



Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales
Conselho Latino-americano de Ciências Sociais
Latin American Social Science Council

Repositories as key players in non-commercial open access - a developing region perspective

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COAR-SPARC Conference 2015

Connecting research results, bridging
communities, opening scholarship

Join us! 15-16 April 2015, Porto, Portugal

from where we speak

- CLACSO started in 1967
- A network of 394 research institutions in 27 countries, mainly Latin America and Caribbean
- 15 years experience in open access (OA):
 - 400 journals (70% in OA)
 - Regional repository (850.000 monthly downloads)
 - Editorial catalog: 1.200 books in OA (98% in OA)
 - Library and editorial staff from CLACSO's network (aprox 1.000) receive weekly news /trends/best practices on OA
- Promotion of OA policies/initiatives + South-South debates
- We promote a non-commercial approach to OA

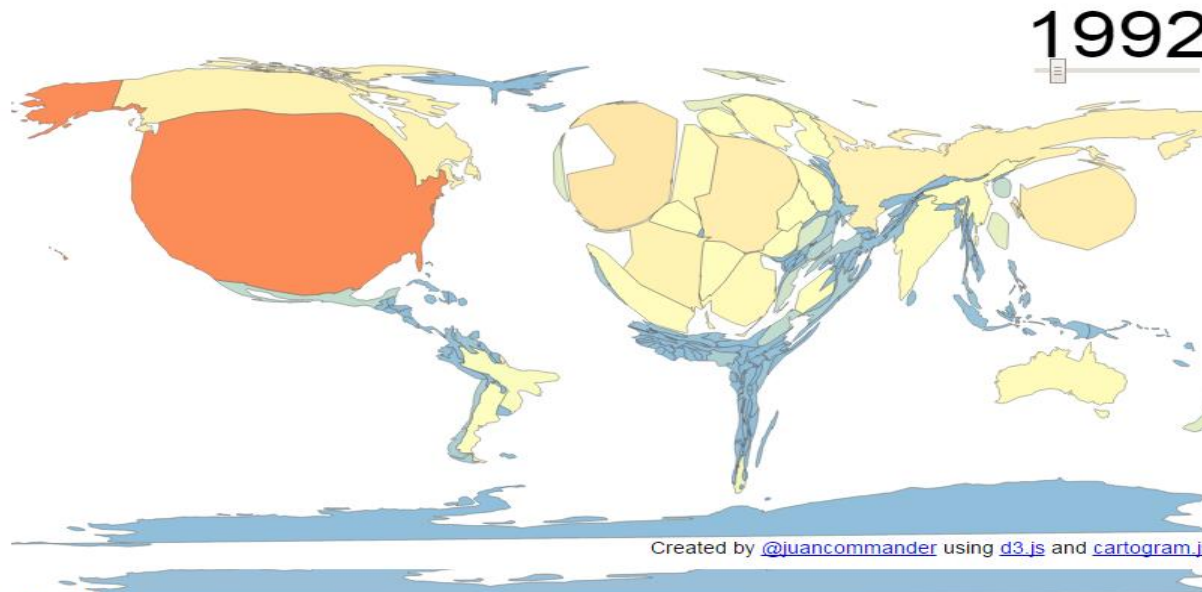
Sharing a developing region perspective

- Why OA in Latin America?
- Where we are after 15 years
- Concerns about trends from the North: integrating OA into commercial publishing
- Contributions from repositories for a future of OA managed as a commons by de scholarly community:
 1. repositories as publishing platforms
 2. repositories as source of indicators for research evaluation
 3. repositories as facilitators for open: research, education, communications

Why Open Access initiatives in developing regions?

to give visibility and access to developing regions research output **invisible in WoS**

World scaled by number of documents in Web of Science by Authors Living There



About

This map was produced by Juan Pablo Alperin ([@juancommander](#)) using [d3.js](#) and [cartogram.js](#). It was inspired by the out of date map over at [worldmapper.org](#). Unfortunately, not much has changed. Due to differences in the implementations, the two maps cannot be directly compared to one another.

Juan Pablo is a PhD Candidate at Stanford University and a researcher with the [Public Knowledge Project](#).

