



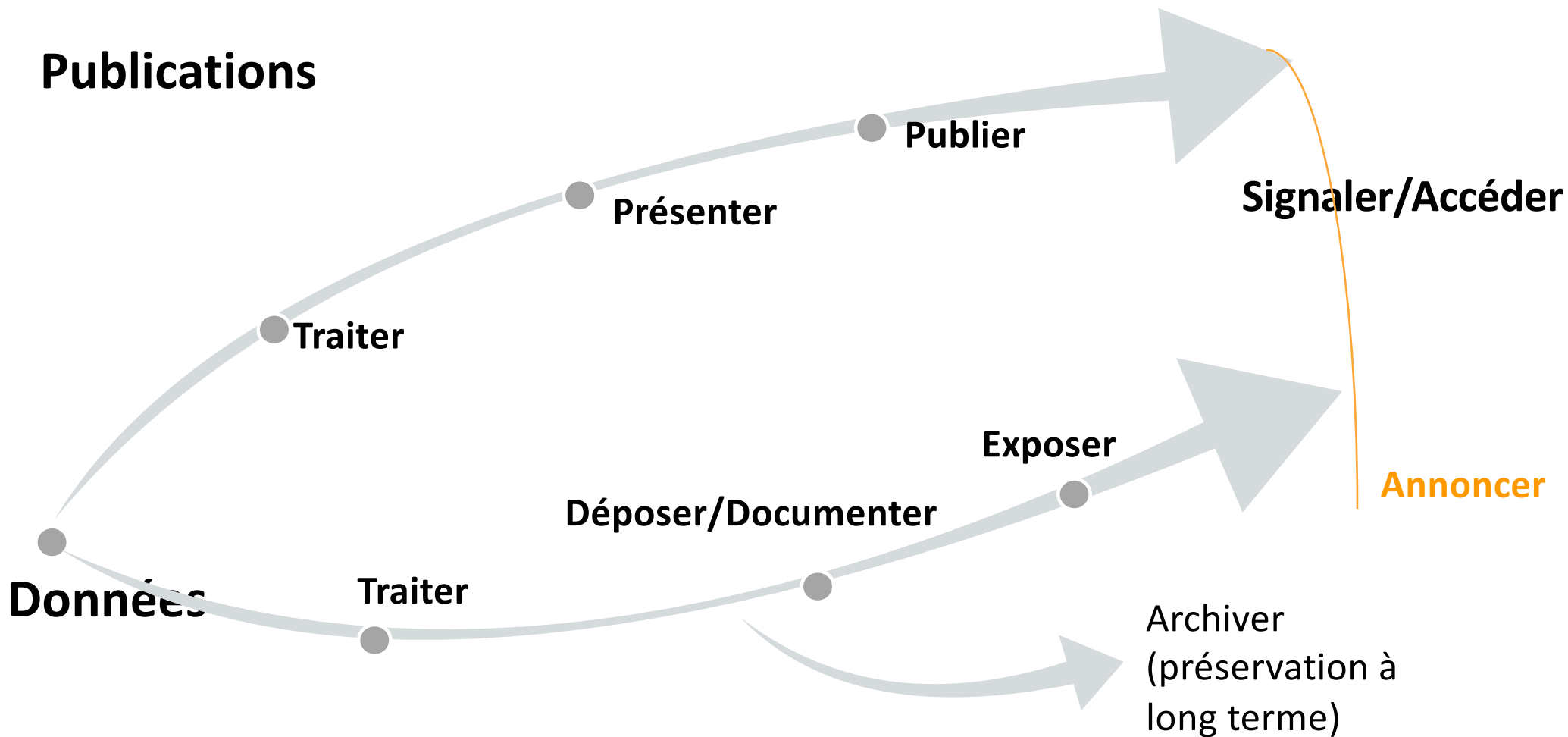
# Huma-Num et OpenEdition

Deux infrastructures nationales au service d'une stratégie Européenne pour la Science Ouverte

Un enjeu:  
soutenir les réseaux de collaborations  
scientifiques : accompagner les chercheurs  
dans leurs activités internationales

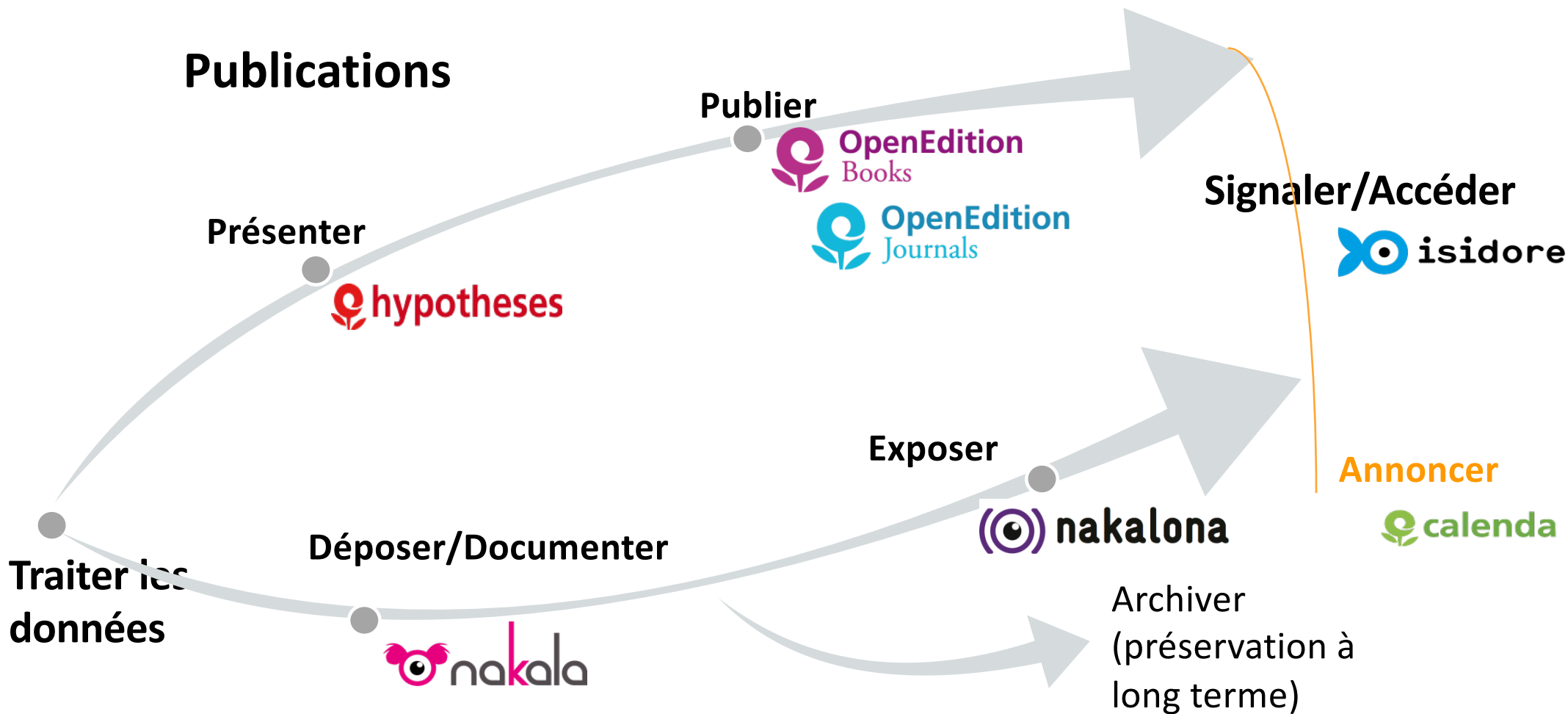
# Complémentarité de services aux chercheurs

