unified platform of open access repositories, accumulating scientific works of Russian scientists.

The leading universities in the country are increasing the number of different digital collections, thematic portals and subject indexes. Internal databases of all publications by faculty members are created. In parallel, centralized resources of online courses appeared. However, these positive changes mainly relate to the initiatives of the high university management. In the conditions of a certain disintegration of the different areas of Russian science, and the overall difficult situation, there is a search for new ways for cooperation, initiated by scientific community itself.

One such way is the outlet to the public sphere. In the last ten years in Russia, there has been an increase the steady growth of various popular science and educational resources (network portals, video films, cultural and educational sites). There is a rise in natural science blogs and sites. Representatives of humanitarian knowledge also seek to unite both in institutional and non-institutional groups. The new media, combining journalistic, enlightening, and educational functions and even the function of storing information (depository), are formed. This hybrid media represent research data, and at the same time open the science for the different target groups.

Bionote

Yuliya B. Balashova, PhD, is a Professor at Saint Petersburg State University, Russia, and the Head of the Master's program Popular Science Journalism. She has taught at universities in Italy and Spain, and as a Fulbright scholar affiliated with Michigan State University, USA. She is the author of almost 100 scientific papers, including two monographs, on the history of literature and journalism, science communication, and education. Her current academic focus is interdisciplinary historical research. Her recent publications include Debate about Scientific Popularization in the Russian Public Sphere (Based on Grey Literature Material) (2017) and Traditions of Russian Popular Science Journalism in the Socio-Cultural Context (2018).
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Research Data and Open Science at the Russian University Environment

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Open science as an essential part of the modern science communication includes:

1) **Open access papers and research data;**
2) **Open repositories;**
3) **Open universities (including online education);**
4) **Digital popular science and educational resources**.

Global Research Data

DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) is the largest international aggregator of the open access scientific journals.

Open Journal Systems (OJS) is a journal management and publishing open software system that has been developed by the Public Knowledge Project to expand and improve access to research.

Sci-Hub is a pirated service that allows free access to the subscription articles. In the USA, as in Russia, it is illegal. It develops under the slogan: *Down with copyright in science*.

The Russian scientists in their real research practice most often use the following resources:

▸ Google Scholar is a free search system for the full scientific publications texts of all disciplines. It includes data from most peer-reviewed online journals of the major scientific publishers. Articles are also available here indexed in the international scientometric databases Web of Science (plus Russian Science Citation Index) and Scopus, in its turn, providing full-text access based on a paid subscription. The important part is Google Academia.

▸ Russian scientific articles aggregators: eLibrary (elibrary.ru) and CyberLeninka (cyberleninka.ru), although the proportion of open access articles there is still quite small.

Open Education   http://npoed.ru/about

▸ *Open Education* is an educational platform that offers mass online courses of leading Russian universities that have joined forces to provide everyone with the opportunity to receive a quality higher education.

▸ Any user can take courses from leading universities in Russia for free and at any time, and students of Russian universities will be able to count the results of training at their university.

▸ The platform currently has over a million listeners.

Online courses of SPbSU
Modern educational format

Saint-Petersburg State University is an active participant in creation and promotion of affordable quality online-education. Courses can be found on online platforms Coursera.org and the Russian National Open Education Platform — openedu.ru

eng | 中文

Online Education: Pro and Contra

- <u>Pro:</u> online courses provide modular training opportunities (different target groups), as well as the competencies formation.

- <u>Contra:</u> there is no process of the real communication; if professors can be replaced by a computer, then the entire education system is collapsing. In Russia, students are not satisfied with the virtual learning, preferring the real, and the university academic environment rejects the universities transformation the into commercial enterprises, which contradicts their mission.

Online courses are really effective when they are mostly an enlightenment (cultural trader), to a lesser extent, educational project. Therefore, in the urban environment there are more and more art clusters (like New Holland in St. Petersburg).

The specialty of open science marketing in Russia is the promotion of the certain platforms, to a lesser extent - single scientists.

Is the Production and Use of Grey Marine Literature a Model for Open Science?

Bertrum H. MacDonald, Rachael Cadman, Curtis Martin, Simon Ryder-Burbidge, Suzette S. Soomai, Ian Stewart, and **Peter G. Wells**

Dalhousie University, Canada

Globally, grey literature is common. Large quantities of open-access grey literature have been generated since the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is a primary type of information used in many public policy and decision-making contexts, at all jurisdictional levels. In fact, public decision-making and policy development would seriously falter today in the absence of such literature. Moreover, in some jurisdictions, legislation mandates transparent governance processes in which current research must be fully open. This lengthy experience with open practices in the production and use of grey literature undoubtedly could offer insights to the open science movement.

In this paper, based on over fifteen years of collaborative research, we will demonstrate how open practices in the production and use of grey literature in marine environment science policy contexts could inform open science initiatives. The results from numerous case studies about information use in decision making processes, at local to global levels, address two conference themes, namely, the application of open science principles in promoting grey literature as well as obstacles and challenges to such open access.

Information pathways in ocean management are complex and involve many actors (including researchers; managers; policy analysts; members of industry, professional associations, community groups, and non-governmental organizations; politicians; and the general public). Open grey literature offers numerous advantages in these settings, as an extensive variety of information needs, types, and formats are prevalent. Open grey literature can also be distributed without restriction by individuals and organizations. It now can be shared globally with ease, which is particularly beneficial to developing countries unable to afford commercial sources.

However, while produced and used widely, grey literature also presents challenges that open science also encounters. Openness does not ensure awareness and it does not automatically equate to usability by a wide variety of audiences. Because grey literature is assumed to be largely accessible, often limited attention is focused on promoting awareness. Furthermore, the massive quantity of literature can contribute to its seeming invisibility. The multiplicity of formats and content can result in grey literature being deemed of limited value. Even though the information may be rigorously peer-reviewed, in today's information-saturated environment, open-access may be equated with uncertain quality.

Our research on the use and influence of grey literature in marine environmental decision-making highlights the benefits and challenges of open access information. Thus, our findings can be particularly informative to current efforts to advance open science principles globally.

Bionotes

Bertrum H. MacDonald is a Professor of Information Management in the School of Information Management at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada. With a background in science (BSc, Biology), history of science (MA), and information science (MLS, PhD), he pursues research that investigates the dissemination and use of scientific information in historical and contemporary contexts. He pursues interdisciplinary research, particularly within the Environmental Information: Use and Influence initiative (www.eiui.ca), since this work tackles large questions from the point of view of several relevant disciplines. He has been Director of the School of Information Management and Associate Dean (Research) in the Faculty of Management at Dalhousie University. He can be seen speaking about research projects at local, national, and international levels, and he holds executive positions with national and international associations. In 2004, he won the International GreyNet Award with his research colleagues, Ruth Cordes and Peter Wells. He is the recipient of the Marie Tremaine Medal, the highest award of the Bibliographical Society of Canada, and he was awarded a Dibner Research Fellowship at the Smithsonian Institution in 2001. Email: bertrum.macdonald@dal.ca

Bionotes Continued

Suzuette S. Soomai is a Postdoctoral Fellow with the Environmental Information: Use and Influence research program (EIUI) at Dalhousie University. She examined fisheries information use in decision-making in Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. She has been studying the enablers and barriers to communication of scientific information at the science-policy interface within and among governmental organizations. She holds a PhD and a Master of Marine Management from Dalhousie University, and an MPhil (Zoology) and a BSc (Hons) (Biology) from the University of the West Indies, Trinidad and Tobago. As a member of EIUI, Dr. Soomai completed case studies on the awareness, use, and influence of marine environmental science reports in policy-making contexts in Nova Scotia and the Gulf of Maine-Bay of Fundy region. Prior to this, she worked as a government fisheries scientist in the Caribbean.

Peter G. Wells is an adjunct professor at Dalhousie University and a senior research fellow at International Ocean Institute, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. He holds a PhD in zoology from the University of Guelph. He worked as a marine scientist and aquatic toxicologist for the Canadian Federal Government for 34 years, retiring from Environment Canada in June 2006. His academic interests include marine ecotoxicology, marine information management, and community service on issues affecting the Bay of Fundy, Gulf of Maine and North-West Atlantic. He has written, contributed to, or edited over 300 primary and technical publications on water pollution and marine environmental science, including several books. He is the current editor of the Proceedings of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science. He has served on various national and international technical committees, including the National Academy of Sciences (USA), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the United Nations. He was a long-serving member of the United Nations Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection. He also serves as co-lead of the Environmental Information: Use and Influence research program, which has received several honors and awards.