This work was carried out with the support of the IDRC-funded project, [Quality in the Open Scholarly](#)

Source:

<http://jalperin.github.io/d3-cartogram/>

Latin America: early and widespread
adoption of open access for journals

Where we are now after 15 years of OA

Scholarly community led **OA journal portals** in developing regions: journals published by scholarly community

- **SciELO** and **Redalyc** in Latin America (1.300 OA peer-review journals with no APC's)
- **SciELO** South Africa (49 OA journals)
- Africa Journals Online-**AJOL** (188 OA journals)
- **JOLs/INASP** (314 OA journals): Bangladesh, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Honduras



universities are taking charge of journal publishing in OA platforms

e.g.: Latin America universities with more than 100 journals each, in OJS platforms, with no APC's

UNAM, México



revistas.unam.mx

Univ. Sao Paulo, Brazil



<http://www.revistas.usp.br>

Univ. Chile



<http://www.revistas.uchile.cl/>

OA managed by the scholarly community
sharing costs, with no APC's/BPC's

now faces

**trends of open access being
integrated into commercial
publishing**

No relation of APC's with research funds/research salaries in developing regions

Average APCs

USD 2.097/2.727 per article, for article processing charges (APCs) by “subscription publishers”

USD 1.418 average per article by “non-subscription publishers”

Source: Björk B-C, Solomon D.(2014). Developing an effective market for open access article processing charges.
<http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/About-us/Policy/Spotlight-issues/Open-access/Guides/WTP054773.htm>

No funds for APC's

- No relation of APC's with research grants amounts available

- no relation of APC's with salaries e.g.: senior monthly salaries

- Indian Council of Agricultural Research USD 1,500
- Argentine university ecology researcher USD 1,200
- Sudan university epidemiology researcher USD 350
- Ukraine university full professor USD 1.138

we have to make an ongoing series of
decisions all of the time...

we have to think about who is being included
and who is being excluded.....

..... what seems open to us today, we have to
ask ourselves ...will this seem open
tomorrow?

John Willinsky

Opening Science to Meet Future Challenges, 11 March 2014, Warsaw

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jODzw_5q7EU

public character of knowledge

could we manage knowledge as a commons?



**ELINOR
OSTROM**
(1933 – 2012)

Nobel Prize in
Economics
2009

“The rapidly expanding world of distributed digital information has infinite possibilities as well as incalculable threats and pitfalls. The parallel, yet contradictory trends, where, on the one hand, there is unprecedented access to information through the Internet but where, on the other, there are ever-greater restrictions on access through intellectual property legislation, overpatenting, licensing, **overpricing**, withdrawal, and lack of preservation, indicate the deep and perplexing characteristics of this resource”

Charlotte Hess and Elinor Ostrom (eds.). “Understanding knowledge as a commons”. Introduction. MIT Press, 2007

**repositories are a contribution to manage
knowledge as a commons, within the scholarly
community**

3.045 repositories (ROAR)



Repos

Platform: All (3045) Country: All (3045) Registered between January 1990 and March 2014 filter results show



RANKING WEB OF REPOSITORIES

Instituto	Country	Size	Visibility	Files Rich	sc
Europe PubMed Central		1	4	1	
Arxiv.org e-Print Archive		14	1	3	
Social Science Research Network		106	3	5	
(1) Smithsonian/NASA Astrophysics Data System		7	5	1410	
Research Papers in Economics		6	7	99	
CERN Document Server		3	14	2	
CiteSeerX		8	2	1698	
HAL Sciences de l'Homme et de la Société		65	8	58	
NASA Technical Reports Server		298	6	7	
HAL Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique Archive Ouverte		69	10	4	
Repositório Digital Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul LUME		5	23	8	
Digital CSIC		77	12	32	
Universidade de São Paulo Biblioteca Digital de Teses e Dissertações		138	22	17	
University of California eScholarship Repository		408	16	16	
MIT Institutional Repository		145	11	24	
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven Lirias Repository		29	15	88	
Agecon Search Research in Agricultural and Applied Economics		113	19	22	
University of Michigan Deep Blue		63	13	27	
(4) H... ..		100	00	15	

