



Redalyc  AmeliCA

"Equity and inclusion in global open access scholarly communications needs more South-South dialogue and cooperation - Perspective from Latin America experience"

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CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO
International Open Access Week Seminars 2020
STARTS FROM 22 OCT TO 24 OCT 2020



Sharing three of our main concerns from a developing region perspective

Underfunding of community-owned infrastructures because scarce funds will be directed to APCs

- Action: prioritize funding and other resources dedicated to non-APC/BPC community-based open infrastructures/initiatives and quality certification of its contents

Researchers rewarded only when publishing in “mainstream” journals with “prestige industry” indicators, making invisible other contributions

- Reward quality and relevance independent of publication venue
- Reward doing peer-review of contents from community-based infrastructures

Weak international dialogue, cooperation and interoperability among community-owned infrastructures

- Call for more international collective action in support of community-owned infrastructures

“The current moment should act as a catalyst for transforming the current flawed system of research communications into a global knowledge commons; **a commons that is more efficient, inclusive, and governed by the scholarly community; a commons with no barriers to access or to publish research**”

Confederation of Open Access Repositories (COAR) executive board members, Kathleen Shearer, Eloy Rodrigues, Bianca Amaro, Wolfram Horstmann, William Nixon, Daisy Selematsela, Martha Whitehead and Kazu Yamaji (2020). COVID-19 has profoundly changed the way we conduct and share research. Let's not return to business as usual when the pandemic is over!

<https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2020/09/24/covid-19-has-profoundly-changed-the-way-we-conduct-and-share-research-lets-not-return-to-business-as-usual-when-the-pandemic-is-over/>



- “Openness can be a powerful tool for building more equitable systems of sharing knowledge. Rebuilding research and scholarship to be open by default presents **a unique opportunity to construct a foundation that is fundamentally more equitable**”
- “We need to examine who these spaces and systems are designed for, **who is missing, who is excluded by the business models we use, and whose interests are prioritized**. As we work together to rebuild these structures, we need to commit to moving from conversations to concrete commitments and to hold one another accountable for making real progress”

These challenges need as much local as international research



The experience in Latin America

Latin American context



22 countries

Population: 650.000.000

Map source: Wikipedia

Scientific output (main countries): Brazil, México, Argentina, Colombia, Chile

- **largest gap between rich and poor**
- **pressing issues require research**
- **Research+dissemination: 2/3 government-funded + int. cooperation**
- **Scholarly publishing not outsourced to commercial publishers**
- **Evaluation process rewards publishing in international IF journals**
- **output in English, in int. journals: lacks regional visibility and access for non-subscribers**
- **output in local languages, in local publications: lacks int. visibility/access**

Our experience in Latin America

early and widespread adoption of Open Access for journal
publishing with no APC's

+

repositories (institutional – national – regional)

2013-UNESCO first Regional Latin American and Caribbean Consultation on Open Access to Scientific Information and Research (23 countries) - Statement

- **Both Gold and Green routes are suitable form of OA for the region.**
 - a) For Green routes, **inclusive and cooperative OA solutions** should be promoted to avoid new enclosures on knowledge access and dissemination.
 - b) Regarding Gold route, and considering that – i) only 30% of OA journals in the world presently require article processing charges (APCs); ii) APC are mainly fixed by international publishers and entrepreneurs, and fixed at international prices which are unaffordable for the average developing country; iii) research in Latin America and the Caribbean is mainly government funded; and iv) the region has a decade of experience with OA regional gold initiatives (SciELO and Redalyc) with more than 1.000 journals with no APCs - it is therefore **recommended that the Gold OA route in the region continues its present emphasis on sharing costs.**

How does **community governance** contribute to equity and inclusion in OA scholarly communications in Latin America?

Diversity of voices, contents and formats:

- University/assoc. **journals editorial teams** manage
 - OA journals with no APCs (OJS software)
- University **library teams** manage
 - Institutional repositories for diversity of contents and formats
 - Univ. journal portals (e.g. of univ. with more than 100 journals each: National Autonomous Univ. of Mexico, Univ. of Sao Paulo, Univ. of Chile)

Only peer-reviewed contents:

- National **science policy organizations** manage
 - National list of quality peer-reviewed journals regularly updated
 - National repository harvesting peer-reviewed collections from inst.repositories

Community-owned regional collaborative OA initiatives (funded by universities + science funders)

- **For + 2.000 quality peer-reviewed journals of Iberoamerica countries (no APCs)**

- Latindex Catalog (National Autonomous University of Mexico)
- Redalyc-AmeliCA (Autonomous University of Mexico State)
- SciELO (BIREME-FAPES-CNPQ)

Latindex, Redalyc, SciELO define and apply quality requirements for journals it evaluates and accept/reject

- **For peer-reviewed contents from Latin America repositories**

- La Referencia (interoperability of national collections of repositories from 10 countries , only peer-reviewed collections)
 - 2,2 million digital objects, mainly articles, theses, research reports)
 - La Referencia is member of COAR and interoperable with OpenAIRE

Regional network of repositories “La Referencia” defines quality contents it accepts and harvests

one example from our region

The case of Argentina Open Access legislation

- Proposed by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MINCYT)
- Approved by House of Representatives (May 2012)
- Approved by Senate (2013)
 - Requires developing interoperable institutional repositories (individual or cooperative)
 - for government funded research results
 - maximum embargo
 - 6 months (except when previous agreements)
 - 5 years for data



Cont.: The case of Argentina: implementation of national OA policy

Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MINCYT)

- **Digital Repositories Experts Committee** (2009) to:
 - Select and adapt international standards for digital repositories
 - Definition on contents to be considered
 - Requirements for institutions that need financial support for digital repositories – evaluation of funding requests
 - Draft for OA legislation proposal
 - Evaluation of repositories that require funding from the Ministry for development of repository
 - Guidelines and evaluation of institutional repositories to me members of the
 - **National System of Digital Repositories** (SNRD/MINCYT)
 - Membership benefits: training, funding, technical support
 - Promotes regional networks of repositories within country
 - National harvester
 - National focal point of La Referencia (regional network of digital repositories) and COAR



FOLEC

Latin American Forum for
Research Assessment



[What is the FOLEC?](#)

[Latest news](#)

[CLACSO on research assessment](#)

[Materials](#)

[SILEU](#)

The Latin American Forum for Research Assessment (FOLEC) is a regional space for debate and exchange on the meanings, policies and practices of the research evaluation processes of scientific work in the region, from a perspective that strengthens the open, common and public domain of knowledge and its connection with democratizing and sustainable approaches and models of science, committed to the problems of our societies. From a broad and plural viewpoint, it seeks to share experiences and find agreements to build and promote regional evaluation instruments and advance towards guidelines that compromise the scientific systems of the different countries.

