Supporting SCIndeks improvements through Alternative Funding Mechanism: 
CEON/CEES Project Execution Final Report

This document provides the brief overview of technical improvements of SCIndeks: The Serbian Citation Index performed under the Alternative Funding Mechanism. By signing Terms of Agreement we took over the following obligations:

1. To make SCIndeks OpenAIRE compatible and harvestable
2. To normalize funder information in SCIndeks
3. To implement ORCID
4. To provide DOAJ with SCIndeks article-level information

All the tasks have been completed entirely and in time, as detailed blow.

1. **Making SCIndeks OpenAIRE compatible and harvestable**

OAI-PMH v2.0 protocol for harvesting publication metadata (metadataPrefix oai_dc) was installed according to the requirements of OpenAIRE. All the mandatory OpenAIRE fields (projectId, accessRights, embargoEndDate) were included, which means that SCIndeks became fully OpenAIRE 3.0 (OA, funding) compatible. After the protocol became operational, more than 6,000 SCIndeks articles metadata were harvested and uploaded to OpenAIRE, as illustrated in the screenshot below. SCIndeks metadata can now be harvested also by all other interested parties.

![SCIndeks - Serbian Citation Index](https://goo.gl/CmHcXX)

2. **Normalizing funder information in SCIndeks**

In fulfilling this task, we developed the schema for project information and retroactively normalized information in all SCIndeks records for project funded within FP7, H2020, and national S&T programmes. In this manner, the unique and persistent identification of all projects is
ensured. In addition, all already deposited DOIs were supplemented with funding data. All of the projects are now linked to the respective funder and publication in OpenAIRE. At the moment, after including all SCIndeks records, the number of publications funded by the Serbian Ministry of Science in OpenAIRE was raised from approx. 1,000 to more than 9,000.

3. Implementing ORCID

At an early stage of project, SCIndeks data model was extended to include ORCID identifiers. Then, we collected ORCIDs for all already registered authors with Serbian affiliation. ORCIDs were assigned to previously published articles of the same authors retrospectively. Inserted ORCIDs are now visible for about 2,400 researchers from Serbia through SCIndeks platform at the article level, as illustrated in screenshot bellow.

XML format for depositing metadata in CrossRef was expanded (schema 4.3) to include ORCIDs, which became a standard part of SCIndeks metadata delivered routinely to CrossRef.


4. Providing DOAJ with SCIndeks article-level information

As a first step, we formalized our status of an aggregator at DOAJ. Thanks to this, we were provided with API enabling us to apply collectively to DOAJ on behalf of SCIndeks journals. In order to ensure easy and safe admission to DOAJ, we had to take the following actions:

a. Editor Service as a part of SCIndeks was enhanced with new functionalities enabling Editorial board to add to their journals’ SCIndeks profiles Publication policy and Licencing information required by DOAJ that had previously been publically unavailable;

b. Using our guide and templates, Editorial boards completed their journal profiles with required information;

c. As a by-benefit, journal profiles in SCIndeks were additionally enriched with items such as Editor-in-Chief biography, Editorial Board, List of Reviewers, Aims and Scope that were not obligatory but were treated as welcome by DOAJ and generally by the users;

d. DOAJ Application Forms was automatically fulfilled with required information for all the journals that accomplished the job.

After completing the process, we applied to DOAJ on behalf of 49 SCIndeks journals using JSON. So far, only the “trial” journal Arhitekturna i urbanizam was accepted for indexation. The upload of metadata for this journal using XML schema was successfully tested and administered regularly (screenshot below).
We expect the rest of our journals to be accepted in DOAJ within the six-month period from the application date at the latest, as communicated by the DOAJ office.

Constituent period in theorization of minimalism in architecture

Abstract

The paper analyzes architectural discourse that is formed around the term minimalism, between 1975 and 1995, a period that I consider constitutive for theorization of the term. The presentation is directed by two hypotheses: 1) minimalism in architecture does not have a continuous stream of origin, development, and is not a style, direction, movement, school, genre or trend in terms of how it is defined in disciplines such as art history, aesthetics and art theory; 2) the fact that it’s rare for an architect to declare himself a minimalista (pluralist) suggests that minimalism in architecture is actually a product or construct of an architectural discourse that emerged from the need to consolidate the existing obvious and widespread formal idiom in architecture partly during and after post-modernism. It is indicative that the writing of history of minimalism in architecture, in its most intensive period - the nineties, takes place mainly in three cities: London, Barcelona and Milan. In this sense, we can examine how each of these centers emphasized its role through the ambition of minimalism in architecture to appear as an authentic local creation.

In conclusion, the outcomes of this project can be summarized as follows:

- Thanks to the normalization of project information in SCIndeks, 6752 articles have as of this moment been harvested and uploaded to OpenAIRE;
- About 2,400 Serbian researchers have so far been provided with ORCID links to their articles in SCIndeks, the national citation index.
- The application to DOAJ was submitted for 49 local journals; the first among them was accepted and regular metadata upload using XML schema started successfully.
The protocols implemented and tools developed are now a guarantee that all operations supporting new SCIndeks functionalities introduced within this project will be smoothly executed in further maintenance of the service.

In Belgrade
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Pero Šipka, PhD
President