Infrastructure: from institutional to national, regional and global



Aligning Repository Networks across regions



From national to regional: high level interventions for aligning national repository networks



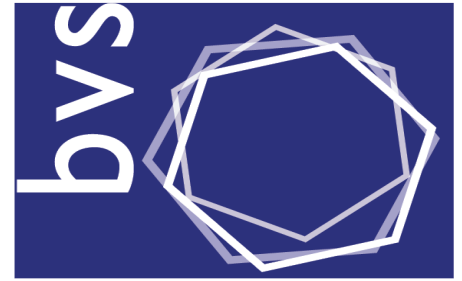
- **Since:** 2012
- **Members:** governments (national networks of digital repositories)
- **Started with government agreement of 9 countries:** Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, México, Perú, Venezuela, El Salvador
- **Regional harvester:** initial 800.000 digital objects (full text peer-review articles + doctoral and master theses, reports). Driver 2.0
- **Support from:** governments, initial support IADB USD 1.000.000 (regional public good)
- **Managed** by RedCLARA and funded by governments
- **Challenges:** institutionalization, metadata quality, working with COAR and OpenAIRE for global alignment



RePEc



Contributions from disciplinary Repositories, e.g.:



biblioteca virtual en salud



examples from source:
http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Disciplinary_repositories
http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Disciplinary_repositories

Global open access academic harvester?

Interoperability among:

- Institutional, national and regional repositories
 - Journal repositories
 - Subject repositories
 - Academic harvesters

**repository contents are an open access
resource for worldwide researchers**



[DASH Home](#)

[Browse & Search](#)

[DASH Stats](#)

[About DASH](#)

[Deposit Your Work](#)

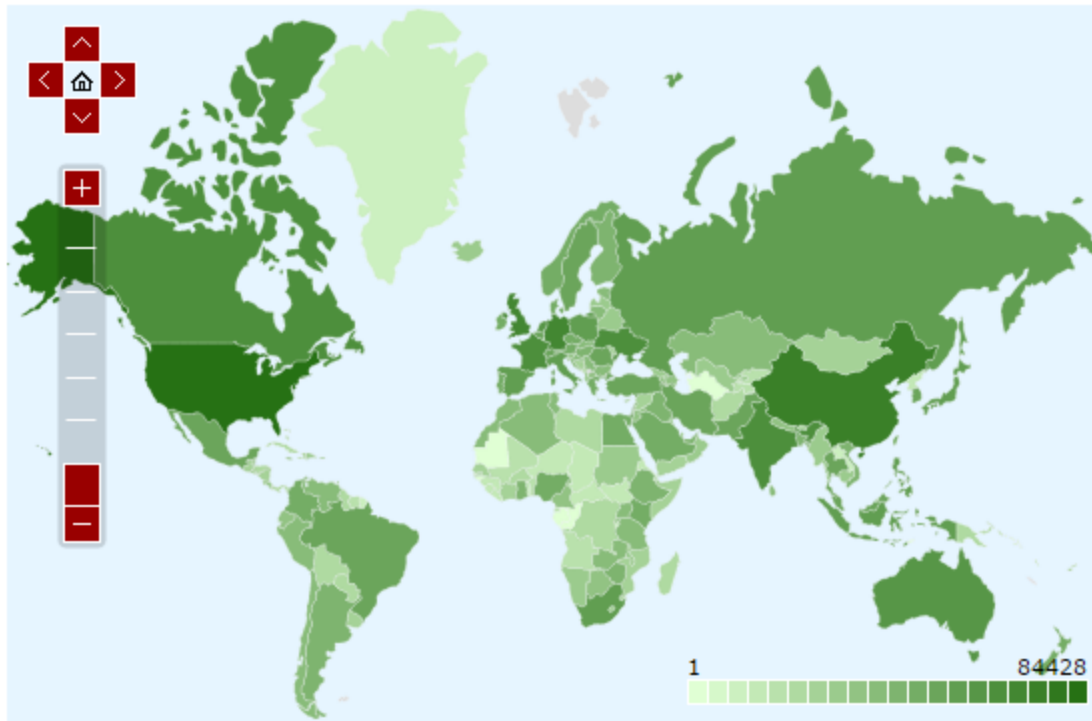
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[OSC](#)