# Complémentarité de services entre les 2 infrastructures



# Complémentarité de services entre les 2 infras

## Publications



# Stratégies internationales en un coup d'oeil



Huma-Num

- Internationalisation des services *qui passe par le multilinguisme: anglais, espagnol, ... pour ISIDORE.*
- Des relations bilatérales *nouées avec divers partenaires (Canada – DARIAH.de, etc.)*
- Travailler sur l'interopérabilité des services développés
- Impliqué dans des infras européennes
- Participation progressive à divers projets européens: soutien aux communautés françaises via les consortiums
- Implication intensifiée dans l'EOSC (SSHOC)



- Financement Equipex pour internationalization OE Books et Hypotheses.
- Objectif de 20 à 40 % des contenus venant de l'étranger
- Organisation par "projet-pays" : Lusopenedition, OpenEdition Italia
- Identification de partenaires privilégiés : CRIA, Lexis, Université de Turin, Max Weber Stiftung, Oapen, UNED
- Collaborations avec OpenAIRE et Dariah
- Projet H2020 OPERAS-D et HIRMEOS

# Stratégies internationales en un coup d'oeil



*HN Porte la participation de la France dans DARIAH*

- Bureau du DCO dans les locaux d'HN
- Participation au JRC meeting

*Mise à disposition d'outils:*

- Hébergement du site web
- Sharedocs: utilisé par la communauté DARIAH
- NAKALA dans la feuille de route d'OpenAIRE Advanced
- Discussions bilatérales avec l'infrastructure de Goettingen

- OE coordonne OPERAS :
- Coordonne le Core Group
- Coordonne le projet HIRMEOS
- Coordonne le projet OPERAS-D
- Coordonne le working group "Publishing tools"
- Coordonne, avec Oapen, le working group "Platforms and services"
- Porte la candidature d'OPERAS à la feuille de route ESFRI 2018

***Impliqués dans des projets d'infras, HN et OE développent leurs compétences avec des projets plus politiques: SSHOC – engagement envers l'Open Science – aux côtés d'infrastructures nationales européennes et des ERICs en SHS.***

# What DARIAH is about: accompanying the digital transition in the humanities

---

Enhance and support digitally-enabled research and teaching across the Arts and Humanities

- Providing **technological components** to work with digital objects
- Providing guidance about **standards and best practices** in digital scholarly work
- **Training researchers** and working with communities

A connected network of tools, information, people and methodologies



- Pulling together national initiatives
- Helping communities to integrate the digital shift



# DARIAH as an ERIC

Founding Members	
Austria	
Belgium	
Croatia	
Cyprus	
Denmark	
France	
Germany	
Greece	

Founding Members	
Ireland	
Italy	
Luxembourg	
Malta	
Netherlands	
Serbia	
Slovenia	

Recent members	
Poland	
Portugal	

Cooperating partners in:

- Switzerland
- Sweden
- UK
- ...

# Construction d'un partenariat

# HaS

## Humanities at Scale

- Prague Winter School : <http://opendatacite.huma-num.fr/>
- State of the art report on open access publishing of research data in the humanities : <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/halshs-01357208>
- Data Deposit Recommendation Service : <https://ddrs-dev.dariah.eu/ddrs/>  
<https://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/halshs-01531337v2/document>
- Metablog : <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01685852/document>  
<https://openmethods.dariah.eu/>



### Data Deposit Recommendation Service

for humanities researchers

Find a suitable digital repository to deposit your research data or to include in your data management plan by answering the questions below

**In which country are you based as a researcher?**

Select one  ?

**What is your disciplinary field?**

Select one  ?

Clear selection

# High Integration of Research Monographs in Open Science



Home Project Partners Project deliverables Resources Blog Polls & Surveys Contact us



## Common framework

**Standard Identifiers:** So as to allow cross-linking and facilitate information retrieval, all the platforms will implement identifiers for Documents (DOI), authors (ORCID) and funders (Funder registry).

**Certification service:** A dedicated service will deliver certificates to the publishers based on their peer-reviewing procedure and the open license used.



## Advanced services

**Interacting:** An online annotation application will allow for scientific exchanges between users and authors.

**Discovering:** A named entity recognition and disambiguation tool will improve the indexing and facilitate the discovery of new contents.

**Measuring:** Usage metrics will be standardized on all the platforms and enhanced by adding measures of downloads, citations and alternative

## entity-fishing Service Implementations on Publishing Platforms



### Named Entity Recognition and Disambiguation

Entity extraction and disambiguation is the task of determining the identity of entities mentioned in a text against a knowledge base. The identification and resolution of named-entities like person-name, location, etc. provides many practical applications, e.g. possibility to extract lists of people, to map different texts, to generate timelines and to provide an enhanced search. This is of great importance not only for research but also for the publishing process.

### INRIA Entity-Fishing and its Advantages

Entity-fishing, the NERD implementation developed by INRIA, is a service available within the DARIAH-EU infrastructure and used by the HIRMEOS partners to enrich Open Access digital monographs published on five digital platforms.

- No requirement for expertise in knowledge engineering
- Multilingual support (currently it supports 5 languages: en, es, it, fr, de)
- Standard REST API

The screenshot displays a digital monograph page with text and an image. The text is annotated with colored boxes and labels, indicating named entity recognition and disambiguation. The image shows a boat with figures, likely related to the text. The page includes a search bar, a list of entities, and a detailed description of the image.

### Typical Use Cases on Open Access Digital Platforms

HIRMEOS partners have tested the integration of the NERD API in the workflow of publishing platforms to enhance discoverability and usage of enriched digital monographs.

- Enhancing the discoverability of monographs through facets linked with the concepts extracted
- Aggregation of extracted entities, e.g. word clouds helping to understand the trending topics, author topic evolution, co-authorship or collaboration evolution, etc.
- Classification or clustering to automatically generate collections
- Highlighting annotated entities with different colours and showing pop-up definitions

### What can I do with Entity-Fishing?

- Entity extraction and resolution against Wikidata and Wikipedia in a raw text or partially-annotated text segment
- Entity extraction and resolution in a PDF as an overlay on the original text
- Disambiguation of a search query
- Access to the Wikidata metamodel containing more than 35m entities and 154m statements
- Interactive disambiguation in text

### More Information

Do you want to know more about NERD services and the HIRMEOS implementations of the INRIA entity-fishing? Visit [www.hirmeos.eu](http://www.hirmeos.eu) and subscribe to our newsletter.