Organizing the world's nuclear information and making it universally accessible

Dobrica Savić,

Nuclear Information Section; International Atomic Energy Agency, NIS-IAEA, United Nations

Over the last several years National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Librarians were important players in creating and promoting services to enhance the management of research data. The NIST Research Library has played a central role in educating researchers, assisting in the creation of tools to manage data, and promoting practices to enhance data curation – beginning with their membership on the earliest agency committee discussing data management to most recently being awarded NIST's highest honor for making data publicly available. This poster will illustrate the many ways the NIST Research Library promoted data management practices and public access to data, including:

- Co-authorship of The NIST Plan for Providing Public Access to Results of Federally Funded Research
- Co-creation of NIST's first tool to create Data Management Plans
- Assistance in creating official data management policies and practices
- Collaborations with the NIST Material Measurement Lab and the Engineering Lab to promote data curation and data publishing
- Assistance in creation of applications for reviewing and sharing data
- Contributions to the creation of a data repository with preservation capabilities

Since 2010, when NIST formed its first committee to review research data management, the NIST Research Library has consistently contributed to this work and continues to collaborate with researchers and administration to improve data management practices and increase access to NIST data.

Bionote

Dr. Dobrica Savić is Head of the Nuclear Information Section (NIS) of the IAEA. He holds a PhD degree from Middlesex University in London, an MPhil degree in Library and Information Science from Loughborough University, UK, an MA in International Relations from the University of Belgrade, Serbia, as well as a Graduate Diploma in Public Administration, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada. He has extensive experience in the management and operations of web, library, information and knowledge management, as well as records management and archives services across various United Nations Agencies, including UNV, UNESCO, World Bank, ICAO, and the IAEA. His main interests are creativity, innovation and use of information technology in library and information services.

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From "Grey Literature" to "Specialized Resources":
Rethinking Terminology to Enhance Grey Literature Access and Use

David Baxter and Margo Hilbrecht, Gambling Research Exchange, Canada

Gambling Research Exchange (GREO) is an independent Knowledge Translation and Exchange (KTE) organization that aims to reduce harm from gambling. GREO curates and maintains a digital library of credible gambling information, most of which is grey literature. Several stakeholder groups use this library, including policy makers, researchers, treatment providers, regulators, and gambling operators. In order to meet knowledge needs, GREO both manages and produces grey literature, and maintains a research data repository for use by the gambling studies community. In keeping with the Open Science movement, the goal of the library is to provide timely and relevant evidence in formats accessible to diverse audiences, which can be used to inform decision-making, research, treatment, and policy direction.

This poster demonstrates how GREO's digital library organized its search interface and document types and adopted accessible terminology so that complex research results could extend beyond the academic community to broader audiences. Beginning in 2017, we assessed the existing library's terminology and document types for accessibility and credibility. The first step was to rename the library from "Knowledge Repository" to "Evidence Centre", a term that resonated more with non-academic audiences. Similarly, in 2018, we renamed the "Grey Literature" collection to "Specialized Resources" so that it is readily understood. Since the collection had grown considerably, we divided the single "Grey Literature" resource type into ten searchable categories to help direct users to the most appropriate resource formats. Examples include white papers, reports, visual tools, and instructional resources. A recent change in our funding model necessitated a further transition from a focus on Ontario, Canada to international audiences. Using examples drawn from our recent focus on gambling in Great Britain, our poster demonstrates how the GREO Evidence Centre has become increasingly accessible to wider audiences since 2017 to more effectively address their information needs.

Bionotes

David Baxter is the Information Specialist at Gambling Research Exchange (GREO). He is responsible for the collection development of GREO's Evidence Centre, a digital library of information resources, research datasets, and other grey literature that help advance knowledge of gambling-related issues. David sits on GreyNet's LIS Education and Training Committee, and is interested in the role of grey literature as a source of evidence for gambling research and policy. David holds a Master of Information from University of Toronto and a Bachelor of Science Honours in Biology from McMaster University.
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Margo Hilbrecht is the Director of Knowledge Management and Innovation at Gambling Research Exchange Ontario (GREO). She oversees the Evidence Centre, a repository of information resources, research datasets, and other grey literature materials that help advance knowledge of gambling-related issues. Before joining GREO, Margo was the Associate Director, Research for the Canadian Index of Wellbeing. She holds a PhD in Leisure Studies from the University of Waterloo, and has research expertise in gambling-related harm, time use, well-being.
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From "Grey Literature" to "Specialized Resources":
Rethinking Terminology to Enhance
Grey Literature Access and Use

David Baxter, MI Information Specialist
Margo Hilbrecht, PhD Director, Knowledge Management

21st International Conference on Grey Literature, Oct. 22-23, 2019

GREO

2

What is GREO?

- GREO is an independent Knowledge Translation and Exchange (KTE) organization that aims to reduce harm from gambling
  - Learn more about KTE at our poster!
- Who do we serve?
  - policy makers, researchers, treatment providers, regulators, and gambling operators.

3

GREO Manages and Produces Grey Literature

- GREO's Evidence Centre is the premier digital library of freely accessible evidence on gambling and related harms

- Most of the collection is grey literature

- The Evidence Centre provides timely and relevant evidence in formats accessible to diverse audiences

The Challenge: Increase Grey Lit Use Among our Audiences

- Many stakeholders are confused about the concept of grey literature. Some think it:
  - is never peer-reviewed, or
  - consists only of news and popular media
- Researchers who publish grey literature would like greater uptake of their work.

Our grey literature collection represented an opportunity to educate about the wide array of credible resources available in the grey literature.

4

The Solution: Knowledge Translation

Grey Literature
(1830)

Grey Literature ───────► **Specialized Resources**

White Papers(25)   Instructional Resources (53)

Summaries (79)   Commentaries (34)

Reports (1193)   Conferences and Presentations (309)

Visual Tools (59)   Bulletins (27)

Multimedia (46)   Bibliographies (5)

5

Why Terminology Matters

Open Science: Knowledge Translation (KT) supports the Open Science movement by ensuring that grey literature is more accessible and better understood by multiple audiences.

This might even mean not always calling grey literature "grey literature".

6

The Challenges of Incorporating Grey Literature into a Scholarly Publishing Platform

Alistair Reece
GeoScienceWorld, United States

GeoScienceWorld are in the process of incorporating a major content repository with a significant proportion of grey literature in to our existing collection of peer-reviewed journals and books in the geosciences. What happens when a traditionally scholarly content provider decides to incorporate grey literature into their online content platform? What are the challenges of preparing the content for publication and discoverability? How does the presence of grey literature in the database affect cross search? How do differing business models find a common home in a unified content platform?

Bionotes

Alistair (Al) Reece is Product Manager at GeoScienceWorld in McLean, Virginia. He interested in the challenges of bringing grey literature into a traditionally scholarly platform. Email: reece@geoscienceworld.org

OpenAIRE: the Open Science Pillar of the EOSC

Ilaria Fava and **Najla Rettberg**, Göttingen State and University Library**,**
Andreas Czerniak and **Jochen Schirrwagen**, Bielefeld University Library**,**
Iryna Kuchma, Electronic Information for Libraries (EIFL), Germany

Since 2009, OpenAIRE has been serving research communities around Europe by facilitating the compliance to the EC's mandates on Open Access and Open Science. With more than 30 mi publications (and 1,5 mi research data and 100k software) available through its portal and APIs, OpenAIRE is an essential resource in the Open Science landscape providing access and research sharing and building advanced services on top of the data collected in the OpenAIRE infrastructure. Our current efforts are focused on re-designing and enhancing OpenAIRE' services via a set of dashboards. Each of them is serving specific stakeholders (Content Providers, Research Communities, Research Funders, and Institutions) and is aiming to include Open Science in research and research administration workflows. These services provide a rich set of open scholarly outputs, from publications, that also encompasses grey literature, to research organizations and project information.

The OpenAIRE service infrastructure harvests metadata about scholarly communication products (literature, datasets, software, and other research products) and links between such products from a range of institutional or subject repositories, national and institutional research information portals, aggregators, e-journals, data repositories, and software repositories. In addition, it infers links between literature and such products via advanced text and data mining techniques. The resulting information graph is intended to favor monitoring of open science (e.g. science reproducibility and transparent research assessment).