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Please login to view your statistics

Show for All of DASH during



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[4.9 million downloads](#) / [235 downloading countries](#)

repositories as agents for change
(COAR-SPARC 2015 challenge)

at institutional, national, regional,
global level

contribution of repositories in shaping the future of OA: a developing region perspective

1. repositories as publishing platforms
2. repositories as source of indicators for research evaluation
3. repositories as facilitators for research cooperation and open science

contribution of repositories in shaping the future of OA: a developing region perspective

- 1. repositories as publishing platforms**
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1. repositories as publishing platforms: repositories are the preferred option for OA policies, eg. Latin America

- AO national legislation approved by Congress in
 - Peru (2013)
 - Argentina (2013)
 - Mexico (2014)
- OA legislation proposal in Congress
 - Brazil (since 2007)
 - Venezuela (2014)

Requiring OA repositories for publicly-funded research output

1. repositories as publishing platforms – diversity of contents / users

context: from final outputs (articles, books ...) to
“continuous” publishing

- Richness from diversity of contents
 - (local/int. Interest) and
 - formats (text/research data/video/software...)
 - Levels of quality
- OA mandates more than recommendations, deposit as pre-condition for evaluation
- Input: a user friendly experience for authors
- Output: friendly for mobile access

1. repositories as publishing platforms: repositories as a social construction

- Build community
- User friendly self-deposit system
- One deposit, multiple OA venues? linked to academic/social networks
- Integrate the repository with other institutional databases (researchers, research projects, ...)
- Training and advocacy
- create new partnerships with Open Science, Open Data and Open Education in your institution

collaboration builds OA, and OA enables collaboration

Open for Collaboration (SPARC OA week 2015)

Alma Swan, Yassine Gargouri, Megan Hunt and Stevan Harnad
Open Access Policies Report. March 2015.

this analysis provides a list of criteria around which policies should align:

- Must deposit (i.e. deposit is mandatory)
- Deposit cannot be waived
- Link deposit with research evaluation

Source: <http://eprints.soton.ac.uk/375854/1/PASTEUR4OA3.pdf>

contribution of repositories in shaping the future of OA: a developing region perspective

1. repositories as publishing platforms
- 2. repositories as source of indicators for research evaluation**
3. repositories as facilitators for research cooperation and open science

2. repositories as source of indicators for research evaluation – promote DORA in your community



To improve ways in which the output of scientific research is evaluated:

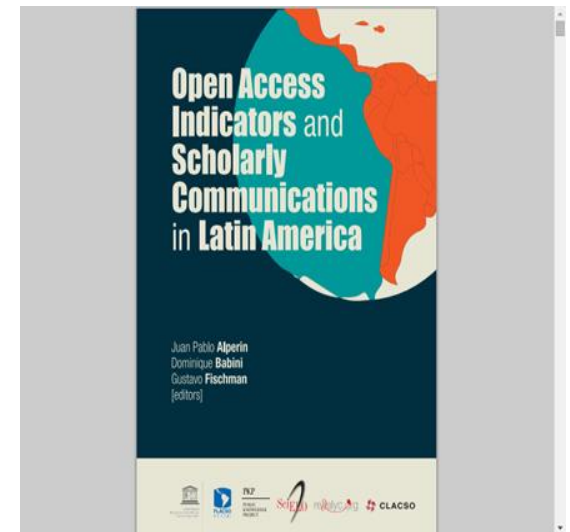
- do not use journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors
- measure the quality of individual research articles, article-level metrics
- consider the value and impact of all research outputs (including datasets and software) in addition to research publications

2. repositories as source of indicators for research evaluation

- Work together with academics and publishing department
 - Inform open access best practices
- Describe evaluation procedures in each content
 - WITHIN each digital object self-archived
 - In metadata
- Open access indicators: to report the use and impact of research digital outputs

2. repositories as source of indicators for research evaluation

- agreements on OA indicators for evaluation
- indicators on quality and relevance of individual research outputs (research report, datasets, journal articles, books/book chapter/conference papers,...)
- training evaluators
- review the reward and peer-review systems



