

Sci-Hub, a challenge for academic and research libraries

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Abstract

Sci-Hub emerged into the field of scientific communication in 2011 as a platform for free access to scientific papers. It is the most popular of the so-called shadow libraries, systems that overcome the limits of legal access to scientific publications, standing apart from the open access movement. Besides from the media coverage that has served to boost its popularity, several studies reveal the impact of *Sci-Hub* among researchers, who have embraced this initiative. *Sci-Hub* has revealed new forms of access to scientific information, affecting academic and research libraries that cannot remain on the sidelines. This study addresses the *Sci-Hub* phenomenon and its implications for academic and research libraries from different points of view, through a bibliographic review and an analysis of examples of action.

Keywords

Academic libraries; University libraries; Shadow libraries; Information behaviour; *Sci-Hub*; Scientific communication; Ethics; Legality; Legal issues; Information access; Open access; Free information; Information usage habits.

1. Introduction

In recent years, access to scientific publications has become a battleground, with recurrent reports of scientific and academic entities announcing the cancellation or modification of subscriptions to important publishers. The fundamental cause of this situation can be found in difficulties faced by libraries in meeting ever-growing subscription costs (Piwowar *et al.*, 2018).

Access to scientific content is uneven. Thus, only a small proportion of the world's population has access to most publications, with small institutions in developing countries in the least favourable position (Kirsop; Chan, 2005; Meadows, 2015; Bendezú-Quispe *et al.*, 2016). The open access (OA) movement was born precisely to guarantee access to scientific publications for all, including those who could not afford to pay for them. After years of work, significant advances have been achieved, but the most recent calculations estimate that only a quarter of scientific literature is free of paywalls, in open access (Khabisa; Giles, 2014; Piwowar *et al.*, 2018; Bosman; Kramer, 2018), although the proportion is higher when referring to publications in recent years (Himmelstein *et al.*, 2018; Piwowar *et al.*, 2018).

It is in this context that pirate websites such as *Aaaaarg* and *Library Genesis* appear, ignoring or circumventing intellectual property restrictions (Lawson, 2017). *Sci-Hub* is the best known of all these shadow libraries (Gardner; McLaughlin; Asher, 2017) and probably the most widely used, not only because of the volume of publications to which it gives access, but also because it has received unprecedented attention from both the mass media and academia.

Academic and research libraries are the traditional providers of scientific information to users which once went, in person, to consult journals (Sathe; Grady; Giuse, 2002). Today, most have chosen to access electronic publications and users have moved to this system (Tenopir *et al.*, 2009). Over the past decades the price of subscriptions has been continuously increasing (Larivière; Haustein; Mongeon, 2015), and the contract models imposed since the 1990s, the big deals, have proved to be excessively rigid and costly in the long term (Sparc, 2018). As a result, research libraries are in a complex position in relation to pirate websites, as the services with which they compete, such as interlibrary loan, have greatly improved, but they cannot provide the level of immediacy of the former. Moreover, experience shows that libraries continue to be where users turn to in order to seek advice and guidance on sources of information, as demonstrated by the development of research support services in many universities (Fernández-Marcial; Costa; González-Solar, 2016), and they must be prepared to face information queries on these illegal systems.

“ Since *Sci-Hub* has entered the panorama of access to scientific information, it has generated changes in the consumption of scientific information and has been a turning point for libraries ”

Since *Sci-Hub* has entered the panorama of access to scientific information, it has generated changes in the consumption of scientific information and has been a turning point for libraries. Crissinger (2017) considers that there is evidence that an analysis of *Sci-Hub*, from an ethical, technological, intellectual property and inequality point of view, is now a mature topic for debate. The objective of this paper is to describe the various facets of *Sci-Hub* in order to give as complete a picture as possible of this phenomenon and to assess its impact on university libraries.

2. *Sci-Hub*. The new Napster?

It is not uncommon to find comparisons between *Sci-Hub*¹ and the P2P phenomenon that radically changed the music industry at the beginning of the 21st century and which, beyond its own history of growth, popularity and decline, helped to shape the new path that record companies are following today with streaming services as major protagonists. A brief analysis of the history and characteristics of *Sci-Hub* allows us to understand if its possible final effect on the publishing system will have any parallelism with *Napster*'s.

Sci-Hub's story has its own mythology. Neuroscientist Alexandra Elbakyan, at the tender age of 22, created *Sci-Hub*, which was released on September 5, 2011. This was her response to difficulties in accessing scientific publications after her return to Kazakhstan. At that time, the options available to circumvent the paywalls were to write directly to the authors of the publication or to request the document via *Twitter* with the hashtag #IcanhazPDF, in the hope that someone with access could send a copy (Bonhanon, 2016a; 2016b; Himmelstein *et al.*, 2018).

