



Munin Conference

on Scholarly Publishing

Arianna Becerril García

The value of the scholarly-led, non-profit business model to achieve Open Access and scholarly publishing beyond APC: the AmeliCA's cooperative approach



“The debate on Open Access is a debate about the future of academia. How should the future of academic publishing and academia look like?”

Christian Fuchs, Marisol Sandoval



Autonomous National University of Mexico

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



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.



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

Open Access Environment in Latin America

Key factors:

- Cooperation
- Networking
- Crowdsourcing
- Open source software
- In-house software
- Free software
- International collaboration



Nonprofit platforms of visibility, edition, quality assurance, metrics



Nonprofit institutional journal portals and repositories
Mainly public institutions

Nonprofit institutional journal publishing
Mainly public institutions



Scholarly-led scientific communication system

Nonprofit, mainly public – funded scientific communication system

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

**Immediate
Open Access**

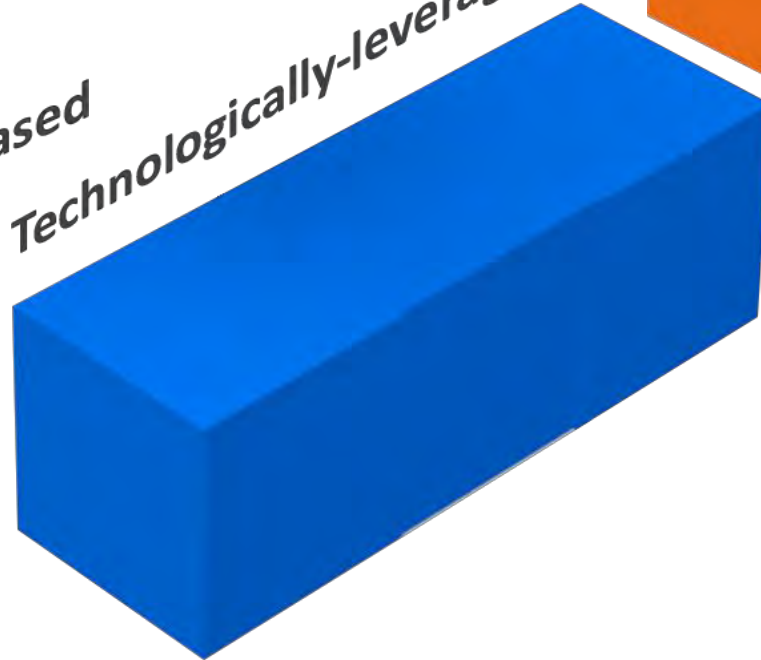
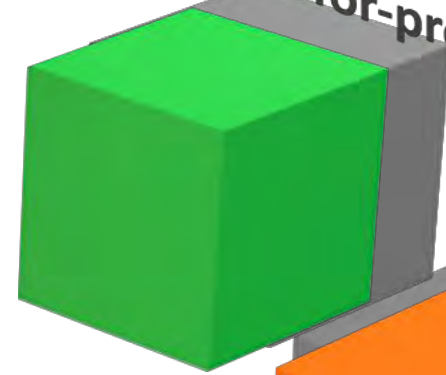
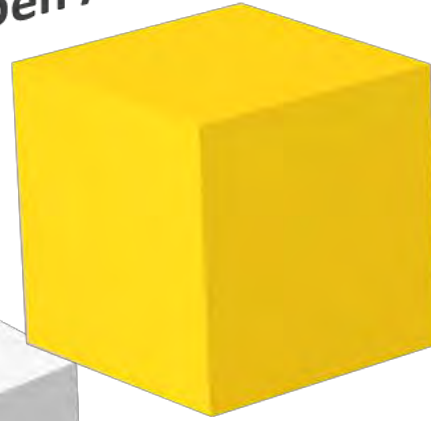
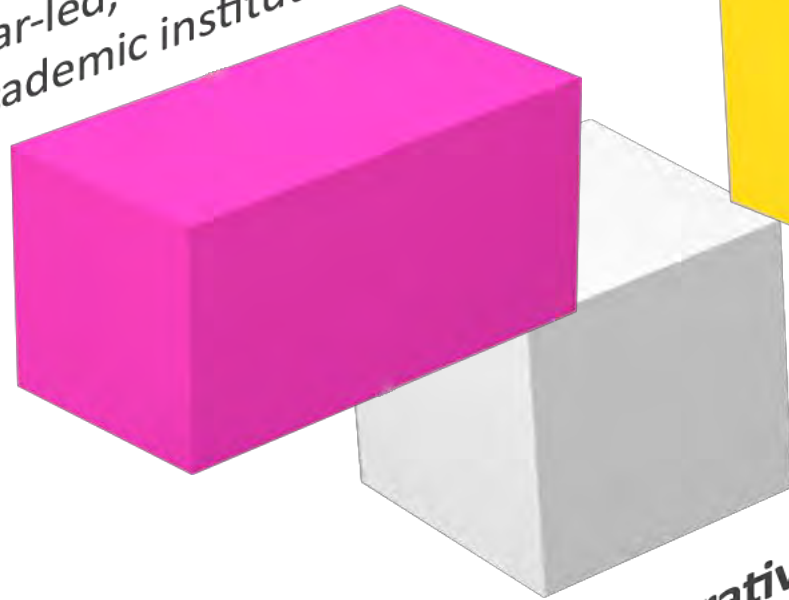
**Not-for-profit
Not-for-profit**

**No-APC
No-APC**

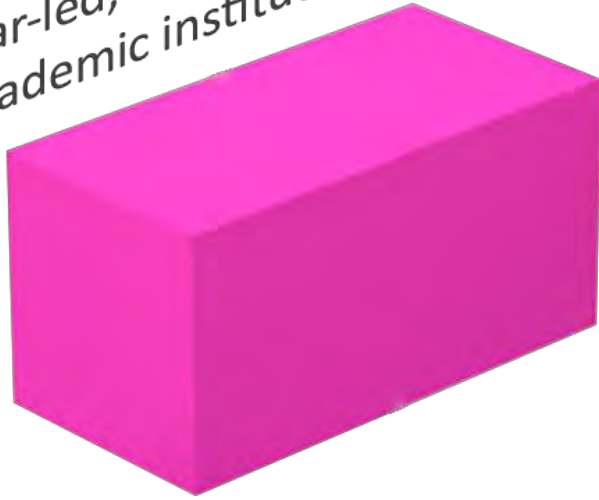
**Cooperative-based
sustainability**

Technologically-leveraged

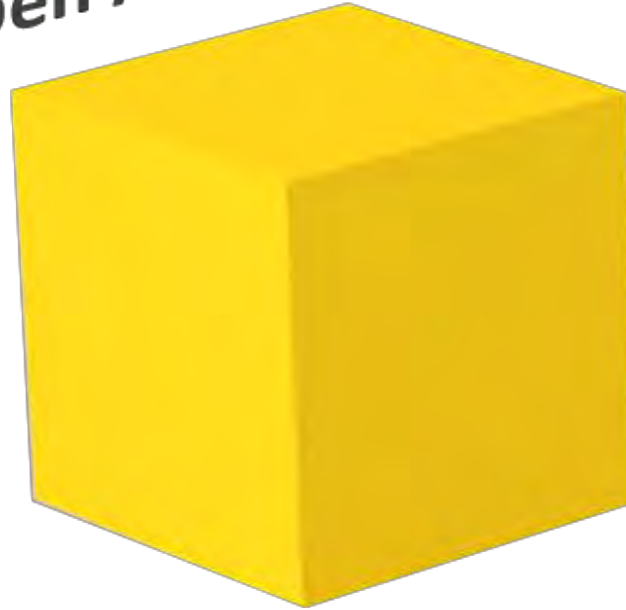
An approach to
science as commons



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



**Immediate
Open Access**

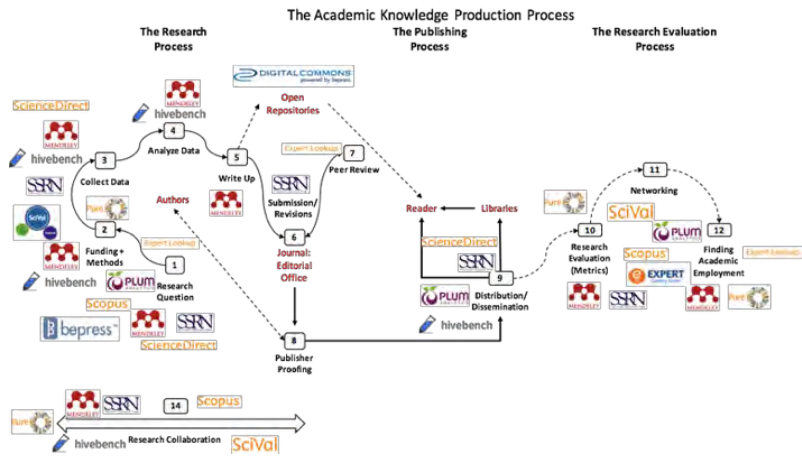


Not-for-profit



An approach to
science as commons

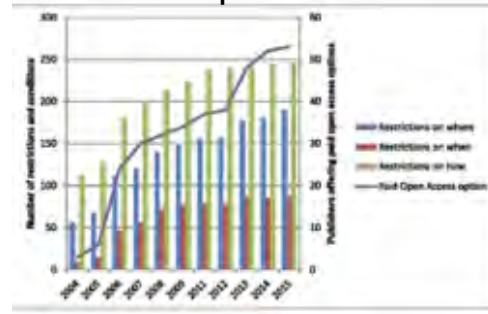
Increasing control of the knowledge production circuit



Preliminary Findings: Rent Seeking by Elsevier

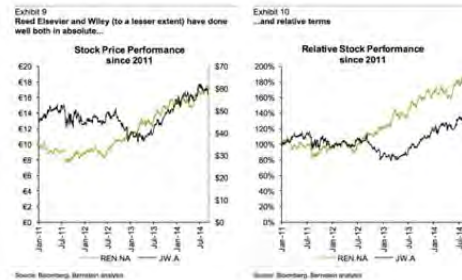
Publishers are increasingly in control of scholarly infrastructure and why we should care A Case Study of Elsevier Written by: Alejandro Posada and George Chen, University of Toronto Scarborough Published on September 20th 2017

Restrictions on where, when or how to deposit



.. from editorial services
 .. to publishers
 .. to analytics ?

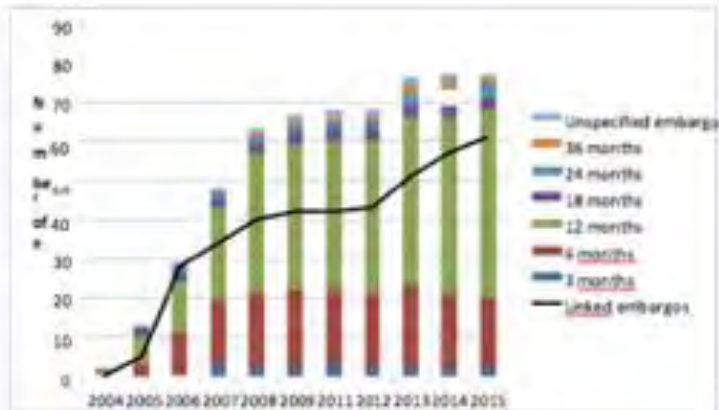
Publishers' good financial health



Reed Elsevier: Goodbye to Berlin - The Fading Threat of Open Access (Upgrade to Market-Perform)

