



Credit: Swiss National Science Foundation

I Congreso Nacional en Gestión de información en CTI



Universidad Católica
de Santa María



Nueva generación de repositorios: sustentabilidad, igualdad y innovación en comunicaciones académicas

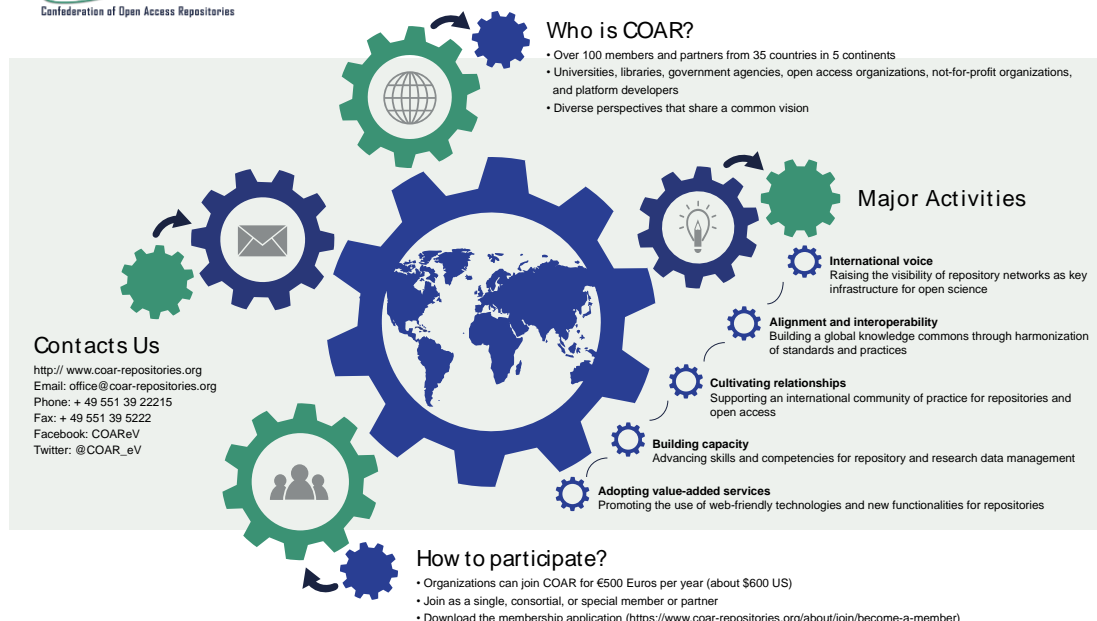


Quienes somos?

- Lanzado en 2009
- Un asociación internacional con >140 miembros y asociados en 43 países de todos los continentes
- 16 de América Latina, 2 en Perú: CONCYTEC y Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas



Working for a sustainable, global knowledge commons based on a network of open access digital repositories



designed by freepik.com



Alineación internacional de redes



Nueva generación de repositorios



El contexto





The Competitiveness Council meeting in Brussels this week. EU COMPETITIVENESS COUNCIL

In dramatic statement, European leaders call for 'immediate' open access to all scientific papers by 2020

By **Martin Enserink** | May. 27, 2016 , 2:30 PM

Pero, américa latina es líder en acceso abierto

PODER EJECUTIVO

PRESIDENCIA DEL
CONSEJO DE MINISTROS

Aprueban el Reglamento de la Ley N° 30035, Ley que regula el Repositorio Nacional Digital de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación de Acceso Abierto

DECRETO SUPREMO
N° 006-2015-PCM

EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA

CONSIDERANDO:

Que, mediante Ley N° 30035, se establece el marco normativo del Repositorio Nacional Digital de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación de Acceso Abierto;

Que, el Repositorio Nacional Digital de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación de Acceso Abierto, amplía el acceso, difusión y desarrollo del conocimiento científico

Artículo 3.- Vigencia

El presente Decreto Supremo entrará en vigencia

Acceso abierto en México: Reformas y adiciones a la ley

Saul Equihua 22 mayo, 2014 6 comentarios



El pasado martes 20 de mayo de 2014, México a dad un gran paso al adicionar y reformar la Ley de Ciencia Tecnología, la Ley General de Educación y la Ley Orgánica del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, para promover el Acceso Abierto.

Mismas que derivan de una iniciativa de Ley para México sobre Acceso Abierto resultantes de investigación financiada con fondos públicos(1) y que fue promovida

por la Senadora Ana Lilia Herrera e instituciones como la Universidad del Estado de México.



Actividad Legislativa

Participación Ciudadana

LA Referencia

Red de repositorios de acceso abierto a la ciencia

Home / Actividad Legislativa / Búsqueda de Proyectos / Datos del Expediente

A+ A- [Print] [Refresh] [Share]

NÚMERO DE EXPEDIENTE 26/12

N°	Origen	Tipo	Extracto
26/12	Cámara De Diputados	Proyecto De Ley	PROYECTO DE LEY EN REVISIÓN ESTABLECIENDO LA OBLIGATORIEDAD DE DESARROLLAR REPOSITARIOS DIGITALES DE ACCESO ABIERTO, PROPIOS O COMPARTIDOS, POR PARTE DE LOS ORGANISMOS E INSTITUCIONES PUBLICAS QUE COMPONEN EL SISTEMA NACIONAL DE CIENCIA, TECNOLOGIA E INNOVACION.

Texto Original Texto Definitivo **Trámite Legislativo** Etapa Diputados

Fechas en Dir. Mesa de Entradas

La educación, la investigación y el conocimiento son fundamentales para el desarrollo sostenible



Però nuestro sistema para compartir y diseminar el conocimiento también debe ser sostenible

Miramos el sistema internacional de revistas



a través de la lente de sustentabilidad, igualdad y innovación?

los ridículos \$\$\$\$ de las
revistas académicas

Las revistas internacionales ☹️

TABLE 1: AVERAGE 2017 PRICE FOR SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES

DISCIPLINE	AVERAGE PRICE PER TITLE	DISCIPLINE	AVERAGE PRICE PER TITLE
Chemistry	\$4,773	Botany	\$2,053
Physics	4,369	Zoology	1,988
Engineering	3,408	Math & Computer Science	1,971
Biology	2,917	Geography	1,742
Food Science	2,567	Health Sciences	1,736
Geology	2,381	Agriculture	1,666
Technology	2,234	General Science	1,556
Astronomy	2,071		

SOURCE: LJ PERIODICALS PRICE SURVEY 2017

“Big deal lock-in”

Global results of the analysis

	Out of 50,000 journals
Used journals	16,816
Cited journals	9,075
Journals mentioned by our community in the survey	8,060
subtotal	26,843 unique titles used/cited/mentioned
«essential titles» (80%)	4,852
Additional titles (from validation by departments)	1,041
subtotal	5,893 unique essential titles
2,940 titles with quantitative approach	2,953 titles from community consultation

TODAY'S SCHOLARLY JOURNALS OPEN, RE-USABLE, SUSTAINABLE

“The flip” (la vuelta?)

