Pamplona 19 de octubre. Escuela de Arquitectura, Universidad de Navarra

Un compromiso hacia la ciencia en "abierto"

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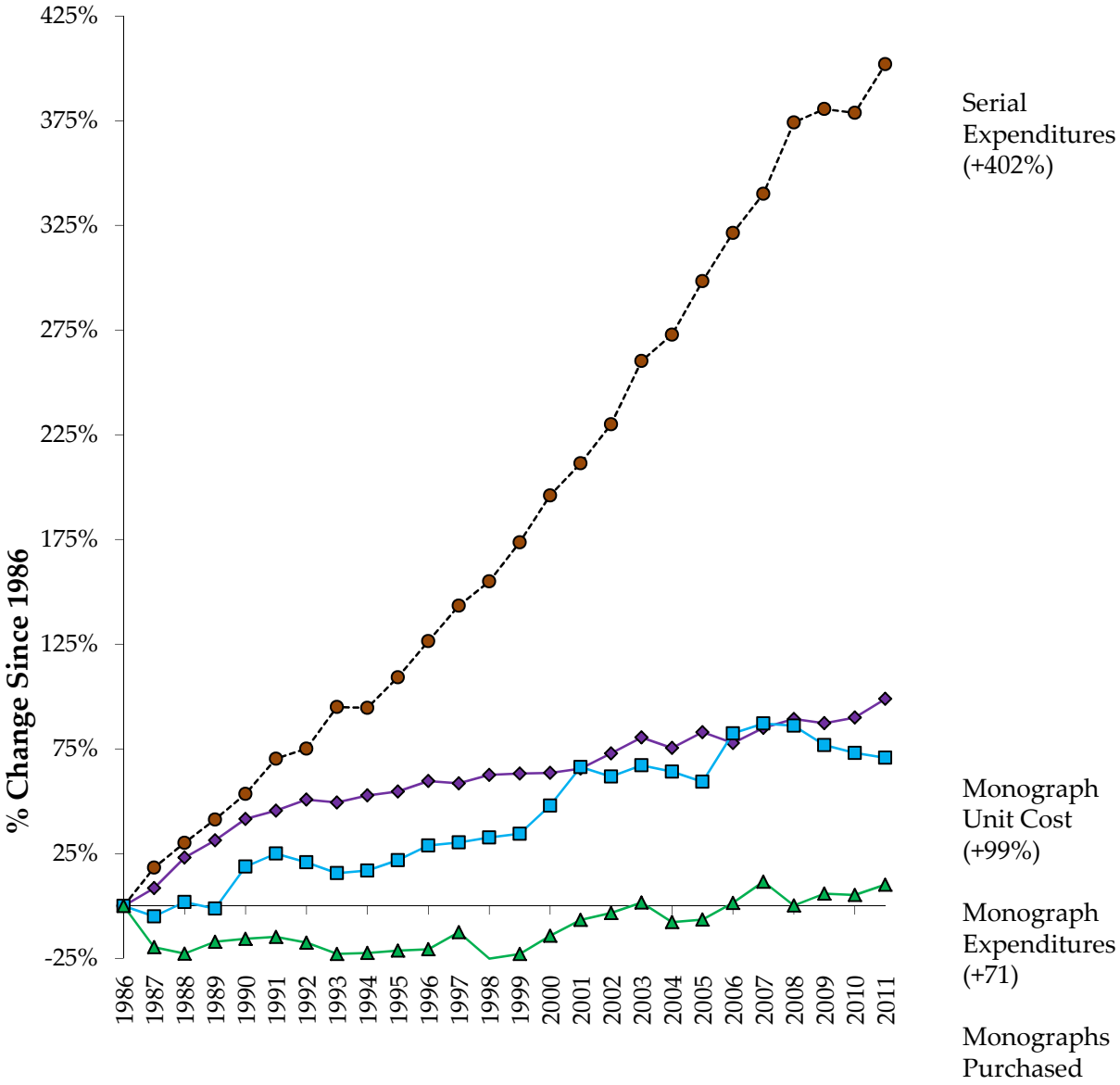
- **Reflexión**
- **Definición**
- **Visión** (revistas, repositorios, datos, políticas y percepción autores)
- **Conclusión** (recomendaciones y síntesis)

Reflexión

El preludio

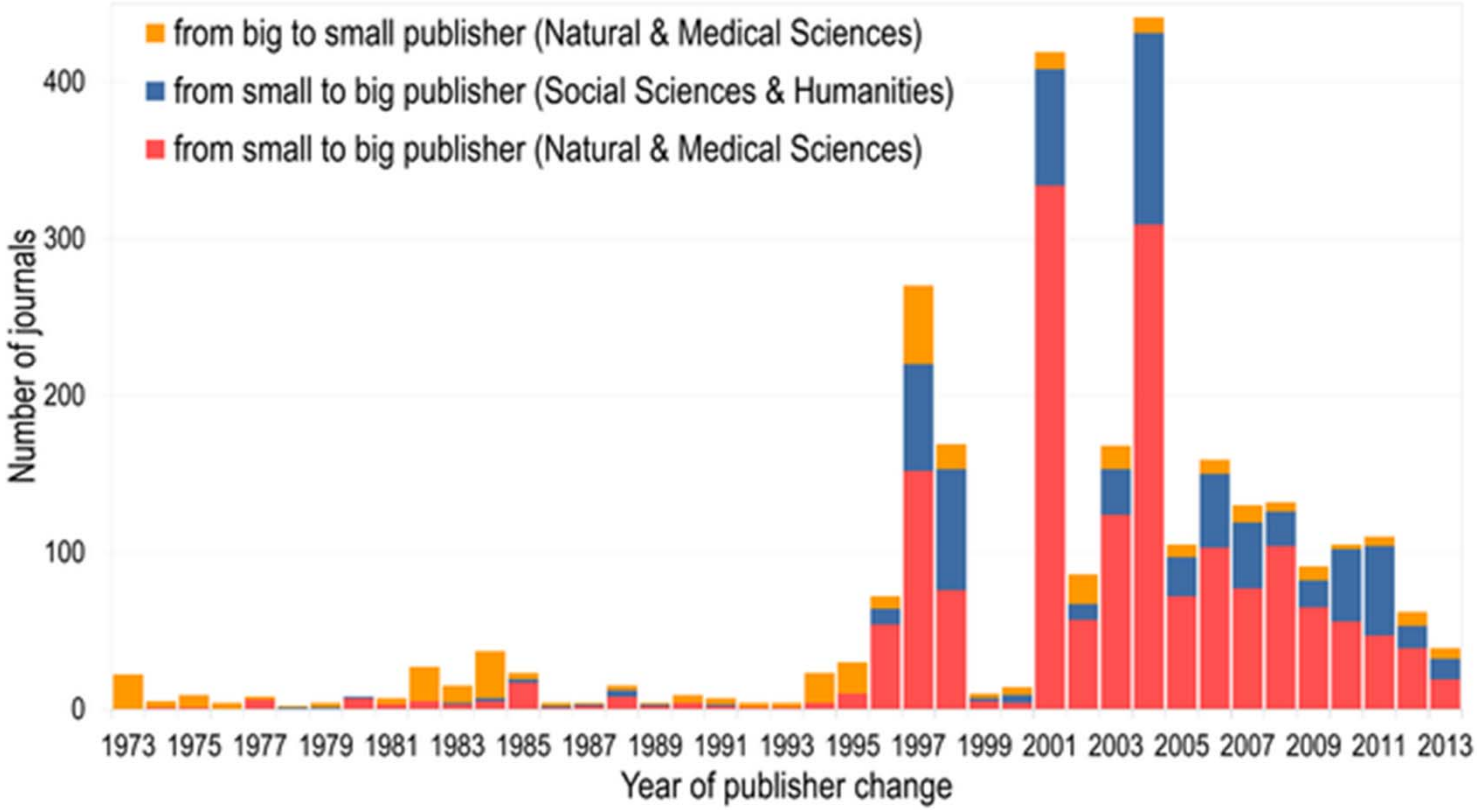


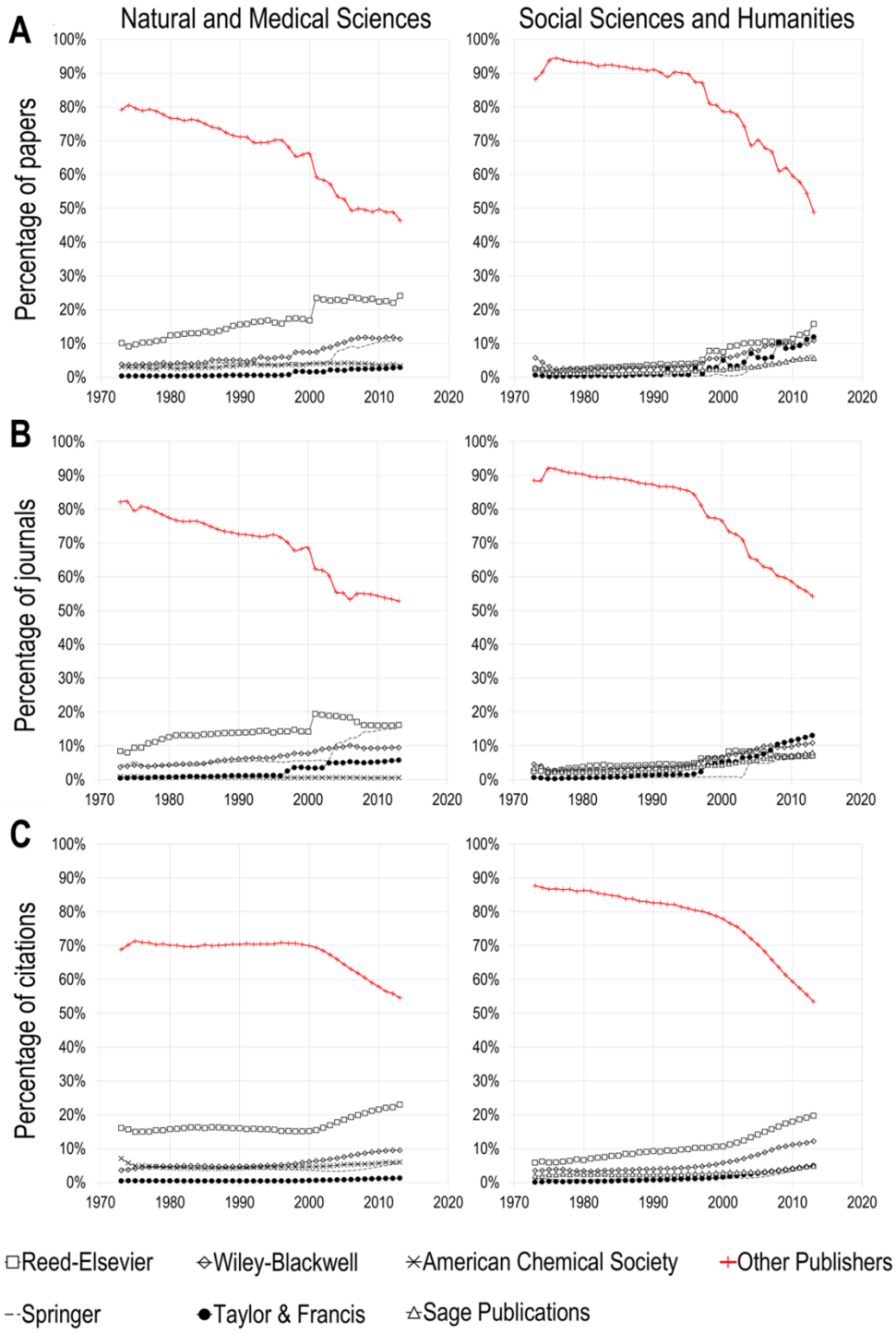
NOTE: Data for monograph and serials expenditures was not collected in 2011-12.

Source: *ARL Statistics 2010-11* Association of Research Libraries, Washington, D.C.

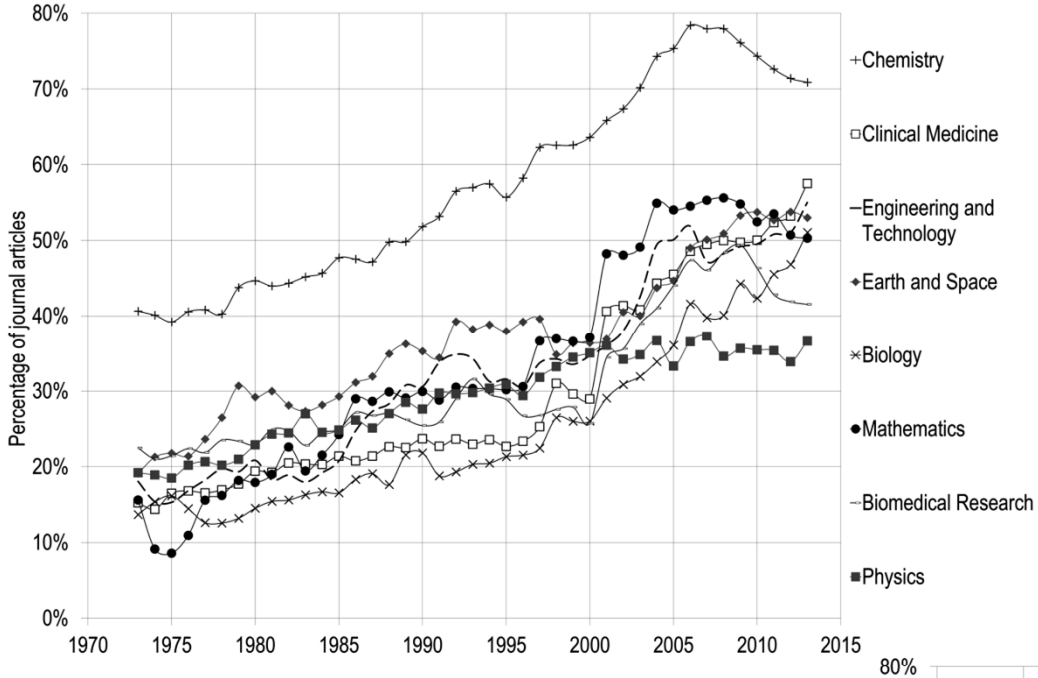
Ciertas maniobras…

Larivière V, Haustein S, Mongeon P (2015) The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era. PLoS ONE 10(6): e0127502. http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0127502





Larivière V, Haustein S, Mongeon P (2015) The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era. PLoS ONE 10(6): e0127502. http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0127502



