International OPEN ACCESS WEEK

2015

OCTOBER 19 - 25 | EVERYWHERE

"Open for Collaboration"

Valencia 22 de octubre. Universidad Politécnica de Valencia

Introducción al acceso abierto: evolución y ventajas para el investigador

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Open access…(término definido por primera vez en la Declaración de Budapest, febrero 2002)

"Los recursos en acceso abierto son digitales, online, libres de cargas económicas, libres de la mayor parte de restricciones debidas a los derechos de explotación" (**Peter Suber**)

Objetos digitales de acceso abierto:

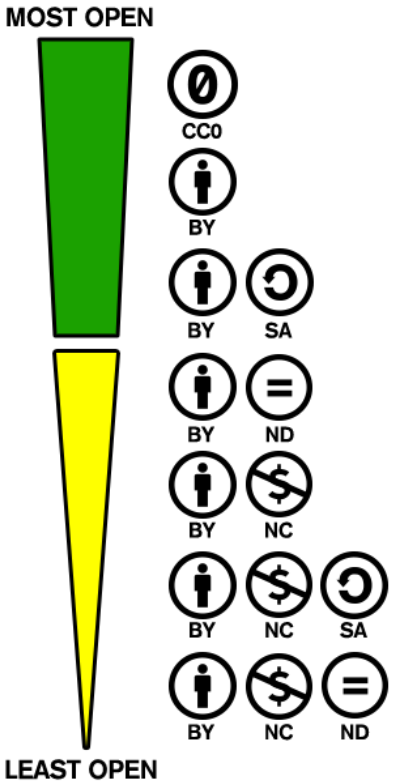
- Acceso gratuito online (libre de barreras económicas)
- Eliminan ± restricciones de copyright (permite la reutilización de acuerdo a los permisos o licencias que se establezcan)

ALGUNOS DERECHOS RESERVADOS.

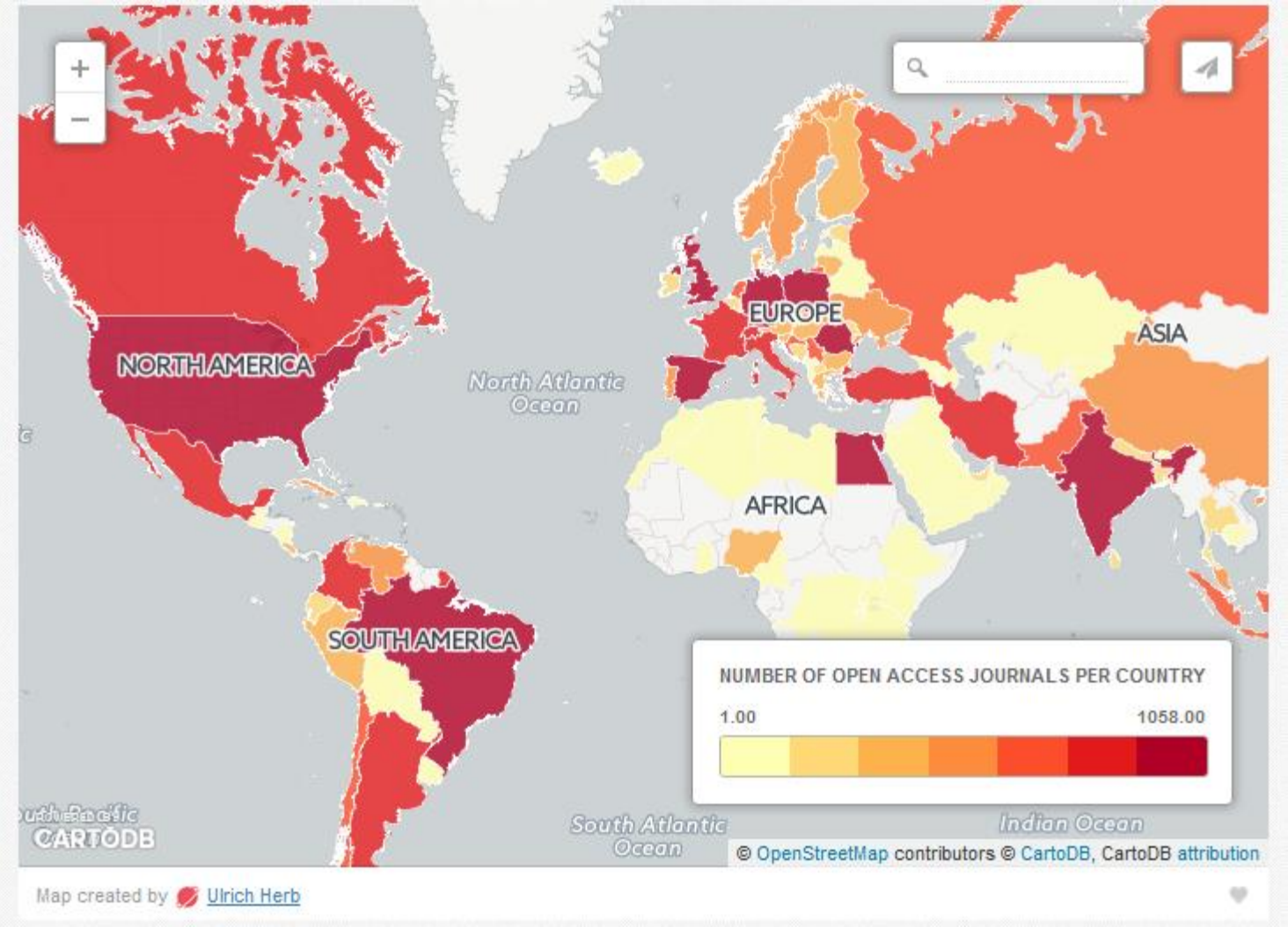
Vía verde…
Repositorios de acceso abierto

Vía dorada..
Revistas de acceso abierto

open access



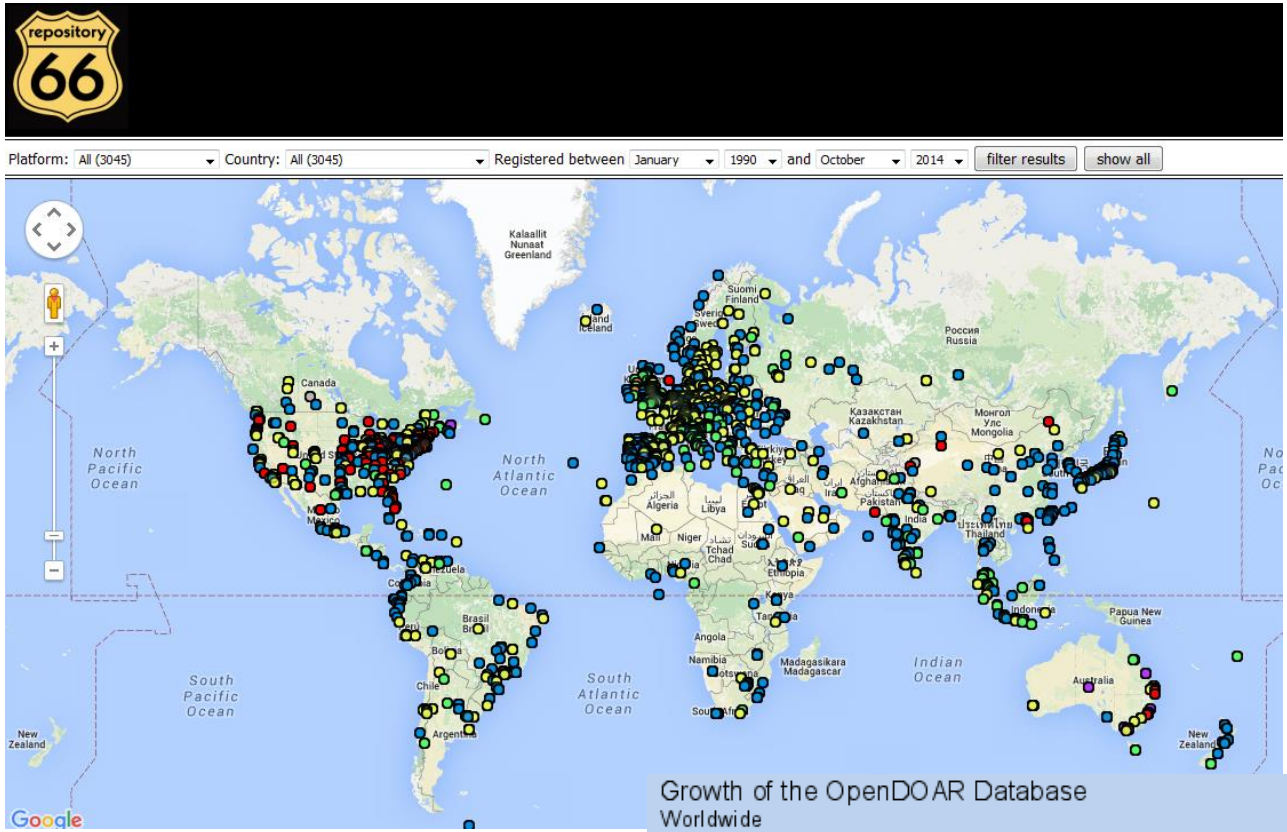
Open Access Heatmap 2015. Datos de revistas OA extraídos del DOAJ

