SPARC✳Japan NewsLetter

SPARC Japan NewsLetter provides activity and seminar reports. The seminar report includes its outline, program with speakers' introductions and abstracts, panel discussion, attendee feedback, and afterword.

All affiliations and titles are current as of the time of the event.

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■ SPARC Japan Activity Reports

SPARC Japan Governing Board

Please see materials of SPARC Japan Governing Board on our website: https://www.nii.ac.jp/sparc/about/committee/

Support for arXiv.org

As a preprint server for physics, mathematics, computer science, etc., arXiv.org <https://arxiv.org/> promotes open access and archiving of research results mainly in these fields. The number of papers in the server surpassed one million in December 2014 and around 1.55 million in 2019, with more than 260 million annual downloads and total downloads exceeding 1.5 billion in March 2020.

Financial support is provided by the top-ranking institutions in terms of usage, and the arXiv.org Membership Program, launched in 2013, had 243 participating institutions in 30 countries as of the end of 2019.

In Japan, a consortium of research institutes with extensive experience using arXiv.org has formed to support this effort. The National Institute of Informatics has been confirming intentions to participate and collecting annual membership fees since 2009.

Surveys of institutions in Japan that frequently use arXiv.org concerning their intention to participate in 2020 showed 16 participating institutions as of the end of December 2020.

Related conferences were held as follows, with Professor Hideaki Takeda of the National Institute of Informatics participating on behalf of the Japanese participating institutions.

- Annual Meeting: October 5 to 7, 2020 (online)
- Member Advisory Board Meeting: December 14, 2020 (online)

Membership fee model for arXiv.org after FY2022

The ariXiv.org Membership Program will be converted from a paper download model to a paper submission model starting in FY2022, with the aim of establishing a sustainability model that will ensure a sufficient operating budget in the long term.

The previous tier was based on a ranking by institution of the average number of downloads over a three-year period. However, the number of downloads from institution IP addresses accounted for only 15% of the total downloads from arXiv.org; thus, this ranking posed the challenge of large year-to-year fluctuations and aggregation costs.

Under the new membership fee model, membership fee ranks will be determined based on average number of posts over a three-year period, not the number of downloads. Additionally, there will be three main tiers: Gold, Silver, and Bronze, instead of the former 1 to 6.

A meeting between the arXiv.org office and the Japanese arXiv.org participating institutions was held on April 15, 2021, where the aforementioned information was shared.

The National Institute of Informatics will continue to collect information on the membership fee model for FY2022 and beyond, and will share it with participating institutions.

Support for CLOCKSS

CLOCKSS (Controlled Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe) <https://clockss.org/> is working to realize long-term preservation of electronic scholarly content for researchers around the world. Specifically, CLOCKSS is working to build an archive as well as a community to manage it, and to make the content in the archive widely available in the event that it is no longer provided by publishers. In addition, the National Institute of Informatics is participating as one of the twelve node institutions in the world that hold such content.

In Japan, the National Institute of Informatics has been confirming intentions to participate and collecting annual membership fees since 2013.

A survey conducted on the intention to participate in 2020 mainly among member libraries of the Japan Alliance of University Libraries Consortia for E-Resources (JUSTICE) showed 101 participating institutions as of the end of December 2020.

Related conferences were held as follows, with Professor Hideaki Takeda of the National Institute of Informatics participating on behalf of the Japanese participating institutions.

- CLOCKSS Board of Directors Meeting: June 23, September 16 and 17, 2020 and February 23, 2021 (online)

Support for the SCOAP³

SCOAP³ <https://scoap3.org/> is an international collaborative project led by the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) to provide open access to peer-reviewed journal articles in the field of high-energy physics (HEP). In Japan, support is provided for the open access of major journals in the HEP field by transferring the subscription fees that libraries have traditionally paid to publishers to the article publication processing charge (APC), mainly for research institutions that subscribe to SCOAP³ journals.

In Japan, the National Institute of Informatics has been confirming intentions to participate and collecting annual membership fees since 2014.

A survey of domestic institutions supporting Phase 3 (2020-2022) and their intention to participate in 2020 showed 81 participating institutions as of the end of December 2020.

Mitsuaki Nozaki, chief URA of the High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), and Professor Kazutsuna Yamaji of the National Institute of Informatics participated in the related conference on behalf of the Japanese participants as follows.

- Governing Council Meeting: October 20 and 21, 2020 (online)

■ SPARC Japan Seminar Report

The 1st SPARC Japan Seminar 2020

"Making Research Data Accessible: The boundary between 'fully open access' and 'restricted access'"

Friday, October 2, 2020: Online (Attendees: 247)

See the SPARC Japan website for handouts and other details
(https://www.nii.ac.jp/sparc/en/event/2020/20201002en.html).

Outline

While making research data open is widely recommended, some academic disciplines restrict access to research data only to specific users who meet the requirements. Recently, there has been increasing interest in this 'restricted' access from the viewpoint of licensing and confidentiality of research data; however, it is not widely recognised what kind of rules are used to distinguish between open-access, restricted-access, and non-accessible research data and what kind of arrangements are made with stakeholders such as research data holders and its users. What is different from 'restricted sharing', which provides research data only within a specific group of researchers or institution?