Claudio Aspesi, Helen Luong

Restrictions on the rise



“

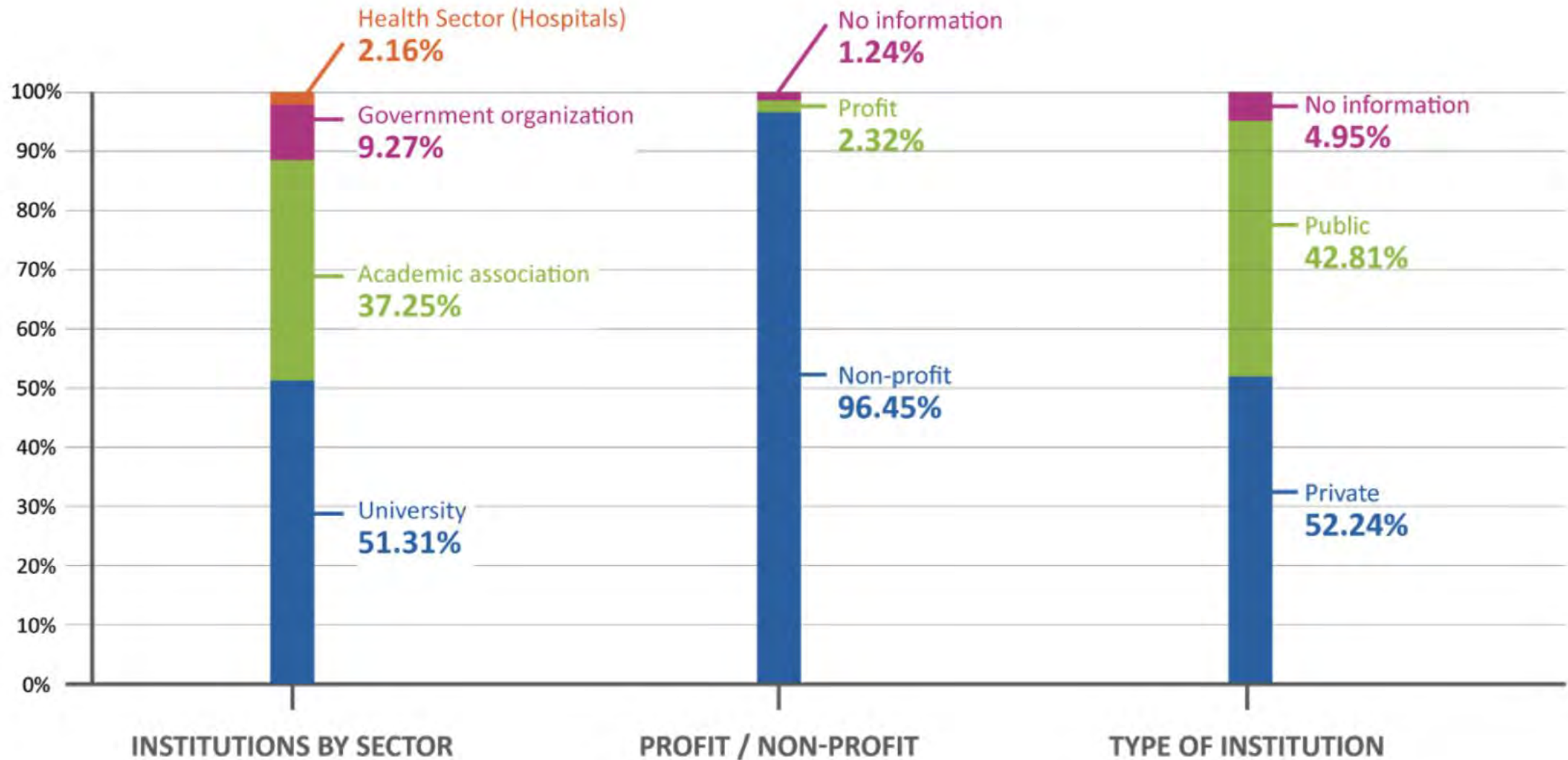
The cost of communicating scientific research is a tiny fraction of the cost of research, somewhere between 1% and 2%.

So why should we ask that particular phase of the research cycle to obey financial rules couched in terms of “sustainability” while the overwhelming part of scientific research has to be constantly subsidized?

Jean-Claude Guédon

”

Who sustain the non-profit publishing in Latin America?



Academy-owned publishing seems not to exist in the mainstream databases

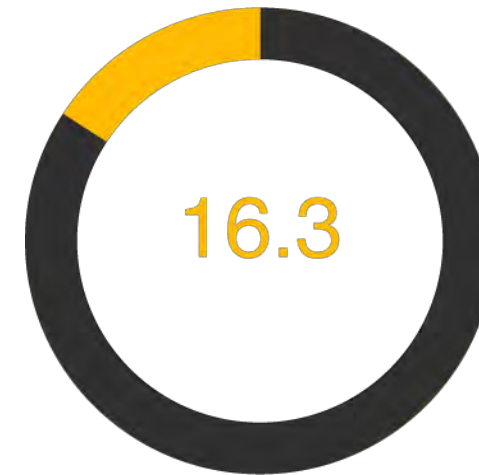
Academy-owned journals in WoS



6,3% Science Citation Index;
14,6% Social Sciences Citation Index;
33,8% Arts & Humanities Citation Index.

Repiso, Rafael; Orduña-Malea, Enrique; Aguaded, Ignacio (2019). "Revistas científicas editadas por universidades en *Web of Science*: características y contribución a la marca universidad". *El profesional de la información*, v. 28, n. 4, e280405. <https://doi.org/10.3145/epi.2019.jul.05>

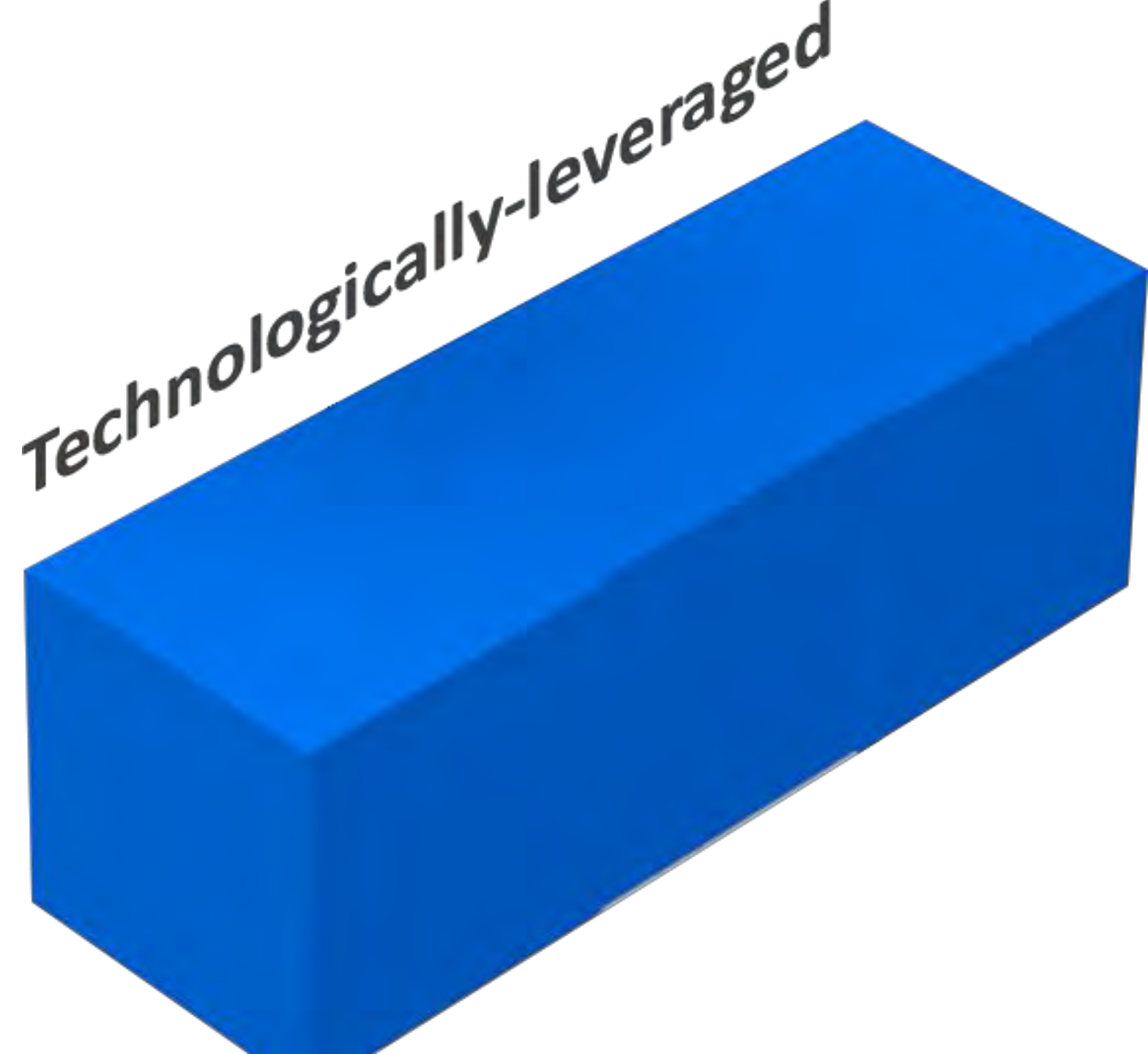
Academy-owned journals in Scopus



Cite Score2019



An approach to
science as
commons



“Too big to fail”

Large publishers enjoy economies of scale which makes them companies "too big to fail" and can be considered natural monopolies **that have acquired a market power that impedes competition.**

They reach an **optimum production level to produce more at lower cost.** However, the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) **enables the stage for breaking that power.**

ICT has the potential to redraw the landscape, and thus bring **new possibilities** for other models to be competitive and even disruptive...

will we be prepared for it?

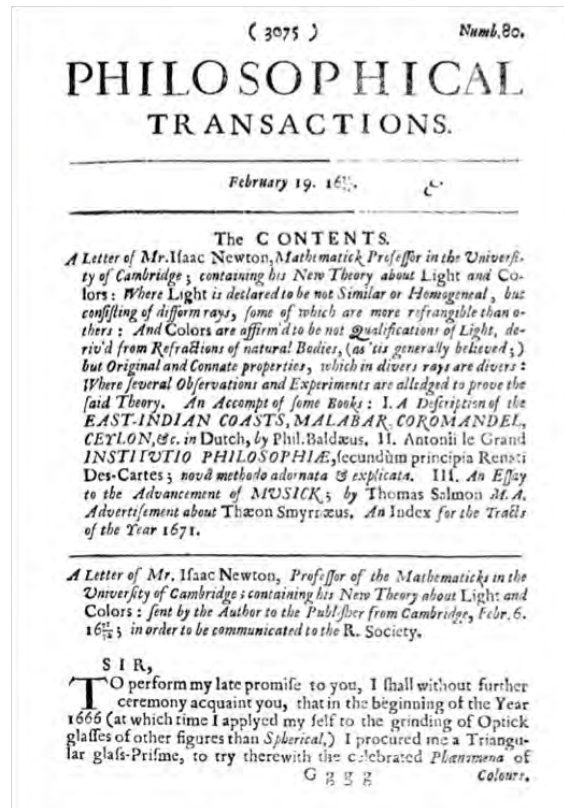


CONTEXT: ineffective transition to the digital age

346 years later ...

Find the differences

Newton, Isaac (1671)
New theory
about light and colors.
Philosophical Transactions,
6(80)



HERRERO OLARTE, S. (2017). Regionalismo abierto y nueva integración, ¿qué modelo genera más integración?... Cuadernos Geográficos, 56(2), 94-110

94

Regionalismo abierto y nueva integración, ¿qué modelo genera más integración comercial en Sudamérica?

SUSANA HERRERO OLARTE

Recibido: 04/10/2016 | Aceptado: 26/04/2017

Resumen

Sudamérica ha experimentado recientemente dos modelos de integración en el proceso de globalización económica. En los noventa, el regionalismo abierto priorizaba el crecimiento del comercio y promovía para ello el libre mercado y la mínima intervención del Estado. En el siglo XXI, la nueva integración proponía un comercio intrarregional capaz de crecer y generar beneficios más allá de los económicos apoyándose para ello en la UNASUR. Ambos modelos conviven en el discurso y podrían llegar a complementarse en la práctica pero, más allá de la teoría ¿cuál ha generado una mayor integración comercial? La aplicación de varios índices muestra cómo el intercambio entre países sudamericanos era mayor en los noventa que en el siglo XXI por la irrupción de China en el mercado, que ha absorbido en los últimos años parte importante del comercio regional, lo que invita a considerar que el regionalismo abierto ha generado más integración comercial que la nueva integración, seducida por las oportunidades desde el exterior.

Palabras clave: Regionalismo abierto; nueva integración; comercio intrarregional; integración comparada; UNASUR.

Abstract

Open Regionalism and New Integration, What Model Generates More Trade Integration In South America?

South America has recently experienced two models of integration in the process of economic globalization. In the nineties, opened regionalism prioritized growth in trade through free market and the minimum governmental intervention. In the 21st century, the integration model known as new integration proposed to raise intraregional generating benefits beyond the economic ones. Both models coexist and even they could complement each other but beyond the theory, which has generated a major commercial integration? The application of several indexes shows how the exchange between South American countries was major in the nineties that in the 21st century because of the irruption of China on the market, which it has absorbed in the last years part of regional trade. It invites to think that opened regionalism has generated more commercial integration than new integration, seduced by the opportunities from abroad.

Keywords: Open regionalism; new integration; intraregional trade; compared integration; UNASUR.

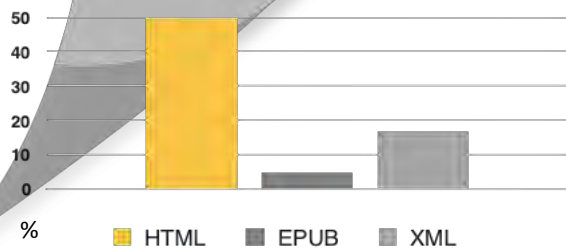
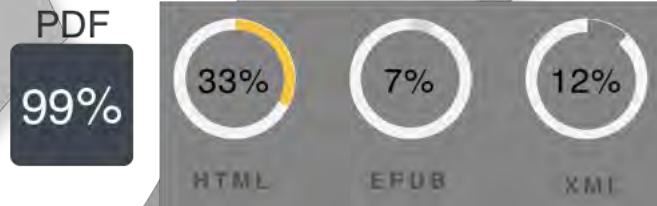
1. Centro de Investigaciones Económicas y Empresariales (CIEE). Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Empresariales (FACEA). Universidad de las Américas, Quito, Ecuador. olartesusana@hotmail.com

Herrero, Susana (2017)
Regionalismo abierto
y nueva integración (...)
Cuadernos Geográficos,
56(2).