OpenAIRE is one of the key pillars in the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC), representing the "O" in this context. In fact, through the network of National Open Access Desks all over the European countries. OpenAIRE contributes to the implementation and alignment of policies and guidelines on and for Open Science in Europe and beyond. Through this, OpenAIRE connects Open Science in Europe and around the world.

Means of shaping Open Science in the framework of the EOSC also pass through the training activities OpenAIRE organises periodically on various topics, from the basics about the compliance to EC's mandates on Open Access and Open Science to those on Data Management and related legal issues to the technical ones on how to become an OpenAIRE content provider and use the available services.

Grey literature cited in scientific articles: Case study at the Faculty of Education, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

Ana Češarek and **Tanja Merčun Kariž,** University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

One of the main tasks of an academic library is to support researchers and the research work at the faculty, which requires knowledge of the evolving information needs of researchers and their information behaviour in everyday work. One way to understand how researchers work and what their needs regarding information resources are, is by analysing their publications, such as scientific articles, and by observing what sources are being cited and therefore used for research purposes. At the Faculty of Education, where researchers cover various areas of research from preschool education, social pedagogy and special education to education in subjects such as biology, physics, mathematics, or computer science, the production and use of grey literature such as government documents, white papers and evaluations are expected. In order to develop better services for research support, acquisition and management of library's collections, our study wishes to understand what kind of information resources researchers at the Faculty of Education cite in their published scientific papers and to what extent they cite grey literature. In our research questions we therefore ask the following: What is the percentage of grey literature cited in scientific articles coming from different departments at the Faculty of Education? What types of grey literature are cited in the field of Education? Is it possible to identify interesting examples that are typical for the researchers from the Education field? To gain an insight into these questions, we have analysed sources cited in almost 300 scientific articles published between 2014 and 2018 in various education and non-education journals by researchers affiliated with the Faculty of Education at the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. Preliminary results show that resources are cited as follows: journal articles represent 50%, monographs and book chapters 24% and other resources 18% (most of other resources belong to grey literature, such as government reports, evaluations, conference proceedings, theses, OERs, research data, curriculums, …). The poster will present an in-depth analysis of grey literature resources cited, identifying interesting examples of grey literature that are typical for the researchers from the Education field as well as looking into potential differences in the use of grey literature between different departments and disciplines within the field of Education.

Bionotes

Ana Češarek (MLIS) is the librarian at the Faculty of Education of the University of Ljubljana (Slovenia), where she is responsible for the users' training and information literacy instructions for students and professors. She is also responsible for the development of the library's Subject Guides. As a PhD student of Information Sciences at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ljubljana, her research focus is on information behaviour of researchers from Education and related fields, in order to help the university library to insure a better research support for them.
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Tanja Merčun Kariž (PhD) is an assistant professor in the Department of Library and Information Science and Book Studies at the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. She holds a PhD in Information Science from the University of Ljubljana. Her research interests include the design and evaluation of bibliographic information systems, human-computer interaction, and user studies connected to information systems and library environments.
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E-LIS between old and new forms of Grey Literature encompasses new forms of relationship between librarians in the different country

Antonella De Robbio, Imma Subirats, and Alfredo Cosco;
E-LIS ePrints for Library and Information Science, Spain

Christian Vidal-Cabo and Fernanda Peset,
Polytechnic University of Valencia, Spain

E-LIS ePrints for Library and Information Science is an international digital repository for Library and Information Science (LIS) Open Archives Initiative compliant. This 21th International Conference is focused on open science this year and "Grey literature by definition seeks to make publications produced on all levels of government, academics, and business openly accessible different from those controlled by commercial publishing." (http://www.textrelease.com/gl21conference.html) Thematic open access repositories as arXiv or E-LIS have years hosting this kind of academic materiales. E-LIS hosts documents in 22 document types including those belonging to the traditional gray literature world as Preprints, Thesis, Technical and dept. Reports, and those encompassing new forms of Grey Literature as Data and Datasets. These old and new forms of grey Literature constitute 10% of the whole content of the repository, plus another 20% concerning working papers presented to conference, congresses and different events. In addition are depositing also presentation in PPT, tutorial and learning material for almost 9%. E-LIS is completely built with open source softwares is hosted by University Federico II.

After 16 years from its take-off in 2003, the disciplinary repository contains over 22,000 open access articles, in 27 different languages. All the continents are now represented, with a distribution that actively involves over 60 different countries. There are over a million annual discharges requested by users all over the world, numerous from the United States but also from China and South America. The metadata of the deposited works (one hundred per month on average) are valid by the editorial staff divided by geographical areas. The pivot on which the editorial work gravitates is the classification by country which has conferred an international aspect to the archive, aligning it with the organizational model, possibly thanks to the voluntary collaboration of about 80 professionals, including editors and interventions. The collaboration with countries ignored for years by the librarianship tradition is what has made E-LIS particularly innovative on issues previously poorly represented or considered on the margins. Topics that reflect a "different" cultural approach in E-LIS finds space, generating an intellectual growth with respect to the comparison between identity and otherness, in particular respects to the presence of Grey Literature. The studies on the bibliometrics of Indian colleagues, the collaboration with Cuban librarians at the time of the US embargo, the request to include the Maori language by New Zealand colleagues, the emergence of contents from the East of the world, the ferment of the South American jobs for Open Access are just some of the inclusiveness traits of the multicultural character of E-LIS, one of the reasons for its success. Its organizational structure of international scope makes it a model for the construction of open digital libraries, exportable to other communities. Its technical structure, linked to the OAI context and the accompanying innovative tools, provides useful services for the scientific communication circuit: analysis of log files for the production of statistics by author and for single work. Recently the connection to the Zenodo server provides the management of research data in a transparent and integrated way in a new mode to communicate LIS disciplines.

Bionote

Antonella De Robbio, *see page 35*

Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (KISTI)

English version - http://en.kisti.re.kr/

* Vision

World-class information research institute creating values for customers

* Main functions

Collection and management of science & technology (S&T) information and the development of its service system	Research and analysis of international and local S&T trend
Development and management of a high-performance research network	Development of a high-performance computing infrastructure and its application technology
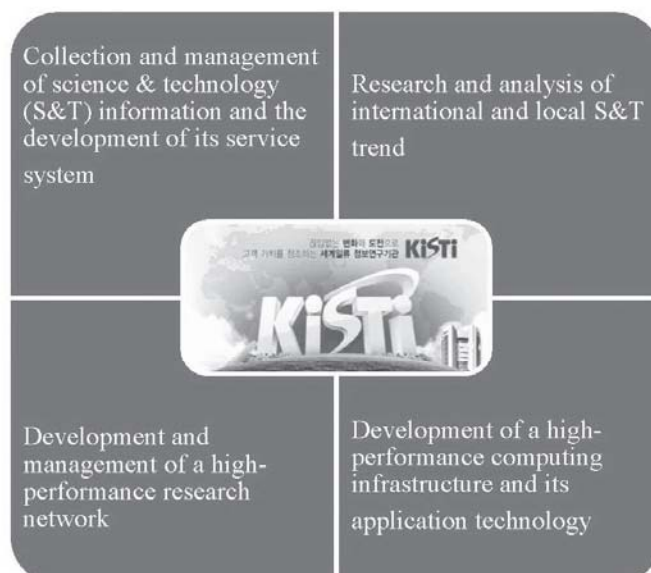
* Management and service of Korean R&D reports

KISTI exclusively manages, preserves, and serves Korean R&D reports for citizens and government officials. It provides Korean R&D reports and their information with National science & Technology Information Service (NTIS) and National Discovery for Science Leaders (NDSL).