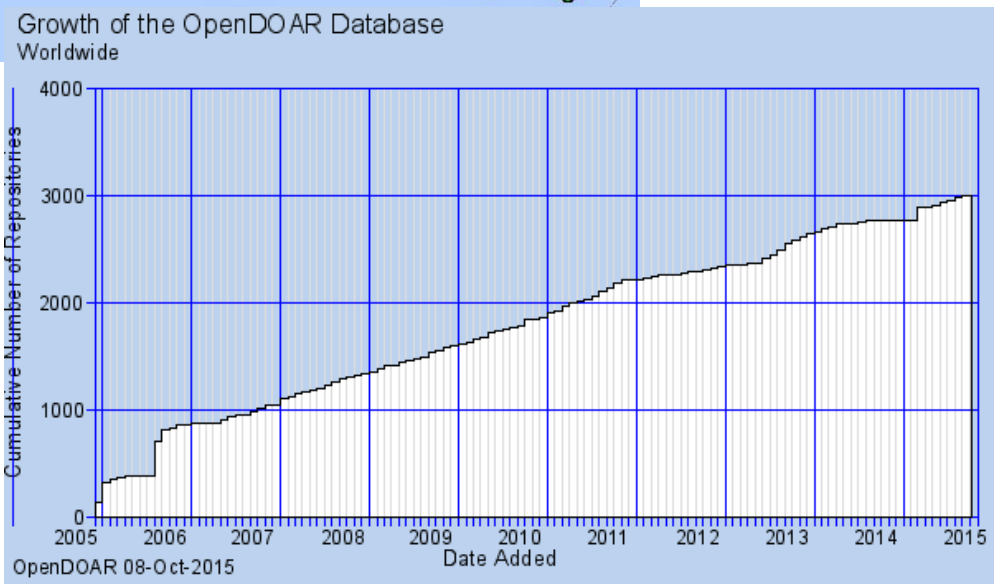


http://www.scinoptica.com/pages/topics/open-access-heatmap-2015.php

Repositorios institucionales en el mundo

http://maps.repository66.org/

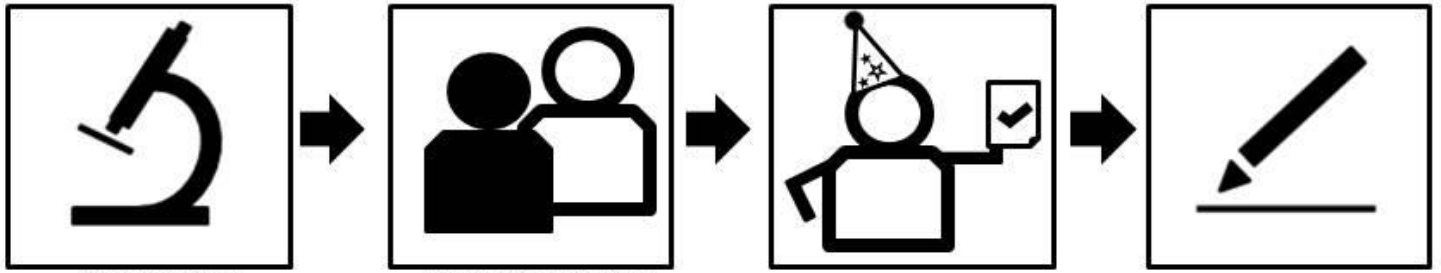




http://www.opendoar.org/

TRADITIONAL SUBSCRIPTION PUBLISHING

limited dissemination, economic efficiency & social impact



Publicly funded researchers conduct research and write up results.

Manuscripts submitted to subscription journals & reviewed by peers.

Manuscripts accepted for publication.

Authors transfer copyright to publishers. No rights retained by authors.

Published articles are locked behind paywalls.

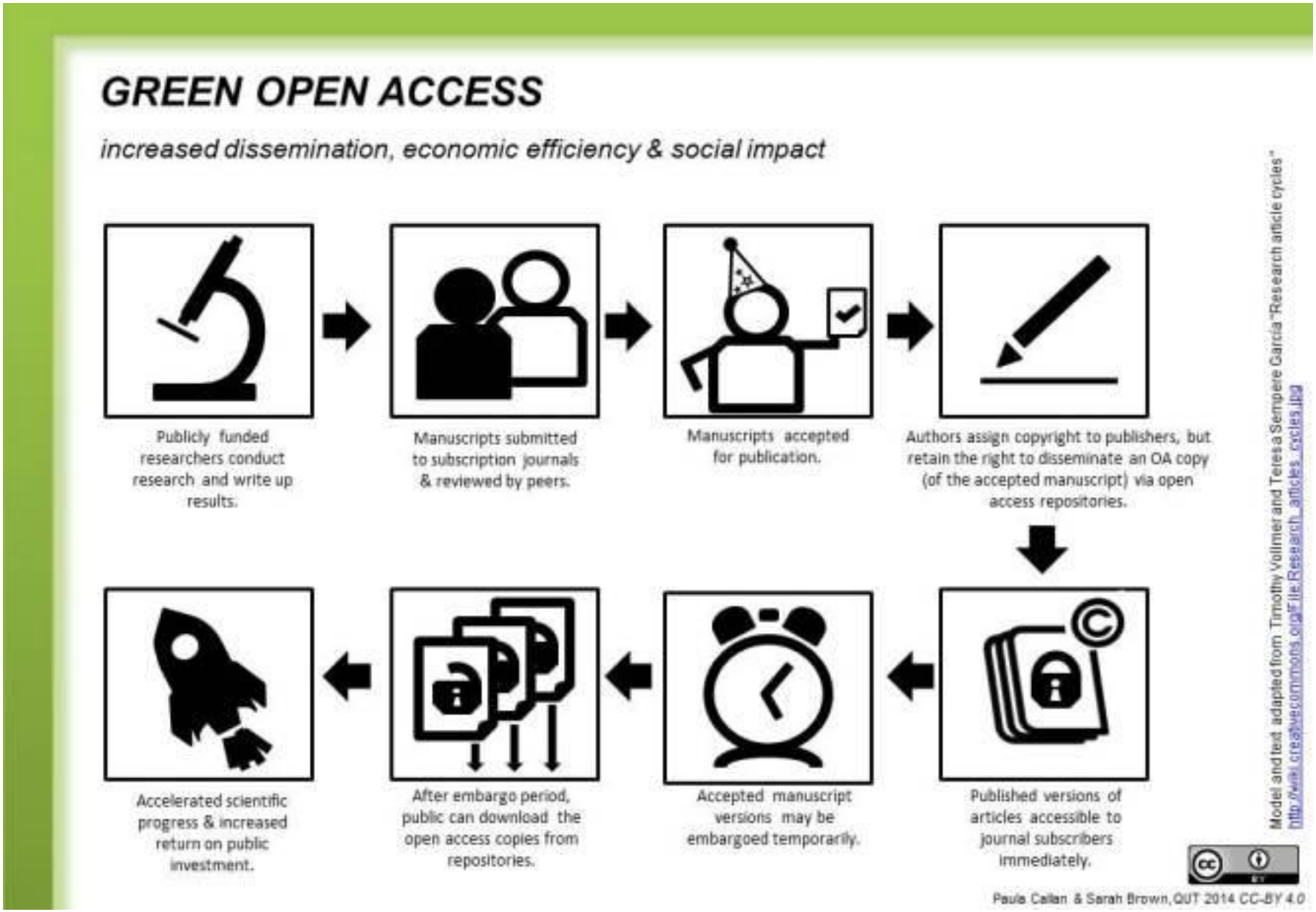
Libraries purchase subscription or public pays per article to view on publisher's website.