Its implementation has been growing over the past seven years, as has the media attention it has received, with Elbakyan being named among “*Nature's 10*: Ten people who mattered this year” in December 2016 as milestone. Both legal battles and articles written about *Sci-Hub* or Elbakyan (and their consideration among “*Nature's 10*”) make them trending on *Google* searches (Himmelstein *et al.*, 2018). In other words, every time *Sci-Hub* and/or its creator are the object of media attention, even if it is from a critical position or a company demands it, a significant amount of free publicity is generated.

But what is *Sci-Hub*, and how does it work? To start with, it can be classified in a number of ways: as an online search engine, a web page, or as a collection of academic articles. Elbakyan (2017) describes it as follows:

“The core of *Sci-Hub* is a script that downloads html and pdf pages from the Web. In that sense, *Sci-Hub* is technically more similar to a web scraper [...] *Sci-Hub* technically is by itself a repository, or a library if you like, and not a search engine for some other repository. But of course, the most important part in *Sci-Hub* is not a repository, but the script that can download papers closed behind paywalls”.

The creator of *Sci-Hub* does not offer explanations on how it obtains the papers hosted in the repository. Bonhanon (2016b) indicates that this harvesting of documents involves collecting user data to overcome payment barriers; access credentials can be obtained by voluntary contributions from researchers or through unethical methods, such as phishing emails, as stated by publishers. Elbakyan (2018) does not reveal the origin of the accounts it uses but indicates that they come from various sources, including some illicit ones.

In order to maintain access to this information, it uses a succession of mirror sites, as do other pirate information systems such as *The Pirate Bay* (Penn, 2018) using a decentralized scheme that is difficult to control and has a wide international scope. It has a bot for *Telegram* users (@scihubot) although the most frequent way to access *Sci-Hub* is through its web page which, due to lawsuits, has been deftly and repeatedly changing its domain name, and has been hosted in various countries (Laos, Hong Kong, Mongolia, Taiwan, Russia..., among others) and in *Tor* (*The Onion Router*).

Over the years multiple attempts have been made to quantify the number of documents collected by *Sci-Hub* and their coverage. It is estimated that it contains 69% of the scientific articles with DOI, of which 54.5 million articles are for payment and account for 85.1% of the total number of articles behind paywall (Himmelstein *et al.*, 2018). These data correspond to the documents that have already been downloaded to its repository, not to those that could be accessed on demand whose

number would be substantially higher. **Greshake** (2017) estimates that 95% of these publications are subsequent to 1950 despite having some as old as the 1619 edition of the book *Descriptio cometæ*. Its size would represent a real threat to the current model of scientific publication and, in particular, to payment by subscription (**McKenzie**, 2017).

In terms of coverage, **Houle** (2017) detects variances between disciplines, with less presence of law, music and some areas of economics; and **Himmelstein et al.** (2018) highlight the strong presence of chemistry and health sciences. Most of the documents contained are journal articles for which it represents 77.8% of what is present in *Crossref*. This high coverage rate is also shown in contributions to congresses (79.7%) and is very limited in other types of documents such as book chapters (14.2%) or standards (1.5%) (**Himmelstein et al.**, 2018).

3. Who uses Sci-Hub and how?

The above data demonstrate the magnitude of *Sci-Hub* as an information resource. The key question then arises, who uses it? Bearing in mind that its objective would be to facilitate access to scientific literature for those who cannot afford it because of its high cost.

Regarding the intensity of *Sci-Hub* use, **Van-Noorden** (2016) reports a number of downloads exceeding 75 million in 2016 (surpassing 42 million in 2015), which represents 3% of all downloads of this type of publication worldwide. Documents after 1985 account for 95% of downloads, and 35% are less than two years old at the time of download (**Greshake**, 2017). Their growth appears to be soaring, reaching 88% per year (**Himmelstein et al.**, 2018).

As to *Sci-Hub* utilization data (2015-2016), **Bonhanon** (2016b) estimates, not without surprise, that a quarter of the requests for articles come from rich countries, presumably without problems of access from their institutions,

“in fact, some of the most intense use of *Sci-Hub* appears to be happening on the campuses of U.S. and European universities” (p. 510).

However, his data show that the countries with the highest volume of downloads to be, in the following order: Iran, China, India and Russia. **Greshake** (2016) detects an intensive use in Portugal, Iran, Tunisia and Greece; **Himmelstein et al.** (2018) affirm that preferential use is occurring in countries with lower access capacity through institutional channels.

The reason for these variations and the impact on specific campuses could be related to the growth of text mining techniques, which require a large volume of text to work with and which, unlike automatic downloads at *Sci-Hub*, are very costly to obtain through the usual services in terms of time spent. Some countries such as Iran (where national legislation permits) appear to be making national mirrors (**Bonhanon**, 2016b).

