The Stakes of Repositories and Bibliodiversity: Community Approaches

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Preprints Early History

- Researchers have sent their articles to their peers since 19th Century
- Initiating discussions and collaborations
- Decreasing time to sharing
- Having broader feedback
  - Exchanging postcards and stamps!

Citations at the core issue of

From 80 to 650 $  
(ex. Maremagnun.com)
Timeline in Context

Preprints as « early drafts before review »
1922 : First preprint citation in Physics
1973 : NBER
1991 : arXiv
1997: Repec
2007: Nature proceedings
2013: PeerJ Preprints
2013: bioRxiv
2013: First bibliometric study (arXiv) (Larivière, 2014)
2019: Bibliometric data confirm progress for bioRxiv (Abdill, 2019)
When a community meets a platform

- “Web is being reorganized through platforms that are used as infrastructures” (Star, 1999).
  - Visibility, Interoperability, Ranking, Metadata

- “Preprint server is a repository to which researchers can post their papers directly to bypass the months-long turnaround time of the publishing process and share their findings with the community more quickly” (Bourn et al., 2017)

- ECRs: Feedback from Harbinger Research Project
  - Biologists are changing their behaviour
  - Physics and Maths are citing more preprints
  - Researchers are detaching from their institutions
Access, Share, Discuss, Comment, Cite
Funders, Communities and institutions as partners
A Brand to develop

Trust, Access, Reputation, Recognition

What strategies, services and functionalities are developed to support their value?
Extending Brand Standards

- **COAR Next Generation Pillars**
  - Discovery technologies and standards; Community services; Business Models

- Article Cycle: establish priority

- DOIs for each version, ORCID Implementation

- Google Scholar indexing => Discovery and citations

- Subject categories

- Choice of licence: Licences (CC BY, CC BY NC, ...)

- Alerts for current awareness

  of impact (article metrics), comments and
Discoverability, Permanence, Consistency, Priority

Tracking the popularity and outcomes of all bioRxiv preprints

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Abstract

Researchers in the life sciences are posting their work to preprint servers at an unprecedented and increasing rate, sharing papers online before (or instead of) publication in peer-reviewed journals. Though the popularity and practical benefits of preprints are driving

« Fostering bibliodiversity and innovation without involving the exclusive transfer of journal subscription monies to APC payments » Jussieu Call 2018.
A Window for Funders

- Funders are claiming a new role in scholarly communication

  “We strongly encourage, and in some cases, may require, researchers to deposit manuscripts as preprints before peer review” (CZI, 2018)

  - A new form of control?

- Purposes of commitments (Ross-Hallauer et al., 2018)

  - Increase OA uptake and foster open practices
  - Control costs of OA

These funder branding of research.
Preprint Servers Over Time

- **Legitimation**
  - 2016: CrossRef announcement
  - 2017: Preprint citation in grants applications policies (NIH, WT, MRC-UK)
  - 2018: Communities Up Take
  - Next step: recognizing preprints as an « outcome »

- **New spaces to explore bibliodiversity**
  - Push Journals to consider preprints and to adapt
  - Push policies to consider an extended life cycle of the document (Haustein, 2015)
To Conclude

“The question of the archive is not, I repeat, a question of the past...but rather a question of the future, the very question of the future, question of a response, of a promise and of a responsibility for tomorrow. The archive: if we want to know what this will have meant, we will only know tomorrow” (Jacques Derrida, 1996).