



Re-connecting the dots

... on the past, present and future of the scholarly
communication ecosystem

By Professor and Vice President of European Library Relations Charlotte Wien





Introduction



Dr. Charlotte Wien

- Professor of Scholarly Communication at Arctic University in Tromsø
- Vice President of European Library Relations
- Role with Elsevier is to strengthen the relations between the European Library Community and Elsevier
- **Not selling**
- Former role: Librarian and professor at University of Southern Denmark

Agenda



25 years of Scholarly communication



Pause at the present



Facing the future

Scholarly communication ecosystem



- The Libraries
- The Researchers
- The Publishing Industry

- Balance
- synergies
- stability
 - Inside
 - Outside
- Changes must be negotiated

Scholarly communication ecosystem



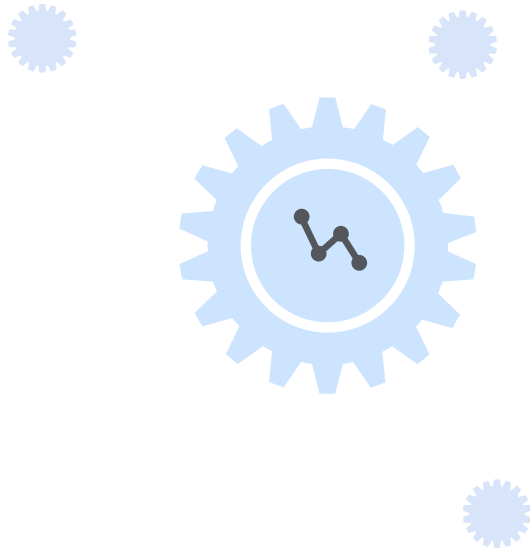
Disruption

- Cascade of effects that ripple through the entire system leading to its collapse.

Collapse

- May lead to emergence of one or more new and perhaps more resilient ecosystems

The publishing industry



In just '25' years

From

Nerdy non-profitable business

To

Multibillion-dollar international
business

The Research Libraries

In '25' years

From

Acquisition of printed literature

Physical loans

Focus on materials

To

Electronic subscriptions

Online access

New advanced services



Academia

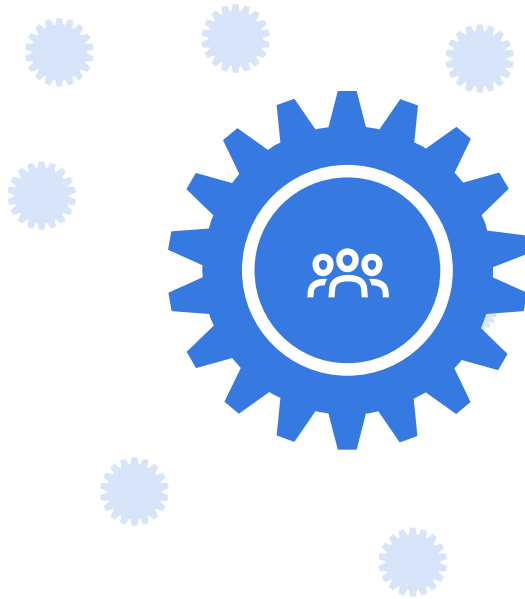
In '25' years

From

Professionalism with focus on
'Qualitative' flexible assessment

To

NPM with focus on
'Quantitative' assessment





“Side effects”

- Increased productivity
- Increased cooperation
- But also
- Predatory publishers
- Paper Mills
- Citation Cartels
- Gift authorships
- Questionable research practices
- Peer review crisis



Libraries and publishers have

- the professional expertise
- experience
- the infrastructure
- And we are
 - able to provide quality services
- Without us, researchers would
 - Do the work themselves
 - Find some like us to do it



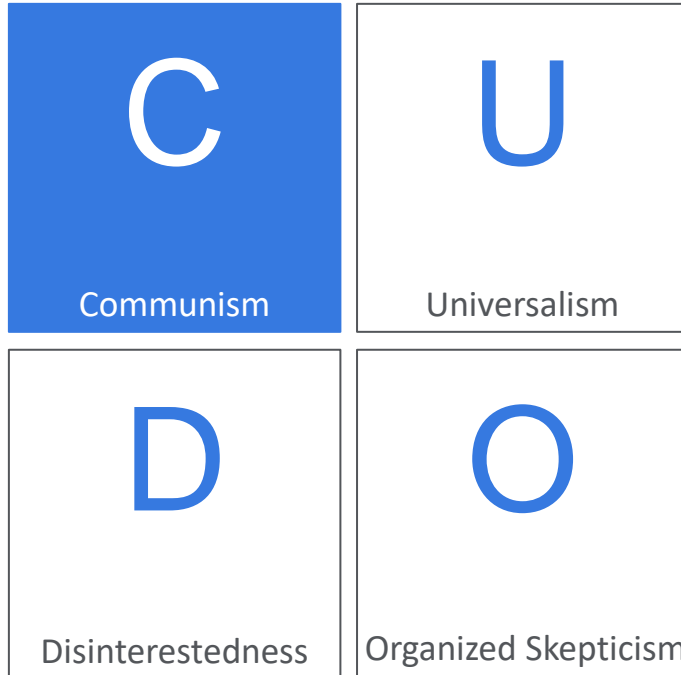
Robert K. Merton



CUDOs principles

- Communism
- Universalism
- Disinterestedness
- Organized Skepticism

CUDOs



Communism

Suggests that scientific knowledge should be considered a common good that benefits all of society, rather than a commodity that can be owned and sold for profit. In the context of academic publishing, this means promoting open access to research articles, data, and other scholarly outputs, as well as collaborative and cooperative approaches to research