Even after paying for access, readers are granted little or no reuse rights beyond permissions to read.

Slow scientific progress, poor return on public investment.

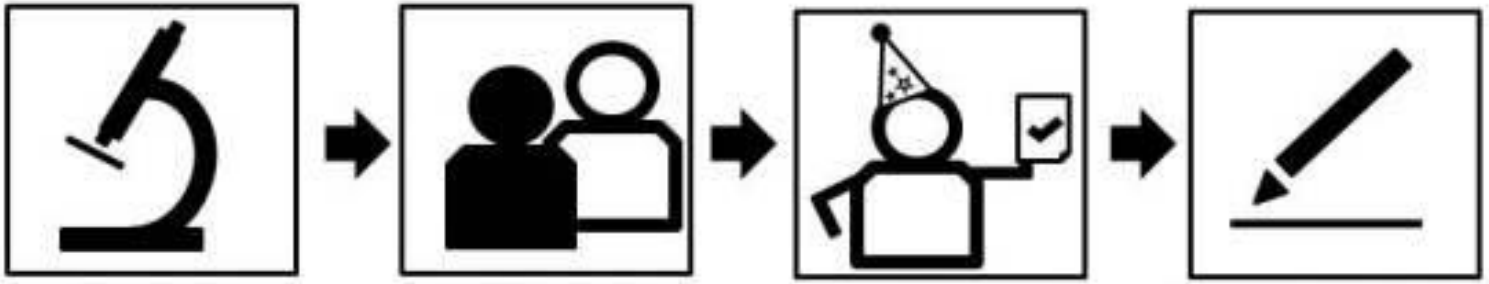
Model and text adapted from Timothy Vollmer and Teresa Sempere García "Research article cycles" http://wiki.creativecommons.org/File:Research_articles_cycles.jpg

http://aoasg.org.au/downloadable-graphics/



GOLD OPEN ACCESS

maximised dissemination, economic efficiency & social impact



Publicly funded researchers conduct research and write up results.

Manuscripts submitted to Open Access journals & reviewed by peers.

Manuscripts accepted for publication.

Authors retain copyright & grant publisher 'licence to publish'.

Authors may be required to pay publisher an 'article processing charge' to cover publishing costs.

Published versions of articles immediately accessible to public.

Public granted reuse rights under open licenses.

Accelerated scientific progress & maximised return on public investment.

Model and text adapted from Timothy Vollmer and Teresa Sempere Garcia "Research article cycles" http://wiki.creativecommons.org/File:Research_articles_cycles.jpg

Researcher decides where to publish

Check SHERPA RoMEO to see what OA and self-archiving options are available
www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo

Publish in an open access journal

Pay Article Processing Charge (APC) - *if required*

Immediate open access (via publisher)

GOLD OA ROUTE

GREEN OA ROUTE

Publish in a subscription-based journal

Search for a repository
http://service.re3data.org/search
and http://www.opendoar.org

Self-archive in a repository, based on publisher policy.

Immediate or delayed open access, based on publisher's policy and any embargo period imposed

IF OPTION EXISTS
e.g. a 'hybrid' journal
(*a subscription-based journal that has a paid open access option*)

Pay Article Processing Charge (APC)

Immediate open access (via publisher)

How To MAKE YOUR TRaDITIONaLLy PuBLISHeD RESEARCH GREEN OPEN ACCESS

You have an Idea

YOU CAN MAKE THIS OPEN ACCESS IN A REPOSITORY

You do some Science.

YOU CAN MAKE THIS OPEN ACCESS IN A REPOSITORY

You tHen wRite a DiscussIon Paper which you Polish

YOU CAN MAKE THIS OPEN ACCESS IN A REPOSITORY

and SuBMIT TO A JOURNAL

In most cases*

YOU CAN MAKE THIS OPEN ACCESS IN A REPOSITORY

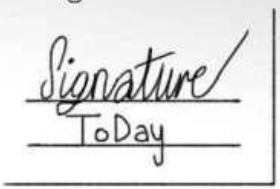
SOME PEERS VERY KINDLY Review

This (hopefully) becomes (MAYBE WITH SOME CORRECTIONS) The

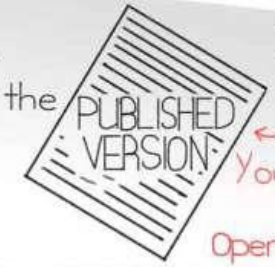
UsuALLy

YOU CAN MAKE THIS OPEN ACCESS IN A REPOSITORY

You Sign a contract



And the PuBlisHer makes the



CoPyright

You can't (usually) make this Open Access

*CHECK YOUR JOURNAL: Sherpa.ac.uk/ROMEO

WILL GRANT & Danny KINGSLEY & ERIN WALSH Print & SHARE

Sharing research results with the world is key to the progress of your discipline and career. But with so many publications, how can you be sure you can trust a particular journal? Follow this check list to make sure you choose trusted journals for your research.

Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?
Is it the right journal for your work?

Use our check list to assess the journal

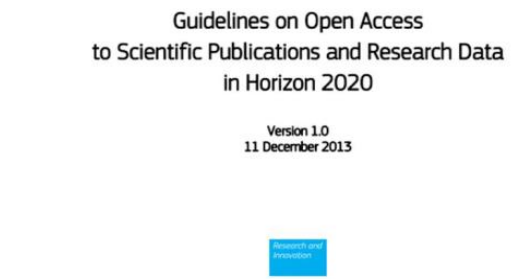
Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our check list

http://thinkchecksubmit.org/

Consecuencias/beneficios del acceso abierto

El FP7 (2007-2013)

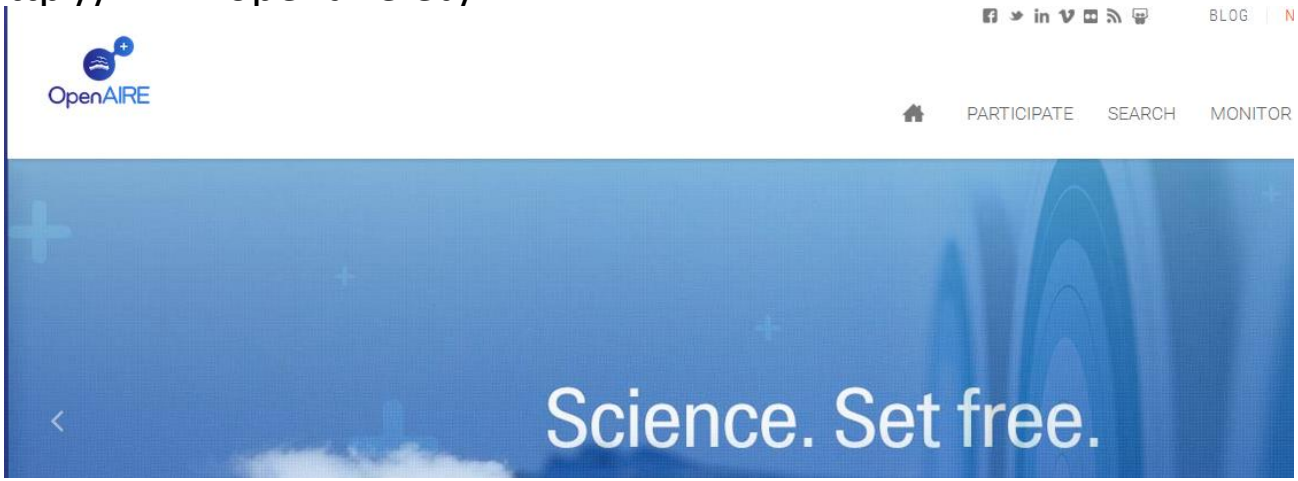
Horizon2020 (2014-2020)

