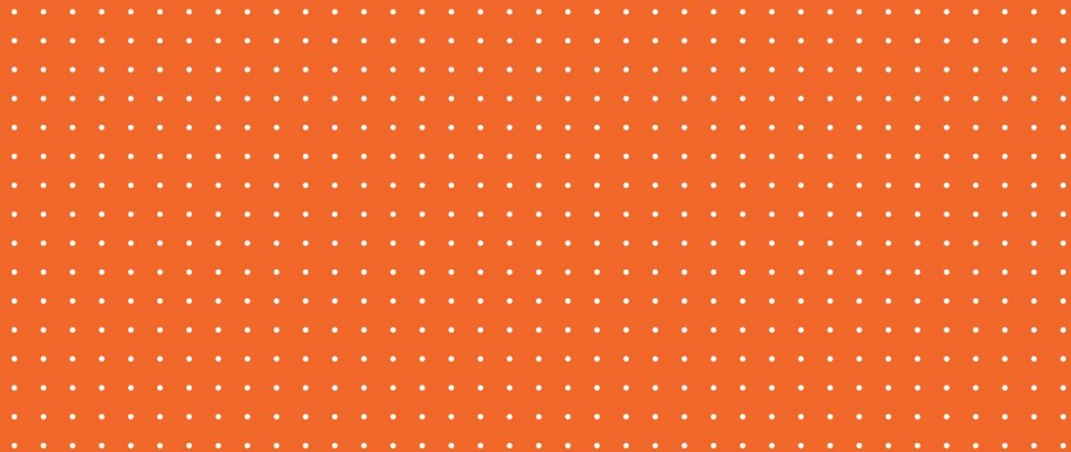




# THE POWER OF WORDS


HOW DO DECLARATIONS AND MANIFESTOS MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

# WORDS VERSUS ACTIONS





*“Oh great, yet another declaration”*

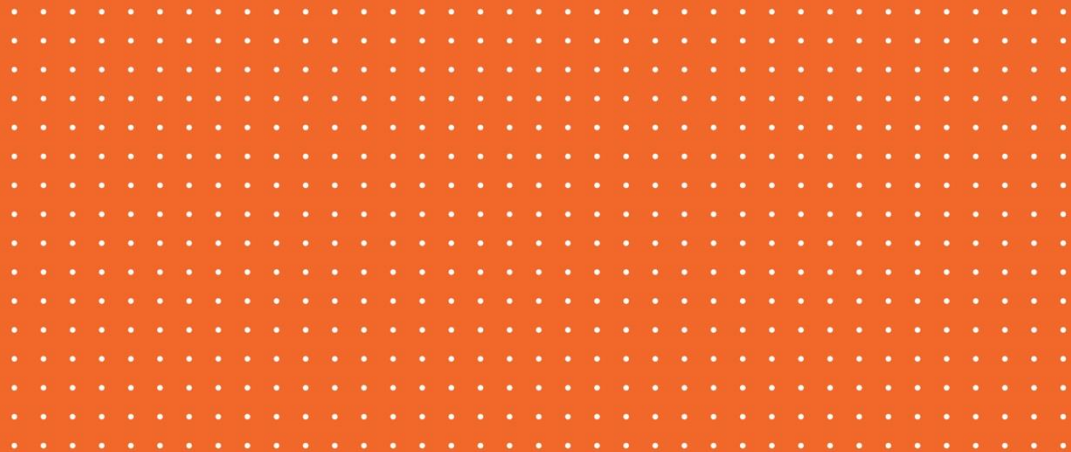


*“What is it about people writing white papers that they want to call them ‘manifestos’?”*



*“Enough talk. Surely it is time for action?”*

# THE POWER OF WORDS IN TIME





*“An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good”*



*“An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good”*

*Chan et al. 2002*

*The Budapest Open Access Initiative*



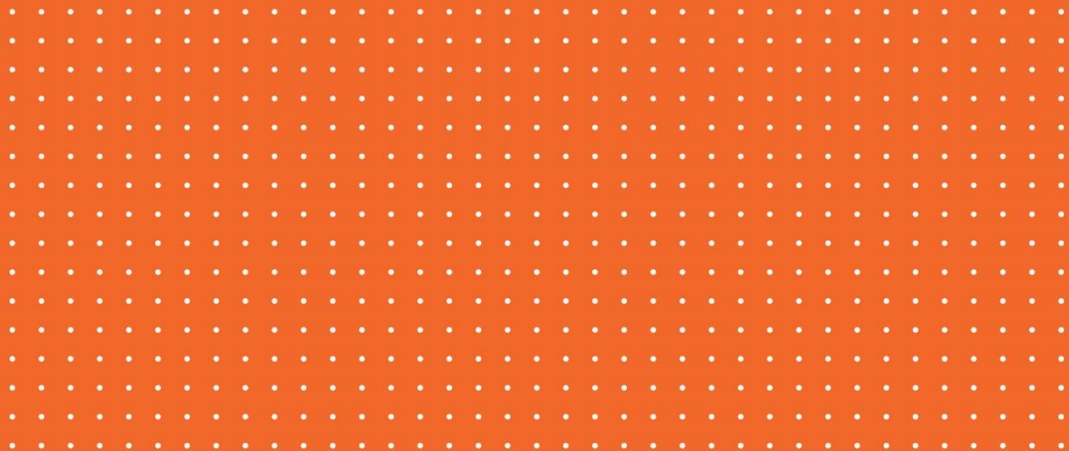
---

## A TENSION BETWEEN PROSE AND CLARITY

- Text that inspires is rarely text that provides clarity in decision making (this may be particularly true in English)
- “As open as possible, as closed as necessary” is a great example
- What is the audience, what is the purpose, what are the goals
- Sometimes it takes more than one text to achieve a goal

# THE PANTON PRINCIPLES

JULY 2009 – FEBRUARY 2010



**COKI** CURTIN OPEN  
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---

# Panton Principles

## Principles for Open Data in Science

1. When publishing data make an explicit and robust statement of your wishes.
2. Use a recognized waiver or license that is appropriate for data.
3. If you want your data to be effectively used and added to by others it should be open...in particular non-commercial and other restrictive clauses should not be used
4. Explicit dedication of data underlying published science into the public domain via PDDL or CCZero is strongly recommended...

# Panton Principles

Article [Talk](#)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The *Panton Principles* are a set of principles which were written to promote [open science](#). They were first drafted in July 2009 at the [Panton Arms](#) pub in [Cambridge](#).

## History [\[edit\]](#)

The principles were written by [Peter Murray-Rust](#), [Cameron Neylon](#), [Rufus Pollock](#), and [John Wilbanks](#). They were then refined by the [Open Knowledge Foundation](#) and officially launched in February 2010.<sup>[1]</sup>



A screenshot of the SPARC website. The top navigation bar includes 'Who We Are', 'What We Do', 'Why It Matters', and 'Become a Member', along with social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Email, and a search icon. The main content area has a red background with the text 'RESOURCE' at the top, followed by 'Authors of the Panton Principles – A Call for Open Data in Science' and 'Open Data' below it. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'PREVIOUS WINNERS' and 'AWARD CRITERIA'.