In this seminar, we will share and discuss the current situation of publishing research data (i.e. relationship with data providers, flow and tasks of providing restricted access, and management of user data) from the experiences of institutions that provide 'restricted access' and 'restricted sharing'. Then, we will clarify the issues to be considered when educational research institutes provide restricted access.

Presentation Abstracts and Speakers

The 'Guideline for specifying conditions of use in research data publishing' and restricted access

Ui Ikeuchi (Faculty of Language and Literature, Bunkyo University/Licensing Research Data Subcommittee, Research Data Utilization Forum (RDUF))

In 2019, the Subcommittee for Licensing Research Data, Research Data Utilization Forum (RDUF) published the "Guidelines for specifying conditions of use in research data publishing" as a tool to help researchers and stakeholders in common understanding and make appropriate publication decisions. The guidelines were developed based on literature reviews, interview surveys, questionnaire surveys, and public

discussions at events. This presentation will provide a framework for the discussion by introducing an overview of the guidelines and the process of determining full and limited access.

Profile

Ui Ikeuchi is an assistant professor in the Faculty of Language and Literature at Bunkyo University since 2019 and a Ph.D. in Library and Information Science. She has a Bachelor of Law degree (1995) and a Master of Library and Information Science degree (1997) from Keio University. After working at Ferris University Library from 1997 to 2005, she became a housewife and entered the doctoral program at the University of Tsukuba. Her dissertation research focuses on research data sharing and open science. In 2017, she and her colleagues launched a subcommittee for Licensing Research Data at the Research Data Utilization Forum (RDUF), and they developed guidelines. She is also a member of the SPARC Japan Seminar 2020 planning working group.

Issues Concerning the Public/Limited Data Release at Institute of Space and Astronautical Science

Ken Ebisawa (Institute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS), Japan Space Exploration Agency (JAXA))

Until a few years ago, at the Institute of Space Science (ISAS), we had been wondering what is actually "data" and whether we may release those "data" to the public or not. Meanwhile, the "Scientific Data Expert Committee" was established in FY2017, and it formulated the formal data policy for the first time.>
The policy defines the "data" and declared that all the data should be public in principle, limiting the reasons why the data cannot be public.
For non-public data, it was also mandated to define the person in charge and the time limit for non-disclosure. >
The development of the data policy has made it easier to discuss various data issues. However, it is often difficult to judge if specific data are to be made public or undisclosed. Also, it is difficult to determine the proprietary period of non-public data. The committee is discussing these issues and making decisions on a case-by-case basis. In this talk, I hope to introduce such discussions and exchange information with other organizations that are facing similar issues.

Profile

Graduated from the Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, in 1986, and completed the Graduate School of Science, University of Tokyo, in 1991. After working as a JSPS postdoctoral fellow at ISAS, joined NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in 1992 to work on study of the X-ray astronomy and development of the X-ray satellite data archives. Assigned by NASA to work at the INTEGRAL Satellite Data Center of the Geneva Observatory from 2001 to 2004. A professor at ISAS/JAXA since 2005. Engaging in the research of X-ray astronomy and graduate school education at the University of Tokyo, and working to develop the science data archive DARTS at the Science Satellite Operation and Data Archive Unit (C-SODA). Chair of the Scientific Data Expert Committee in ISAS.

Issues and Case Study in Data Publishing at Data Marketplace
Kunihiko Ueshima (Japan Data Exchange, Inc)
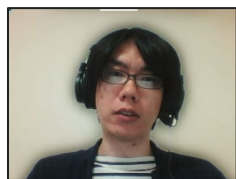
There are often many barriers to the release of data in the private sector. This is not only due to legal and technical issues, but also to the risk of brand damage, lost business opportunities, and the IT literacy gap. They have a variety of innovations, for example, create terms and conditions, standardize work flows, segregate content and methods, and prevent accidents through UI/UX design. This report will introduce common issues in data trading in Japanese companies and a case study of restricted data publishing through a data market service, from a startup company's perspective.

Profile
Joined Japan Data Exchange, Inc. as a founding member, He undertakes business planning and product development. He is also in charge of supporting data trading, data product development and data strategy planning.

Activities for human data sharing
Nobutaka Mitsuhashi (National Bioscience Database Center, Japan Science and Technology Agency)

The NBDC human database, which has been in operation since 2013, promotes the sharing of various kinds of human data generated in the fields of life sciences and medicine.

Individual-level genomic sequence data are the main contents.

In the sharing of human data, it is very important to strike a balance between data usability and protecting the privacy of research participants.

Data submitters can choose an appropriate way of the sharing depending on the informed consent of research participants, the level of privacy of the data, and the progress of a study.

We would like to introduce some activities so far to promote the use of the data while also taking into account the protection of personal data and ethical issues.