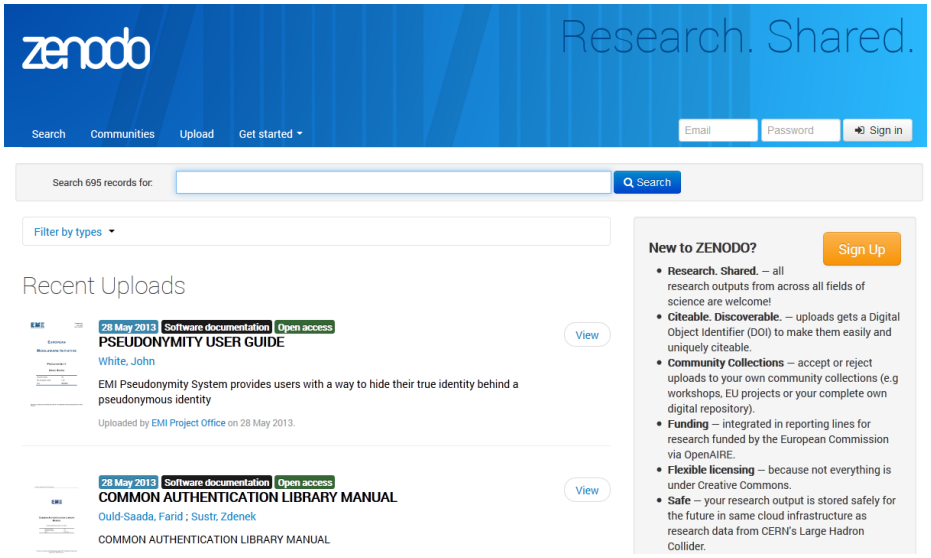


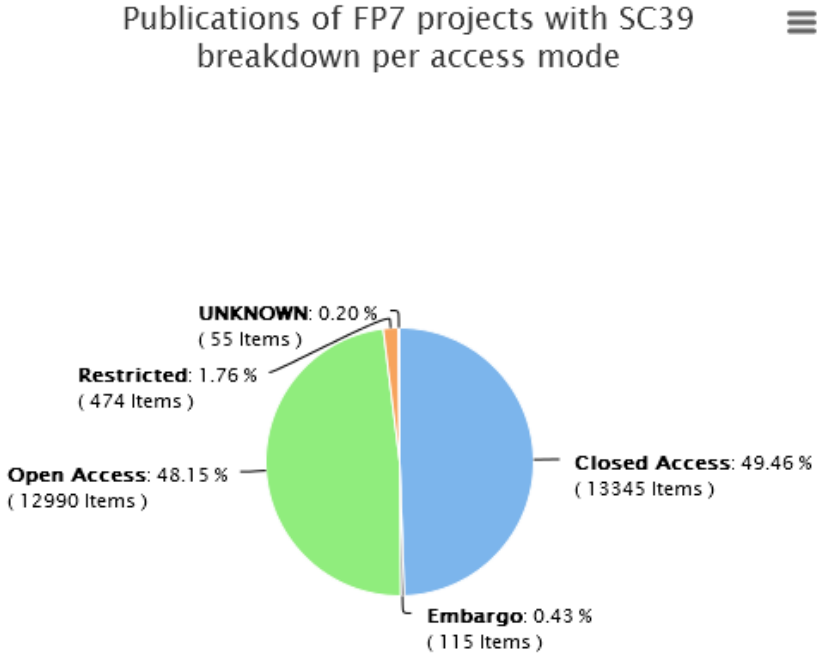
- OA: verde y dorada, cubre todas las áreas
- Nuevas directrices, nuevas cláusulas (29.2 y 29.3)
- Piloto OA para los datos de investigación (cláusula 29.3, para 7 áreas)
- Se insta a los estados miembros a desarrollar políticas OA +infraestructura
- Embargos: 6 y 12 meses como en el 7FP (vía verde). Depósito inmediato vía dorada
- Apoyo: OpeAire2020 y Zenodo (admite datasets)

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/hi/oa_pilot/h2020-hi-oa-pilot-guide_en.pdf