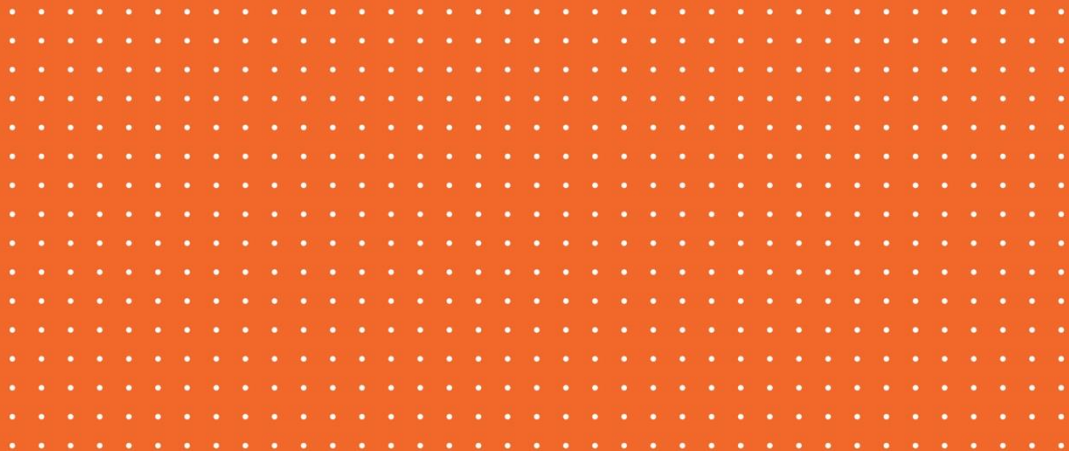


The authors are hopeful.

“We are only seeing the tip of the iceberg,” says Pollock. “Imagine a world in which every article and every dataset can be seamlessly stored, linked and navigated through.”

# THE ALTMETRICS MANIFESTO

26 OCTOBER 2010



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---

# altmetrics

NO ONE CAN READ EVERYTHING. We rely on filters to make sense of the scholarly literature, but the narrow, traditional filters are being swamped. However, the growth of new, online scholarly tools allows us to make new filters; these altmetrics reflect the broad, rapid impact of scholarship in this burgeoning ecosystem. We call for more tools and research based on altmetrics





## Cameron Neylon

 FOLLOW

Centre for Culture and Technology, Curtin University

Verified email at cameronneylon.net - [Homepage](#)

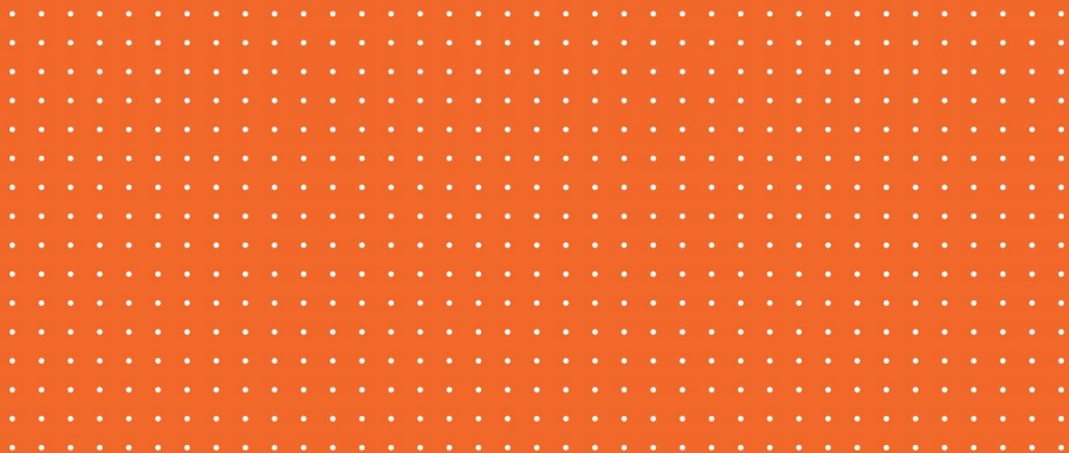
[Research Institutions](#) [Open Knowledge](#) [Academic Culture](#) [Knowledge Production](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	TITLE  	CITED BY	YEAR
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Altmetrics: A manifesto</a> J Priem, D Taraborelli, P Groth, C Neylon <a href="http://altmetrics.org">http://altmetrics.org</a>	1331 *	2010
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Cloudy, increasingly FAIR; revisiting the FAIR Data guiding principles for the European Open Science Cloud</a> B Mons, C Neylon, J Velterop, M Dumontier, LOB da Silva Santos, ... Information services & use 37 (1), 49-56	472	2017
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Chemical and biochemical strategies for the randomization of protein encoding DNA sequences: library construction methods for directed evolution</a> C Neylon Nucleic acids research 32 (4), 1448-1459	451	2004
<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Article level metrics and the evolution of scientific impact</a> C Neylon, S Wu PLoS biology 7 (11), e1000242	371	2009



# THE FORCE11 MANIFESTO

JANUARY 2011 - 28 OCTOBER 2011



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INITIATIVE

# FORCE11 Manifesto

## On this page:

### Abstract

#### 1 Our Vision

#### 2 Problem: The Growing

#### Problems of Outdated Communication

#### Problems with Current

#### Formats and Technologies

#### Problems With Business and

#### Assessment Models

THIS DOCUMENT IS A PART OF THE FORCE11 HISTORICAL ARCHIVES

## Improving Future Research Communication and e-Scholarship

**Editors:** Phil E. Bourne<sup>a</sup>, Tim Clark<sup>b</sup>, Robert Dale<sup>c</sup>, Anita de Waard<sup>d</sup>, Ivan Herman<sup>e</sup>, Eduard Hovy<sup>f</sup>, and David Shotton<sup>g</sup>

**Contributors:** Bradley P. Allen<sup>d</sup>, Aliaksandr Birukou<sup>h</sup>, Judith A. Blake<sup>i</sup>, Philip E. Bourne<sup>a</sup>, Simon Buckingham Shum<sup>j</sup>, Gully A.P.C. Burns<sup>f</sup>, Leslie Chan<sup>k</sup>, Olga Chiarcos<sup>l</sup>, Paolo Ciccarese<sup>b</sup>, Tim Clark<sup>b</sup>, Laura Czerniewicz<sup>m</sup>, Robert Dale<sup>c</sup>, Anna De Liddo<sup>l</sup>, David De Roure<sup>g</sup>, Anita de Waard<sup>d</sup>, Stefan Decker<sup>n</sup>, Alex Garcia Castro<sup>o</sup>, Carole Goble<sup>p</sup>, Eve Gray<sup>m</sup>, Paul Groth<sup>q</sup>, Udo Hahn<sup>r</sup>, Ivan Herman<sup>e</sup>, Eduard H. Hovy<sup>f</sup>, Michael J. Kurtz<sup>s</sup>, Fiona Murphy<sup>t</sup>, Cameron Neylon<sup>u</sup>, Steve Pettifer<sup>p</sup>, Mike W. Rogers<sup>v</sup>, David S. H. Rosenthal<sup>w</sup>, David Shotton<sup>g</sup>, Jarkko Siren<sup>v</sup>, Herbert van de Sompel<sup>x</sup>, Peter van den Besselaar<sup>d</sup> and Todd Vision<sup>y</sup>