Datos de las “principales” editoriales internacionales

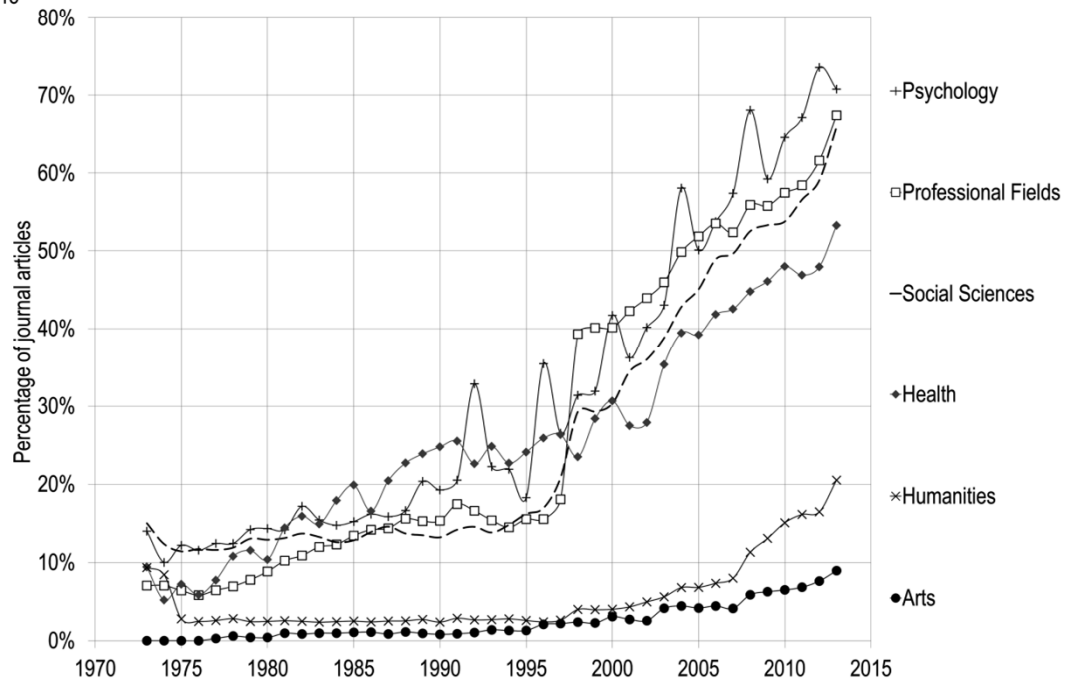
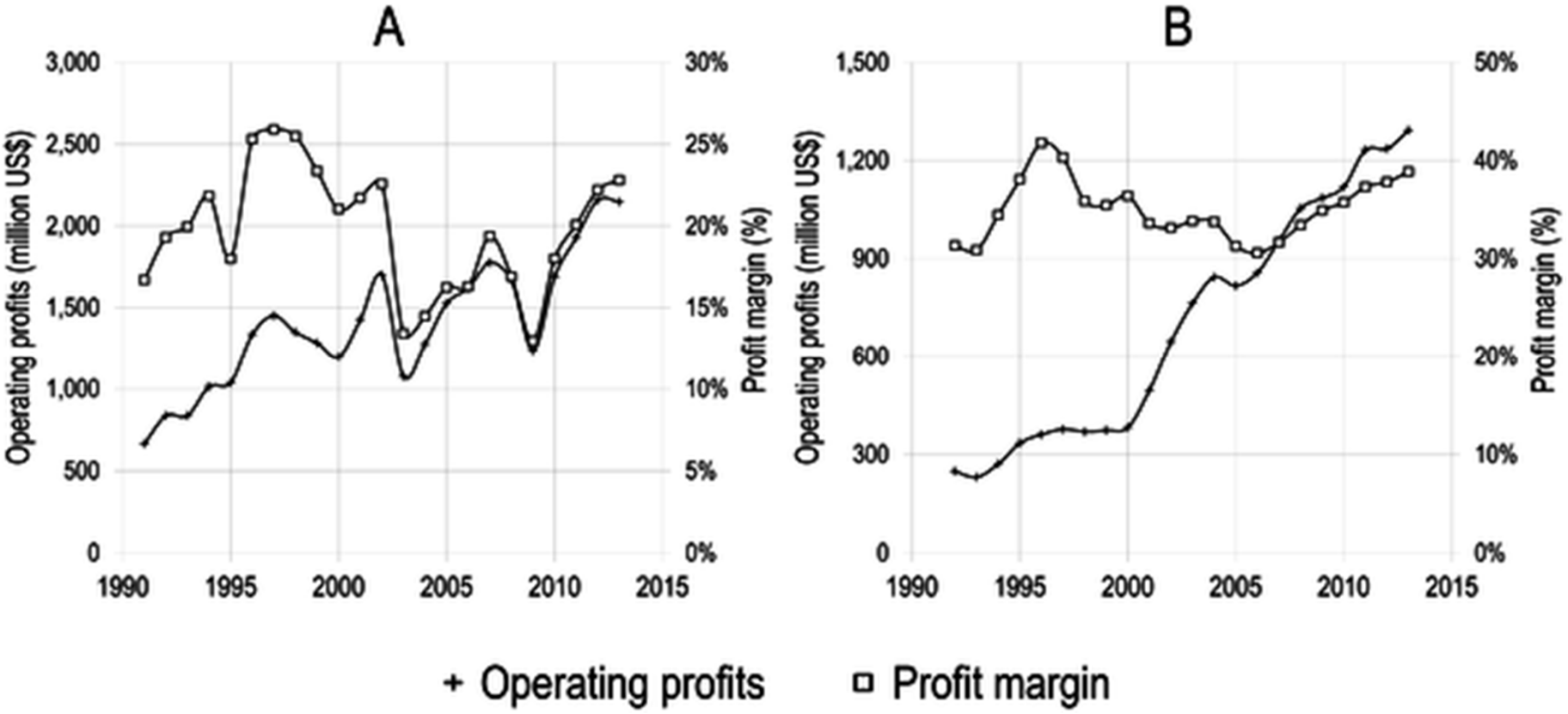
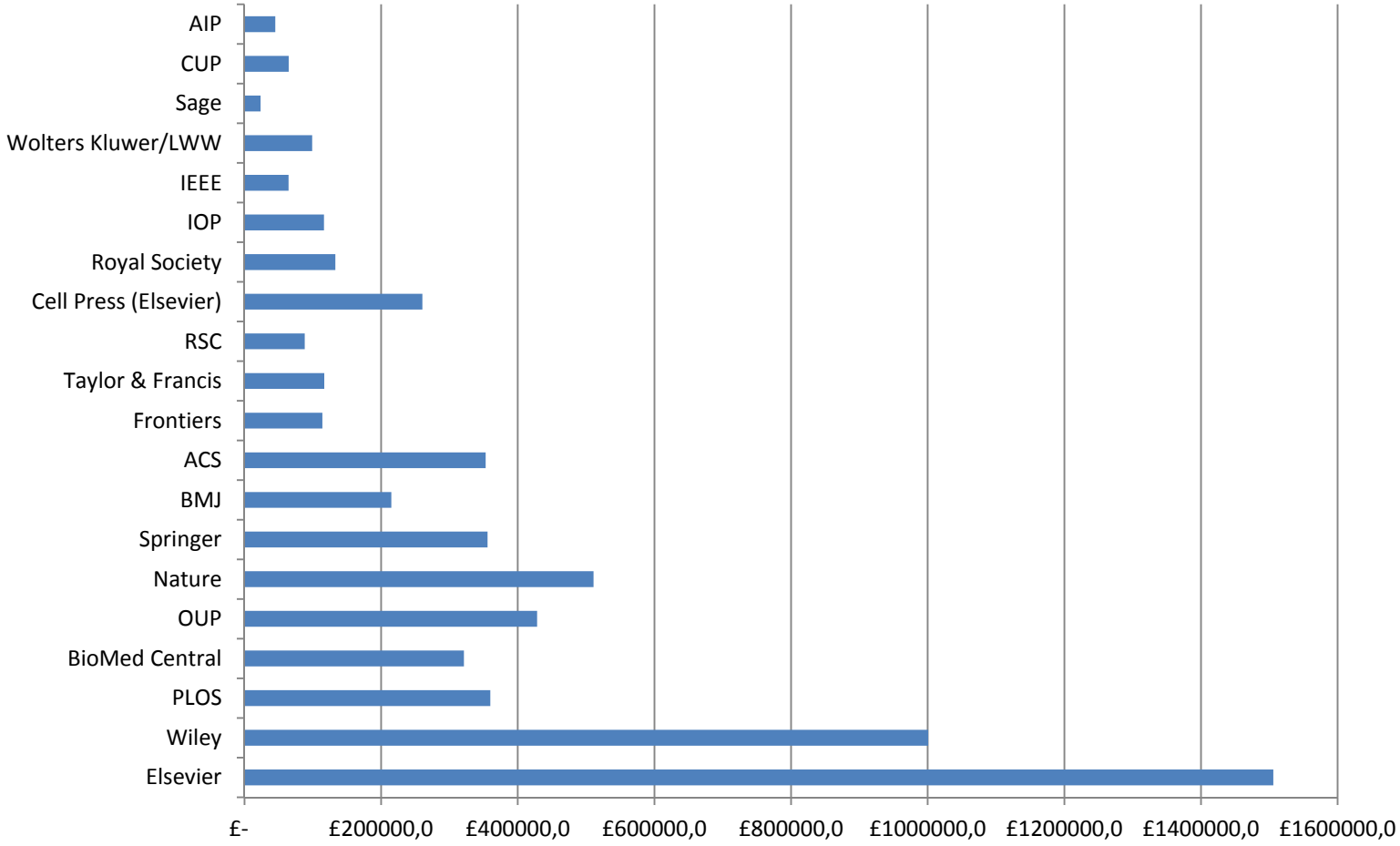


Fig 7. Operating profits (million USD) and profit margin of Reed-Elsevier as a whole (A) and of its Scientific, Technical & Medical division (B), 1991–2013.



Datos sobre gasto en APCs del Reino para 2015 (predicción de acuerdo los 6 primeros meses de 2015). **Total 7.051.875** libras esterlinas
http://microbiology.figshare.com/articles/2015_Jan_June_UK_APC_data_combined/1509860



12 de octubre 2015

"many large journal publishers have rendered the situation "**fiscally unsustainable and academically restrictive**", with some journals costing as much as $40,000 per year (and publishers drawing profits of 35% or more)"

"

In the era of Open Science, **Open Access to publications is one of the cornerstones** of the new research paradigm and **business models must support this transition**. It should be one of the principal objectives of Commissioner Carlos Moedas and the Dutch EU Presidency (January-June 2016) to ensure that this transition happens.

"

Definición

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)

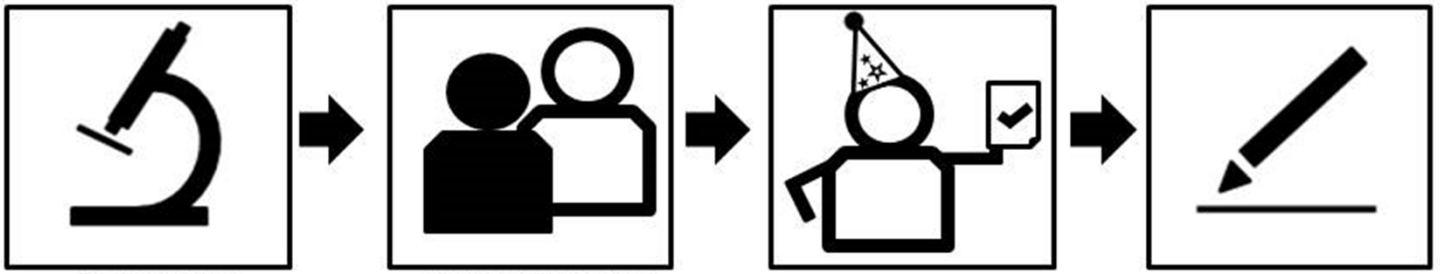
ALGUNOS DERECHOS RESERVADOS.

Vía verde…
Repositorios de acceso abierto

Vía dorada..
Revistas de acceso abierto

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.

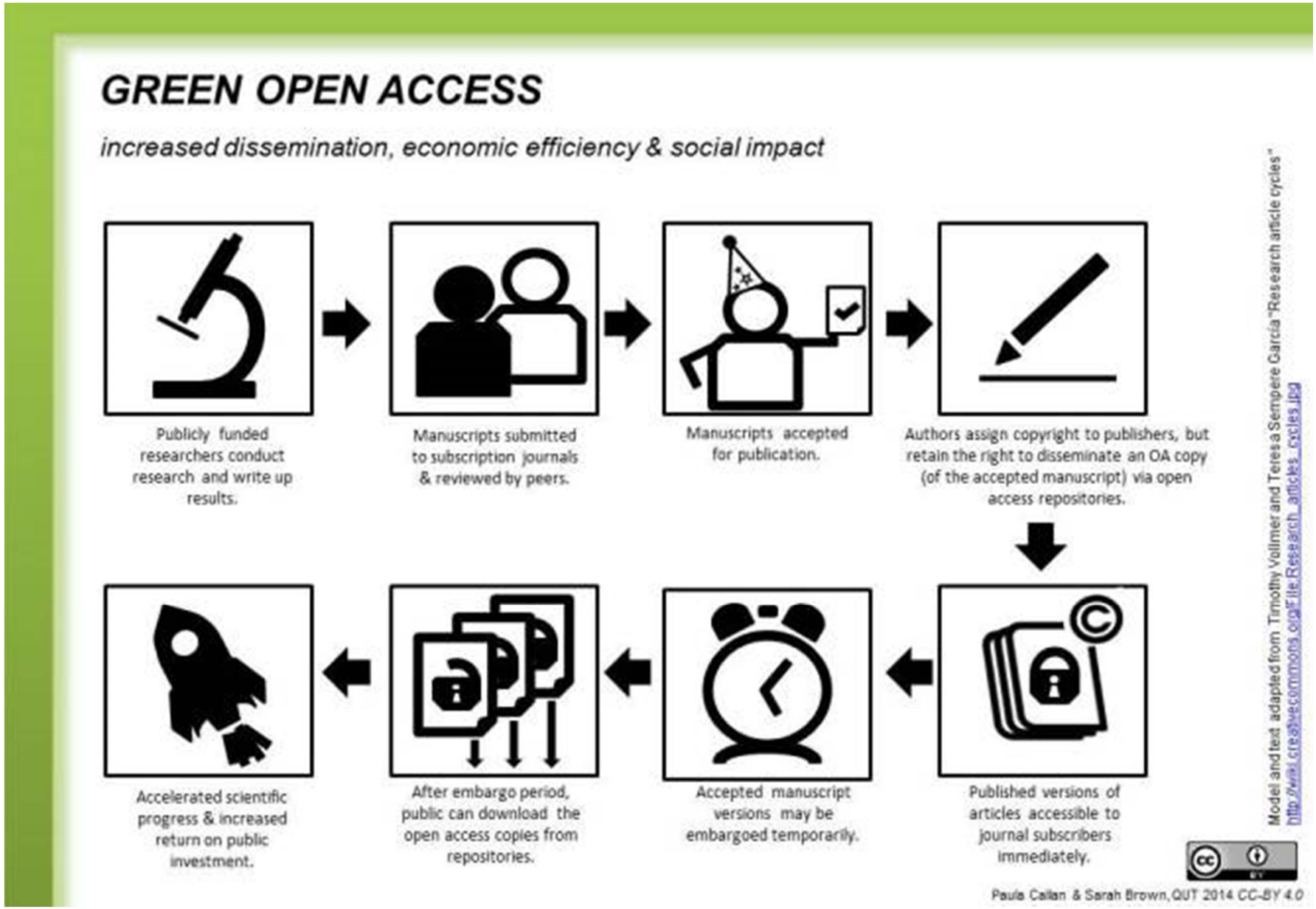
Libraries purchase subscription or public pays per article to view on publisher's website.

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.

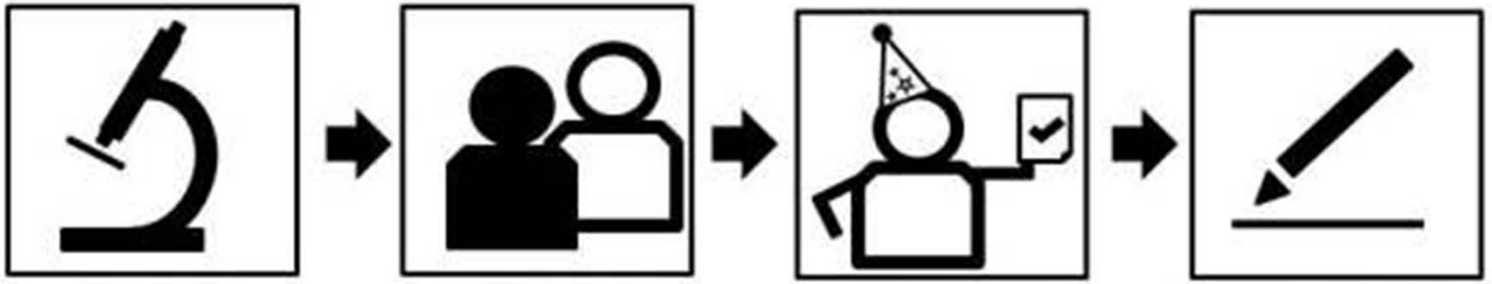
Model and text adapted from Timothy Vollmer and Teresa Sempere García "Research article cycles" http://wiki.creativecommons.org/File:Research_articles_cycles.jpg

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



GOLD OPEN ACCESS

maximised dissemination, economic efficiency & social impact



Publicly funded researchers conduct research and write up results.

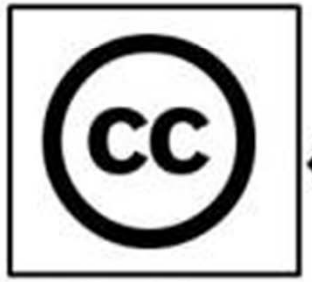
Manuscripts submitted to Open Access journals & reviewed by peers.

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

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.

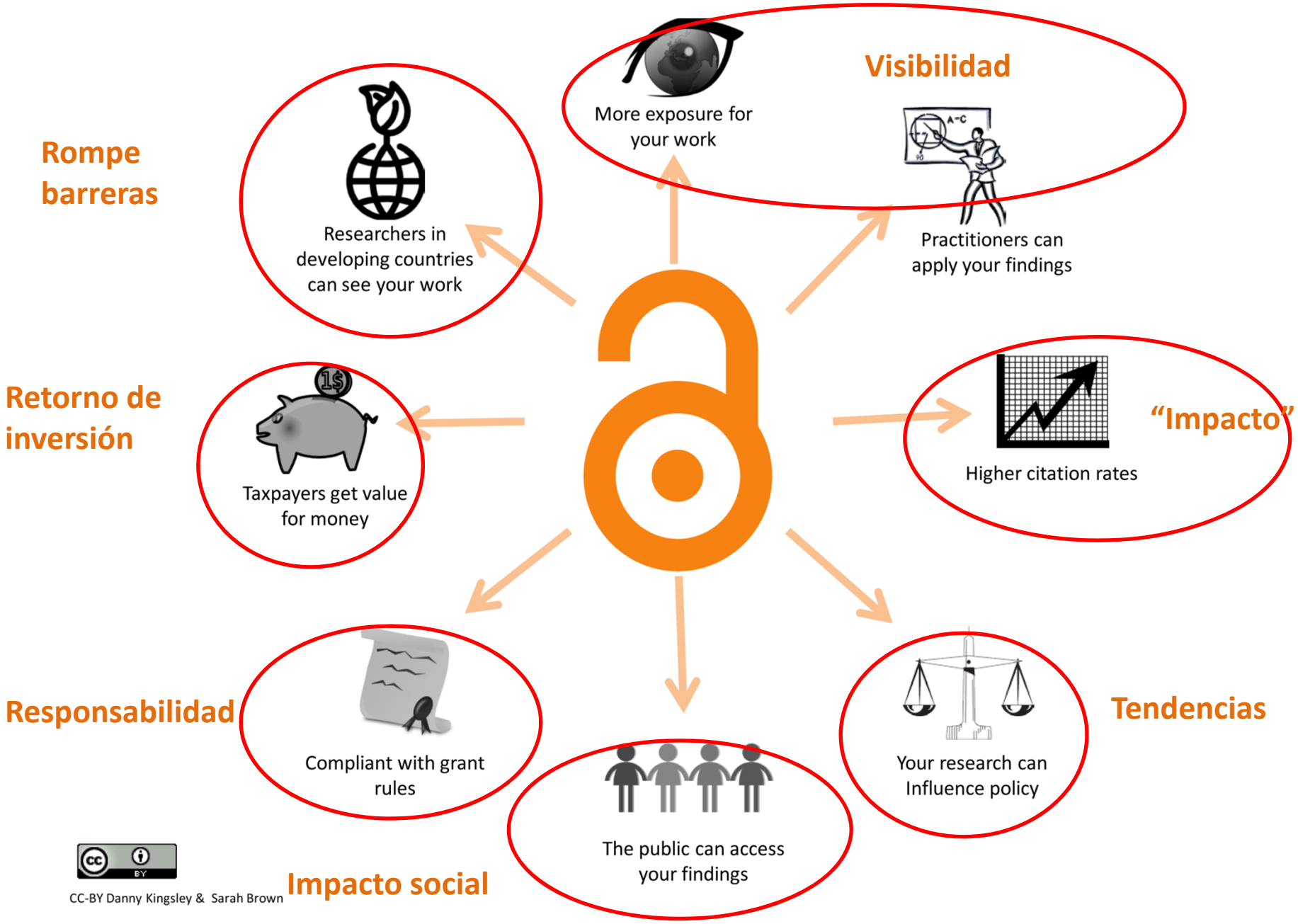
Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?
Is it the right journal for your work?

