SPARC Japan NewsLetter
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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.

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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/

NII Practical Training at CERN

We have aimed "to promote open access and to encourage further distribution of scholarly information and academic resources, cooperating with domestic and international OA initiatives and organizations on the matters concerned", which is the basic policy in Phase 5 of SPARC Japan. Specifically we concluded the Collaboration Agreement for the development of advanced information services and for the benefit of the Japanese and global High-Energy Physics community with the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) and the High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK). To achieve this purpose, a practical trainee worked at CERN in 2020.

- Jun Maeda (Hokkaido University Library) worked for data curation of the database INSPIRE of High-Energy Physics (2020/2/15-2020/3/15).
  https://contents.nii.ac.jp/hrd/jitsumu/2019/result-0

SPARC Japan Seminar Report

The 2nd SPARC Japan Seminar 2019

“Researcher Information Services Which Supports Open Science and Its Prospects”

Friday, December 20, 2019: National Institute of Informatics
12th floor Conference Room (Attendees: 77)

The theme for today is “researcher information services.” As examples, we would like to discuss the researcher directory, researcher database, and institutional repository systematically maintained by universities and research institutes, the researchmap maintained at the national level, and researcher information services developed by the private and public sectors. Then, we would also like to share the current status of these services and discuss challenges regarding the researcher information service in order to realize "Open Science in Reiwa Period" and bring to fruition its prospects.

See the SPARC Japan website for handouts and other details (https://www.nii.ac.jp/sparc/en/event/2019/20191220en.html).

Outline

In this seminar, we will discuss the issues with and prospects of “Researcher Information Services (we define this term as information infrastructures that provide information on researchers and research achievements.).”

Open Science enables various actors to participate in science activities. One of the important things for the development of Open Science is that information on researchers and research achievements is efficiently collected and distributed to all kinds of people who may contribute to science. Researcher Information Services can play this role by itself, or in cooperation with other services, and can be an information infrastructure that supports Open Science.

In addition, executives of universities and research institutes can find that enriching Researcher Information Services is becoming more and more important from an administration/management perspective, as it allows the capture of the activities of researchers more accurately.

This seminar will focus on the services organized by universities and research institutes, especially researcher directory services and institutional repositories. In addition, considering the researchmap maintained at the national level and the researcher information services

provided by companies and non-profit organizations, we will share the current state of Researcher Information Services and discuss “Open Science in the Reiwa era.”

Masao Takaku (University of Tsukuba)

Presentation Abstracts and Speakers

Development, Deployment and Demand for Institutional Research Information System

Takaaki Aoki
(Institute for Information Management and Communication (IIMC), Kyoto University)

The trend of digitalization and networking is no exception in research information, and the research information system, which facilitates the collection, organization, and provision of the current status of staff and organizations, is recognized as an essential infrastructure for academic institutions. The trend is initiated by various factors, such as the development of the global network for publication materials and intellectual properties as an external environment, and the evaluation of the performance and potential of institutions based on data as an internal motive. We will report the case of construction and utilization of the research information system at Kyoto University, which aims as the hub to collect research information both inside and outside. Additionally, we will discuss the functions, policies, and outcomes required for the future institutional research information system.

Profile

Takaaki Aoki received a Ph.D. (engineering)in 2000, since then, he has been worked as a researcher in several research projects related to nano-processing and nano-metrology. From February 2007, he had been at the graduate school of engineering, Kyoto University, where he engaged with ICT management of the school, as well as research and education.
After March 2016, he works at the current position as the leader of the research support division of IIMC to design, develop, and operate the university-wide ICT infrastructures for cloud computing, research data management, research information management, and so on.

Researchers Directory Service linked with Other Researcher Information Services in YNU

Nobuhiro Yabuki (Specially Appointed Associate Professor / Research Administrator, Research Initiatives and Promotion Organization, Yokohama National University)

In this presentation, Yokohama National University Education and Research Activity Database (Researcher Directory) will be introduced as an example of linking a researcher database with external researcher information services. It was required that the number of records in the database and the accuracy of each record became increased to improving the university's public relations and research administration. At the same time, reducing the burden to input data by researchers

had also been an issue. In order to solve the problem, the database got linked with some external information services to support efficient data entry. Now the database is being enhanced to link with ORCID(international persistent researcher ID). Through introducing the case, I would like to discuss a prospect for building a researcher database as a foundation for open science.

Profile

A Member of the SPARC Japan Seminar 2019 planning working group. Specially Appointed Associate Professor / Research Administrator, Research Initiatives and Promotion Organization, Yokohama National University. He accomplished credits for the doctoral program in International Political Economy, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Tsukuba. After studying on international relations in large-scale science projects as a Junior Researcher at the University of Tsukuba from 2012 to 2014, he started his career as a University Research Administrator(URA) at Yokohama National University since 2014. He is working on science and technology policy studies, institutional research activities, promoting open science, and coordinating science cafe in the university.