http://www.openaire.eu/



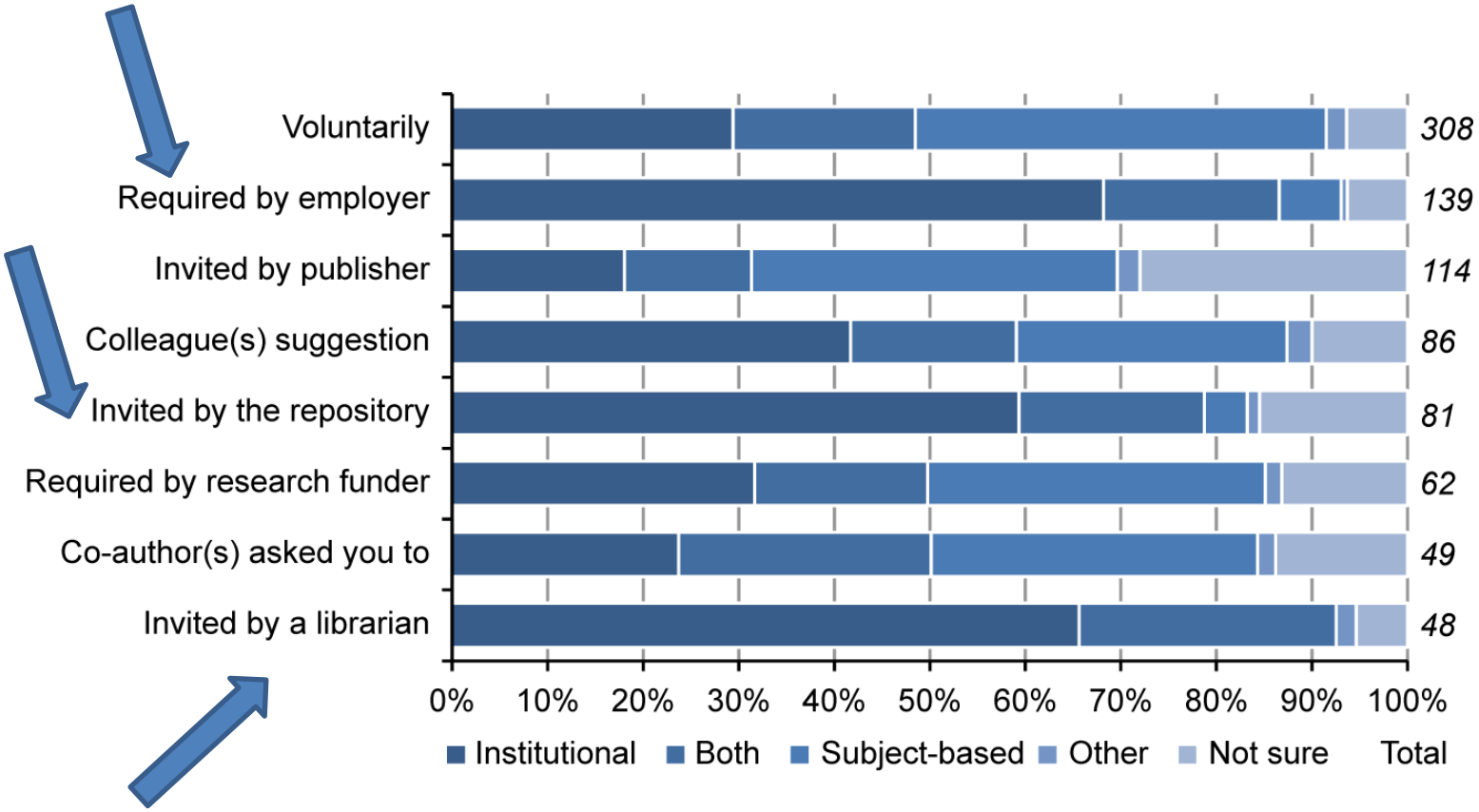




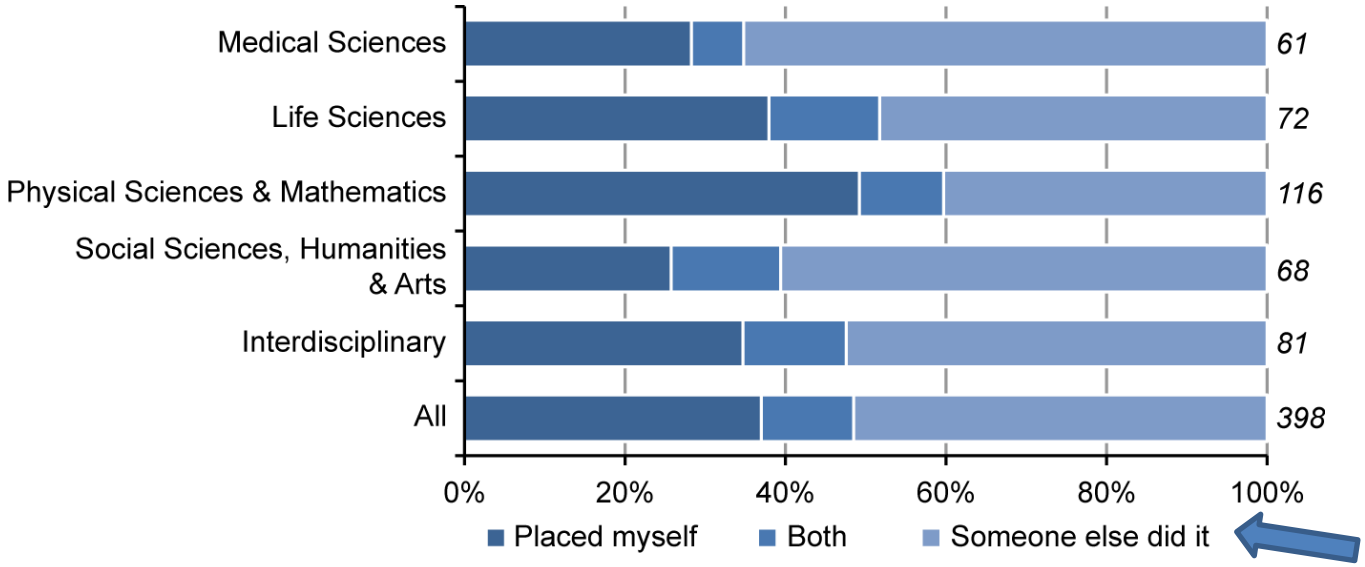
http://zenodo.org/

Researchers' green open access practice: a cross-disciplinary analysis. Spezi et al., 2013 (https://dspace.lboro.ac.uk/dspace-jspui/handle/2134/12324).
Some results from the EC-funded Publishing and the Ecology of European Research (PEER) project (http://www.peerproject.eu/)

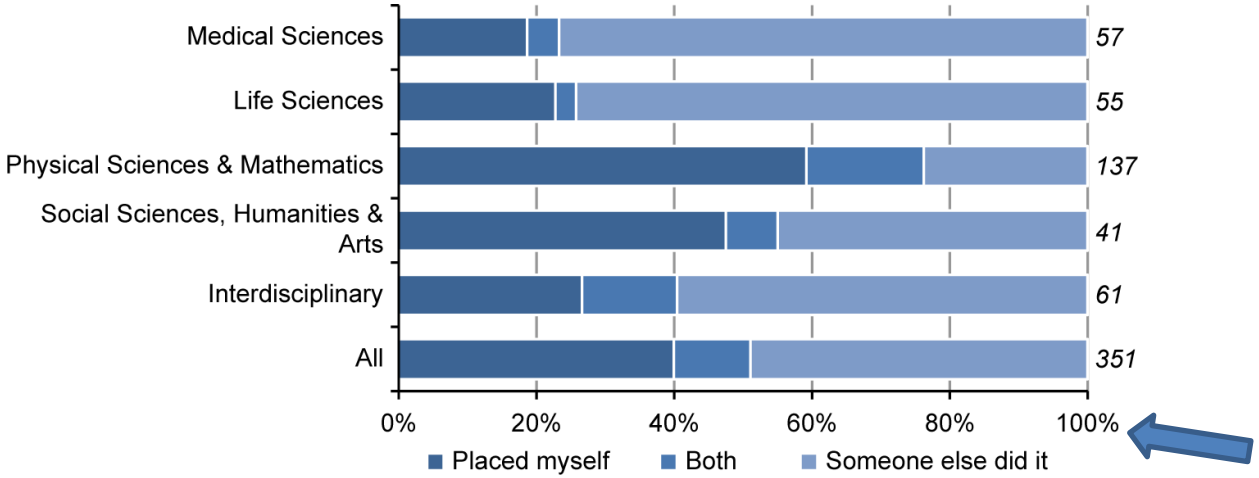
Motivaciones para el depósito por tipo de repositorio



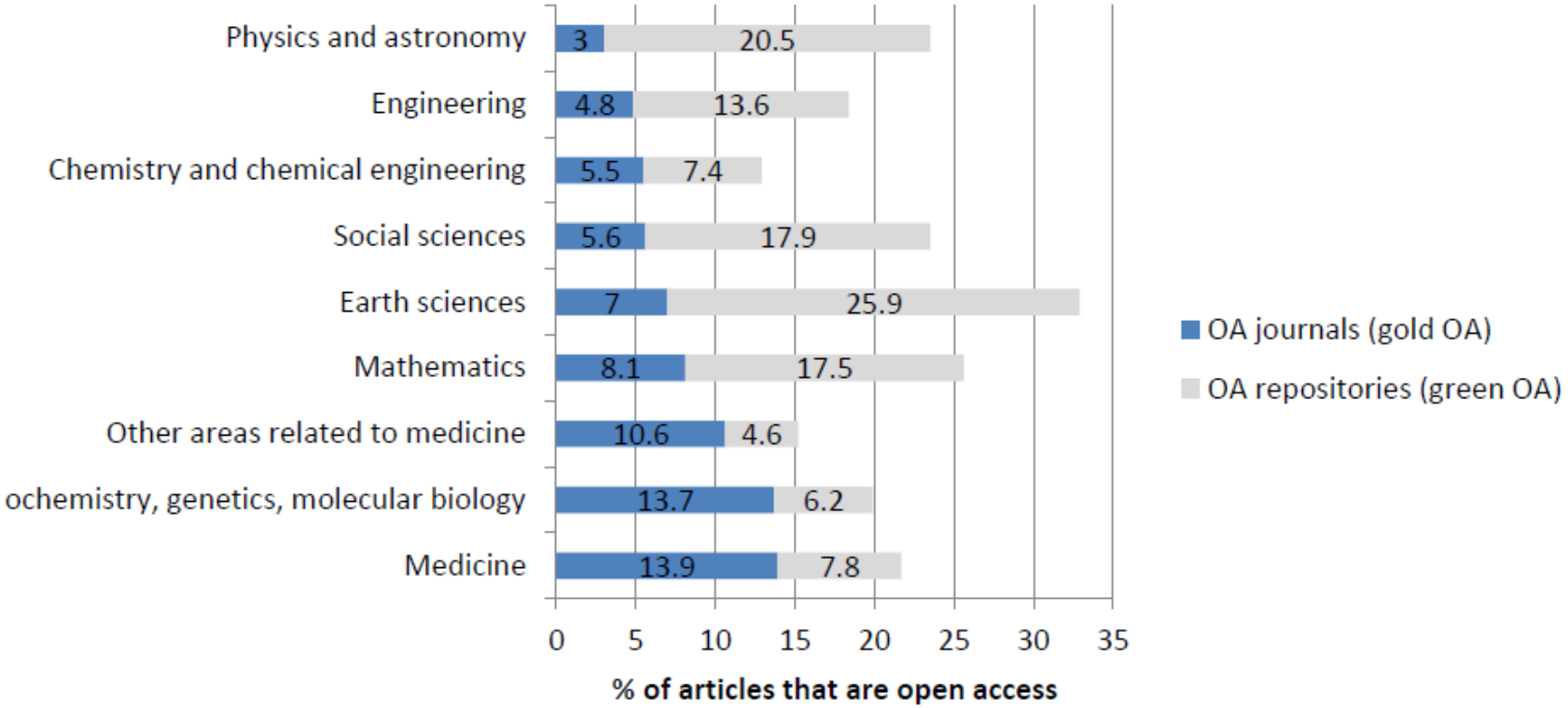
Quién hace el depósito en repositorios institucionales



Quién hace el depósito en repositorios temáticos



La disciplina importa….