**Affiliations:** (a) University of California at San Diego; (b) Harvard Medical School; (c) Macquarie University; (d) Elsevier Laboratories; (e) Centrum voor Wiskunde en Informatica, Amsterdam; (f) University of Southern California; (g) University of Oxford; (h) CREATE-NET; (i) The Jackson Laboratory; (j) The Open University; (k) University of Toronto; (l) Springer-Verlag; (m) University of Cape Town; (n) National University of Ireland, Galway; (o) Universität Bremen; (p) University of Manchester; (q) Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam; (r) Universität Jena; (s) Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics; (t) Wiley-Blackwell; (u) Rutherford Appleton Laboratory; (v) European Commission Brussels; (w) Stanford University; (x) Los Alamos National Laboratory; (y) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

2011-10-28

## FORCE11 Manifesto

### On this page:

#### Abstract

#### 1 Our Vision

#### 2 Problem: The Growing Problems of Outdated Communication

#### Problems with Current

#### Formats and Technologies

#### Problems With Business and

#### Assessment Models

#### 3 Strategies for Change

#### New Publication Formats and Tools

#### Openness and What it

#### Implies

#### 4 Related Efforts

#### 5 Fulfilling this Vision

#### Acknowledgements

#### Footnotes

#### References

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2011-10-28

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### Abstract

Research and scholarship lead to the generation of new knowledge. The dissemination of this knowledge has a fundamental impact on the ways in which society develops and progresses, and at the same time it feeds back to improve subsequent research and scholarship. Research in so many other areas of human activity, the internet is changing the way things work: it opens up opportunities for new processes that can accelerate the growth of knowledge, including the creation of new means of communicating that knowledge among researchers and the wider community. Two decades of emergent and increasingly pervasive information technology have demonstrated the potential for far more effective scholarly communication. However, the use of this technology remains limited: research processes and the dissemination of research results have yet to fully assimilate the capabilities of the web and other digital media. Producers and consumers remain wedded to formats developed in the era of print publication, and the reward systems for researchers remain tied to those delivery mechanisms.

Force11 (the Future of Research Communication and e-Scholarship) is a community of scholars, librarians, archivists, publishers and research funders that has arisen organically to help facilitate the change toward improved knowledge creation and sharing, individually and collectively, we aim to bring about a change in scholarly communication through the effective use of information technology. Force 11 has grown from a small group of like-minded individuals into an open movement with clearly identified stakeholders associated with emerging technologies, policies, funding mechanisms and business models. While not disputing the expressive power of the written word to communicate complex ideas, our foundational assumption is that scholarly communication by means of semantically-enhanced media-rich digital publishing is likely to have a greater impact than communication in traditional print media or electronic facsimiles of printed works. However, to date, online versions of scholarly outputs have tended to replicate print forms, rather than exploit the additional functionalities afforded by the digital terrain. We believe that digital publishing of enhanced papers will enable more effective scholarly communication, which will also broaden to include, for example, better links to data, the publication of software tools, mathematical models, protocols and workflows, and research communication by means of social media channels.

This document highlights the findings of the Force11 workshop on the Future of Research Communication and e-Scholarship held at Schloss Dagstuhl, Germany, in August 2011: it summarizes a number of key problems facing scholarly publishing today, and presents a vision that addresses these problems, proposing concrete steps that key stakeholders can take to improve the state of scholarly publishing. More about Force 11 can be found at <http://www.force11.org>. This White Paper is a collaborative effort that reflects the input of all Force 11 attendees at the Dagstuhl Workshop, and is very much a living document. We see it as a starting point that will grow and be updated and augmented by individual and collective efforts by the participants and others. We invite you to join and contribute to this enterprise.

**About This Document:** This document contains five sections. Section 1 presents our vision of the future of scholarly publishing. In Section 2, we outline six key problems that prevent scholarly communication from achieving its full potential. Section 3 contains six specific recommendations for actions to address these problems. Section 4 offers a dynamic list of pointers to relevant research reports and related projects. Finally, in Section 5 we describe what we are doing to implement these recommendations.

The problems and recommendations we perceive can be grouped into two groups, each containing three principal themes:

- Themes 1–3 concern the format and technologies of scholarly publication: how scholarly data, information, and knowledge are (or could be) represented; how readers, users, authors, editors and computers can interact with these representations; and how different knowledge representations could be combined, queried, stored and otherwise treated.
- Themes 4–6 concern the enterprise of scholarly publishing, including business models and the attribution of credit. In these sections we discuss how scholarship is evaluated, accredited and monetized; current and new models and modes of assigning copyright and intellectual property rights; the financial aspects of scholarly and research outputs; and the mechanisms for assessing the quality and value of researchers and their research outputs, and of attributing credit and worth to them.

The problems relating to these six themes are described in Section 2, while our recommendations for their solution are described in Section 3. These problems and recommendations are summarized in the following table.

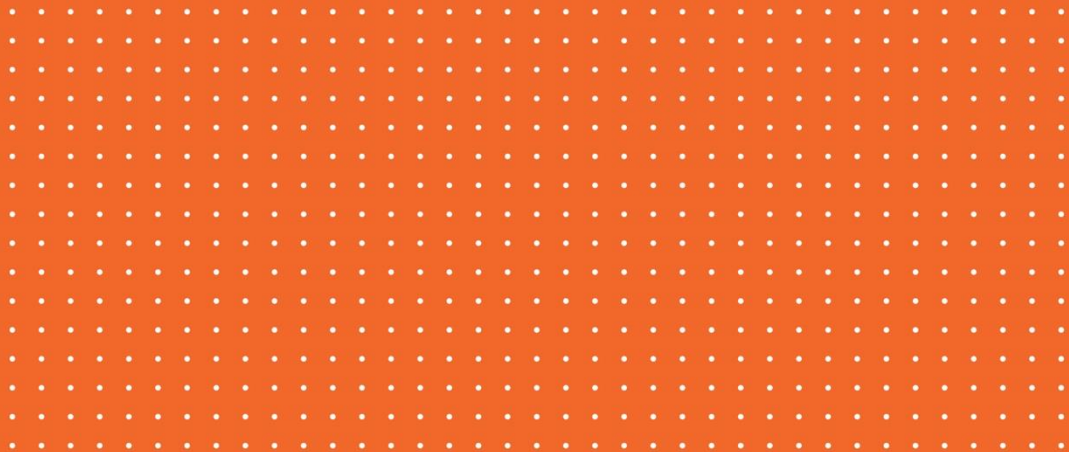
Problems	Recommendations
Formats and Technologies	
2.1 Existing formats needlessly limit, inhibit and undermine effective knowledge transfer	3.1 Rethink the unit and form of the scholarly publication
2.2 Improved knowledge dissemination mechanisms produce information overload	3.2 Develop tools and technologies that better support the scholarly lifecycle
2.3 Claims are hard to verify and results are hard to reuse	3.3 Add data, software, and workflows into the publication as first-class research objects
Business Models and Attribution of Credit	
2.4 There is a tension between commercial publishing and the provision of unfettered access to scholarly information	3.4 Derive new financially sustainable models of open access
2.5 Traditional business models of publishing are being threatened	3.5 Derive new business models for science publishers and libraries
2.6 Current academic assessment models don't adequately measure the merit of scholars and their work over the full breadth of their research outputs	3.6 Derive new methods and metrics for evaluating quality and impact that extend beyond traditional print outputs to embrace the new technologies