VISION

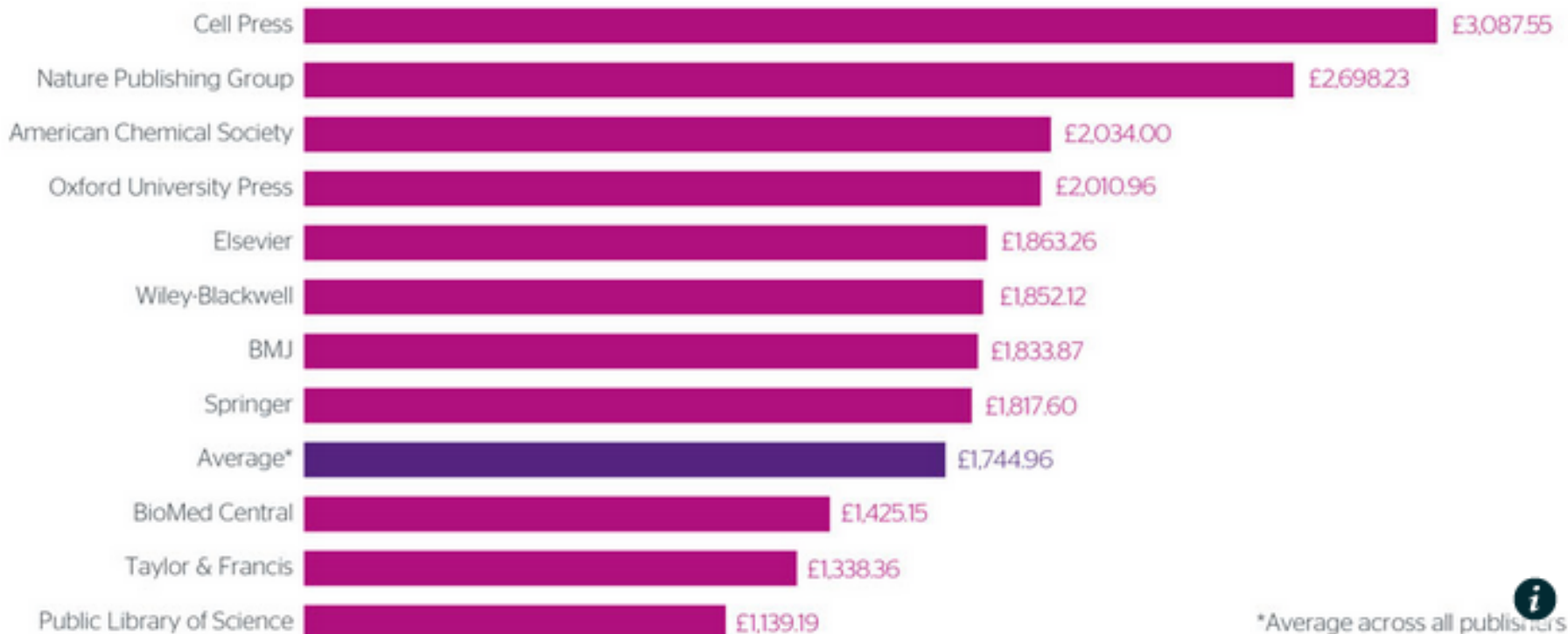
OA2020 is a global alliance committed to **accelerating the transition to open access**.

MISSION

We collaborate to transform the current publishing system, **replacing the subscription business model** with new models that ensure outputs are **open and re-usable** and that the costs behind their dissemination are transparent and **economically sustainable**.

We collaborate to transform the current publishing system, replacing the subscription business model with new models that ensure outputs are open and re-usable and that the costs behind their dissemination are transparent and economically sustainable. *a pay to publish model.*

El precio para publicar en acceso abierto en las revistas internacionales - Promedio = \$2334.58 US



*Average across all publishers

Figure 9: Average APC

Todavía no hay progreso con el "flipping" en nivel de consorcio

Sweden Cancels Agreement With Elsevier Over Open Access

A consortium of institutions will not renew its contract with the publisher that ends in June, following the lead of organizations in other countries.

French Universities Cancel Subscriptions to Springer Journals

Negotiations between the publisher and a national consortium of academic institutions

NEWS • 04 JANUARY 2018

Germany vs Elsevier: universities win temporary journal access after refusing to pay fees

Scientists in Germany can still read journals even though institutions there have not renewed their subscriptions.

Publicado en 9 Mayo 2016



Declaración conjunta COAR-UNESCO sobre Acceso Abierto

El acceso abierto es una tendencia global, con políticas y prácticas que están siendo rápidamente adoptadas en todo el mundo. A medida que el mundo ingresa en una nueva era de desarrollo sostenible, la apertura e inclusión en los procesos de la investigación científica serán cada vez más críticos. Aunque la mayoría de los gobiernos están de acuerdo con los principios fundamentales del acceso abierto, hay una diversidad significativa en la forma en que los países han abordado su implementación. Estas diferencias reflejan una variedad de perspectivas, valores y prioridades de las diferentes regiones. Es evidente que no existe una solución única que sirva para todos en la implementación del acceso abierto.



Consorcios
de Iberoamérica y el Caribe



DECLARACIÓN PRIMERA REUNIÓN DE CONSORCIOS DE IBEROAMÉRICA Y EL CARIBE

Ciudad Juárez, México

31 de agosto y 1 de septiembre 2017

Acordamos que una política de expansión del AA, mediante el pago de tarifas APC, es imposible acometerla desde un punto de vista financiero para los países participantes; se recomienda a las instituciones no crear subsidios para pagar publicación en revistas OA-APC.

