

# Trends in Research Libraries 2017

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*Academic & Research Library Standing Committee members were asked in advance of the 2017 conference to submit lists of key areas of interest or concern in their country of residence.*

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## Australia

### Jayshree Mamtora

#### Vicki McDonald

#### **ACHIEVING A NATIONAL DIGITAL DEPOSIT NETWORK NETWORK – NDDN**

Since 2014, the Australian members of NSLA (National and State Libraries Australasia) have been working collaboratively to develop the National Digital Deposit Network (NDDN).

The NDDN will enable the shared collection, description, preservation, and access to digital publications that are subject to national, state and territory **legal deposit** legislation. This includes digital publications produced in Australia and by Australians. It will not include digitised materials, digital materials that are original or unpublished (e.g. digital manuscripts or emails), licensed digital materials, or digital materials that are published overseas and do not relate to Australia.

Initially the NDDN will collect monographs, serials (including email newsletters), maps, and sheet music in the file formats most commonly used by publishers (epub, pdf, mobi, tiff, geopdf, geotiff). The NDDN will provide access to its digital publications in accordance with legislation and publisher agreements.

NSLA libraries are currently working to finalise the Deed that will be the governance instrument. It is anticipated that the NDDN will commence in 2018.

## **COPYRIGHT REFORM and COOKING FOR COPYRIGHT ADVOCACY CAMPAIGN**

On 22 March 2017, the government introduced the Copyright (Disabilities and Other Measures) Bill 2017. The [Bill](#) implements a number of amendments supported by both creators and users of copyright content. It will:

- simplify the statutory licences for education
- extend the exception for exams to online exams
- simplify and update the provisions that enable libraries and other collecting institutions to make 'preservation copies' of material in their collections such as manuscripts
- introduce a fixed term of protection for unpublished works that are currently covered by copyright indefinitely
- simplify and update the provisions that allow the making of accessible format versions for people with disabilities

The Bill ends antiquated provisions in the Australian Copyright Act that provide perpetual copyright for unpublished materials, no matter how old they are.

The Bill is largely the same as an ['exposure draft' released in December 2015](#). The major change is the omission of amendments that would have extended the 'safe harbour' provisions for internet service providers to other online service providers such as Google, Facebook and eBay. Those proposed amendments are highly controversial, and will be the subject of further consultation by the government.

The Bill has passed the House of Representatives, but has not yet passed the Senate.

In July to August 2015, the Australian Library and Information Association (ALIA) conducted a FAIR campaign called [Cooking for Copyright](#) which raised awareness of Australia's muddled copyright law and lobbied for immediate reform.

Back then, FAIR published 35 handwritten recipes on the website – effectively contravening the current copyright law – and asked ALIA Members, FAIR supporters and Australians to cook one of these recipes – or choose an old favourite – and to post a photo to Facebook or tweet with the #cookingforcopyright hashtag. Within two weeks of the launch, the campaign was trending #1 on Twitter with more than 1 500 tweets and 9,973,809 Twitter impressions.

## **ALL AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND UNIVERSITIES GAIN ACCESS TO TAYLOR & FRANCIS GROUP JOURNALS IN LANDMARK AGREEMENT**

The Council of Australian University Librarians (CAUL) and Taylor & Francis have announced a new agreement enabling access for all 47 Australian and New Zealand universities to Taylor & Francis's portfolio of more than 2,500 high-quality peer-reviewed journals from 2017-2019. The agreement introduces an innovative pricing model based on tiers defined by scale and research intensity and encompasses six-year transitional pricing. The new agreement enables access to approximately 2,500 multidisciplinary journals in a sustainable and transparent way for all members. This addresses the challenge of finding a model which was relevant for the way in which CAUL members are currently using content.

## **APLIC CONFERENCE**

Asia-Pacific Library and Information Conference 2018 (APLIC), will be held Monday 30 July to Thursday 2 August, at the Gold Coast Convention and Exhibition Centre. The conference is a first-time collaboration between ALIA (Australian Library and Information Association), LIANZA (Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa) and LAS (Library Association of Singapore). The call for abstracts will open on 4 September 2017.