Use our check list to assess the journal

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

http://thinkchecksubmit.org/

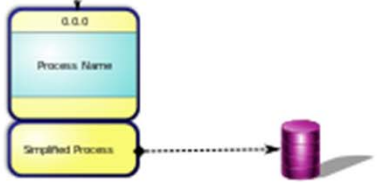
Consecuencias/beneficios del acceso abierto



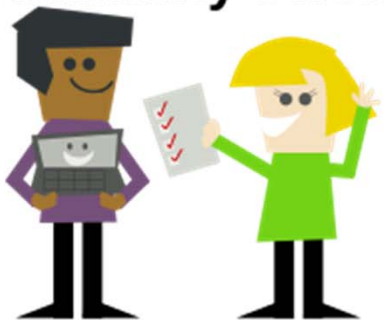
Open Science *does not equal* Open Access

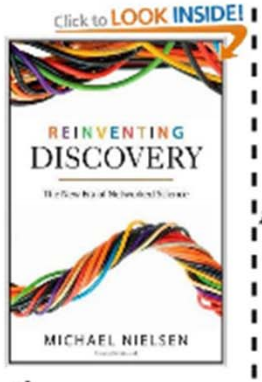
Open Data

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"**

Principios de la *Open Science*

Open Methodology (Métodos, procesos, documentos relevantes)

Open Source (Soft- y Hardware)

Open Data (datos reutilizables)

Open Access to scholarly outputs (acceso gratis y libre)

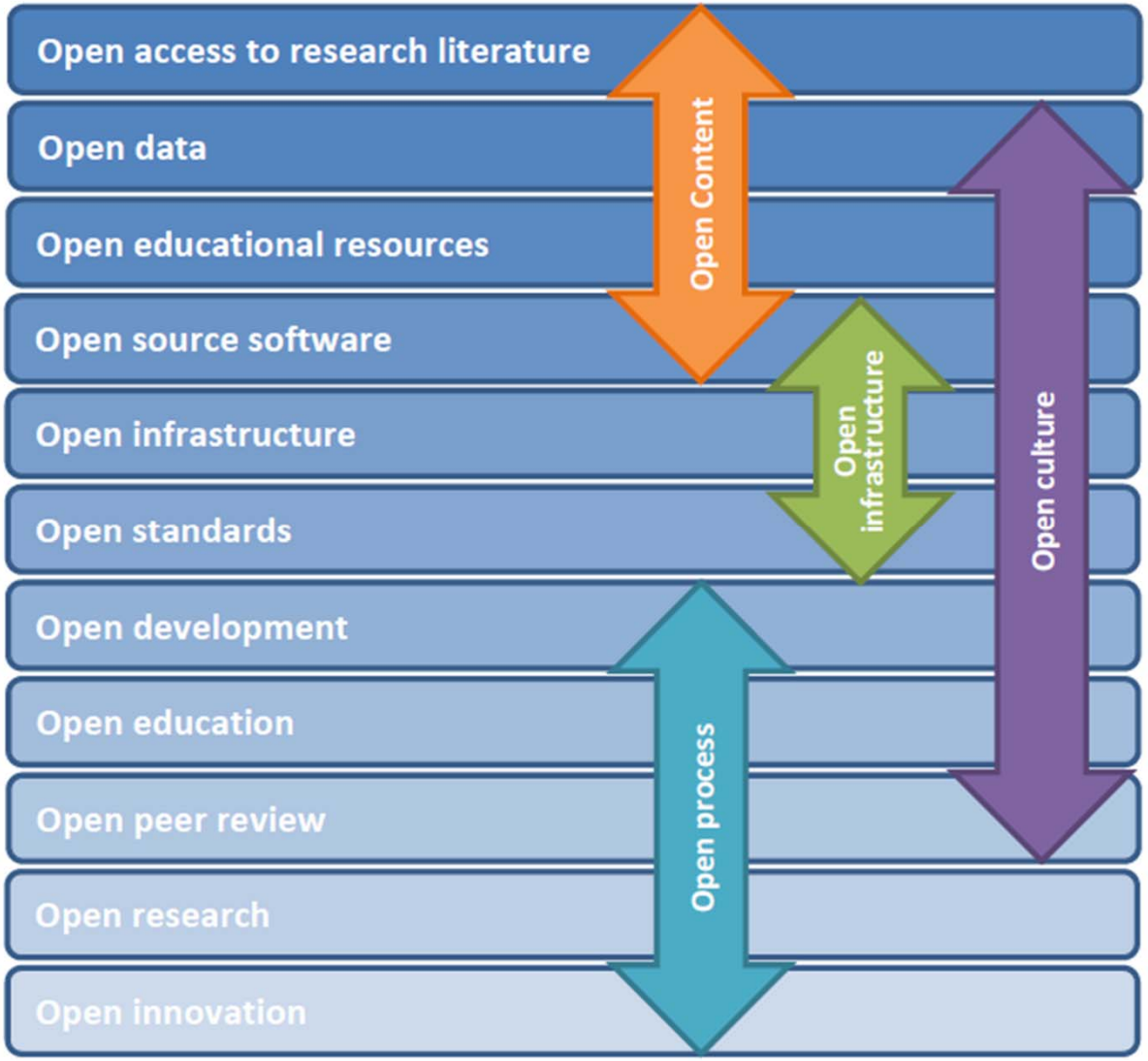
Open Peer Review (transparencia en la evaluación y en los criterios de calidad)

Open Educational Resources (MOOCs, OERs)

http://openscienceasap.org/open-science/

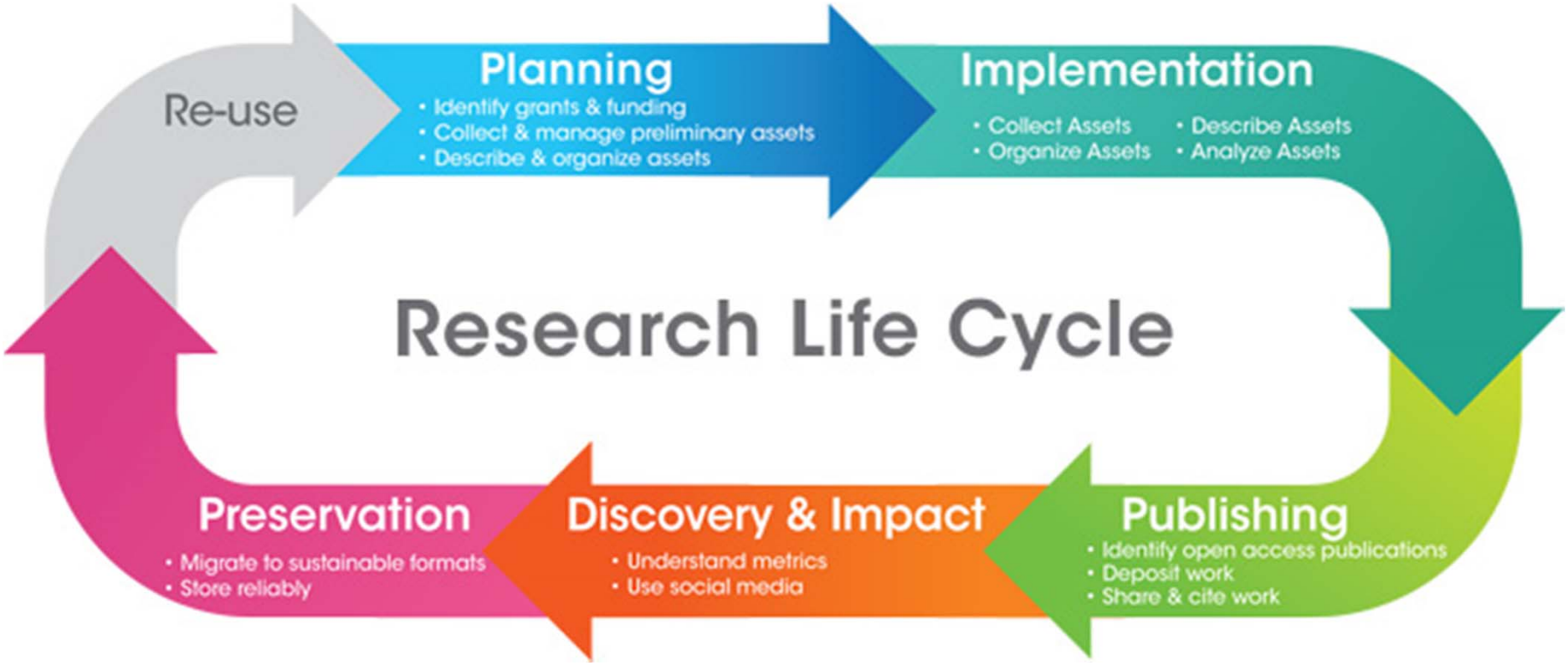
Un marco mas amplio de “abierto”

Se amplia el rango de “abiertos” (“*opens*”).. Hacia lo abierto como modus operandi

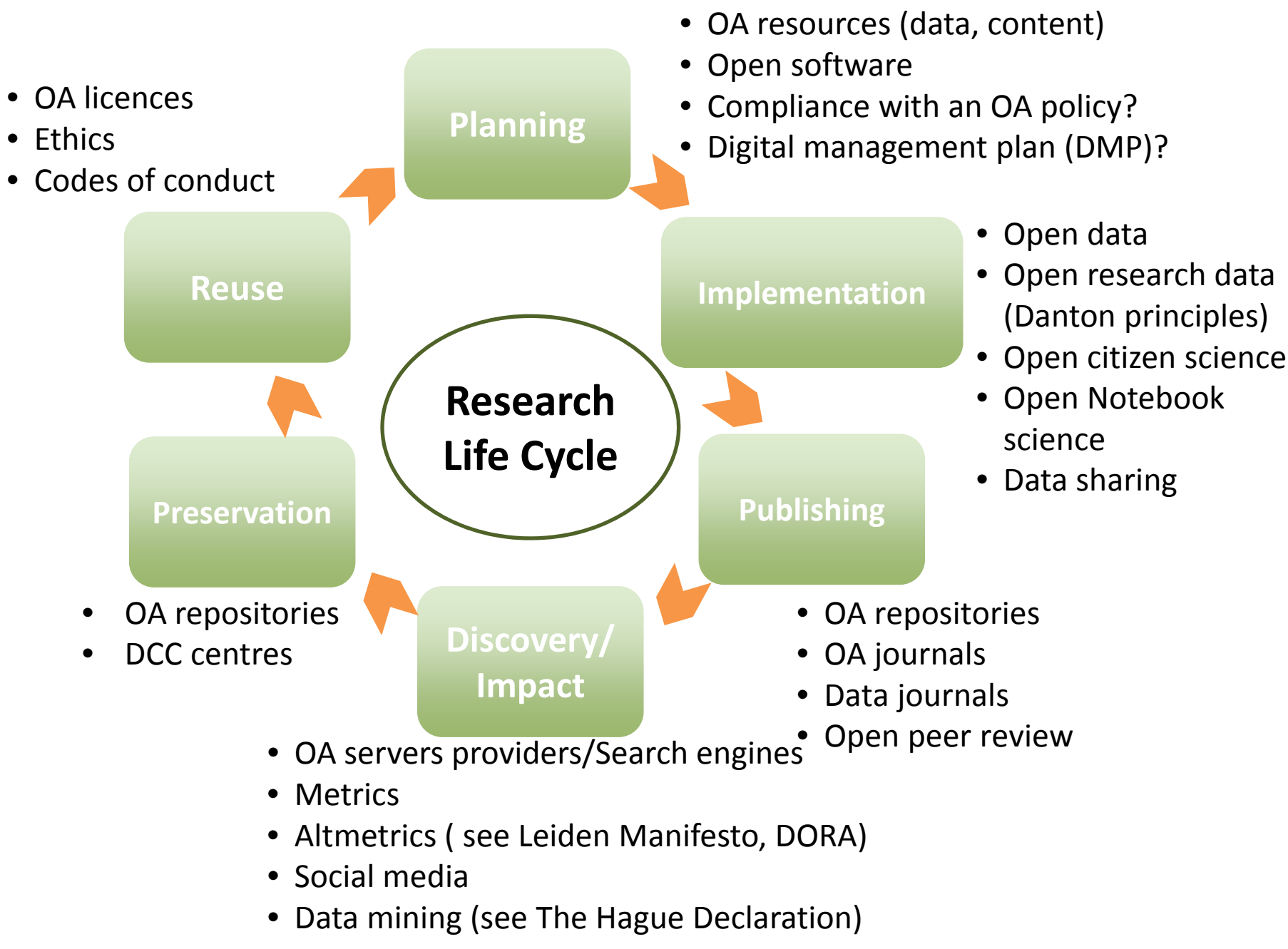


e-InfraNet: ‘Open’ as the default modus operandi for research and higher education

http://www.surf.nl/nl/publicaties/Documents/e-InfraNet-Open-as-the-Default-Modus-Operandi-for-Research-and-Higher-Education.pdf

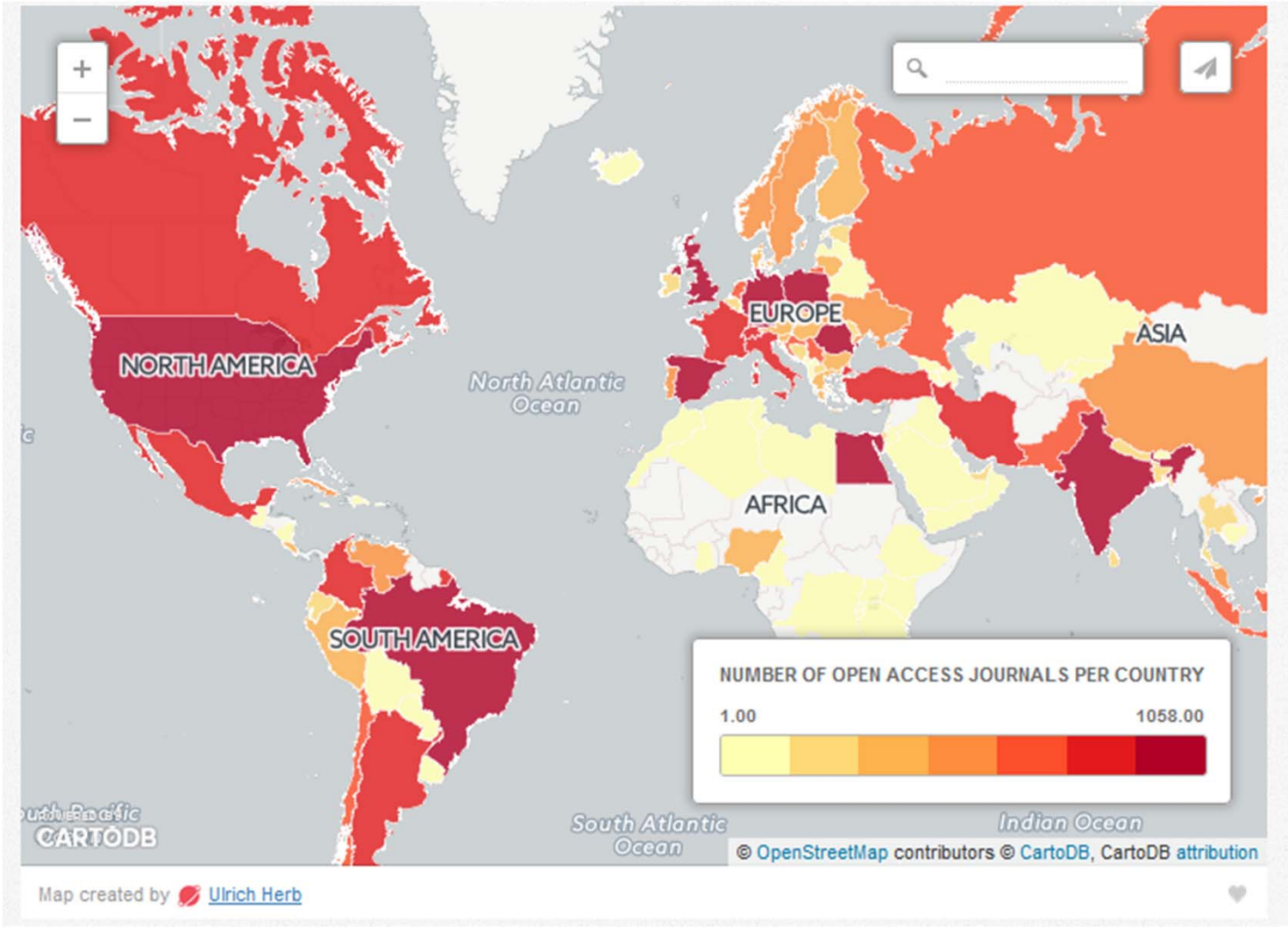


Scheme from University of California- Irvine http://www.lib.uci.edu/dss/


Research Life Cycle
Planning
Implementation
Publishing
Discovery/ Impact
Preservation
Reuse
• OA resources (data, content)
• Open software
• Compliance with an OA policy?
• Digital management plan (DMP)?
• Open data
• Open research data (Danton principles)
• Open citizen science
• Open Notebook science
• Data sharing
• OA repositories
• OA journals
• Data journals
• Open peer review
• OA servers providers/Search engines
• Metrics
• Altmetrics (see Leiden Manifesto, DORA)
• Social media
• Data mining (see The Hague Declaration)
• OA repositories
• DCC centres
• OA licences
• Ethics
• Codes of conduct