Profile
He is a researcher at the National Bioscience Database Center (NBDC), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST). After completing the master's degree in the Graduate School of Science at the University of Tokyo, he engaged in software development in the life sciences at a private company. After working as a researcher at the Database Center for Life Science (DBCLS), he has been in his current position since 2011, mainly in charge of information security policy development and information systems for the NBDC human databases. He has been working on the development and operation of TogoVar, an integrated database of Japanese genomic variation, in collaboration with NBDC and DBCLS researchers.

NARO Linked DB for agricultural research data and its management of data sharing

Tetsuo Katsuragi (Office for Data Strategy, Research Center for Agricultural Information Technology, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization)

In recent years, electronic data is rapidly increasing with the introduction of ICT in the research environment in the agricultural field. Since research data generated with great effort is a valuable asset, proper collection, management, and utilization of these data will be expected to accelerate research activities and create interdisciplinary research that transcends conventional fields and areas. Therefore, NARO has built the "NARO Linked DB" as a data infrastructure for the purpose of appropriate storage, management, and organization of research data, and started trial operation in FY2020. From the viewpoint of data reuse, we have built a mechanism that allows the data in the Organization to be freely referred to by the staff of the Organization, but from the viewpoint of licensing and confidentiality, there are some that impose reference restrictions.

In this lecture, after giving an overview of the NARO Linked DB, we will introduce what kind of rules and mechanisms are used to share data based on the open / closed strategy. Since these rules and mechanisms are still under construction, we would like to hear your opinions through this lecture.

Profile

I was originally interested in computational fluid dynamics, so I started my research career with developing computational fluid codes for multiphase flow and water-tank experiments. After that, I developed a calculation method for plant metabolism in the field of bioinformatics, and investigated the structure-activity relationship for compounds in the field of chemoinformatics. I am currently conducting research and development on databases for promoting the use of agricultural data. Ph.D. (Engineering), NAIST 2014.

Ideals and Issues in Disclosure of Research Data in the Materials Science -A Case of NIMS-

Yoko Shinoda (National Institute for Materials Science)
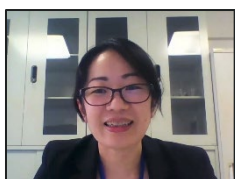
The National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS) established the Materials Data Platform Center (DPFC) in 2017, and has been working on the construction of the DICE, a materials data platform that contributes to the promotion of data-driven research in the materials science field. The DICE is a system that handles materials data from the point of entry (data collection) to the point of exit (data service). This system handles research data with a wide range of sources and characteristics, so that DPFC have been discussing and debating what each service should be and

how operate it. In this presentation, I would like to introduce a case study of the DICE and provide an opportunity to consider the ideals and issues in research data disclosure.

Profile

Engineer, Data Service Team, Materials Data Platform Center, Research and Services Division of Materials Data and Integrated System, National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS). After working at the research institute, the funding agency, and the university lab, she moved to NIMS in 2016 and has been in her current position since June 2019. She is presently

involved in the development of research data policy and the terms of service.

The reality of data provision in the social science: the frontline of data archive institution and users.

Shuhei Naka (Center for Social Research and Data Archives, Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo)
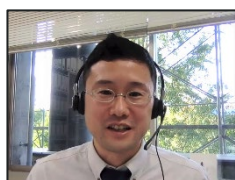
The purpose of this presentation is to share the realities of data provision in the social science with a focus on the relationship between data archive institution and users. Specifically, there are two questions: (1) what flow of data is provided to users, and (2) what the institution considers when providing data. I would like to look at the SSJ data archive (SSJDA), which is constructed by the Center for Social Research and Data Archives at the Institute of Social Science, The University of Tokyo. Through this case study, we will discuss the issues that remain to be addressed in providing data to users while further promoting the release of data for academic purposes.

Profile

After working as a research fellow of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), I have been working in my current position since April 2018. My field of expertise are social stratification and Sociometry. Important works: Kironitatsu Jieigyo (The Self-employed at a Crossroads: Expansion and Future of Professionals), published by Keisho Shobo, 2018.

Panel Discussion

Summary:

There was an exchange of opinions between speakers and the audience during the panel discussion session.

・The gathering of panelists from different disciplines revealed differences in the approach to public disclosure in different fields. For example, in the field of materials, it is difficult to open up data to the public. In the space field, those who participated in projects have the right to use the data on a priority basis for a certain period of time, but eventually the data will be made public. The common aspect is that if the data has been used and published in a paper, it is easier to include it in a public repository.

・In terms of getting people to use published data, when secondary or tertiary data are created from the published primary data, the problem of dependency on the license for the original data when sharing it arises. It is also

necessary to track the use of the data, but mentioning the names of those who created the data in acknowledgements and DOIs might improve motivation to do so.

・On the other hand, the issue of the cost of continuously releasing data and tracking usage is a factor. The cost of releasing the data after writing a paper will be borne by the public database center or the person who will use the data, etc. In any case, permanence is an issue.

Moderator: Shigeru Yatsuzuka
(National Bioscience Database Center, Japan Science and Technology Agency)

Profile
Researcher, National Bioscience Database Center, Japan Science and Technology Agency. Shigeru Yatsuzuka joined National Bioscience Database Center in 2015 after working as a system engineer. He is in charge of the project to collect life science data scattered across various subjects and institutes, to research and coordinate data, to create metadata and to publish data with clear licenses.