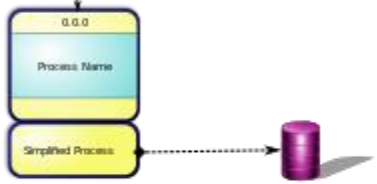
UNESCO (2012), *Policy Guidelines for the Development and Promotion of Open Access*, UNESCO Publishing, and Björk et al. (2010), "Open Access to the scientific journal literature: Situation 2009", *PloS ONE*, Vol. 5, No. 6.

Un paso adelante …

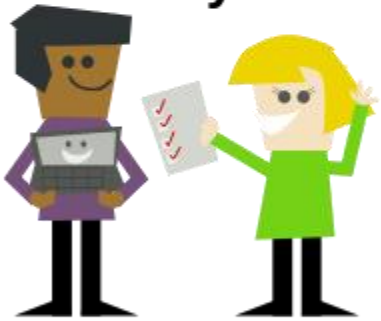
Open Science *does not equal* Open Access

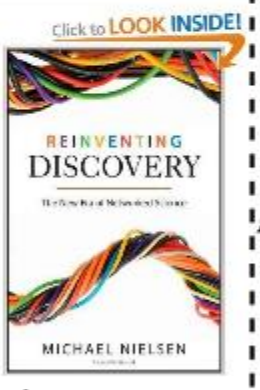
Open Data

Transparent Processing



Community science





Engaging all stakeholders in the process (data collection and analysis) and synthesis of publically funded research.

A 21st Century approach to engagement

a discussion

Green Open Access

Pre-print or other version of a publication held in a national or institutional repository.

Gold Open Access

Payment to Open Access journal to publish paper. Payment to traditional journal to not place paper behind a pay-wall. Held by the journal.

Making the synthetic derivatives of publically funded academic research publically accessible.

A 17th Century approach to engagement

a lecture

Arbeck (2013).
http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Open_Science_Does_Not_Equal_Open_Access.svg

Significado de la ciencia en abierto

Open Science

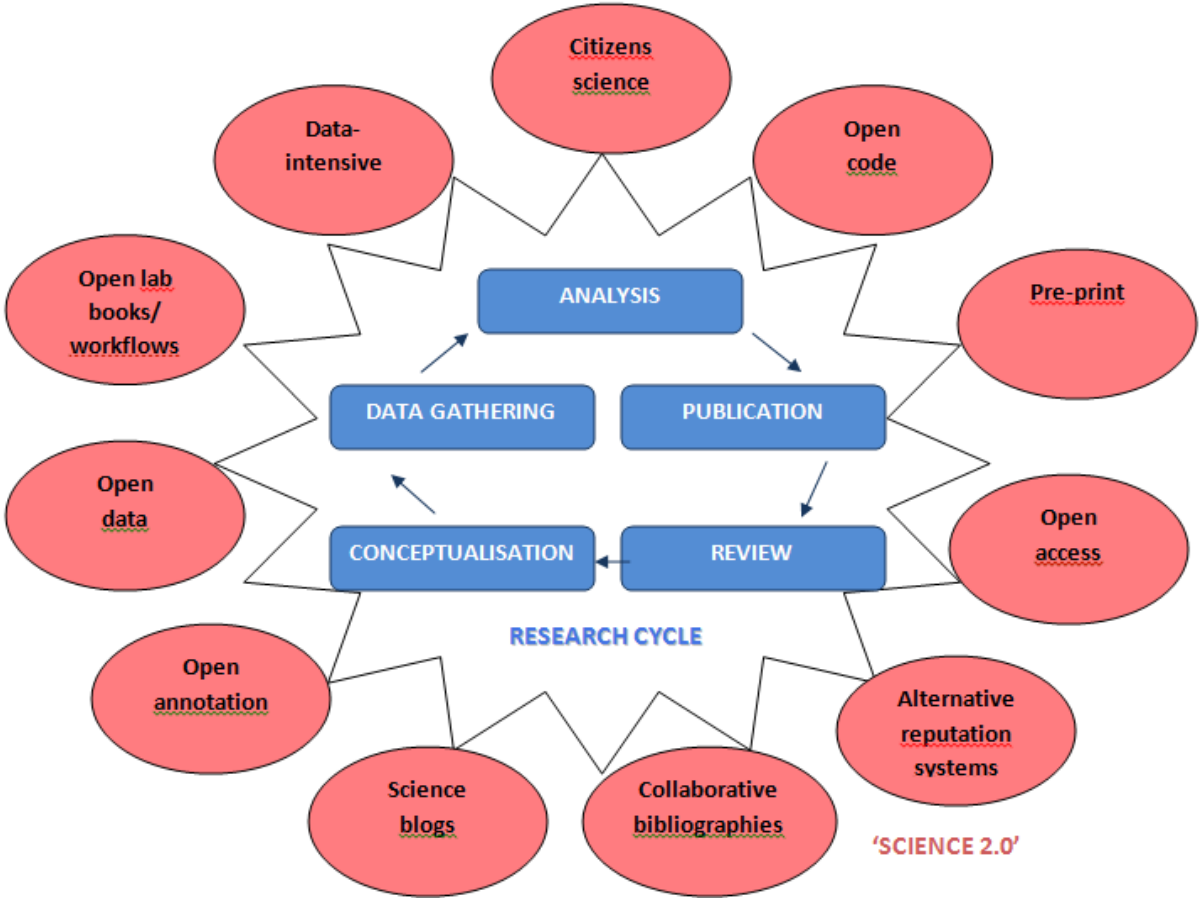
- "Open Science (OS) offers researchers tools and workflows for **transparency, reproducibility, dissemination** and transfer of new knowledge" **"medio"**

- "The conduction of science in a way that others **can collaborate and contribute**, where **research data, lab notes and other research processes** are freely available, with terms that allow reuse, redistribution and reproduction of the research. (Open science, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_science) **"modo"**

- "Open science is the idea that **scientific knowledge of all kinds** should be **openly shared** as early as is practical in the discovery process." **"concepción"**
  (Michael Nielsen, http://openscienceasap.org/open-science/)

- Open science refers to *efforts* by governments, research funding agencies or the scientific community itself *to* ***make the primary outputs of publicly funded research results*** **– publications and the research data –** ***publicly accessible*** *in digital format with no or minimal restriction. OECD 2015 https://goo.gl/WMUTrB* **"retorno"**

Europa consulta Science 2.0 (Validating the 'Science 2.0' consultation)
Septiembre 2014, resultados 2015. N= 498 http://scienceintransition.eu/ https://scienceintransition.files.wordpress.com/2014/10/rtd_-public-consultation-science-2-0-final.pdf



Objetivos:

- Conocer el alcance de open science entre las partes implicadas
- Identificar retos y oportunidades de la open
- Identificar posibles acciones que beneficien a la competitividad y mejora del sistema de investigación a través de las oportunidades de la Open Science

Figure 1 Drivers of open science (Questionnaire responses to 'What are the key drivers of 'Science 2.0'?')