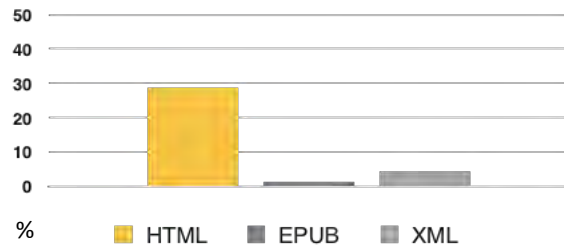
At what stage of the web is scholarly publishing running?



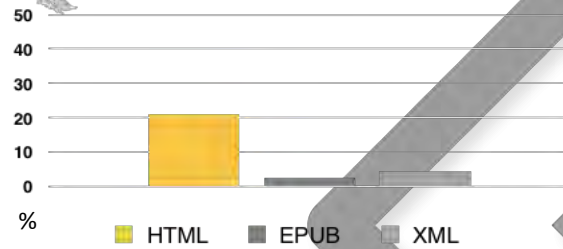
CONTEXT: ineffective transition to the digital age



Europe



North America



Spain and Portugal



Latin America



SEARCH CART

Article of the Future

 redalyc.org

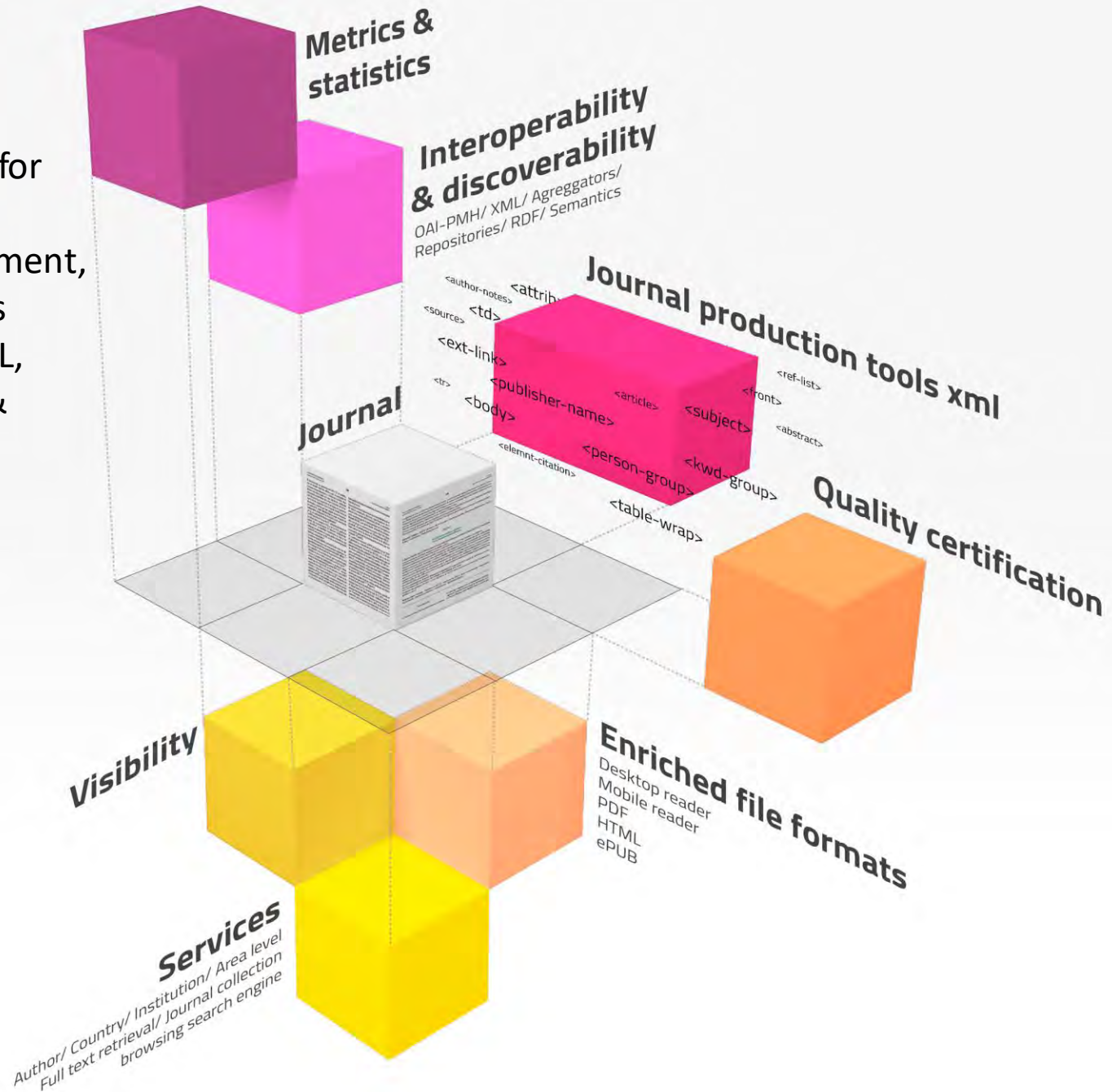
Homework: compare and contrast





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

An OA platform for journal visibility, quality improvement, production tools (XML, PDF, HTML, ePUB, desktop & mobile readers)

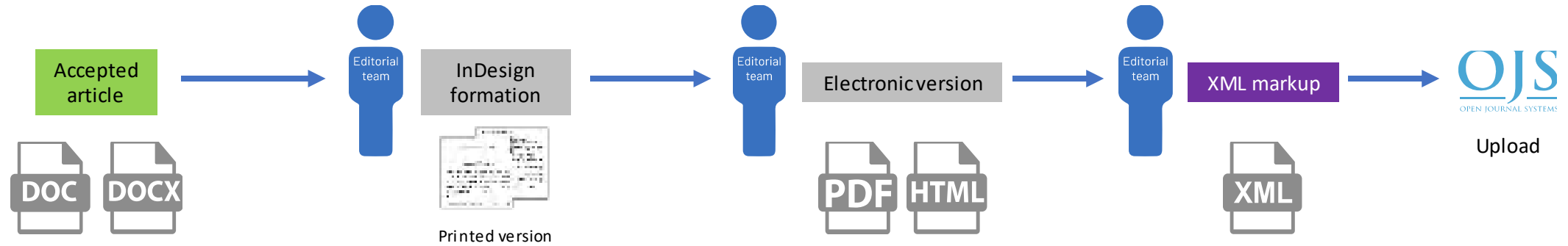




Redalyc  AmeliCA

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

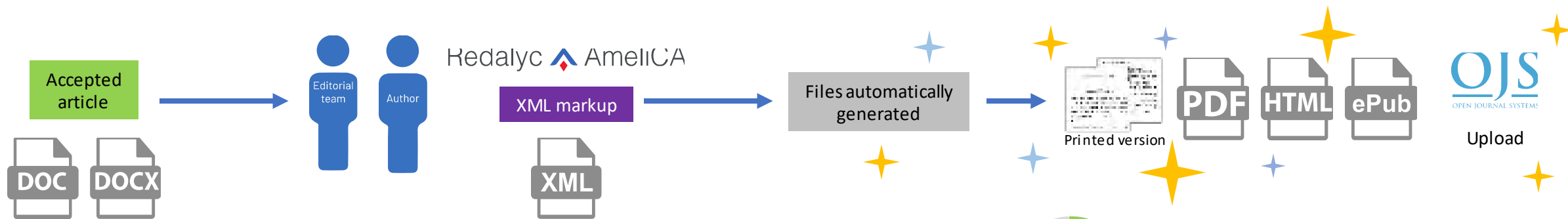
Traditional Article Processing



💰 50 - 60 EUR / article

🕒 11 - 13 hr / article

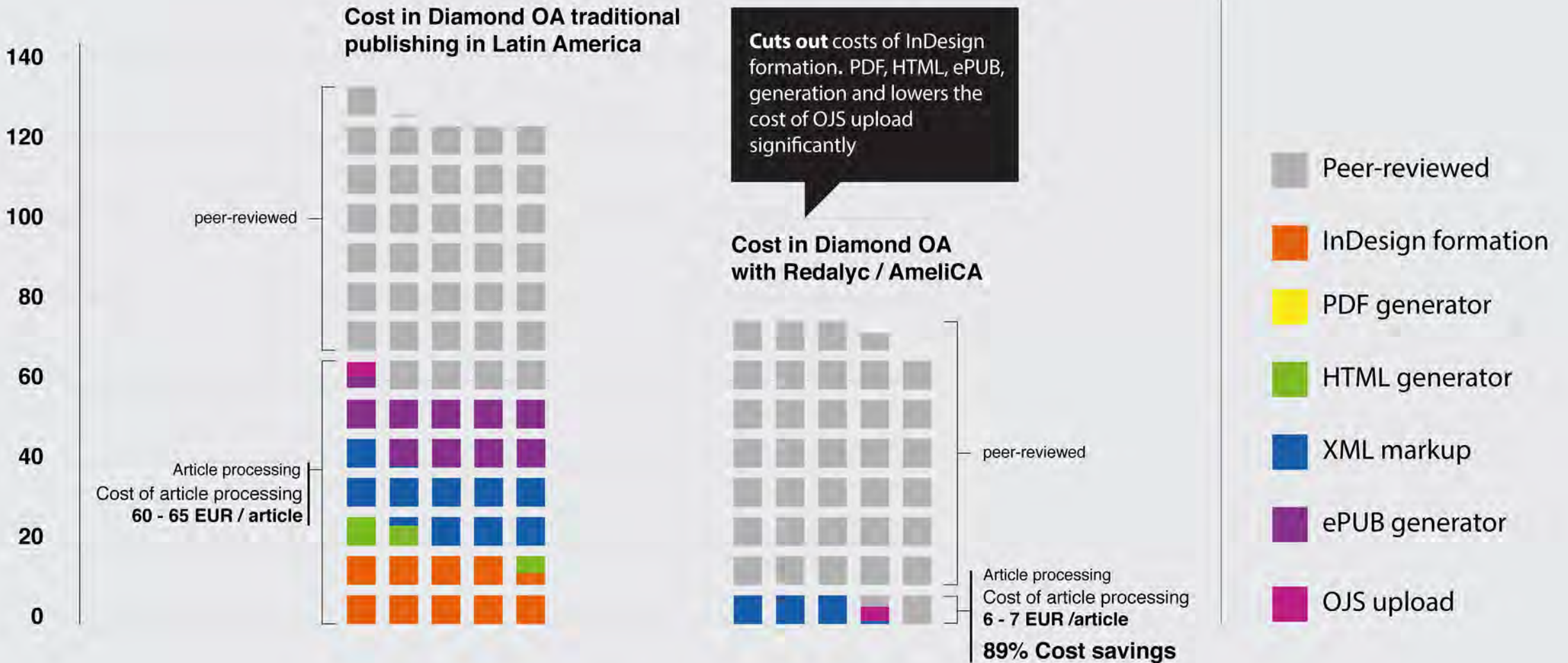
Article Processing with Redalyc/Amelica as infrastructure



💰 6 - 7 EUR / article

🕒 2 - 2.5 hr / article

89% Cost savings

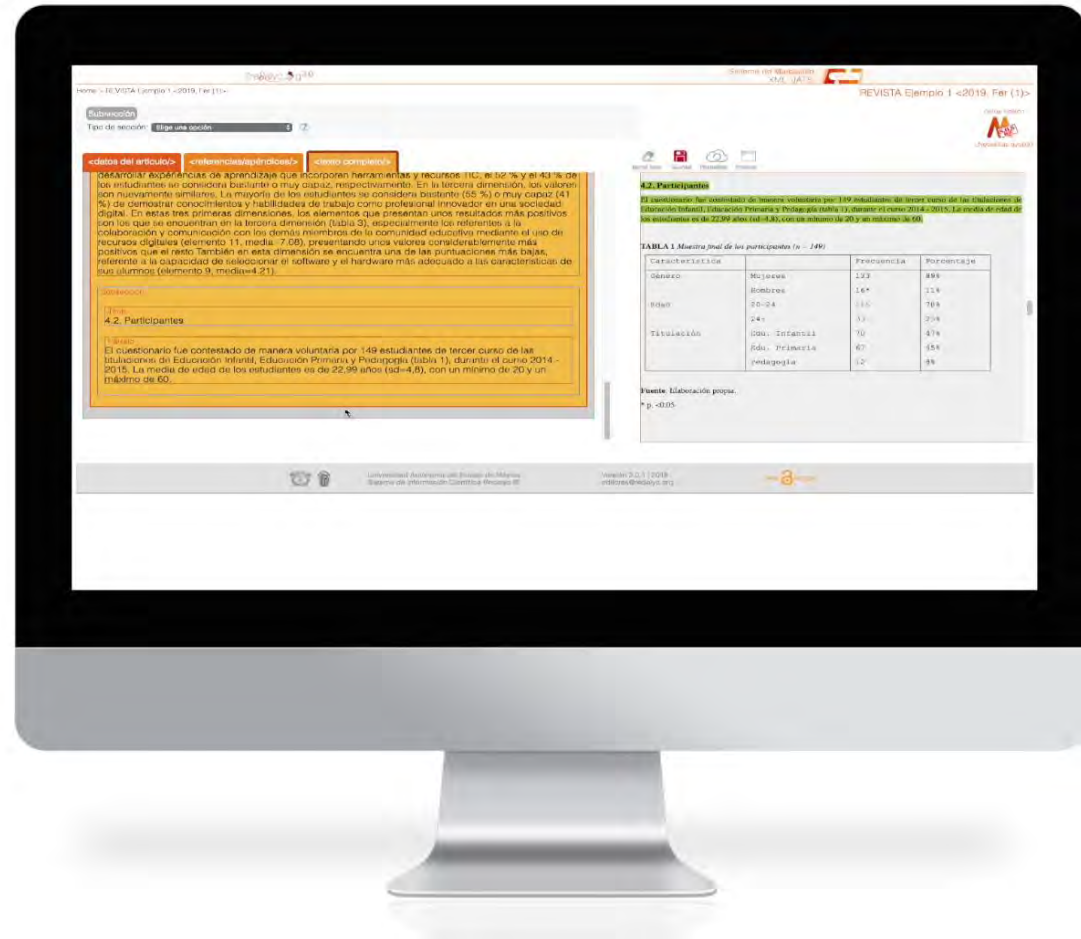


Supported by publisher non-profit institutions along with Redalyc - AmeliCA as an infraestructure