Moderator: Takanori Hayashi
(Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences)

Profile
Publications and Documentation Section, Information and Public Relations Office,Research Planning and Partnership Division,Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences. Takanori Hayashi joined Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences in 2014. He received his Ph.D. degree in informatics from the University of Tsukuba in 2016. He is in charge of library and web service operations including collect and provider of research information, and support developing databases.

Attendee Feedback

(person affiliated with university library)
– Although it is not "useful" for library work presently, the first half of the talk, particularly on the definition of data and selecting data to be released, was quite practical and gave me a very realistic understanding of the atmosphere concerning making research data open.

(other library staff)
– As a research library for humanities studies, we are considering organizing, publishing, and utilizing research data generated by our researchers. The talk was very helpful, and at the same time, shared some issues that need to be addressed.

(other/researcher)
– In this seminar, it was apparent that we have reached a stage where the focus has shifted from the past argument of making research data open to a more realistic tone of argument regarding how to raise the costs of maintaining data activities.

(others)

– I learned a lot about what data is, the concept of disclosure/nondisclosure, and the operations of each organization. The speaker gave a very clear explanation that was very interesting.

– I found that organizations were steadily working on the data while gaining experience through actual cases, which was helpful and encouraging for my own work. The reality is that data management, sharing, and publishing do not fit into a picture-perfect flow. Also, without specific examples, it is difficult to see that maintaining data quality and security requires a certain amount of cost. I think that this seminar was very good in that it provided visible examples.

Afterword

☺ I was interested in how each field considers "restriction" and whether it is possible to find a general-purpose restriction disclosure, and this was my first time to be involved in a SPARC Japan project. In all areas, people want to make data fully open but currently cannot do so because of legal issues. I was impressed by the comment from Dr. Ebisawa of JAXA that "all the restricted data will eventually become public data."

<div align="right">

Makoto Asaoka
(National Institute of Informatics)

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☺ It was a very valuable opportunity to learn the "criteria" for drawing a line between making data fully open and restricting it. Also, this seminar covered what discussions took place to get to the present state, what the remaining issues are, and what approaches can be considered. The discussions on the differences and similarities among the fields will be useful for future discussions and practice. As a planning working group, we would like to find a way to hold the event online that would increase the satisfaction of all participants.

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Ui Ikeuchi
(Bunkyo University)

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☺ The panelist's comment that it was like solving exercise problems while building up actual examples was impressive. As National Research and Development Agency that generates research results through taxes, it is necessary to return the generated results to society through some form of public disclosure. However, it became clear in this seminar that there are differences and respective challenges in terms of when and how to disclose research data, depending on the research field.

As a continuation from the last seminar, I planned topics related to research data. I hope to continue to share how we solved the "exercise problems" to help solve various problems.

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Takanori Hayashi
(Japan International Research Center
for Agricultural Sciences)

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☺ I was the moderator in the panel discussion. Because openness of data has become the norm, "restrictions" must also be seriously discussed based on solid evidence. I learned a great deal from each of the panelists, as each of their talks had a depth that was borne out of serious discussions.

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Shigeru Yatsuzuka
(National Bioscience Database Center,
Japan Science and Technology Agency)

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■ SPARC Japan Seminar Report

The 2nd SPARC Japan Seminar 2020

"Prospects of Preprints Contributing to the Diversity in Scholarly Communications."

Friday, December 18, 2020: Online (Attendees: 251)

See the SPARC Japan website for handouts and other details
(https://www.nii.ac.jp/sparc/en/event/2020/20201218en.html).

Outline

The practice of sharing research results through preprints is rapidly spreading in multiple fields and has been discussed several times in the previous SPARC Japan seminars. Currently, the use of preprints is even more accelerated triggered by COVID-19. In addition, not only servers focused on specific fields, such as arXiv, appeared as platforms for publishing preprints, but also services that cover the flow of open peer-review and publication, such as F1000 Research, academic SNSs such as Research Gate, and new services provided by academic publishers.

In this seminar, we will look at the direction of preprints by sharing the latest trends and objectives of the preprint publication on various platforms. In the discussion, we will focus on the four issues raised as barriers to bibliodiversity in scholarly communications in *Fostering Bibliodiversity in Scholarly Communications: A Call for Action* by Confederation of Open Access Repositories (COAR). These are, namely: 1) Dominance of English as the lingua franca; 2) Concentration of infrastructures and services; 3) Limited funding models; and 4) Narrow focus on journal-based policy measures.

In the panel discussion, we focus on the four issues to what extent the diversity in scholarly communication can be achieved by examining various roles of preprints around the four issues.

Presentation Abstracts and Speakers

Publishing Preprints via Institutional Repositories

Masashi Kawai (Research Center for Open Science and Data Platform, National Institute of Informatics)
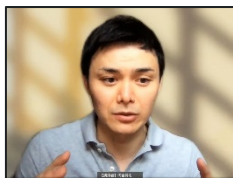
In this presentation, I will examine the feasibility of publishing preprints via institutional repositories. Specifically, I will discuss the background to the demand for institutional repositories functioning as a preprint server and the potential issues that can be expected in the implementation. In addition, I will mention the impact of these functional changes in institutional repositories on the bibliodiversity in scholarly communication.