A significant precedent was the holding, in November 2019 in Mexico City, of the first Latin

We need to review research evaluation procedures to adapt them to open science needs in developed as well as in developing regions.

How to insert Latin America in global open access
when **enclosure changes from reading to publishing?**

A new exclusionary landscape is emerging.

A flip from **pay-to-read to pay-to-publish** models

Where once again:

- less-resourced researchers **excluded**
- Countries, academic institutions and the research community **do not have any control** beyond commercial agreements

This is the story of the suscription model

Non-APC quality journals: the case of CLACSO-REDALYC/AmeliCA collaboration

Las ciencias sociales y humanidades por un acceso abierto no comercial, colaborativo y sustentable en ALyC



redalyc
clacso

996 revistas científicas 34 773 fascículos 435 605 artículos a texto completo

Artículos

COLECCIONES DE REVISTAS

INDICADORES CIENTÍFICOS

INFORMES DE PRODUCCIÓN

editores
POSTULACIÓN Y EVALUACIÓN DE REVISTAS

autores.
NUEVAS REVISTAS Y NÚMEROS
CREA TU PÁGINA DE AUTOR

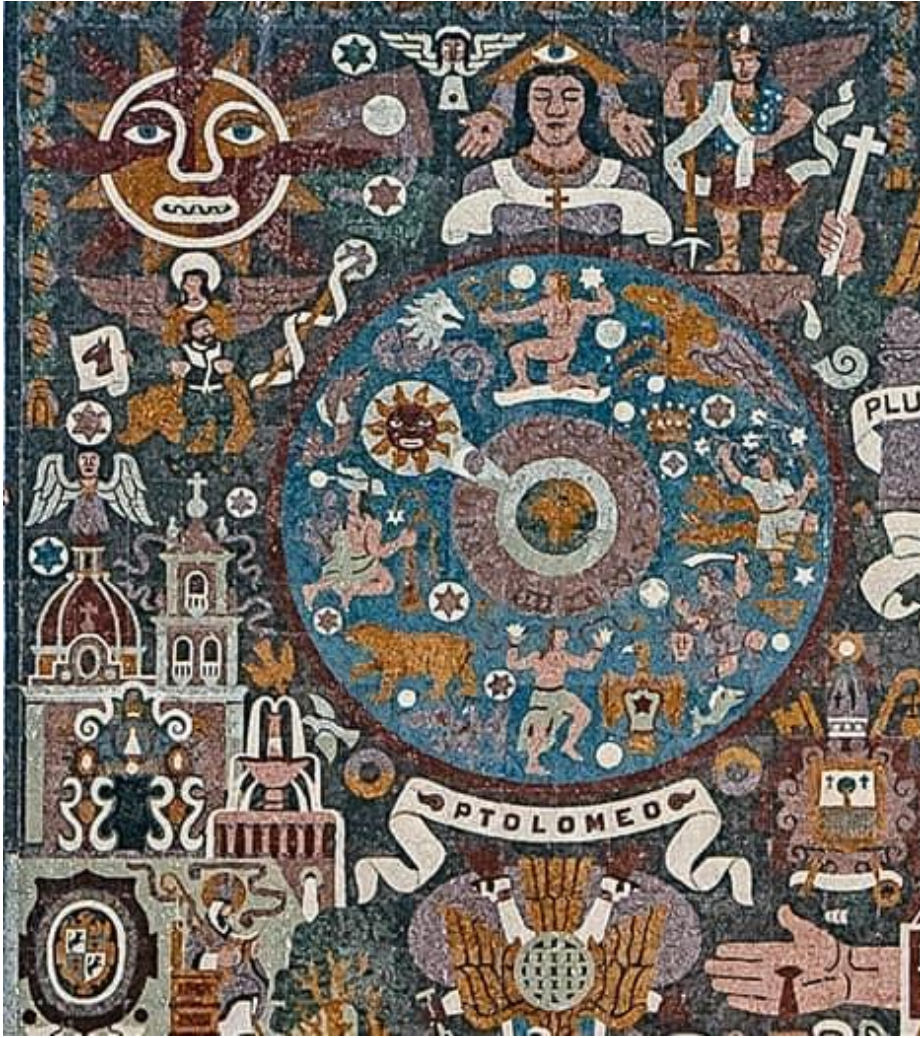
Acerca de Directorio Comité Científico Asesor Declaración sobre AA Uso legal OAI-PMH Descarga el buscador En tu móvil

“If India and China follow the Latin American model of hosting all or most of their journals on a single decentralized platform and make as many journals as possible OA, and if India, China and Latin America vigorously promote a culture of OA repositories and encourage researchers to self-archive their publications, it would have a major impact on making science and scholarship open, not only in these regions, but around the world. All of this can happen only with the willing participation of the scientific community....If, instead, researchers continue to pay publishers exorbitant APC... there will soon be a crisis over the cost of APC, which would hit research the world over, but research in the developing world will be hit harder. As long as we continue to use APC-based journals, we cannot expect to make access to research affordable to all”.

Muthu Madhan, Siva Shankar Kimidi, Subbiah Gunasekaran and Subbiah Arunachalam (2017). *Should Indian researchers pay to get their work published?*. CURRENT SCIENCE, VOL. 112, NO. 4, 25 FEBRUARY 2017



An approach of science as public good



Latin America has created and maintains a non-commercial infrastructure where **scientific publishing belongs to academic institutions** and not to large publishers

