

шого використання в наукових студіях з документознавства, у викладанні спеціальних дисциплін та в прикладній сфері інформаційного забезпечення галузі. Хотілося б, щоб у цієї вдалої розробки проблеми уніфікації та стандартизації термінології документознавства

було продовження. Монографія стане у пригоді документознавцям, термінознавцям, спеціалістам з укладання термінологічних стандартів, аспірантам, студентам документально-інформаційної сфери,

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Електронні депозитарії в Україні і світі: стан і перспективи

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Электронные репозитарии в Украине и в мире:

состояние и перспективы

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ELECTRONIC REPOSITORIES IN UKRAINE AND WORLD: STATE AND PROSPECTS

In the last decade of the XXI century, significant changes take place in the process of scientific communication. Scientific communication is understood as a system in which scientific research can be realized, evaluated, disseminated and preserved. To traditional ways of scientific communication - recognized scientific literature, scientific conferences, scientific festivals, scientific libraries - new ways are added, for example: repositories. Repository (scientific, institutional, national) - a distributed electronic database in which texts can be collected, stored and systematized.

Formation of repositories is conditioned by the need to preserve the achievements of a research institutions, eliminating barriers to free access to knowledge, in general, to make scientific communication more effective. The dissemination of new knowledge through traditional channels does not fully meet the modern scientific environment. Few Ukrainian institutions, in particular libraries, can have a subscription to all scientific journals or conduct scientific events at

the high level. The institutions that are located in the regions are among them.

Changes in scientific communication have led to the development of the Open Access to knowledge. In Ukraine, a document was created that was strengthen this process: "The Provision on the National Repository of Academic Texts". Authors of this document were takes into account the provisions of the "Budapest Open Access Initiative" (2002), the "Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in Science and Humanities" (2003), the "OECD Declaration on Access

to Research Data from Public Funding” (2004), Wellcome Trust Position Statement on Open Access (zaktualizowana wersja 2008), the Recommendations of the Working Group of the Association of European Universities (European Association of Universities) on open access (2008), etc. Thanks to these documents repositories are intensively developing foreign: JISC – Repositories Programme, ASHER – Australian Scheme for Higher Education Repositories, Canadian Association of Research Libraries Institutional Repository program and others.

Many institutional repositories have been established in Ukraine. Among them, we will allocate: repositories of higher educational institutions (for example, the University repository NaUKMA - eKMAIR, the electronic archive (scientific (institutional) repository) of an open access to research results of the Alfred Nobel University (Dnipro)), of libraries of higher educational institutions (for example, the electronic scientific archive of the Scientific library of the Lviv Polytechnic National University), of academic institutions (for example, the electronic library of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) and others.

In this connection, the emergence of scientific research, which reflects the theoretical and practical aspects of the formation and functioning of the national repository of Ukraine in the conditions of global transformations of modern society, is a very timely and important event in the scientific world.

The monograph “National repository of academic texts: open access to scientific information” was issued with the support of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. Its authors: Chmyr O., Kvasha T., Yaroshenko T., Chukanova S., Dmytryshyn V., Tikhonkova I., Popkova N., Kaplenko I., Shcherbak Ya., Voronkov V. This work was prepared according to the results of the study “Development of requirements for the creation of a national repository of academic texts, the formation of its structure and standards” (No. DR 0117U004315) and recommended for print in UkrISTEI.

The authors of the monograph analyzed modern concepts of terminology and classification of scientific information and presented the results of the development of domestic and foreign scientific infrastructure. They substantiated the innovative model of the evolution of the Na-

tional Repository of Academic Texts in Ukraine.

The work consists of five chapters, in which have been solved: theoretical-methodological and practical aspects of information provision of science, education and innovations; the concept of open access and open science; peculiarities of the use of scientific works in Ukraine and abroad. as well as prospects for creating and improving a national repository. The monograph contains 7 appendix.

The monographic research is relevant, expected, and its results are necessary for the development of the theory and practice of the modern information business. In it, the varied aspects of the development of electronic scientific infrastructure have been thoroughly studied. The authors of the monograph for the first time in the Ukrainian science offered a thorough analysis of electronic repositories in the legal, cultural and social aspects. The National repository of academic texts was introduced into the world context. The leading world electronic repositories are considered both autonomously and in their content and functional unity. This made it possible to identify all forms of manifestation of one and the same essence - of the National repository of academic texts. The indispensable advantage of the authors include the justification from the scientific point of view of the importance of creating a national repository of academic texts.

In the first chapter “The Role of Information in the Development of Society. Informational support of science, education and innovations” identified information as an important component of modern society, sources and essence of information, peculiarities of its development were revealed. Separately considered the state of information provision of science, education and innovations in Ukraine, including in the regions. The model of the correlation of concepts “data”, “information” and “knowledge” deserves attention. as well as the place in this model of scientific and technical information, the definition of its tasks, types, features, etc.