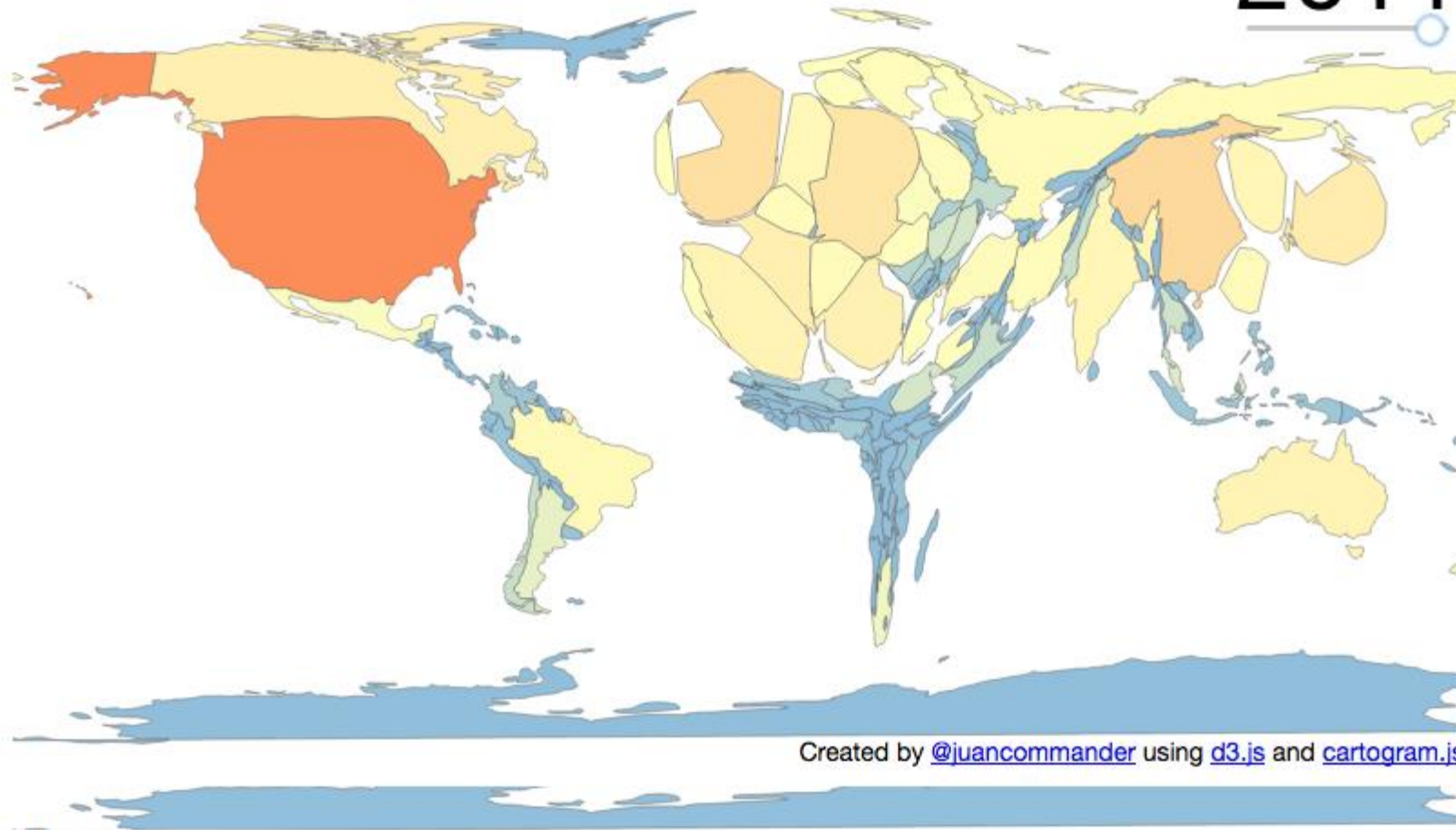
Igualdad?



<http://www.un.org/en/events/humanrightsday/udhr60/exhibitions/>

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

2011




Created by [@juancommander](#) using [d3.js](#) and [cartogram.js](#)

About

Ejemplo: Chagas



 OPEN ACCESS

VIEWPOINTS

Ten years of Chagas disease research: Looking back to achievements, looking ahead to challenges

Eric Dumonteil , Claudia Herrera

Published: April 20, 2017 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0005422>

18
Save

3
Citation

2,299
View

8
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Article


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Ejemplo: Nepal

Nepalese research outputs - with Major Clusters

Number of publications: 3,011

Years: 2004-2013

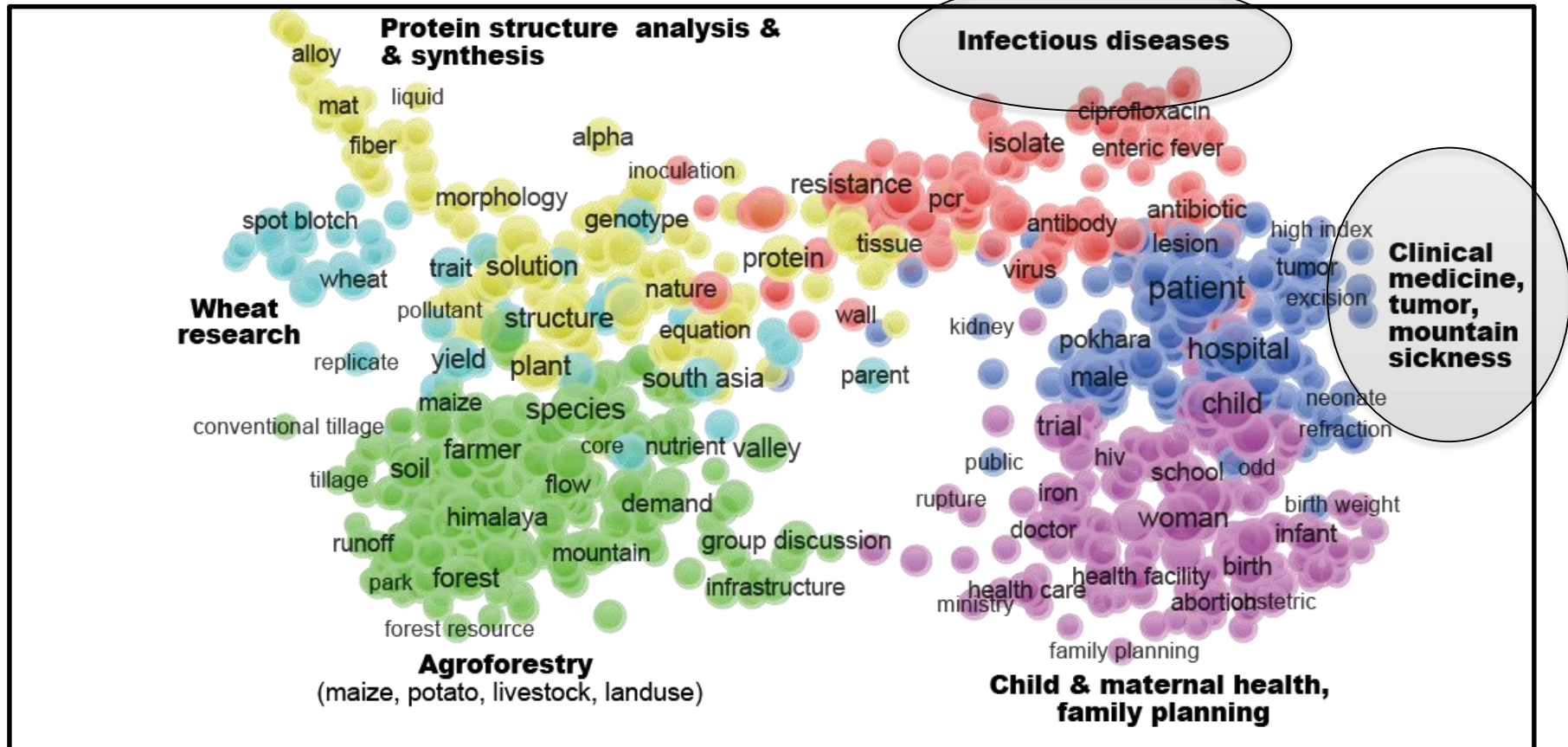


Image produced by Pitambar Gautam, *Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan*

Word maps created using VosViewer, a *free software* (Leiden University), Vaby Eck & Waltman (2010)

The Rise of Big Publishers in Development and What is at Stake: A Development Perspective

By: *Denisse Albornoz, Research Associate at [OCSDNet](#)*

This assumption also denies the lack of diversity in international research. When researchers gain access to the international scientific journals, they are not gaining access to a repository of knowledge that is representative of the plurality and diversity of knowledge and science produced around the world. Rather, they are dealt with articles that **do not include Global South perspectives, giving more visibility and thus legitimacy to knowledge from the Global North.** This again reaffirms the idea that the Western-centric mode of producing science is the model local research needs to follow in order to reach its potential, a rationale that has strong cultural and social implications for what researchers and the general public understand as valid and legitimate knowledge.