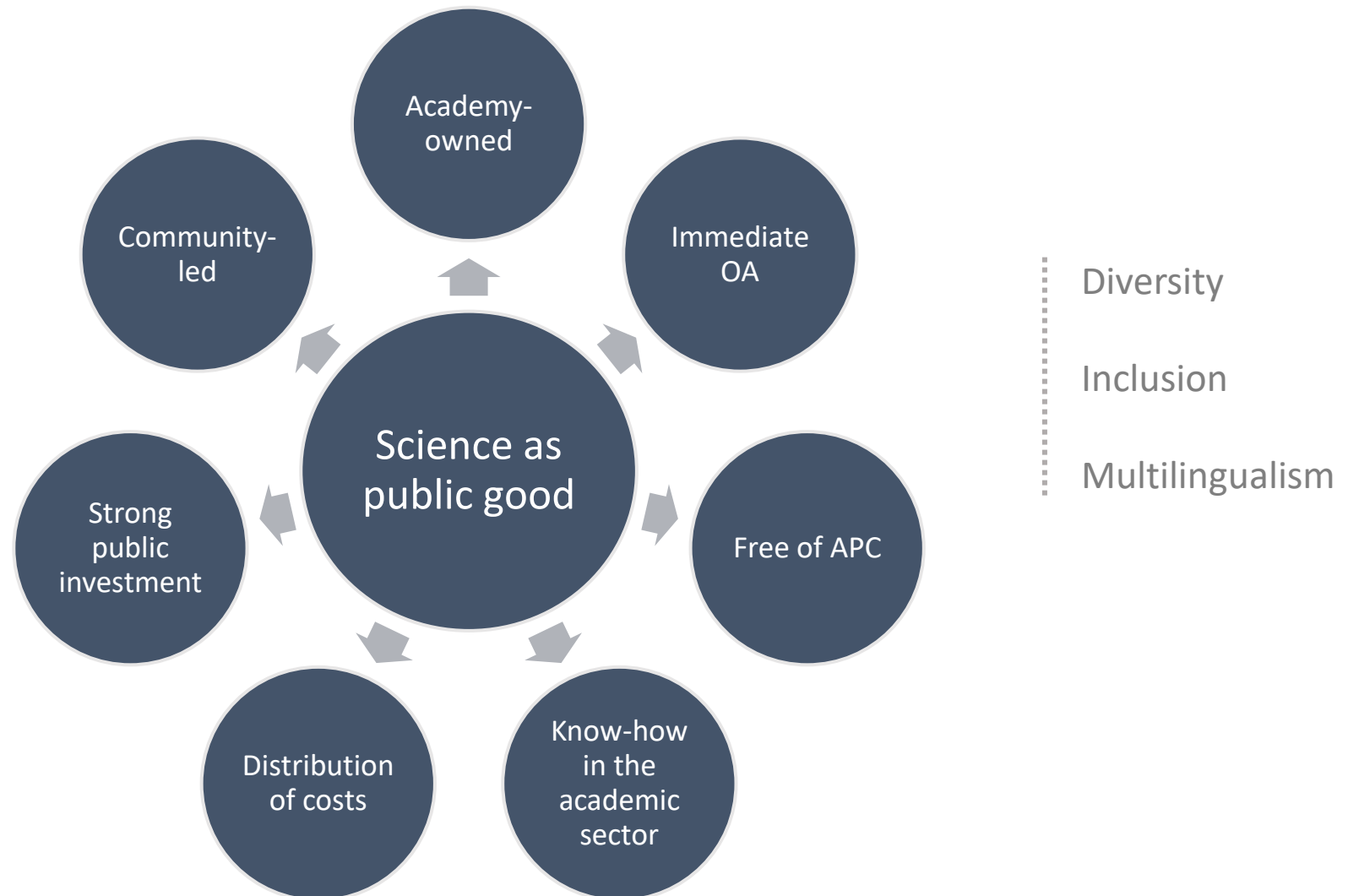


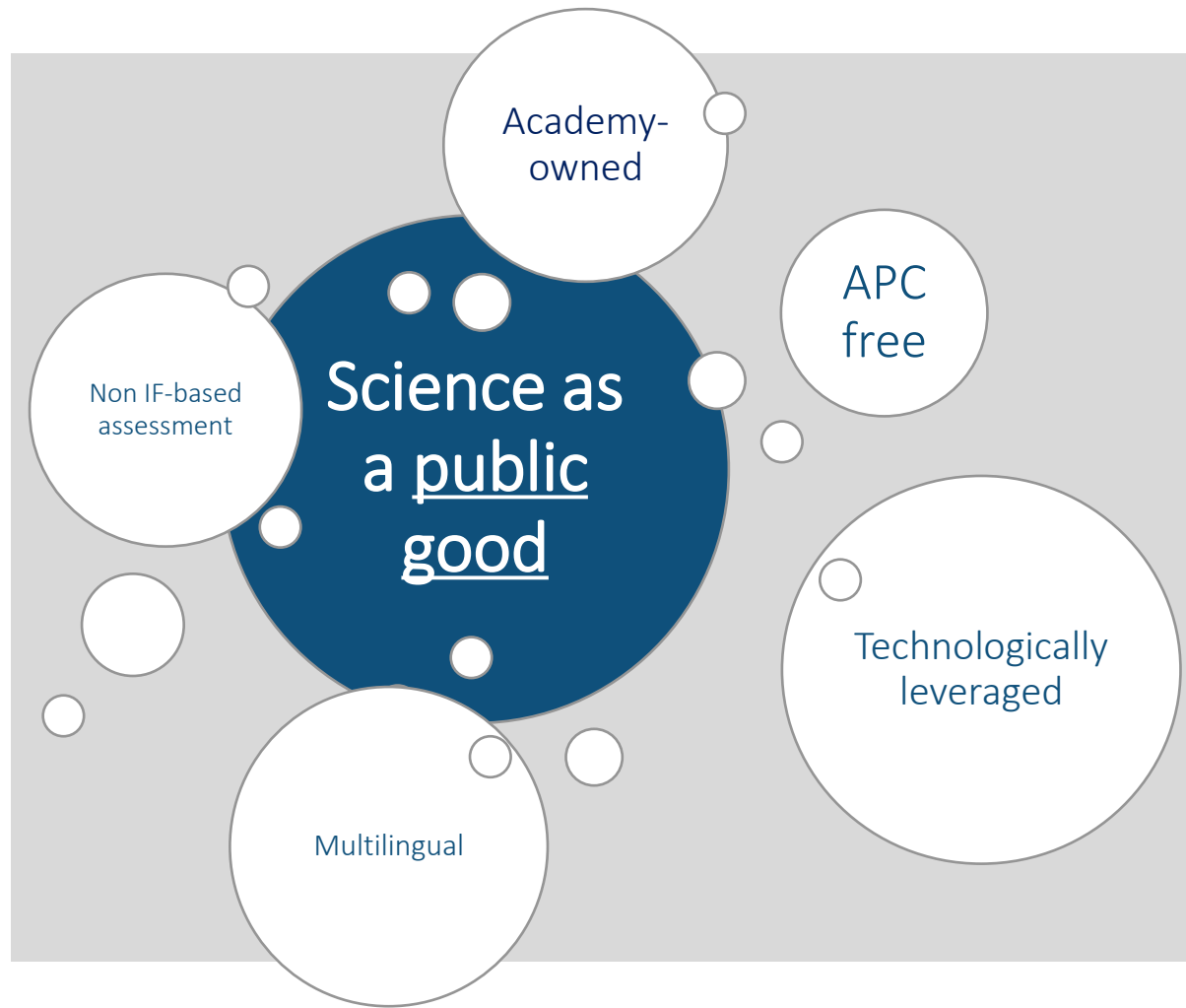
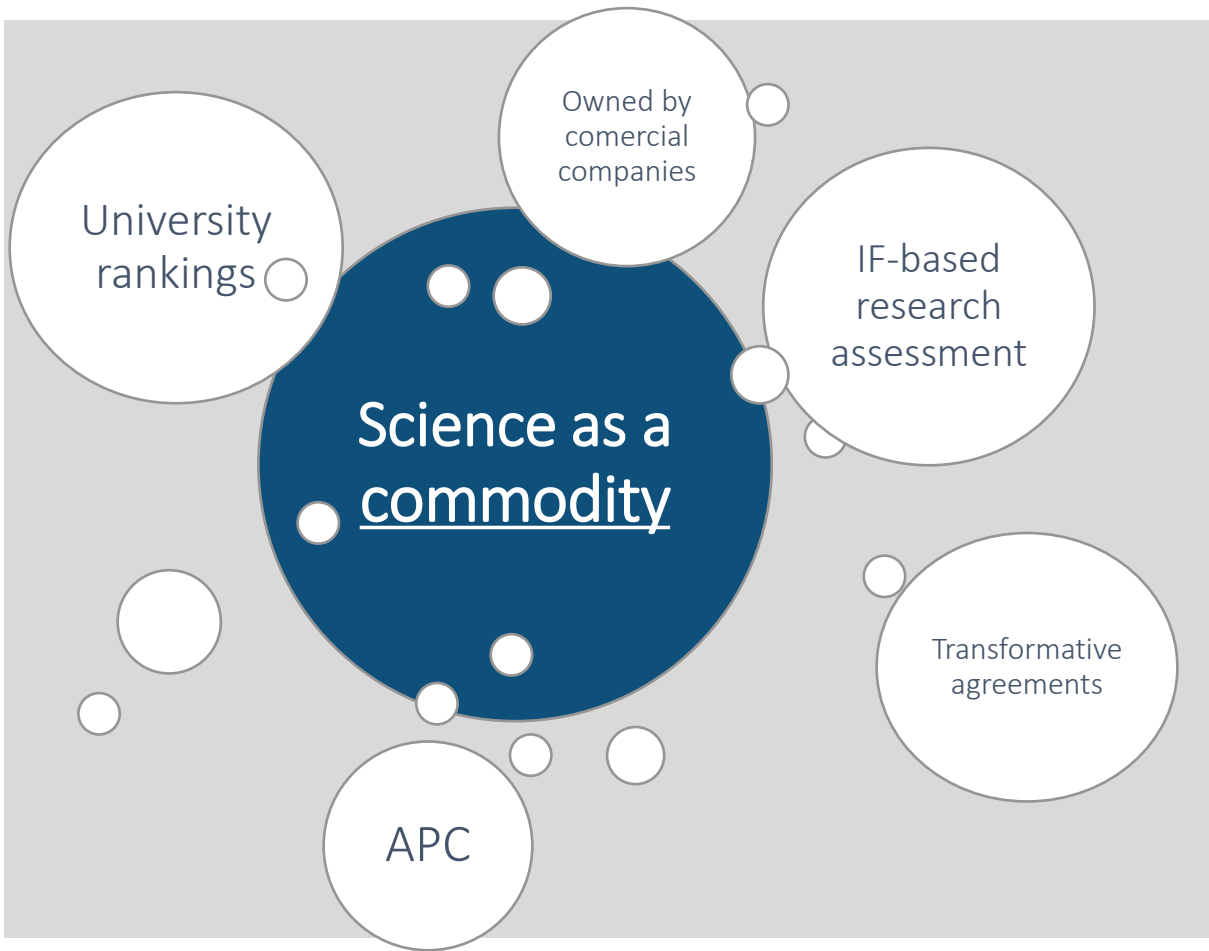
A fee has not been included
neither for authors nor for
readers in the regional editorial
tradition.

Every institution supports
journals that are driven by their
own faculty members, and then
that content is made available in
OA.