In the second chapter “The Concept and the Infrastructure of Openness”, there is emphasized the importance of the openness of the scientific community and the existence of time limits for scientific information, the advantages of open access, in particular, its features such as free and un-

obstructed access, the possibility of depositing an article, the availability of high-quality information. S. Chukanova concludes that the advantages of modern science, such as the openness of science and open access to the results of scientific research, are developing rather rapidly. Abroad, many foundations and institutions support research, including the London Wellcome Trust, the Medical Research Council, the Biotechnology & Biological Sciences Research Council, the Economic & Social Research Council, and the National Environmental Research Council, and others. In foreign countries, a number of declarations and applications have been adopted, a code of honor has been developed, and projects have been implemented that involve the transfer of a large number of research results to open access. This process is realized according to a scheme, which is analyzed in the monograph.

In the second chapter, the arguments in favor of open science (objective review of articles, the absence of borders in distribution, the effective use of online resources, etc.) is clearly outlined. Particular attention is paid to the role of repositories, namely to preserve the results of scientific research. After analyzing the history of electronic archives, their modern types are logically generalized in the monograph. Today, there are “golden” (through journals in open access) and “green” (through deposit or archiving of articles) channels of scientific open access. The main obstacles to the creation of these archives (the requirements of publishers, imperfections of copyright, the indifference of scholars, distrust of the institution, etc.) are described in the book. These obstacles need to be quickly overcome because they slow down a process of a create an ideal repository model as well.

In the third chapter “Open (free) license on the use of scientific works” author V. Dmytryshyn research legal aspect of open access. It’s accented, that the right of intellectual property is a totality of norms and is an absolute law for personality in a time using and disposing of a information by objects of intellectual property. Works of fiction, journalistic, scientific, technical or other works, that printed in books, brochures, articles and others documents) are considered in detail, and also reports, lectures, speeches, sermons and other verbal texts, that are different objects of copyright. The special attention is drawn to distribution of

works by the receipt of license - of a writing powers for other person to use the object of right of intellectual property, conclusion of the Authorial treaty that creates some barriers to free access. The role of social networks grows in popularisation of information. The contribution a row of institutes in saving a copyright is increasing as well. The known institutes (for example, in USA - the Institute of free licenses) grants permission on the use of modern information in a world, regulate relations between a legal owner on information and user for the purpose of saving a copyright. The types of license agreements, co-ordination of their positions with a legislation are analised in the third chapter of the monograph as well.

The fourth chapter “Foreign and national experience of open science” reveals the possibilities of the Web Science platform for presentation and evaluation of scientific results. After analyzing the history of development electronic information, the databases of this platform were characterized in details and its role in the emergence of scientometrics as a science method was revealed. In the context of the achievements of scientific research in the world, the authors of the monograph talk about a role the impact-factor in evolution of a scientific journals and in development of the scientific environment on the whole, the publishing dynamics of Ukrainian scientists in particular. The fourth chapter introduces the practice of creating the Lithuanian Academic Electronic Library, the repository of Sumy State University, the Unified Automated Fund of the researches, designer projects and protected theses of a dissertations in Ukraine. Volodymyr Dmitrishin noted that for all repositories a simple and efficient search server was created, they have good statistical indicators, which allow to take a high position in the world ranking. Ukrainian and foreign repositories of universities are actively replenishing well-known world electronic databases.

In the final, fifth, chapter “Prospects for the creation of a national repository of academic texts: ways to improve electronic repositories” Ukrainian electronic archives is considered through the prism of strategic goals and tactical actions in the field of education, science and innovation. This chapter contains a critical opinion on the state of research on innovations in the humanitarian sphere of Ukraine. It is also noted that Ukrainian researchers did not pay attention to the formation of a unified national

informatively technical and communication system. The authors of the chapter named the problems that need to be solved: low quality of education, large distance of theory is to practice, closed scientific information, limited funding etc. It is proved that the development of education and science can not be successful without qualitative scientific information and open access to it, without innovation. At the same time, it was found that favorable investment climate, research infrastructure improvement, system of openness, development of the sphere of accumulation, preservation and dissemination of digital information are the basis on which the National repository of academic texts is formed. The fifth chapter describes its thematic and genre

structure, ways of filling information, rights and responsibilities of institutional participants and users of the repository, etc.

While writing the monograph, national and foreign publications about network technologies, philosophy and information theory, scientific communication, innovation, information infrastructure, information-analytical support, electronic libraries, information economy, information provision of scientific research and other were studied,

Scientific results obtained by the authors of the monographic research can be used, undoubtedly, in the modern information sphere, primarily in library, archival, museum activities.

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