Canadian Journal Of Native Studies

The *Canadian Journal of Native Studies* is a highly recognized journal in the field of Native Studies. It began as a publication of the Society for the Advancement of Native Studies which is no longer in operation and whose founder; Sam Corrigan; was the Chief Editor from 1981-2008. It comes out on a bi-annual basis, and publishes original research which is refereed by peer review.



As a general focus, the journal publishes anthropological, historical, sociological, political, legal, education and cultural issues affecting First Nations people. Although the majority of articles deal with Indigenous peoples in Canada, it also publishes articles dealing with Indigenous peoples world-wide.

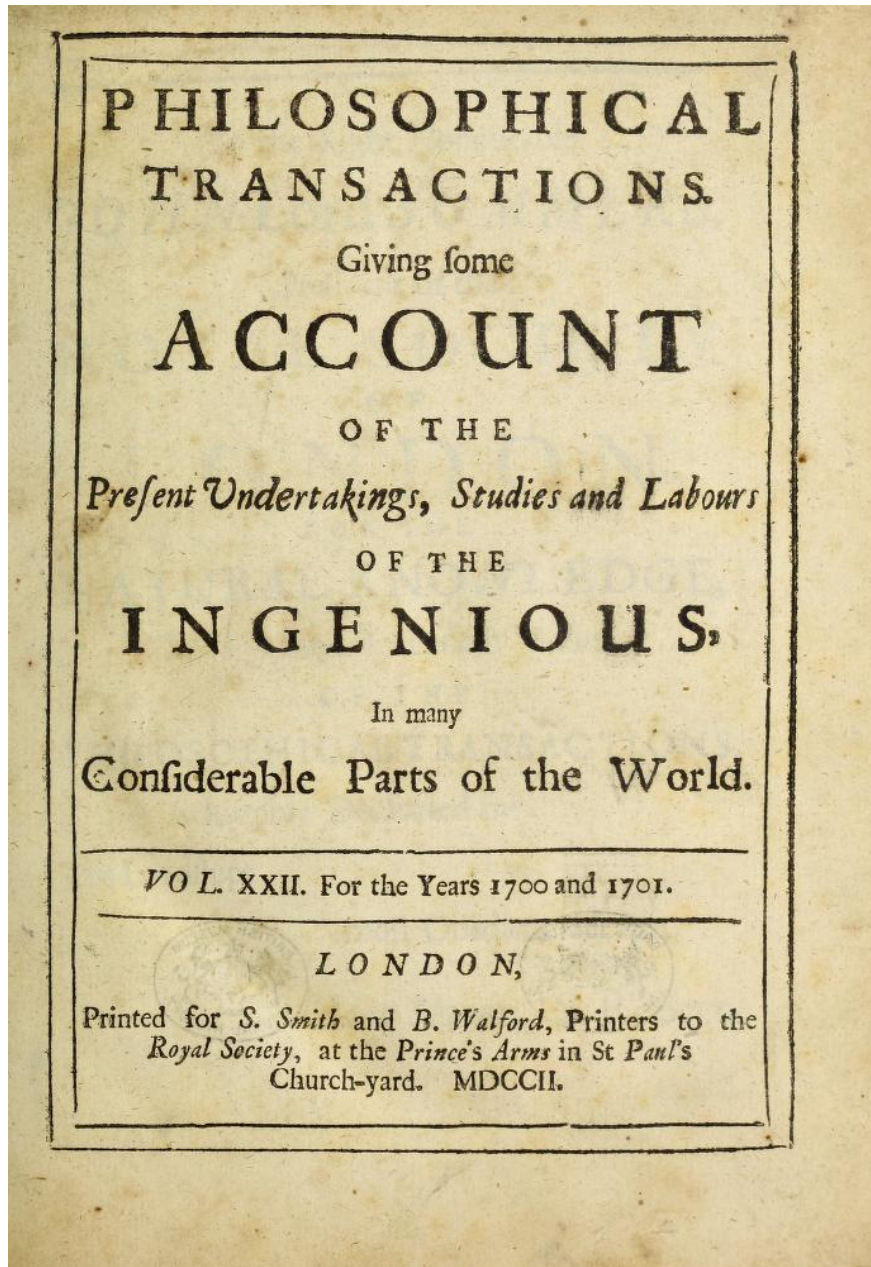


Leslie Chan

“Openness is not simply about gaining access to knowledge, but about the right to participate in the knowledge production process, driven by issues that are of local relevance, rather than research agendas set elsewhere or from the top down”

La apertura no se limita a acceder al conocimiento, sino al derecho a participar en el proceso de producción del conocimiento, impulsado por cuestiones de relevancia local...

Innovación? 350 años de la revista académica!

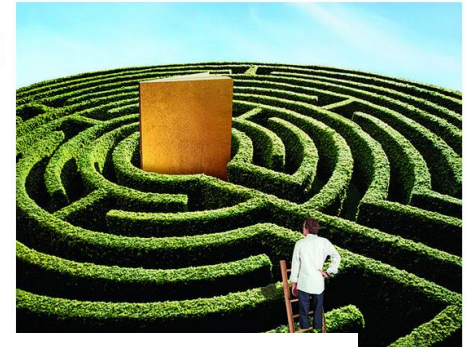


A pesar de 350 años de la revista académica...

Does peer review do more harm than good?

Peer review may be a central tenet of academic life, but Luc Rinaldi explains why it's being compromised by profit-driven predators

Luc Rinaldi
May 9, 2015



MAY 22 2013
5 COMMENTS

IMPACT FACTORS: A BROKEN SYSTEM

BY CDLUC3

ALTMETRICS, DATA
PUBLICATION

If you are a researcher, you are very familiar with the concept of a journal's Impact Factor (IF). Basically, it's a way to grade journal quality. [From Wikipedia:](#)



How big is your impact? Sedan Plowshare Crater, 1962. From Flickr by The Official CTBTO Photostream

The impact factor (IF) of an academic journal is a measure reflecting the average number of citations to recent articles published in the journal. It is frequently used as a proxy for the relative importance of a journal within its field, with journals with

Should I publish negative results or does this ruin my career in science?

by sven | Dec 13, 2016

Young scientists often produce negative results. All experiments were done correctly – but there was no difference between test and control. They get conflicting advice from supervisors and ethicists. Some say that publishing negative results is a waste of resources and ruins their careers. Others say that 'not publishing negative results is unethical' and promotes the reproducibility crisis. What should young scientists do in such a situation?



