How we designed an open access and open source publishing workflow for research output of the Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences

Dylan Degeling — May 23, 2018 — Library Publishing Forum
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Background — University

- Institute for higher professional education in the Netherlands.
- Mainly offers bachelor's degree programmes, but also has a number of professional master's degree programmes.
- Most publications are of a professional nature, however, a transition to more scholarly natured publications is ongoing.
- Research is conducted by researchers who are part of a knowledge centre.
Background – PublishingLab

• Developed a research program to create a platform with new, open source tools for publishers in the art- and cultural sector.

• The most important tool that emerged from this project was the Sausage Machine.

• Publications and the manuscript are **directly** published in a Git repository.

• **Automatically** applies changes to templates or manuscripts to all relevant files.
Background — Workflow

• **Standardise** the output of the knowledge centres by making sure that it is in line with the style guide of the university.

• Publish all output with an **open access** license.

• Make it **easier** for researchers to publishing their studies in **different formats**.

• Create an **alternative publishing route** with the library at its centre, instead of an external publisher.
Development

• Discover the **common ground** and **opposing interests**.
• Create space for the wants, needs, and wishes of **stakeholders**.
• Create space for the wants, needs, and wishes of **the library**.
• Build all the necessary assets to rebuild the **Sausage Machine** for **library** purposes.
• Obtain **content** from the knowledge centres.
• **Improve** & **automatise** more parts of the process.
• Increase the **popularity** of the new publishing route.
Examples — Manuscript
**Examples — Pdf**

### CAN STARTUPS SOLVE URBAN PROBLEMS?

**AN ANALYSIS OF AMSTERDAM'S "STARTUP IN RESIDENCE" PROGRAMME**

WILLEM VAN WINDEN, LUIS DE CARVALHO

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If the client (i.e., the city department that defined the challenge) is satisfied, it may enter in a contractual relation with the startup.

Since 2015, an edition of SIR runs every year. Table 1 shows the number of challenges defined in SIR, the number of startups that applied, and the number of awarded startups; table 2 provides some examples of urban challenges as defined by the city department (in collaboration with the SIR management structure). The programme was run by a small team of two people, both are employed at the Chief Innovation Office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>City department/programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Find an effective way to reward desired behaviour: Starting with a reward system for cyclists to encourage them to park their bikes a lot further from their destination in designated spots.</td>
<td>Programme Re-microanalysis, Traffic &amp; Public space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase the waste separation rate and create a sustainable solution so that by 2020, the municipality will achieve a separation rate of at least 75% of the total internal waste streams of the municipality of Amsterdam.</td>
<td>Facility Rynku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop a tool to enable canal users to contribute to a smooth navigation and sailing, even at peak times.</td>
<td>Watermet (Water company)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offer a solution, tool or system to facilitate the local reuse of/reclaimed construction materials, monitor the recycling processes, and, as a possible result, create new jobs.</td>
<td>Public space &amp; sustainability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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### 3.2 THE LEGAL CONSTRUCTION BEHIND SIR

The programme is not only innovative in linking local economic development (i.e., promoting startups with promising cultural change in the city bureaucracy) with a strong spirit of innovation into the city departments that work with the startups). An important new aspect of the programme is also the way through which it "open" public procurement to startups, by offering a smoother and somehow easier access to local government contracts in a legal construction that fully abides with European procurement legislation (Directive 2014/24/EU).

At the very beginning of the design of SIR, there were intense discussions between the city's Chief Technology Office (CTO, the city department that took the initiative for SIR) and the city's
Can startups solve urban problems?

An analysis of Amsterdam’s “Startup in Residence” programme

Willem van Winden, Luis de Carvalho

Can startups solve urban problems? An analysis of Amsterdam’s “Startup in Residence” programme, Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences

Willem van Winden
Author

Luis de Carvalho
Author

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the best ones are picked by a selection committee (consisting of people from the city departments, the leader of the SIR programme, and an expert/mentor). The selected startups then enter a 5-month period in which they must elaborate their solution, in close collaboration with the city department. During this “in residence” process, they receive support in the form of mentoring (by seasoned entrepreneurs, coaches, and peers) and education and training (e.g. on business model development, legal issues, understanding how the municipality bureaucracy and procurement works, etc.). Also, selected startups may receive small financial support to develop their solution and concept further (e.g. to buy materials, small infrastructure and equipment, etc.). By the end of the term, they are expected to have their solution up and ready. If the client (i.e. the city department that defined the challenge) is satisfied, it may enter in a contractual relation with the startup.
Examples — Web
Workflow

• **Author** — Signs up publication at the library.
• **Author** — Sends manuscript to library.
• **Library** — Gives feedback on manuscript.
• **Author** — Replies to feedback.
• **Library** — Creates a record in the institutional repository.
• **Library** — Converts manuscript to all file formats.
• **Author** — Gives feedback on the files resulting from the conversion.
• **Library** — Replies to feedback.
• **Library** — Deposits manuscript and converted files in the institutional repository.
What we learned

• Not all researchers are aware of or focussed on open access.

• Tools that are being developed within the university for external purposes can sometimes be reframed to improve the university internally as well.

• Developing your own tools allows you to stay on top of how your content is created, and fill up the holes that you come across.

• Use older content to improve your tools during dry spells.

• Collaborating with stakeholders is key. The faster you can show working examples the quicker you increase the popularity of your alternative.
Future perspectives

• Increase the popularity of the publishing workflow.
• Create a platform to highlight the publications created with the publishing workflow.
• Start a partnership with a ‘green’ printer.
• Make it to the 100% open access milestone of the university.
Thank you
d.k.degelinh@hva.nl