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Implementation of the National R&D Report Linking Service with Topic Modelling

Wonjun Choi, Seokjong Lim and Hekyoung Hwang;
Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, KISTI, Korea

National R&D research achievements are nationally funded research outputs. The management and distribution of these research outputs are also enacted by law and have been built and serviced since 2008. Among the research achievements, reports are better managed and distributed as national R & D achievements. However, due to the lack of the concept of publications and private reports, the report remains a challenge to be published and spread in accordance with OA policy. KISTI is a management and distribution service (NDSL, NTIS) that is dedicated to papers and reports among national R & D research achievements. KISTI constructs and services about 200,000 reports (160,000), private reports (40,000) and non-text content (1.4 million tables, 3.4 million figures). Even now, even if it is a private report, after 3 years, it has a system that can be converted into a public service. This study introduces the development of utilization service by applying topic modeling to the national R & D report. Topic modeling methodology uses the popular LDA methodology and supports the analysis of important keywords and clustering services for each author in the report. We developed a service scenario that shows the possibility of linking service based on the contents of the report meta and the original text by extracting important keywords in the report document. The topics of the research report will be extracted based on the research directors and the authors of the project, and related to the task and the classification of science and technology standards. Control numbers such as DOI information and task unique numbers are used as reference information for linkage. It will be developed as a more advanced service scenario.

Bionote

Hyekyong Hwang is a senior research librarian of overseas information department in Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information. She is responsible for researching potential Open Access Initiative compatible in Korea Scholarly Communication environment. She earned master of library & information science from Yonsei University in Korea. Her particular interests are in scholarly communications, open access, digital archiving, electronic publishing, and collection development. She is now observing the emergence of a variety of repository frameworks according to open access paradigm. She is a steward of the Open Access Forum in Korea. Email: hkhwang@kisti.re.kr

Highlighting select Grey Literature Resources in the University of Florida Digital Collections at George A. Smathers Libraries

Plato L. Smith, Chelsea Johnston, Michelle Leonard, Suzanne Stapleton
University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries, United States

The University of Florida Digital Collections (UFDC) hosts more than 300 outstanding digital collections, containing over 14 million pages, covering over 78 thousand subjects in rare books, manuscripts, antique maps, children's literature, newspapers, theses and dissertations, data sets, photographs, oral histories, and more for permanent access and preservation. The Institutional Repository at the University of Florida (IR@UF) supports the preservation of past research as well as the creation of new projects in digital scholarship and publishing. The IR@UF is a collection within the UFDC. This poster presents some examples of grey literature resources from the IR@UF as a part of UFDC.

Bionote

Plato Smith is the Data Management Librarian at the University of Florida with experience in academic research libraries, digital libraries, and data management. He received his doctorate in the field of Information Science from the School of Information within the College of Communication and Information at Florida State University, Florida's iSchool, Summer 2014. From 2005 to 2012, he was Department Head for the FSU Libraries' Digital Library where he developed, populated, and managed digital collections in the FSU Libraries' digital content management system, DigiNole Repository, and electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) institutional repository.

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GreyNet International welcomes Change for Growth in 2020

Dominic Farace, GreyNet International, Netherlands

Since its relaunch in 2003, the Grey Literature Network Service has operated under the legal and fiscal entity of TextRelease. During these more than 15 years, GreyNet has experienced increased and sustained growth in the information resources it provides those both within and outside the field of grey literature. In order to accommodate further growth, enhance its existing resources, and rise to challenges required for innovation, GreyNet powered by TextRelease will outsource its International Conference Series on Grey Literature starting in 2020.

GreyNet will continue as corporate author to the serial publications published by TextRelease such as the GL Conference Proceedings, the Program Books, and The Grey Journal. Likewise, all partnerships, licensed agreements, collaborations with service providers, and contracts undertaken by TextRelease on behalf of GreyNet will remain in effect. The work by GreyNet's Resource Policy Committee, Social Media Publishing Committee, and Library and Information Science Committee will likewise remain intact. GreyNet will further maintain representation on the Conference Program Committee outsourced to new management in 2020.
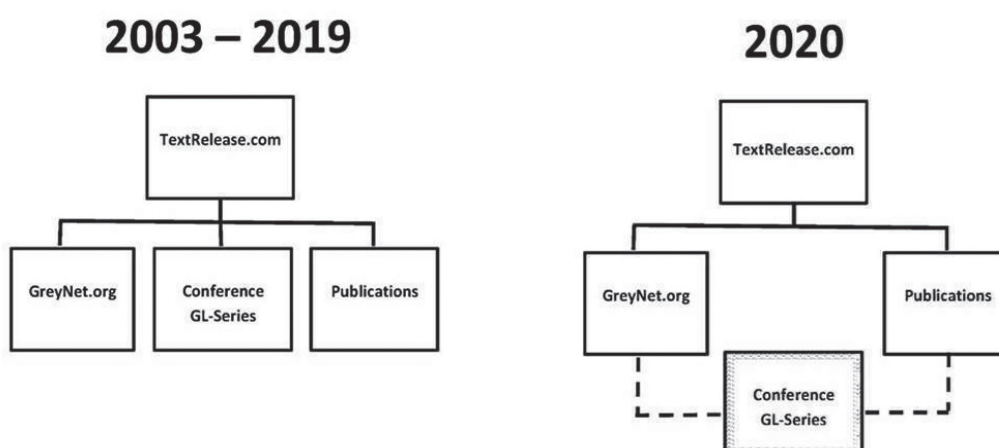
The two organograms above illustrate both the existing and new infrastructure of GreyNet International powered by TextRelease in 2020.

The Value of Grey Literature in providing Exposure to Scientific Research: Case in Point – Creeping of Salt Solutions

**Mohsin Qazi, Herish Salim, Etienne Jambon-Puillet, Daniel Bonn,
Noushine Shahidzadeh;** Van der Waals-Zeeman Institute, Institute of Physics,
University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Open science is the movement to make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society, amateur or professional. The results of this research are published in a doctoral dissertation – one of the mainstays of grey literature. And, by way of a conference poster – yet another type of grey literature – in which the results of scientific research are further exposed and visualized.

Salt Creeping - defined as an extended growth of crystals from evaporating salt solutions - is a very common and fascinating phenomenon. It has a significant impact in applications involving high salt concentrations, e.g. industrial processes, agricultural soils and preservation of buildings and artworks. Despite being consequential and physically interesting phenomenon, salt creeping is poorly understood and hence measures to control it are not well founded so far. By using a custom-made setup based on Wilhelmy method, we create the creeping phenomenon on a vertical glass substrate and study the influence of environmental conditions and additives on it. Our results show that during evaporation of the solutions, the pinned contact line leads to decrease of the contact angle; and creeping starts only when the contact angle reaches a well-defined critical value. In addition, the nucleation promoter CTAB was seen to promote creeping whereas nucleation inhibitor Tween 80 acted as creeping inhibitor.

Bionote

Mohsin Qazi is from Kashmir where he had primary education and later attended Aligarh Muslim University for his Bachelor's degree in Chemistry. He received a scholarship to study at master's level in research chemistry at the University of Eastern Finland. In 2015, he moved to Amsterdam to start a PhD physics program in physics as part of a soft matter group at the University of Amsterdam. His PhD thesis was on the Influence of surfactants on salt crystallization. Email: M.J.Qazi@uva.nl

WorldWideScience.org
An International Partnership Supporting Open Science

▸ Simultaneously explore over 100 national and international scientific databases and portals from 75 countries

▸ Search information in textual, multimedia, software, and scientific data formats

▸ Eliminate language barriers through multilingual translations across ten languages

Search and Access Scientific Research Data

Data tab identifies results from scientific research data collections

Data can be viewed or downloaded

Modern Science Demands Reproducibility and Open Access to Publications, Datasets, and Software

PUBLICATION   DATASET   SOFTWARE

WORLDWIDE SCIENCE Alliance

Operating Agent:

OSTI.GOV

WorldWideScience.org Operating Agent
Point of Contact: Lorrie Johnson, JohnsonL@osti.gov

ConfIDent – An Open Platform for FAIR Conference Metadata

Stephanie Hagemann-Wilholt,

German National Library of Science and Technology, Germany

Currently, information on scientific events such as conferences is often scattered and not available in the long term. With the project ConfIDent we want to develop a service platform for the quality-driven, collaborative curation of semantically structured metadata of scientific events. It will provide reliable and transparent data and workflows for researchers (organizers, speakers, participants) as well as other stakeholders of scientific events such as university administrations, libraries, sponsors, publishers or specialized societies. The sustainability of the service will not only be obtained a user-centered approach but also by connecting it to existing services enabling data exchange, and by the commitment to the FAIR principles. ConfIDent will reach the current desideratum of long-term findable, open, referenceable and reusable metadata on scientific events.