Save to my library

Publication and reporting biases and how they impact publication of research

By [Velany Rodrigues](#) | October 29, 2013
Under [Publication Buzzwords](#) | 21,620 Views
3.4 Average: 3.4

Add a comment



Do you want this article as a PDF file? Click [here](#).



“In a desert prison, an older prisoner befriends a new arrival. The prisoner talks constantly about escape, spinning plan after plan. One day, he makes a break. He's gone a week; then the guards drag him half dead, crazy with hunger and thirst. He wails how awful it was over: endless stretches of sand, no oasis, failure at every turn. The older prisoner, then says, "Yep. I know. I tried those escape plans myself. The young prisoner says, "You did? Why didn't you tell me?" The older prisoner shrugs: "So who publishes negative results?"

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

Can journals get hijacked? Apparently, yes

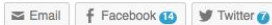
without comments

Did you recently log onto your favorite journal's website and see [this](#)? (For anyone who doesn't want to bother clicking, it's the video from Rick Astley's "Never Gonna Give You Up.") If so, your favorite journal was hijacked.

In today's issue of *Science*, John Bohannon (who recently [published a bogus study about the benefits of chocolate](#)) explains how easy it is to take over a journal's website — so easy, in fact, that he did it himself. And he's not the only one, he reports: [Read the rest of this entry](#)



Share this:



Written by Alison McCook

Posted in [AAAS.computer.science.science \(journal\)](#)

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Pages

- [How you can support Retraction Watch](#)
- [Meet the Retraction Watch staff](#)
- [About Adam Marcus](#)
- [About Ivan Oransky](#)
- [The Center For Scientific Integrity](#)
- [Board of Directors](#)

Comunicaciones académicas

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Average
- Poor





2016
JOURNAL
CITATION
REPORTS
THOMSON
REUTERS



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

journal homepage: www.aidm-online.com



REVIEW ARTICLE

How to publish a scientific manuscript in a high-impact journal

Emad M. El-Omar*



10 simple strategies to increase the impact factor of your publication

by sven | Mar 5, 2015 | |

Impact factors are heavily criticized as measures of scientific quality. However, they still dominate every discussion about scientific excellence. They are still used to select candidates for positions as PhD student, postdoc and academic staff, to promote professors and to select grant proposals for funding. As a consequence, researchers tend to adapt their publication strategy to avoid negative impact on their careers. Until alternative methods to measure excellence are established, young researchers have to learn the "rules of the game".



El factor de impacto de la revista y otros indicadores del editores son la base de nuestro sistema de prestigio académico y evaluación

The way we assess research contributions is too heavily dependent on publishing in the international journals



<http://www.shanghairanking.com/>

ARWU is an influential ranking list of world universities compiled by Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU).

Each year, the top 500 universities in the world are ranked based on a set of criteria:

Criteria	Indicator	Weight
Quality of Education	Alumni of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	10%
Quality of Faculty	Staff of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	20%
	Highly cited researchers in 21 broad subject categories	20%
Research Output	Papers published in Nature and Science (not for institutions specialized in humanities and social sciences)	20%
	Papers indexed in Science Citation Index-expanded and Social Science Citation Index	20%
Per Capita Performance	Per capita academic performance of an institution	10%
Total	-	100%

From ARWU website: <http://www.shanghairanking.com/ARWU-Methodology-2017.html>

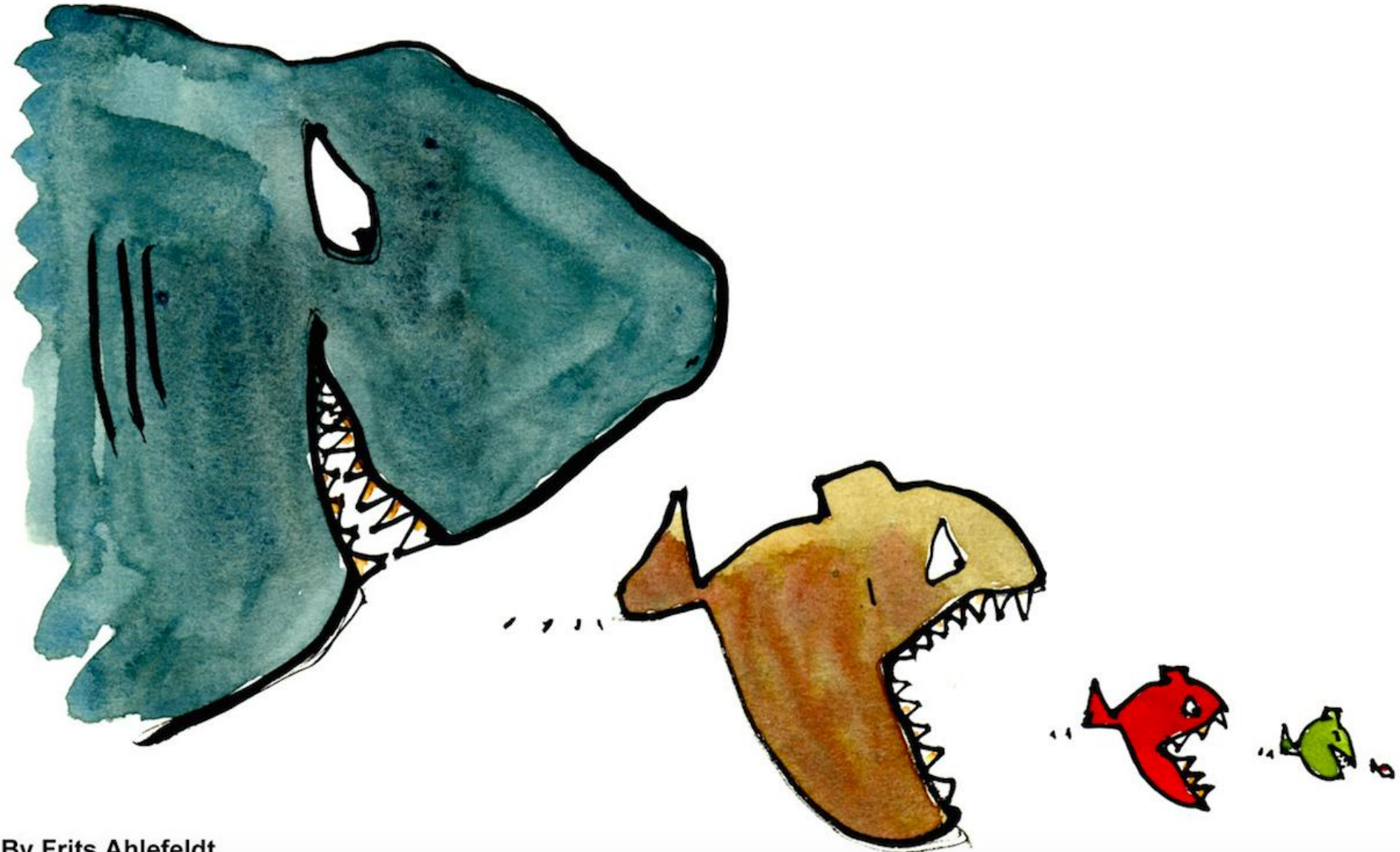


Fernando Carrión, FLACSO, Ph.D, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina - Profesor investigador