Profile

Completed the doctoral program at the Osaka School of International Public Policy, Osaka University. At the Research Center for Open Science and Data Platform, Kawai is in charge of data analysis and is involved in processing the usage statistics of systems.

University of Tsukuba's Initiatives toward a Global Standard of Making Research Results Available

**Yukihito Morimoto (Research Administration/Management Office, University of Tsukuba)**

Amid the strong demand for disseminating the research results from humanities and sociologies and making them relevant to society, the University of Tsukuba has been discussing about new measures for evaluation and dissemination of research results with the aim to domestically and internationally showcase the research results and their quality from Japanese humanities and sociology research. As a result, we have developed iMD (index for Measuring Diversity), which measures the diversity of academic journals. We are also building a system to deliver knowledge from humanities to a wider audience by using the University of Tsukuba Gateway, and this is scheduled to be launched at the end of November as a new method of communicating scholarly information.

Profile

Born in Kyoto. Obtained a doctorate (economics) degree from the Graduate School of Economics, Kansai University. After working at URA at Kansai University, Morimoto moved to the headquarter of URA at the University of Tsukuba in 2013. In 2017, Morimoto applied for a patent from the field of humanities and sociologies (Japanese Patent Application No. 2017-138751), and, in 2018, received a Grant-in-Aid for Encouragement of Scientists as part of his work at URA.

Research communication in the age of COVID-19 – a publisher's initiatives on preprints

Antoine Bocquet (Springer Nature (Japan))
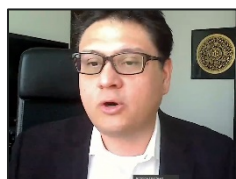
Early and rapid access to research findings accelerates the pace of science and is significant for advancing discovery, especially in the age of COVID-19. As publishers, we are making research available as quickly as possible. Springer Nature journals have long supported the sharing of preprint versions of manuscripts. Nature-branded and BMC journals have recognised the value of sharing manuscripts ahead of publication for more than 20 years.

At Springer Nature, we have introduced In Review, an innovative service which integrates early sharing and increased transparency in peer review with the journal submission and peer review process. In this presentation, I will introduce the changing landscape of research publishing, particularly during the COVID-19 era, the pros and cons of preprints, as well as an introduction to *In Review* to show how we are promoting early sharing of research. I will also give examples of different ways on how research is being made open.

Profile

Antoine Bocquet is Vice President Institutional Sales, Japan, Southeast Asia and Oceania for Springer Nature, based in Tokyo, and has over 20 years' experience in the academic publishing industry in the Asia-Pacific. He also holds the position of Managing Director of the Springer Nature companies in Japan. He is responsible for all Institutional sales in the regions of Japan, Southeast Asia and Oceania, and during his career has led publishing programs in Asia, founded a medical communications business in Japan and been a book commissioning editor. An Australian by birth, Tony holds a Ph.D. from The University of Tokyo (Physics) and is a graduate of Griffith University in Brisbane. He has lived permanently in Japan since 1994.

Current status and issues in the use of preprints and SNS in life science research

Hidemasa Bono (Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Life, Hiroshima University)

The use of preprints such as bioRxiv is spreading rapidly in the field of life sciences. Before presenting at conferences abroad, I regularly upload the preprint for that presentation.

In addition, social networking services (SNS) for researchers, such as ResearchGate, have become popular and are revolutionizing conventional scholarly communication, such as electronic reprint requests and post-doctoral applications through these sites.

However, many problems have been pointed out in terms of quality of information and delivery of paid content. In this talk, I will introduce the current status of the usage of preprints and SNS in the life sciences in terms of the advantages and disadvantages of both, using the speaker's own experience.

Profile

After the initiation of FANTOM(Functional Annotation of Mouse) project in RIKEN, he joined the MEXT Integrated Database Project at Database Center for Life Science(DBCLS), which was established in Research Organization of Information and Systems(ROIS). In DBCLS, he launched the project TogoTV(an archive of tutorial videos expounding how to use biological

databases and tools), and then he tackled the technology development of database integration in tight collaboration with DNA Data Bank of Japan(DDBJ) in the National Institute of Genetics. Since 2020, he became a project professor in the graduate school of integrated sciences for life, Hiroshima University for bioinformatics education in the frontier development program for genome editing. In parallel, he launched the genome informatics laboratory (bonohulab) for the development of database technologies for genome editing and functional genomics by bioinformatic approach.

Dynamics on Research Cycles Incited by Preprint
Takashi Hikihara (Director General of Library Network, Kyoto University)

The preprint, which had been an internal tool in the academic community fostered by arXiv.org, was highlighted as a method for sharing information and discussing the ever-changing situation under coronavirus infection in fields including biotechnology, where this tool was already ready. Whether this preprint-containing movement creates a new or different means of scholarly information distribution can be argued by understanding the dynamics that create the cycle of research. With the position of many OA movements, we discuss the necessary conditions to keep diversity and development of research in Japan, which has matured, in the future.

