



SPARC Japan NewsLetter provides activity and seminar reports including outline, program with speakers' introductions and their outlines, attendee feedback, and afterword. This issue reports also surveys of overseas trends since 2015.

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### ■ SPARC Japan Activity Reports

#### SPARC Japan Governing Board



Please see materials of SPARC Japan Governing Board on our website:

<http://www.nii.ac.jp/sparc/about/committee/>

#### Surveys of Overseas Trends

We have aimed at “Gathering basic information regarding open access” which is one of goals in Phase 4 and 5 of SPARC Japan, and specifically surveys of overseas trends have been going ahead. We have participated in some international conferences and carried out field surveys at the related institutions overseas promoting open access strongly as below.

- Report of the Survey on Research Data Management: IDCC, DCC Workshop, and the Field Survey at the University of Southampton  
Hayahiko Oozono (Okayama University) and Yui Nishizono (Kagoshima University) participated as members of Institutional Repositories Promotion Committee (2015/2/8-17).  
<http://id.nii.ac.jp/1280/00000083/>
- Report of COAR-SPARC Conference 2015 and the Field Survey at the University of Minho  
Taro Misumi (Chiba University) and Yui Nishizono (Kagoshima University) participated as members of Institutional Repositories Promotion Committee (2015/4/14-17).  
<http://id.nii.ac.jp/1280/00000107/>

- Report of the Survey on Metadata Management of OpenAIRE  
Yutaka Hayashi (Kyushu University) and Kenichi Misumi (Hokkaido University) participated as members of Institutional Repositories Promotion Committee (2016/2/20-27).  
<http://id.nii.ac.jp/1280/00000204/>
- Report of the 11th International Digital Curation Conference  
Yasuyuki Minamiyama (National Institute of Polar Research) participated as a member of Institutional Repositories Promotion Committee (2016/2/22-25).  
<http://id.nii.ac.jp/1280/00000203/>
- Report of the Research Data Alliance Seventh Plenary Meeting  
Taro Misumi (Chiba University), Yasuyuki Minamiyama (National Institute of Polar Research), Toshihiro Aoyama (National Institute of Technology, Suzuka College), and Tomoko Kagawa (Ochanomizu University) participated as members of Institutional Repositories Promotion Committee (2016/3/1-3).  
<http://id.nii.ac.jp/1280/00000202/>
- Report of CRIS2016 & OR2016  
Yutaka Hayashi (Kyushu University) participated as a member of Institutional Repositories Promotion Committee (2016/6/8-16).  
<http://id.nii.ac.jp/1280/00000205/>

## ■ SPARC Japan Seminar Reports



The 2nd SPARC Japan Seminar 2016 (Open Access Summit 2016)

### “Promoting Openness of Research Data: Incentive and Data Management”

Wednesday, October 26, 2016: National Institute of Informatics  
12th floor Conference Room (Attendees: 112)

In this seminar, we tried to study how the openness of scientific research data in Japan could be promoted and focused on incentives and data management through cooperation between librarians and researchers. We discussed how it could be made real to put data management in the workflow of research and operation, while including specific activities.

See the SPARC Japan website for handouts and other details

(<http://www.nii.ac.jp/sparc/en/event/2016/20161026en.html>).





## Outline



The Japanese government has found an importance of "Open Science" and is now going to promote its associated activities in Japan. In the end of March 2015, a report entitled "Promoting Open Science in Japan" was published by the expert panel on Open Science, based on Global Perspectives, Cabinet Office. According to the report, research data should be made openly available, although they are subject to constraints that ensure ethical, legal, and commercial protections.

To accelerate the activities related to open science, universities, public research institutes, and data providers are expected to play an important and active role. In actual, however, they are not so actively working because no intrinsic motivation is induced and no effective system for research data management (RDM) is developed.

In addition to the incentive that open research data can provide new insights and values, therefore, another incentive is needed for researchers and research community that they can gain professional recognition and rewards for their labors to make research data open. Regarding RDM, libraries and institutional repositories fundamentally function in data preservation, management, and publishing. If they cooperate with researchers in the RDM workflow, that possibly solves the aforementioned problems and accelerates the open science movement in Japan.

In recognition of this situation, this seminar reports an actual corporation between libraries and research groups as well as a cutting-edge institutional repository. These reports will lead attendees to consider how the openness of scientific research data in Japan can be promoted through cooperation between librarians and researchers.