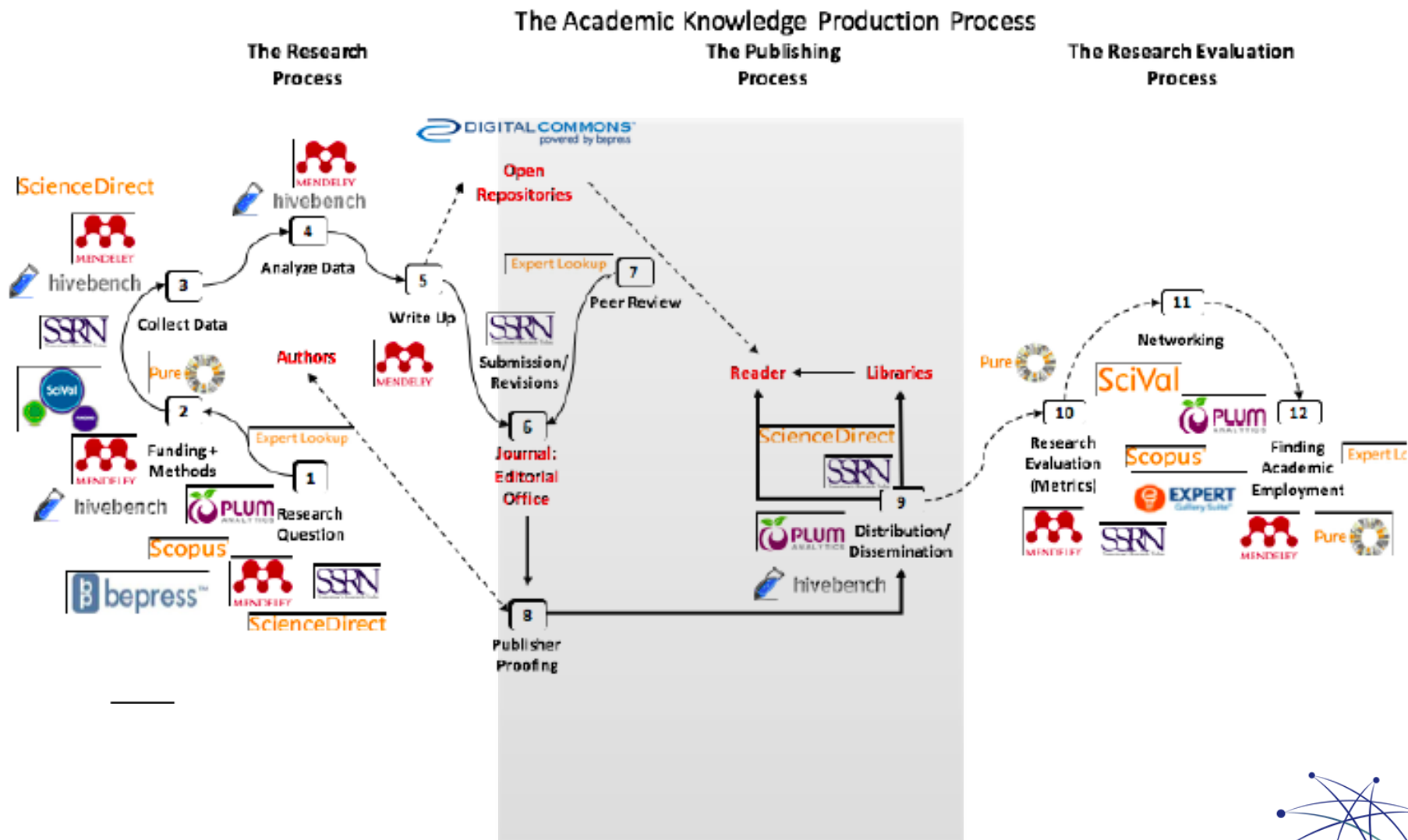
“La academia revistera” 12/Abril/2014

“Hoy la academia ecuatoriana intenta caminar bajo un a cultura “revistera” que muy poco impacto tendrá en el conocimiento de nuestra realidad y, en cambio, si tendrá uno muy alto en la construcción de una academia destinada a satisfacer mercados externos y a los egos personales.”

Creciente integración horizontal y vertical



Integración vertical (ejemplo)



Publishers are increasingly in control of scholarly infrastructure and why we should care
 Case Study of Elsevier Written by: Alejandro Posada and George Chen, University of Toronto Scarborough

Integración horizontal

Los cinco editores más prolíficos representan más del 50% de todos los artículos publicados en 2013.

Vincent Larivière , Stéphanie Haustein, Philippe Mongeon

Published: June 10, 2015 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0127502>

Article	Authors	Metrics	Comments	Related Content
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- Abstract
- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion and Conclusion
- Acknowledgments
- Author Contributions
- References

- Reader Comments (4)
- Peer Review (10)

Abstract

The consolidation of the scientific publishing industry has been the topic of much debate within and outside the scientific community, especially in relation to major publishers' high profit margins. However, the share of scientific output published in the journals of these major publishers, as well as its evolution over time and across various disciplines, has not yet been analyzed. This paper provides such analysis, based on 45 million documents indexed in the Web of Science over the period 1973-2013. It shows that in both natural and medical sciences (NMS) and social sciences and humanities (SSH), Reed-Elsevier, Wiley-Blackwell, Springer, and Taylor & Francis increased their share of the published output, especially since the advent of the digital era (mid-1990s). Combined, the top five most prolific publishers account for more than 50% of all papers published in 2013. Disciplines of the social sciences have the highest level of concentration (70% of papers from the top five publishers), while the humanities have remained relatively independent (20% from top five publishers). NMS disciplines are in



The long read

Is the staggeringly profitable business of scientific publishing bad for science?

SI!