# PRINCIPLES OF OPEN SCHOLARLY INFRASTRUCTURE

AUGUST 2014 - 23 FEBRUARY 2015



**COKI** CURTIN OPEN  
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Home » [Blog](#), [Featured](#), [Headline](#)

## Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructures

23 FEBRUARY 2015

14 COMMENTS

Cite as “*Bilder G, Lin J, Neylon C (2015) Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructure-v1, retrieved [date], http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1314859*”

**UPDATE:** This is the original blogpost from 2015 that introduced the Principles. You also have the option to cite or reference [the Principles themselves](#) as: Bilder G, Lin J, Neylon C (2020), *The Principles of Open Scholarly Infrastructure*, retrieved [date], <https://doi.org/10.24343/C34W2H>

*infrastructure* |ÉˆÉˆnfrÉ™strÉœktÉfÉ™| (*noun*) – the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise. – *New Oxford American Dictionary*

*Everything we have gained by opening content and data will be under threat if we allow the enclosure of scholarly infrastructures. We propose a set of principles by which Open Infrastructures to support the research community could be run and sustained.* – Geoffrey Bilder, Jennifer Lin, Cameron Neylon

### License



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# Posse

---

Who has committed to the POSI principles?

These organizations or initiatives (listed alphabetically) have formally adopted the POSI principles by publishing an initial self-audit, and committed to routinely demonstrating evidence of following POSI in practice.

1. [CLOCKSS](#) (original posted 2024-09-10)
2. [CORE](#) (original posted 2022-May-23)
3. [COUNTER](#) (original posted 2024-05-30)
4. Crossref: [POSI fan tutte](#) (2022-March-08) and [original](#) (2020-December-02)
5. [DataCite](#) (original posted 2021-August-30)
6. [DOAJ](#) (original posted 2022-October-06)
7. [Dryad](#) (original posted 2020-December-08)
8. Europe PMC: [Moving to open source](#) (2024-February-26) and [original](#) (2022-February-21)
9. [JOSS](#) (original posted 2021-February-14)
10. Liberate Science: [Reevaluating POSI: 2023 evolution](#) (2023-November-14) and [original](#) (2022-August-02)
11. [OAPEN & DOAB](#) (original posted 2023-May-04)
12. [OA Switchboard](#) (original posted 2021-October-07)
13. [OpenAIRE](#) (original posted 2022-March-29)
14. [OpenCitations](#) (original posted 2021-August-09)
15. [OPERAS](#) (original posted 2024-September-25)
16. [OurResearch](#) (original posted 2021-June-10)
17. [Peer Community In](#) (original posted 2024-April-11)
18. [Public Knowledge Project](#) (original posted 2024-May-28)
19. [ROR](#) (original posted 2020-December-16)
20. [Society](#) (original posted 2021-November-22)
21. [SciPost](#) (original posted 2024-March-11)

If you are considering adopting POSI and would like to chat about it, please reach out to any colleagues at any of the organizations above.



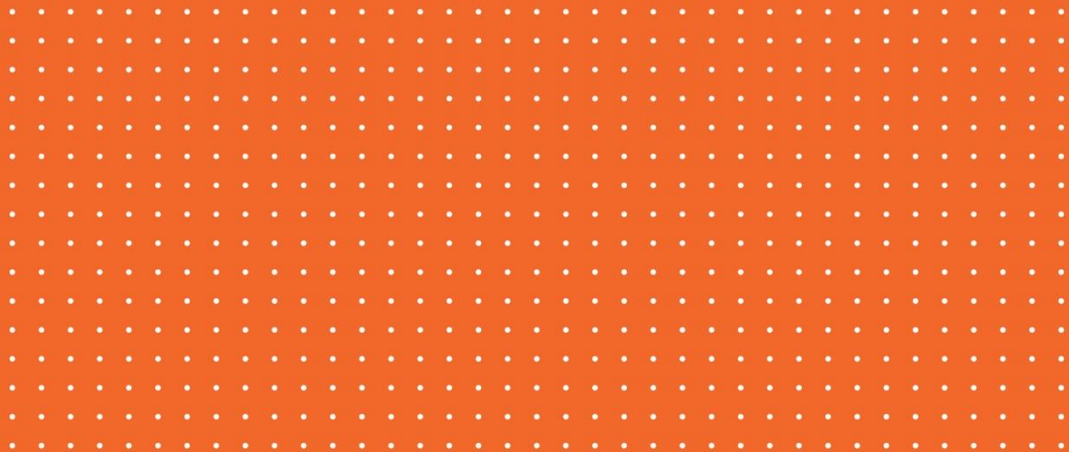
# The Principles of Open Scholarly Infrastructure

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## POSI Version 1.1 Released November 2023

The POSI [Adopters](#)—15 organisations at the time—worked on clarifications to the original principles to create version 1.1 on 3rd November 2023. The new/always-current version is below. See the [marked-up changes with explanations](#) and the archive of the [original version 1.0](#), for reference.

# WHAT HAVE THESE ACHIEVED?





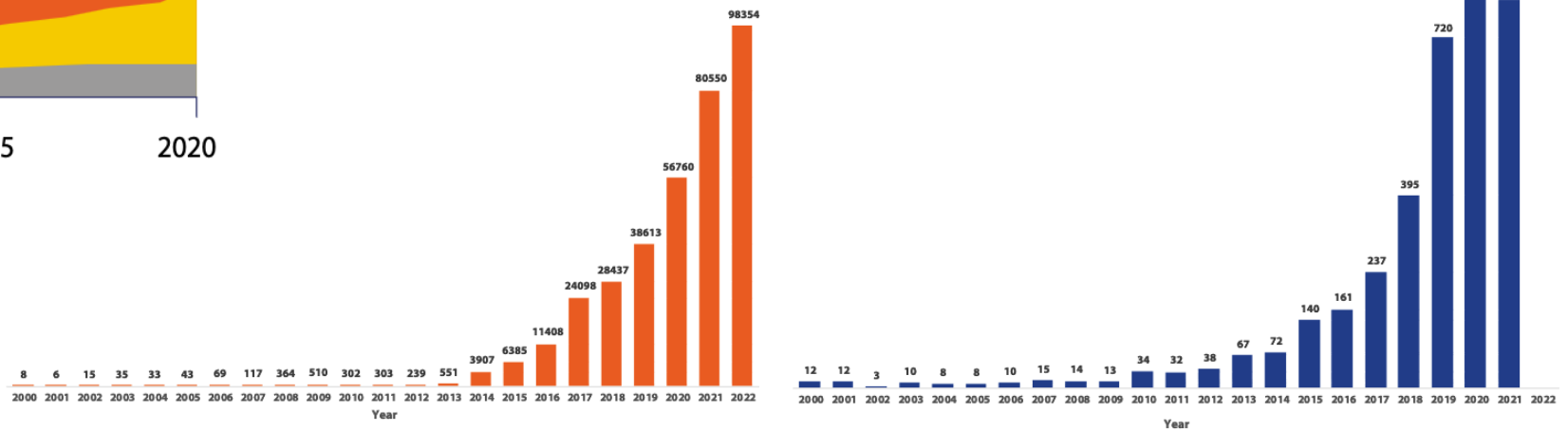
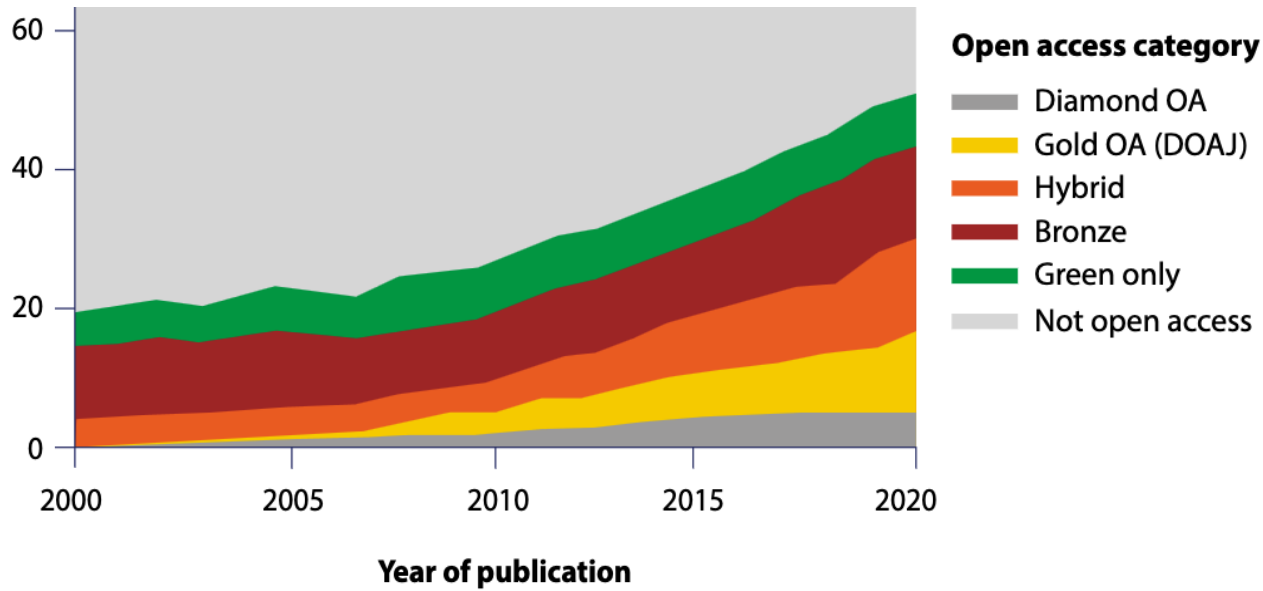
altmetrics