Bionote

Since August 2018, **Stephanie Hagemann-Wilholt** has been working for DOI Services at TIB Leibniz Information Centre for Science and Technology in Hanover. Her work focuses on advancing the use of persistent identifiers. Before that, she was a consultant at the office of the German Council for Scientific Information Infrastructures. Stephanie holds a PhD in economic history from Bielefeld University, where she was a fellow of the graduate research group at the Institute for Science and Technology Studies.

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Université de Lille

Gériico

Data Papers as a New Form of Knowledge Organization in the Field of Research Data

Data papers are authored, peer reviewed and citable articles in academic or scholarly journals, whose main content is a description of published research datasets, along with contextual information about the production and the acquisition of the datasets, with the purpose to facilitate the findability, availability and reuse of research data; they are part of the research data management and crosslinked to data repositories.

Disciplines and Publishers

- Most data journals are from STEM domains, in particular from life and medical sciences, including genetics
- Except for Taylor & Francis, all big five academic publishers (Elsevier, Springer-Nature, Wiley-Blackwell and SAGE) have their own data journals.
- Other data journals are published or hosted by newcomers, especially by OA publishers such as Ubiquity Press, BioMed Central, Hindawi, MDPI, Copernicus Publications, Pensoft or Faculty of 1000.
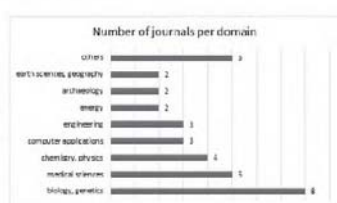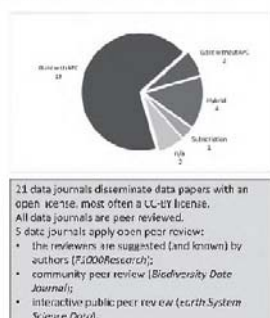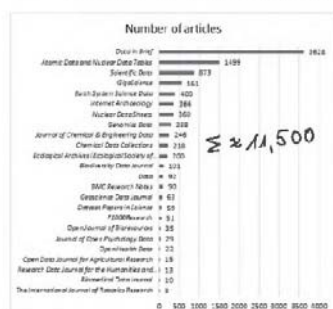

Length and Structure

- It is generally assumed that data papers are short texts, up to 4 pages. In fact, this is only partly true.
- Most journals do not limit the length of submitted papers or make the usual recommendations (6-10 pages, or maximal 6,000 words).
- Up to 100 pages...

- A core structure with three central sections (in blue)
- Other, optional or peripheral sections
  - some similar to regular papers (in italics)
  - others characteristic for data papers (in white)

Business Models, Selection, and Licensing

$\Sigma \approx 11,500$

21 data journals disseminate data papers with an open licence, most often a CC-BY license.
All data journals are peer reviewed.
5 data journals apply open peer review:
- the reviewers are suggested (and known) by authors (F1000Research);
- community peer review (Biodiversity Data Journal);
- interactive public peer review (earth System Science Data).

Data, Information, Knowledge

- Data papers are essentially information, i.e. description of data (as defined by the DIKW model) but also partly contribute to the generation of knowledge and data on its own.
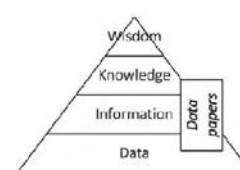
FAIR Principles

- Along with metadata, data papers contribute to the compliance with FAIR principles.
- In particular to the two principles of findability and reusability, insofar they help people (and machines) finding datasets and inform about the provenance and reuse rights.
- Additionally, data papers contribute to another aspect, beyond the FAIR principles, i.e. the evaluation of the dataset's quality and value.
- In the context of open science, metadata has been considered fuel for economy. Data papers are a new infrastructure of refinement and dissemination of the metadata fuel.

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Dominic Farace, GreyNet International

Hélène Prost, CNRS, France

Antonella Zane, University of Padova, Italy
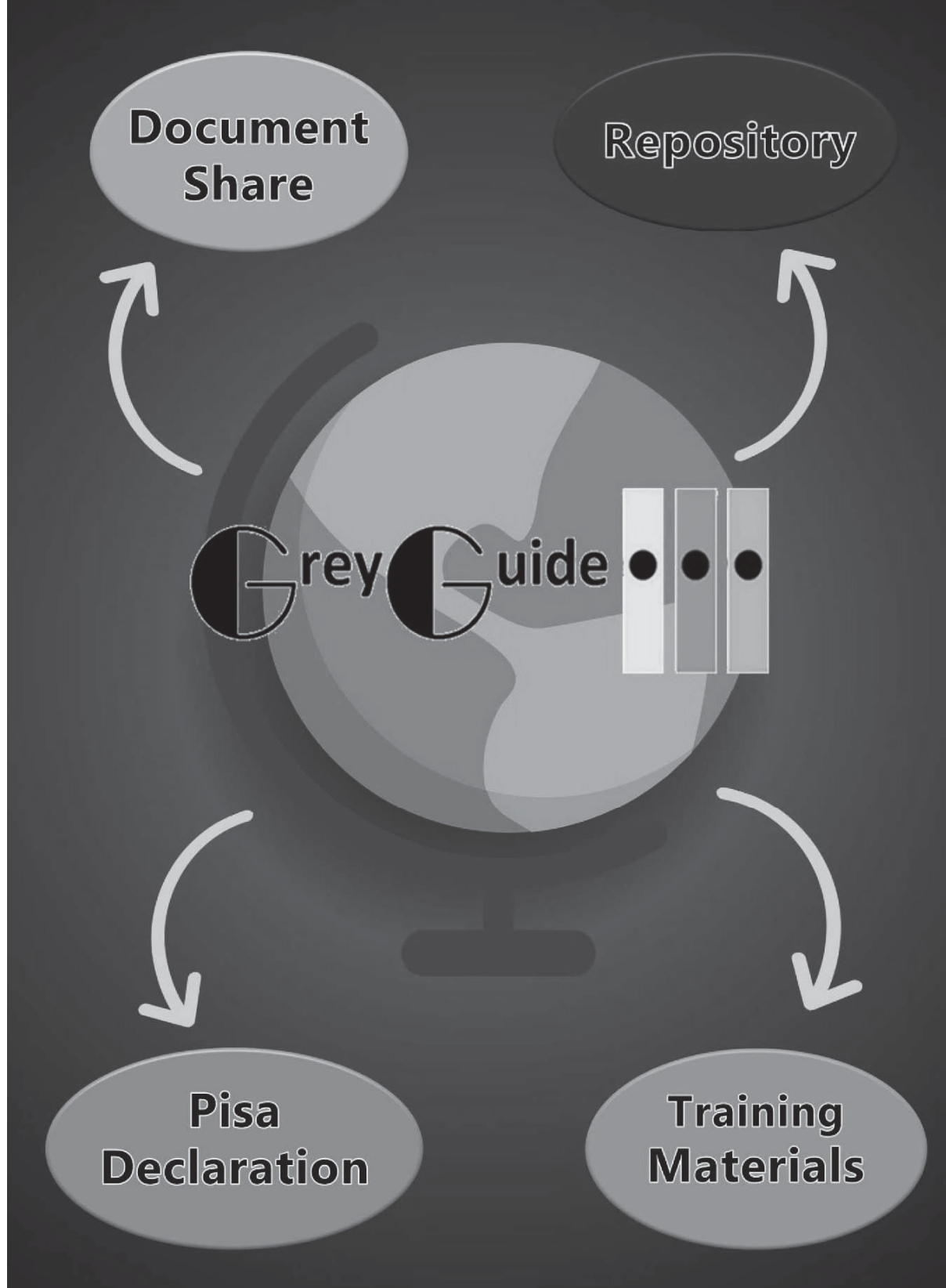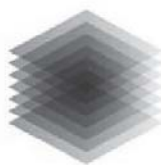
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"AS AN INFORMATION CENTRE FOR THE DIGITISATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO SUPPORT RESEARCHERS AT ALL STAGES OF THEIR WORK BY PROVIDING THEM WITH OUR SERVICES."