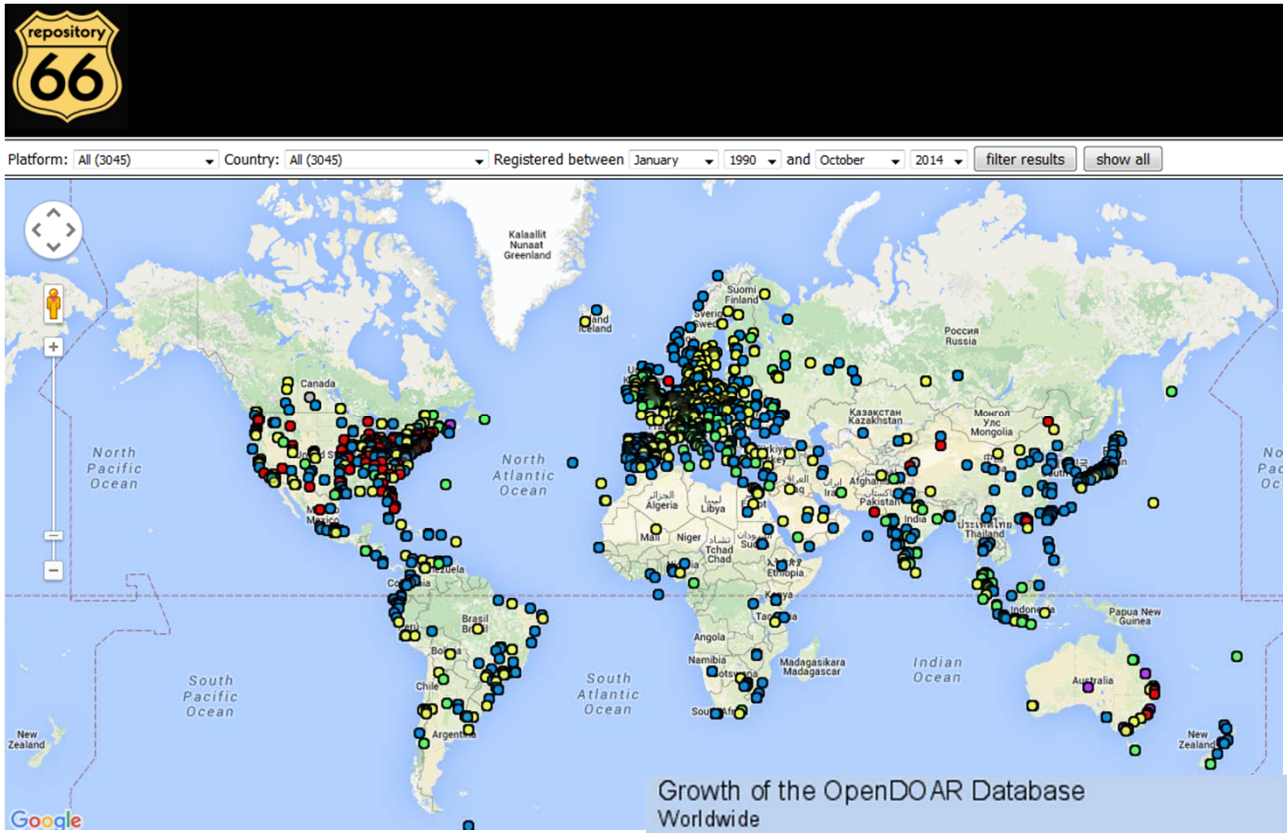
Visión

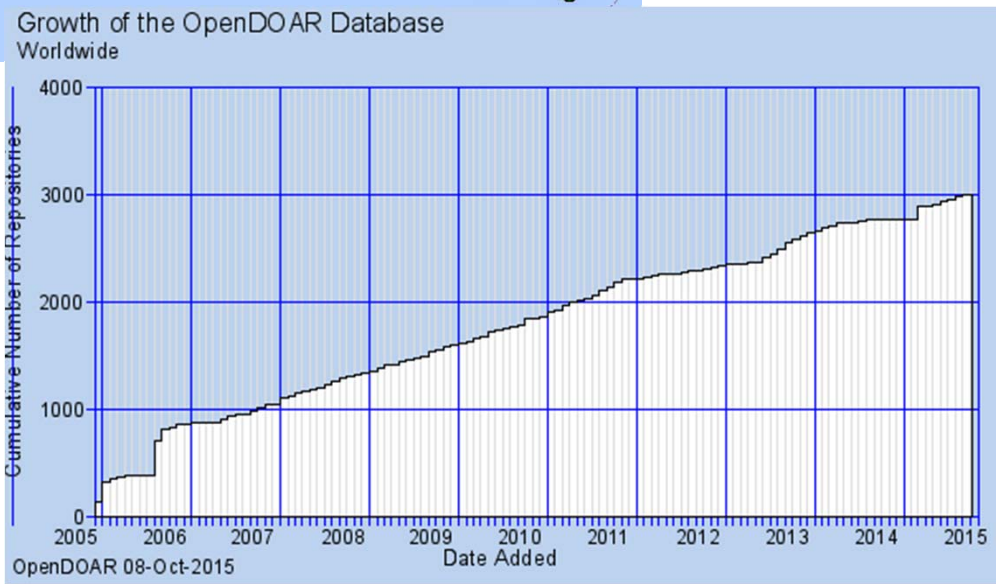
Open Access Heatmap 2015. Datos de revistas OA extraídos del DOAJ



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

Repositorios institucionales en el mundo http://maps.repository66.org/





http://www.opendoar.org/

- Accesibles
- Reutilizables
- Reproducibles
- Comprensibles

BioMed Central blog

Open data – more obstacles or opportunities?

Last Thursday, Digital Science organized their first Spotlight event, held at their offices in central London. The topic: 'Open data for researchers - the obstacles and the opportunities' attracted a varied crowd of scientists, journal editors and tech gurus who gathered to discuss what open data means practically for researchers and publishers.

Maria Kowalczuk 3 Mar 2015 1

Compartir datos:

¿una oportunidad?

- ***"The best thing to do with your data will be thought of by someone else."*** *This thought by Rufus Pollock may be inspiring to some, but scary to others.*

reutilización

- *Research has shown that those* ***who share data tend to get more citations*** *for their articles (Alan Hyndman)*

visibilidad

- *While publishing the results of research open access has now been widely accepted, there are still many challenges to making data truly open.* **do we value data as a research product?**

reconocimiento

- *Instead of mandating open data and hoping that scientists will comply,* ***we need to focus on the benefits of sharing data****, and make sure that the* ***right incentives*** *are in place. (*Tom Pollard)

incentivación

http://blogs.biomedcentral.com/bmcblog/2015/03/03/open-data-obstacles-opportunities/

Journal of **open** public health data beta

Home About Editorial Board Contact Repositories FAQ Articles Archive

How to cite | CC-BY 3.0 License and copyright information | Peer reviewed | Publication dates

Four Rodent and Vole Biodiversity Models for Europe

William Wint [1], David Morley [2], Neil S. Alexander [3]

1. Senior Research Associate, Environmental Research Group Oxford (ERGO), Department of Zoology, Oxford, United Kingdom
2. Research Assistant, Environmental Research Group Oxford (ERGO), Department of Zoology, Oxford, United Kingdom
3. Research Assistant, Environmental Research Group Oxford (ERGO), Department of Zoology, Oxford, United Kingdom

The Journal publishes peer reviewed data papers describing public health datasets with high reuse potential

Ubiquity Press Metajournals

(3) Dataset Description

Object Name
volebiodivv2.zip

Data Type
Primary data, Processed data, Interpretation of data.

Format Names and Versions
JPG, TIF, TFW, XML

Creation Dates
15/08/2012 - 15/08/2012

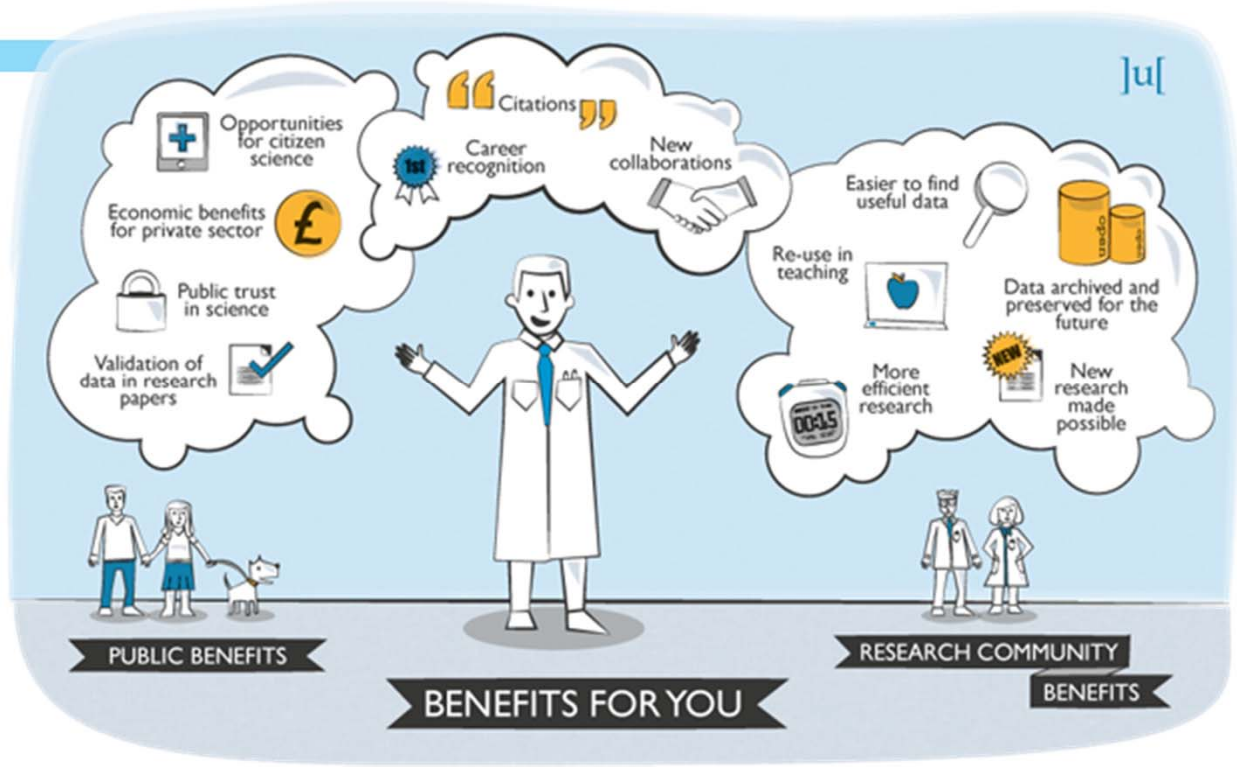
Dataset Creators
William Wint, David Morley, Neil S. Alexander.

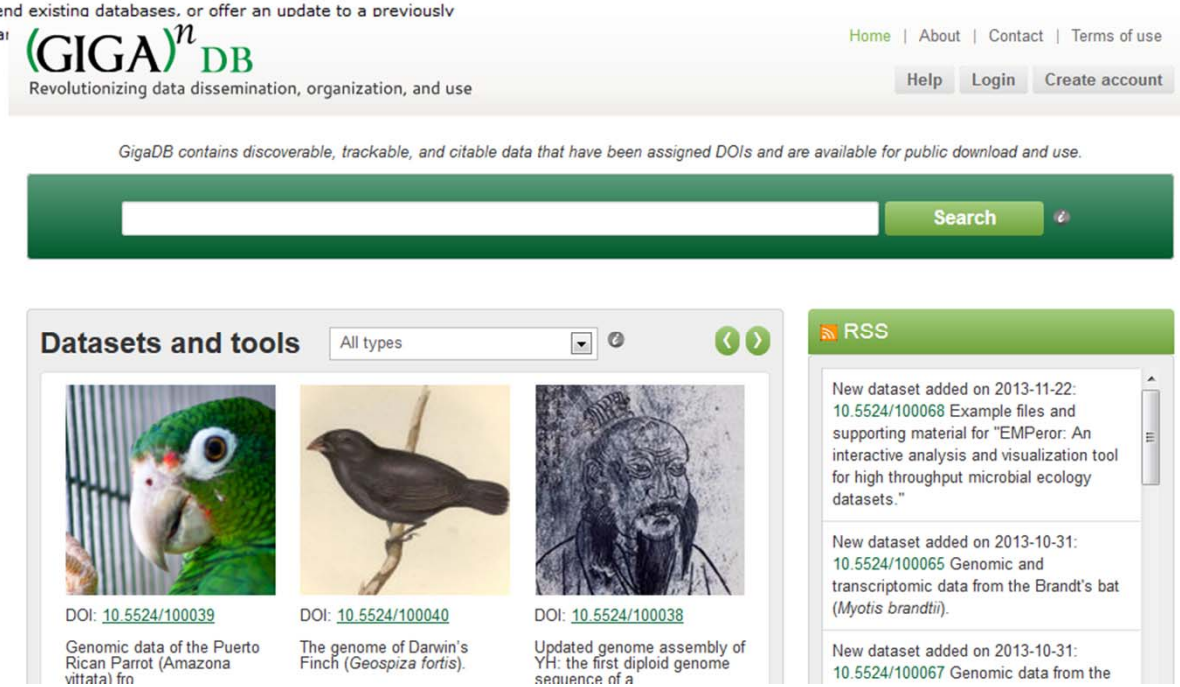
Repository Location
http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.771gr

Publication Date
08/07/2013

language
English

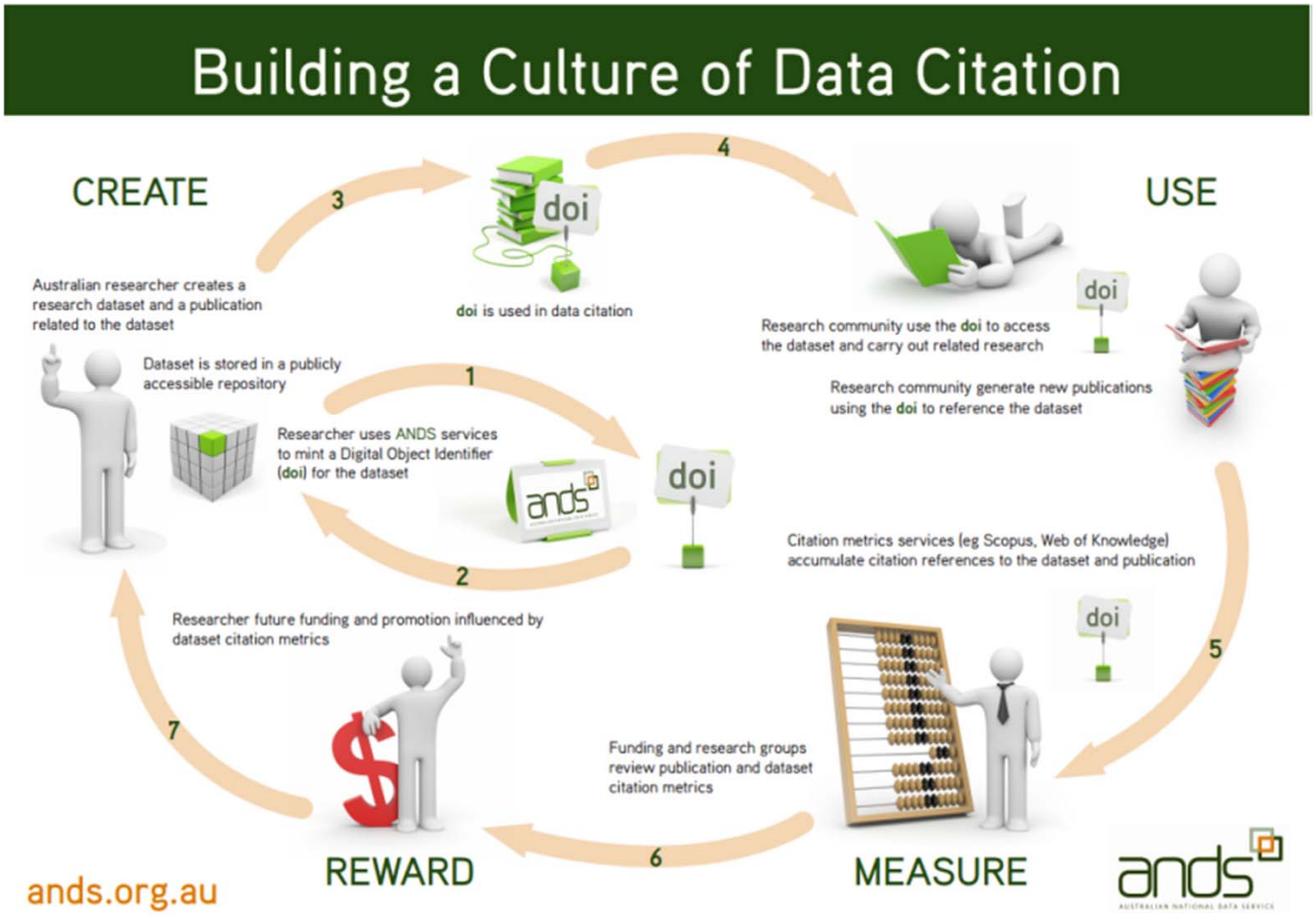
License
CC0





GigaBD contains datasets and assigns DOIs

Identification of datasets favours their use and citation



Australian National Data Service. http://www.ands.org.au/cite-data/index.html

New journal published by Nature Pub Group (video) to be launched in Spring 2014

http://www.nature.com/scientificdata/

Depositado en..

From a **Sample Data Descriptor…**

Data Record 1

The raw data, peaklists (.mgf), ProteomeDiscoverer result files (.msf) and ProteomeDiscoverer workflow files (.xml) have been uploaded to ProteomeXchange (http://www.proteomexchange.org/) with the following accession number PXD000134 ref. 67; Table 2.

Data Record 2

Microarray data are available at the NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database under the accession numbers GSE26451 ref. 68 and GSE26453 ref. 69; (Table 3).