Open Data

Replicability

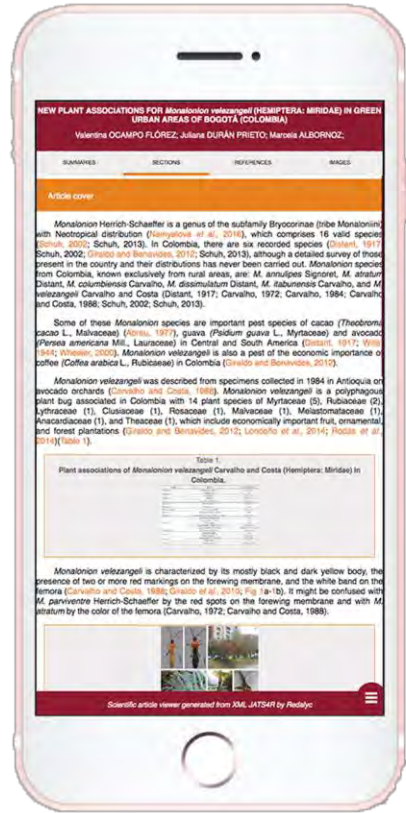
necessary condition in science



Mathematical
expressions tagging
with MathML

XML tagging of
tables and data

XML tagging of
annexes and
supplementary
material



Mobile **article reader**

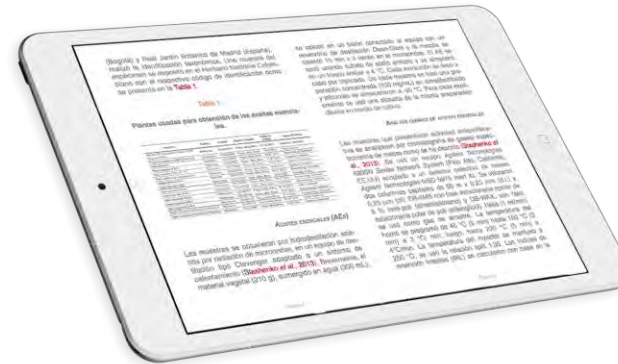
Interactive **article reader**



XML JATS 4R



PDF



ePUB

Self-classification of information
 Improved reading experience
 Illustration of items
 Intelligent information retrieval

Before: without XML

ISSN electrónico: 1794-2614
 Análisis
 Universidad Dental Francisco José de Caldas
 Colombia

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Indicadores cuantitativos 2005-2015

trabajos a texto completo | fascículos

Año	NÚMEROS
2016	(12)
2015	(12)
2014	(11)
2013	(10)
2012	(9)
2011	(8)
2010	(7)
2009	(6)
2008	(5)
2007	(4)
2006	(3)
2005	(2)
2004	(1)

Esp. Número Especial, Sup. Suplemento, Dob. Número Doble

After: with XML

Estudios de Cultura Maya
 Revista Anual
 ISSN: 0185-2574
 Benemérita
 Estudios Culturales
 Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
 México

Normas para autores
 Características de la publicación
 Política de la revista
 Sitio web de la institución editora
 Indicaciones
 Directorio de la revista
 Contacto

Artículos

cultura maya
 cerámica mayas
 yucatán
 arqueología
 chiapas

113 artículos en custodia
 Índice de Participación 0.4

2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | ver todos

Canón: una ciudad portuaria en el río de La Pasión
 Horacio Martínez Paiz, Arthur A. Domarest, Chloé Andrieu, Paola Torres, Milane Forné

Los mayas de los Altos de Chiapas y sus visiones occidentales: interacción, identidad e intercambio en una frontera cultural
 Elizabeth H. Paris, Roberto López Bravo

La estufa en Tabasco: comida, identidad y representación

In numbers ...

1260
indexed journals

22
countries

622
Publisher institutions

0.6 Million
Full-text articles

10 million
article downloads per month
54.000
Redalyc daily users

1.5 million authors from
10.000 institutions



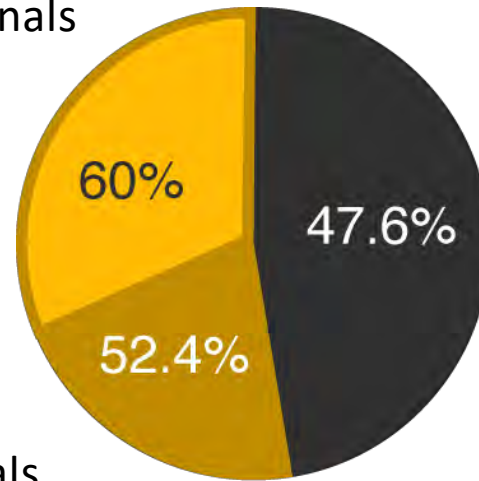
An approach to
science as
commons

No-APC



Author-fee journals (based on DOAJ)

Non-APC academy-owned journals




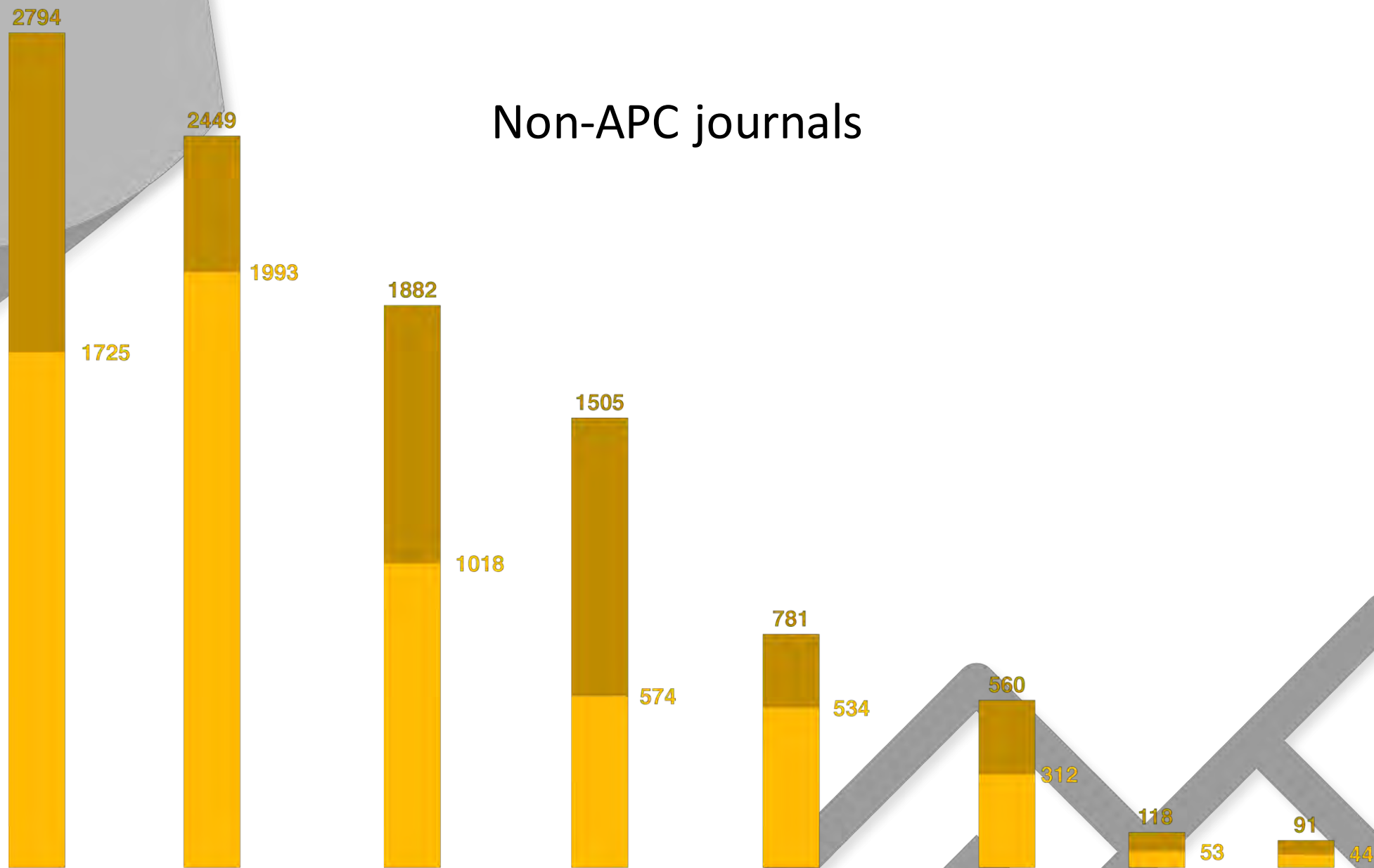
Author-fee journals

Non-APC journals



Non-APC journals

 Non-APC
academy-owned
journals



Data from DOAJ

Asia

Latin America

Eastern Europe

Europe

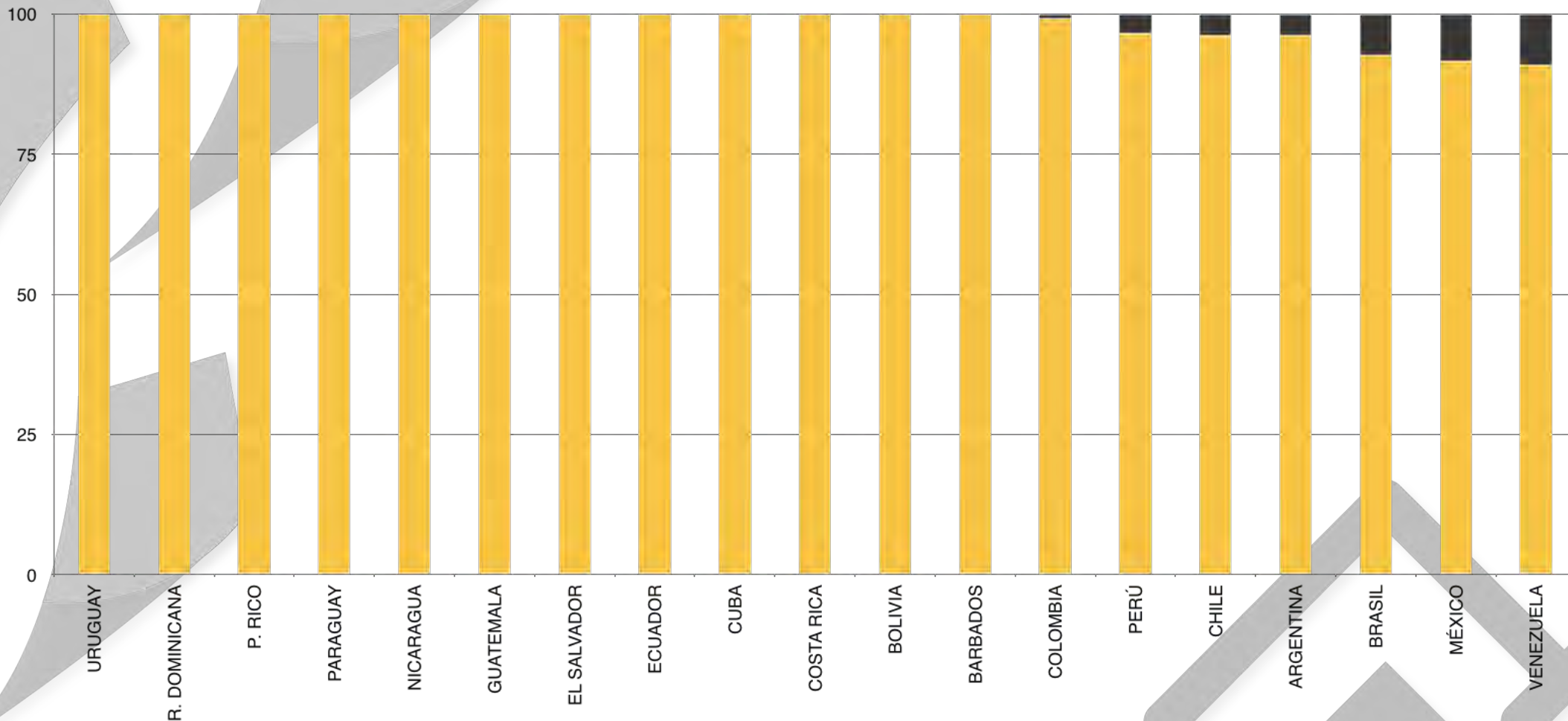
Spain and Portugal

North America

Africa

Oceania

Non-APC tradition in LatAm



non-APC
academy-owned
journals

Source: DOAJ





Plan S

Making full and
immediate Open
Access a reality

Now a global flip is being intended based on a transformation from a **pay-to-read to a pay-to-publish strategy.**

However, **the control of science** will continue in the hands of corporations.