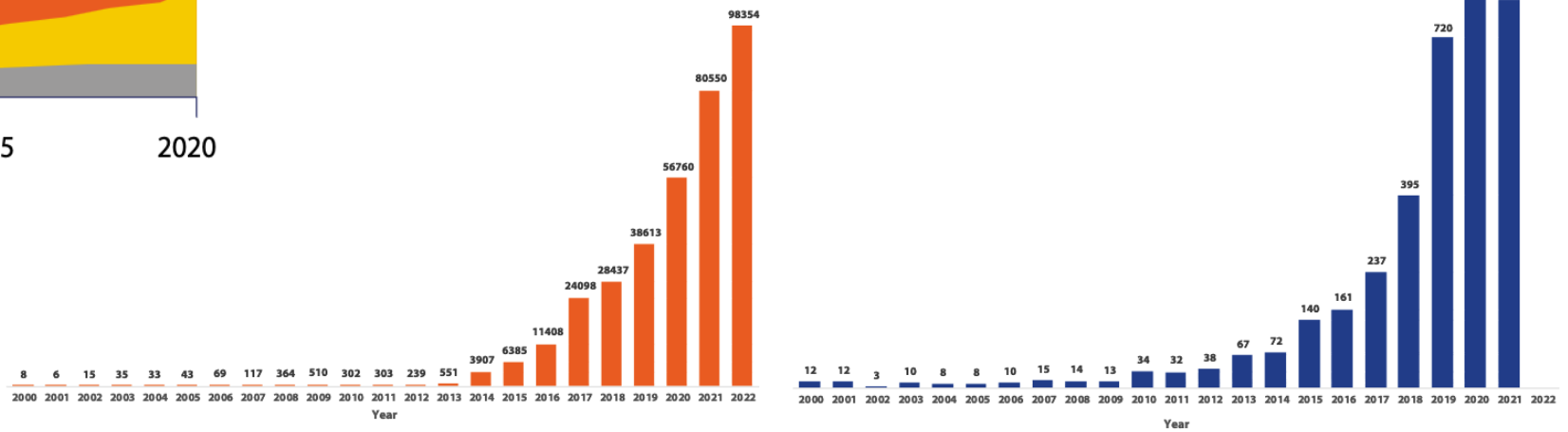
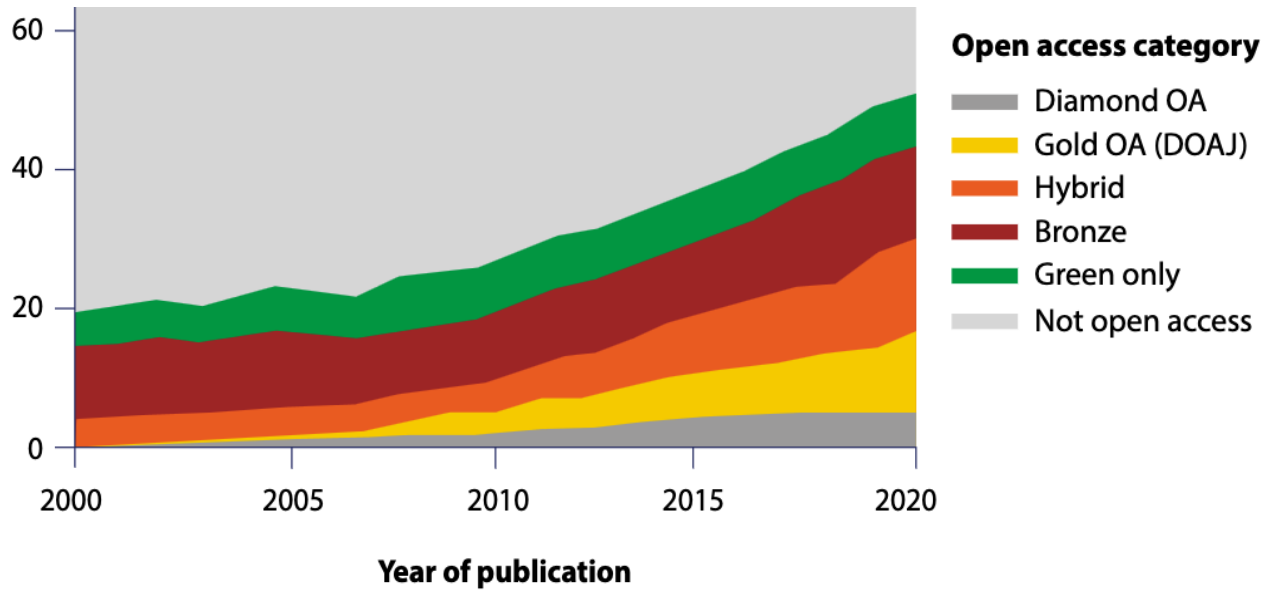
**Panton Principles**  
Principles for Open Data in Science

 **FORCE11**  
The Future of Research Communications and e-Scholarship

  
**The Principles of  
Open Scholarly  
Infrastructure**







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**The Principles of Open Scholarly Infrastructure**



**CoARA**  
BARCELONA DECLARATION ON OPEN RESEARCH INFORMATION



BARCELONA  
DECLARATION ON  
OPEN RESEARCH  
INFORMATION

[barcelona-declaration.org](https://barcelona-declaration.org)



# Open research information

---

Image adapted from Barcelona Cases Rocmore by Ludvig14, CC-BY-SA 3.0

# Research information must be open

## Closed research information

We are assessing researchers and institutions based on **non-transparent evidence**...

