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Open Access in Latin America

Dominique Babini

Panel: Open Access in the Americas

Research Without Borders: The Changing World of Scholarly Communications

Columbia University Scholarly Communication Program and Digital Humanities Center

April 29th., 2014

Open Access in the Americas

Tuesday, April 29, 2014

3pm - 5pm

**Columbia's Faculty House, Presidential
Rooms 2 & 3**

Heather Joseph

Executive Director, Scholarly Publishing and Academic
Resources Coalition (SPARC)

Michael Sinatra

Associate Professor of English, Université de Montréal

Dominique Babini

Open Access Program coordinator, CLACSO-Latin American
Council on Social Sciences

Moderated by

Pamela Graham

Director of Global Studies and the Center for Human Rights Documentation
and Research, Columbia University

Free and open to the public

<http://scholcomm.columbia.edu>

SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

#rwob

Latin American context



22 countries

Population: 600.000.000

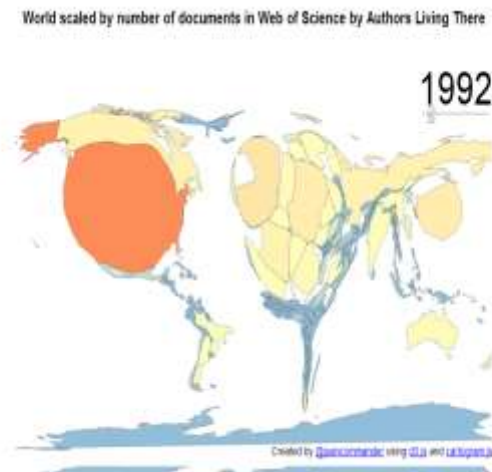
Map source: Wikipedia

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**
- **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 language, in local publications: lacks international visibility and access**

research output poorly represented in international indexes

From a total of 5.415 peer-review journals from Latin America and the Caribbean (Latindex)
16 % in Scopus (841 Journals) 5 % in WoS (294 journals)



World scaled by number of documents in Web of Science by Authors Living There Juan Pablo Alperín (2014, LSE Impact Blog)

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Latin America: **early and widespread adoption** of Open Access for journal publishing with no APC's



Peer-review OA journals from Latin America

Latindex: 2.662 DOAJ: 1.821



Scientific Electronic Library Online



- Started 1997
- Today **1.007 journals** LAC
- 435.175 articles LAC
- Bibliometric indicators
- Scielo Citation Index WoS

- Started 2003
- Today **768 journals** LAC
- 276.814 full-text articles LAC
- Indicators of scientific output (institutions, countries, subjects)

Improved **quality, visibility, open access and impact** of scholarly journals
 Development of **Open Access indicators**
 Collaborative **research on Open Access** outreach and impact in Latin America

Regional journals harvester: Portal de Portales Latindex www.latindex.ppl.unam.mx/

PKP/OJS in Latin America: 2.000 journals

University journal portals with more than 100 journals, e.g.