Countries, academic institutions and the research community **do not have any control** beyond commercial agreements

Non-APC model in LatAm

*How could Latin America and other developing regions participate in the global scientific conversation when restrictions change from *reading to publishing*?*

The APC model brings a risk of widening the gap between Latin American research and international publication; as well as a risk of breaking the open nature of scientific communication system in Latin America.



Risks of the influence of APC in LatAm

- In a government-funded scientific communication system, **where non-APC publication is a fact and sustainability is driven by public resources**, which are the advantages in adopting a model to charge author fees?
- Wouldn't it be a risk of **discouragement of governments and public institutions** to keep supporting scientific research and publication?
- Wouldn't it be a risk of **discouragement of non-profit Open Access platforms** like Redalyc to keep strengthening publications?
- Could journals **become self-sufficient** through APCs in a region with no funds in research projects to publish results?



Successful case: journals generate its XML content with no-cost in Marcalyc, download the PDF, HTML, intelligent multimedia article reader, ePUB article versions and use them in their own websites

The screenshot shows the journal's website interface. At the top, it features the logos of SEP (Secretaría de Educación Pública) and the Instituto Politécnico Nacional (IPN), with the motto "La Técnica al Servicio de la Patria". The navigation menu includes "Inicio", "Historia", "Comité Científico Editorial", "Consejo Arbitral", "Criterios Editoriales", and "Contacto". A sidebar on the left lists "Indexaciones", "Información Legal", "Artículos Aceptados", "Numeros Anteriores", "Criterios de Calidad", "Reconocimientos", and "Call for paper". The main content area is titled "Artículos Revista #116" and lists several articles with their titles, authors, and links to PDF, EPUB, and HTML versions.

Artículo	Autores	Acciones
El liderazgo por competencias y el EFQM.	González Rosas, Erika Lourdes; Carrión García, Andrés; Palacios Marqués, Daniel.	ver en PDF - EPUB - HTML
Competitividad Internacional de las Empresas Mexicanas Exportadoras Porcícolas.	Bonales Valencia, Joel; Pedraza Rendón, Oscar Hugo; Paz Prado, Iván.	ver en PDF - EPUB - HTML
Diferencias entre las Empresas Pymes Exportadoras y no Exportadoras en el Sector de Confecciones de Bogotá desde Perspectiva del Capital Intelectual.	Otálora Rodríguez, Nicolás; Gutiérrez, Hayr; López, Francisco.	ver en PDF - EPUB - HTML
La Participación de las Mujeres Investigadoras en México.	Cárdenas Tapia, Magali	ver en PDF - EPUB - HTML
El Modelo de las Capacidades Dinámicas en las Organizaciones.	Miranda Torrez, Julian	ver en PDF - EPUB - HTML

This is a thumbnail of the article "El liderazgo por competencias y el EFQM". It shows the title, authors (Erika Lourdes González Rosas, Andrés Carrión García, Daniel Palacios Marqués), and the journal's logo. The background is a dark, abstract image.

This thumbnail shows the same article as the previous one, but with a multimedia article reader overlay. The overlay includes a search icon, a zoom icon, a refresh icon, and a download icon. The article text is partially visible behind the overlay.

This thumbnail shows the article "Diferencias entre las Empresas Pymes Exportadoras y no Exportadoras en el Sector de Confecciones de Bogotá desde la Perspectiva del Capital Intelectual". It lists the authors: Otálora Rodríguez, Nicolás; Gutiérrez, Hayr; López, Francisco. and provides links to PDF, EPUB, and HTML versions.

Successful case: APC to non-APC conversion
Journal of the Entomological Society of Argentina eliminated its APC policy to apply for a user account in Marcalyc.

REVISTA DE LA SOCIEDAD ENTOMOLÓGICA ARGENTINA

INICIO ACERCA DE INICIAR SESIÓN REGISTRARSE BUSCAR ACTUAL ARCHIVOS EQUIPO EDITORIAL SEA

Inicio > Acerca de la revista > Políticas del editorial

Políticas del editorial

Autores. Podrán publicar trabajos en la RSEA socios y no socios de la SEA. El costo de publicación será diferencial de acuerdo a si todos, alguno o ninguno de los autores es socio con la cuota al día.

Enfoque y alcance

La RSEA publica trabajos científicos inéditos de entomología (hexápodos, miriápodos y arácnidos), en cualquiera de sus aspectos (sistemática, ecología, biogeografía, citogenética, comportamiento, plagas agrícolas, etc.), que signifiquen un aporte original.

La RSEA contiene las siguientes secciones:

a) **Foro.** Trabajos de síntesis de diferentes temáticas, de extensión no superior a las 15 páginas. Se incluirá uno solo de estos trabajos por entrega de RSEA, y los autores serán invitados por el Comité Editor.

b) **Artículos.** Trabajos de investigación inéditos, de extensión variable, normalmente superior a cuatro páginas.

c) **Notas científicas.** Las notas científicas en la RSEA serán contribuciones cortas que no superen las seis páginas.

Estas pueden abarcar diferentes tópicos como: taxonomía (nuevas combinaciones, sinónimos y homónimos), morfología (redescripciones), plagas introducidas, migraciones, nuevos registros de especies plaga, nuevas plantas hospederas, parasitoides y entomopatógenos, así como descripciones breves sobre nuevas metodologías o procedimientos experimentales. Su contenido deberá ser original y científicamente relevante. Dicha importancia deberá estar claramente especificada tanto en el título como en la introducción. Se aceptará en una carta detallada dirigida al Comité Editorial que ofrezca los argumentos necesarios para justificar su publicación. Se aceptará como novedoso un nuevo dato de distribución de una especie común y ampliamente distribuido sería menos relevante que el de una especie nueva o que el de un primer registro para un taxón superior (ej familia) en un continente; el registro de una nueva planta hospedera de una especie de insecto fitófago ameritaría publicación en el caso de una especie demostradamente especialista pero no en el caso de una especie generalista.

d) **Comentarios.** Referidos a jornadas, congresos, distinciones a investigadores, libros o artículos científicos de gran repercusión, y necrológicas de investigadores que se hayan destacado en el campo de la entomología. La extensión de los comentarios no excederá las dos páginas.

Idiomas. La RSEA publica trabajos en español, inglés y portugués.

Autores. Podrán publicar trabajos en la RSEA socios y no socios de la SEA. El costo de publicación será diferencial de acuerdo a si todos, alguno o ninguno de los autores es socio con la cuota al día.

OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS

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Español

CONTENIDO DE LA REVISTA

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• Otras revistas

TAMAÑO DE FUENTE

A A

INFORMACIÓN

Para los interesados

Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina

Inicio > Vol. 75, núm. 1-2 (2016)

Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina

La Revista de la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina (Rev. Soc. Entomol. Arg.) es una publicación semestral, editada por la Sociedad Entomológica Argentina. La RSEA publica trabajos científicos inéditos, en inglés (muy recomendable) y en español, de entomología (hexápodos, miriápodos y arácnidos), en cualquiera de sus aspectos (sistemática, ecología, biogeografía, citogenética, comportamiento, plagas agrícolas, etc.), que signifiquen un aporte original.

La RSEA no presenta costos de publicación para los autores y proporciona acceso libre de sus artículos a la comunidad científica.

Indicación: La RSEA forma parte del Núcleo Básico de Revistas Argentinas (CONICET), SCIELO Argentina, Redalyc y DOI. Sus contenidos se indexan en Abstracts of Entomology, Bioscience News and Information, Biological Abstract, Biosis Previews, CAB Abstracts, Entomology Abstract, Latindex-Catálogo, Latindex-Directorio, Review of Agricultural Entomology, Review of Medical and Veterinary Entomology, Veterinary Bulletin and Zoological Record.

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Todos

Examinar

• Por número

• Por autor/a

• Por título

• Otras revistas

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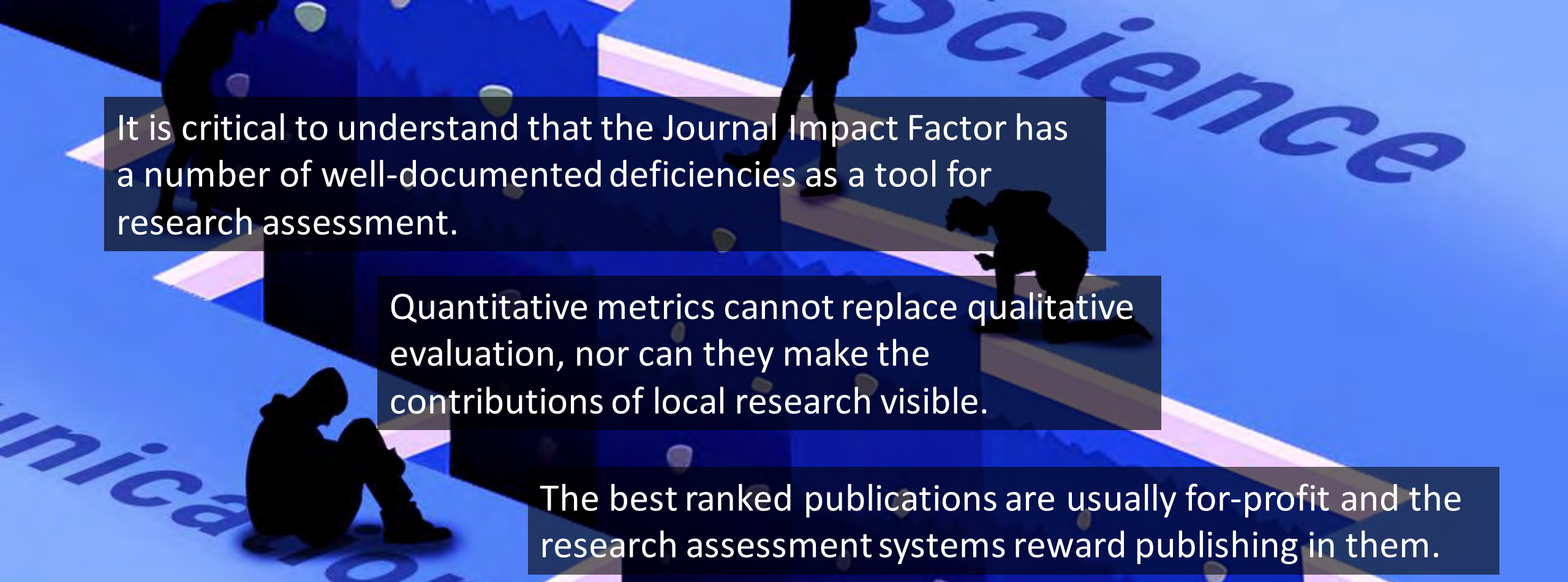
Español

APC

No APC

La RSEA no presenta costos de publicación para los autores y proporciona acceso libre de sus artículos a la comunidad científica.

Challenges



It is critical to understand that the Journal Impact Factor has a number of well-documented deficiencies as a tool for research assessment.

Quantitative metrics cannot replace qualitative evaluation, nor can they make the contributions of local research visible.

The best ranked publications are usually for-profit and the research assessment systems reward publishing in them.

Prevailing prestige construction

Exclusive and deficient research assessment

Stop confusing the map with the territory



Based on Scopus

Analyzing scientific collaborations



Based on Redalyc

Analyzing scientific collaborations

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Why does a journal that can benefit for a cooperative infrastructure need this?