Elsevier's profits swell to more than £900 million

But 'risks' of open access and a shift away from subscription model could halt growth, publisher's financial results reveal

February 20, 2018



By [David Matthews](#)

Twitter: [@DavidMJourno](#)

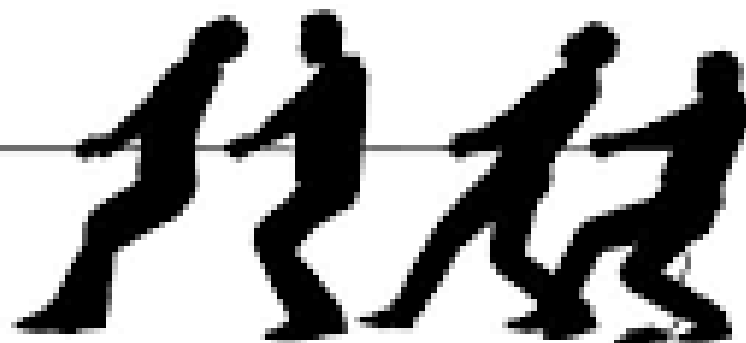
= \$1.2 billion US





evaluación y indicadores

VS



acceso, participación, y
impacto de investigación

Tal vez es el momento de...

Devolver el control del sistema de comunicación científica a la comunidad investigadora y académica!



OBJETIVOS DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE

17 OBJETIVOS PARA TRANSFORMAR NUESTRO MUNDO

#9: infraestructura local que sea sostenible e inclusiva

(Los sistemas abiertos, distribuidos, como el Internet, son más flexibles, sostenibles y menos propensos a fallar, o ser comprada por las empresas comerciales)

Futuro de las Bibliotecas, Oct 2016: Massachusetts Institute of Technology



“... The MIT Libraries must operate as an **open, trusted, durable, interdisciplinary, interoperable content platform** that provides a foundation for the entire life cycle of information for collaborative global research and education.”

En este informe, describimos una nueva visión, audaz, para la biblioteca como una plataforma global, abierta arraigada en nuestros valores y misión compartidos

De esta manera...nuestra visión

- Fortalecer y ampliar el papel de la institución en la comunicación científica
- Para COAR, los repositorios son herramientas importantes para actualizar esta visión



Visión de nueva generación de repositorios

Posicionar los **repositorios** (y las instituciones) como la **base** para una **infraestructura** de comunicación académica y científica **distribuida y globalmente interconectada**



Dos ideas centrales para actualizar nuestra visión


1. Mejorar la funcionalidad de los repositorios
2. Apoyar el desarrollo de servicios de valor añadido



Recommender systems



Peer review

OpenAIRE 
USAGE
STATISTICS HUB

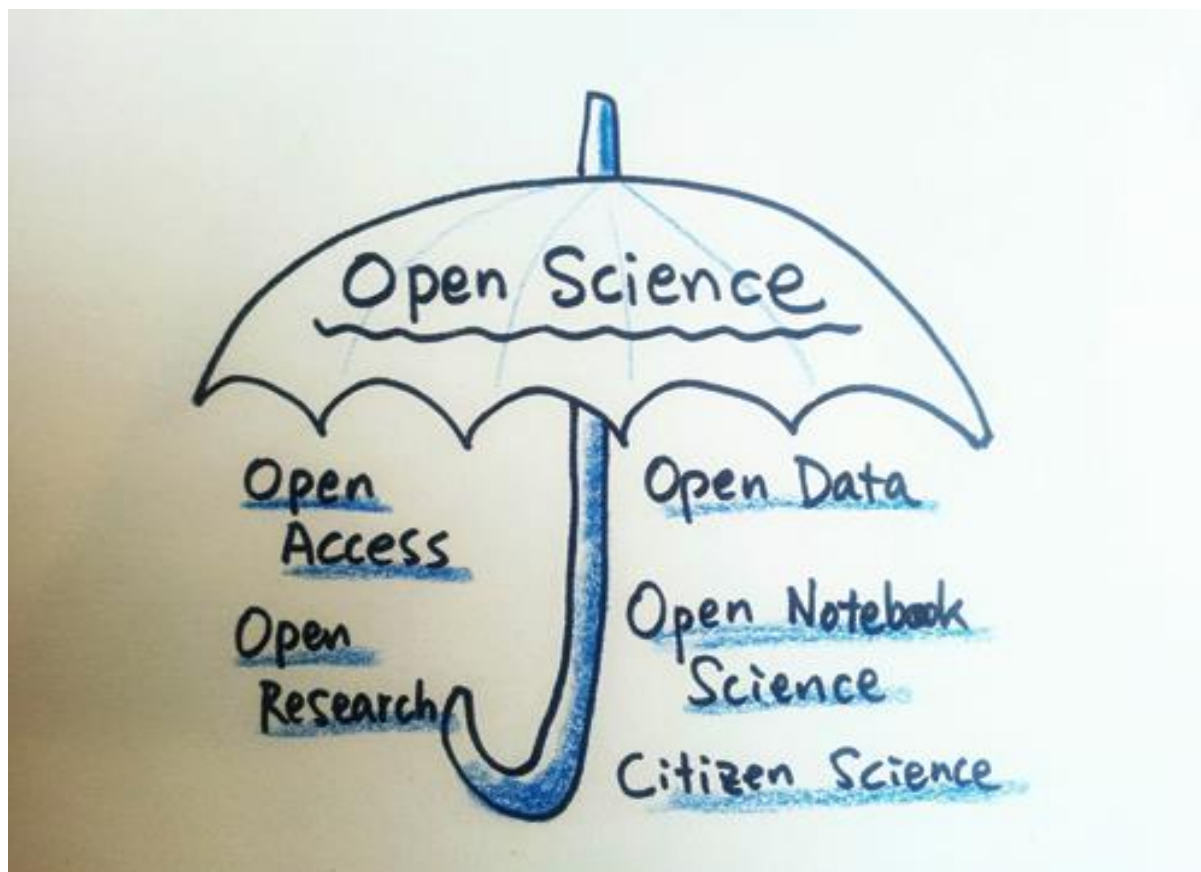
Standard alignment across heterogeneous data providers for gathering usage data & sharing statistics.
Taking care of data privacy policies in EU and member states.
Collection, measure and analysis of usage data (downloads and views).
Correlate with altmetrics.
Correlate with citation metrics.