Profile
He has been at Kyoto University since 1997 and is a full professor in Department of Electrical Engineering, Kyoto University. His research field is in nonlinear dynamics and its application, measurement and system control, and power processing. He has also been the Director General of Library Network of Kyoto University since 2012. As the Director, he led Kyoto University to declare Open Access Policy in 2015, Open Data Policy in 2020, which will open the way to open science and the inevitable digital transform of library and scientific activities. 2016-2018 arXiv.org MAB.

Panel Discussion

Summary:

There was an exchange of opinions between speakers and the audience during the panel discussion session.

The discussion followed the four barriers to bibliodiversity, taking questions from the audience.

(1) Regarding "Dominance of English as the lingua franca," expectations were expressed for the dissemination of information through translation tools and Japanese platforms.

(2) In "Concentration on infrastructures and services," discussions explored the need for a platform that is both handleable by researchers and conducive to community maintenance, and the role of libraries.

(3) In "limited funding models," the issue of the cost of APC and long-term storage was discussed.

(4) In "Narrow focus on journal-based policy measures," an opinion was raised that evaluation should be based on various criteria such as iMD, not limited to peer-reviewed papers and impact factor.

Moderator: Ui Ikeuchi (Faculty of Language and Literature, Bunkyo University)
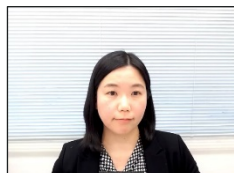
Profile

Ui Ikeuchi is an assistant professor in the Faculty of Language and Literature at Bunkyo University since 2019 and a Ph.D. in Library and Information Science. She has a Bachelor of Law degree (1995) and a Master of Library and Information Science degree (1997) from Keio University. After working at Ferris University Library from 1997 to 2005, she became a housewife and entered the doctoral program at the University of Tsukuba. Her research focuses on research data sharing and open science. She is a senior researcher of Japan Center for Constructing Data Infrastructure for the Humanities and Social Sciences (JSPS) and a collaborative researcher of Open Team Science (RIHN). She is also a member of the SPARC Japan Seminar 2020 planning working group.

Moderator: Tomomi Yamagata(Hokkaido University Library)

Profile

Tomomi Yamagata is a librarian of Hokkaido University,and a member of SPARC Japan seminar working group. She is also a member of OA2020 taskforce of Japan Alliance of University Library Consortia for E-Resources(JUSTICE). Her main interest is changes in scholarly communication by spreading of Open Access movement.

Attendee Feedback

(university/field related to academic publications)
– Since it was held online, it was convenient for me to participate, as I live far away from the venue location. I would be grateful if you could continue with online broadcasting even after the end of the COVID-19 pandemic.

(person affiliated with university library)
– It was very helpful to listen to opinions from various perspectives about the positioning of preprint servers. In particular, I listened with great interest to the lectures given by Dr. Bono and Dr. Hikihara, which allowed us to go back to the basics of academic communication, namely the relationship between research activities and academic media.

(person in university)
– It was good to learn that the use of preprints does not stop simply at using them, but also leads to research evaluation, connections through social networking, and gaining interactive responses and evaluations. I also found it interesting to hear about the transformation of academic communication.

(person affiliated with business/libraries)
– I was very grateful for the precious opportunity to hear from researchers who are actually posting papers, as well as URA staff.

(people affiliated with business/researcher)
– As a distributor of F1000 Research, I was able to get a glimpse of the environment surrounding the widespread posting of papers, and an awareness of issues in the researcher community.

Afterword

🙂 In 2020, the global spread of COVID-19 led to the increased use of preprints and the emergence of new platforms. In this seminar, while sharing the latest trends, the speakers talked about the four essential issues of bibliodiversity, namely, language, platform, funding, and evaluation in the distribution of academic information, from various perspectives. What is important for the development of academia and where do problems remain? I look forward to looking back on this heated discussion in five, ten, or even thirty years from now.

Ui Ikeuchi
(Bunkyo University)

🙂 I became involved in the SPARC Japan project for the first time. While there were some difficulties in holding the conference online, I believe that the online format allowed people who were unable to attend in person to participate. I had the opportunity to share the latest developments concerning preprint publications with the participants, and I also learned a great deal from it.

Michiyo Yasuhara
(National Institute of Informatics)

🙂 I believe that the topic of preprints and bibliodiversity discussed in this seminar involved the latest debates concerning the presentation of research results and was at the forefront of the discussion over the state of science. I hope that the discussions held in this seminar will be an opportunity for the participants to think about the current status and future of preprints, the perspective of bibliodiversity, and the future of science, despite the difficulties and inconveniences involved in holding the seminar online.

Nobuhiro Yabuki
(Yokohama National University)

🙂 Although the position of the preprint in the life cycle of research remains unchanged, the way it is transmitted and utilized is becoming more and more diverse every day. How did the audience perceive the discussion on bibliodiversity? As this was the second time the event was held online, it was a trial-and-error session for the planning working member of the SPARC Japan Seminar 2020, who had to figure out how to moderate the discussion and the Q&A session, but we are sure that both our mistakes and successes will be useful in the future! I enjoyed working with such a mindset.