... for the pursuit of prestige

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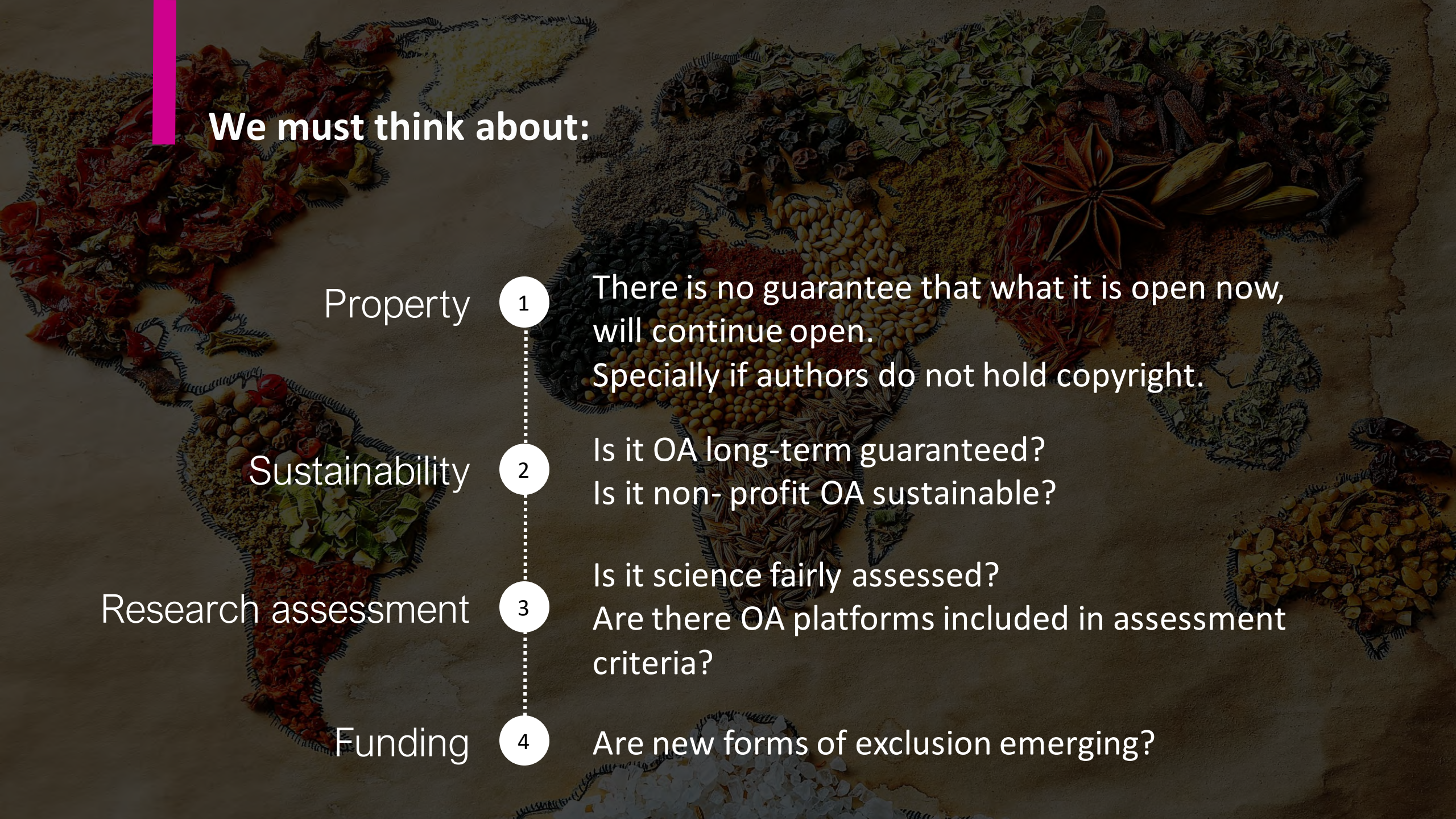
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We must think about:

Property

1

There is no guarantee that what it is open now, will continue open.
Specially if authors do not hold copyright.

Sustainability

2

Is it OA long-term guaranteed?
Is it non-profit OA sustainable?

Research assessment

3

Is it science fairly assessed?
Are there OA platforms included in assessment criteria?

Funding

4

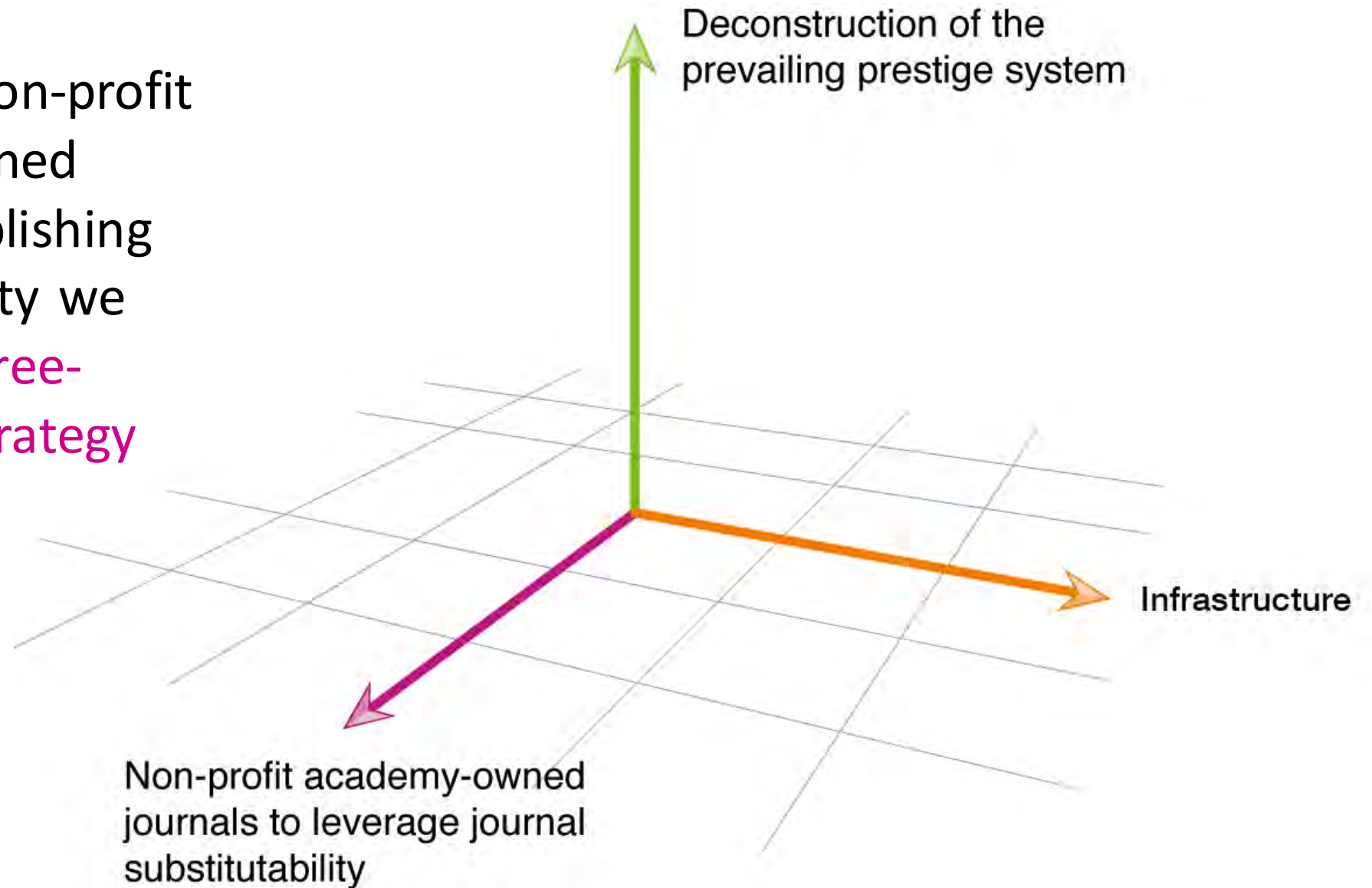
Are new forms of exclusion emerging?



Our response ...

A decision made to take advantage of the regional ecosystem, technology, knowledge and experience of multiple organizations so that the **scholarly communication remains in control of the academy and that avoids losing subsidies** by choosing a shift to address Open Access with commercial mechanisms such as the APC.

To give the non-profit academy-owned scholarly-publishing an opportunity we envision a **three-dimension strategy**