Impact



usage

downloads
views



peer-review

expert opinion



citations



alt-metrics

storage
links
bookmarks
conversations

Altmetrics data is aggregated from many sources



Source: slideshare.net/rcave

Articles

[Contributing knowledge to electronic knowledge repositories: an empirical investigation](#)

[A Kankanhalli](#), [BCY Tan](#), [KK Wei](#) - MIS quarterly, 2005 - JSTOR

Case law

Organizations are attempting to leverage their knowledge resources by employing knowledge management (KM) systems, a key form of which are electronic knowledge repositories (EKRs). A large number of KM initiatives fail due to the reluctance of ...

My library

Cited by 1521 [Related articles](#) [All 12 versions](#) [Cite](#) [Save](#)

Any time

[Institutional repositories: essential infrastructure for scholarship in the digital age](#)

[CA Lynch](#) - portal: Libraries and the Academy, 2003 - muse.jhu.edu

Since 2015

In the fall of 2002, something extraordinary occurred in the continuing networked information revolution, shifting the dynamic among individually driven innovation, institutional progress, and the evolution of disciplinary scholarly practices. The development of institutional ...

Since 2014

Since 2011

Custom range

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Sort by relevance

[The case for institutional repositories: a SPARC position paper](#)

[R Crow](#) - ARL Bimonthly Report 223, 2002 - works.bepress.com

Sort by date

ABSTRACT Institutional repositories—digital collections that capture and preserve the intellectual output of university communities—respond to two strategic issues facing academic institutions: 1) they provide a central component in reforming scholarly ...

include patents

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include citations

[At least 1 in 20 16S rRNA sequence records currently held in public repositories is estimated to contain substantial anomalies](#) [\[HTML\]](#) from [asm.org](#)

[KE Ashelford](#), [NA Chuzhanova](#), [JC Fry](#)... - Applied and ..., 2005 - Am Soc Microbiol

ABSTRACT A new method for detecting chimeras and other anomalies within 16S rRNA sequence records is presented. Using this method, we screened 1,399 sequences from 19 phyla, as defined by the Ribosomal Database Project, release 9, update 22, and found 5.0 ...

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Create alert

[Understanding Faculty to Improve Content Recruitment for Institutional Repositories.](#)

[\[PDF\]](#) from [ed.gov](#)

[NF Foster](#), [S Gibbons](#) - Online Submission, 2005 - ERIC

An institutional repository (IR) is an electronic system that captures, preserves, and provides access to the digital work products of a community [1]. In a university setting, an IR may provide a place for faculty work, student theses and dissertations, e-journals, datasets and ...

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[Matriarchs as repositories of social knowledge in African elephants](#)

[\[PDF\]](#) from [sussex.ac.uk](#)