We are making decisions based on information that is **biased against less privileged languages, geographical regions, and research agendas**...

We are monitoring and incentivizing open science using **closed data**...

— *but* →



**fair assessment requires full transparency**

— *but* →



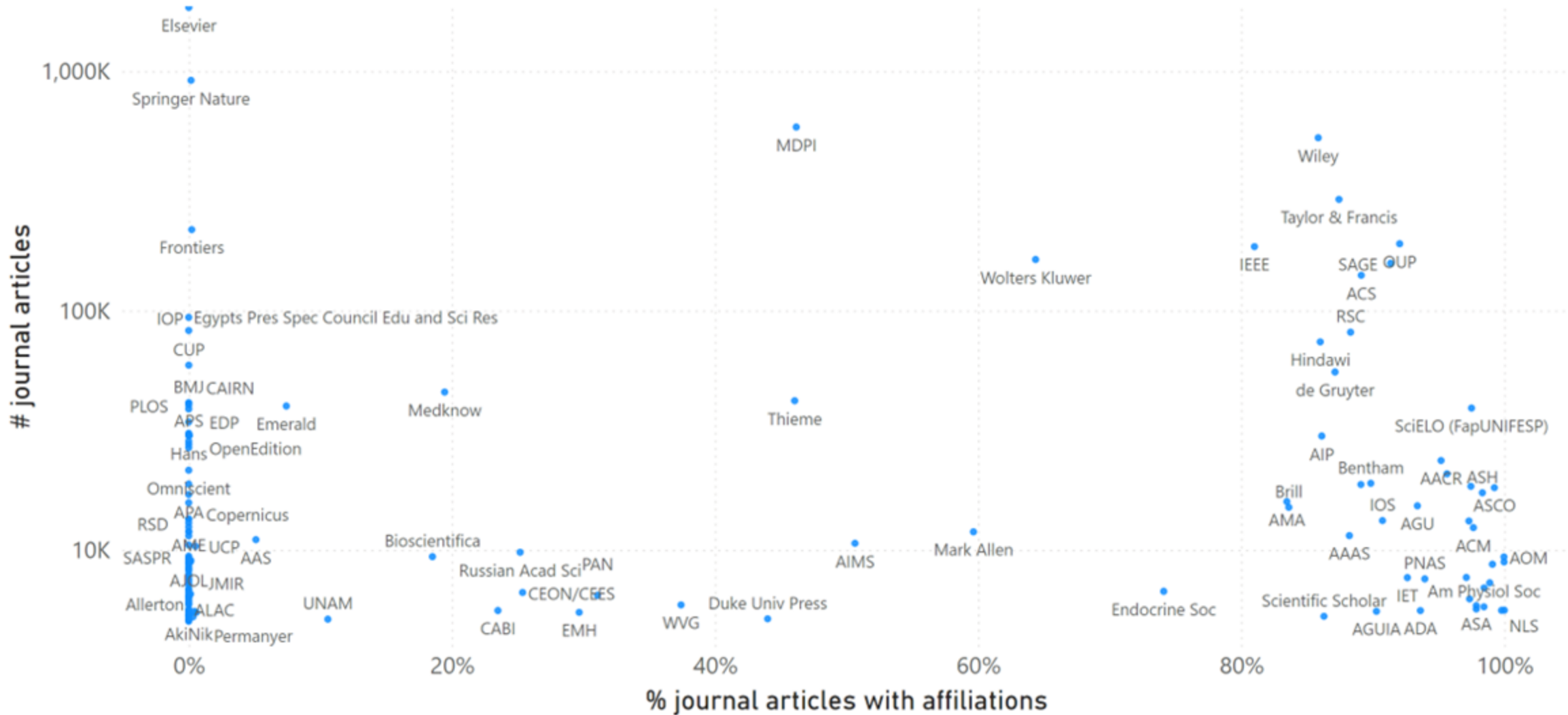
**equitable decision-making requires inclusive data**

— *but* →

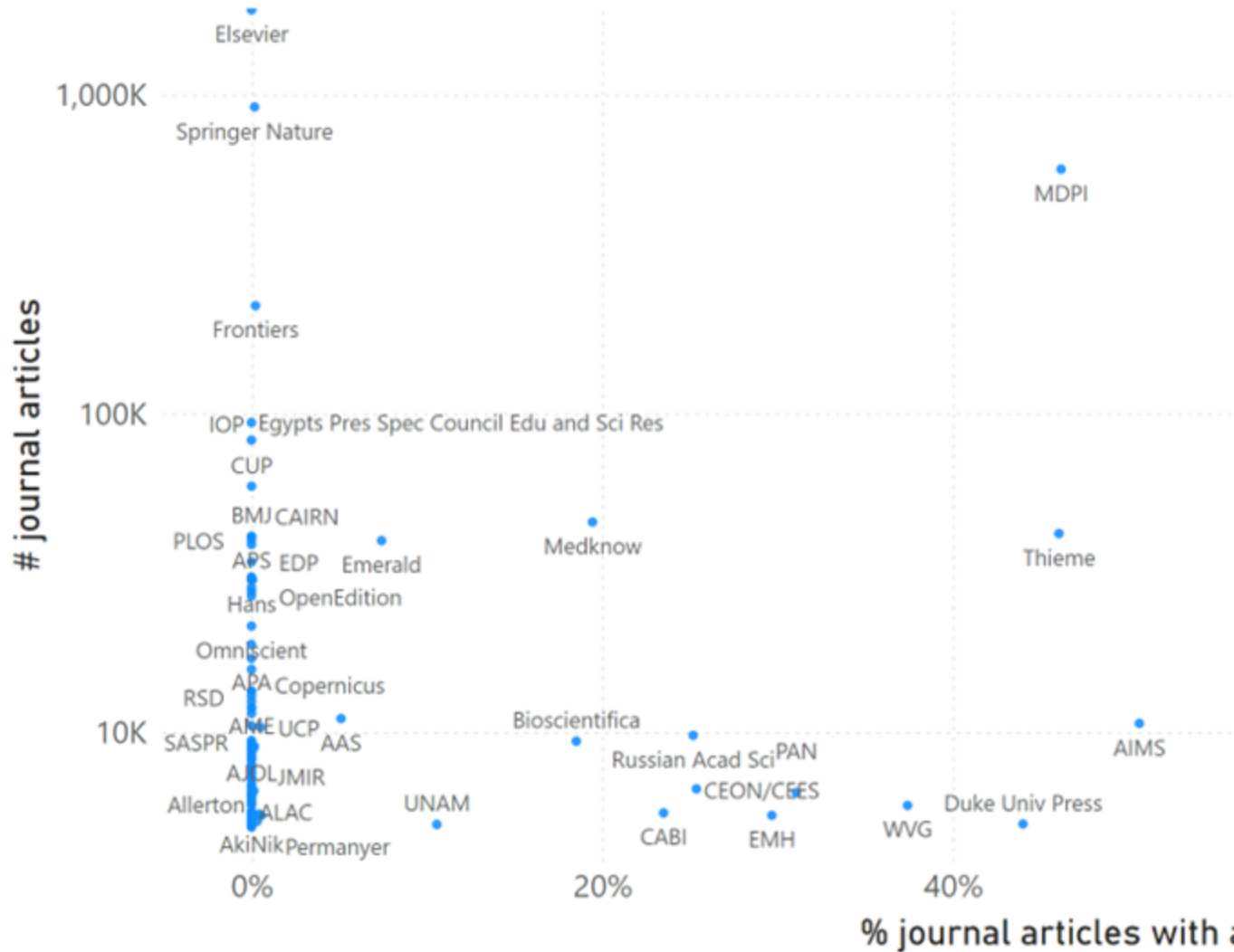



**open science requires open research information**

# Openness of affiliation metadata - Crossref



# Openness of affiliation metadata - Crossref



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Public Library of Science (PLoS) **53,573** Total registered content items