Data Record 3

The peptide and protein identification data sets have been annotated by The Global Proteome Machine at http://gpmdb.thegpm.org/

Data Record 4

The peptide and protein identification data sets have been annotated by the StemCellOmicsRepository (SCOR) at http://scor.chem.wisc.edu/

66. Roxas, B. A. P., & Li, Q. Significance analysis of microarray for relative quantitation of LC/MS data in proteomics. *BMC Bioinformatics* **9**, 187 (2008)

+ Show context Article PubMed CAS

67. Low, T.Y. *et al.* ProteomeXchange: PXD000134 (2013)

– Hide context

> These workflows are available at ProteomeXchange[67]. in article
>
> The raw data, peaklists (.mgf), ProteomeDiscoverer result files (.msf) and ProteomeDiscoverer workflow files (.xml) have been uploaded to ProteomeXchange (http://www.proteomexchange.org/) with the following accession number PXD000134 ref. 67; Table 2. in article

68. Chin A. *et al.* Gene Expression Omnibus: GSE26451 (2011)

+ Show context

69. Chin A. *et al.* Gene Expression Omnibus: GSE26453 (2011)

– Hide context

> Microarray data are available at the NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database under the accession numbers GSE26451 ref. 68 and GSE26453 ref. 69; (Table 3). in article

Citado en las referencias

About For researchers For organizations

Vole Biodiversity Layers

When using this data, please cite the original article:

Wint W, Morley D, Alexander NS (2013) Four rodent and vole biodiversity models for Europe. Journal of Open Public Health Data 1(1): e3. doi:10.5334/jophd.ac

Additionally, please cite the Dryad data package:

Wint W, Morley D, Alexander NS (2013) Data from: Four rodent and vole biodiversity models for Europe. Dryad Digital Repository. doi:10.5061/dryad.771gr

C

Keywords	Rodent, Vole, Biodiversity, Tick-Borne, Rodent-Borne, Hantavirus, Linear Regression, Random Forest, Generalised Linear Modelling, EDENext extent
Date Submitted	2013-06-24T17:09:37Z
Scientific Names	Apodemus agrarius, Apodemus flavicollis, Apodemus mystacinus, Apodemus sylvatica, Clethrionomys glariolus, Microtus arvalis, Microtus subterraneus, Rattus norvegicus, Rattus rattus, Sorex araneus, Sorex minutus
Spatial Coverage	Europe, 72.3N, 34.0E, 12.0W, 47.6N
Contained in Data Package	Data from: Four rodent and vole biodiversity models for Europe.

Description

Four rodent and vole biodiversity index predicted distribution maps have been generated to support investigations on how species richness can affect the spread of Hantavirus and Tick Borne Virus (TBV).

Show Full Metadata

Ficheros en el ítem

Nombre: README.txt Ver/<wbr/>Abrir
Tamaño: 3.774Kb
Formato: Fichero de texto
Descripción: dc_readme
Checksum (MD5): 00c311411c092f38f0cdc73343f8aabe

Nombre: volebiodivv2.zip Ver/<wbr/>Abrir
Tamaño: 327.7Mb
Formato: application/zip
Descripción: dataset-file

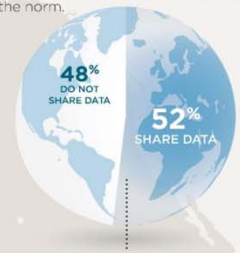
RESEARCHER DATA SHARING INSIGHTS

WILEY

- Wiley's Researcher Data Insights Survey was launched earlier this year to understand how and why researchers make their research data publicly available. The study's results, highlighted below, are intended to advance the global conversation about data sharing and help Wiley better meet the needs of our researchers, authors, and partners in the rapidly evolving landscape of scientific research and communications.
- The survey was deployed in March 2014 and received more than 2,250 responses from researchers around the world.

GLOBAL DATA SHARING TRENDS

Data sharing practices vary widely across research fields and geographic areas. Just over half of researchers report making their data publicly available, though archiving results in repositories is not yet the norm.

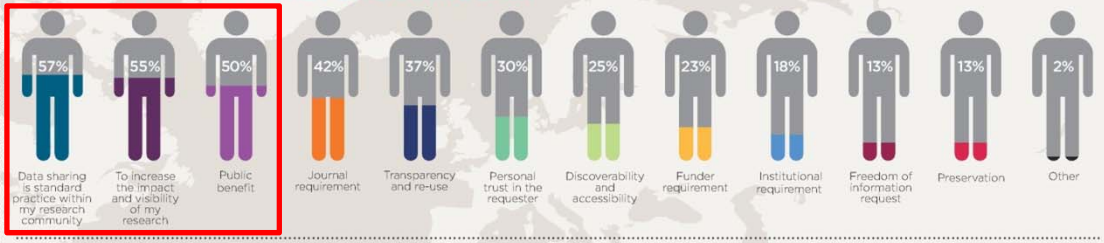


WAYS DATA IS SHARED

- **67%** As supplementary material in a journal
- **37%** Personal, institutional or project webpage
- **26%** Institutional data repository *(i.e. university or institute-sponsored)*
- **19%** Discipline-specific data repository
- **6%** General-purpose data repository *(e.g. Dryad, figshare)*
- ✓ **5%** Other

Globally, researchers also report sharing their data in limited and non-permanent ways: 57% are sharing data at a conference while 42% of researchers share their data upon informal request (e.g. email, direct contact, etc.).

RESEARCHER MOTIVATIONS FOR SHARING DATA



DATA SHARING TRENDS BY COUNTRY

46% SHARING / 54% NOT SHARING

UNITED STATES
Among researchers in the US sharing their data publicly, two out of three do so because it is standard practice in the communities and because they believe it benefits the public. Similar to their counterparts in the UK, the majority of US-based researchers also share data to increase the impact or visibility of their research.

43% SHARING / 57% NOT SHARING

UNITED KINGDOM
While more than 40% of UK researchers are sharing data, only about 14% are using discipline-specific or other public repositories like Dryad and figshare. The two key drivers that motivate UK researchers to share their data are the prospect of gaining increased impact or visibility for their work and to satisfy funder requirements.

44% SHARING / 56% NOT SHARING

JAPAN
Compared with their counterparts around the world, researchers in Japan cite concerns about being scooped as a reason for not sharing data more frequently. Nearly five out of ten Japanese researchers point to this as a reason for not sharing their data, roughly double the global average.

36% SHARING / 64% NOT SHARING

CHINA
Nearly five in ten Chinese researchers say they are not sharing data because they are not required to do so by their funders or institutions. They are more likely than their global counterparts to say that they do not see data sharing as a personal responsibility and plan to take direction from funders to guide their data sharing decisions in the future.

52% SHARING / 48% NOT SHARING

BRAZIL
Two out of three researchers in Brazil say that a guarantee of proper credit or attribution would compel them to share more of their data publicly in the future.

41% SHARING / 59% NOT SHARING

AUSTRALIA
Researchers in Australia say they would be most incentivized to make their data accessible in the future to ensure preservation as well as transparency and re-use. The majority of researchers also ranked funder requirements among top reasons to share in the future.

55% SHARING / 45% NOT SHARING

GERMANY
Among German researchers sharing their data publicly, three out of four are driven to share data because they believe it will increase the visibility of their research and want to ensure public transparency and re-use. About 20% of German researchers are making use of general purpose repositories (like figshare and Dryad), significantly more than their counterparts around the world, including those in the US and UK.

REASONS WHY RESEARCHERS ARE HESITANT TO SHARE THEIR DATA

- **42%** Intellectual property or confidentiality issues
- **36%** My funder/institution does not require data sharing
- **26%** I am concerned that my research will be scooped
- **26%** I am concerned about misinterpretation or misuse
- **23%** Ethical concerns
- **22%** I am concerned about being given proper citation credit or attribution
- **21%** I did not know where to share my data
- **20%** Insufficient time and/or resources
- **16%** I did not know how to share my data
- **12%** I don't think it is my responsibility
- **12%** I did not consider the data to be relevant
- **11%** Lack of funding
- **7%** Other

DATA SHARING BY DISCIPLINE

Data sharing, specifically by way of data repositories, is most prevalent amongst life scientists, particularly those in the earth and environmental and agriculture and food sciences.

Where Health Scientists share their work:
- **68%** As supplementary material in a journal
- **29%** Personal/institutional/lab webpages
- **29%** Institutional data repositories *(i.e. university or institute-sponsored)*
- **21%** Discipline-specific data repositories
- **5%** General-purpose data repositories *(e.g. Dryad, figshare)*

A typical *Health Science researcher* says she would be motivated to share her data in the future in order to benefit the public, so long as privacy and ethical concerns are assuaged.

Where Life Scientists share their work:
- **76%** As supplementary material in a journal
- **42%** Discipline-specific data repositories
- **29%** Personal/institutional/lab webpages
- **23%** Institutional data repositories *(i.e. university or institute-sponsored)*
- **13%** General-purpose data repositories *(e.g. Dryad, figshare)*

A typical *Life Science researcher* says she would be motivated to share more of her data in the future if she was guaranteed proper credit.

Where Physical Scientists share their work:
- **69%** As supplementary material in a journal
- **41%** Personal/institutional/lab webpages
- **28%** Institutional data repositories *(i.e. university or institute-sponsored)*
- **10%** Discipline-specific data repositories
- **3%** General-purpose data repositories *(e.g. Dryad, figshare)*

A typical *Physical Science researcher* says she would be motivated to share her data in the future because it is standard practice within her research community and because it increases the impact and visibility of her work.

Where Social Scientists share their work:
- **52%** As supplementary material in a journal
- **51%** Personal/institutional/lab webpages
- **25%** Institutional data repositories *(i.e. university or institute-sponsored)*
- **3%** General-purpose data repositories *(e.g. Dryad, figshare)*
- **2%** Discipline-specific data repositories

A typical *Social Science and Humanities researcher* says she would be motivated to share her data in the future if it increased the impact and visibility of her work or if she was required to by her funder.

http://exchanges.wiley.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Researcher-Data-Insights-Infographic-FINAL-REVISED-2.jpg

BusinessIntelligence.com & DOMO

PRESENT

DOMO

THE WORLD NEEDS DATA SCIENTISTS

IF YOU ARE A MATH- OR DATA-DRIVEN INDIVIDUAL LOOKING FOR THE PERFECT CAREER FIT, look no further than data science. Due to the ongoing explosion of big data, companies have more information at their fingertips than ever—and not enough people who can make sense of it all. This reality has created a big market for quantitative analysts and individuals who can put

CAREERS IN DEMAND

Políticas en favor de una ciencia abierta

Las políticas, leyes, recomendaciones, directrices, **ayudan pero no bastan**, crear una **cultura de cambio** encaminada al acceso abierto en todas sus facetas requiere la **participación** y **colaboración de todas las partes implicadas**

- Decisión
- Implementación
- Cumplimiento
- Incentivación
- Seguimiento

Algunos ejemplos de estrategias hacia el OA a diferentes niveles

Estrategia supra-national: European Commission , ERC, GRC…

De instituciones gubernamentales (nivel nacional): UK (RCUKs), Portugal (Fundaçao para la Ciência e a Tecnologia)

By other funders (públicos, privados, nacionales or internacioales): Wellcome Trust, Telethon…

Estrategia global a nivel nacional: p.e., Dinamarca, Suecia, Eslovenia…

Legislativas:

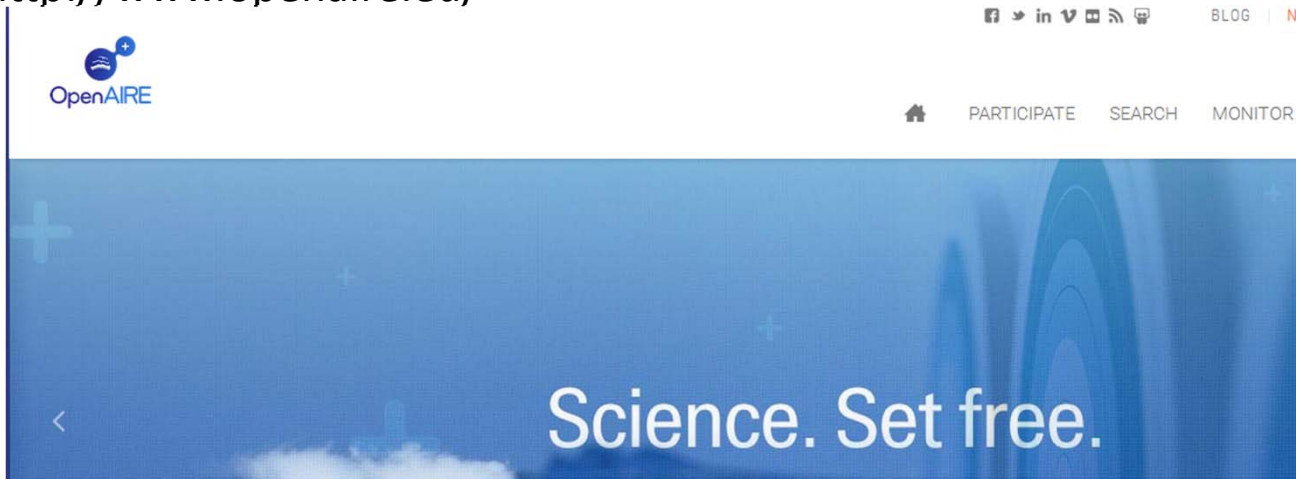
- España (Ley de la Ciencia, la Tecnología y la Innovación, Art 37)
- Italy (Decreto Direttoriale 23 gennaio 2014 n. 197, Art. 9 Open Access)
- Peru (Ley 1188/2011-CR)
- México (Ley de Ciencia y Tecnología, de la Ley General de Educación y de la Ley Orgánica del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología. Capítulo X)
- Argentina (Ley 26899: Creación de Repositorios Digitales Institucionales de Acceso Abierto, Propios o Compartidos)
- USA (Directiva de la Casa Blanca)

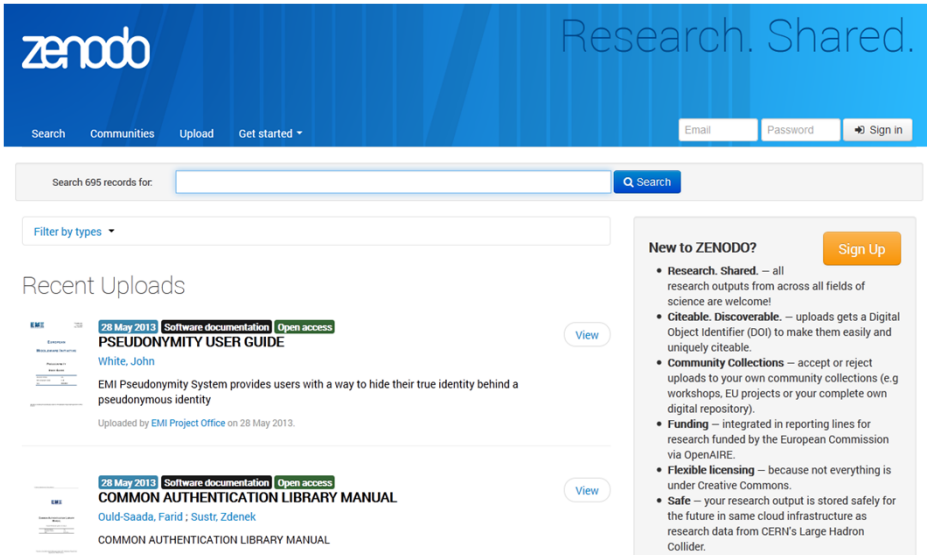
By academic/research institutions (at national or local level): EUA, EURAB..
By international organizations (Unesco, The World Bank, WHO…

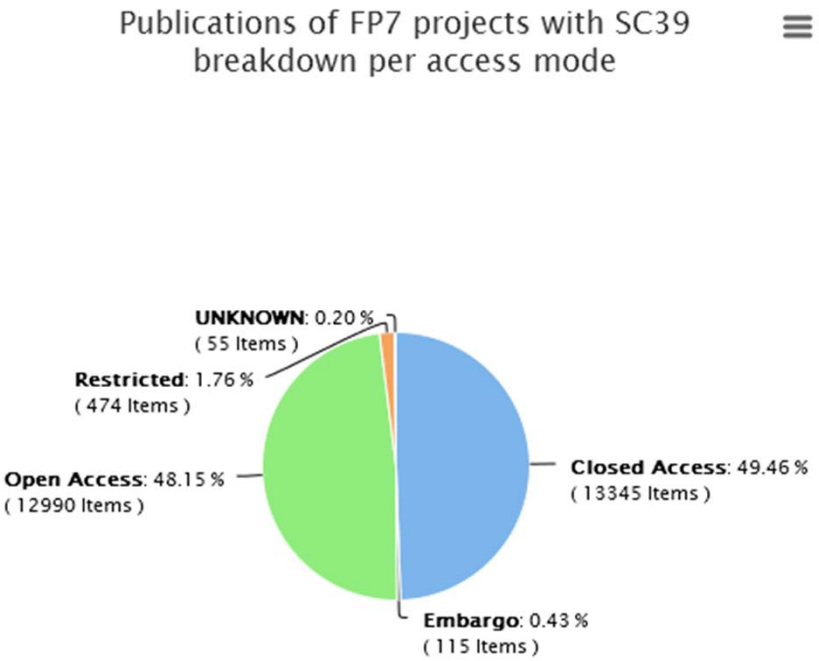
El FP7 y el acceso abierto (2007-2013)

- General framework: EC and ERC Guidelines
- Special Clause 39 in Grant Agreements
- Best effort to achieve open access to publications
- Choice between the two routes: GREEN and GOLD OA
- Deposit in repository is mandatory (through author or publisher)
- Maximum embargo of 6 months (science, technology, medicine) and 12 months (humanities and social sciences)
- Support provided by OpenAIRE, IPR Helpdesk, others
- Support activities developed during the running of FP7

http://www.openaire.eu/

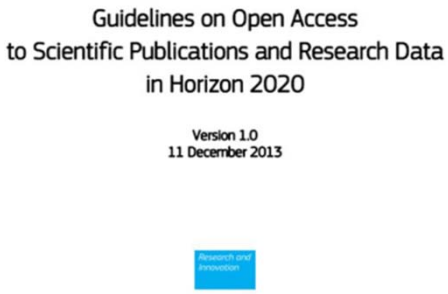






http://zenodo.org/

Horizon2020 (2014-2020)


Guidelines on Open Access
to Scientific Publications and Research Data
in Horizon 2020

Version 1.0
11 December 2013

Research and Innovation

- 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

Sweden

» Activities
• Research Infrastructures
› Analysis, Evaluation and Follow-up
• Research Strategy 2013-2016
• National guidelines for Open Access to research information
• Research communication
• Research funding
• The current state and future of Swedish research
» Organisation
• Job vacancies
• Contact us

Start / About Us / Activities / Analysis, Evaluation and Follow-up / National guidelines for Open Access to research information
Print

National guidelines for open access to research findings

Based on the work carried out by the European Union (EU) and the Commission's recommendations to Member States, the Swedish Government has commissioned the Swedish Research Council to develop national guidelines for open access to research findings (Open Access). The Swedish Research Council will collaborate with the National Library of Sweden and other relevant partners accordingly.