**Everyone gets benefit from
everyone's investment.**

Unrestricted ecosystem for authors & readers

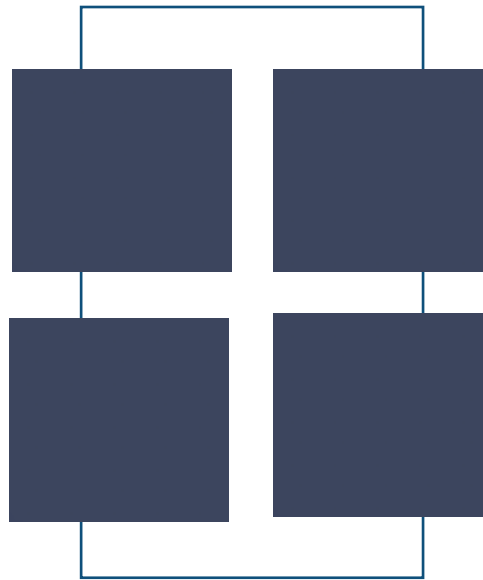




Four dimensions to address

Research & journal
assessment

Quality

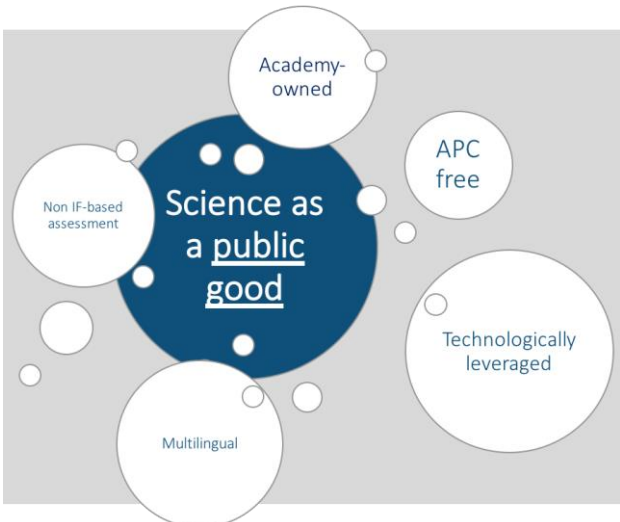
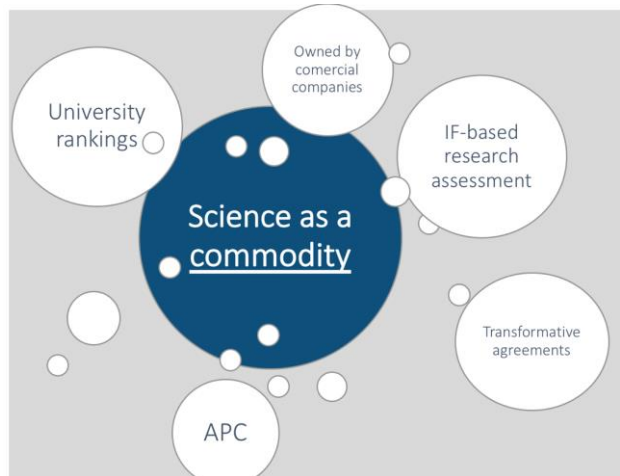


Organic visibility
& non-proprietary prestige

Technology for efficiency and
sustainability

- Production costs savings
- Promotes equitable participation
- Multilingualism
- Linked Open Data compliant
- Accessibility

Which approach will enable ... ?



- Equity
- Bibliodiversity
- Immediate Open Access
- No pay to read, No pay to publish
- Control by the academic community
- Publishing sustainability

New technologies enable an scenario with the potential to redraw the landscape, and thus bring **new possibilities for other models to be competitive and even disruptive...**

Academy-owned
(scholar-led, the owner is
an academic institution)

**Immediate
Open Access**

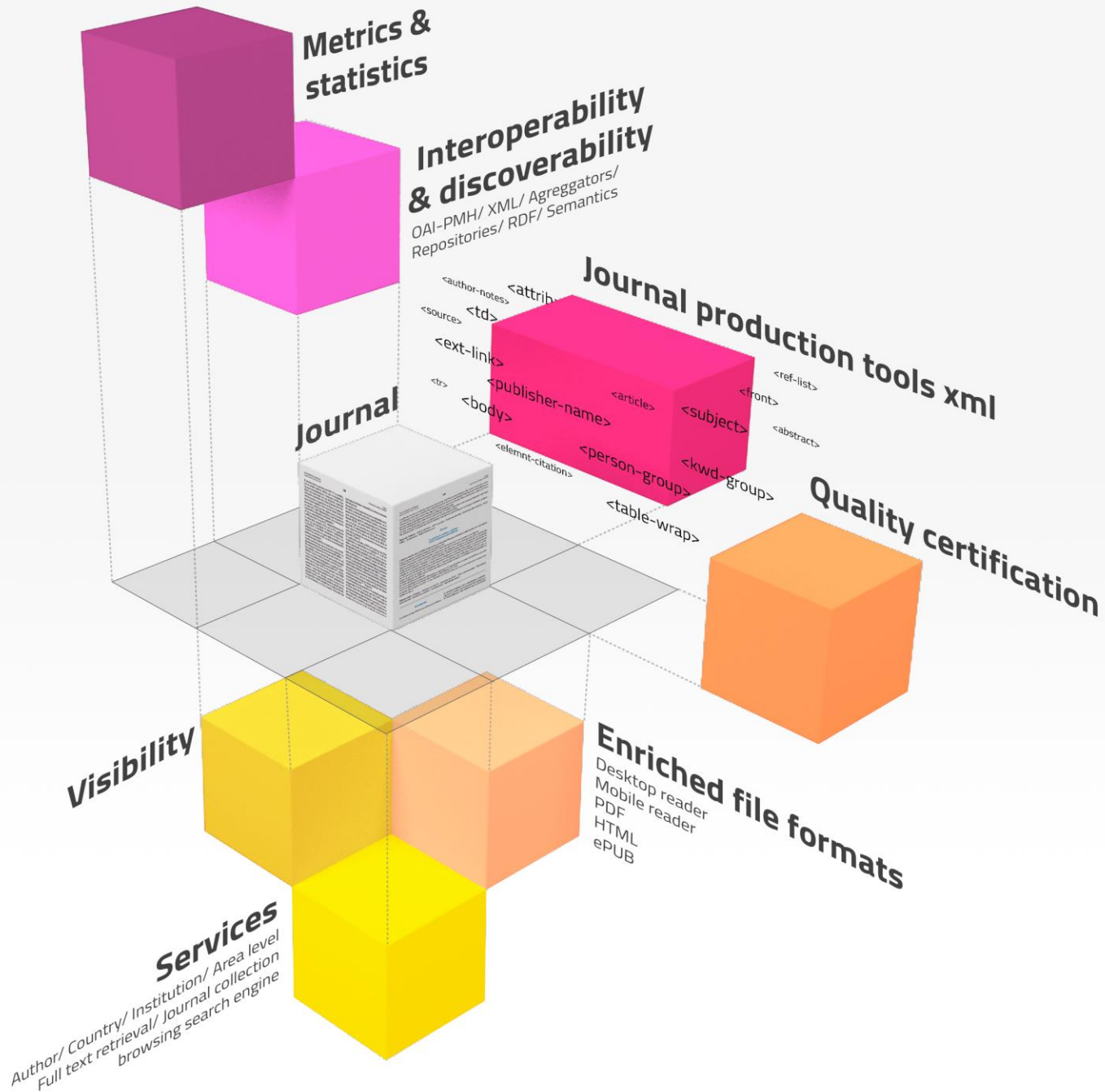
Not-for-profit

No-APC

Technologically-leveraged

redalyc.org

An infrastructure that supports academy-owned non-profit scholarly publishing **by providing technology and sharing knowledge** that contributes to the sustainability of non-commercial Open Access



In numbers ...