Content type: Journal articles Journal articles 53,573

Journal articles

References <span>i</span>	ORCID IDs <span>i</span>	Funder Registry IDs <span>i</span>
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Funding award numbers <span>i</span>	Crossmark enabled <span>i</span>	Text mining URLs <span>i</span>
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# Barcelona Declaration

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[barcelona-declaration.org](http://barcelona-declaration.org)



# Barcelona Declaration

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- The Barcelona Declaration on Open Research Information was prepared by a group of **over 25 research information experts**, representing organizations that carry out, fund, and evaluate research, as well as open infrastructure organizations
- To draft the Declaration, the group met in Barcelona in November 2023
- Declaration was published on **April 16, 2024**
- Over **50 organizations worldwide** have already signed the Declaration; lots of conversations are ongoing

# Barcelona Declaration - Commitments

---

As organizations that carry out, fund, and evaluate research, we commit to the following:



1

We will make openness the default for the research information we use and produce



2

We will work with services and systems that support and enable open research information

# Barcelona Declaration - Commitment 2

---

## 2

We will work with services and systems that support and enable open research information

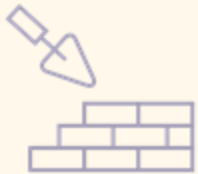
- For publishing services and platforms, we will require that research information generated in publication processes (e.g., metadata of research articles and other outputs) be made openly available through open scholarly infrastructures, using standard protocols and identifiers where available.
- For systems and platforms for the internal management of research information (e.g., current research information systems), we will require that all relevant research information can be exported and made open, using standard protocols and identifiers where available.



# Barcelona Declaration - Commitments

---

As organizations that carry out, fund, and evaluate research, we commit to the following:



3







We will support the sustainability of infrastructures for open research information



4

We will support collective action to accelerate the transition to openness of research information

# Barcelona Declaration - Signatories

<p>BARCELONA DECLARATION ON OPEN RESEARCH INFORMATION</p> 	<p>CLACSO-FOLEC firmly advocates for research assessment methodologies that take advantage of the multiplicity of formats, languages and distribution channels of scientific knowledge. To this end we support the use of data that reflect both the production disseminated in international repositories and that which is hosted in regional and local databases.</p> <p><b>Karina Batthayány</b> Executive Director CLACSO</p>	<p>BARCELONA DECLARATION ON OPEN RESEARCH INFORMATION</p> 	<p>The declaration is fully aligned with the 2021 European Council Conclusions, which were released under French Presidency. The Council conclusions indeed state that "data and bibliographic databases used for research assessment should, in principle, be openly accessible and that tools and technical systems should enable transparency". It is also very well aligned with the 2016 French Law that is commonly referred to as "Digital Republic Law".</p> <p><b>Marin Dacos</b> French Coordinator for Open Science</p>	<p>BARCELONA DECLARATION ON OPEN RESEARCH INFORMATION</p> 	<p>Sorbonne University has strongly supported the move toward open science for many years and the implementation of open research practices and principles in all their dimensions within its community. Beyond its benefits for researchers and research institutions, this next step towards open research information is also a civic engagement for a more open, responsible and trustworthy university.</p> <p><b>Nathalie Drach-Temam</b> President, Sorbonne University</p>
<p>BARCELONA DECLARATION ON OPEN RESEARCH INFORMATION</p> 	<p>We want research information that is easy to understand, handle, and analyse, while ensuring our analyses maintain transparency and reproducibility. Thankfully, we now have the necessary tools, processes, and determination to turn this vision into reality.</p> <p><b>Paola Galimberti</b> Director of the Open Science Policy Division, University of Milan</p>	<p>BARCELONA DECLARATION ON OPEN RESEARCH INFORMATION</p> 	<p>Transparency and rigour are core to UKRN's mission. This is as important for research information as it is for research, and so we will actively support the aims of the Barcelona Declaration.</p> <p><b>Marcus Munafo</b> Chair of the UK Reproducibility Network Supervisory Board</p>	<p>BARCELONA DECLARATION ON OPEN RESEARCH INFORMATION</p> 	<p>With Open Research Information we may review and access Open Science contributions in an open way. Indeed, we may make all our research assessment transparent and FAIR - Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable - with Open Access and without any restrictions on how the Open Research Information is used and shared.</p> <p><b>Mogens Sandfaer</b> Head of National Open Research Analytics, Denmark</p>

BARCELONA  
DECLARATION ON  
OPEN RESEARCH  
INFORMATION

# How to support the Barcelona Declaration

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Are you an **organization involved in carrying out, funding or evaluating research** and do you wish to sign up to the commitments in the Barcelona Declaration?

→ Sign the Declaration by sending us an email at **[contact@barcelona-declaration.org](mailto:contact@barcelona-declaration.org)**

Are you an **organization providing data, services or infrastructure** and do you wish to support for the Barcelona Declaration?

→ Express your support for the Declaration by sending us an email at **[contact@barcelona-declaration.org](mailto:contact@barcelona-declaration.org)**

# BARCELONA DECLARATION ON OPEN RESEARCH INFORMATION

The research information landscape requires fundamental change. The signatories of the Barcelona Declaration on Open Research Information commit to taking a lead in transforming the way [research information](#) is used and produced. Openness of information about the conduct and communication of research must be the new norm.

Open research information enables science policy decisions to be made based on transparent evidence and inclusive data. It enables information used in research evaluations to be accessible and auditable by those being assessed. And it enables the global movement toward open science to be supported by information that is fully open and transparent.