Professor Dr. Sören Auer

WWW.TIB.EU

Special Panel Session

The Open Science Publishing Flood and Collaborative Authoring

The panel will bring together platform makers and users to look at questions of what is needed to turn this exciting field into something that can better support research

Simon Worthington [Chair,] German National Library of Science and Technology, TIB Hannover

Daniel Speicher – Bonn-Aachen Int. Center for Information Technology, University of Bonn

Denis Roio (Jaromil) – Dyne.org Foundation, The Netherlands

Ludwig Hülk – Reiner Lemoine Institut gGmbH, Germany

Currently there is a deluge of 'off-piste' collaborative authoring going on in Open Science, the adoption of: software versioning systems like GitHub for writing; simulations and code in platforms like Jupyter; or in 'real time' web authoring 'operational transformation algorithm' based software like Etherpad. Yes the 'digital plumbing' of this publishing flood is just not in place. How do we ID these documents, reuse them for example. These questions have been asked and answered before, but are outside the fast moving, forward looking tech world. As an example, Ted Nelson coined the term 'transclusion' (Nelson 1987) back in the '80s. Transclusion is a step on from the 'hyperlink', another Nelson term, where not just the link of a target is included in a document but instead the whole content (AKA live linked embedding). Currently if you want to link and include another document fragment in your document, with persistence, it's unlikely to work. The panel will bring together platform makers and user to look at questions of what is needed to turn this exciting field into something that can better support research.

Open Access in the Academy: Developing a Library Program for Campus Engagement

Daniel C. Mack,
University of Maryland, United States

The Open Access (OA) movement continues to gain traction. The recent breakdown of negotiations between Elsevier and the University of California system has brought renewed attention to OA issues to academic faculty, students, librarians, administrators, and governance bodies. The library is a natural hub for OA activities within the academy, and librarians can serve as advocates, facilitators, and agents for OA. The OA movement began with a focus on journals, articles, and similar vehicles for dissemination of research. The movement has now advanced and evolved to include a wide range of formats, material types, and other material. These include monographs, audiovisual materials, monographs, research data, Open Education Resources (OER), and the many varieties of grey literature.

The library and its personnel have the expertise to serve as the central point for OA issues within academe. Librarians are knowledgeable about the issues surrounding OA, and usually have existing partnerships and lines of communication with the stakeholders necessary to support OA initiatives within their institutions. The academic library has a role in explaining OA issues, advocating for OA, and of course for supporting and managing OA resources, including institutional repositories, OA journal subscriptions, OER, open research data, and other OA materials such as grey literature.

This presentation will offer its audience a model for the creation and implementation of an OA program within their own institutions. This model will identify the necessary elements for a successful OA program, as well as offer advice for identifying relevant existing resources. Elements of the model will include advocacy resources to make the case for OA; advice on developing and promoting programs and services to inform, support, and manage OA activities; and how to develop an effective communications plan that both reaches all stakeholders and offers them a space to make their voices heard. In addition, the model will also present its audience with a comprehensive set of OA resources to employ when planning and implementing a suite of OA programs and services.

Bionote

Daniel C. Mack is Associate Dean for Collection Strategies and Services, University Libraries at the University of Maryland in College Park, where he provides leadership in policy creation and implementation, strategic planning, program development, and assessment for library collections. He is also responsible for coordinating copyright and licensing issues for faculty produced publications. His previous positions include Tombros Librarian for Classics and Ancient Mediterranean Studies and Head of the Arts and Humanities Library at Penn State, and Library Director at the Dauphin County (PA) Prison. Mack has advanced degrees in library science and ancient history and has taught college courses in ancient history, Roman archaeology, classical literature and Latin grammar. Recent publications include work as co-editor of the Association of College and Research Libraries' monograph Interdisciplinarity and Academic Libraries, as consulting editor for Brill's New Pauly: Encyclopaedia of the Ancient World and as author of the "Language, Linguistics and Philology" section of the American Library Association's Guide to Reference Sources. Mack's current research interests include interdisciplinarity in the twenty-first century academy, assessment of library collections and services, and Roman civilization in the age of Caesar Augustus. When he has time, Mack plays the viola da gamba and cello. Email: dmack@umd.edu

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Daniel C. Mack
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland, USA

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Open Access in the academy: developing a library program for campus engagement

21th International Conference on Grey Literature
Hannover, Germany
21-22 October 2019

GreyNet

1

OA in the academy

OA content
- Journals, monographs and other publications
- Open Educational Resources (OER)
- Research data
- Audiovisual media
- Grey literature: varied; may include any of above

OA program elements
- Instruction and advocacy
- Consulting: data plans, OA venues, compliance issues
- Facilitating: OA APC funds, OER initiatives, data management, publishing platforms, workshops
- Your institution may already be doing some or all of these

2

Creating and implementing an OA program

Stakeholders	Resources	Services
▪ Users ▪ Personnel ▪ Support	▪ Funding ▪ Technology ▪ Facilities	▪ Advising ▪ Consulting ▪ Facilitating

3

Stakeholders

Who	What
• Researchers, librarians, instructors, other content creators and users • Technical support personnel • Managers & administrators • Legal & policy consultants	• Content creation • Advocacy & communication • Training • Technical support • Policy creation & implementation • Assessment

4

Resources

Fiscal/personnel	Technology/facilities
▪ Personnel, especially project manager/point person/coordinator ▪ Administrative support ▪ Legal counsel ▪ Program support funding ▪ APC funds	▪ Institutional repositories ▪ Journal, book, media platforms ▪ Digital management & curation lab ▪ Consultation spaces

5

Services

Consulting	Facilitating
• Institutional & disciplinary repositories • OA publication venues • Research data policies for grants • Authors' rights issues • Informational websites	• Creating & maintaining repositories, journals, other venues • Offering APC funds • Managing & curating research data • Workshops & presentations

6

Legal, ethical, and policy issues

- Institutional policies: see UC system @ https://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/open-access-at-uc/open-access-policy/ for example of a formal policy
- Authors' and researchers' rights
- Personally identifiable information (PII): HIPAA, FERPA, etc.
- Retention schedules for archival data
- Copyright and fair use
- Academic integrity, plagiarism

7

Determine level of support
- Start small and make it scalable

Identify resources
- Personnel, fiscal, technology, facilities

Create policies and procedures
- Involve stakeholders; ensure compliance

Implement program
- Communication is key

8

Creating a model for OA engagement

- Determine level of support for OA
  - Advocacy & promotion
  - Facilitation & participation
- Identify resources
  - Personnel and funding
  - Technology and facilities
- Existing personnel, programs, and resources
  - Content & functional specialists
  - Communication, publicity outlets, social media
  - Buy-in from administration & governance at all levels

9

Creating a model for OA engagement

- Create policies & procedures
  - Involve all stakeholders
- Implement program
  - Coordination and communication are central to success
- Make it scalable
  - Start small, get buy-in, expand with demand
  - Advising and consulting
  - Use existing resources: web pages, YouTube channels, social media, legal/policy templates
  - Workshops, speakers, programs

10

Selected resources

- SPARC: https://sparcopen.org. Start here!
- Directory of OA funds: http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/OA_publication_funds
- OA fund @ UMD: https://www.lib.umd.edu/oa/openaccessfund
- Creating Data Management Plans @ UMD: https://www.lib.umd.edu/data/dmp
- DRUM @UMD: https://drum.lib.umd.edu
- Directory of Open Access Journals: https://doaj.org
- Directory of Open Access Books: https://www.doabooks.org
- Registry of OA Repositories: http://roar.eprints.org
- PLOS ONE List of Data Repositories: http://journals.plos.org/plosone/s/data-availability#loc-recommended-repositories

11

Questions and comments?

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

- Contact Dan! dmack@umd.edu

12

Open Educational Resources and Library & Information Science: towards a common framework for methodological approaches and technical solutions

Roberto Puccinelli, Lisa Reggiani, Massimiliano Saccone, and Luciana Trufelli,
National Research Council, Italy

Openness, flexibility, innovative approaches, digital dimension, liquidity and high granularity characterize Open Educational Resources (OERs), which therefore are grey literature par excellence.

OERs possess these features to a much greater extent than does the Open Science (OS) galaxy, because the manifold constellation of education is broader and much more multifaceted and transversal than the scientific and scholarly community, that is still, for the most part, Polanyi's and Merton's autonomous Republic of Science.

Indeed, the peculiarities of Library and Information Science (LIS) sector and of its latest developments contribute to increase complexity of scenarios. In fact, Library Science and Documentation, with their influential legacy, and Information Sciences through digital revolution have radically evolved, moving towards extreme scientific specialization and growing professionalization.