In early 2018, *Sci-Hub* posted full data for 2017² on *Twitter*. An analysis of these using the *OpenRefine* tool allows us to affirm that many of these trends are maintained today. It is confirmed that among the countries with the highest downloads we have emerging powers such as China, India or Brazil, atypical cases such as Iran and also countries with highly developed economies and research structures such as the USA or France (Figure 1). These data should be studied in the future taking into account correction and weighting factors such as the number of researchers, research centres, investment in science, etc.

Raw usage data for the months of September 2015 to February 2016³ show that Spain accounted for an average of 1.5% of total *Sci-Hub* downloads worldwide, with some concentration of IP in the main research poles. The data corresponding to 2017 show a certain increase in downloads, so that Spain represents 2.04% (a total of 3,089,349), occupying position 11 in this peculiar ranking. There is some correspondence between the areas with the highest downloads in the

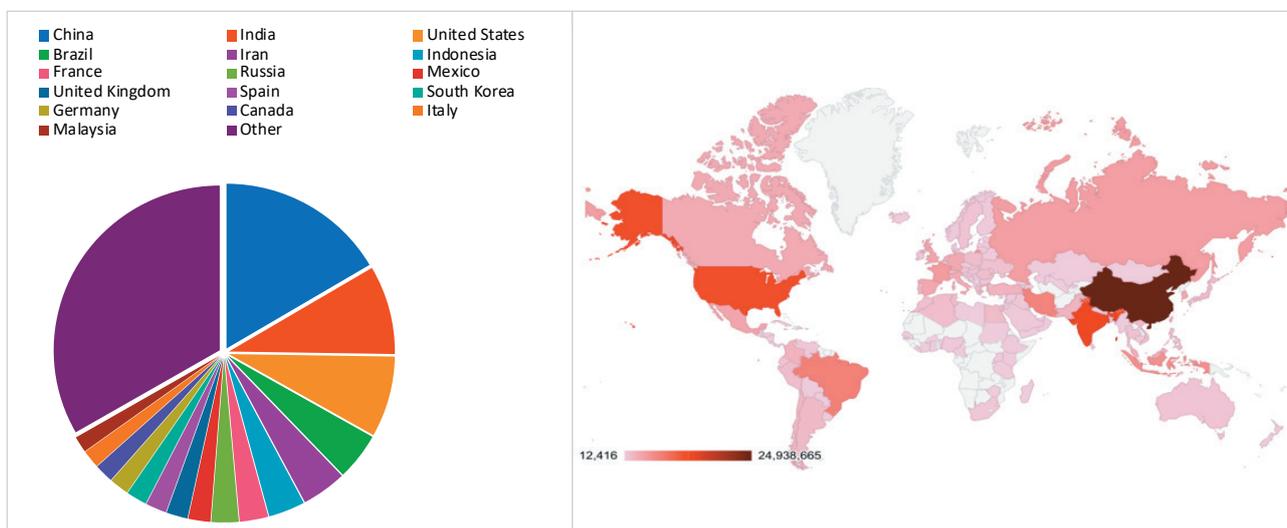


Figure 1. Distribution by country of *Sci-Hub* downloads and details of countries with more than 1.5% of the total

data for 2015-2016 and those for 2017 (Table 1), with large cities with consolidated university campuses having the highest incidence, and Madrid having nearly twice as many downloads by 2017 as Barcelona. The articles with the highest number of downloads in Spain show a preference for the areas of health sciences, sciences and engineering and with a greater presence of articles subsequent to the year 2000.

Faced with this ubiquity of downloads, it is worth asking the reasons for them. In those countries where access is limited due to the scarcity of economic resources, the answer is simple: in order to do science, access to scientific contents is needed and this is the only possible way for articles that are not in open access, avoiding any payment.

Table 1. Spanish cities with the highest number of *Sci-Hub* downloads

Position	2015-2106 ⁴		2017	
	City	Downloads	City	Downloads
1	Madrid	98.143	Madrid	868.322
2	Barcelona	78.535	Barcelona	488.101
3	Valencia	26.634	Valencia	215.690
4	Bilbao	12.622	Sevilla	72.613
5	Zaragoza	10.795	Bilbao	67.899
6	Santander	10.377	Zaragoza	61.313
7	Murcia	8.819	A Coruña	60.267
8	A Coruña	8.360	Murcia	54.065
9	Sevilla	7.432	Valladolid	40.853
10	Oviedo	7.406	Alacant	40.040

O uso de ferramentas de busca e acesso a artigos científicos pelos pesquisadores brasileiros [PDF] ufpb.br
 DL Gomes, AC Benchimo... - Informação & Sociedade ..., 2018 - periodicos.ufpb.br
 ... 1 Atualmente, o site pode ser acessado a partir dos seguintes endereços: na web comum
<http://sci-hub.la/>; <http://sci-hub.hk/>; <http://sci-hub.mn/>; <http://sci-hub.name/>; <http://sci-hub.tv/>;
<http://sci-hub.tw/>, ou ainda, através do endereço da rede Onion <https://sci-hub222666oqcxt.onion...>
 ☆ 📄 🔗