1360
indexed journals

31
countries

670
Publisher institutions

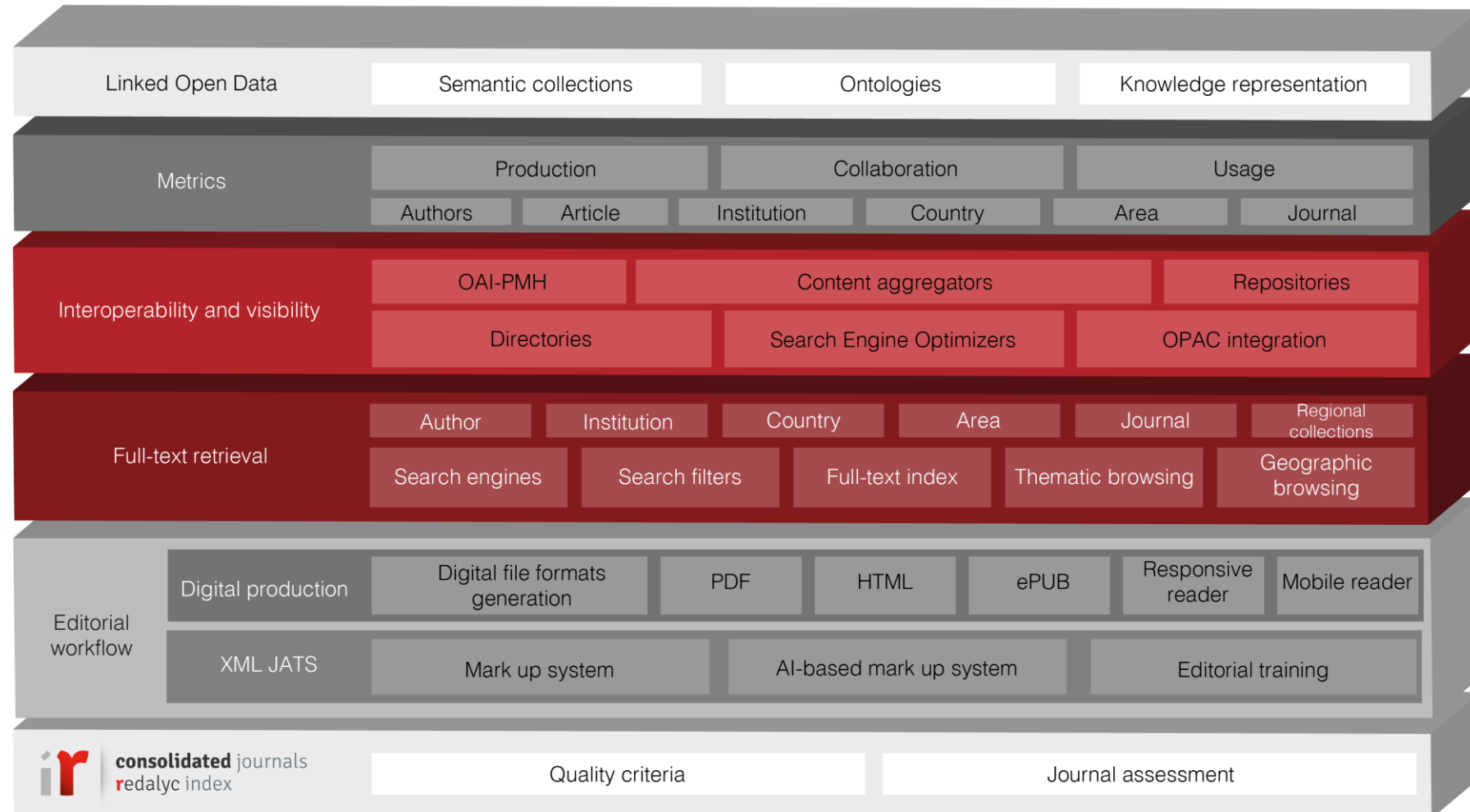
0.8 Million
Full-text articles

62.000
Redalyc daily users

12 million
article downloads per month

1.5 million authors from
10.000 institutions

Redalyc architecture



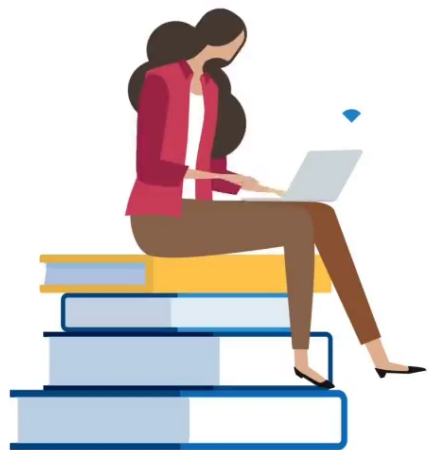
Technology for efficiency and sustainability