## HIRMEOS Standards & Services

### standards & technologies

DOI, ORCID, FundRef  
NERD  
DOAB PR Types  
Hypothes.is  
Counter  
Crossref, Google Scholar  
Altmetrics

### platforms

OpenEdition (Lodel)  
OAPEN (Arno)  
Göttingen UP (DSpace)  
EKT publishing (OMP)  
ubiquity press (OMP)

### services

Identification  
Entity Recognition  
Certification  
Annotation  
Usage metrics

### aggregators

OpenAIRE  
DOAB  
library catalogues  
etc.

open science  
infrastructure  
EOSC

HIRMEOS takes place within the larger network OPERAS (open access in the European research area through scholarly communication) that joins more than 20 partners to build up a distributed research infrastructure for the Humanities and Social Sciences. The Project is run by nine European partners committed to innovative scholarly communication and is based upon five Open Access books publishing platforms giving access to more than 8000 scholarly books. HIRMEOS is funded within the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme aiming at user-driven e-infrastructure innovation.



Funded by the Horizon  
2020 Framework  
Programme of the  
European Union



July 2017



Access is  
fundamental  
to notable  
scholarship

### RELATED PROJECTS



### HIRMEOS PARTNERS & PLATFORMS

GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITÄT  
GÖTTINGEN



Stay updated about  
HIRMEOS activities  
and subscribe to our  
newsletter.  
[www.hirmeos.eu](http://www.hirmeos.eu)



# HIRMEOS Services

Type of service	Type of data	Technology or Standards
Identification	Authors ID	ORCID
	Documents ID	DOI
Entity recognition	Named entities	Entity-fishing
Certification	Peer Review process	DOAB PR types
	License	Creative Commons
Annotation	Open peer review	hypothes.is
	Open Commentary	hypothes.is
Usage metrics	Downloads	COUNTER
	Citations/Reviews	Crossref - Google Scholar
	Social media impact	ALM

Un contexte européen à prendre en  
compte

# Un contexte européen

- Prise de conscience d'enjeux spécifiques à travers les projets européens et les relations avec les infrastructures européennes
- Politique de la Science Ouverte avec des initiatives qui fleurissent et qui peuvent compromettre ou enrichir les initiatives nationales.
- Les chercheurs ont besoin de pouvoir utiliser des outils dans des équipes internationales, qui soient utilisables par tous leurs partenaires.



# Des questions liées aux participations internationales

- Interopérabilité des outils et plateformes développés
- Harmonisation des données
- Pérennité des outils et plateformes
- Pérennité des identifiants utilisés (DOI, etc.)
- Des conceptions diverses de l'Open Science (Open Access)
- Nécessité de faire entendre les SHS

## Des questions liées aux participations internationales...

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- Harmonisation des données
- Pérennité des outils et plateformes
- Pérennité des identifiants utilisés (DOI, etc.)
- Des conceptions diverses de l'Open Science (Open Access)
- Nécessité de faire entendre les SHS

Des implications politiques  
diverses au niveau national et  
international

# ...qui impliquent des collaborations

... nécessaires pour comprendre l'environnement européen

\_ Les infrastructures européennes exigent de nouer des contacts

\_ Organiser le discours des SHS pour montrer la spécificités des données et des publications

\_ La politique de l'Open Science en Europe:

- FAIR data
- EOSC
- RDA (à l'international)
- Projet FREYA

# Focus sur le European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)

- Outil principal de la CE dans sa logique de Science Ouverte
- Projet de plateforme commune à tous les chercheurs et scientifiques européens pour délivrer des ressources (à entendre au sens large) qui soient soit interdisciplinaires (stockage, archivage, centres de calcul), soit disciplinaires (outil de text mining, visualisation des données, etc.).
- Implique une collaboration majeure et jamais entreprise entre toutes les infrastructures de toutes les disciplines et de tous services.
- S'appuie sur des pré-requis ou projets parallèles
- La pérennité des services développés aujourd'hui dépend largement de l'intégration dans l'EOSC (*à moins de se limiter à une communauté nationale-et de renoncer aux*

# Projet TRIPLE

# TRIPLE en bref...

**Targeting Researchers through Innovative Practices and multiLingual Exploration**

**Objectif: Développer une plateforme de découverte pour les chercheurs en SHS; point d'entrée unique pour la découverte des ressources dans toute l'Europe et pour toutes les SSH.**

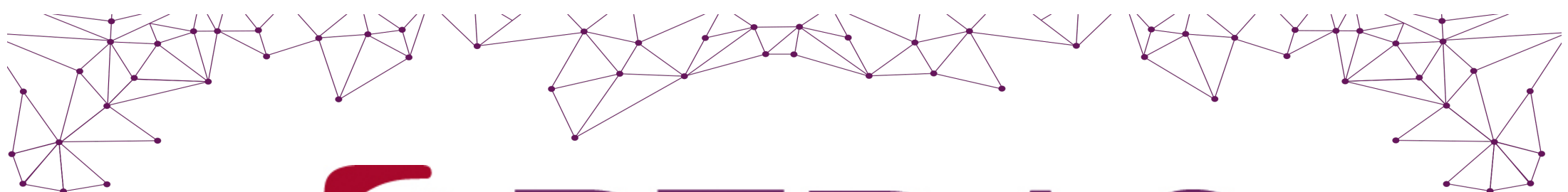
# TRIPLE en bref...

- \_ Une plateforme dédiée dans le cadre de l'infrastructure OPERAS
- \_ Un projet dirigé par HN mais constitué de partenaires qui sont essentiellement dans le consortium OPERAS
- \_ Découverte des données, des projets de recherche et des chercheurs
- \_ Différents types de visualisation pour toucher également les citoyens/public plus large
- \_ Qui s'appuie sur la technologie d'ISIDORE

# ISIDORE: un outil au cœur des SHS en Europe

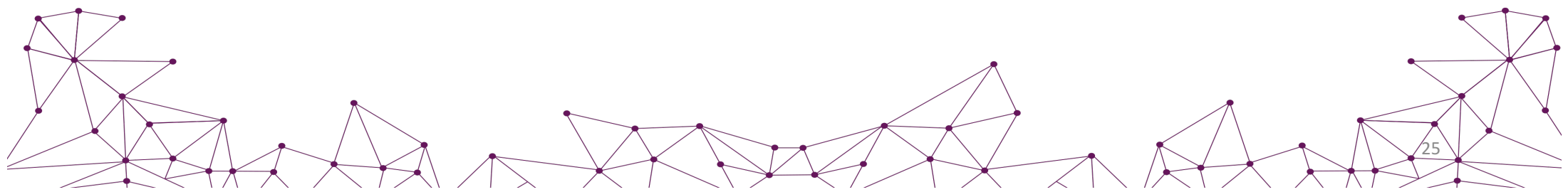
- Cycle complet des données scientifiques: de la simple donnée à la publication en passant par le document de travail ou l'événement
- En intégrant les données dans ISIDORE, on accède à la visibilité des données, on joue un rôle dans l'émergence de nouveaux projets scientifiques.
- Des enjeux majeurs pour les données SHS en Europe – pour éviter que nos données soient traitées sans tenir compte de leur spécificité et de la finesse des métadonnées (cf. infrastructure OpenAIRE: moissonneur de tous types de données).