Real-Time Imaging of Nitric Oxide Signals in Individual Cells Using geNOps [HTML] biomedcentral.com
 E Eroglu, H Bischof, S Charoensin... - Nitric Oxide, 2018 - Springer
 ... Chem Soc Rev 41(3):1130-1172. <http://sci-hub.tw/10.1039/C1CS15132K> CrossRefPubMed
 Google Scholar. 4. Han J, Burgess K (2010) Fluorescent indicators for intracellular pH ...
<http://sci-hub.tw/10.1016/j.niox.2012.10.001> CrossRefPubMedGoogle Scholar. 10 ...
 ☆ 📄 Artículos relacionados Las 4 versiones

[HTML] Acupoint herbal plaster for patients with primary dysmenorrhea: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial [HTML] biomedcentral.com
 S Yu, Y Wen, W Xia, M Yang, Z Lv, X Li, W Li... - ..., 2018 - trialsjournal.biomedcentral.com
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Methodological deviation from the original experiment
 SWS Lee, N Schwarz - Nature Human Behaviour, 2018 - nature.com
 ... Published: xx xx xxxx <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-018-0403-7> References 1. Camerer, CF et al. Nat. Hum. Behav. <http://sci-hub.tw/10.1038/s41562-018-0399-z> (2018). 2. Lee, SWS & Schwarz, N. Science 328, 709 (2010). 3. Brehm, JW J. Appl. Soc. Psychol ...
 ☆ 📄

Figure 2. Google Scholar search that exemplifies the lack of knowledge about *Sci-Hub*, used when referencing bibliographic citations. Source: Google Scholar

This justification is, however, insufficient as it cannot be applied to the United States or Europe. A survey published in *Science* attempts to discover the underlying reasons: researchers claim lack of access to documents (50%), disagreement with editing and publication models (23%) and convenience (17%) (Travis, 2016). For countries with good access Bonhanon (2016b) focuses on two possible reasons: confusion about what *Sci-Hub* is (Figure 2) and convenience.

4. The debate of morality

Elbakyan has justified the creation and maintenance of *Sci-Hub* as illegal but ethical, arguing that the concept of property and intellectual property are unnecessary, communism or theft as a fundamental element for the advancement of science... and comparing its creation with the acts of characters such as Robin Hood or Hermes (Figure 3).

Theft! a small protest
against property
striving for equality

- Robin the Hood
- Hong Gildong
- Ishikawa Goemon
- Алдар-Коце
- Hermes Greek god
- ...



government
taxation system?

Sci-Hub fits
'natural law'

Figure 3. Example of Elbakyan's (2016) discourse developed in her presentations.

In this debate, which **Triggle** and **Triggle** (2016, p. 6) summarize by asking “Is *Sci-Hub* altruism or copyright theft?” One can see the opinions of different groups, which must be confronted. Obviously on one side are the publishers and, at the opposite extreme, Elbakyan. In addition, the opinion of researchers should be valued. They use *Sci-Hub* extensively (60%) and think that using it is not incorrect (88%), according to the *Science* survey (**Travis**, 2016). Among people who study SciComm or scientific publication as a process, the debate has been very intense and has spread in recent years over news, forums, blogs and scientific literature (**Machin-Mastromatteo**; **Uribe-Tirado**; **Romero-Ortiz**, 2016; **McNutt**, 2016; **Priego**, 2016; **Woolston**, 2016).

The central argument of support for *Sci-Hub* lies in the inequality of the scientific publishing system and in considering that the fundamental objective of changing it and making it fairer requires any means. In this line of thought *Sci-Hub* may not be the solution but it is a wake-up call as to the need to build a common scientific and academic heritage, beyond the limits imposed by intellectual property (**Lawson**, 2017). *Sci-Hub* is a symptom, a reaction to a problem that has to be solved no matter what.

The signatories of the open letter “In solidarity with *Library Genesis* and *Sci-Hub*” are signified in the group of people with the greatest affinity for the platform (*Custodians Online Campaign*, 2015). The largest number of *Sci-Hub* supporters seem to be in the area of medicine, not only among researchers, but among physicians seeking better alternatives for their patients (**Bendezú-Quispe** *et al.*, 2016; **Faust**, 2016; **Triggle**; **Triggle**, 2016). This idea is clearly evidenced in Latin America with the positive perception of *Sci-Hub* among medical students (**Mejia** *et al.*, 2017) and high download volume data, to which **Machin-Mastromatteo** *et al.* (2016) propose to improve access to medical scientific literature especially through the promotion of open access.