Pros

Tecnología y sus posibilidades /Nuevas formas de difusión / para la búsqueda de colaboración

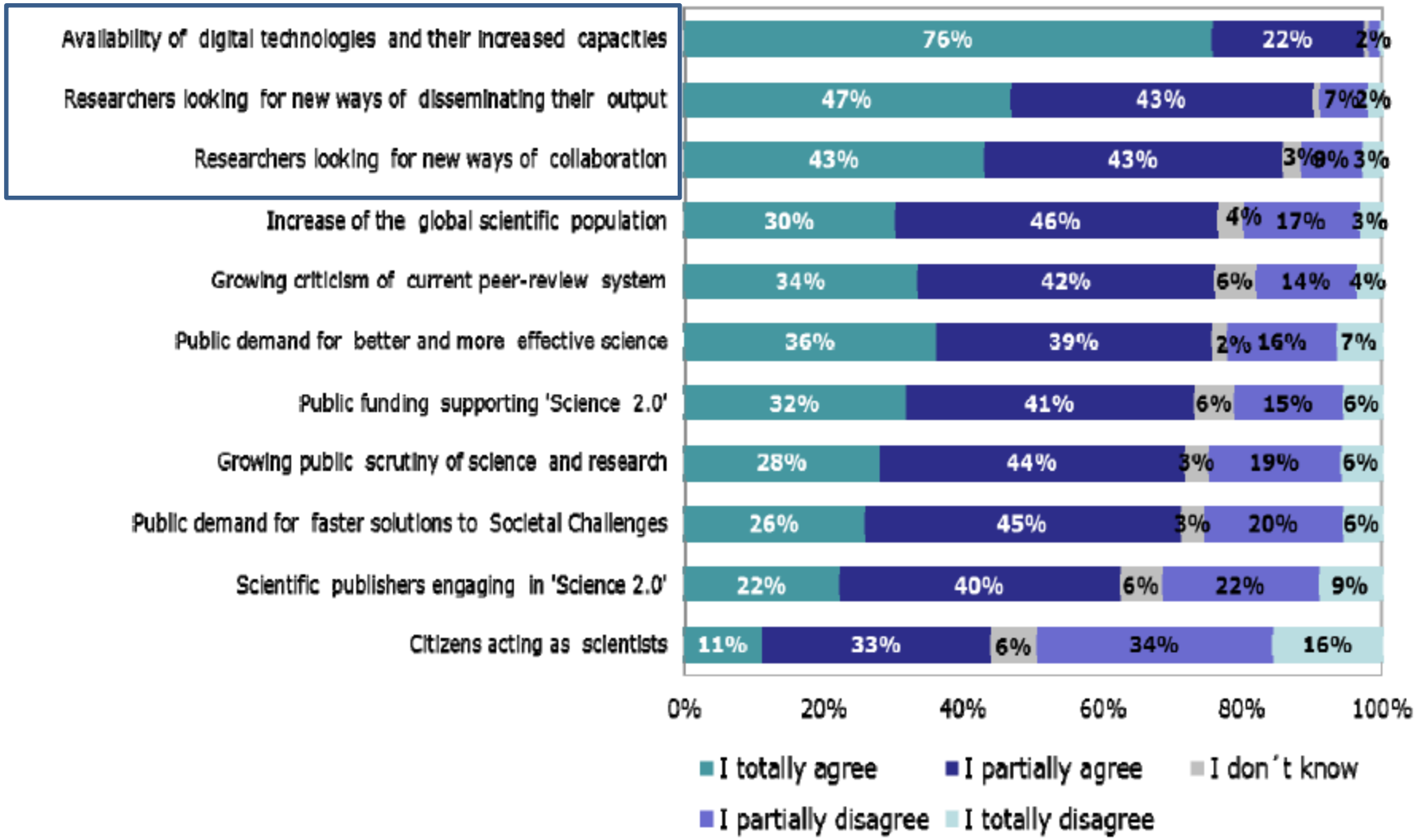


Figure 2 Barriers for Science 2.0 at the level of individual scientists (Questionnaire responses to 'What are the barriers for 'Science 2.0'?)

Control de calidad/falta de crédito de Science 2.0/ financiación/beneficios?/ Cons

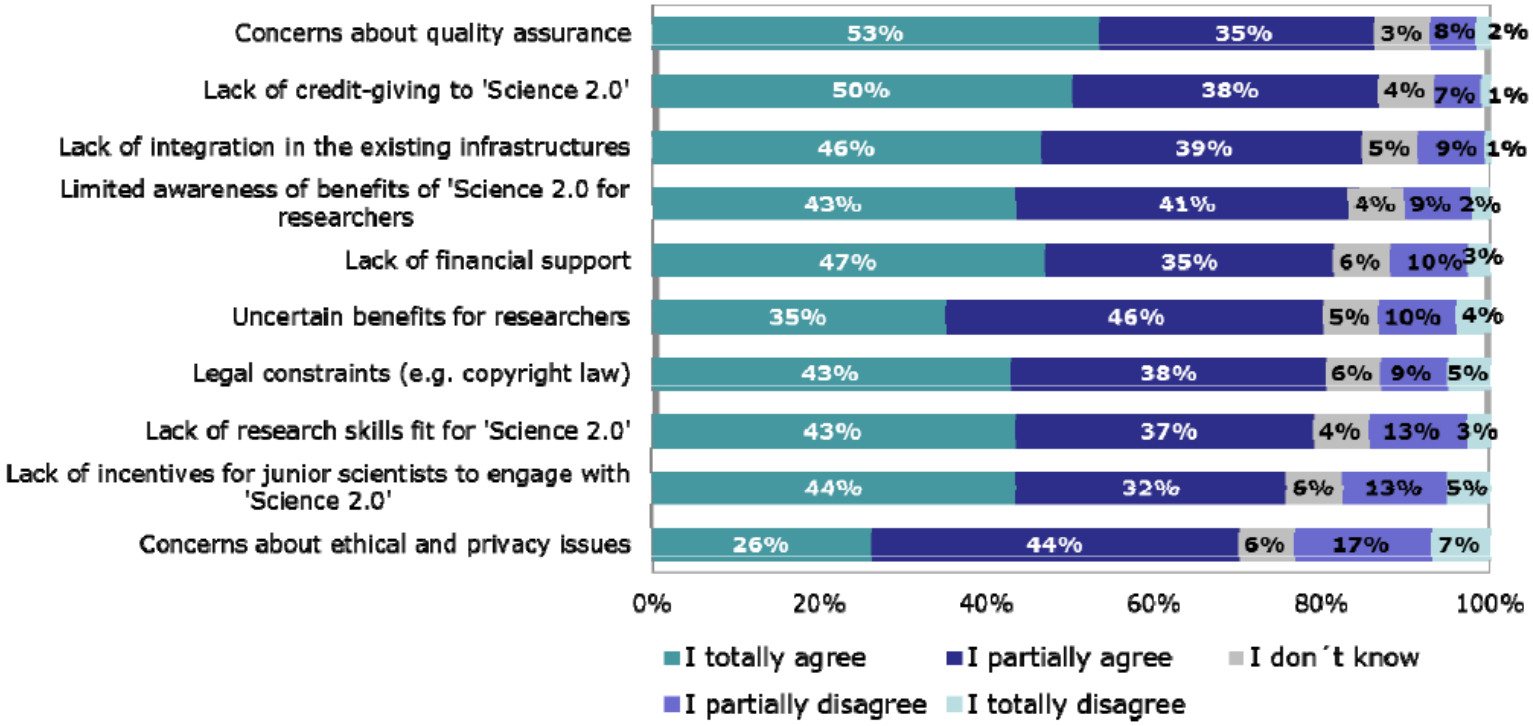


Figure 3 Barriers for Science 2.0 at the institutional level (Questionnaire responses to 'What are the barriers for 'Science 2.0'?)