# OPERAS

open access in the european research  
area through scholarly communication



# OPERAS Mission

**CLUSTER OF CONTENTS**  
journals, books, blogs.



IMPACT  
TRUST  
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

**OPERAS**



**PORTFOLIO OF SERVICES**  
Crosslinking, editing,  
innovative business models

SUSTAINABILITY

SCALABILITY  
OF QUALITY

**CONSORTIUM OF PLAYERS**  
publication platforms  
and publishers.



Construire un infrastructure Européenne pour la communication scientifique ouverte en SHS



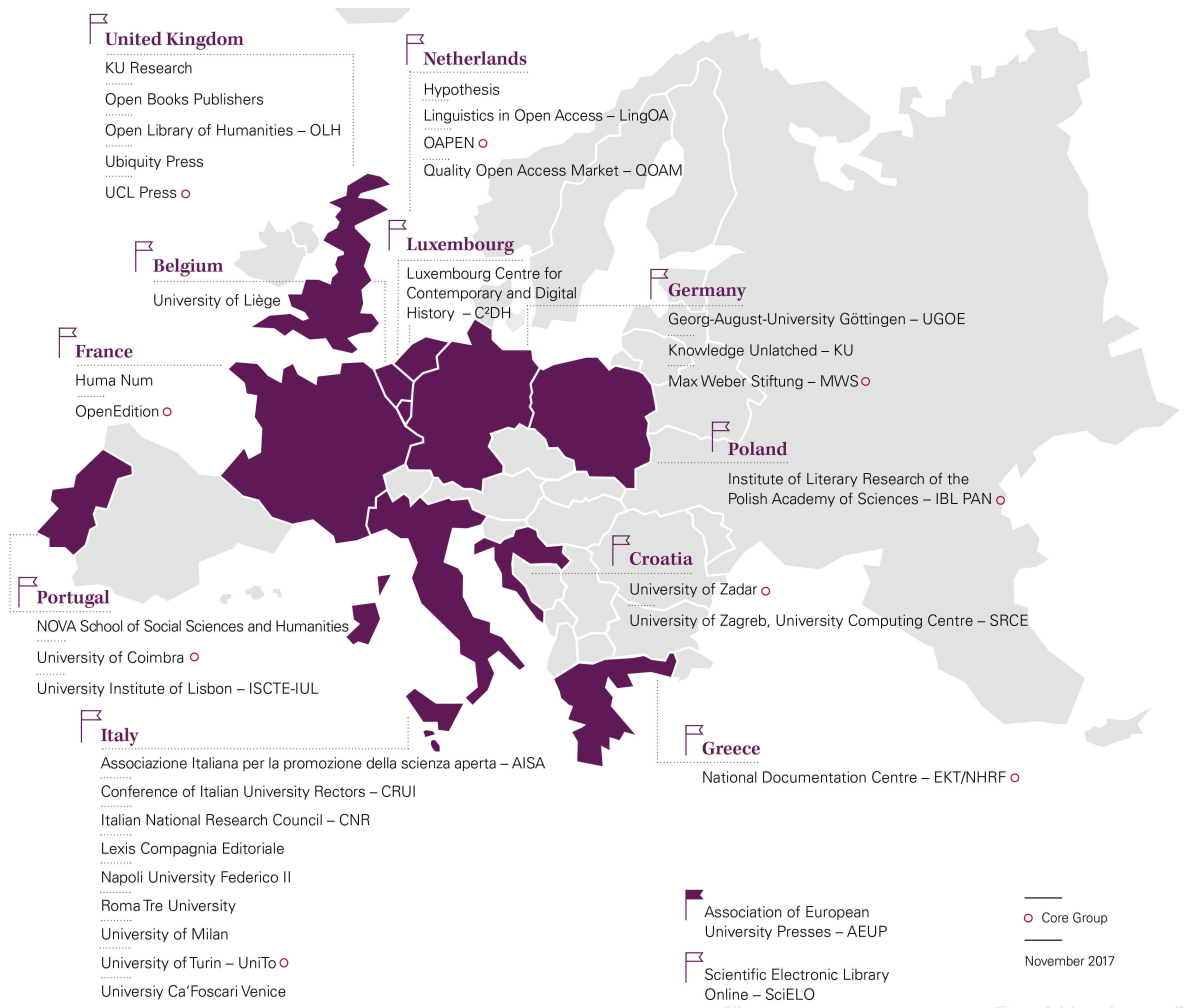
# OPERAS Partenaires

Consortium

- 36 Partenaires
- 12 Pays
- 9 Membres Core Group
- 2 H2020 Projets

OPERAS-D

**HIRMEOS**  
High Integration of Research Monographs  
in the European Open Science infrastructure



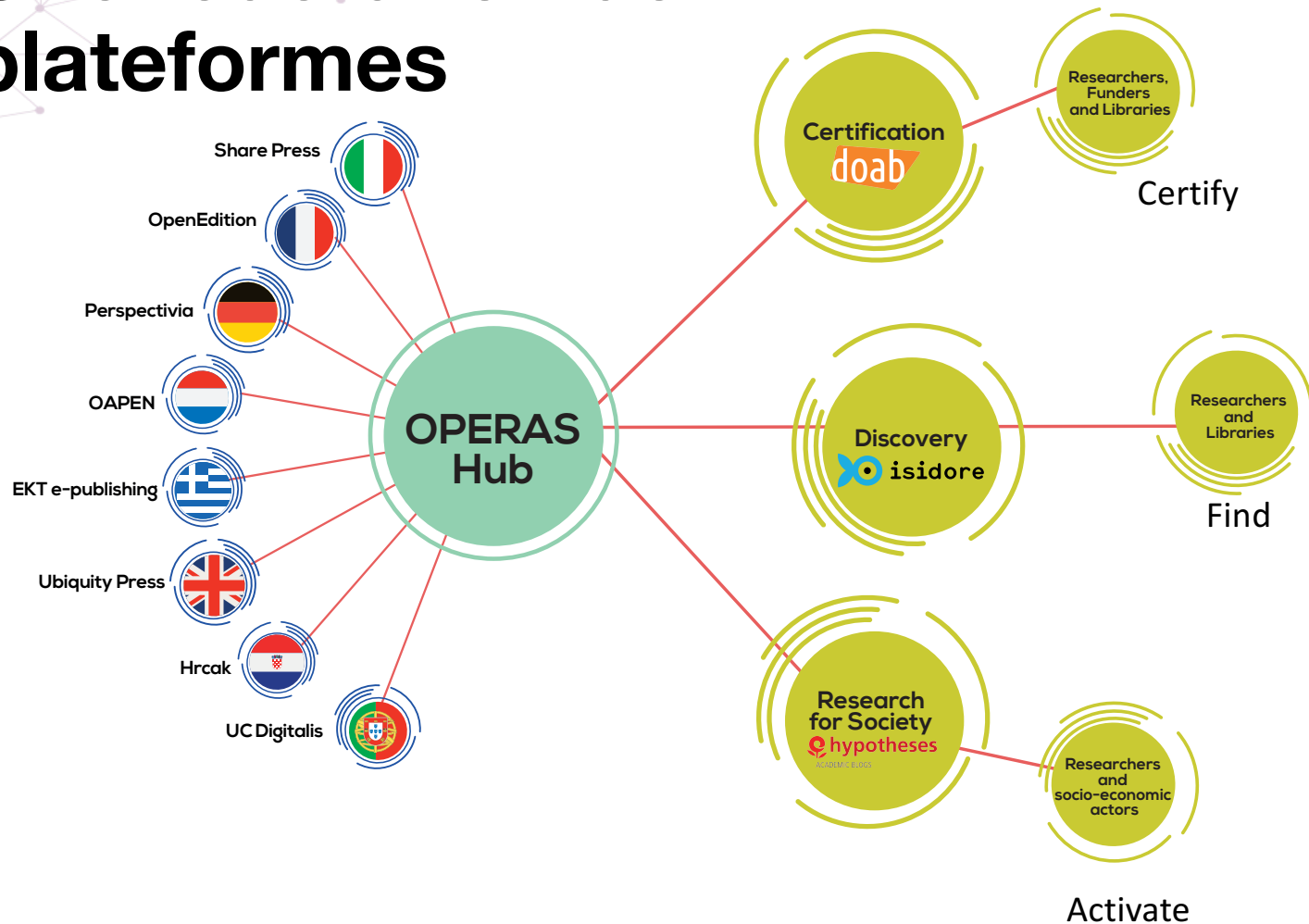
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# OPERAS

Dans le cycle de  
communication  
scientifique

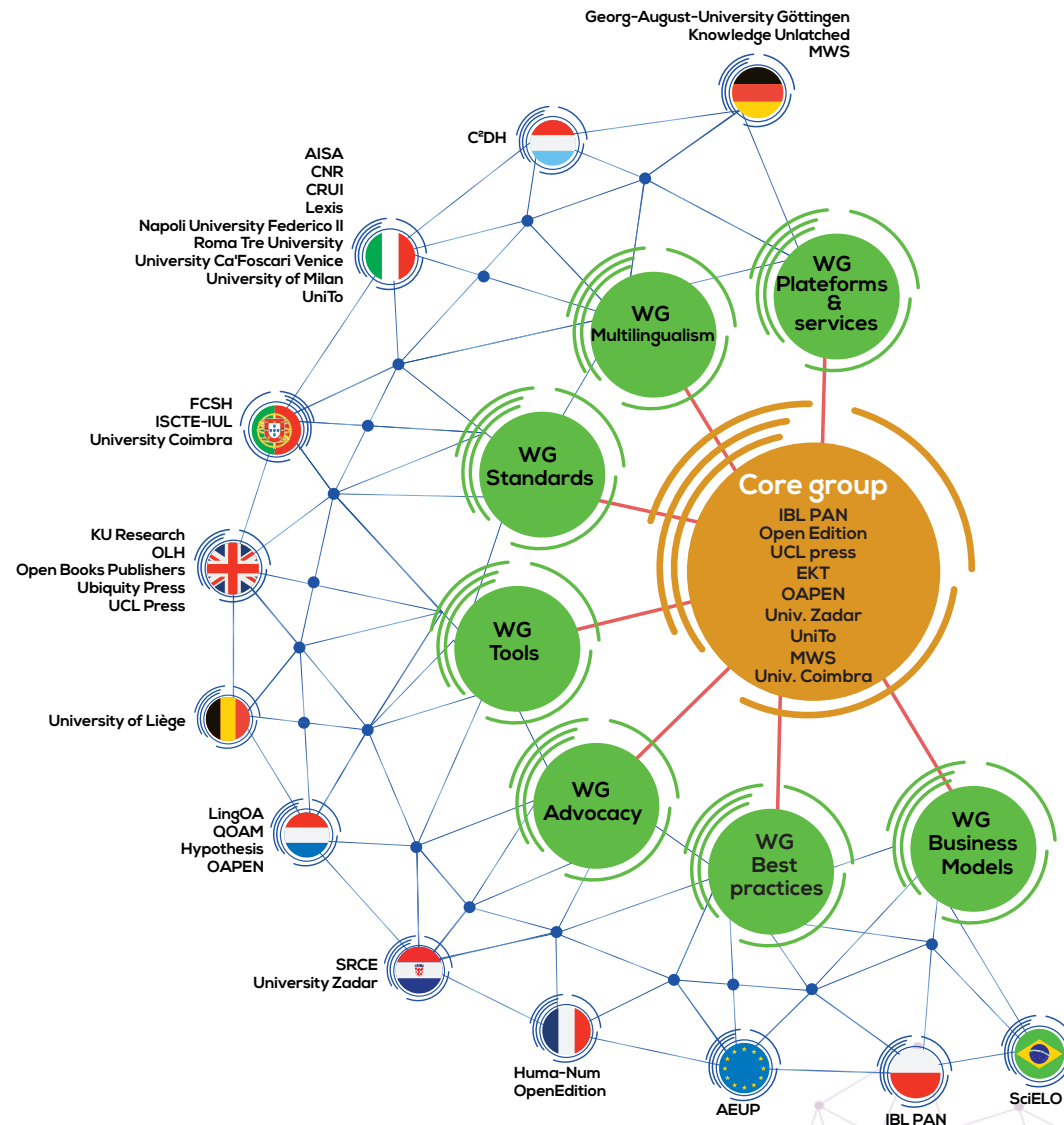


# Une fédération de plateformes



... Pour la science ouverte...