## **Botswana**

**Oarabile Rakgamanyane**

## **Canada**

**Gerald Beasley**

- Several reports giving alternative ways forward to achieve a sustainable future for Canadian academic publishing have been released, attracting the attention of Provosts and other senior university admin. Something might happen!
- The Canadian Association of Research Libraries' (CARL) Portage project is providing a national framework for research data management and a network of RDM expertise.
- The Canadian Federation of Library Associations, which replaced the Canadian Library Association last year, has found its feet and issued an excellent report on how libraries should respond to recommendations in the government's Truth and Reconciliation Commission report (the shameful history of Canadian residential schools for indigenous peoples).
- Newly restrictive U.S. immigration policies have been a boon to Canadian universities seeking international students and faculty; however the threat to several education-friendly aspects of Canadian culture - e.g. Net neutrality, copyright terms, notice-and-notice regimes - is perceived to have increased.
- In light of a recent and unfortunate court ruling against York University in favour of a copyright collective, Access Copyright, nearly all Canadian universities will be reviewing their "fair dealing" guidelines around copying classroom and course materials. The ruling will be appealed however.

**Deena Yanofsky**

## **China**

**Xiaolin Zhang**

## Cote D'ivoire

### Jonas Fursy Ake

- Universities and high private or public schools in Côte d'Ivoire are increasingly creating libraries to support teachers and students in their university studies and research. The creation of these academic and research libraries encourages the employment of professionals in the information sciences.
- Côte d'Ivoire has a national association which is the APSID-CI (Association of Professionals of the Information Sciences of documentary of Cote d'Ivoire). This association is made up of a section that brings together libraries and documentation centers for academics and researchers. This section is nothing more than the Association of Specialists in Documentary Information of Research and Higher Education of Côte d'Ivoire (ASIDRES-CI).
- All the universities and public schools of Côte d'Ivoire have a library in their midst. Concerning universities and high private schools, some have them and others, no. Interviews and visits to some of these establishments indicate that the budget allocated is insufficient to cover all expenses (subscriptions to online periodicals, acquisition of new documents, office equipment and air conditioning, catering fund ...). In most of these libraries the staff is inadequate in proportion to the work to be done. But in spite of these means and conditions of work, the brave professionals of the information sciences apply themselves to do their work by aiming the satisfaction of their users who are the teachers (Professor, Doctor, Engineer) and the students. It should also be noted that in Côte d'Ivoire, most of the library holdings in academic and research libraries are mostly composed of dissertations and often internship reports and doctoral dissertations.
- Today, it is difficult to access information because of document retention concerns. Some documents are not accessible due to poor storage conditions. In addition, Internet access is always a luxury for developing countries like ours. University libraries and research libraries are not immune to this situation.
- The ASIDRES-CI struggles to stabilize because it does not communicate sufficiently about its existence and activities, which makes it unknown to most professionals in the field of academic and research libraries. Another remark we made is that the academic and research libraries in Côte d'Ivoire do not exchange sufficiently on documentary techniques and practices in order to facilitate collaboration between them in order not only to be more efficient and to participate in decision-making in our country. It is in this respect that library professionals, particularly those in the academic and research sectors, will be able to make progress on their level and participate in the sustainable development of our dear country of Cote d'Ivoire.

## Estonia

### Tiiu Tarkpea

- Research data support – text and data mining – how to get competent people as well as how to update infrastructure to researchers' needs.