Those who look at the phenomenon from a critical perspective point out that the platform infringes laws, being “copyright-breaking on a grand scale” (**Van-Noorden**, 2016), which is neither admissible nor justifiable, insisting that there are legal alternatives such as open access (**Greco**, 2017). **McNutt** (2016) emphasizes other collateral factors such as the loss of usage data and its implication in the management of subscriptions, the repercussions for publishing house workers, the impact on smaller publishing houses such as non-profit scientific societies... We can add to all these the possible and unpredictable consequences for authors.

The relationship between *Sci-Hub* and OA is controversial. *Sci-Hub* is generally not considered as part of the OA movement (**Piwowar** *et al.*, 2018) although in some cases it has been labeled as a subtype of it, following the ideas put forward by the “*Guerilla Open Access Manifesto*” (**Swartz**, 2008). **Björk** (2017) and **Penn** (2018) call it black open access (together with *ResearchGate*, *Academia.edu*, *Google*, the tag *#icanhazpdf*...) considering it one of the greatest challenges to the traditional model of academic publication.

Peter Suber warns that being confused with piracy can have a “strategic cost” for the OA movement (**Bonhanon**, 2016b) in terms of distorting its purpose and even replacing one paywall with another by reinforcing the golden route (**Novo**; **Onishi**, 2017). However, from the ranks of OA there has been explicit support for *Sci-Hub* (**Cochran**, 2016) and tweets are frequent in providing their new domains. Heather Piwowar gives it an instrumental role by scaring editors and pushing them to “do the right thing” and bet on open access (**Van-Noorden**, 2016). There is some consensus that *Sci-Hub* has generated debate and attracted media attention (**Emery**, 2016; **Van-Noorden**, 2016; **Novo**; **Onishi**, 2017; **Piwowar** *et al.*, 2018). **De-Castro** (2016) even compares Alexandra Elbakyan with the girl in Andersen’s tale who pointed out that the emperor has no clothes.

Sci-Hub is attributed the quality of “disruptive” (**Bonhanon**, 2016b; **Emery**, 2016; **Machin-Mastromatteo** *et al.*, 2016; **Steel**, 2016; **Travis**, 2016; **Himmelstein** *et al.*, 2018; **Marple**, 2018, **Nicholas** *et al.*, 2018). However, for **Priego** (2016) the platform does not represent a substantial cultural change, since gratuity does not alter the basis of the current system of scientific communication. To make this assessment, the judgment of time will indicate whether or not the existence of *Sci-Hub* entails a real change in the model of information consumption and scientific communication.

It is necessary to raise the risks of dependence on a system that is managed by one person. Those who choose to rely on *Sci-Hub* for their access to science (for whatever reason) are subject to the whims of Elbakyan. A telling example occurred in September 2017 when she brought down the system in Russia for several personal offenses (**Travis**, 2017).

5. *Sci-Hub*: a turning point for libraries

The emergence of *Sci-Hub* has signified a turning point for academic and research libraries, representing a challenge for the information retrieval systems offered through them. *Sci-Hub*’s interface is simple and friendly, similar to *Google*. Users access the content of the document using only the DOI or text title. **Faust** (2016) relates his experience, highlighting the simplicity of a search for a papers noting that the

“*Sci-Hub* has been a challenge for academic and research libraries and for the information retrieval systems offered through them”

“‘click burden’ using *Sci-Hub* was substantially lower than going through my hospital’s online library, and it saved me many seconds”.

Oakely (2016), who compares a paper search in the *Georgetown University Library* and *Sci-Hub* (Figure 4), points in the same direction.

This simplicity is one of its strengths against library models, so it could be emerging as the go-to resource even for journals acquired by libraries (**Bonhanon**, 2016b). Some publishers even point the finger at libraries for using unfriendly retrieval systems or for not adequately “educating” researchers in them (**Bonhanon**, 2016b).

Faust (2016) highlights the reliability of the recovery as an aspect in *Sci-Hub’s* favour:

“*Sci-Hub’s* appeal does not rest on speed alone but rather its reliability. Some have observed that finding an article through a hospital or university library doesn’t guarantee that the article will actually be available for download. Surely we have all encountered the dreaded “request access” hyperlink for a sought article found in a library’s database, a phrase that might as well be synonymous with “fuhgeddaboutit.” In contrast, when *Sci-Hub* finds an article, you’re always 1 click away from the pdf file. The appeal quickly becomes clear. Alternatively, of course, there’s always *Google*. By Googling my article, I found that I could rent it for \$6 per day or buy it for \$38. (p. 15A).