In the context of the commission, the Swedish Research Council will spearhead a project developing a proposal for guidelines in 2014. This project will also produce an impact assessment which will be presented to the Government together with the proposal.

The proposal will contain guidelines for both research findings (publications) and research data.

Implementation

In order to gain insight into the challenges and opportunities associated with open access to publications and research data, we will be gathering the perspectives of various stakeholders throughout the spring 2014. We will then produce a first draft of the national guidelines. The draft will be reviewed both internally and externally during the fall. Feedback will be provided to the department by year's end.

Other policies…….

World Bank Announces Open Access Policy, Will Require Research to Be Published Under Creative Commons Licenses

APRIL 10, 2012 BY MIKE PALMEDO 1 COMMENT

The World Bank today announced a new Open Access policy for research conducted in-house or supported by its grants. Beginning July 1, the bank will "require open access under copyright licensing from Creative Commons—a non-profit organization whose copyright licenses are designed to accommodate the expanded access to information afforded by the Internet." The default license to be used will be the CC-BY license, which allows anyone to copy, distribute, adopt, or make commercial use of the work, under the condition of attribution.

The World Bank also announced the creation of its Open Knowledge Repository, described as "a one-stop-shop for most of the Bank's research outputs and knowledge products, providing free and unrestricted access to students, libraries, government officials and anyone interested in the Bank's knowledge. Additional material, including foreign language editions and links to datasets, will be added in the coming year."

The formal policy document describing the World Bank Open Access Policy is here.

In a statement on the Creative Commons Blog, CC Board Member and co-0founder Larry Lessig said: "The World Bank is not only leading by embracing the principles of open access. But by making its works available under a CC BY license, it is encouraging the widest spread of the knowledge it is producing. This work is incredibly valuable in assuring access to knowledge universally, and not just at elite universities."

Partners

- Program on Information Justice and Intellectual Property, American University
- Centro de Tecnologia e Sociedade, Fundação Getulio Vargas
- The American Assembly, Columbia University

Sponsors

- International Development Research Centre
- Google

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IN-DEPTH COVERAGE

Countries

World Bank

World Bank looks to expand its open data initiative to reach wider audience

0 Tweet

ET Bureau Mar 31, 2013, 11.09PM IST

Tags: YES | World Bank Open | World Bank | United Nations Statistical Commission | united nations | software developer | Shaida Badiee | Open data | OECD | National accounts | National accounts | Kenya | International Data Corporation | indicators | Indicators | IDC | Google | gdp | Foreign Direct Investment | Development Data Group | Athman Mohamed | Africa

World Bank, a global financial institution whose official mandate is to reduce global poverty, decided to throw open its rich database. This initiative meant anyone can now access 8,000 plus time series indicators for more than 200 countries for free. In an email interaction with The Economic Times, Neil Fanton, manager of Development Data Group for the World Bank explains more about the initiative.


(In an email interaction...)

World Bank's open data attracted 3.7 million visitors in the first year. Can you please share current numbers with more than 30 months after the data was thrown open?

Estados Unidos. Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act (FASTR)

http://beta.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/senate-bill/350?q=s350

http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2013/02/22/expanding-public-access-results-federally-funded-research

Global Research Council (GRC) endorsed statements concerning "Open Access" and "Research Integrity" during the 2nd Annual Global Meeting, 27 – 29 May 2013, Berlin, Germany

*"..increased access to knowledge provides **societal benefits** to many who rely on research results, be it in **patient care**, be it in **politics and decision making**, be it in **entrepreneurship or industry**, be it in **journalism or society** at large: there is an enormous need for research information outside universities and research institutes which **can be served best by openly accessible research information**.."*

***"research councils encourage open access** to all results from **publicly funded research** which originated from their funding"*

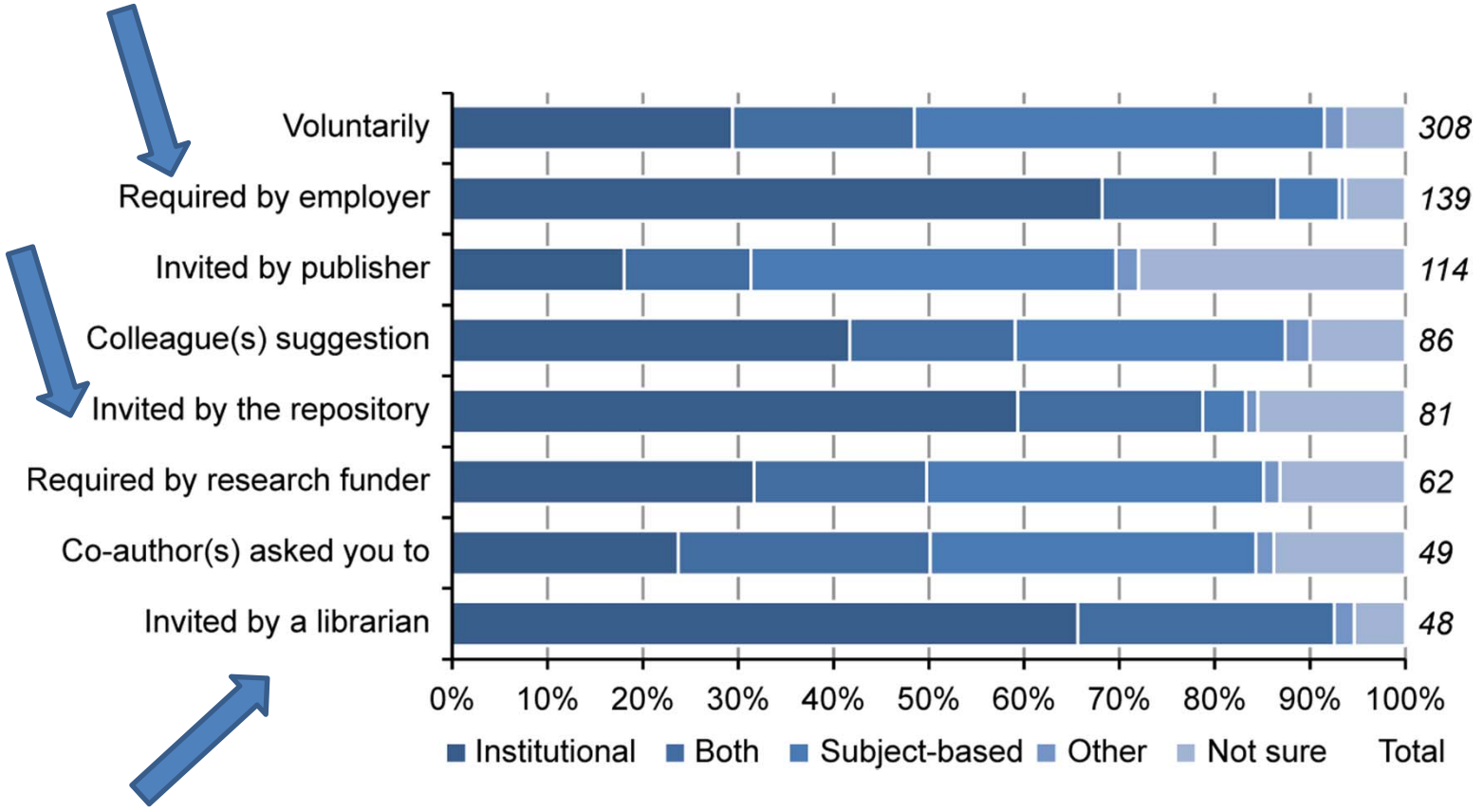
*"The research councils see it as their responsibility **to raise their grantees' awareness and to educate** (especially young) researchers regarding the **importance, the benefits, and the various approaches towards open access**"*

http://www.dfg.de/download/pdf/dfg_magazin/internationales/130528_grc_annual_meeting/grc_action_plan_open_access.pdf

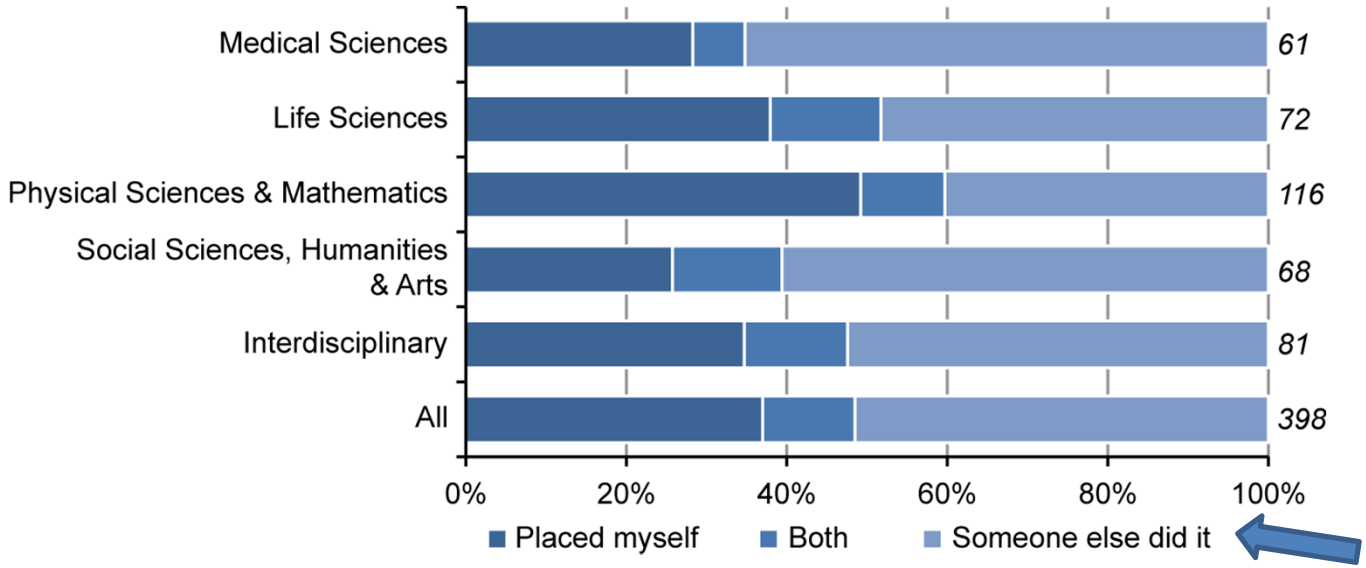
Datos sobre autores vs acceso abierto y datos

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/)

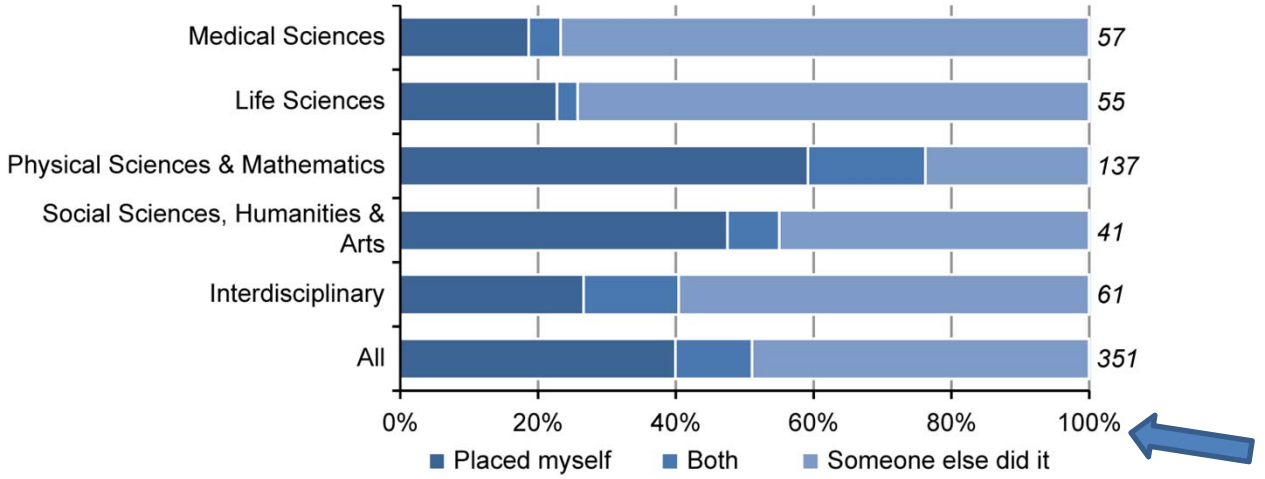
Motivaciones para el depósito por tipo de repositorio



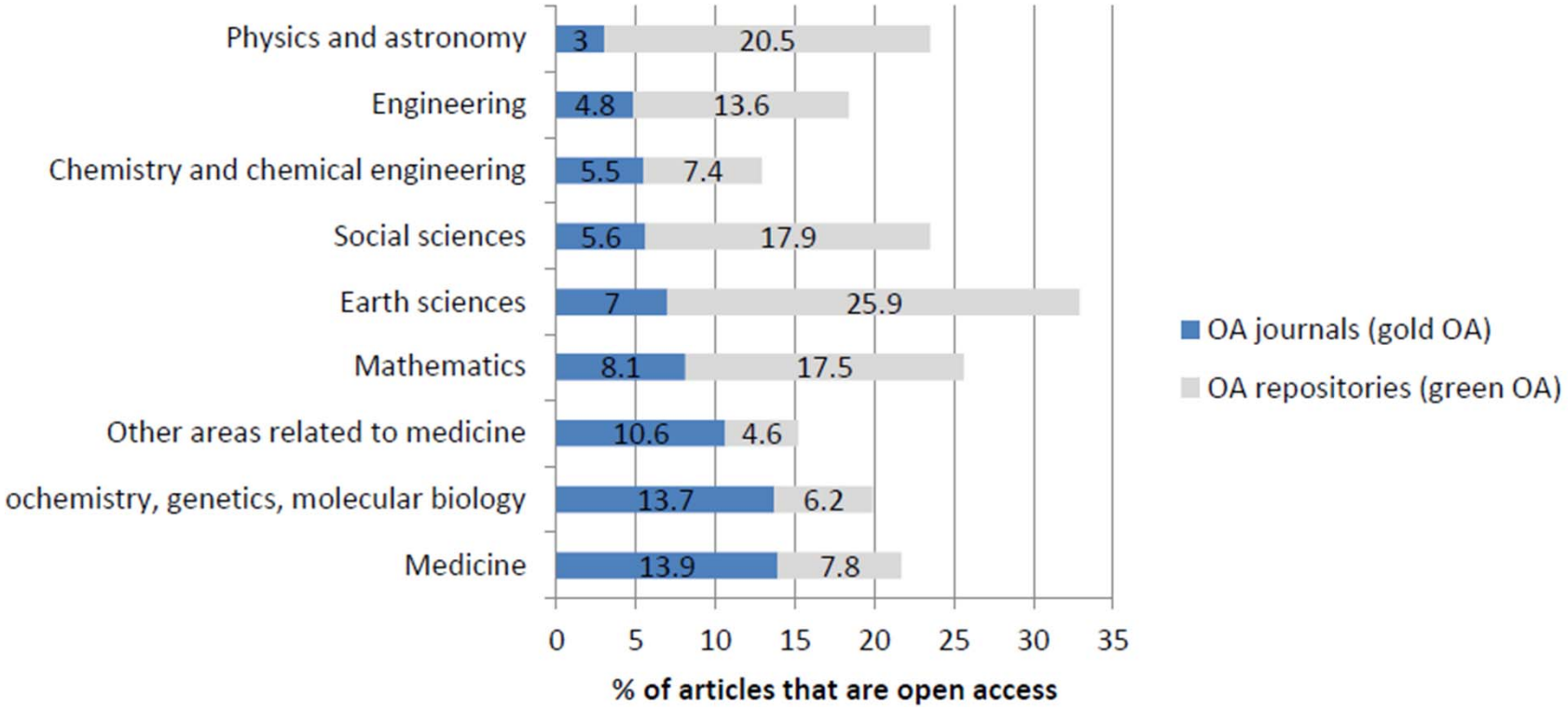
Quién hace el depósito en repositorios institucionales



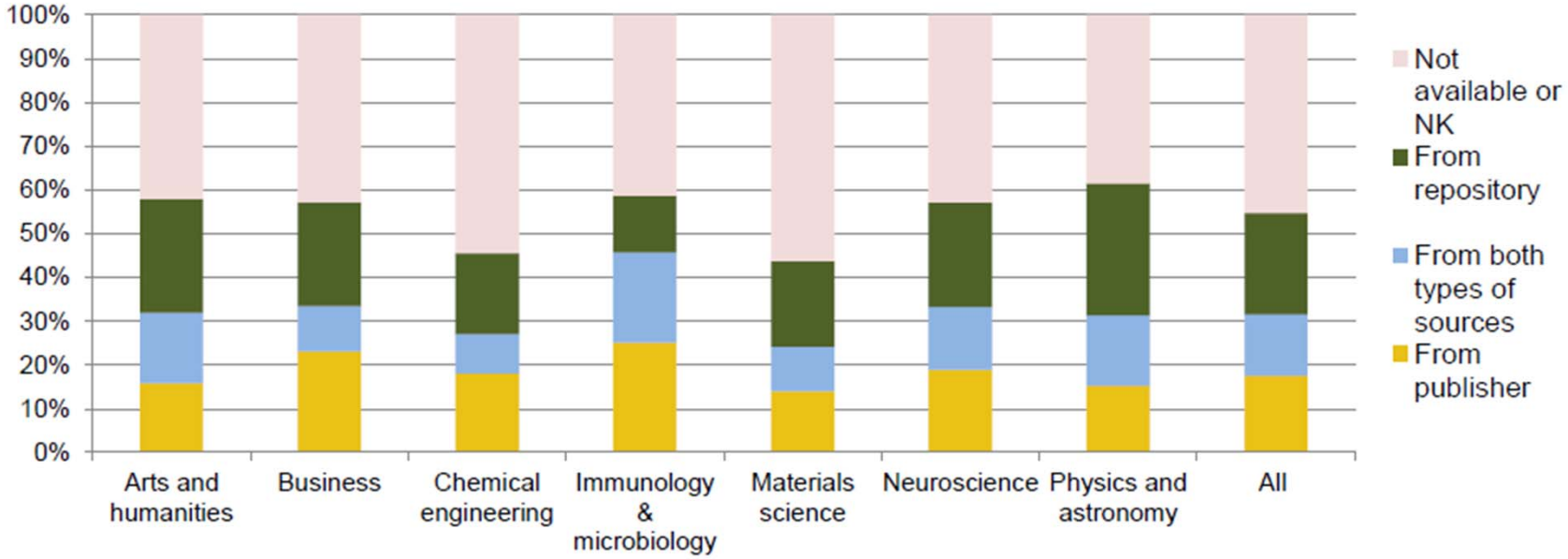
Quién hace el depósito en repositorios temáticos



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.