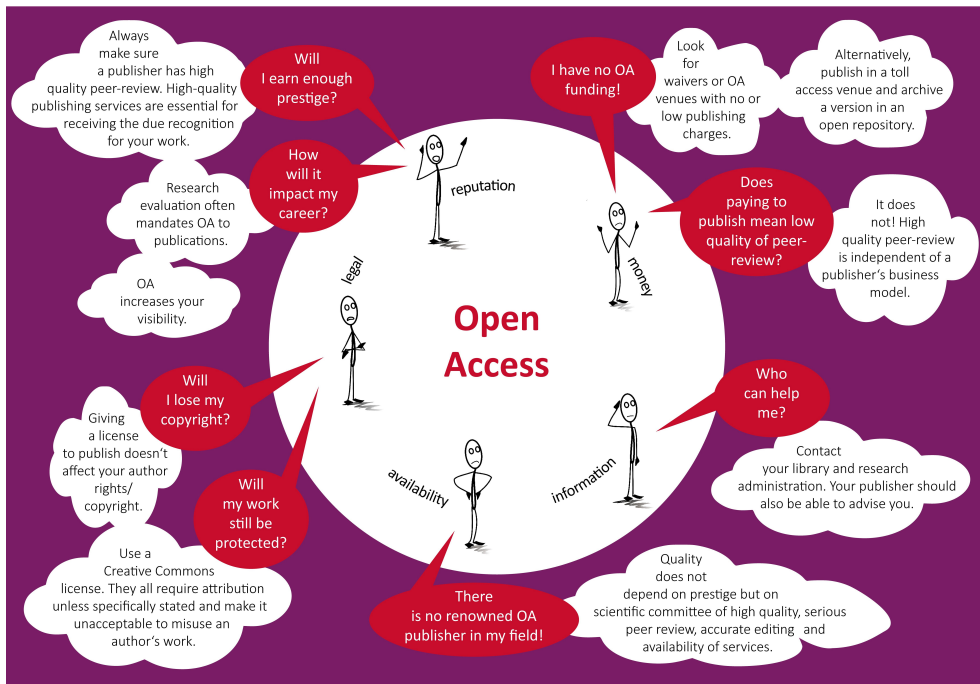
# Coordonnés par le Core Group





# Advocacy Working Group

Advocacy for Open Access publishing in the SSH: an FAQ approach



# Best Practices in Open Access Scholarly Publishing

Poster presentation of ongoing work for a White Paper by the OPERAS Working Group on Best Practices

## Introduction

Publishing is a composite activity that includes several components, and the adoption of best practices in academic publishing should address all aspects: service provision to authors, publishing agreements, peer-reviewing, editing, usage of open access licenses, dissemination, metrics and digital preservation. On most of these topics, best practices have been developed by different academic and professional networks, gaining enough consensus to be adopted by OPERAS consortium. Our objective is to identify the most accepted practices for each area and plan for specific actions for their implementation by OPERAS partners.

## 1 | Transition to OA

The term 'Transition to OA' is understood in different contexts: from the perspective of publishers, librarians, funders, researchers, and bibliometrics. From the perspective of established publishers, it means the transition from subscription-based model to a fully or partially OA model. For libraries, it means making the institutions' research output openly available through an institutional repository, and increasingly, negotiating with publishers to achieve OA within the framework of existing agreements. For researchers, it means looking for an OA publication channel or depositing their work in institutional or thematic repositories.

**Emerging practices:** The **FairOA** alliance for journal editors; the **OA2020** initiative for libraries and consortia; **Knowledge Unlatched** for libraries and publishers.

## 2 | Authors

Authors who want (or need) to publish their article in open access are confronted with a plethora of choices. There is an increasing range of models besides Gold and Green OA, with a variety of open licenses and embargo periods. Prices range from no-fee to a publication fee of over €5000 per article. Funders may require OA and be willing to pay for publication charges, but the terms and conditions for payment vary with each individual funder. Last but not least, the emergence of predatory or rogue publishers and their journals complicates things even further.

**Best Practices:** **DOAJ**, a journal accreditation service for pure OA journals; **DOAB** for OA books; **QOAM** (Quality OA Market) is a marketplace for all kinds of journals with OA options to promote transparency and provide quality indicators; **SherpaJournals** collects publisher policies on copyright and self-archiving; **ThinkCheckSubmit** is a collaborative initiative to help authors select an appropriate journal.

## 3 | Publishing Agreements

Open access publishing models require a different approach in the relationship between authors and publishers. New factors in the drafting of publishing agreements include the role of institutional subventions and funder involvement, as well as the rights and responsibilities of publishers under this new model. These may include a requirement to deposit content for preservation or access via a repository, guidelines for iterative updates, or language for describing non-textual objects. Through negotiation with the publisher, authors may retain rights to reuse and further develop their work, increase access for research and educational purposes, and secure proper attribution for reuse.

**Supporting resources:** The **SPARC Author Addendum** modifies the publisher agreement and allows authors to keep key rights to their articles; the **Model Publishing Agreement** is a sample agreement for long-form digital scholarship and open access publications.

## 4 | Peer review

Peer review is one of the founding pillars of scholarly publishing to ensure the reliability and validity of the research presented. In the transition to OA, peer review is considered to be a key element to create trust in new publishing models. The growth of science and the advent of e-publishing has presented various flaws in the peer review process and in recent years new practices have emerged where the online techniques and standardization of research information has made it possible to open up the review process for scrutiny by making it more public.

**Best practices:** **COPE** (the Committee of Publication Ethics) produced widely used guidelines for reviewers and editors; **AUP** (the Association of University Presses) has developed Best Practices for Peer Review.

## 5 | Editing

In general one can say that the Editors' role varies within specific disciplines (STM and SSH disciplines) and type of output (journals and books). Editors have a central role in the publication process, and in highly specialized fields within SSH and when developing monographs, their contribution to the final publication is crucial. That said, the role and responsibility of editors has been accurately investigated mainly in biomedical science journals sector, but the same guidelines for best practices can be effectively adapted for SSH.

**Best practices:** **COPE** (the Committee of Publication Ethics) developed the code of conduct; **ICMJE** (the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors) has detailed Roles & Responsibilities.

## 6 | Usage of open access licenses

The most commonly used OA licenses are the Creative Commons set of licenses. The most open of these is the CC BY license allowing for all types of reuse provided there is proper attribution for the copyright holders (in particular the authors of the work). Although CC BY is widely considered to be the default license for OA articles in STM disciplines, there is no consensus within the SSH community, and this is particularly true for long form publications. Most guides insist on transparency: clear explanations, license on every format (xml, html, pdf, epub) and under every format (human, legal, machine readable), and in addition the license on included materials (figures, tables, data) from third parties.

**Best Practices:** **How Open** is a 72 page guide to identify the level of openness in multiple dimensions; the **FAIR principles** are used for sharing open data; the **OA4UN** team produced the Guide to Creative Commons for Humanities and Social Science Monograph Authors.

## 7 | Dissemination

Dissemination is a wide and crucial area in publishing, and this is true for OA publishing as well. It consists of combination of activities to ensure distribution and discovery of publications. These activities are carried out in a complex interplay within the industry with a wide range of service providers: vendors and distributors (EBSCO, Proquest, Project MUSE, JSTOR), search engines (Google and Google Scholar), indexing and discovery services, metadata systems (CrossRef, ORCID, MANDRILL, and OAI), library service providers (ODIC, ExLibris), various types of institutional and subject repositories and hosting platforms (PubMed Central and Europe PMC), and preprint servers (arXiv).