Furthermore, *Sci-Hub’s* existence affects the contracting of resources. **Steel** (2016) points out that libraries do not take decisions such as canceling their licenses due to the availability of articles in *Sci-Hub*; but it does appear that the existence of these systems, which are still resources that users are already using, is influencing the development of negotiations for the subscription of journals, specifically when it comes to big deals (**Esposito**, 2017). Other authors such as **Strielkowski** (2017) consider that the impact of *Sci-Hub* can lead to a change of business model based on more reasonable prices, although subscriptions would prevail. **Himmelstein et al.** (2018) study the evolution of contracting, from the hegemony of big deals to their gradual replacement by “à la carte” selections and the recent cancellations of important contracts with *Elsevier*. The authors observe that this publisher’s lawyers already anticipated the possibility that *Sci-Hub* and *LibGen* would reach a level at which they could

“serve as a functionally equivalent, although patently illegal, replacement for *ScienceDirect*” (p. 13).

The possibility has been raised that the existence of *Sci-Hub* or other academic publication exchange systems may be affecting the use of library services, specifically interlibrary loan (**Gardner; Gardner**, 2015), however this fact has yet to be demonstrated as there are no reliable data.

Cochran (2016) called into question, from the publishers’ perspective, the role of libraries and universities as responsible for the illegitimate use of credentials, breaking licensing agreements and allowing illegal downloading of articles. Watermarks make it possible to know which university each article comes from, which is why he considers universities obliged to prevent this from happening and to reflect their position in codes of conduct. There is some debate about whether libraries can monitor patterns of credential use regularly enough to avoid these deviations, and even whether it may be contrary to their very nature to do so (**Ruff**, 2016; **Russell**; **Sánchez**, 2016; **Hoy**, 2017).

The ethical and legal aspects surrounding *Sci-Hub* also place libraries in a new landscape. Librarians debate between defending access to scientific information and the legal implications of its use. There is some latent support among librarians, although few would recommend it openly since, even though they may agree with its objectives or motivations, few would agree with the means it uses (**Ruff**, 2016; **Steel**, 2016; **Penn**, 2018). A good example of this is the diatribe between Gabriel J. Gardner (librarian at *California State University*) and Thomas H. Allen (president of the *Association of American Publishers*) about the possibility that the former would have recommended the use of *Sci-Hub* during a talk with librarians (**Reichman**, 2016).

6. Communication about *Sci-Hub* in libraries

Beyond the subjective aspects of support or disapproval of *Sci-Hub*, it is interesting to analyze the real way in which libraries communicate this phenomenon or not. There does not seem to be a homogeneous model of communication about shadow libraries. An exploration of Spanish academic libraries shows that this information is not common on the

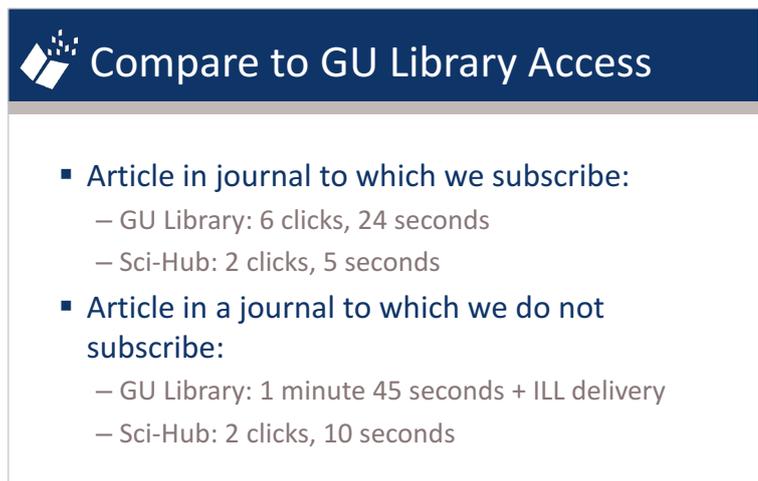


Figure 4. Comparison of **Oakley** (2016) between the process of locating an article in the *Georgetown University Library* and *Sci-Hub*.

“The ethical and legal aspects surrounding *Sci-Hub* also place libraries in a new landscape. Librarians debate between defending access to scientific information and the legal implications of its use”

websites themselves, although it can be found on the blogs they use as an informal communication system. It appears as one more piece of news of one more system, gathering the content of an article or report that refers to it or as a complement to information on topics such as open access, as we see, for example, in:

There does not seem to be a homogeneous model of communication about shadow libraries

- Blog *Universo Abierto* of the *Universidad de Salamanca* (Figure 5): <https://universoabierto.org/2018/04/02/sci-hub-proporciona-acceso-a-mas-de-dos-tercios-de-todos-los-articulos-cientificos-publicados>
- Blog *Acceso abierto* of the *Universidad de las Palmas de Gran Canaria*: <http://bibwp.ulpgc.es/accesoabierto/2017/02/10/sci-hub-tiene-ya-en-torno-a-60-millones-de-articulos-cientificos-en-abierto>
- *BujaBlog* of the *Universidad de Jaén*: <https://blogs.ujaen.es/biblio/?tag=sci-hub>
- Blog *Digitum* of the *Universidad de Murcia*: <http://digitum-um.blogspot.com/2016/11/posibles-efectos-de-sci-hub-en-las.html>
- *Boletín DIB* of the *Universidad de Extremadura*: <https://deinteresparaelbibliotecario.wordpress.com>
- *Canal Biblog* of the *Universidad Autónoma de Madrid*: <http://canalbiblos.blogspot.com/2017/06/sci-hub-pierde-la-batalla-frente.html>
- Blog *Fonseca* of the *Universidade de Santiago de Compostela*: <https://busc.wordpress.com/tag/sci-hub>



Figure 5. The library blog of the *Universidad de Salamanca* collects information from an article on *Sci-Hub* coverage.