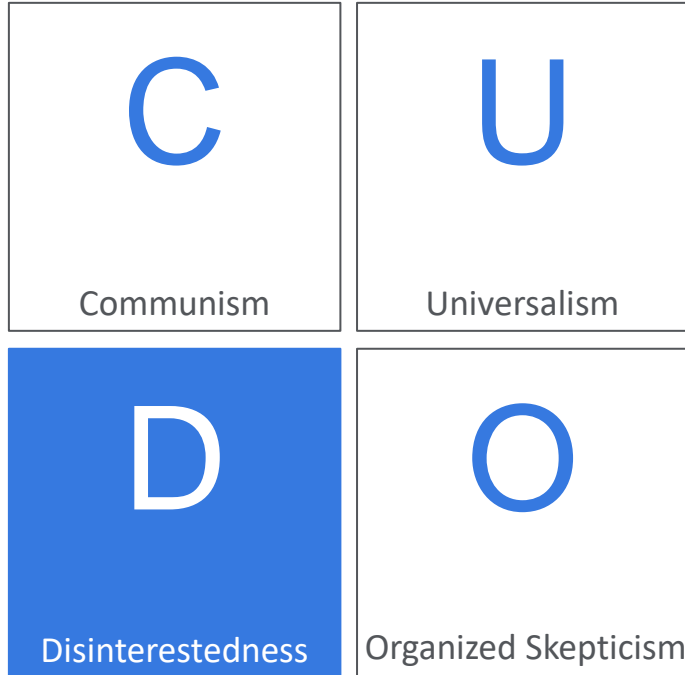
CUDOS



Universalism

Holds that scientific knowledge should be evaluated based on its quality and merits, regardless of the social identity or background of the researcher. In the context of academic publishing, this means promoting diverse and inclusive representation in authorship and editorial decision-making and working to eliminate biases in peer review and evaluation processes.

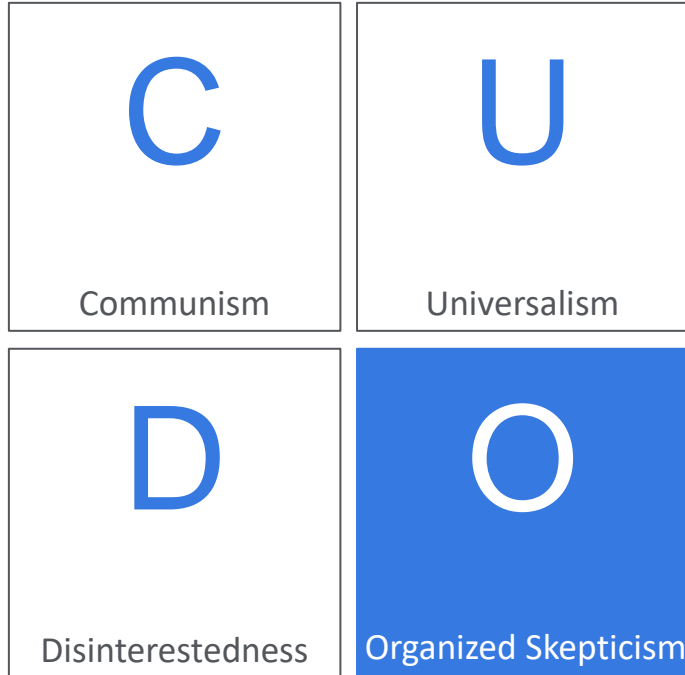
CUDOs



Disinterestedness

Suggests that scientists should strive to be impartial and unbiased in their research, avoiding conflicts of interest and focusing solely on the pursuit of truth. In the context of academic publishing, this means promoting transparency in funding and disclosure of potential conflicts of interest, as well as ensuring editorial independence and avoiding the influence of commercial interests in publishing decisions.

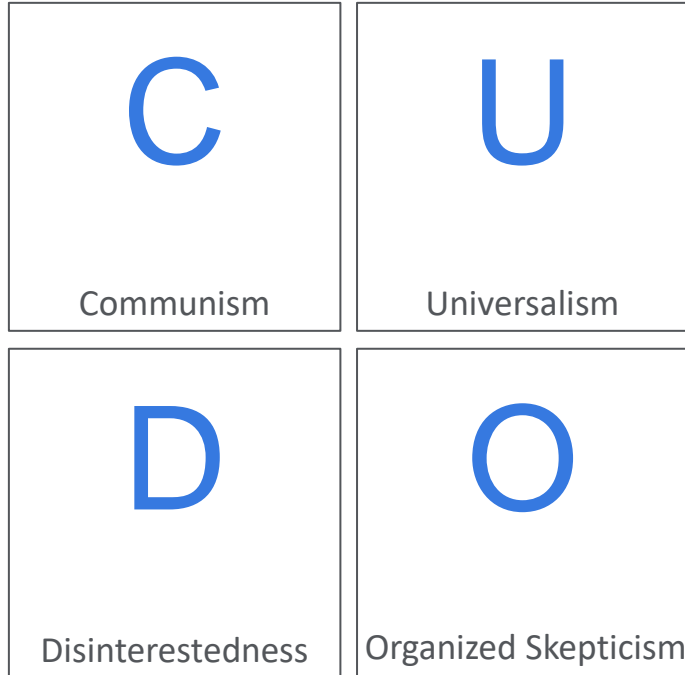
CUDOs



Organized Skepticism

Holds that scientific knowledge is tentative and subject to revision based on new evidence and critical evaluation. In the context of academic publishing, this means promoting transparent and reproducible research practices, encouraging open peer review, and fostering a culture of continuous improvement and correction.

CUDOs



We should

- Promote open access
- Encourage diversity and inclusiveness
- Ensure transparency
- Support transparent and reproducible research practices
- And foster a culture of continuous improvement and correction



Thank you

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