**Selection of OA infrastructure resources:** **DOAJ**, **DOAB**, **BASE**, **OpenAIRE**, **PubMed**, **KU online services**, **JSTOR Open**, **OpenEdition**, **OA PEN**.

## 8 | Metrics

Traditional academic publications metrics gathering and evaluation has been more evolved in journal publishing, and therefore also in STEM subjects. This has focused in particular on Journal Impact Factor. However, journal-based citation rates as a measure for an individual article quality are increasingly considered to be inadequate, and as technology improved, alternative article-level metrics have been developed, based on views/downloads, social media mentions, and other metrics in addition to more comprehensive list of citations.

**Emerging practices:** In general, transparency is important and this should include how usage metrics are aggregated, how chapter-level metrics are rolled-up into book-level metrics, and the mechanism to count downloads and views. **COUNTER** is a standard for counting view/downloads; **Crossref Event Tracker** provides DOI event data; the OPERAS project **HIRMEDS** is developing a service for OA books.

## 9 | Digital preservation

As content is increasingly born digital and accessed online by researchers, students, and readers, ensuring preservation of that content is critical. Regardless of the business model behind a publication, the publisher should take responsibility for preserving the scholarly record through participation in trusted preservation initiatives. Digital preservation initiatives exist to ensure continuation of access to content in the event that a publisher is no longer able to provide access.

**Best Practices:** **CLOCKSS** (Controlled Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe) is a preservation initiative run out of Stanford University; **Portico** is part of Ithaka, a non-profit serving the academic community; **The Keepers Registry** acts as a global monitor of where (and if) content is being preserved.

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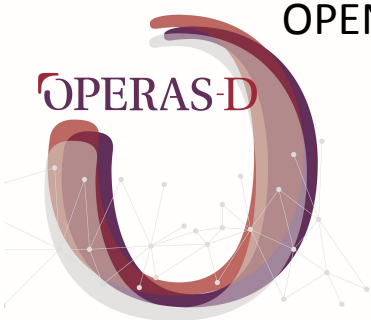
WG contact info: heinemann@maxweberstiftung.de  
CC BY 4.0

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No731031

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**PARTNERS list:** OAPEN (contact point); Association of European University Presses (AEUP); Hypothesis; Linguistics in Open Access (LingOA); OpenEdition; Open Library of Humanities (OLH); Quality Open Access Market (QUAM); Lexis; Stockholm University Press; Ubiquity Press; University of Milan; University of Zadar

WG Contact info: Eelco Ferwerda (OAPEN) - e.ferwerda@oapen.org



## Introduction

Business models for publishing open access monographs and journals in the social sciences and humanities are very varied and it is widely acknowledged that there can be no single model that will work for all types of publishing. The members of the Business Models working group include publishers and OA service providers. This poster also includes examples of models from outside the working group. It is common for publishers to operate more than one model in order to cover their costs.

# OPEN ACCESS BUSINESS MODELS

## Books and Journals in SSH

### OPERAS Business Models Working Group

- UCL Press • OLH (Open Library of the Humanities)
- Knowledge Unlatched • EKT (National Documentation Centre, Greece)
- Open Edition • Göttingen University Press
- IBL PAN (Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Science)



APC/BPC	REVENUE: SALES	REVENUE: SERVICES	INSTITUTIONAL	LIBRARY FUNDING
Article processing charges or book processing charges are made to the author (or their funder or institution) to cover the publishing costs. Different publishers seek to cover different costs, therefore APCs/BPCs vary greatly from publisher to publisher.	Many publishers sell print copies, or other formats, while operating a fully OA press.	Some publishers offer publishing services to other presses or institutions, alongside publishing books and journals in their own imprint.	Many university presses in Europe, and newer OA publishers in the UK, receive funding from their institution to cover varying degrees of their publishing costs.	Some publishers and publishing services companies such as Knowledge Unlatched, operate library funding schemes, to secure library contributions to make books and journals available OA at the point of use.
Many university presses receive a regular endowment to fund part of their operations, for both OA and for traditional publishing. This is particularly prevalent in the USA where subsidising traditional university presses to a certain degree has always been common.	Grants to launch open access ventures, or to fund open access publishing projects, are one of the ways publishers fund their OA activities.	OA publishing is also undertaken by some academic-led presses, who operate on a community/voluntary basis.	By joining forces, institutions or organisations can bring different skills and funding sources together to boost OA publishing.	Publishers make one online version free, and charge for other formats and additional functionalities, e.g. PDF, enhanced HTML or for e-readers.

## Conclusions

While the APC model has come to dominate in OA journal publishing, OA monograph publishing in SSH is demonstrating a greater range of business models, creating a patchwork landscape. Although the given variety offers opportunities for smaller stakeholders or specific fields, it poses challenges for standardisation and interoperability. Unless there is significant intervention at the policy level, it seems that stakeholders in the monograph publishing landscape will continue to operate with mixed models.

**www.operas-eu.org**

# OPERAS-D

## WORKING GROUP

UC DIGITALIS • COIMBRA UNIVERSITY PRESS  
 GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITY GÖTTINGEN • UGDE  
 HUMA-NUM  
 NATIONAL DOCUMENTATION CENTRE • EKT  
 INSTITUTE OF LISBON • ISCTE-IUL

# MULTILINGUALISM

## Premise

Research dissemination is undeniably boosted by the use of the English language. However, language is not a neutral medium, but a means

to set limits and possibilities for the scientific thinking and for scholars' communication. In addition, the choice of a language system often implies the choice of a frame of references, of a methodology, of a school. Consequently, the usage of a *lingua*

*franca* implies for a non-native speaker not only an impoverishment of expressive means, but also the narrowing of the reach of certain research fields. This is particularly sensitive in the area of Social Sciences and Humanities. A *lingua franca* can, therefore,

be seen as a necessary evil rather than a resource. One might even suspect that the emancipation from the ideal of *lingua franca* could unleash the creative potential of disciplines that are otherwise often accused of simply following the consolidated mainstreams.

## Challenges for OPERAS

to support researchers that want to continue publishing in their own language and develop transnational scientific cooperation at the same time.

## Intervention areas

- ### 1. Translation

Open Access indirectly supports the translation into different languages, as there are no longer rights and licenses to pay for the translation of the work. OPERAS could accompany initiatives of advocacy for

» mediation between authors of Open Access publications and translators

Open Access with targeted support for translation activities. Mediation between authors of Open Access publications and translators has to be stimulated and embraced.
- ### 2. Multilanguage Discovery Tool

The creation of a multilingual search tool, so that when someone looks for a concept in one language, that person may be referred to the same concept in other languages within a corpus of works. Such a process

» the creation of a multilingual ontology

presupposes the development of a collaboration procedure among authors and publishers, since, until now, the creation of a multilingual ontology is not fully automatable.
- ### 3. Protection of National Language Scholarly Literature

Most governments and organizations are not explicitly engaged in promoting national languages as alternative valuable modes of scientific expression.