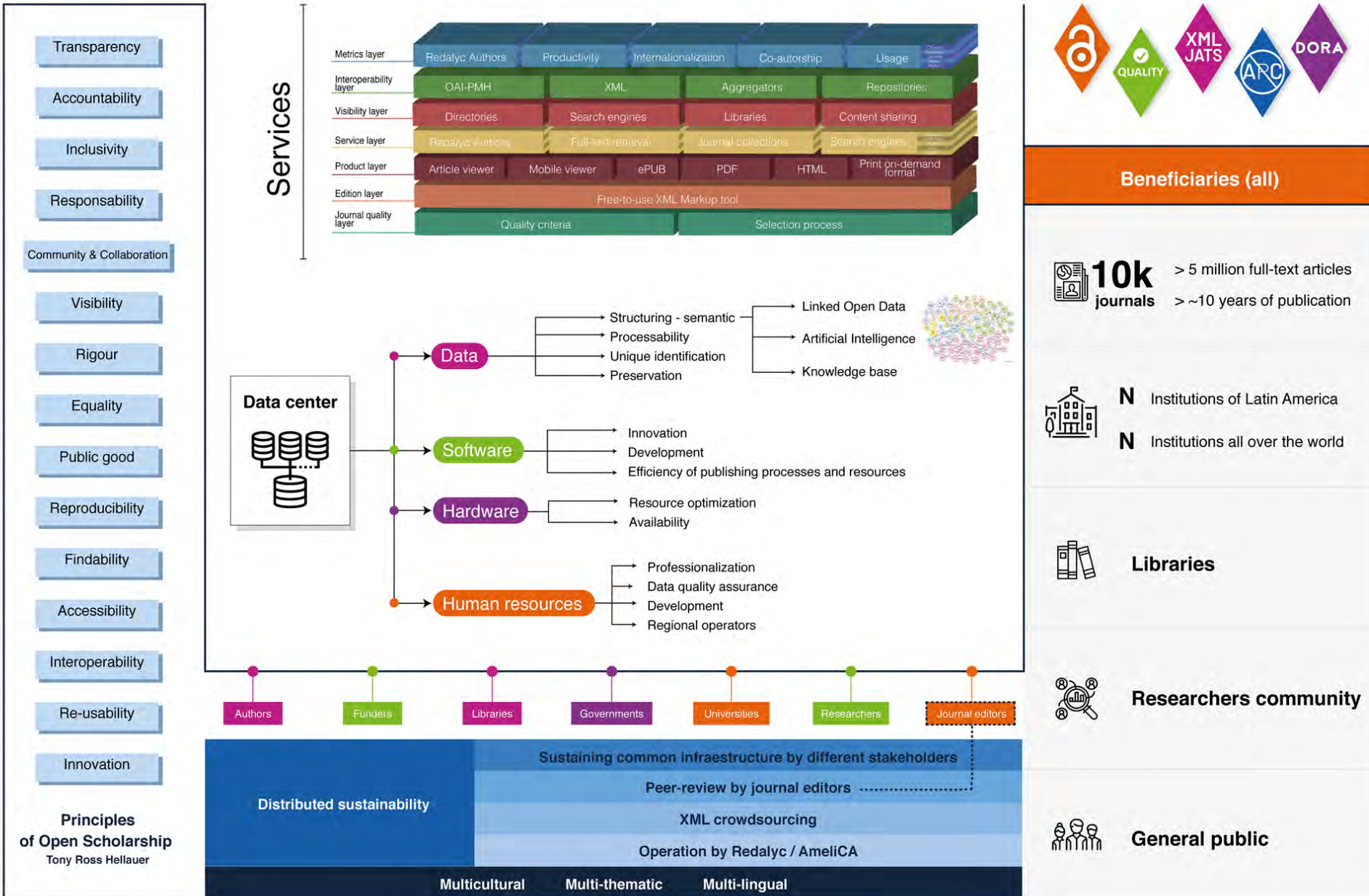


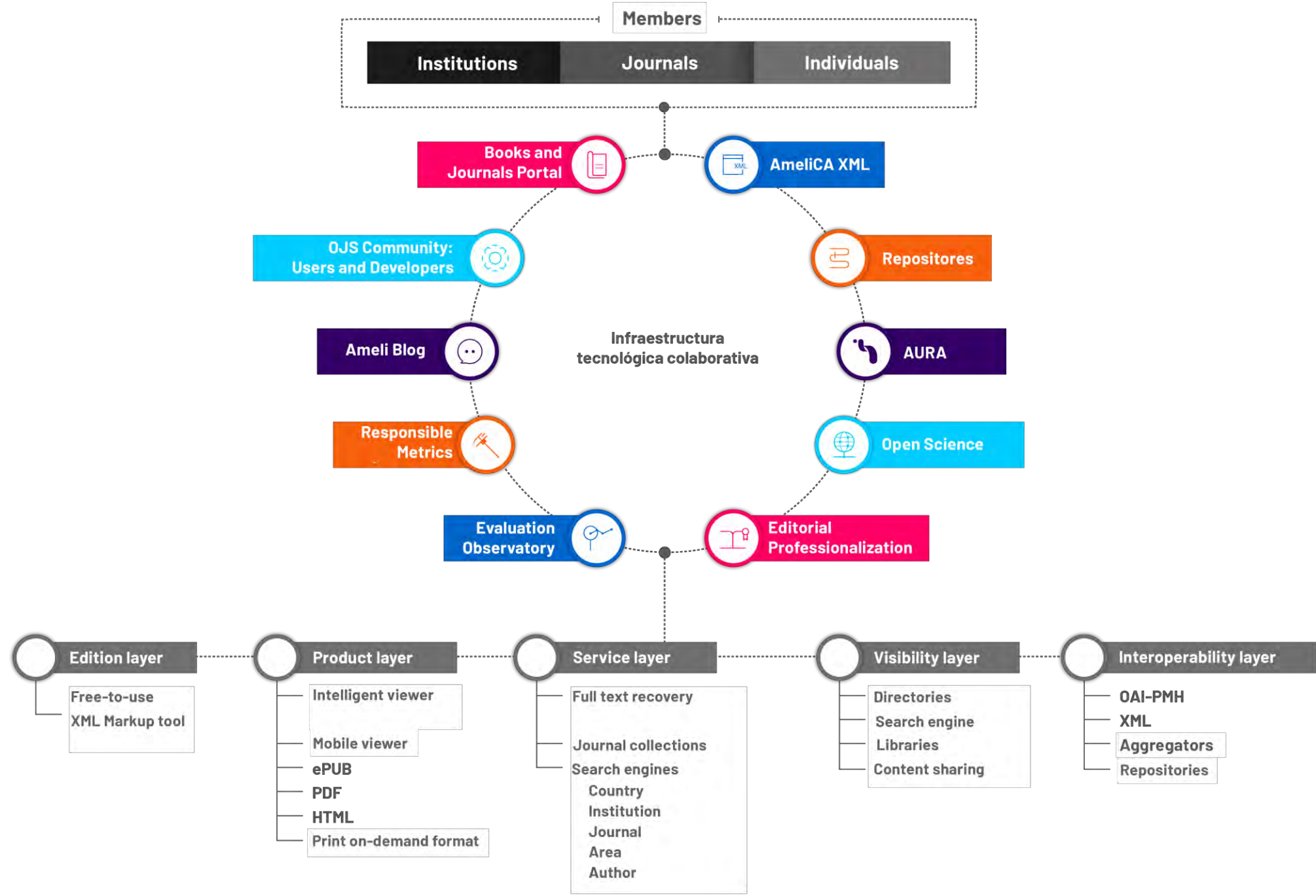
AmeliCA is a **multi-institutional community-driven** initiative supported by UNESCO and led by Redalyc and CLACSO, that arises in response to the international, regional, national and institutional contexts of Open Access, which seeks a **cooperative, sustainable, protected and non-commercial solution** for Open Knowledge.





Cooperative infrastructure for science as a common good





Journals participating in this model have the following:



Peer-review and editorial quality



Open Access policy free of publishing or processing costs (APC)



Digital publishing technology (XML JATS)



A vision to overcome the current assessment of science based on the Impact Factor aligned to the Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)

Plan S from AmeliCA's perspective (1/2)



Plan S and AmeliCA definitely share a common goal: achieve full and unrestricted Open Access to publications from publicly funded research.

AmeliCA is the evolution of fifteen years of Redalyc's work aim to build a cooperative infrastructure with a wider geographical scope.



Plan S and AmeliCA also share the vision of DORA: Research needs to be assessed on its own merits rather than on the basis of the venue in which the research is published.

Redalyc last year required -as mandatory criterion for indexing- that publisher institutions or journal editors sign DORA declaration. DORA recently confirmed that almost 50% of its signatures comes as a result of this Redalyc requirement.



Plan S and AmeliCA coincide that authors must retain copyright of their publication with no restrictions.



We celebrate cOAlition S is committed to fulfil the target. Our concerns about Plan S are not a matter of ends but of means.

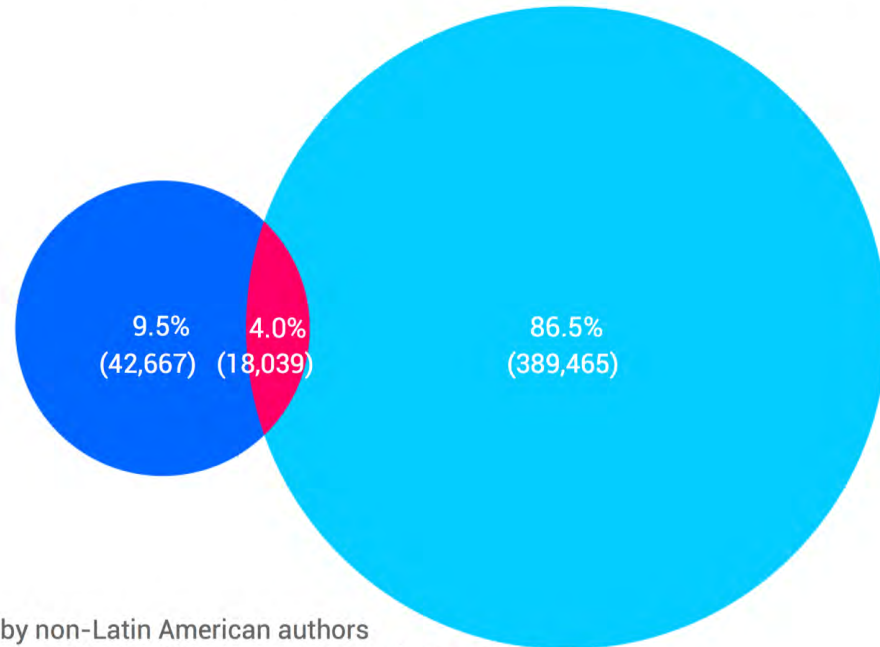
Plan S from AmeliCA's perspective (2/2)

- Although Plan S is not focus on a single business model, the only one that is clearly identified for funding is the APC-based. If Plan S pursuit a global flip, the diverse business models should receive equal mentions and they deserve planned actions, including the definition of how funding could be given to organizations that implement them. (agree with point seventh of Martin Eve's response).

Latin America, publications in Redalyc 650,000 articles in 1,300 journals 620 publishers (universities and academic societies) from 22 countries

They are no-fee journals and free of cost platforms but they need funding to continue publishing and to be competitive

Total of articles (non-Latin American authors) published in Latin American journals



- Articles by non-Latin American authors
- Articles co-authored with non-Latin American authors
- Articles by Latin American authors

Source: Redalyc



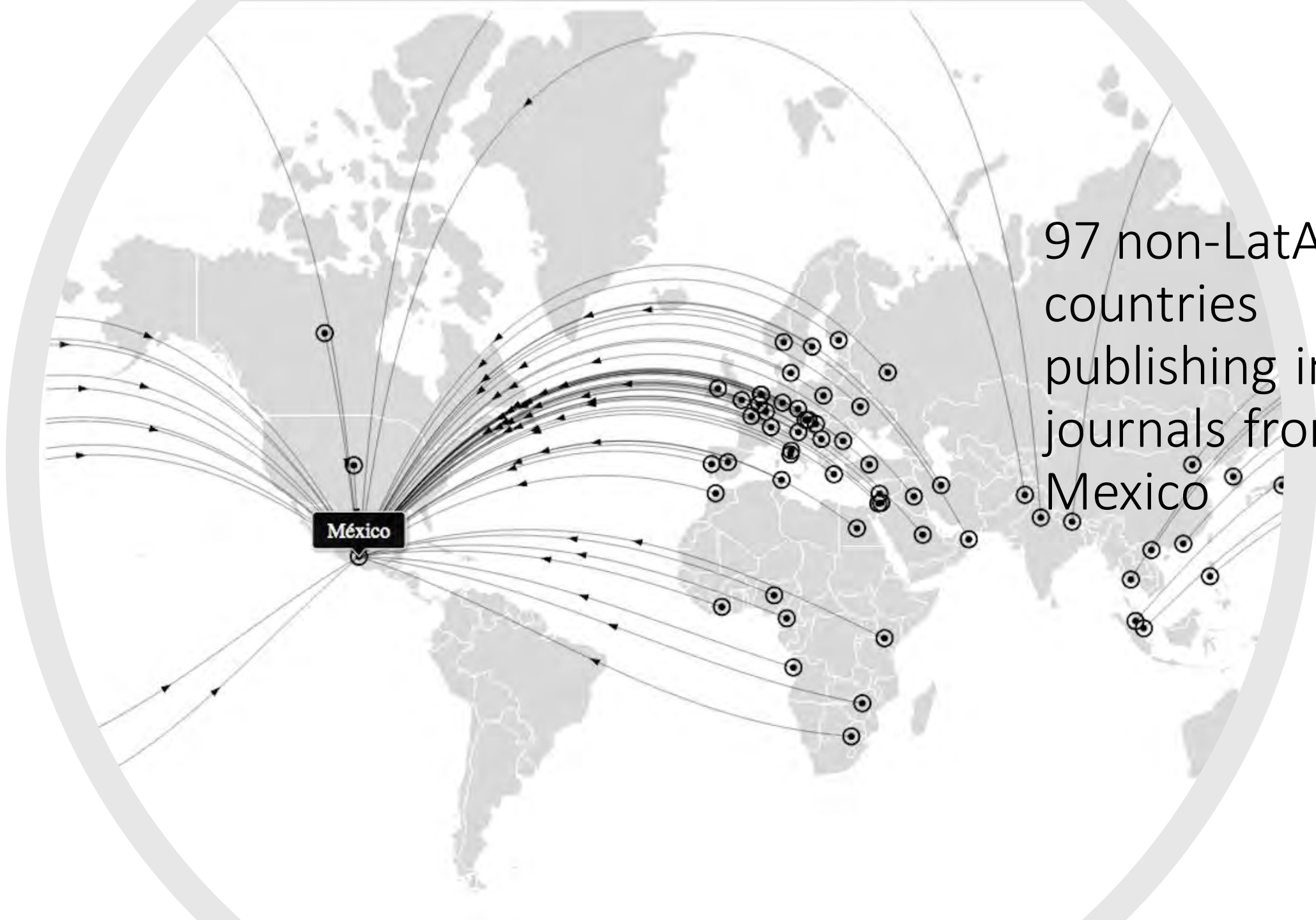
Approximately 13.5% of articles published in Latin American journals come from non-Latin American authors (~60K articles)

Applying an APC of 1,000USD funders would have paid 60,000,000 USD to publish them.

Papers from non-latin authors published by LatAm journals.
Data source: Redalyc



45 non-LatAm
countries publishing
in journals from
Argentina



97 non-LatAm
countries
publishing in
journals from
Mexico



107 non-LatAm
countries
publishing in
journals from
Brazil

The potential of Redalyc/AmeliCA model



Technology and Artificial Intelligence for a participatory and inclusive science ecosystem.

Organic visibility, discoverability and impact of science



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

mol L⁻¹. The effect of the pH was studied at the values of 3, 4 and 5, in the KCl concentration fixed previously. pH was fixed using an acetate/acetic acid buffer, which was prepared according to a reported methodology¹¹. KCl concentrations were registered for each voltammogram and pH, then, the average limiting current was calculated. Furthermore, simple Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to compare the currents between the different values of KCl concentration and pH, respectively. A student's t-test (0.01 mol L⁻¹) was used for the study.

2.3. Linearity
 A calibration curve was built registering the voltammograms to reduce Cd²⁺ at 0.001, 0.005, 0.01, 0.05 and 0.1 mol L⁻¹. Diffusion current (difference between limiting current and residual current) was represented as a function of the concentration, and a linear regression was plotted to obtain the coefficients and the equation of the curve. The curve general was the result of the mean of three currents for each concentration of Cd²⁺.

2.4. Detection and quantification limits
 In order to determine the detection and quantification limits, 20 voltammograms from the electrolysis solution (without analyte) were generated. The residual current was determined from the voltammograms, and the concentration associated to each value was calculated utilizing the calibration plot. The standard deviation and the quantification limit was calculated as ten times the standard deviation¹¹.

2.5. Precision
 Precision was evaluated as the repeatability of the method. Ten voltammograms were registered at the Cd²⁺ concentration: 3 · 10⁻⁵, 5 · 10⁻⁵ and 7 · 10⁻⁵ mol L⁻¹. The variation coefficient was calculated as a dispersion criterion¹¹. The uncertainty associated to the repeatability was estimated according to the reported methodology¹¹, where the results showed that it is the most significant source of uncertainty.