## Presentation Abstracts and Speakers

### Incentives and Adoption Barrier of Open Data in Biomedical Research

**Takeru Nakazato (Database Center for Life Science)**



In the field of medical biology, since the 1970's, bibliographic information is stored at MEDLINE, base sequence information at Genbank, and this information has been

widely available to anyone ever since the internet gained prominence. In addition, data is accumulating in shared databases being managed by the US's NCBI, Europe's EBI, and Japan's DDBJ that include gene expression and chemical compound information. What is behind this natural accumulation of life sciences data is that publishers have made it mandatory for researchers to register experimental data in shared databases as part of the rules for manuscript submission. With recent equipment developments and cost decreases there is increasing research on

diagnostics and with human research subjects. There are concerns that open data will lead to breaches of personal information.

#### Profile

Project associate professor in Database Center for Life Science (DBCLS), Research Organization of Information and Systems (ROIS) since 2011. Ph.D. in Information Science from Osaka University. M.Sc. from Tokyo Institute of Technology. He worked as a software developer for analyzing large scale data using document information in Bio-IT Division, NEC Corporation. Since 2007 in DBCLS, he has been engaged in operating a web-based search engine for public NGS data of public database in life science, collaborating with DNA Data Bank of Japan (DDBJ) and developing the platforms to interpret large scale data biologically.

### Opening of Old Japanese Photograph Image Data and Roles of Academic Libraries

**Kenichi Shimoda (Nagasaki University Library)**



Nagasaki University Library since 1988 has been collecting old Japanese photographs taken at the end of the Edo period and during the Meiji era that made their way mainly to the US and Europe, and has worked since 1998

to make the Japanese Old Photographs in Bakumatsu-Meiji Period database of photographic imagery publically available on the internet. It is currently one of the largest collections and databases in Japan. This presentation introduces the characteristics of old Japanese photographic materials; how to set up a database and repercussions of

making it publically available; the different approaches towards collections by researchers, curators, and librarians; and forming partnerships with museums and other related institutions. I hope it will be of help in considering the role of university libraries in making research data open.

#### Profile

Chief of Academic Information Service Section, Nagasaki University Library since July 2014. He started his career at the library in 1987 and worked as librarian, operating its library system, introducing e-journals and its institutional repository, and organizing and digitizing the collection of old photographs in Japan and opening to the public.

## Interim Report of Creating Metadata for Upper-Atmospheric Observational Data by Librarian

**Yasuyuki Minamiyama (National Institute of Polar Research)**



This report looks at the progress of an experiment in creating metadata from measurements in the field of upper atmospheric studies as an example of cooperation between researchers and librarians. This experiment looks at whether the metadata operational skills held by university librarians are applicable in creating metadata in specific fields. By verifying applicability, we will explore future possibilities in 1) decreasing the burden on researchers by assisting with the creation of metadata, 2) offering the librarian's knowledge of distribution,

meaning providing specific incentives, and 3) the management of research data by librarians. I hope that comments from a wide variety of participants will help in considering how collaboration should be conducted in the future.

### Profile

Librarian in National Institute of Polar Research since 2005. He participated in the 49th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition from 2007 to 2008, and worked for Komaba Library, the University of Tokyo from 2011 to 2014. He has also joined Institutional Repositories Promotion Committee since 2014 and is a project working group member for SPARC Japan seminars in 2016.

## Research Data Management in Japanese University

**Takaaki Aoki (Institute for Information Management and Communication,**



**Kyoto University)**



Including contributions towards open science, there is a strong call for universities and research institutions to streamline data management for a number of reasons, such as for the creation of new knowledge, returning the results of research to society, and the maintenance of fair research activities. Obtaining research data, storage, publication rules, that is to say the establishment of research data management has become mandatory in recent years in Western countries, but it is still in the initial stages in Japan and each university is fumbling around in the dark. In this lecture, I will introduce the position of research data management and the

efforts made by universities in Western countries, as well as discuss the future developments of research data management in Japanese universities.

### Profile

Associate Professor since March 2016. Ph. D. in Engineering. He had worked as a researcher for some research projects since 2000, focusing on simulation of nano scale processing and instrumentation technology. In parallel as a lecturer in Graduate School of Engineering from 2007, he took part in developing information security and infrastructure, and analyzing data in the Center for Information Technology. Currently he is engaged in planning, designing and operating ICT system for supporting researchers and research projects in the university.