Tomomi Yamagata
(Hokkaido University Library)

■ SPARC Japan Seminar Report

The 3rd SPARC Japan Seminar 2020

"Making Research Data Accessible: The boundary between 'fully open access' and 'restricted access'"

Thursday, February 18, 2021: Online (Attendees: 282)

See the SPARC Japan website for handouts and other details
(https://www.nii.ac.jp/sparc/en/event/2020/20210218en.html).

Outline

It seems that many universities and research institutes are considering to start managing and publishing research data; however, there is a number of issues to be addressed before starting these.

In this seminar, we will have an opportunity to listen to actual examples and best practices of managing and publishing research data in Japan and abroad, the evaluation methods, and how to utilise platforms such as GakuNin RDM and J-Stage Data.

We hope that this seminar will help you to manage and publish your research data.

Presentation Abstracts and Speakers

Data Publishing on a Data Repository J-STAGE Data
Takafumi Kato

(Manager, Department for Information Infrastructure, Japan Science and Technology Ageny)

The Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) started its pilot operation of J-STAGE Data, a data repository for J-STAGE users, in March 2020, and is planning to move to its full-scale operation in March 2021.The lecturer will introduce the overview of J-STAGE Dada service and the current status of its pilot operation.

Profile

Started career as a staff of development of an e-learning service. Changed jobs to Japan Science and Technology corporation in 2000. Now in charge of J-STAGE and J-STAGE Data at Department for Information Infrastructure in Japan Science and Technology Agency.

Yusuke Komiyama (Assistant Professor, National Institute of Informatics)

Best Practices from the Provider's Viewpoint for a Nationwide Research Data Management Service

Yusuke Komiyama (National Institute of Informatics)

If researchers manage their research data independently, there is a risk that valuable research data may be lost or missing in the laboratory or that classified research data may be lost to the outside and leak out. Also, if the institution to which the researcher belongs does not have a well-organized research data management system, it may become a hotbed of research misconduct. Recently, an increasing number of competitively granted research projects require research data management based on a data management plan. The National Institute of Informatics (NII) has started the full-scale operation of GakuNin RDM, a research data management service, for academic institutions in Japan from 2021. In this presentation, I will discuss realistic best practices based on actual research data management cases from the viewpoint of a provider of a nationwide research data management service.

Profile

Dr. Yusuke Komiyama is an assistant professor and works at Content Science Research Division, National Institute of Informatics. In March 2014, he completed the doctoral course at the University of Tokyo Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences. He was engaged in bioinformatics research as a JSPS Research Fellow (DC2). In April 2014, he was involved in supercomputer operation and life science database development as a project researcher at the Human Genome Center, The Institute of Medical Science, The University of Tokyo. Current position since April 2016. He started to works at the Research Center for Open Science and Data Platform in NII in April 2017, engaged in research and development, operation, and international collaboration of the research data management service GakuNin RDM.

How do I get started with RDM services? (Examples in Europe)

Nobutake Kamiya

(Library of the Institute of the Asian and Oriental Studies, University of Zurich)

When you are starting the RDM service, it is very helpful to refer to the examples from other institutions. In this talk I will look at the case study of the DDC's "RDM strategy: moving from plans to action" and focus on the example of the University of Edinburgh. I will also introduce the self-assessment tool provided by SparcEurope (based on the Research Infrastructure Self Evaluation (RISE) framework), which should be useful for the further development of RDM services.

Profile

Librarian (Library of the Institute of Asian and Oriental Studies, University of Zurich), and a member of JDARN.

Ayako Mikami (Hokkaido University Library)

Exploring current issues for the practice of research data publishing: A case study of Hokkaido University

**Ayako Mikami (Hokkaido University Library)**
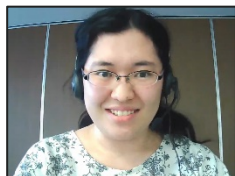
Support system for research data publishing is not well developed yet in universities in Japan. For a development support system that reflects with intention of researchers, accumulation of practical examples of research data publishing and analyzing them will be necessary, however, only a few examples of universities in Japan are presented until now. In this presentation, I would like to introduce the background of the researcher's request and practice of institutional repository section for 14 research data publishing cases whose data are published on the repository of Hokkaido University (HUSCAP) from 2017 to 2020. In addition, I would like to find out points that are insufficient yet and to be improved in the current management of institutional repository by considering these cases based on discussions so far about research data publishing.

Profile

Librarian of Hokkaido University Library since 2016. A member of the research data working group of JPCOAR since 2020. In 2019, she was sent to the National Institute of Informatics (NII) for on-the-job training on research data management and publishing. From 2019 to the present, she has been involved in the management of institutional repository at Hokkaido University.