- Scientific journals subscription funding – how to decrease the amount spent of journal subscriptions; how to negotiate national deals.
- Support to open science policies - how to get policies implemented (national and institutional level), participation in higher policy making level.
- Funding in general in order to update/upgrade IT infrastructure, new staff (new skills, higher pay), library as a physical space etc.
- Copyright issues (taking into consideration new upcoming laws – EU copyright reform 2018)

## France

Marc Martinez

## Germany

Andreas Degkwitz

- Open-Access-Transformation: The German Rectors conference initiated the so called “DEAL-Projekt”. A group of librarians and researchers with the president of the rectors’ conference are negotiating with the biggest publisher Elsevier, Springer and Wiley about new contracts moving from the subscription model to the open access model based by article processing charges. Moreover the movement to open access a fair pricing model is one of the most important issues of the negotiations. Article processing charges are creating more competition between the publishers. The average is about € 1.300 actually. The DEAL negotiations aim the decrease the prices to this average. The negotiations started with Elsevier in 2016 and are not finished yet. The group is more optimistic in concern of Springer and Wiley, which are more familiar with the “publish and read-Model”.
- Germany has a new copyright legislation. The new copyright is more oriented to challenges and opportunities of the digital media. This concerns text and data mining and the digitisation of copy-right protected materials, which can be used inside the libraries. In 2016 the collecting society for books and journals launched a new contract about the payment procedures for copyright protected materials hosted in learning environments, what would have been joined with unreasonable endeavors for the universities. This situation has been stopped. In the new legislation his topic is solved sufficiently.
- The issues of research data management are playing a more and more important role. The national council for infrastructure published its recommendations last year. The development of a federated national infrastructure for archiving and curating research data from every discipline is intended. As far we can see it now research community driven research data centers will be established, which will be responsible for the single disciplines. The local library services will be challenged by this.

- Closely connected with the topic before the issues of the ongoing digitalisation of research and education and the role of libraries are discussed very intensively on conferences and workshops and by the library associations. On the one hand libraries have taken up the digital transformation in many fields (E-Books, E-Journals, Open Access Publishing, Digitisation of Cultural Heritage, Research Data Mangement etc.) But the libraries and their business model are heavily rooted in the traditional understanding of information provisioning still. How do we understand “digital or hybrid libraries”? How could we involve and integrate our communities better in our mission and our tasks?
- If we talk about the digital transformation we have to consider, that we have to deal with the traditional tasks concerning book and journals. On the other we have to manage new challenges concerning the portfolios of services for research and education. From that we have to skill our staff, we have to recruit new staff and we have to be an attractive employer including good salaries and additional incentives. In Germany this is not a problem of a far future. The recruitment of people with valid IT competencies and deep expertises is becoming more and more difficult towards the competing benefits of the private sector.

## Ursula Arning

## Hong Kong

### Leo Ma

- Next Generation Shared ILS: The academic libraries of all government funded universities in Hong Kong launched a new shared ILS on cloud supported by Alma and Primo from Ex Libris in July 2018.
- Government Supported IL Project: A joint project for enhancing information literacy in Hong Kong higher education through the development and implementation of shared interactive multimedia courseware was funded by University Grant Committee of the HK Government.
- Research Support Services: Increasingly more library resources has been allocated to research data services, digital humanities and digital scholarship.
- Educational Technologies and Spaces: Virtual reality, visualization technologies and makerspaces are becoming more popular in the academic libraries of Hong Kong.
- Community Engagement: Library programmes have been devised to develop partnerships that enhance the library environment with local, regional and global library communities.

## India

### Ramesh C. Gaur

- Shrinking budget and increasing cost of publication

- Recent changes in taxation system (viz. 18% GST has been put on electronic journals, e-books and online databases. Besides, TDS (Tax Deduction at Source) is also applied now)
- Over 70% of posts of University Librarians are lying vacant due to non-availability of suitable candidates with required experience, there is an anomaly, for Professors it is required 10 years' experience, however in case of University Librarians it is 18 years' experience.
- Mindset and perception about changing role of Librarians and Libraries(generally people believes that now everything is available online, so what is the need of libraries and librarians)
- Changing roles of Librarians (many of the Librarians have failed in understanding the changing roles and responsibilities)
- Procurement problems of e-books (confusing pricing and access models)
- Licensing issues
- Research data and management
- Research support services and plagiarism awareness
- Outreach programmes