2.6. Accuracy
 Recovery assays were conducted to estimate the accuracy of the method. Solutions of Cd²⁺ of concentrations: 3 · 10⁻⁵, 5 · 10⁻⁵ and 7 · 10⁻⁵ mol L⁻¹ were prepared, voltammograms were registered and then, an amount of CdCl₂ corresponding to a concentration of 3 · 10⁻⁵ mol L⁻¹ was added. The voltammograms were registered three times, and experiments were conducted the reverse. ANOVA was used to compare the recoveries at different concentrations. Recovery percentage was calculated according to equation 2¹¹:

$$R\% = \frac{A - A_0}{A_0} \cdot 100 \quad (2)$$

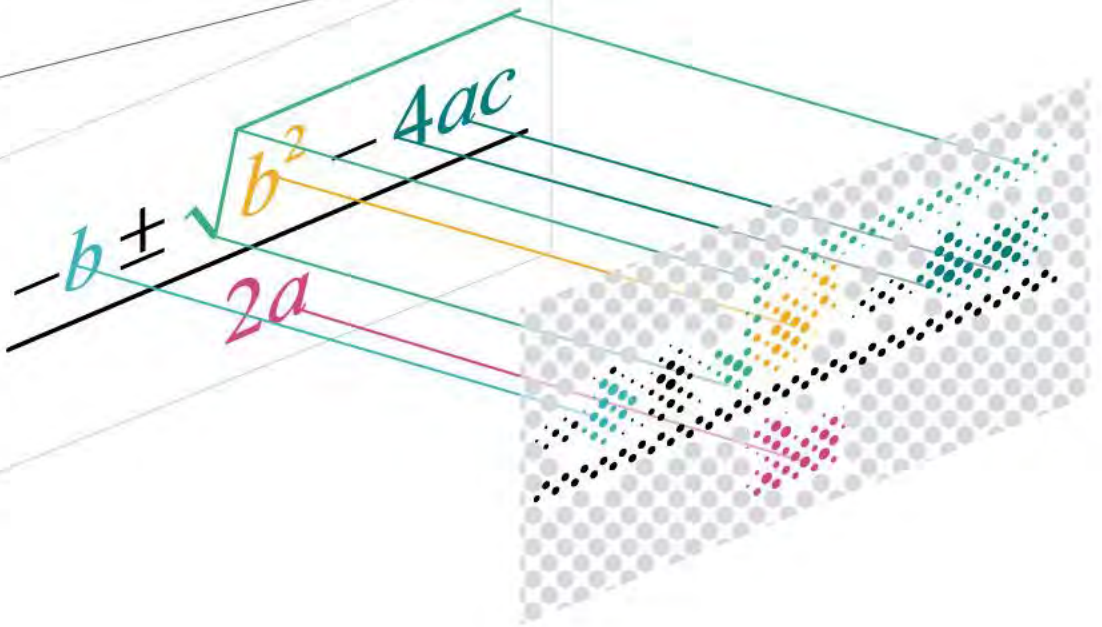
where:
 R%: Recovery percentage
 A: Concentration of the solution after the addition
 A₀: Concentration of the solution before the addition
 A₀: Concentration of the solution
 A: Concentration of the solution

2.7. Data processing
 Surrogates: Canopus XVI and Microsoft Office Excel were used to process the experimental data and the statistical tests.

3. Results and discussion

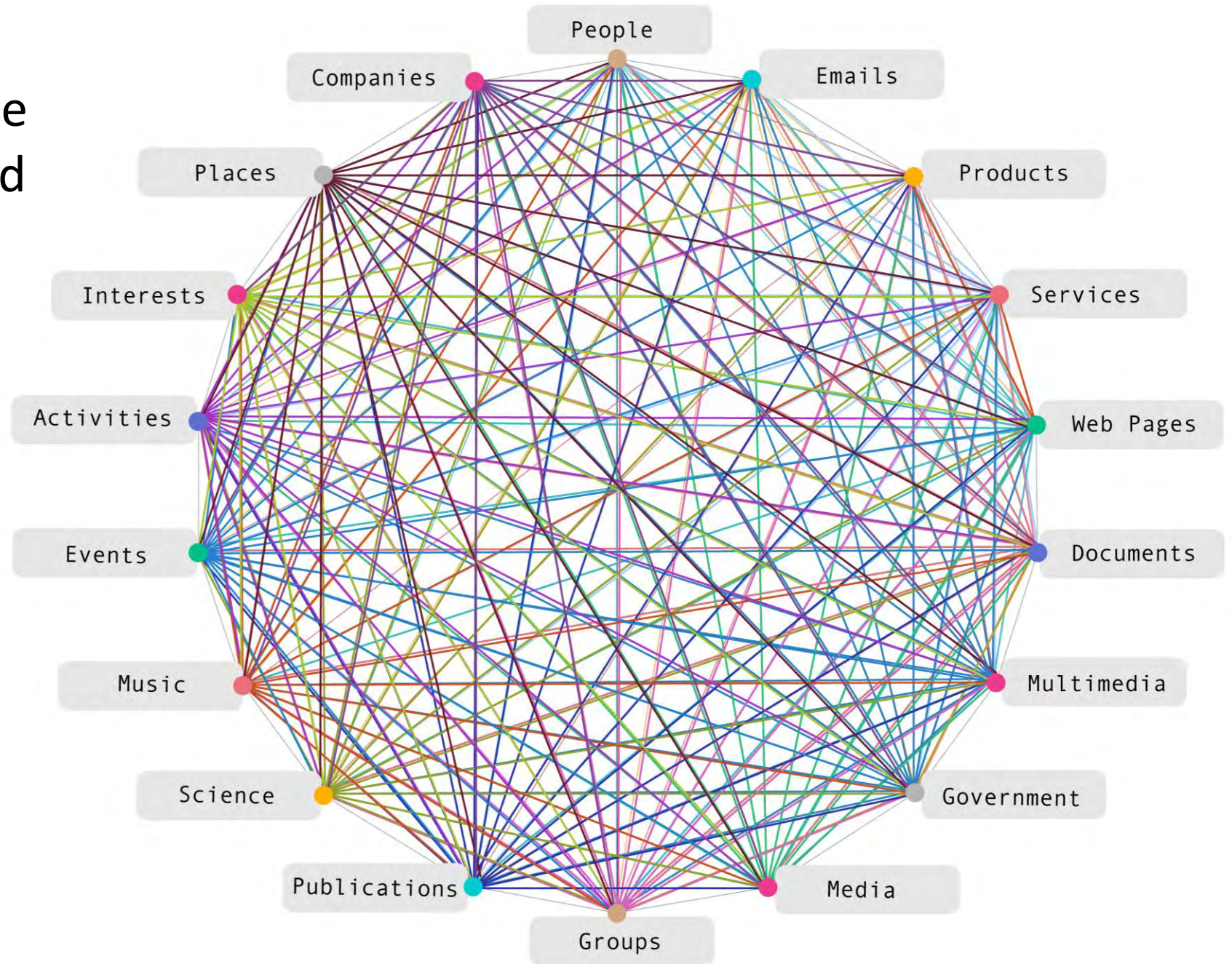
3.1. Conditions for the voltammetric method for cadmium quantification
 Figure 3 shows the behavior of the limiting current from the Cd²⁺ reduction with the changes of KCl concentration. An increase of the current is observed from 0.1 to 1 mol L⁻¹ of supporting electrolyte. From 1 mol L⁻¹ on, the current maintains almost constant.

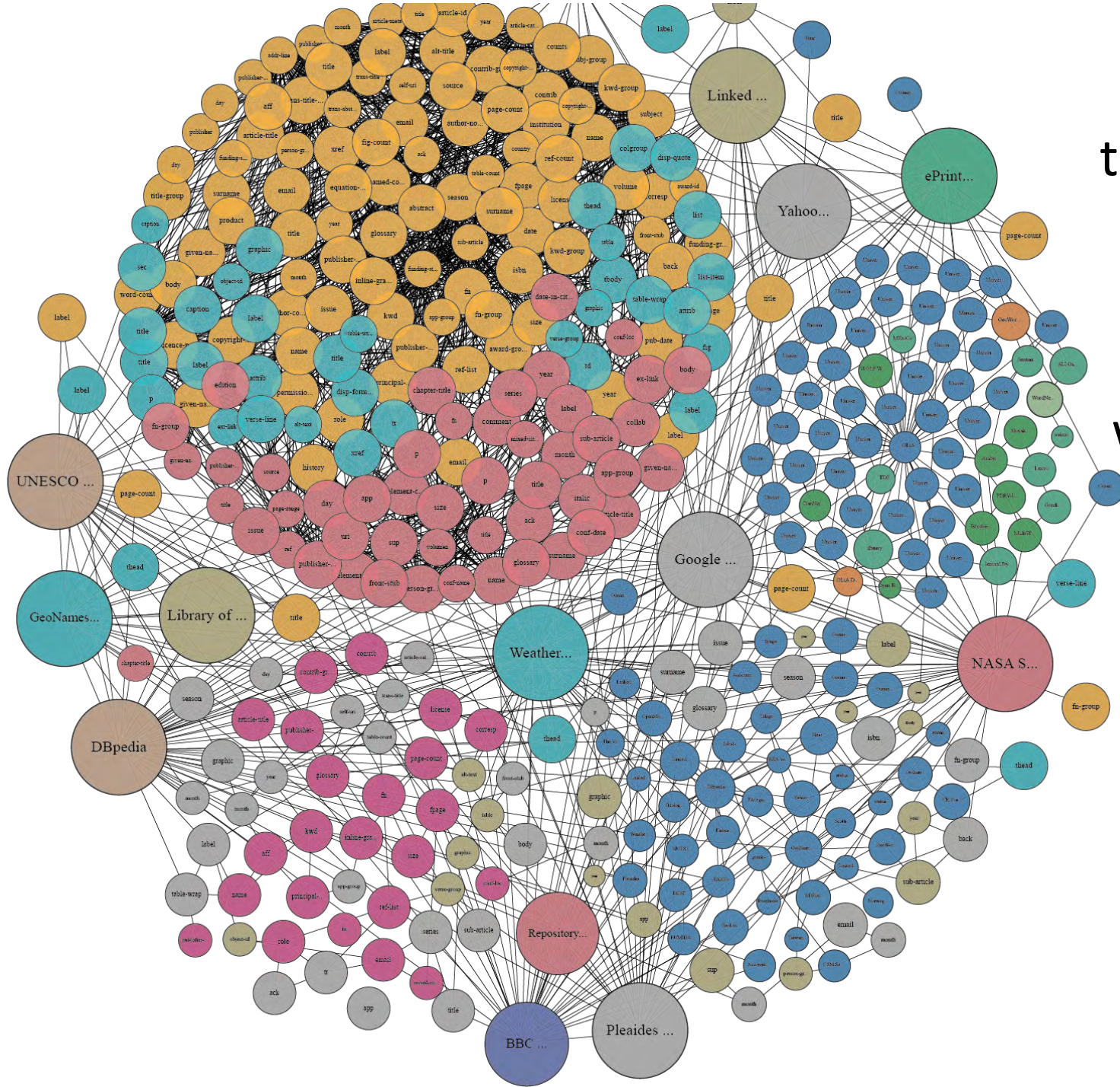
$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$



Electrochim. Acta 2018, vol. 24, p. 1, 2018, 2018
 doi:10.1016/j.electacta.2018.01.121

What if every source of information could be a provider of a linked data?





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

We imagine ...

A web of data for science, a cloud of scientific knowledge, sustainable and open that promotes a participatory and inclusive science communication.

We must seek as humanity a more equitable participation of all nations in the scientific discourse that comprehends local agendas, diversity and that contributes in the reduction of gaps.



Thank you!

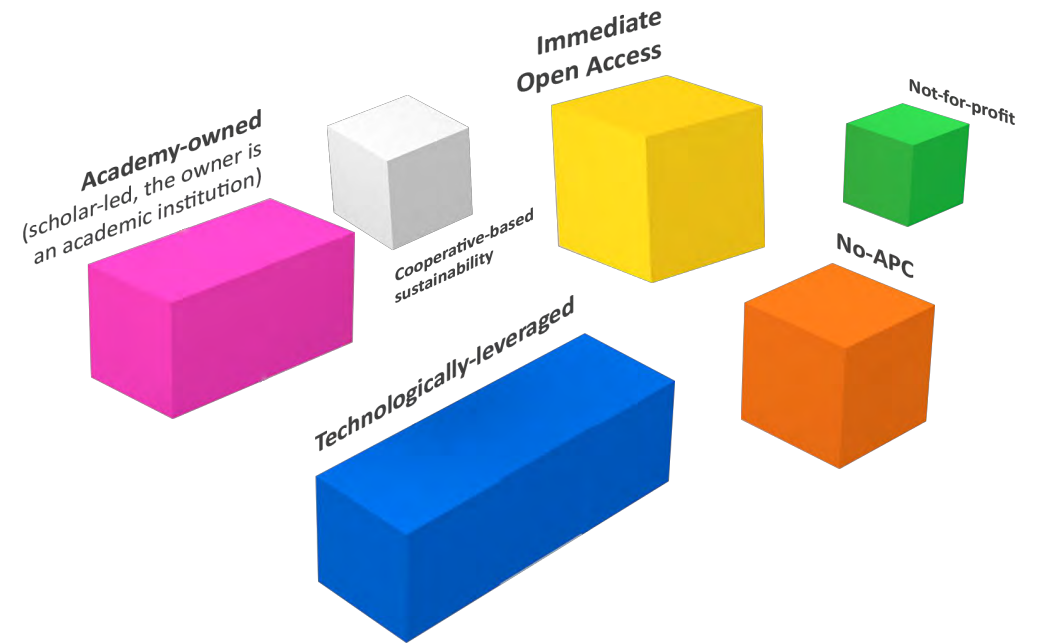
Arianna Becerril- García

arianna.becerril@gmail.com

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