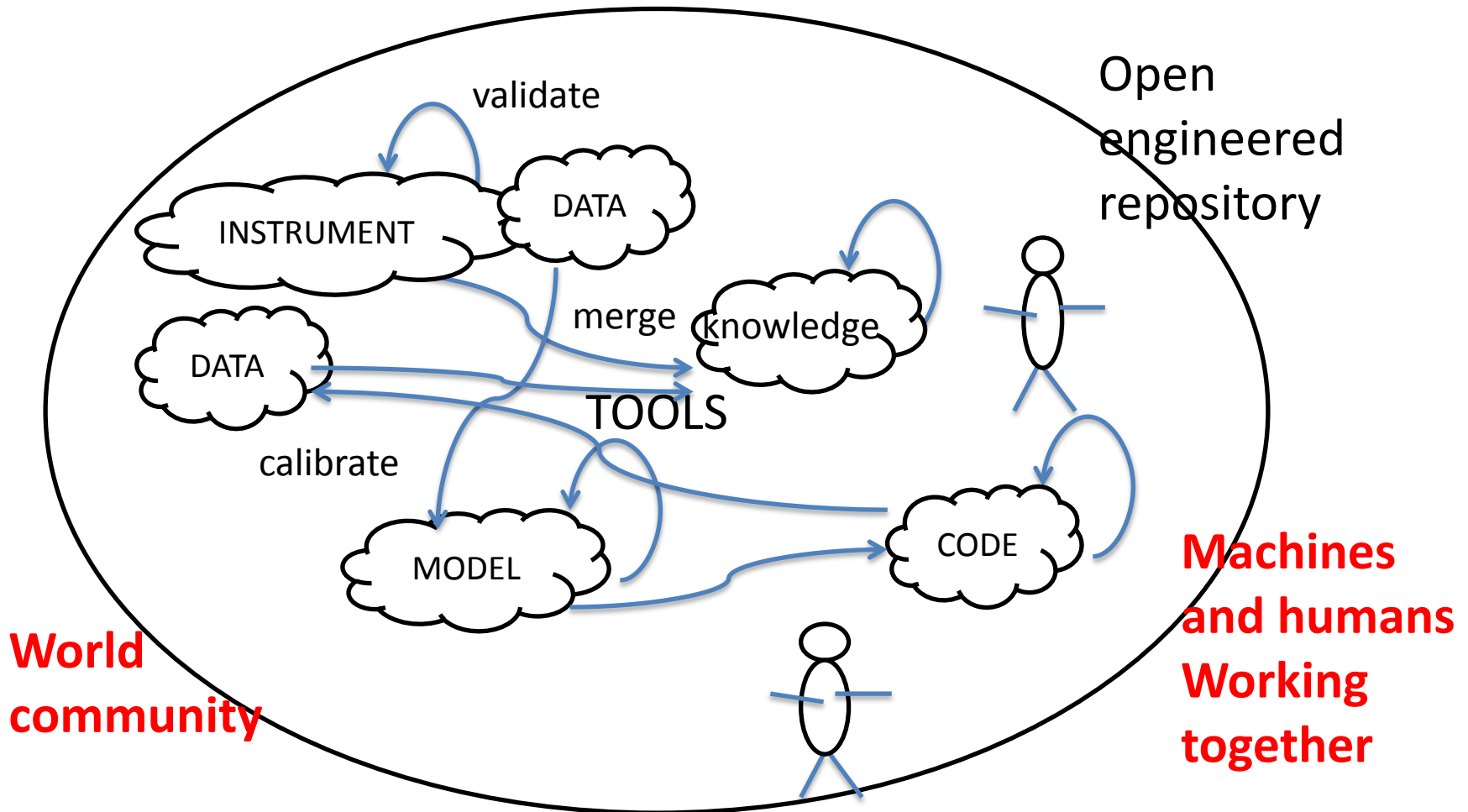
[K McComb](#), [C Moss](#), [SM Durant](#), [L Baker](#), [S Sayialel](#) - Science, 2001 - sciencemag.org

Abstract Despite widespread interest in the evolution of social intelligence, little is known

role of repositories in shaping the future of OA: a developing region perspective

1. repositories as publishing platforms
2. repositories as source of indicators for research evaluation
- 3. repositories as facilitators for research cooperation and open science**