## Italy

Luisa Buson

Jan Simane

- <https://blogs.ifla.org/ar/2017/05/29/trends-in-italy/>

## Kenya

Damiana Kiilu

## Netherlands

Marga Koelen

- WORK TOGETHER TO DEVELOP EXPERTISE IN THE FIELD OF OPEN EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT AND RESEARCH SUPPORT INCLUDING DATA MANAGEMENT
- SAFEGUARD ENDURING ACCESS TO INFORMATION
- FACILITATE OPEN SCHOLARSHIP
- SHARE SYSTEMS AND INFRASTRUCTURE WHEREEVER POSSIBLE
- DISCUSS IDENTITY OF LIBRARY PERSONNEL

## New Zealand

### Janet Fletcher

- Building expertise in libraries to further support research activity in institutions. Particularly important as 2018 is the next round of the Performance-Based Research Fund (PBRF) quality assessment system to encourage and reward excellent research in New Zealand's degree-granting organisations
- Continuing to plan for a National Data Registry for research data
- Implementing digital preservation systems, such as Rosetta
- Continuing to negotiate national level agreements for purchase of major resources
- Redefining roles and building staff capabilities in areas such as preservation, data analytics, virtual reality
- Continuing to investigate impact of open access initiatives on library/research budgets
- Improving risk management processes
- New organisational models for greater agility

## Singapore

### Gulcin Cribb

- University-wide organizational changes at some of the major established universities - Reporting lines of libraries and relationships with top management may/will have impact on the way libraries are getting themselves re-organised and their interactions with the stakeholders.
- Organisational change within libraries to align its strategic priorities, services and operations with the changing directions of their parent institutions; some of these involve upskilling/re-skilling of staff, repurposing of positions and realignment of library organization and functions
- Research management and Library's involvement to add value to faculty research productivity, for research integrity and for reporting/accountability and universities' profile; some examples are digital humanities, GIS, research data curation, policy development etc.
- Collaboration amongst academic and research libraries – Council of Chief Librarians has established three new subcommittees for library staff in each institution to get together and exchange information, ideas, knowledge and to work on possible collaborative projects. These subcommittees are:
  - Information Literacy
  - Staff Development programmes
  - E-Resource licensing
- Continuous demonstration of value, accountability and library's contribution to the University's success in terms of student learning, student experience, research productivity and community engagement; some examples are correlation studies, visualization, dashboards, collaboration with various Schools and research centres for joint research projects leading to joint papers.

## Slovakia

Silvia Stasselová

## Slovena

Melita Ambrozic

## South Africa

Judy Henning

### Reggie Raju

1. Open Access
  - a. 1.1 Library as publisher – publishing of journals using OJS and the publishing of open monographs using OMP
  - b. 1.2 Examining a flipped model for journal subscriptions
  - c. 1.3 Hosting of theses & dissertations with datasets
2. Research Data Management – the adoption of Figshare for hosting of datasets. Use of Open Science Framework for the hosting of datasets.
3. Digital Humanities
4. Collection development – decolonization. This has become a major national issue
5. Bibliometrics
  - a. 5.1 Exploitation of metric tools
  - b. 5.2 Research landscape analysis
6. Clinical librarianship
7. Systematic reviews
8. Introduction of Design thinking - One of the new spaces in academic libraries is spaces that support collaborative learning. Libraries have created Makerspaces. The new move is for the provision of spaces that support design thinking. There is a great deal of resistance from the student body for such spaces. However, university administrators are pushing for the creation of design thinking facilities.
9. Restructuring – move away from subject librarianship to functional librarianship. Subject librarianship has been for the last three decades the holy cow for academic librarianship in South Africa. Continuous cuts in staff compensation budget is forcing academic libraries to reinvent themselves and demonstrate to the university administration return on investment.
10. Collaborative storage spaces

## Spain

### Adelaida Ferrer Torrens

- Support for researchers with involvement of librarians in research groups. Full support for change of role to integrated librarian.
- Increase the Humanities Digital, in all the universities under the support of the National Library.
- Makerspaces. In the area of student services in the libraries, it has provided space for group learning, creative spaces, changes in traditional library services and creation of applications that provide access to resources virtually.
- We continue to work on getting the national licenses that allow us to work with the most important consortiums, obtain competitive prices and work on bonds to publish in open access. It is an arduous work, that must be maintained annually so as not to lose the collections of our universities
- Continue to promote the repositories of the different universities, promoting open access and working on the issues of information literacy for researchers.