This absence of high-level programmatic involvement, combined with global driving forces that affect everyday options of the scholarly community, lead to a general expression of resignation towards the usage of English as predominant scholar language.

» promote multilingualism as key

Given its multilingual and multinational nature, OPERAS is in a central position to promote multilingualism as a key-concept to enhance different ways of perceiving the world, of stimulating originality and ground-breaking ideas.

## Conclusions

OPERAS is in the frontline of a broad, international strategy to leverage multilingualism in scholarly production and research dissemination - thereof, also recognizing other languages as plainly scientific. Multilingualism should not be envisaged as implying a kind of programmatic opposition between English and other languages, but rather as complementary. The cost and the difficulty of this endeavor should not be underestimated as it requires continuous effort.



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No731031





## Common Standards

OPERAS Working Group

### Focus and scope:

The current multiplicity of research practices, dissemination mediums and content types raises questions of accessibility and usability of digital scholarly output and entails new roles for publishers and infrastructure providers.

The Working Group on common standards

- Explores recently emerged workflows, mediums and technical standards related to academic publishing
- Identifies key operational and technical aspects to be addressed by digital publishing infrastructures and service providers
- Highlights the importance of common standards, and trace the standards required to ensure content quality, availability and discoverability

### Key areas for the implementation of standards

#### 1 | Content quality and impact assessment

- ▶ Validation criteria
- ▶ Users' increased engagement
- ▶ Transparent publishing workflows
- ▶ Metrics / altmetrics

#### 2 | Interoperability

Content harvest / aggregation: data available to third party applications

Capacity for data exchange and identification across systems  
Semantic interoperability

#### 3 | Availability

**Resources and metadata:** support online browsing, content downloading, advanced search options and combined content retrieval features

**Identification:** persistent identifiers for content (DOI, handle), contributors (ORCID), funding agents (Fundref)

**Licensing:** proper licensing to prevent copyright infringements and define the terms of content reuse and distribution

**Preservation:** provision for remote copies and relevant metadata entries, automated processes for remote backup of digital content

#### 4 | Processability

Enriched workflows applied across publishing platforms

- native authoring
- Online submission and peer review

Multiple output formats

### Towards an integrated publishing ecosystem

- Mapping of partners' publishing workflows, technical and content quality standards
- HIRMEOS – technical improvements and alignment of publishing and indexing platforms
- Recommendations for a common set of standards to be applied and provided by OPERAS



## Working Group Tools R&D

Towards community-driven tools for scholarly communication



### State of the art based on researcher's workflow

#### Peer Reviewing

- Integrated in Open Source software (e.g. OJS) but mostly proprietary
- Innovations related to Open Peer Review

#### Authoring

- Current developments for online tools based on mark-up languages
- Often limited when Open Source

#### Publishing

- Dynamic but also confused environment proposing mature tools

### Identification of trends, needs and opportunities

Trend from traditional publishing to **online collaborative** tools (XML, LaTeX, ...)

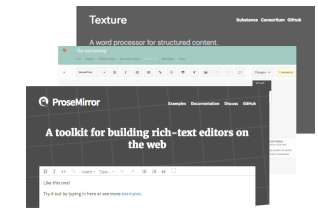
Requests for **easy-to-use** and **interoperable** tools

Risk of **lock-in** within a full suite of (proprietary) services

Need of tools adapted to **monographs** and **SSH** area

Opportunities for **Open Source** developments

Tools	Openness	Type	Function
11000 research	not open	service	Open PR, publication
FidusWriter	open	application	authoring
Fulcrum	open	application	publishing, books
Hypothes.is	open	service	OpenPR, authoring
Janeway	open	application	publishing
Libero (elife)	open	application / component	publishing
literatum	open	application	publishing
Lodel	open	application	publishing
Manifold	open	application	authoring
ManuscriptsApp	to be opened	application	authoring
OJS	open	application	PR workflow, publishing



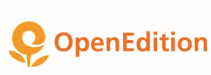
### Elements for an open Toolbox

Classification table by type, function, governance

Criteria to select tools

Tools features list maintained by the community

Table of comparison



[www.operas-eu.org](http://www.operas-eu.org)

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## Working group Platforms and services

A web of services for Open Access

### Principles:

- **Governance:** a system to ensure that the central services serve the community, not themselves or certain interest groups, to ensure that they are responsive to changing needs, etc.;
- **Sustainability:** central services will need to have sustainable resources to meet their obligations and create trust;
- **Insurance:** the central services need to be open to create confidence and allow the community to retain control.

*(Bilder G, Lin J, Neylon C, 2015)*

### Method:

*"The fundamental challenge for the implementation of OA policies is the need to develop a fully functioning OA infrastructure from the current disparate collection of services"*

*(Rob Johnson and Mattia Fosci, 2016)*

- OA infrastructure should be based on a **web of services** relying closely on each other and that can't be considered independently from each other
- 6 categories of services that support potentially the implementation of OA policies


### Services catalog:

<b>1. UNDERPINNING SERVICES</b>
1.1 HIRMEOS project : identifiers, metadatas
1.2 Research for society platform
<b>2. ABSTRACTING/INDEXING TOOLS</b>
2.1 Certification service
Certification service in Hirmeos project
DOAB development
2.2 Discovery service
2.3 Support for Web publishing
<b>3. SUPPORT AND DISSEMINATION SERVICES</b>
3.1 Support for best practices adoption
3.2 Support for Standards implementation
3.3 Support for Open Access Business models
3.3.1 Journal Flipping Mechanism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lingoa prototype</li> <li>• Support to FairOA alliance</li> </ul>
3.3.2 Library Based Business Model
3.3.3 OA Market place
<b>4. OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING SERVICES</b>
4.1 Publishing toolbox service
4.1.1 Publishing tools catalogue
4.1.2 Publishing toolbox
4.1.3 Documents and trainings
<b>5. MONITORING SERVICES</b>
5.1 Open access Books Metrics

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**CONCLUSION**

# Une collaboration gagnante à tous les niveaux

- Au niveau des services: ISIDORE pour moissonner les services d'OE: revues.org, hypotheses.org, etc.
- Au niveau national, pour répondre davantage et plus précisément aux besoins des chercheurs; en particulier en proposant une offre complète de services.
- Entre les deux infrastructures qui unissent et partagent leurs forces et leurs savoirs: veille documentaire sur la politique européenne
- Au niveau européen, puisque la collaboration entre les deux infras nationales enrichit la collaboration entre deux infras européennes: DARIAH et OPERAS
- Mais aussi aux niveaux *politiques*, qu'ils soient national ou européen

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Des services plus performants  
pour les chercheurs  
Economie de temps, d'argent,  
d'énergie  
Innovation facilitée

MERCI !

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