



Scientific and Technical Information at CNRS

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STI from a broad perspective

- Researcher output
 - Publications (Open/Institutional Archives)
 - Digital Resources
- Documentary base for research work
 - Purchasing policy (journals)
 - Access to information (document delivery; portals)

The Context

- Strategic role of STI within CNRS
 - A recent trend...
- Operational structures
 - General purpose: INIST (UPS), CCSD (UPS)...
 - Domain specific: CENS (UMS), Mathdoc (UMS), CDS (UPS)...
- Implementing CNRS reform
 - General Scientific Directorate
 - Directorate for Scientific Information (DIS)...
 - ...cutting across all scientific departments

An integrated view of STI

- The case of humanities
 - Towards a better coherence between
 - Creation, maintenance and use of digital resources
 - Identification, citation, standardization, IPR
 - Database production and maintenance
 - Researchers, laboratories, INIST
 - Publication archiving
 - High quality metadata
 - Journal publishing initiatives
 - Back and forth interaction with databases
 - Automated archival
 - Back- digitization
 - Open access...

The need for coordination

- Nationally, internationally, ...
 - Overall policy (open access, new publishing models)
 - Positioning in relation to major publishers and document acquisition (e.g. Elsevier)
 - Coordination: technical (standards), legal and editorial (repositories)
- ...and locally
 - Coordination of purchasing and deployment
 - Organisation of competence centres
 - Laboratory publications



Collaboration

- International
 - Involvement in the dynamics ensuing from the Berlin Declaration
 - Coordination of inter-organisation activities
 - CNRS-MPG
 - SINAPSE network, DRIVER project
- National
 - National coordination:
 - CPU, Couperin, INSERM, INRA, INRIA, CNRS
 - French Ministry for Higher Education and Research

Towards a single institutional/open publication repository

Objectives

- A collection of all output from CNRS (and others) laboratories
 - Bibliographic references + documents
- A single repository:
 - Evaluation (researchers annual activity report, departmental reports)
 - Bibliometrics
- Previous situation: multiple repositories
 - Laboratory bases, personal pages
 - PubliCNRS, Labintel, HAL

Means

- A unified technological platform: HAL (hal.ccsd.cnrs.fr)
- A researcher-centred system
 - Deposits by researchers
 - Editorial assistance from documentalists
 - Validation by Head of team/laboratory/establishment
- Services to researchers
 - Permanent archive
 - High-quality metadata
 - Facilitating system use (e.g. calls for bids, web pages): wide range of export formats (HTML, Bibtex, Refer, TEI, etc.)
 - Technological leaps

Means (continued)

- ... and services to our institutions
 - High-quality, exhaustive, immediate
 - Recommended route for CNRS researcher and laboratory evaluation
- Collaboration needed with partner institutions
 - Universities & other higher education establishments, EPST: affiliation of researchers/teams/laboratories
- Contribution to major international databases
 - ISI/WoS, Google Scholar

Institutional involvement and open archive

- Open Archive
 - Reference to the “Open Access” movement: promoting open access to researcher publications
 - ArXiv (physicists); HAL; Berlin Declaration
 - Increased impact of publications
- Principle supported by the CNRS at Berlin III (Southampton)
 - Institutional archives to leverage open archive principle
 - Single deposit
 - Institutional added value

Difficulties...

- Legal constraints
 - Open access vs. restricted access
- Wide range of document types
 - Publications
 - Theses: under University responsibility
 - Activity reports
 - Grey literature
 - Related documents (lab books, transparencies, etc.)

Digital resources

Context and objectives

- Wide diversity:
 - databases (genome, astronomy, lexical), data corpora (field data, transcripts of reference documents)
- High-level technical content
 - High-quality information, standardised formats, permanent archiving
- Encouraging broad circulation of digital resources
 - Increase use of digital resources
 - Include resource visibility in research evaluations

Means

- Establish a network of competence centres
 - Concentration of services
 - Project-based policy
- Three work phases
 - Labelling of competence centres
 - Calls for projects
 - Means allotted on the basis of the anticipated workload
 - staffing (temporary positions, new permanent positions), basic support for research teams concerned

The role of librarians

At the core of STI activities

- Understanding the documentation context
 - Usage monitoring
 - Needs monitoring
 - Occupational monitoring
- Circulation of document science
 - Information to laboratory staff
 - Training on new tools
 - Support services (e.g. publications, resources)

New occupations, new organisation

- Towards “digital curatorship”
 - Management of digital documentation and archives
 - New types of metadata, new forms of data
- A discipline-centred approach
 - Working more closely with researchers
 - Thematic networks across all disciplines

Next steps

- Seamless access to scientific information
 - Uniform metadata dictionary
 - Coherent APIs
- Better connexion between document production and document delivery
 - Meta-data quality
 - E.g.: Journal production lines
- Long-term archiving
 - Better use of international standards