Quality

 consolidated journals
redalyc index

Quality criteria

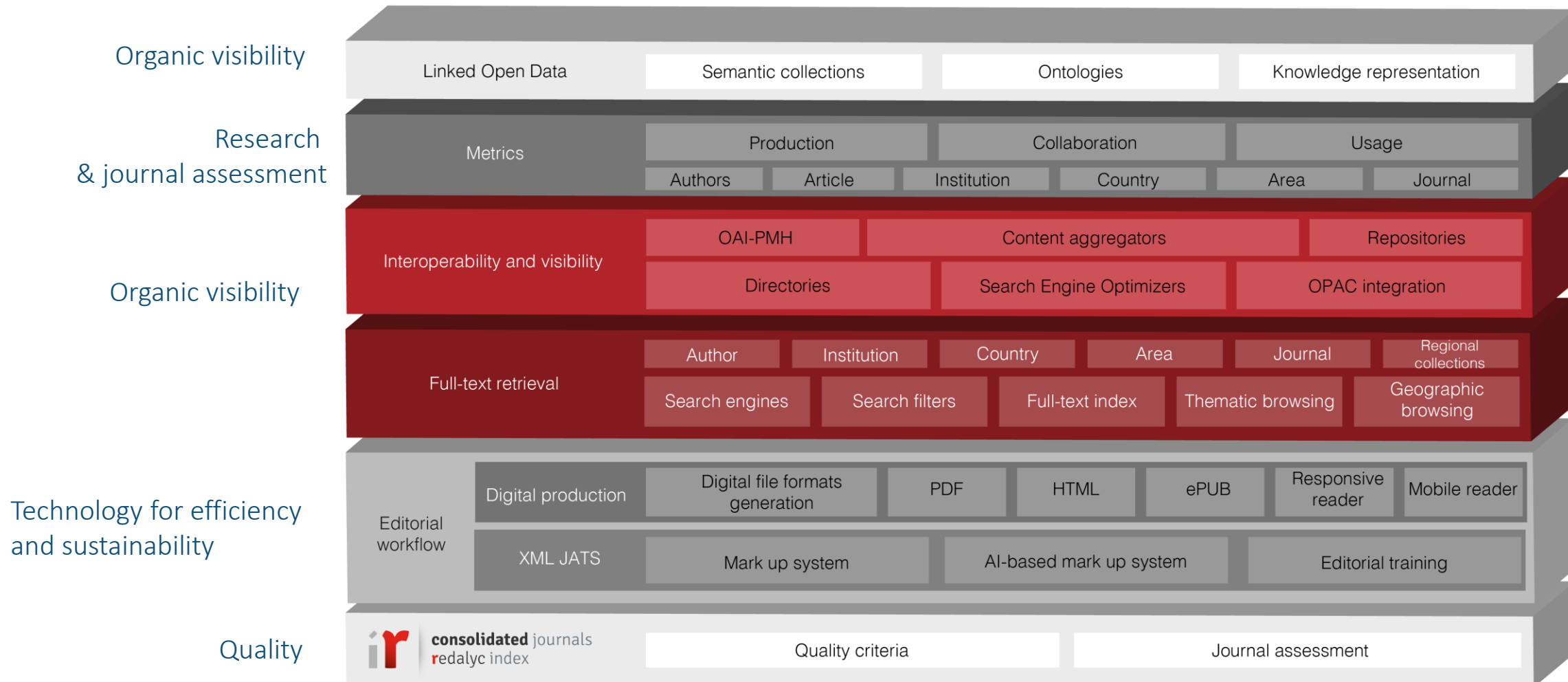
Journal assessment



Redalyc  AmeliCA

For a non-profit publishing model to preserve the scholarly and open nature of scientific communication

Redalyc architecture

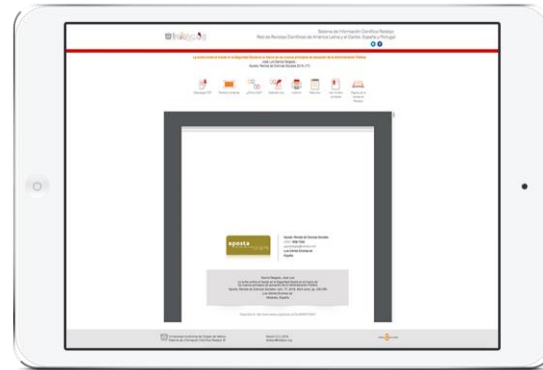




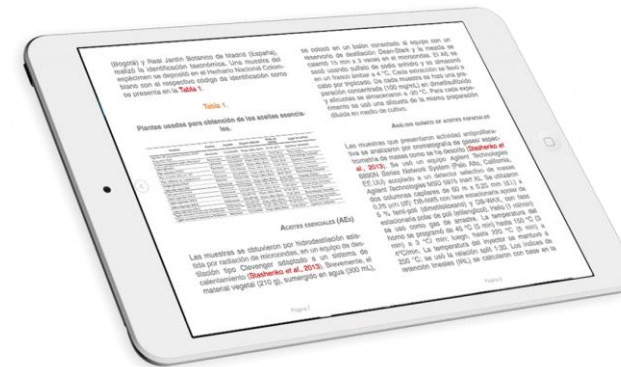
Interactive article reader



Mobile article reader



PDF



ePUB

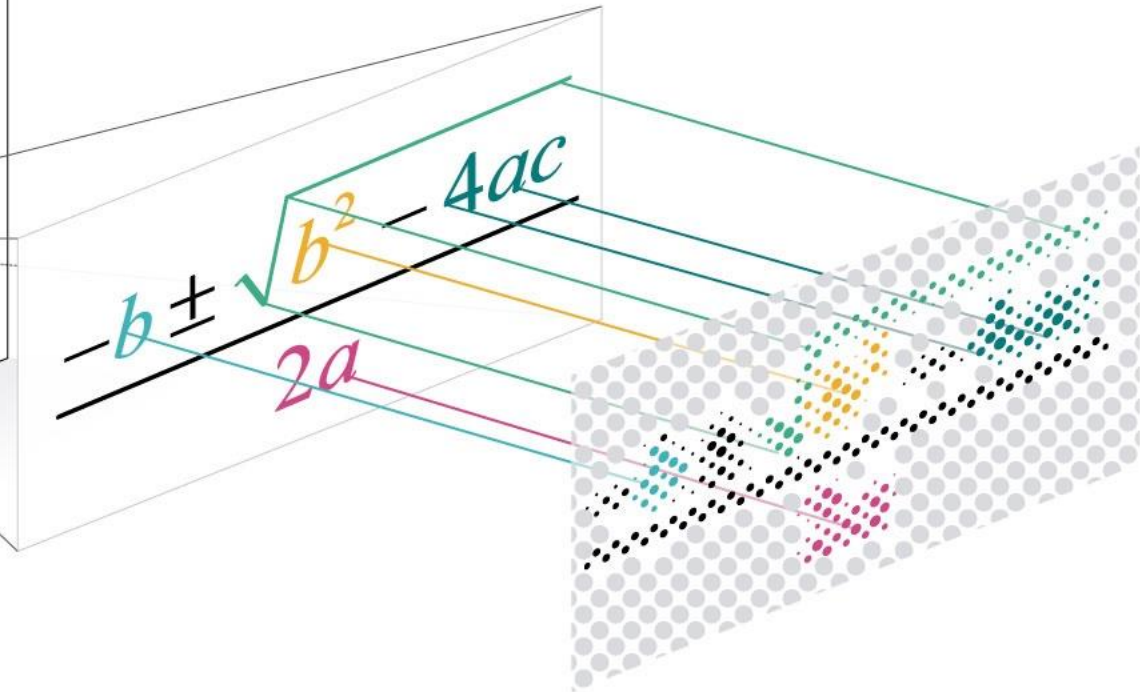
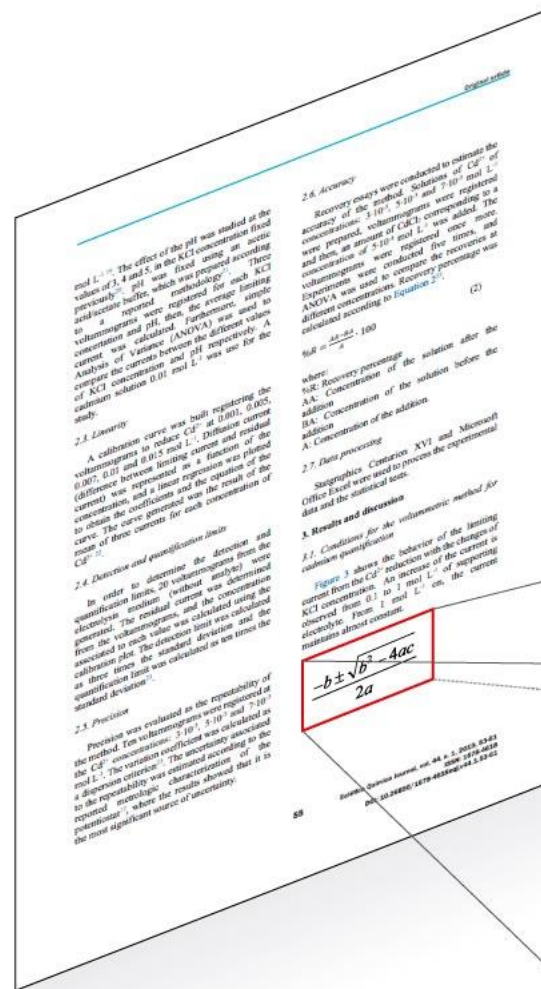