De dónde obtiene el trabajo. Preliminary analysis of OECD NESTI Pilot Survey of Scientific Authors 2014-15. Note: NK = not known.

Taylor & Francis Open Access Surveys

The Taylor & Francis Open Access Surveys were created with the aim of exploring the views of our authors towards open access, across all disciplines, career stages and from researchers based around the world. The results of the surveys have been made publically available for anyone to read, and have helped to inform and shape our open access publishing program.

Find out more about open access publishing from Taylor & Francis, and read our online support for authors.

2014 Open Access Survey

View results

http://www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014

Ventajas del OA

2014 Taylor & Francis Open Access Survey

www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014

This question is about the possible *advantages* of Open Access.

Please rate your agreement with each of the following statements from 1 – strongly disagree to 5 – strongly agree:

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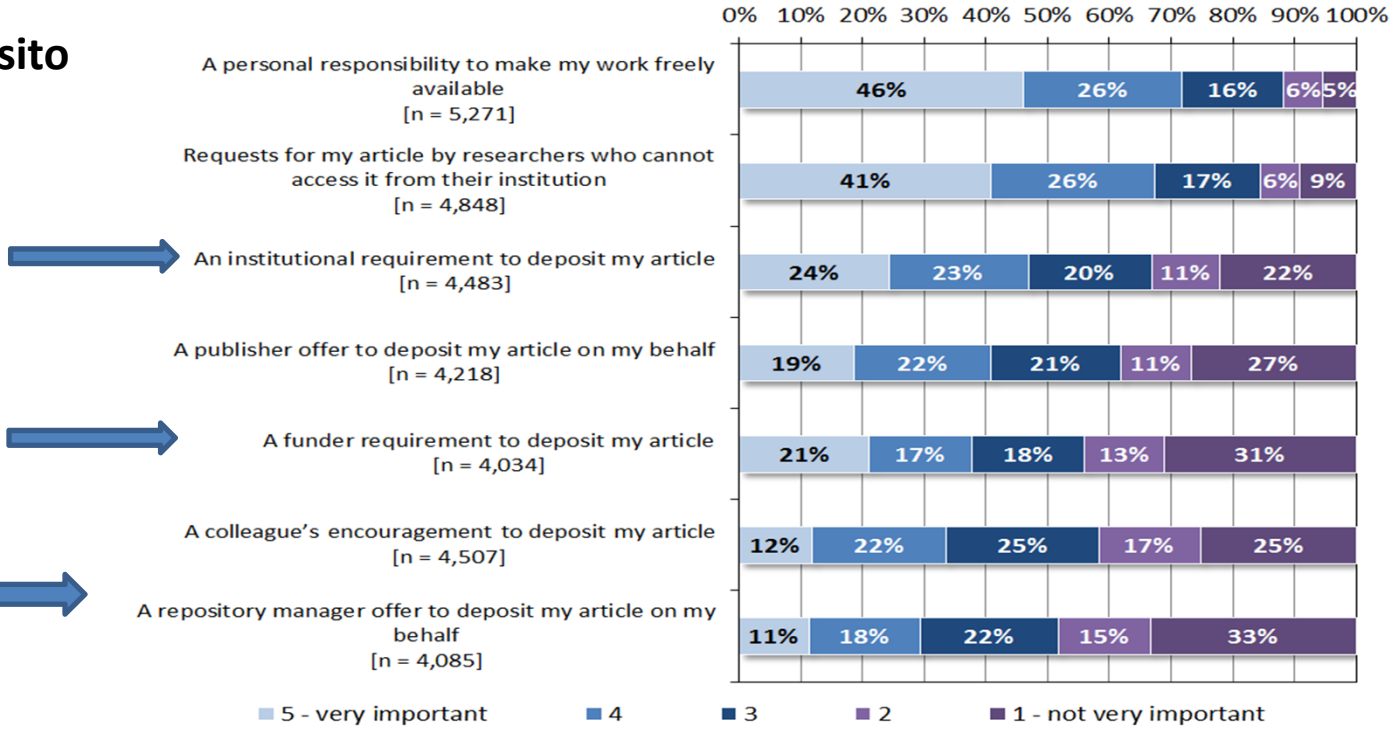
Razones para el depósito

2014 Taylor & Francis Open Access Survey

www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014

Thinking about the occasions when you *have* deposited an article in a repository, how important were the following factors in your decision to upload your article?

Please rate from 1 – not at all important to 5 – very important:



The lower response numbers here have arisen because authors were given the option of selecting "Not Applicable" for this question. These responses have not been included in the chart above – the percentages span only those selecting an option between 1 and 5. The numbers selecting "Not Applicable" are given in the table below:

	Personal responsibility	Requests from researchers	Institutional requirement	Publisher offer to deposit	Funder requirement	Colleague's encouragement	Repository manager offer
1 – 5	5,271	4,848	4,483	4,218	4,034	4,507	4,085
N/A	1,611	1,980	2,353	2,617	2,781	2,322	2,707
Total	6,882	6,828	6,836	6,835	6,815	6,829	6,792

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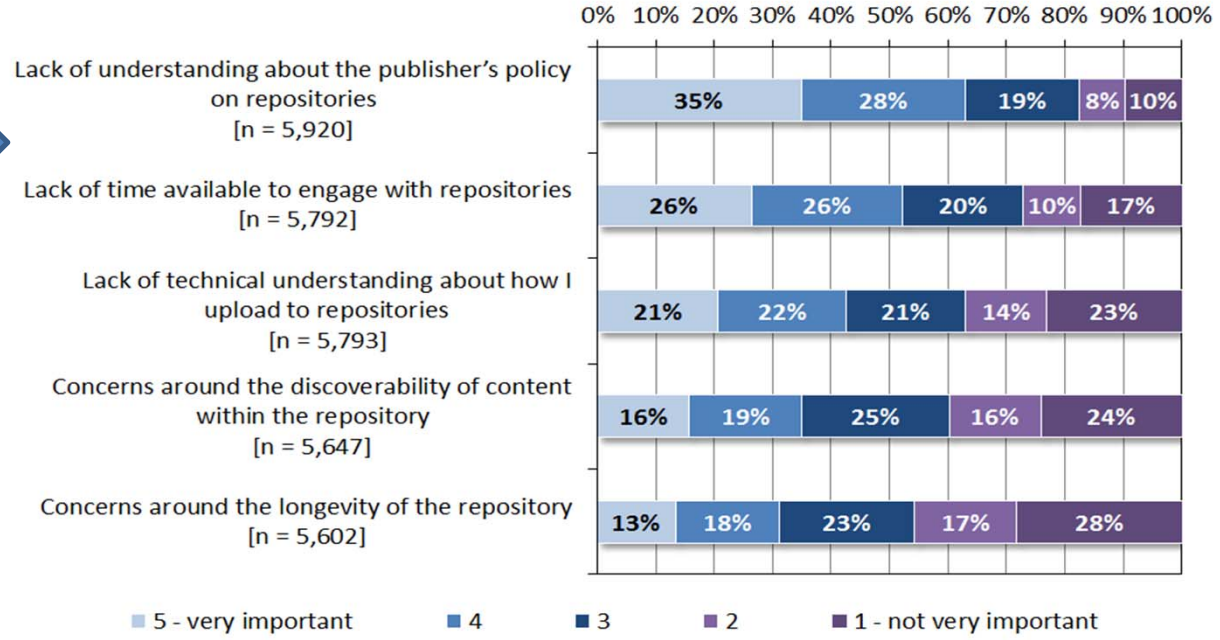
Factores para no hacerlo

2014 Taylor & Francis Open Access Survey

www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014

Thinking about the occasions when you have *not* deposited an article in a repository, how important were the following factors in your decision not to upload your article?

Please rate from 1 – not at all important to 5 – very important:



The lower response numbers here have arisen because authors were given the option of selecting "Not Applicable" for this question. These responses have not been included in the chart above – the percentages span only those selecting an option between 1 and 5. The numbers selecting "Not Applicable" are given in the table below:

	Lack of understanding about publisher policies	Lack of time	Lack of technical understanding	Concerns around discoverability	Concerns around longevity
1 – 5	5,920	5,792	5,793	5,647	5,602
N/A	1,068	1,193	1,195	1,320	1,360
Total	6,988	6,985	6,988	6,967	6,962

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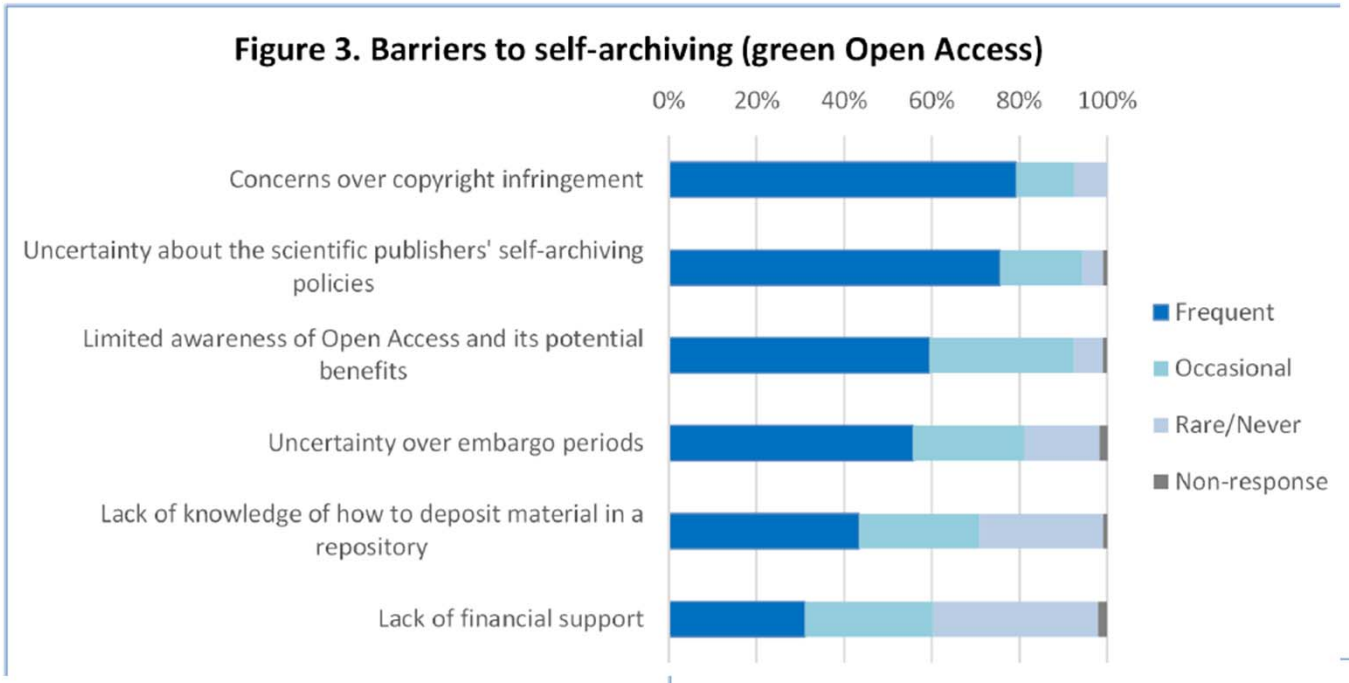
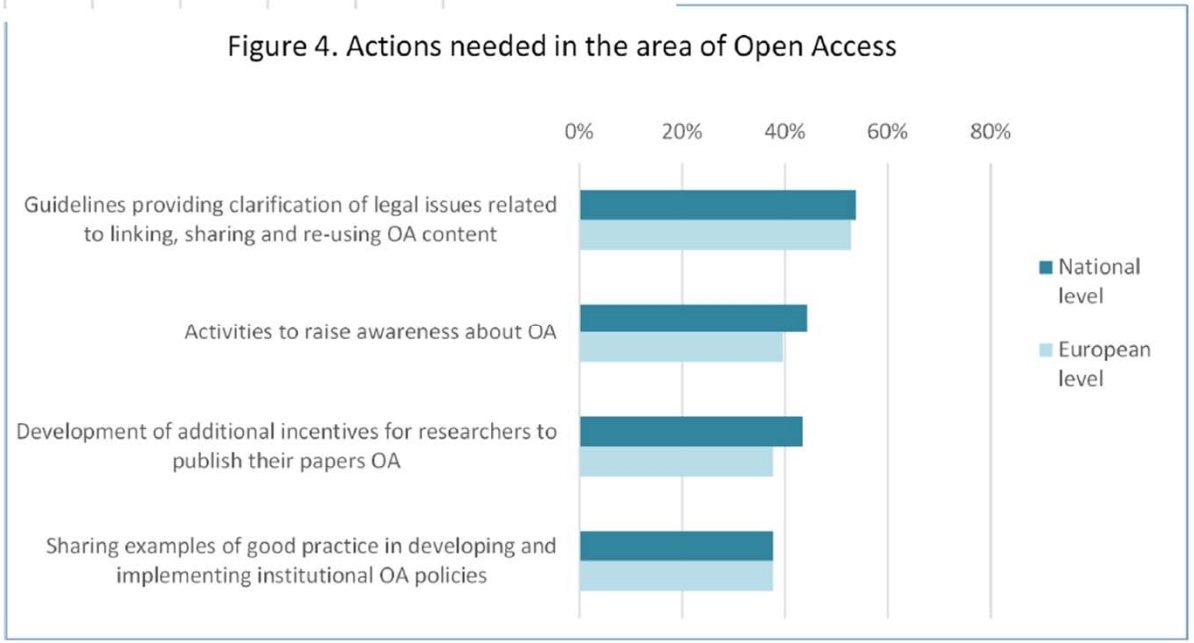
Encuesta de la EUA entre universidades europeas (106 univ. de 30 países hecha en 2014).





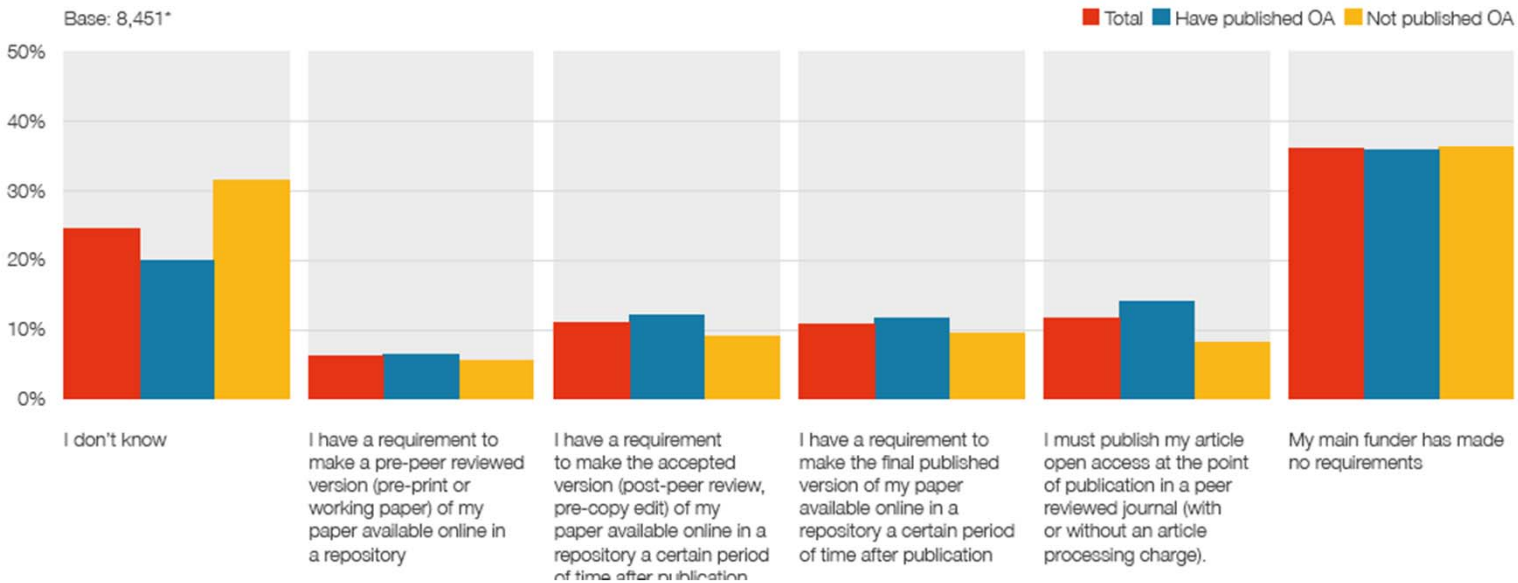
Encuesta hecha por Nature Publishing Group (NPG) Palgrave Macmillan, abril 2015 (n=21377 autores) http://figshare.com/articles/Author_Insights_2015_survey/1425362

8

Understanding of funder requirements

"What is your understanding of your main funder's requirements with respect to open access?" [select one only]

A quarter of respondents said that they did not know their funder's requirements with respect to open access.