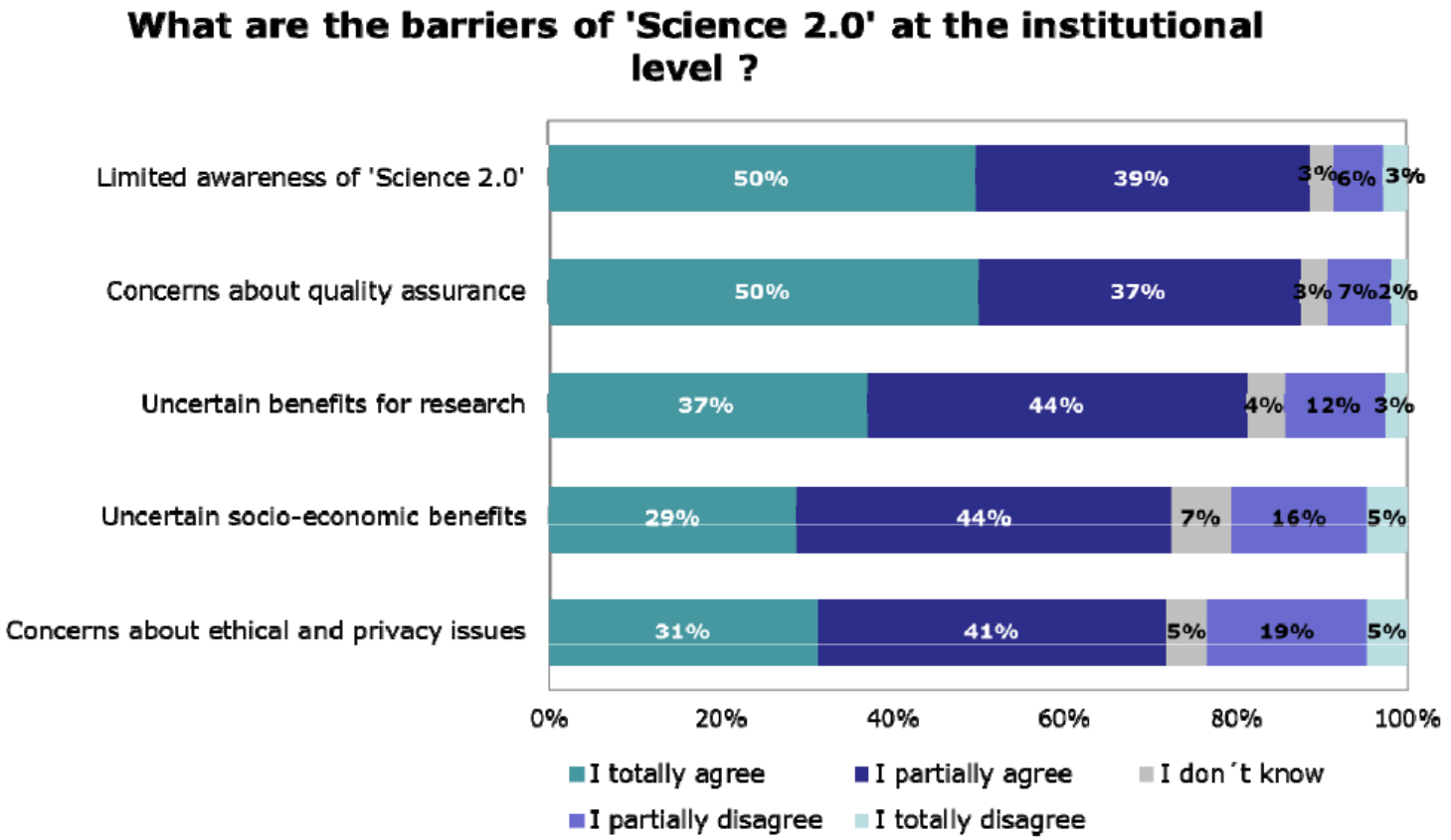
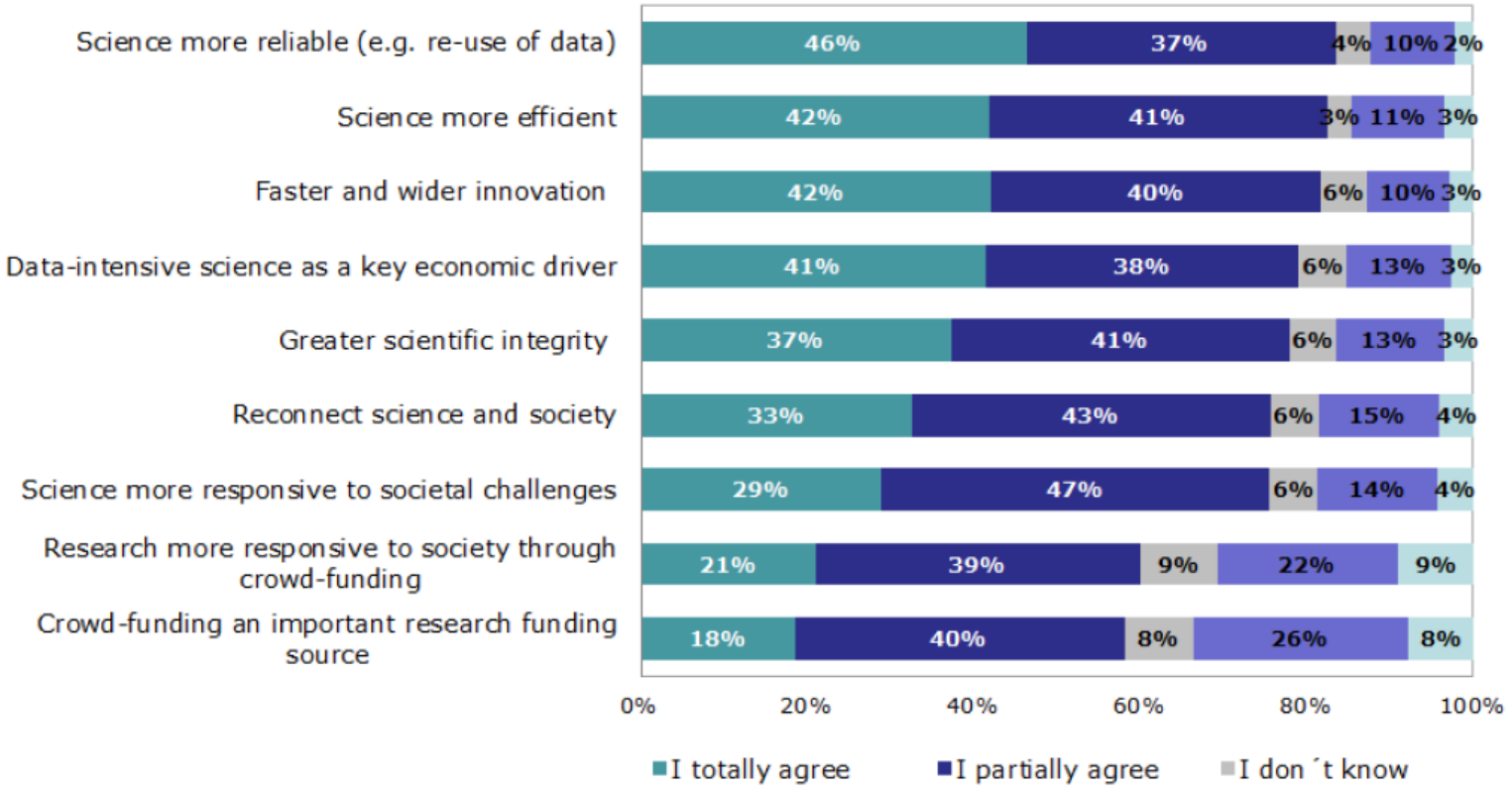


Figure 4 Implications of Open Science (Questionnaire responses to 'What are the implications of 'Science 2.0' for society, the economy and the research system?')



http://www.eua.be/Libraries/publications-homepage-list/Open_access_report_v3.pdf?sfvrsn=0

- Beneficios y oportunidades del acceso abierto y cómo ponerlo en macha
- Aspectos que deben tener en cuenta al desarrollar a implementar una política de acceso abierto (estratégicos, prácticos y económicos)

Visión eliminación barreras “legales”

The Hague
DECLARATION
Access to Facts, Data & Ideas
for Knowledge Discovery
in the Digital Age

Mayo 2015 (grupo de expertos)
http://thehaguedeclaration.com

Visión de bien común…

Lyon, 2014 http://www.lyondeclaration.org/

The Declaration calls upon United Nations Member States to make an international commitment through the post-2015 development agenda to ensure that everyone has access to, and is able to understand, use and share the information that is necessary to promote sustainable development and democratic societies.
The Declaration was launched at the IFLA World Library and Information Congress in Lyon, France, 18 August 2014

Algunas recomendaciones:

1. Que las instituciones financiadoras, académicas y de investigación adopten **políticas basadas en el abierto como modus operandi** para cualquier actividad financiada con fondos públicos
2. Estas políticas deben incluir procedimientos para el **seguimiento de su cumplimiento**
3. La **colaboración e implicación** de los investigadores debe **incentivarse** por

    Adopción de nuevos **sistemas apropiados de evaluación** y recompensa

    Servicios de apoyo con respecto a los derechos de autor y licencias

4. **Capacitación** dirigida al personal de la institución
5. Asegurarse que la **interoperabilidad** de los sistemas y servicios sea un componente principal de la e-infraestructura abierta

Acceso abierto:

- Oportunidad
- Reto
- Responsabilidad
- Compromiso de todas la partes
- Colaboración
- Cultura del cambio

¡¡Gracias!!

Gràcies!

Reme
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