LIS competences on one side have become transversal and essential skills in the current knowledge societies; on the other side, they have widely spread out over all the scientific-disciplinary sectors, merging with various knowledge and specific domains and fertilizing their different segments. This unprecedented hybridization process has entailed a partial loss of LIS identity, stressing fluidity and versatility inherent in OERs; hence it has highlighted the need for guaranteeing quality, integrity, authenticity, consistency and traceability of OERs in the LIS field, in the same way as for the OS within the scholarly information and communication system.

In this paper we propose a comprehensive framework, which provides methodological, organizational, strategic, technical and technological indications in order to address the problems and new challenges described above.

The model suggests criteria, methods and tools to analyze the specific context and to identify solutions able to manage appropriately information resources and the related processes and to increase their value: processes regarding both resource lifecycle management and framework configuration control. Technical and technological solutions are also examined, in order to manage more efficiently considerable heterogeneous sets of OERs in the LIS field.

With regard to technological systems and tools, special attention is paid to the opportunity to develop validated and certified platforms, for providing quality levels in shared contexts, and persistent identification systems, for guaranteeing resources integrity, traceability, etc.

In our view, the suggested framework and tools can contribute to the development of systems more equipped to support and enhance the management of OERs in the LIS domain.

Bionotes

Roberto Puccinelli is a Technologist working for the "ICT Office" of the Italian National Research Council. He is currently head of the "Enterprise Resource Planning Information Systems" unit and of the "Business Intelligence" area. Within his office he also coordinates the planning and monitoring of budget and activities. Since 2006 he coordinates the Digital Signature service of the Italian National Research Council. He has managed several projects aimed at designing and developing software applications and IT infrastructures. As an adjunct professor he has held courses in ICT subject for the University of Rome "Sapienza" and for the "RomaTRE" University. He is author of several academic articles and technical reports.
Email: roberto.puccinelli@cnr.it

Bionotes CONTINUED

Lisa Reggiani graduated from Sapienza University of Rome with a degree in Classical Studies and specialized in Didactics, she currently works at the National Research Council of Italy - Network and Information System Office and is adjunct professor at the "Guglielmo Marconi" University. For many years she has been involved in research activities in the fields of information and communication sciences, documentation, and learning. She has participated in Italian and European research projects exploring complex phenomena related to the evolution of scientific information and scholarly communication, and of education and training systems. Moreover, she has gained extensive experience in didactic methods and e-learning paths and environments. Email: lisa.reggiani@cnr.it

Massimiliano Saccone is a researcher at National Research Council of Italy. He works as librarian at the CNR Central Library. He is the responsible for Legal deposit and Open Access activities. He has participated actively in several national and international projects on Information and Knowledge Management (Digital Preservation Europe – DPE, Italian Network of National Bibliography Number – NBN, etc.). His main interests are in scholarly communication, open access, digital preservation, metadata quality control, information system interoperability. Email: massimiliano.saccone@cnr.it

Strategies for Teaching and Learning about Grey Literature
A Multimedia Presentation delivered by GreyNet's
Education and Training (E&T) Committee

Marcus Vaska, Alberta Health Services, Knowledge Resource Service (AHS-KRS), Canada
David Baxter and **Margo Hilbrecht**, Gambling Research Exchange Ontario, Canada
Sarah Bonato, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Canada
Charles Scott Dorris, Georgetown University Medical Center; Dahlgren Memorial Library, USA

All members of the GreyNet Education and Training (E&T) Committee will provide a brief presentation in which they share their own experience on teaching, disseminating, and creating awareness of grey literature at their various institutions. Following the presentations, discussion will open up to solicit engagement and input from the conference participants. The discussion will be moderated by a member of the Education and Training (E&T) Committee, who will also record notes documenting the discussion.

The focus will be an elaboration of the following questions posed by Rudasill at the GL18 conference:
- How do we improve our understanding of Grey Literature through formal learning?
- How do we expand the general audience and participation in this process?
- What are our learning objectives in teaching and learning about GL?
- What methods should we use to disseminate information on GL more broadly?

Bionotes

Marcus Vaska is a librarian with the Knowledge Resource Service, Alberta Health Services, responsible for providing research and information support to staff at an Alberta Cancer Care Centre. A firm believer in embedded librarianship, Marcus engages himself in numerous activities, including instruction, patient engagement, and research consultation with numerous teams at this facility. An advocate of the Open Access Movement, Marcus' current interests focus on strategies for creating greater awareness of grey literature via various information dissemination and exchange pursuits. Email: mmvaska@ucalgary.ca
ORCID iD https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4753-3213

David Baxter is the Information Specialist at Gambling Research Exchange (GREO). He is responsible for the collection development of GREO's Evidence Centre, a digital library of information resources, research datasets, and other grey literature that help advance knowledge of gambling-related issues. David sits on GreyNet's LIS Education and Training Committee, and is interested in the role of grey literature as a source of evidence for gambling research and policy. David holds a Master of Information from University of Toronto and a Bachelor of Science Honours in Biology from McMaster University. Email: david@greo.ca
ORCID iD: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5235-6728

Margo Hilbrecht is the Director of Knowledge Management and Innovation at Gambling Research Exchange Ontario (GREO). She oversees the Evidence Centre, a repository of information resources, research datasets, and other grey literature materials that help advance knowledge of gambling-related issues. Before joining GREO, Margo was the Associate Director, Research for the Canadian Index of Wellbeing. She holds a PhD in Leisure Studies from the University of Waterloo, and has research expertise in gambling-related harm, time use, well-being. Email: margo@greo.ca
ORCID iD: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7615-7595

Charles Scott Dorris is the Associate Director of Research Services at Dahlgren Memorial Library (DML) at Georgetown University Medical Center. Prior to this position, he was the Digital Information Services Librarian at DML from 2008 to 2017. He provides library instruction and research support for Georgetown University Medical Center and affiliates at MedStar Georgetown University Hospital. He holds a Master's in Library and Information Science from the University of Pittsburgh and a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology from The Pennsylvania State University. Email: csd24@georgetown.edu
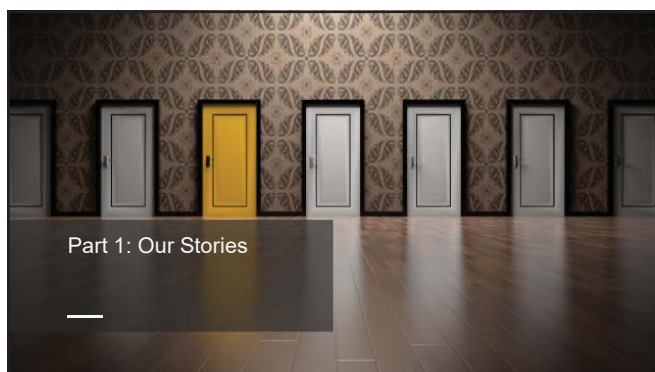ORCID iD: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4664-6793
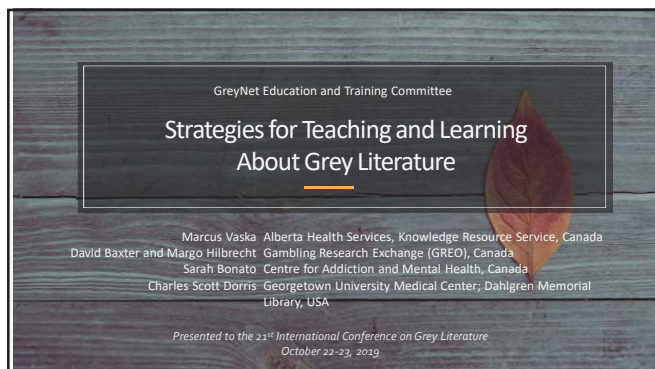
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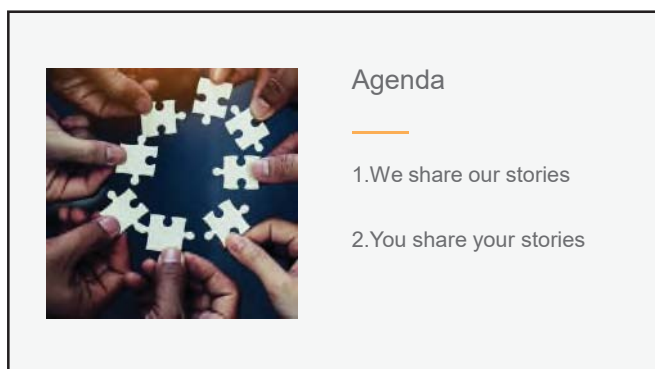
2