## Switzerland

### Rafael Ball

## Uganda

### Eliz Nassali State

- E-resources licensing and Negotiations
- Funding for libraries
- Open science
- Research Measurement

## United Kingdom

### Mike Berrington

#### **1. Library of the future/skills and attributes required by library leaders and senior managers.**

Led by SCONUL (the organisation representing UK HEI libraries) there is a national programme of work underway considering how the academic library will be transformed over the next decade or so. As part of this the skills and attributes required of library leaders to deliver and to support the modern academic library are being reviewed.

## 2. National digital library

I think I mentioned this last year but it's still a 'hot topic' in the U.K. Discussions are ongoing about how best to develop a shared vision for the future of 'above-campus services' for the UK HE library sector. Discovery services and content purchasing are the two areas showing most promise at the moment.

## 3. Workforce planning

Again led by SCONUL, work is underway to look at the workforce implications of the 'library of the future' developments. Included in this work will be the production of advocacy materials in relation to funding for staff.

## 4. Cost of content

Also repeating from last year, advocacy work (with publishers and universities) to maximise access to content at the lowest possible cost. The work intentionally goes beyond individual negotiations with publishers, and is pushing for fundamental changes in the relationship between libraries and providers, particularly in light of open access and the growing cost of e-books. The following issues are under consideration:

- models for purchasing content which are financially sustainable long-term;
- advocacy with universities and academics over the importance of choosing the best model to publish; and
- working with government and research funders over long term sustainability

## USA

### Mimi Calter

- Data Management continues to be an important issue for research libraries. There are a range of issues, but two categories stand out.
  - Research Data Management – Libraries have a growing role in the management of data sets and data resources produced as part of their own organizations' research projects. Libraries are challenged to manage what is for many a new resource type, and one that presents new challenges for storage, metadata, and discovery. Increasingly, funding agencies are requiring data be managed and stored, though often additional funding for such efforts is not provided. Libraries are a natural home for this resource, though there are also subject-based archives and other third-party services. Even libraries that are not providing data storage services may be engaged in tracking and supporting use of external data repositories.
  - Public & commercial data sets – Libraries are turning increasing portions of their collections budget to the intake and maintenance of licensed data sets. These sets bring new challenges for indexing and discovery. More critically, many come with restrictions and security requirements that require careful management.
- Research Support & Integration with the Research Organization – In line with the data management role discussed above, libraries are increasingly more embedded

with and engaged with researchers. This may mean support for digital humanities or computational social sciences efforts, provision of access to data, or development and implementation of data management plans.

- Continuing Evolution of Scholarly Communications – Elsevier’s recent purchase of Bepress is indicative of the changing ways that scholarly communications are being thought about and evaluated. Libraries commonly work to move communications to more open and more accessible formats, but are challenged to integrate those evolving formats into collection development programs.
- Shared Print & Collective Collections Management programs continue to grow, and include both monographs and serials.
- Linked Data has reached a tipping point, and is now being effectively implemented. Its use is changing the way libraries think about managing metadata.

### Lorraine Haricombe

#### Xin Li

- Alignment of library organizational structure to support academic and research institutions directions
- Retooling of existing staff and hire skills that library traditionally don’t have or don’t have enough: e.g., data analyst, functional specialists (those who know digital tools) etc. (We need to invest more in supply chair expert, relationship manager, workflow engineering etc.)
- Invest in branding the library and create staying brand images that reflect what libraries do and are capable of doing. Change current staff’s mindset to feel proud (instead of sheepish) about marketing.
- Build up capability to work internationally and interculturality
- Seriously understand and invest in deep collaboration from collection building to preservation, including OA in this lifecycle.

#### James G. Neal

- <https://blogs.ifla.org/arl/2017/04/29/jim-neal-comments-about-leadership-and-rd/>