In the English-speaking university libraries, however, a greater presence of this information is detected. For instance, *Sci-Hub* appears in the subject guides of the libraries of the:

- *University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*
<http://guides.library.uwm.edu/scihub>

- *University of Delaware*
<https://guides.lib.udel.edu/sci-hub>
- *Kansas State University*
<https://guides.lib.k-state.edu/c.php?g=645013&p=4520198>
- *Washington University in St. Louis*
<https://library.wustl.edu/thoughts-sci-hub-easy-access>
- *Bond University*
<https://library.bond.edu.au/news/48268/antoinette-cass-manager-scholarly-publications-and-copyright>
- *University of Windsor*
<http://leddy.uwindsor.ca/sci-hub-problems-and-questions>

And frequently asked questions such as in the *Australian Curtin University*:
<https://answers.library.curtin.edu.au/faq/204046>

Events such as the symposium “Online piracy: why *Sci-Hub* is disrupting scholarly publishing” of the *Georgetown University Library* in 2016⁵ or the one entitled “*Sci-Hub* and *LibGen* in perspective” at the *University of Texas at Austin* library in early 2018⁶ have also been raised.

Some of this information shows a clear position against *Sci-Hub*. For example, the *Kansas State University* library guide states

“This page explains why librarians disagree with using resources accessible from *Sci-Hub*”.

The *Bond University Library* avoids a clear positioning but reminds that using *Sci-Hub* or other similar sites is illegal and that its users must abide by the university regulations that also prohibit it.

In several cases, it is insisted from the beginning of the guide that users should not offer their credentials to *Sci-Hub*, since publishers can act by terminating contracts with the library (Figure 6), this information can be supplemented with how to act in case of stolen credentials. Likewise, these guides strive to focus attention on the alternatives offered by the library for obtaining academic information. Less commonly, some libraries such as *Cornell University*⁷ report how to use *Sci-Hub* (Figure 6).

Some libraries have offered to the creator of *Sci-Hub* a space to communicate her points of view, for example in the framework of the *Open access symposium 2016* organized by the *University of North Texas Libraries* with a presentation titled “Why science is better with communism? The case of *Sci-Hub*” (*Elbakyan*, 2016) and available on *YouTube*;
<https://youtu.be/hr7v5FF5c8M>