Faculty Evaluation Linked to Repository Deposit - Effect of OA Percentage Adoption

Fujiko Uehara

(Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University Library)

Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University (OIST) started operating an institutional repository (OISTIR) in 2017 under an Open Access policy. The Library has created procedures to promote Open Access in collaboration with researchers, and it has achieved certain result to deposit academic articles in OISTIR. The effective way of this is to require all researchers to submit a Deposit License which is one-off and comprehensive license to make them approve depositing all research works in OISTIR. After Open Access Percentage was adopted as a reference indicator for faculty evaluation in 2019, OIST succeeded in creating an organizational support system for depositing works in OISTIR. OIST's Open Access initiatives will be introduced.

Profile

Assistant Manager, Okinawa Institute of Science Technology Graduate University Library | A member of JPCOAR Contents Working Group. Fujiko Uehara joined Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Promotion Corporation in October, 2011, and it was accredited as a graduate university in November, 2011. She has been working to develop the library' policies, collections, and systems since then. She hold a Master in Library Information Science from University of Hawaii at Manoa and a Master of Science in Information Management from Syracuse University.

Effective Dissemination of JAEA R&D Results: Its Workflow and Advanced Use

Naomi Ebisawa
(Intellectual Resources Management and R&D Collaboration Department, Japan Atomic Energy Agency)

Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) has been making efforts to disseminate our R&D results for the public. For the management and disseminating our R&D results, JAEA has been developed information management system and information dissemination system. In this presentation, I will give an overview of the history and current status of our systems, and also explains our workflows including the internal subsidy system for APCs. In addition, I will introduce new attempts such as visualizing the co-authorship networks using our R&D results information, and the construction of the researcher' s information lists which currently being planned.

Profile

EBISAWA Naomi works for a library of the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) in Tokai, Ibaraki. She is engaged in the management of JAEA's R&D results information and operation of the JAEA Originated Papers Searching System (JOPSS), which is an institutional repository. The main duties are system management and development.

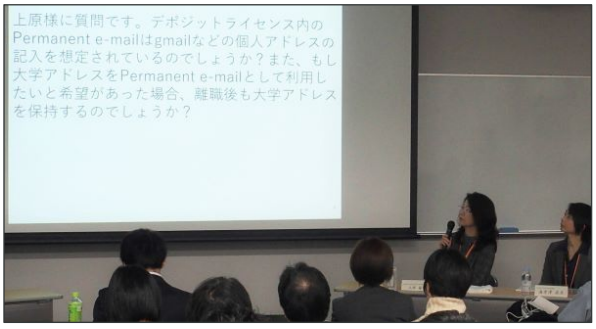
Panel Discussion

Summary:

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

・In order to encourage researchers to enter information about their research achievements in the researcher database, it is probably necessary to introduce a system that enforces submission of the information to some extent. At the same time, for young researchers who are in the process of establishing their positions as researchers for example, consolidating and publishing information about their research achievements is necessary. Therefore, providing education to increase their literacy in publicizing their research achievements from the time they are in graduate school will encourage them to spontaneously enter data.

・The ideal situation would be for the researcher database and institutional repository to be managed centrally, thus reducing the burden to enter information on the researcher and improving accuracy. However, not only do they have different origins, but they are also used for different purposes and in different situations. Thus, it would be ideal to integrate them effectively based on their differences.



Moderator: Nobuhiro Yabuki
(Research Initiatives and Promotion Organization, Yokohama National University)

Attendee Feedback

(person affiliated with university library)
– Although it would be difficult to apply some of the contents directly to my work, I learned much about the operation and the current situation. Thank you very much.

– Although there is no direct link between my current work (which is required in libraries) and the researcher information service, which is the main theme for today, I imagine that the relationship will become stronger in the future. I learned much about the general situation and the issues. [From a live broadcast viewer]

(university educator)
– As we are about to review our researcher information system that we are now using, it was meaningful for us to obtain knowledge from leading universities.

– The connection between the components of the researcher information service (repository, researcher information) that I learned became clear. It was also good to see different examples from universities and research institutes, as I was able to understand the various options available.

Afterword

☺ This project started with a question, "What is a researcher information service anyway?" Even after the seminar, I still only have a vague idea. Yet, there is still no right answer or fixed form for it, and I think that is why the researcher information service offers unknown possibilities. In an age where the connection of data creates something new, how do you think this service will grow in the future?

Tomomi Yamagata
(Hokkaido University Library)

☺ I have been involved in the planning of the SPARC Japan Seminar starting from this fiscal year. The speakers presented various advanced examples of researcher information services at their institutes, focusing on researcher directories and repositories this time. On the other hand, some themes remain to be discussed. For example, I think it is important to consider how academic social media can be viewed in the context of open science. I would like to keep thinking about this in connection with my practical work as the URA.

Nobuhiro Yabuki
(Yokohama National University)