

質問	回答者	回答
Eva様、購読機関の研究者が非商業目的でテキストマイニングできる、非購読者にも許可を与えているとのことですが、非購読者どのようにデータを入手するのでしょうか。サイトに記載されていたら申し訳ございません。	Victoria Eva (Elsevier)	Please see here for our text and data mining policy. Non-subscribers can contact Elsevier and will be given permission on a case-by-case basis. <a href="https://www.elsevier.com/en-gb/about/policies-and-standards/text-and-data-mining">https://www.elsevier.com/en-gb/about/policies-and-standards/text-and-data-mining</a>  And see here for further information about how text and data mining works: <a href="https://www.elsevier.com/en-gb/about/open-science/research-data/text-and-data-mining">https://www.elsevier.com/en-gb/about/open-science/research-data/text-and-data-mining</a>
Thanks you, Ms.Eva.Some publishers change APC price between CC-BY to CC-BY-NC-ND. Generally,for publishers,is licensing cost different from each licenses?	Victoria Eva (Elsevier)	質疑応答で回答済みですが、追加回答をいただきました。 (追加回答) There are some publishers that will charge different prices for different license types, but generally, the majority of the industry does not. Elsevier will not differentiate prices based on the license choice.
(To Eva) I would like to know Elsevier's view on "applicability of platform regulation and competition law" (slide 22), which was mentioned in Dr. Suzuki's talk	Victoria Eva (Elsevier)	(I don't fully understand the reference to this legislation as I'm reading a translated slide deck, but ) I would say that Elsevier acts within a competitive and diverse industry. We believe in the importance of there being a mixed economy in the scholarly communication and research field. Commercial players, such as ourselves, operate in a highly competitive environment. According to our trade association, STM, in total, there are around 10,000 different publishers who collectively validate and process three million articles every year from eight million authors across the globe. We therefore have to prove our worth to the market every day. We have a relentless focus on reducing costs, and delivering value to our customers. For example, the cost per article published by Elsevier is decreasing every year, yet we still maintain highest quality at lower prices than industry average.
Ms.Eva. What are your thoughts on Rights Retention strategy in US ?	Victoria Eva (Elsevier)	As per the US OSTP memorandum's recommendations which were published in 2022, we have been very clear from the outset that we support immediate availability of research via the sustainable gold open access publication route, which also enables rights retention. To note, we are unable to support publication models which rely on subscription-funded content being made freely and immediately accessible for wide reuse, given that there is no recovery model for our costs incurred and investments made into the extensive editorial and peer review and publishing process. But by publishing open access, authors will retain copyright and enjoy a choice of end user licenses. Where authors publish under the subscription model, they will still retain certain commercial and derivative rights to share their work, including extending their article to a book, re-using their article in a subsequent compilation of their work, re-using portions in new works, and sharing the article for scholarly purposes, such as classroom teaching or at conferences.  For your reference, please visit the STM statement: Signatories publish statement on Rights Retention Strategy. <a href="https://www.stm-assoc.org/rightsretentionstrategy/">https://www.stm-assoc.org/rightsretentionstrategy/</a>
To Ms. Eva : Elsevier has agreed OA policy with funding agencies. To advance OA or OS in JP, which party, government or funder, should negotiate with you?	Victoria Eva (Elsevier)	To be clear, we negotiate with stakeholders where they are looking for commercial agreements to read and/ or publish research. Typically, we will negotiate with institutions or their representatives to reach these commercial agreements. We don't generally 'agree OA policy with funding agencies'. However, we will absolutely take note of funding agencies' policies, and wherever possible, we will provide information for authors and clear routes to publication that work to comply with funder policies. Our commercial agreements in many cases can then complement and advance this approach by providing funded routes for authors to publish open access and comply with policies. I am pleased to say that we have successfully agreed a transformative agreement in Japan with institutional representatives JUSTICE, which will absolutely help to advance OA and OS in Japan going forward.  For your reference, please visit the case study in other countries on "Preparing for a transformative agreement: Library leaders share their experience" <a href="https://www.elsevier.com/resources/preparing-for-a-transformative-agreement-library-leaders-share-their-experience">https://www.elsevier.com/resources/preparing-for-a-transformative-agreement-library-leaders-share-their-experience</a>
野村様への質問SCPJの活動は素晴らしいのですが、DOAJへの対応について考えられていることはあるのでしょうか。海外から問われることがあります。武田@NII	野村 周平 (横浜国立大学)	DOAJへの対応としては、現SCPJデータベースの項目整理に当たって、「DOAJに記載されているか否か」という項目を新規に設ける予定です。 また、OAポリシーの策定・公開を推進する広報（来年度中に各学協会宛に実施予定）では、国内学術誌のDOAJへの掲載を促進するためにDOAJについての解説・申請案内なども可能であれば盛り込めればと存じます。 SCPJの今後の方向性についてのご意見・ご質問等がございましたら、jpcoar_SCPJ#nii.ac.jp（スバム対策のため、@を#に変換しています）までご連絡ください。

質 問	回 答 者	回 答
<p>野村さま 今後機関リポジトリの検索方法として、IRDB、またはそのようなデータベースの一元化のような動きはあるのでしょうか？</p>	<p>野村 周平 (横浜国立大学)</p>	<p>NII RDC構想においても、IRDBによって各大学の機関リポジトリのデータを蓄積するという既存の形式から変化はないという認識です。(学生や研究者等の日本のエンドユーザーは、やはりCiNii Research、Google Scholarを一元的なデータベースとして既に利用しているのかなと考えていますが、これら現在の検索環境にも変化は生じないと思われます)</p> <p>発表中に述べた、WEKO3の検索画面にCCライセンスという項目が追加されたことへの影響としては、先述したデータベース群の検索項目も拡張されることが期待されますし、自由な利用ができる研究成果を利用して何かを作成したいというニーズを持った検索者の利便性が大きく向上することになるかと思えます。</p> <p>なお、CCライセンスが付与されたコンテンツが検索できるデータベースとして、クリエイティブ・コモンズ公式の提供するCC Search (<a href="https://search.creativecommons.org/">https://search.creativecommons.org/</a>) もありますが、日本の機関リポジトリを取録対象にはしておらず、学術情報の検索という観点ではあまり影響はなさそうです。</p>

(敬称略)