Another example is her interven-

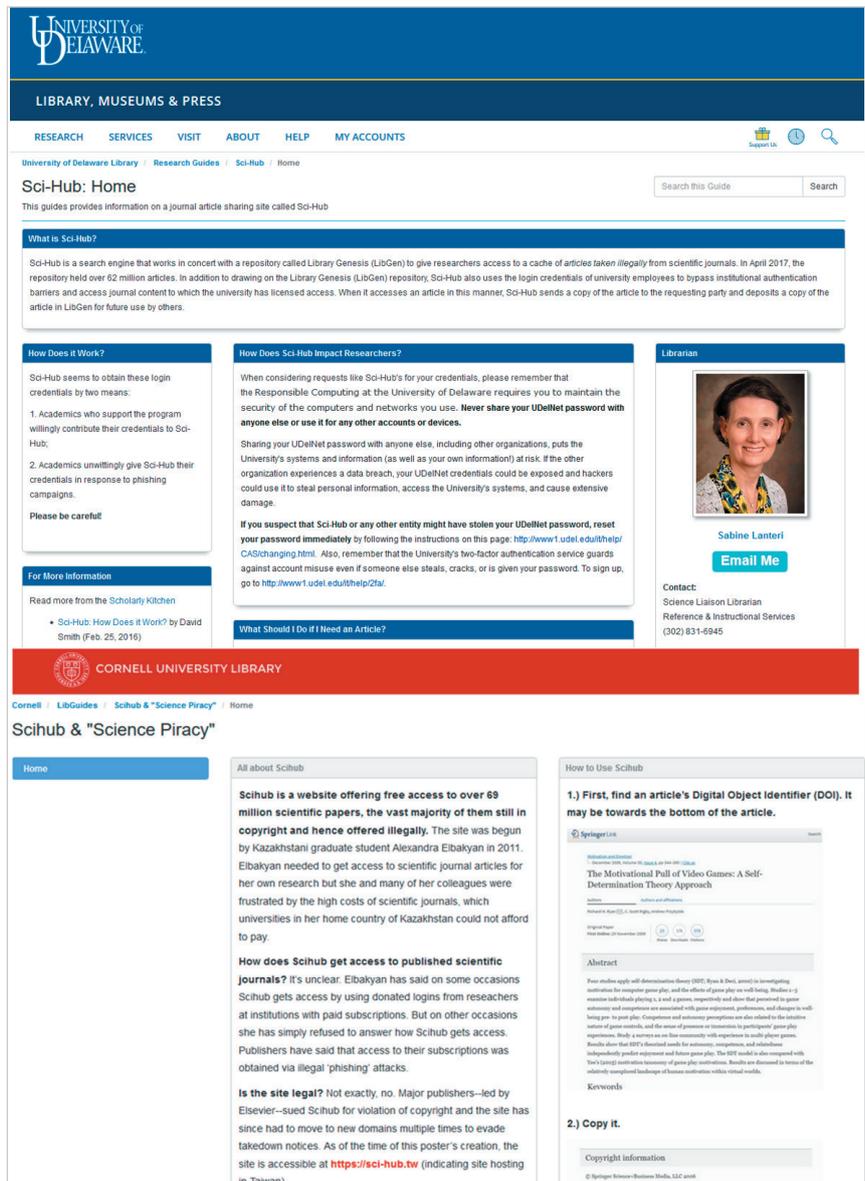


Figure 6. Two different approaches to *Sci-Hub* from libraries. In the image above the *University of Delaware Library Guide* warns of the consequences of donating credentials to *Sci-Hub* and how to act if they have been obtained without authorization. On the bottom, *Cornell University's* guide explains the use of *Sci-Hub* without openly positioning for or against it.

tion in the *Workshop for the creation of a network of research libraries* held in 2017, a network that belongs to the *Ministerio Coordinador de Conocimiento y Talento Humano de Ecuador*.

https://youtu.be/w_jc7wNET1Q

7. Conclusions

If an anonymous survey or study were carried out among librarians in relation to *Sci-Hub*, what would be the widespread opinion about its impact and use in libraries? It is evident that the library is a service that, in this context, can have a dual and contradictory vision. On the one hand, it is faced with user demands that can be satisfied with this accessible and unlimited resource and, on the other, with the defense of current hiring models and respect for the ethical use of information, especially from the institutional perspective as a service of research institutions.

“ One of the issues that *Sci-Hub* has raised is that users, or part of them, prioritize access to scientific content regardless of the legal or ethical connotations that this may imply ”

Beyond this acceptance or rejection, shadow libraries have reached the field of scientific communication to mark a before and an after, in an environment that had already been strongly altered by a search engine like *Google*. As evidence of the impact of the aforementioned search engine on academic activity, we must observe how this company has been creating and generating products that are clearly oriented towards the researcher as a target audience, with *Google Scholar* being its best exponent. Could the scientific community and information professionals glimpse that citations were going to have a key reference *Google Citations*?

One of the issues that *Sci-Hub* has raised is that users, or part of them, prioritize access to scientific content regardless of the legal or ethical connotations that this may imply. This is evident not only in access but also in sharing or disseminating research results. This is a significant change for academic and research libraries because, once again, they face new forms of competition.

The shadow libraries seem to have arrived, perhaps to stay, perhaps to definitively alter the context of scientific communication as *Napster* did with the distribution of music. *Sci-Hub* has been the object of this study due to its impact, but there are others, and in the future, new initiatives may be added and, at the moment, we do not know what these may lead to. Librarians can position themselves for or against shadow libraries, from a personal or institutional point of view, but beyond that the truth is that the informational behaviour of researchers can no longer be classified or delimited in a space. Users are the *raison d'être* of libraries. If they change then....

8. Notes

1. For example

- *The Washington Post* article “Russia is building a new Napster — but for academic research”.
https://wapo.st/2utfi50?tid=ss_tw-bottom&utm_term=.b206f3005e50
- Rick Anderson post “Napster vs. Record Labels, Sci-Hub vs. Publishers” in the blog:
<https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2018/01/03/napster-vs-record-labels-sci-hub-vs-publishers-part-1-parallels>
- Or the papers **Crissinger** (2017) and **Nicholas et al.** (2018)

2. Available at <https://t.co/qdp7oNu2ay>

3. Available at *Dryad*:
<https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.q447c>

4. For this table it is necessary to remember that these data refer only to the period between September 2015 and February 2016, while those corresponding to 2017 refer to the whole year.

5. Whose session can be followed in:
<https://youtu.be/Qc6PqKlpfkw>

6. Information about this event can be found at:
<https://lib.utexas.edu/events/87>

7. This guide, hosted at:
<https://guides.library.cornell.edu/c.php?g=862841&p=6185832>
was active until mid-September 2018 when it was withdrawn.

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