3

Our Stories

Margo

- What is Gambling Research Exchange (GREO)?
  - A focus on knowledge translation
- How I first learned about grey literature
- Experiences with grey literature as a researcher
  - Constraints of academic reward system
  - Knowledge shortcomings

4

Our Stories

Experiences with grey literature at GREO

- Academics' perspectives and misconceptions: an uphill journey
  - Varies by discipline and experience
- Enhancing uptake
  - Rebranded "Grey Literature" collection to "Specialized Resources"
  - 10 categories with dropdown subcategories to assist searches
  - Custom content alerts

5

Our Stories

David

- Attitudes about grey literature in gambling research
  - "It's great but it is hard to find"
  - "It can't be trusted"[1]
- Why is the gambling grey literature important?
  - Different emphases
  - More detailed

1. Reilly C. Responsible gambling: A review of the research. Beverly, MA: National Center for Responsible Gaming; 2017. https://www.ncrg.org/resources/white-papers

6

Our Stories

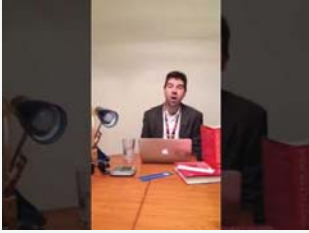## Promoting Grey Literature in Gambling Research

- New document types in Evidence Centre
- Education and Awareness
  - Grow Evidence Centre collection as go-to source for gambling grey lit
  - Develop systematic grey lit search guidelines for gambling research
  - Grey literature presentation at gambling research conference (AGRI)

7

Our Stories

In Absentia: Marcus Vaska

https://youtu.be/cXqKbZLxL74

8

Alberta Health Services: Knowledge Resource Service

- 100,000 AHS Staff
- 17 Cancer Centres
- 6 Physical KRS Sites
- KRS motto: "providing staff and healthcare workers with access to and support in using evidence resources for evidence-informed decision-making and quality patient care"

9

KRS: Strategies for Teaching & Learning About GL

| Evidence at Your Fingertips	Grey Literature in Cancer Care
Introductory, non-exhaustive overview	Many published articles attribute origins to conference presentation, poster, or report
Grey literature definition	Primary resources transposed into studies published in leading journals
Grey literature document types	Actual frameworks/tools more easily identified in grey literature vs. academic publications
Value and use of grey literature to inform decision-making in healthcare	Grey literature education guide currently in development (KRS)
Identify various grey literature sources	"one learns best by example, by doing" (Comenius)
Search effectively for grey literature in Google	Grey truly blends with white to form literature of a unique, distinct shade
Appraise grey literature material via AACODS checklist	Tools used to evaluate document types (i.e. AGREE for guidelines)

10

Our Stories

Scott
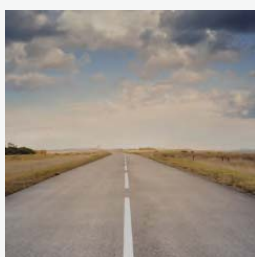
- Dahlgren Memorial Library (DML) at Georgetown University Medical Center
- How I first learned about Grey Literature
  - Colleague at DML
  - Continuing Education
- How have our clients responded when being introduced to the concept of grey literature?
  - Equal parts motivated and stressed

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Our Stories

Scott
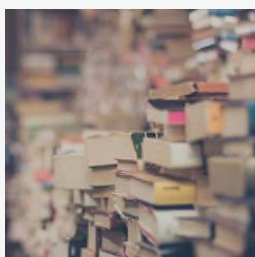
- Our typical learning objectives:
  - Define grey literature
  - Recognize different types and characteristics of grey literature
  - Understand the importance
  - Identify where to locate
  - Evaluate grey literature
- Why important in health sciences? Helps to:
  - Provide a complete picture
  - Offset issues related to publication bias

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Our Stories

In Absentia: Sarah Bonato

https://youtu.be/xjYofQIfWHk

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+ Introducing CAMH

- Canada's largest mental health and addiction academic health science centre
- A Pan American Health Organization and a World Health Organization Collaborating Centre
- Serves over 31,000 patients per year
- Active with research, guideline and policy development
- The services and resources of the CAMH Library support and enhance CAMH's multidisciplinary research and clinical programs, its educational mandate and its health promotion initiatives.
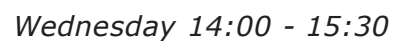
camh

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+ Our Library Users

- CAMH staff members
  - Clinical
  - Research
  - Education
  - Administration
- Students
- Patients
- Professionals from other organizations
- Members of the public
    (yes, we're a medical library, a patient library and a public library)

camh

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Producer of Grey Lit	Select Type(s) of Grey Lit	Value
Professional Associations/Societies: i.e. Registered Nurses' Association of Associations	Fact sheets, policy briefs, toolkits and guidelines	Info on issues/concerns relevant to specific professional populations Clinical guidance
Governmental Agencies	Grey data (i.e. statistical information) Working papers, white papers, congressional/parliamentary reports Factsheets, pamphlets	Statistical info unavailable elsewhere Detailed background info Evaluation info Geographically specific
Nongovernmental/Charitable Organizations	Grey data Research reports Issue briefs	Info on emerging issues Background info
Other producers: authors of research in progress	Clinical trial data, dissertations, conference publications	Emerging interventions, issues, and initiatives Data unavailable elsewhere

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+ CAMH: Strategies for Teaching & Learning About GL

- Teaching introductory workshops for staff
  - Diverse range of sources and types of grey lit need to be searched

- Advising on the value of grey literature sources in knowledge synthesis
  - Grey lit is a key source to search
    - Cochrane
    - PRISMA
    - AMSTAR

camh

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Part 2: Your Stories

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Your Stories

Think-Pair-Share

1. THINK
   Think about the questions on your own (1-2 minutes)

2. PAIR
   Pair up and discuss your answers with a partner (5 minutes)

3. SHARE
   Share interesting findings with the whole group (15 minutes)

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Your Stories

Discussion Questions

1. How did you first learn about grey literature?

2. Do you teach grey literature at your institution?

3. How do we improve our understanding of grey literature through formal learning?

4. What methods should we use to disseminate information on grey literature more broadly?

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21

Twenty-Second International Conference on Grey Literature

'Applications of Grey Literature for Science and Society'

Italian National Research Council

Rome, Italy ● November 19-20, 2020

List of Participating Organizations

As of Last Update: October 8, 2019

Alberta Health Services	Canada
Bielefeld University Library	Germany
Book Sprints Ltd	Germany
Canada Department of Fisheries and Oceans	Canada
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health	Canada
Clausthal University of Technology Library	Germany
CNRS - GERiiCO Laboratory	France
Dalhousie University	Canada
Data Archiving and Networked Services, DANS-KNAW	Netherlands
Dyne.org Foundation	Netherlands
EBSCO	United States
Ecology Action Centre	Canada
Electronic Information for Libraries, EIFL	Germany
Eprints in Library and Information Science, E-LIS	Italy
Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO	United Nations
Freshwater Biological Association	United Kingdom
Gambling Research Exchange Ontario, GREO	Canada
Georgetown University	United States
GeoScienceWorld.org	United States
German National Library of Science and Technology, TIB	Germany
Göttingen State and University Library	Germany
GreyNet International, Grey Literature Network Service	Netherlands
Institute of Information Science and Technologies, ISTI-CNR	Italy
Irvine Valley College	United States
Korea Institute of Science & Technology Information, KISTI	South Korea
Leibniz Information Centre for Science and Technology	Germany
Library of Zeeland	Netherlands
National Institute of Informatics	Japan
National Library of Technology, NTK	Czech Republic
National Research Council of Italy, CNR Central Library	Italy
NeMIS Research Laboratory, ISTI-CNR	Italy
Network and Informative Systems Office, CNR	Italy
Nuclear Information Section; International Atomic Energy Agency, NIS-IAEA	United Nations
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PricewaterhouseCoopers, PwC	Netherlands
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WorldWideScience Alliance	United States

Forthcoming February 2020

'Open Science Encompasses New Forms of Grey Literature'

TIB Hannover, Germany ● October 22-23, 2019

Publication Order Form

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International Journal on Grey Literature

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