## BARCELONA DECLARATION ON OPEN RESEARCH INFORMATION



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**Karina Batthayány**

Executive Director CLACSO

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**Nathalie Drach-Temam**

President, Sorbonne University



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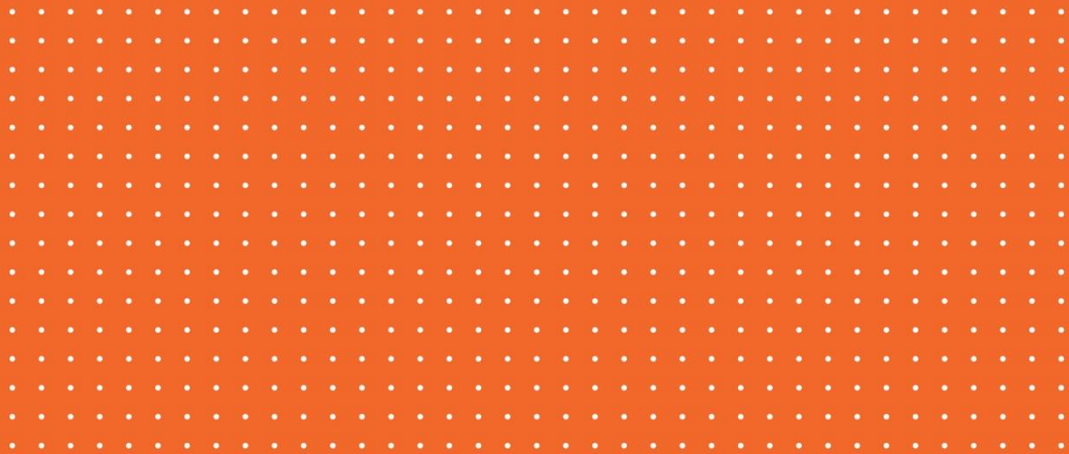
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Website layout adapted from Principles of Open Scholarly Infrastructures site

Overall design of the Barcelona Declaration: [im-studio.eu](http://im-studio.eu)



# OBSERVATIONS



# Panton Principles

Principles for Open Data in Science

[Endorse](#) [Principles](#) [About](#) [Comment](#) [FAQ](#) [Panton Fellowships](#)

## Science is based on building on, reusing and openly criticising the published body of scientific knowledge.

## For science to effectively function, and for society to reap the full benefits from scientific endeavours, it is crucial that science data be made [open] (<http://opendefinition.org/>).

By open data in science we mean that it is freely available on the public internet permitting any user to download, copy, analyse, re-process, pass them to software or use them for any other purpose without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. \*\*To this end data related to published science should be explicitly placed in the public domain.\*\*

\*\*Formally, we recommend adopting and acting on the following principles:\*\*

1. Where data or collections of data are published it is critical that they be published

## Web buttons

Get an **open data web button** for your project!

**This material is Open Data**  
**This material is Open Data**

## Related Links

- Open Science Working Group - Open Knowledge Foundation
- Open Definition - Defining the Open in Open Data and Content
- Is It Open Data?
- Science Commons - Protocol for Implementing Open Access Data



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## FORCE11 Manifesto

On this page:

Abstract

1 Our Vision

2 Problem: The Growing Problems of Outdated Communication

Problems with Current Formats and Technologies

Problems With Business and Assessment Models

3 Strategies for Change

New Publication Formats and Tools

THIS DOCUMENT IS A PART OF THE FORCE11 HISTORICAL ARCHIVES

Improving Future Research Communication and e-Scholarship

*Editors:* Phil E. Bourne<sup>a</sup>, Tim Clark<sup>b</sup>, Robert Dale<sup>c</sup>, Anita de Waard<sup>d</sup>, Ivan Herman<sup>e</sup>, Eduard Hovy<sup>f</sup>, and David Shotton<sup>g</sup>

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2011-10-28

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## Abstract

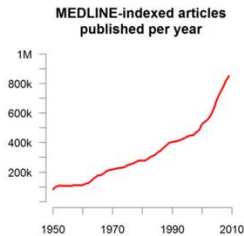
Research and scholarship lead to the generation of new knowledge. The dissemination of this

## altmetrics: a manifesto

NO ONE CAN READ EVERYTHING. We rely on filters to make sense of the scholarly literature, but the narrow, traditional filters are being swamped. However, the growth of new, online scholarly tools allows us to make new filters; these altmetrics reflect the broad, rapid impact of scholarship in this burgeoning ecosystem. We call for more tools and research based on altmetrics.

As the volume of academic literature explodes, scholars rely on filters to select the most relevant and significant sources from the rest. Unfortunately, scholarship's three main filters for importance are failing:

- Peer-review has served scholarship well, but is beginning to show its age. It is slow, encourages conventionality, and fails to hold reviewers accountable. Moreover, given that most papers are eventually published somewhere, peer-review fails to limit the volume of research.
- Citation counting measures are useful, but not sufficient. Metrics like the h-index are even slower than peer-review: a work's first citation can take years. Citation measures are narrow; influential work may remain uncited. These metrics are narrow: they neglect impact outside the academy and also ignore the



## workshop

altmetrics17 workshop Toronto • 26 September 2017  
Past workshops: 2016 • 2015 • 2014 • 2012

## about

What's altmetrics?

Tools

Media

Press

IEEE Spectrum

## call for papers

The Altmetrics Collection  
A PLOS One Collection

## resources

- altmetrics @ LinkedIn
- altmetrics @ Mendeley
- altmetrics @ Google Groups

## upcoming events



# The Principles of Open Scholarly Infrastructure

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## OBSERVATIONS

- Communications strategy matters – it's hard to get taken seriously, it is easy to be dismissed by the people you are trying to persuade
- There are many different ways and places to effect change. Find the lever that makes sense and where you can make a difference and act there
- Find allies, build communities, and give them the agency to take their own action
- Words matter. Choose them carefully, deploy them effectively and if necessary, iterate and adapt for your audience.

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## MAKING CHANGE

- Everything *is* interconnected. Sometimes the change you are making is invisible or takes time to emerge
- If you don't try, you won't make it change (but don't try to change everything)
- There are no abrupt changes, only incremental steps, some of which we decide were the critical ones in retrospect



Our goal is to **change the stories that universities tell about themselves**, placing open knowledge at the heart of that narrative.

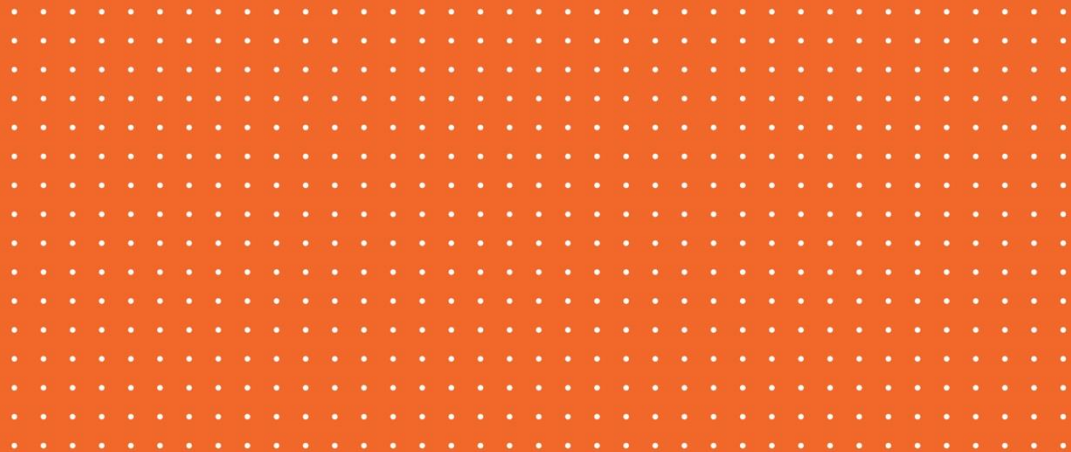
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- There are no abrupt changes, only incremental steps, some of which we decide were the critical ones in retrospect
  
- Tell stories that people want to be a part of and make their own

@CameronNeylon@hcommons.org

<http://openknowledge.community>



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KNOWLEDGE  
INITIATIVE