Open Notebook Science



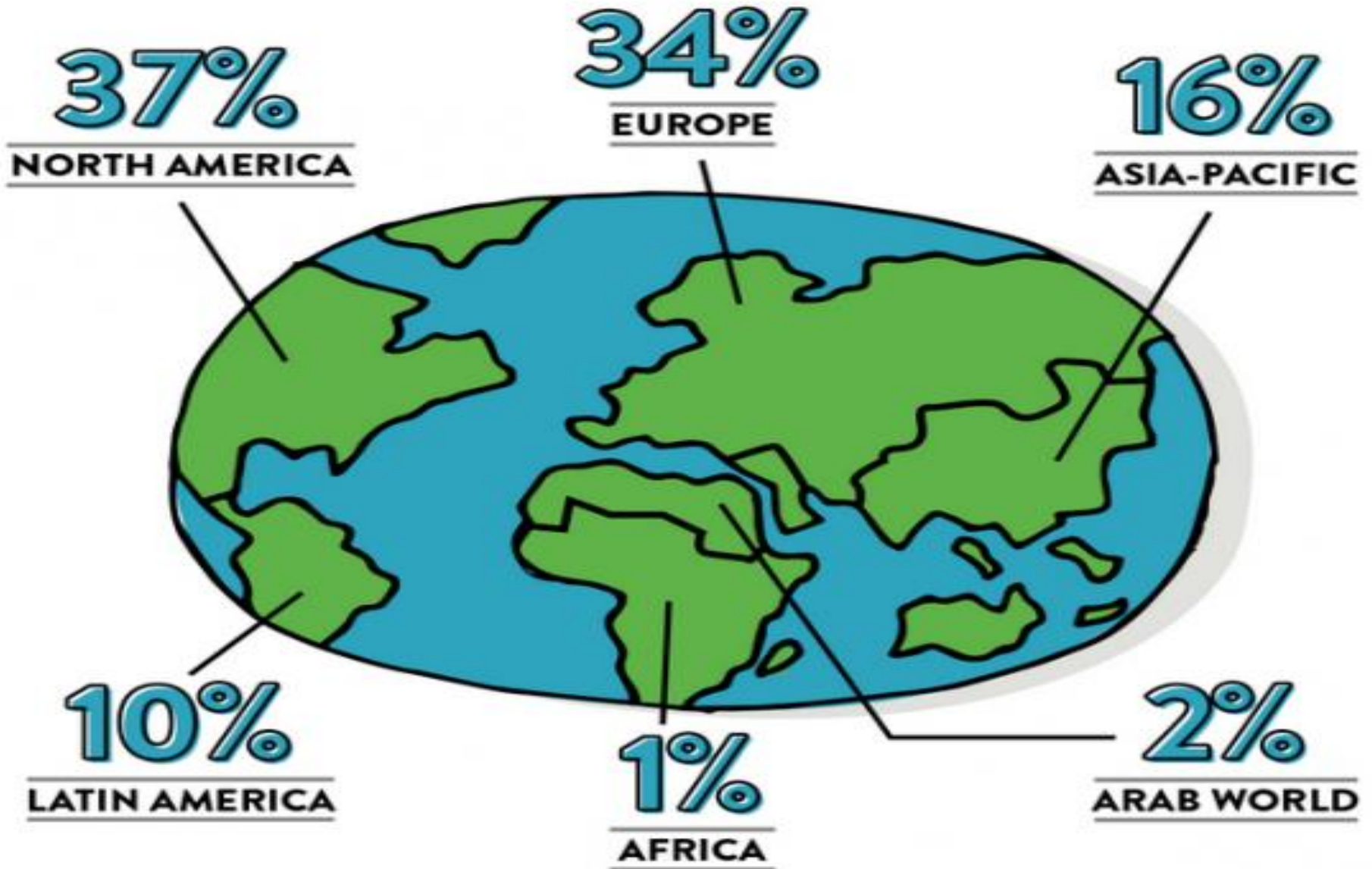
Problems are solved communally;

Nothing is needlessly duplicated; **“publication” is continuous** ; data are SEMANTIC

3. repositories as facilitators for research cooperation and open science – Repositories contribution for opening research data

- Open research data policies and incentives
- Training in research data management and curation, planning, tools. Incorporate data scientists
- Training and awareness-raising for researchers: how to open up my research data? Benefits of research data sharing and publishing, how to prepare data for deposit, licencing options, data citation and reuse
- Institutional data repository or link to generalist data repositories such as Figshare (DataCite DOI), Dryad ,....

Where CC-licensed works are published



Source:

<https://stateof.creativecommons.org/>

Repositories contribution to open science - which open licences to recommend?

Ongoing dabate

- Get informed
- Receive training
- Inform your stakeholders to help them decide on open licences

actions towards a global inclusive OA future based on repositories

1. repositories as publishing platforms
 - **Mandate+ immediate deposit (request button) and make your self-deposit system a user-friendly experience, linked with other institutional databases and with social/academic networks**
2. repositories as source of indicators for research evaluation
 - **Describe quality levels in metadata of digital objects in your repository + promote description of peer-review process in research outputs in your institution**
3. repositories as facilitators for research cooperation and open science
 - **Teamwork within your institution with open science, open data, open education , open edition initiatives**



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Thank you!!!!

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