HTML

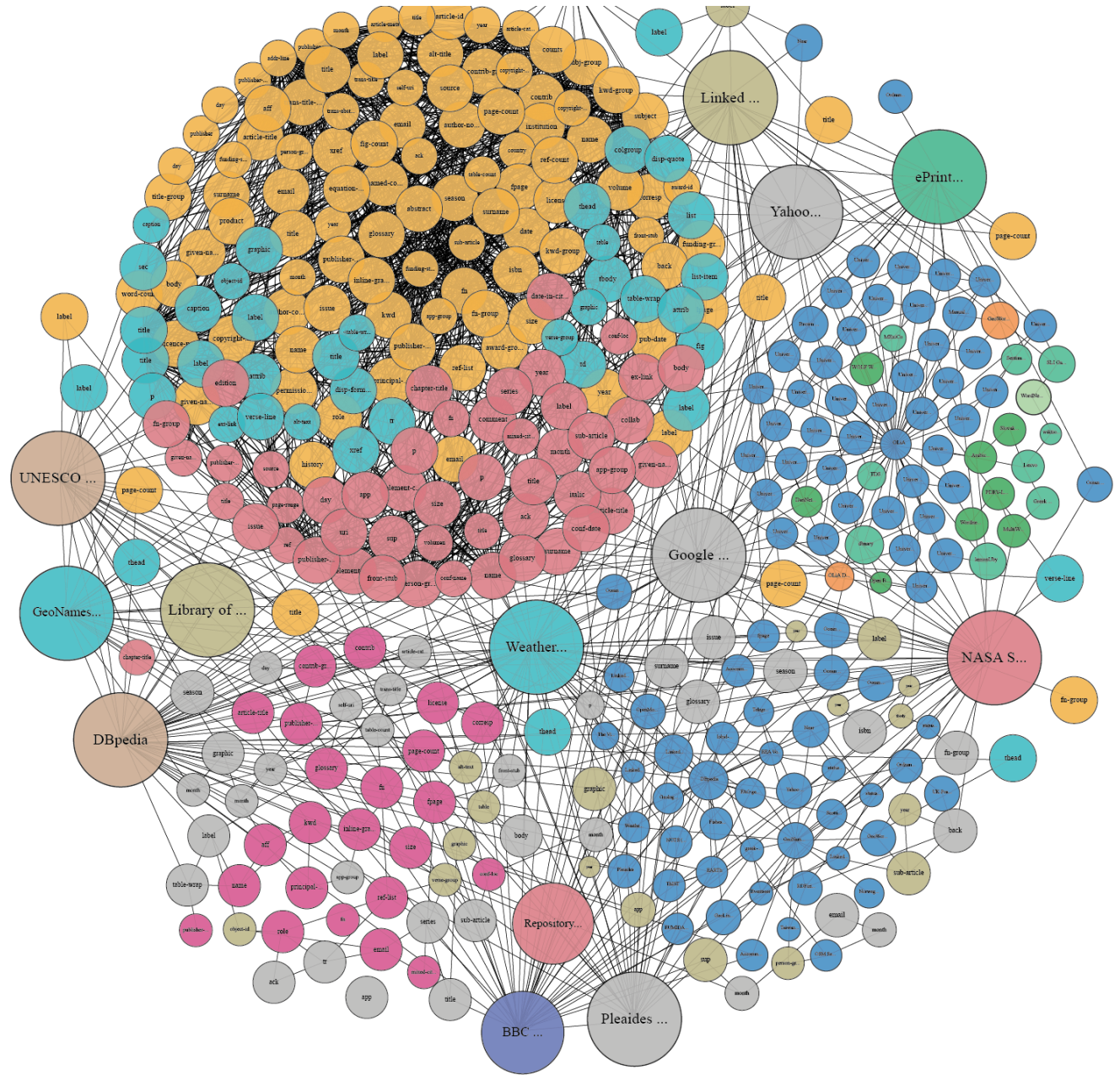
Automatic file generation



Every single piece of information could be part of a giant graph



to compose a structure
that expresses the
inherent knowledge
and to be linked to a
wider and unrestricted
knowledge cloud



Final thoughts

- Lessons learned from Latin America:
 - It is possible to run journal publishing on a not-for-profit basis (non-APC)
 - In a cooperative approach everyone gets benefit from everyone's investment. A distribution of costs among many stakeholders: universities, academic institutions, governments, national science agencies, hospital, funders.
 - Journal publishing in hands of the academic sector promotes more inclusive scholarly communications.
- AmeliCA & Redalyc focus their efforts on preserving academy-owned non-commercial publishing
 - By leveraging technologies (AI, semantics) to contribute in journal sustainability to prevent the adoption of for-profit business models.
 - By developing software and enhancing data to contribute in content's organic visibility & discoverability in such a way that impact and research assessment are dissociated from commercial databases.

Thank you!

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For a non-profit academy-owned scholarly publishing to preserve and sustain the open nature of science communication