SUPPORTING RESEARCH ANALYTICS

Altmetrics Hub for Responsible Metrics Usage workflows

Nuestra visión más allá de los artículos

Todos los productos de la ciencia deben ser compartidos en repositorios

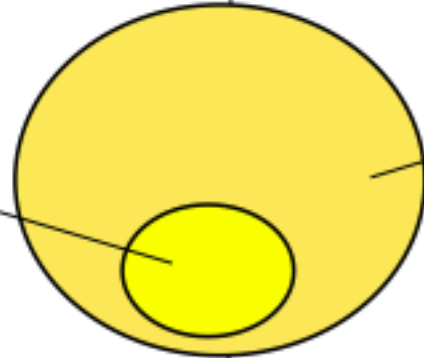


Current repositories

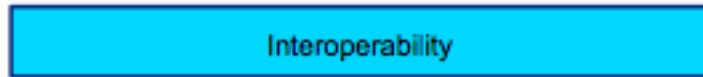
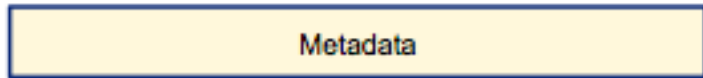
Next generation repositories

Services we can develop with repositories today

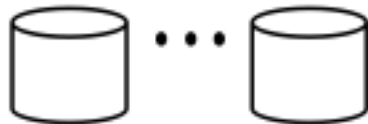
Services we can develop with the next generation of repositories



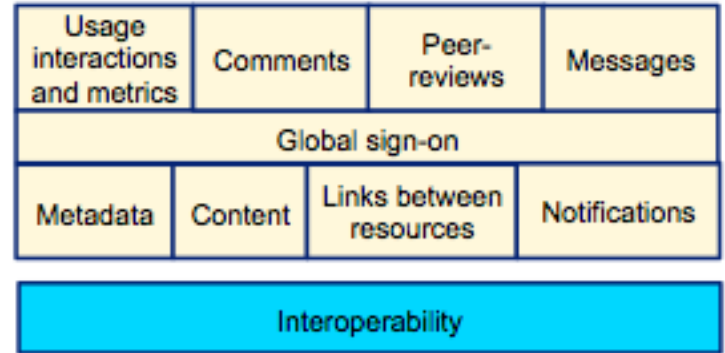
Conceptual layer



Persistence layer



Conceptual layer



Persistence layer



By Petr Knoth, Open University, UK

Principios Guía

- Control distribuido
- Inclusividad y diversidad
- Bien común
- Apertura y accesibilidad inteligentes
- Sostenibilidad
- Interoperabilidad



NEXT GENERATION
REPOSITORIES



COAR publishes recommendations for
next generation repositories

[Browse Technologies](#)

<http://ngr.coar-repositories.org/>



NEXT GENERATION
REPOSITORIES

Implantación – 3 grandes áreas de trabajo

1. Nuevas tecnologías en repositorios
2. Apoyar el desarrollo de redes nacionales y regionales
3. Monitorización continua de nuevas tecnologías

Cinco requisitos para la gestión del conocimiento global como un bien común

1

Fortalecer los servicios locales basados en instituciones que preservan y brindan acceso a productos de investigación diversos y valiosos

Conectar servicios locales a redes nacionales, regionales y globales mediante la adopción de estándares y prácticas interoperables

2

3

Comience a redistribuir los fondos hacia servicios que agreguen valor a las redes nacionales, regionales y globales, como por ejemplo la revisión por pares

Mejorar el proceso utilizado para evaluar las contribuciones de investigación para incluir una gama más amplia de métricas e indicadores cualitativos y cuantitativos

4

5

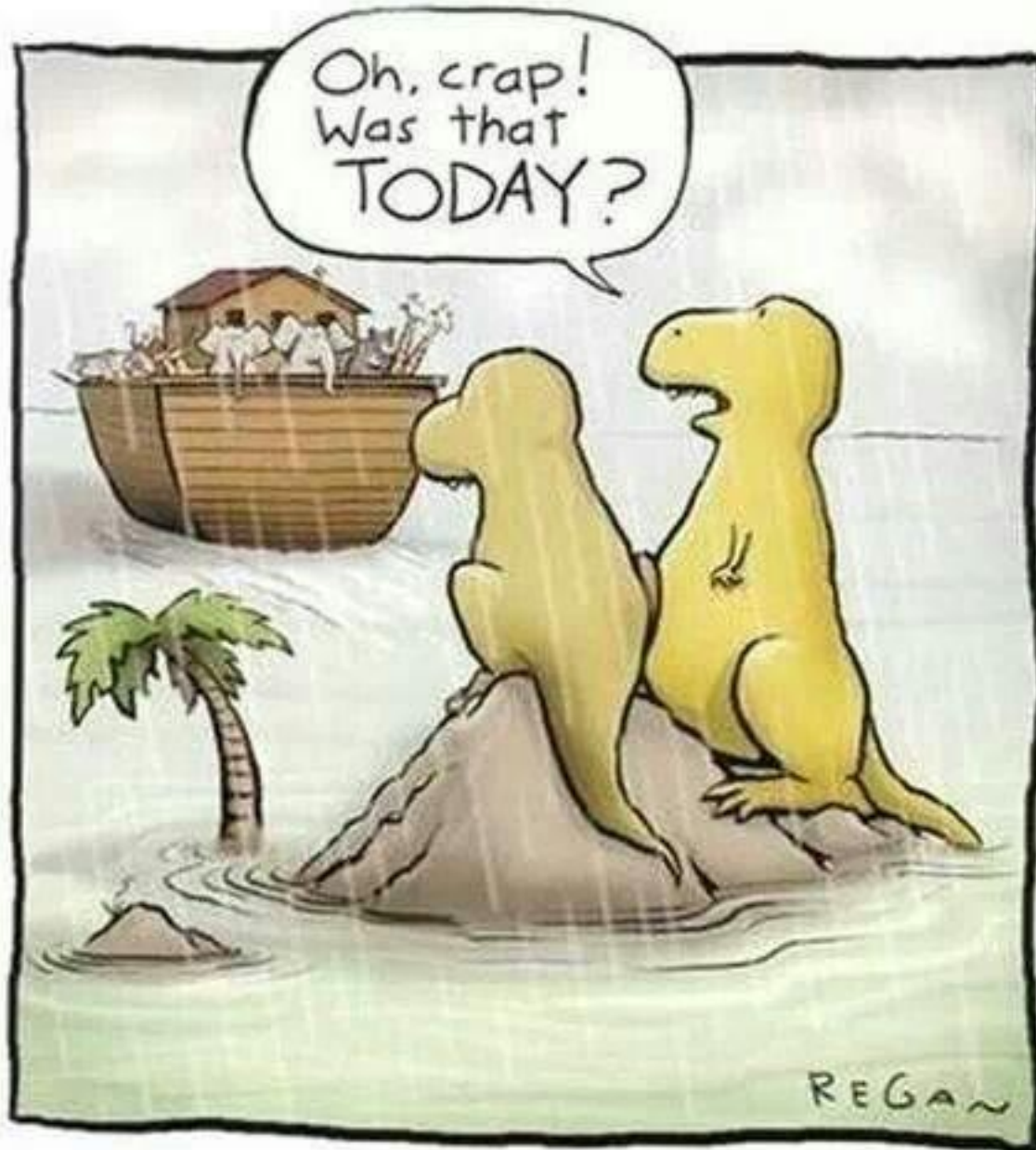
Adoptar los principios y la gobernanza que garantizarán que los bienes comunes reflejen las necesidades de la comunidad mundial de investigadores



Colaboración A ESCALA es necesaria para cambiar el sistema!



Es tiempo de actuar!





Kathleen Shearer, Executive Director, COAR

kathleen.shearer@coar-repositories.org

twitter: @KathleeShearer