UNAM, México



revistas.unam.mx

USP, Brazil



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

Univ. Chile



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

Latin America: tradition of **shared** information systems





agriculture



health



labour

**SUBJECT
REPOSITORIES**



public administration



Social sciences



Environmental health

Latin America: **recent development of institutional repositories**

282 repositories Latin America

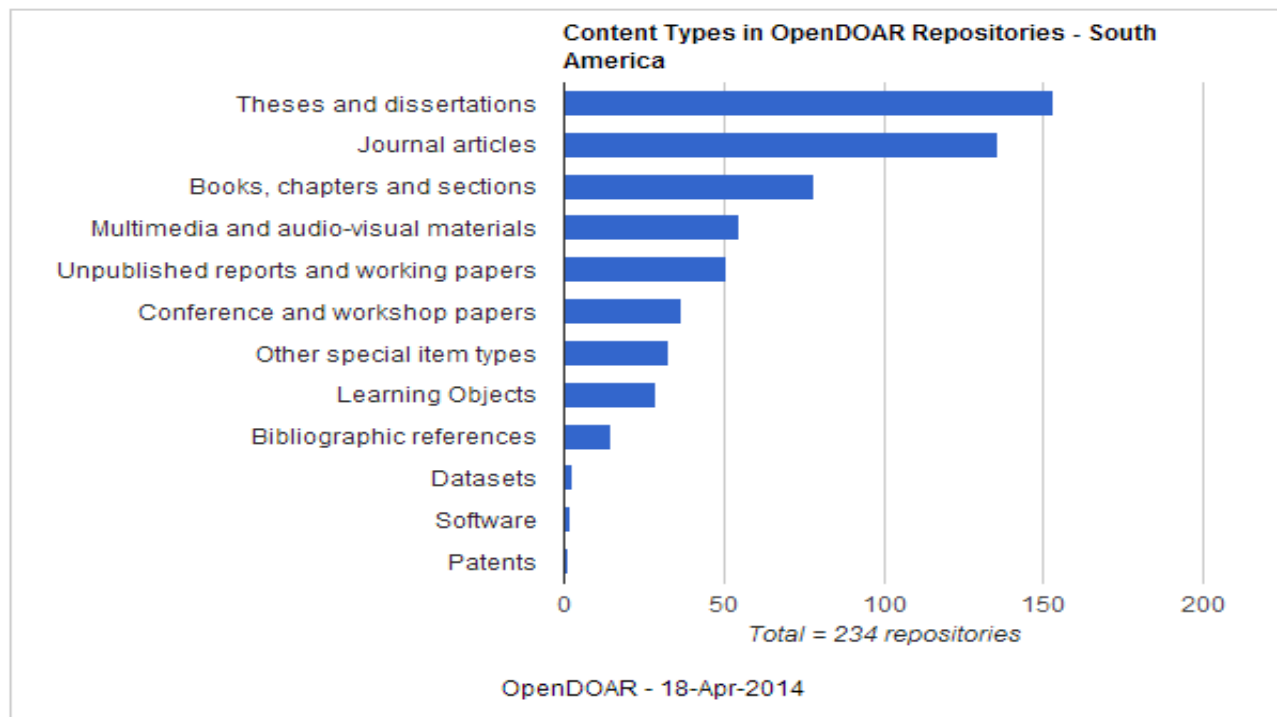
source: OpenDOAR

OpenDOAR

Directory of Open Access Repositories

[Home](#) | [Find](#) | [Suggest](#) | [Tools](#) | [FAQ](#) | [About](#) | [Contact Us](#)

Content Types in OpenDOAR Repositories - South America



N.b. Most repositories hold several Content Types.

[Show embedding code](#)

Regional cooperation of digital repositories



- **Since:** 2012
- **Members:** national networks of digital repositories
- **Members: 9 countries**
Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, México, Perú, Venezuela, El Salvador
- **Regional harvester:** initial 606.450 digital objects
- **Regional training/events**
- **Working with COAR**
- **Support from:** governments, IADB, RedCLARA

Latin America: **weak institutional OA policies, innovative national OA policies**

Latin America Open Access policies

Institutional

- **Few** (13 registered in ROARMAP)
- **Weak** (recommendations more than mandates)
- **Partial** (Mainly for thesis)
 - A good example of mandatory institutional policy: University of São Paulo (Brazil)

National

- **AO legislation approved by Congress**
 - **Peru** (2013)
 - **Argentina** (2013)
 - **Mexico** (2014)
- Requires creation of OA digital repositories for gov.-funded research results
- **OA legislation in Congress**
 - **Brazil** (since 2007)

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



The case of Argentina: national implementation 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
- Guidelines for institutions 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
- Open access week event
- National focal point of La Referencia (regional network of digital repositories) and COAR

Regional strategy

Recommendations from Regional Consultation on Open Access to Scientific Information (UNESCO, 2013)

- Gold and Green routes are suitable form of OA for the region
 - For Green routes, inclusive and cooperative OA solutions should be promoted to avoid new enclosures
 - the Gold OA route in the region should continue its present emphasis on sharing costs.

regional Open Access declaration (2005)

Salvador de Bahía Declaration on Open Access: The Developing World Perspective (promoted by SciELO)

We urge governments to make Open Access a high priority in science policies including:

- requiring that publicly funded research is made available through Open Access;
- considering the cost of publication as part of the cost of research;
- strengthening the local OA journals, repositories and other relevant initiatives;
- promoting integration of developing countries scientific information in the worldwide body of knowledge.

We call on all stakeholders in the international community to work together to ensure that scientific information is openly accessible and freely available to all

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

challenges for Latin America

- Risks of APC's business model: is it sustainable? Do we have evidence of regional benefits? who's business do we support?
- Scholarly production relevant for local needs  for global scientific conversation (language, journal, evaluation)
- Regional interoperability of digital repositories (national, institutional, subject, journals)
- More awareness and use of OA legal licences+rights-retention
- Open access and open data as part of open science
- Build and analyze Open Access indicators
- Reward quality and relevance , more than IF

“Today, academics from Ecuador try to walk under a “journals” culture that will have little impact on the knowledge of our reality and, instead, will have high impact aimed at satisfying external markets and personal egos”

Source: <http://www.hoy.com.ec/noticias-ecuador/la-academia-revistera-604444.html>



Fernando Carrión (FLACSO, Ecuador)

Urban development and public policies

- Researcher
- Councillor of Quito (2004-9)
- 12 books and edited 22 books
- 250 journal articles

Global challenge: build inclusive and participatory models of OA, if we want research without borders

When public funds and tax exemptions pay for: research, authors and reviewers

How could the **global scholarly community manage as a commons:**

- a shared ecosystem of digital repositories
 - the peer-review process
- providing indicators in support of rewarding quality and relevance

secure **basic** open access

(no fee for users, no fee for publishing)



Research output in shared interoperable open access digital repositories

- Institutional
- National
- Regional
- International
- thematic



payed value-added services by publishers, journal portals, megajournals, epijournals, data portals, impact services, etc.

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Thank you !!!

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