"COAR Community Framework for Good Practices in Repositories" and "Survey on the Status of Research Data Management Efforts at Japanese Institutions"

Michiyo Yasuhara (National Institute of Informatics)
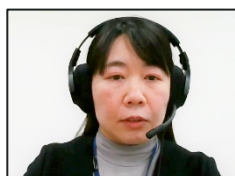
In October 2020, the Confederation of Open Access Repositories (COAR) published the "COAR Community Framework for Good Practices in Repositories". JPCOAR created a Japanese translation of this framework and published it on its website in December 2020. In this presentation, the lecturer will explain the outline of this framework and introduce the "Survey on the status of RDM efforts at Japanese universities and research institutions", which was conducted in collaboration with the RDM Case Study Project of the JPCOAR Research Data Working Group and the AXIS-RDM Subcommittee in 2020.

Profile

The lecturer is a working member of the 2020 SPARC Japan Seminar Planning Team, and a staff member at the Kyoto University Library. Since April 2020, she has been in charge of the Secretariat of the Japan Consortium for Open Access Repository (JPCOAR), under the Library Liaison Cooperation Office of the NII's Academic Infrastructure Division. She is also a member of JPCOAR Research Data Working Group.

Panel Discussion

Summary:

   There was an exchange of opinions between speakers and the audience during the panel discussion session.

   ・The infrastructure for research data management and disclosure, such as GakuNin RDM and J-STAGE Data, is now in operation, and research data management and disclosure using this infrastructure are commencing. Some institutions have started research data management on a trial basis, but most have yet to sort out who should do what with regard to research data management and disclosure.

   ・Research data disclosure and management will become more widespread if we can create a framework for sharing experiences and values pertaining to research data management through the activities of institutions that have begun to disclose their research data management on a trial basis. It would be desirable to share good practices of research data disclosure management in the JPCOAR framework and SPARC Japan activities.

Moderator: Makoto Asaoka (Research Center for Open Science and Data Platform, National Institute of Informatics)

Profile
A Member of the SPARC Japan Seminar 2020 planning working group. He completed the master's program at the Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University. After working at Institute of Social Science, the University of Tokyo and Center for Statistics and Information, Rikkyo University, he has been in his current position since 2019. In his current position, he is involved in the project of data infrastructure for the humanities and social sciences, and research the provision of research data through restricted access

Moderator: Takanori Hayashi (Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences)

Profile
Publications and Documentation Section, Information and Public Relations Office, Research Planning and Partnership Division, Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences. Takanori Hayashi joined Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences in 2014. He received his Ph.D. degree in informatics from the University of Tsukuba in 2016. He is in charge of library and web service operations including collect and provider of research information, and support developing databases.

Attendee Feedback

(person affiliated with university library)
– I participated in this event for the first time because the theme was "The first research data." I found each of the presentations to be much more informative than "research data"-related training and forums that I attended in the past. However, if possible, it would be better to introduce concepts and examples of "research data." Since my university is in the humanities, it is difficult for us to visualize "research data" itself in the case of science and medical fields, which are often used as examples of "research data."

– As a junior college, we sometimes miss opportunities to obtain information if we do nothing as a result of human resources and budget constraints, so allowing online participation is very much appreciated.

(person affiliated with business/field related to academic publications)
– It was useful to hear about the efforts of overseas institutions from the people who actually work there.

(other library staff)
– It was very good to hear about the basic structure of J-Stage Data and GakuNin RDM, two types of infrastructure that are likely to become the standard in Japan in the future, and to hear about the actual uses of the institutional repository at Hokkaido University. I think the content was beginner-friendly; however, I was a little disappointed because I would have liked to hear about the results of the "survey on the status of RDM Initiatives at universities and research institutes in Japan."

(other / researcher)
– In addition to the perspective of information managers and distributors, it would be even better if there were presentations from the perspective of the researchers who produce the information.

(others)
– I was able to learn about the definition of data and how different institutions are selecting disclosure and non-disclosure.

Afterword

☺ As someone who is involved in the development of infrastructure for research data management and disclosure, I found the questions from the audience to be very helpful. There are many issues to be addressed, such as who will manage and disclose research data, and how to collect best practices, but I realized that the only way is to just start it. I thought it would be nice if we could share the results of starting in such a way through these seminars.

Makoto Asaoka
(National Institute of Informatics)

☺ Actual experiences regarding research data management and its operation are gradually accumulating. As a librarian, I'm not sure if I can apply my past experience in operating institutional repositories, etc. to the new area of research data management, but this seminar suggested that I would be able to. I feel that the experience and knowledge gained through communication with researchers is important. I hope that this SPARC Japan seminar will continue to be a place where good and bad practices can be shared.

Takanori Hayashi

(Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences)

☺ Many people participated in the seminar, and we were reminded of the high level of interest in research data management and disclosure. There are still not many cases in Japan, but I hope that there will be more in the future as well as more opportunities to share information like this seminar.

Michiyo Yasuhara
(National Institute of Informatics)

☺ This was my first time participating as a moderator. We received many questions in this seminar. The online tools made it easier for us to ask questions; but more than anything, I think it was because everyone took research data management and disclosure as their own business and participated seriously. I hope that the SPARC Japan seminar will continue to provide opportunities for sharing practical knowledge on research data management and disclosure.

Shigeru Yatsuzuka
(National Bioscience Database Center, Japan Science and Technology Agency)