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## Domestic and International Activities on Research Data Utilization

**Hideaki Takeda (Research Data Utilization Forum / National Institute of Informatics)**



In recent years, there has been increasing interest in Japan and overseas in the use and application research data. This lecture provides an overall understanding of the course of events in open science framed in the use and application of research data. On that basis, I will provide a broad overview of both domestic and international movements. The Japan Link Center, which is Japan's DOI RA (registration agency), took advantage of

the data DOI experimental project to create multidisciplinary linkages, and this led to the launch of the Research Data Utilization Forum. Internationally, the RDA (Research Data Alliance) began their activities four years ago, consists of multidisciplinary linkages, and involves funders, research institutions, and publishers, among others. I will introduce some of their activities.

### Profile

[http://www.nii.ac.jp/en/faculty/informatics/takeda\\_hideaki/](http://www.nii.ac.jp/en/faculty/informatics/takeda_hideaki/)

### Panel Discussion:

**Moderator: Kei Kurakawa**

(National Institute of Informatics)

### Profile

<http://researchmap.jp/kurakawa/?lang=english>



**Panel members: Takeru Nakazato (Database Center for Life Science) / Kenichi Shimoda (Nagasaki University Library) / Yasuyuki Minamiyama (National Institute of Polar Research) / Takaaki Aoki (Institute for Information Management and Communication, Kyoto University) / Hideaki Takeda (Research Data Utilization Forum / National Institute of Informatics)**

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## Attendee Feedback

(people affiliated with university libraries)  
 – How do we search data in each publically available repository? Is it really an extension of cataloging? In contrast to printed material, research data shows the specificities or idiosyncrasies of the field and is not something that anyone can look at and understand. What incentive does a university running a repository have?  
 – The overall gist of the seminar is that researchers feel it is a bother to work towards making their research data

publically available. They are busy with their own research and education, and their motivation for making research results and collected data publically available is decreasing. Many people talked about thinking of effective strategies to counter this. Although the topic strayed from the original topic of the seminar, it was ultimately useful to hear what many researchers (university professors, etc.) really thought.

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(university researcher)

– I came to understand better the role of librarians.

(person in university)

– I could listen with interest about data that differs from what I deal with in my own field. The resources (people) of libraries are limited, and I thought it necessary to create a new department to help with creating

metadata.

(others)

– It got me thinking about the various roles and incentives of researchers, curators, librarians, and others.

– I was able to gain perspective on what we are to do as institutions and what issues remain.

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## Afterword

😊 This was the first SPARC Japan Seminar for which I was in charge of planning as chief. I usually do research and teach as a university professor while running a data center for research data. With this as a background, I was constantly thinking, “In order to push ahead with open science, we have to provide incentives for scientists collecting data and scientists managing data, among others.” The purport of holding this second seminar was rooted in this thought. Through brainstorming in the planning stage, by providing incentives to researchers, the role of those working at libraries and institutional repositories becomes clear, and through this seminar, I was able to make various discoveries such as the possibility of there being varying definitions of ‘incentive’. Going forward, in pushing ahead with open science in Japan, rather than focusing on concepts and ideals, I would like to bring in discussions from the perspective of incentives. I would like to thank the many people who participated in this seminar.

Masahito Nosé  
(Graduate School of Science,  
Kyoto University)

😊 Moving beyond the ebb and flow of popular research fields, for the researchers that have spent many years and months creating and managing their data, creating incentives is of utmost importance for getting them to care about sharing their research data. The creation and management of integrated data produced by research is labor-intensive, and the findings acquired through observation must be

verified. Regardless, no new incentives to share research data are coming to light. Incentives for researchers are embedded in the culture of academia. The system is established and there is no hint of change. We are not in the midst of trying to bring about reforms through geopolitics.

Kei Kurakawa  
(National Institute of Informatics)

😊 I was in charge of disseminating seminar content information through Twitter. At the venue, it was Open Access Week and there was heated discussion on pushing ahead with making research data open from the perspective of incentives and data management, but it was unfortunate that I could not satisfactorily communicate what was happening. Since the content covered is publically available, at future conferences I hope to be more able to communicate the contents in real time.

Hidemasa Bono  
(Database Center for Life Science)

😊 At this seminar, I took the stage as one of the planners. In the planning stage we talked intensely on the topic of the differences in standards of conduct between researchers and librarians, but I regret not being able to really introduce this topic on the day of seminar. I hope that through cooperation between these two groups with different ways of thinking and goals (perhaps) that science will be invigorated and become more open.

Yasuyuki Minamiyama  
(National Institute of Polar Research)