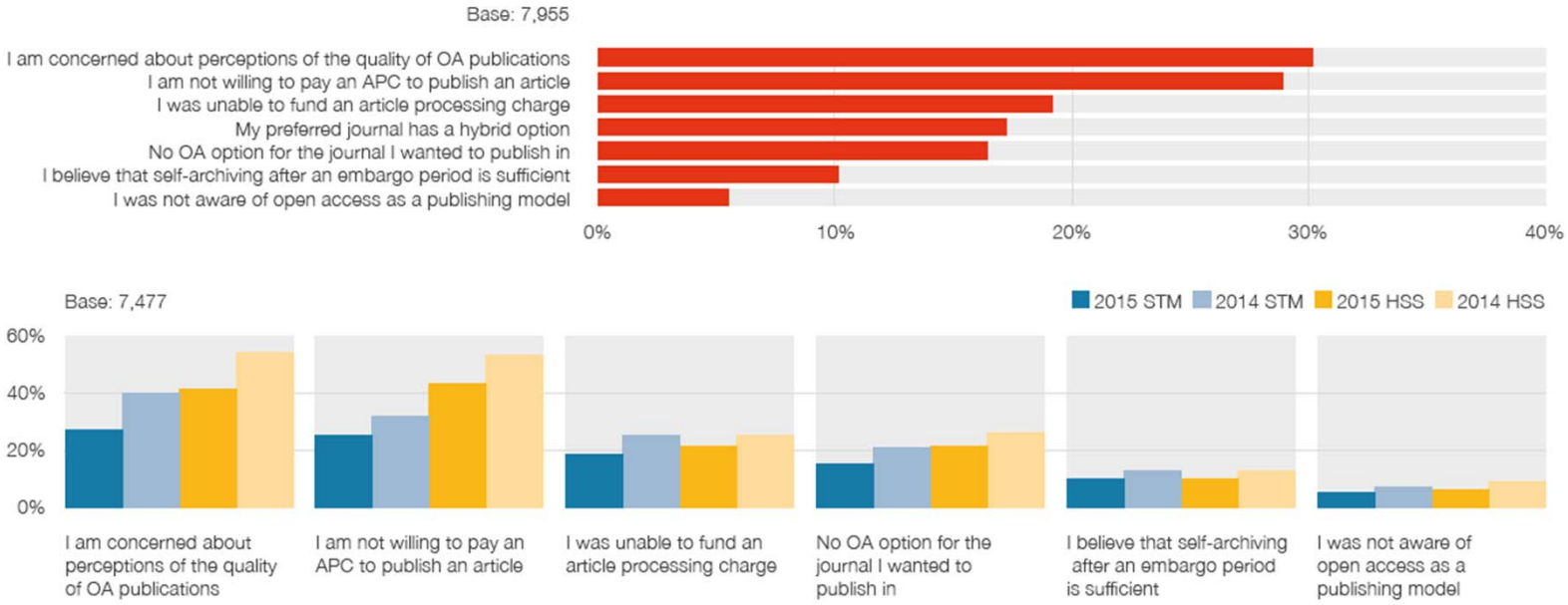
Encuesta hecha por Nature Publishing Group (NPG) Palgrave Macmillan, abril 2015 (n=21377 autores) http://figshare.com/articles/Author_Insights_2015_survey/1425362

9

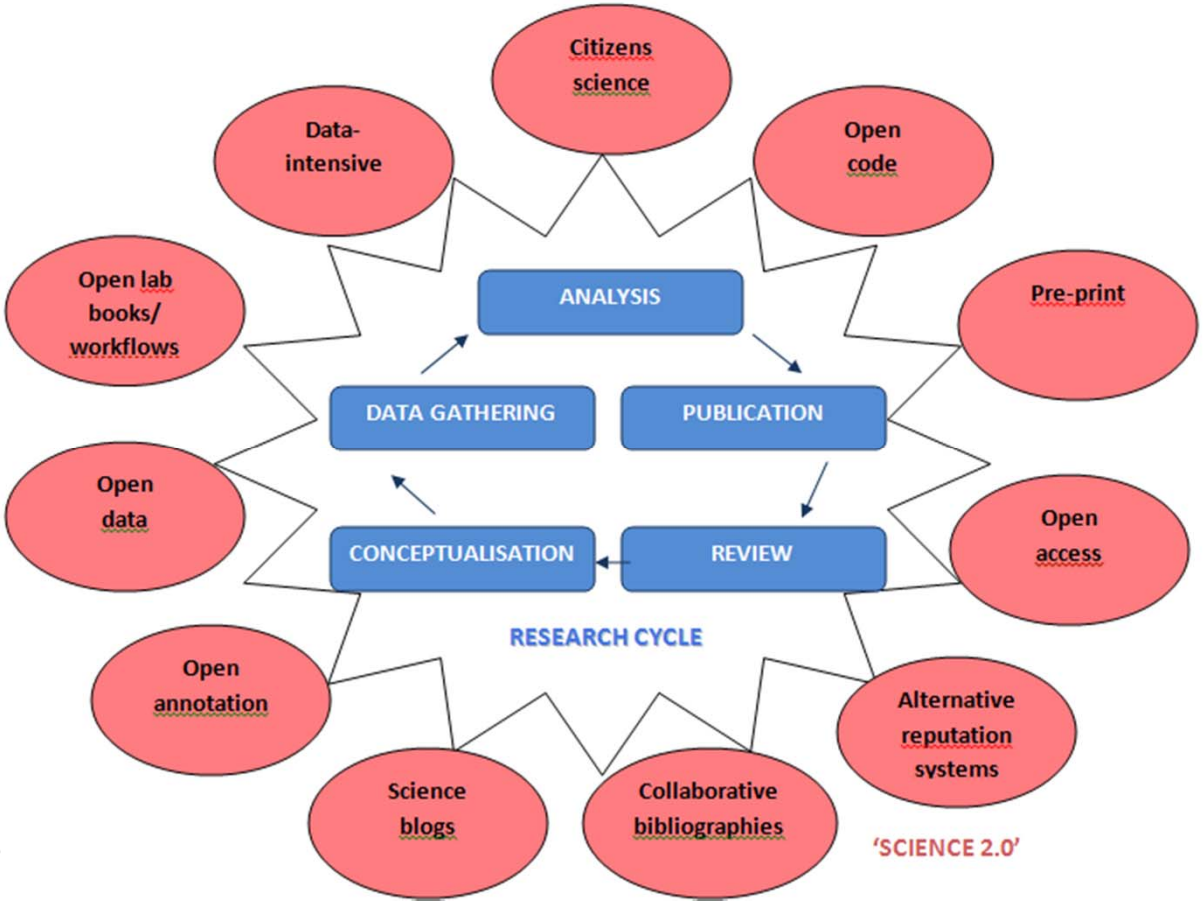
Reasons for not publishing OA?

"Which of the following are reasons why you haven't published any of your articles via an immediate open access model in the past three years?" (select all that apply)

The most common reason given for not publishing Open Access is a concern about perceptions of quality, but the proportion of authors with this opinion seems to be in decline.



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'?')

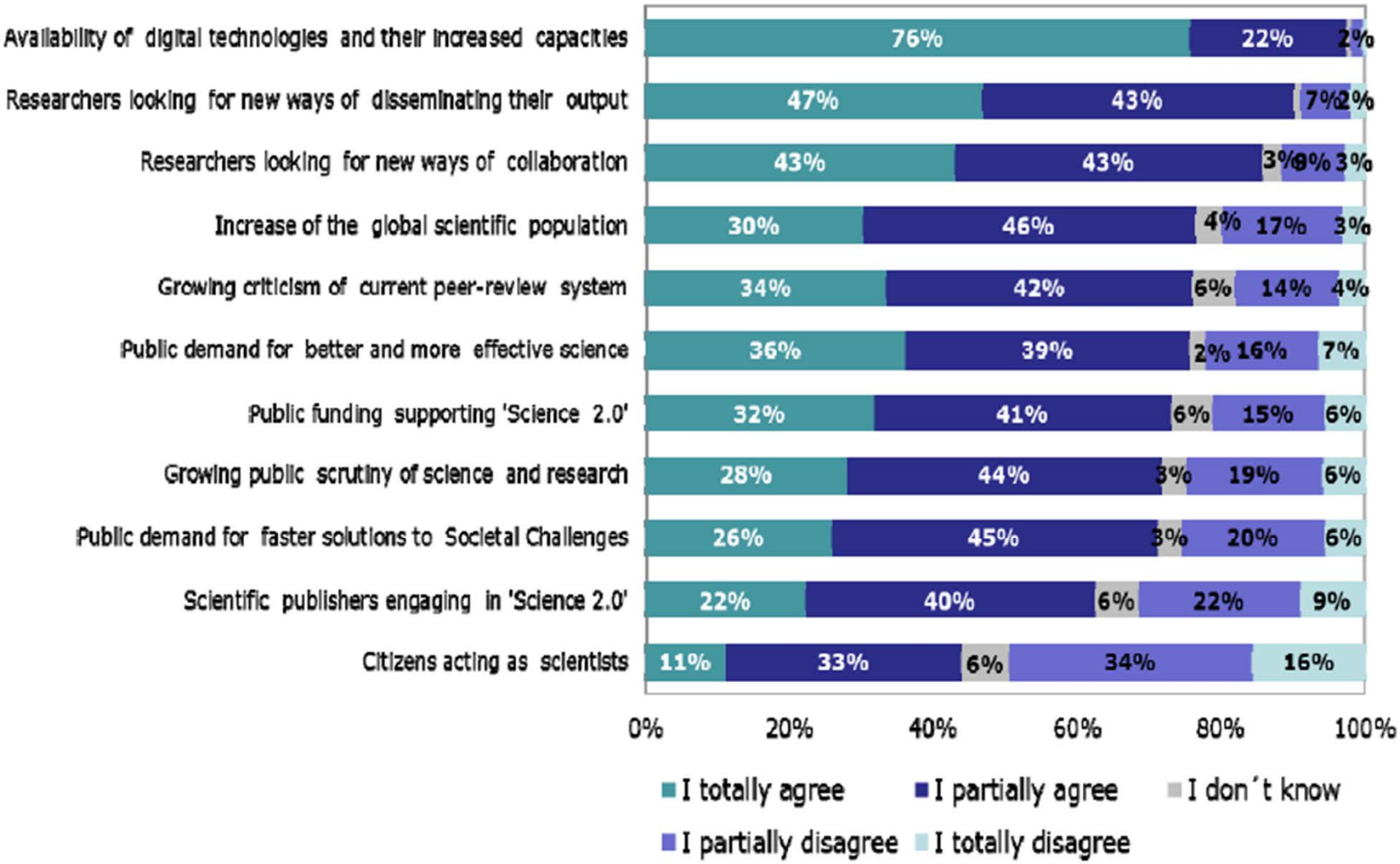


Figure 2 Barriers for Science 2.0 at the level of individual scientists (Questionnaire responses to 'What are the barriers for 'Science 2.0'?)

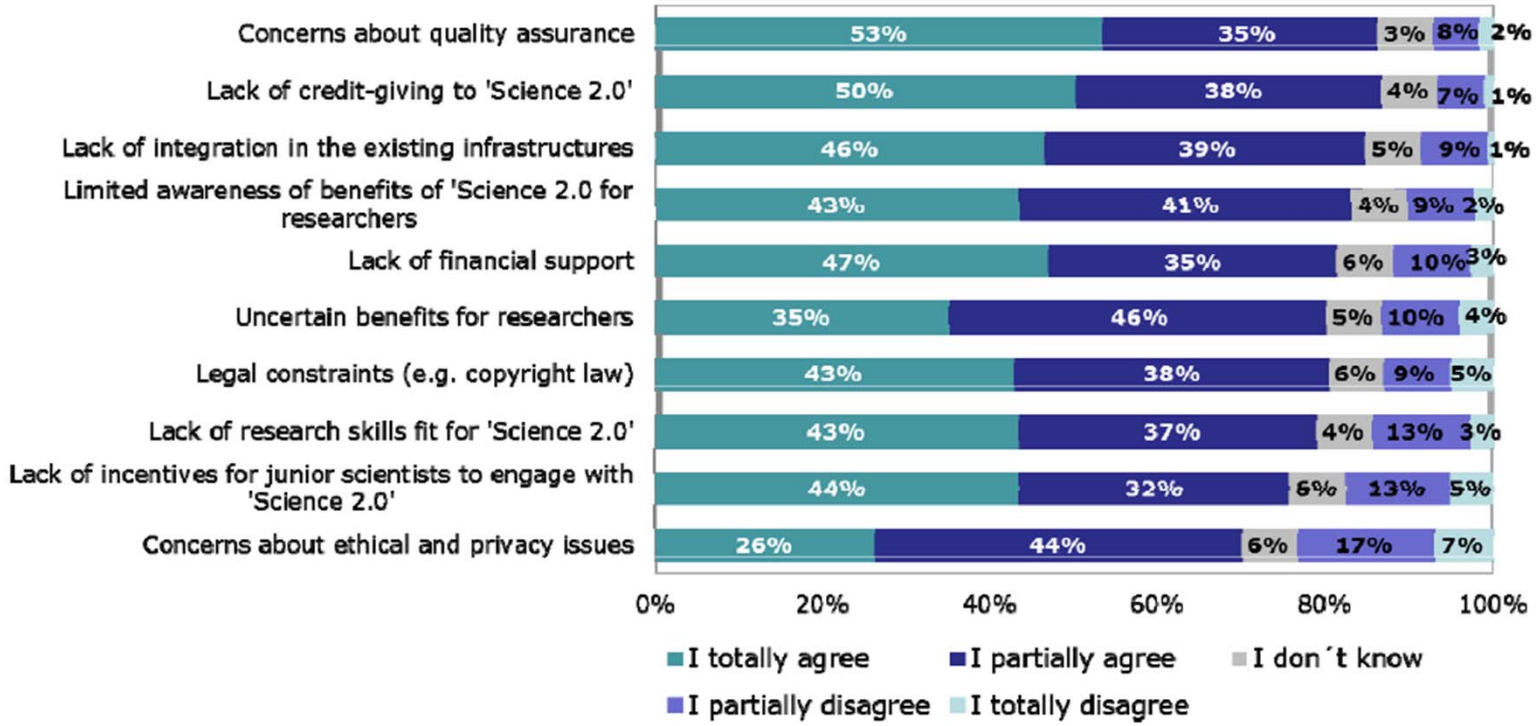


Figure 3 Barriers for Science 2.0 at the institutional level (Questionnaire responses to 'What are the barriers for 'Science 2.0'?)

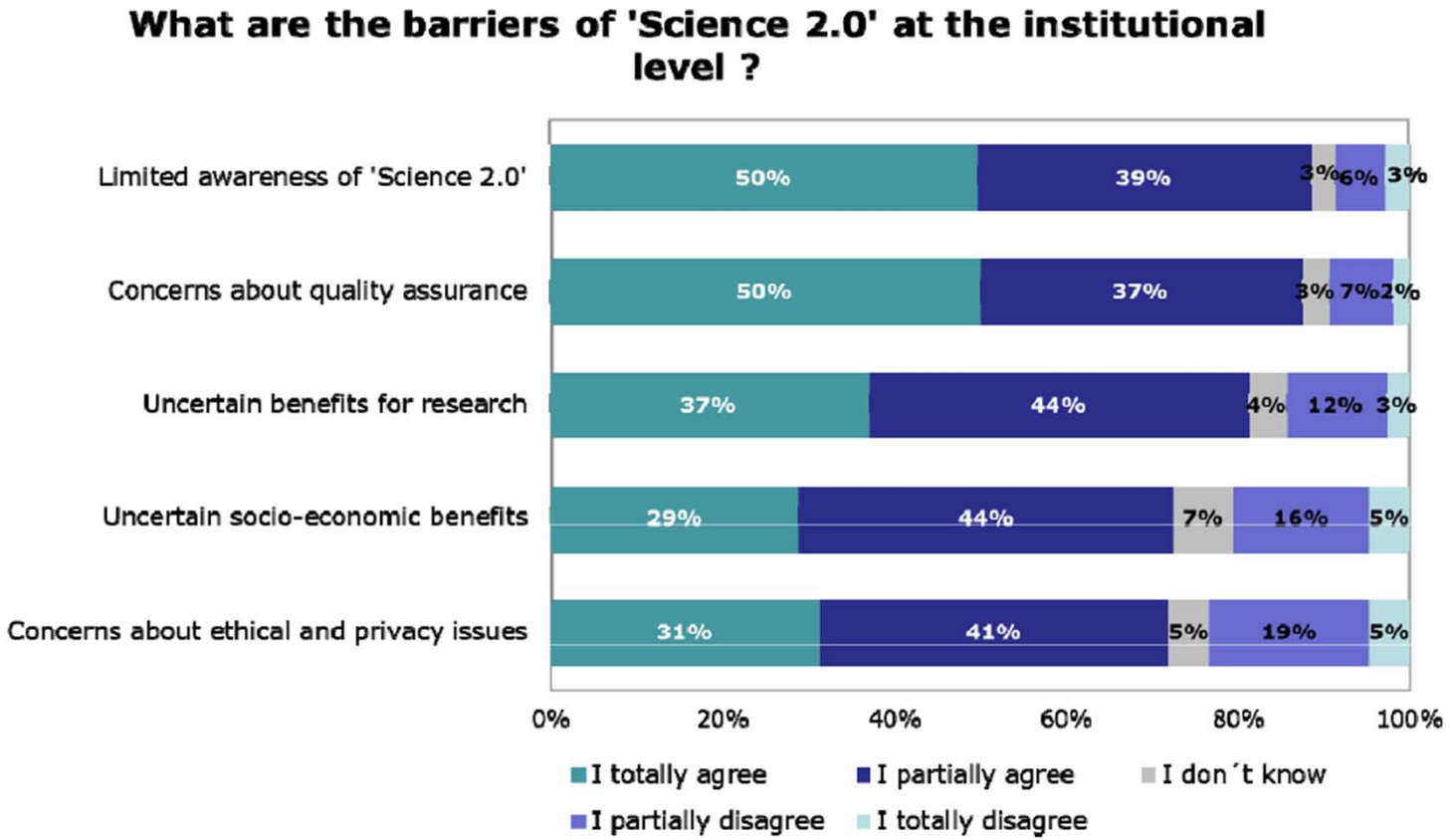
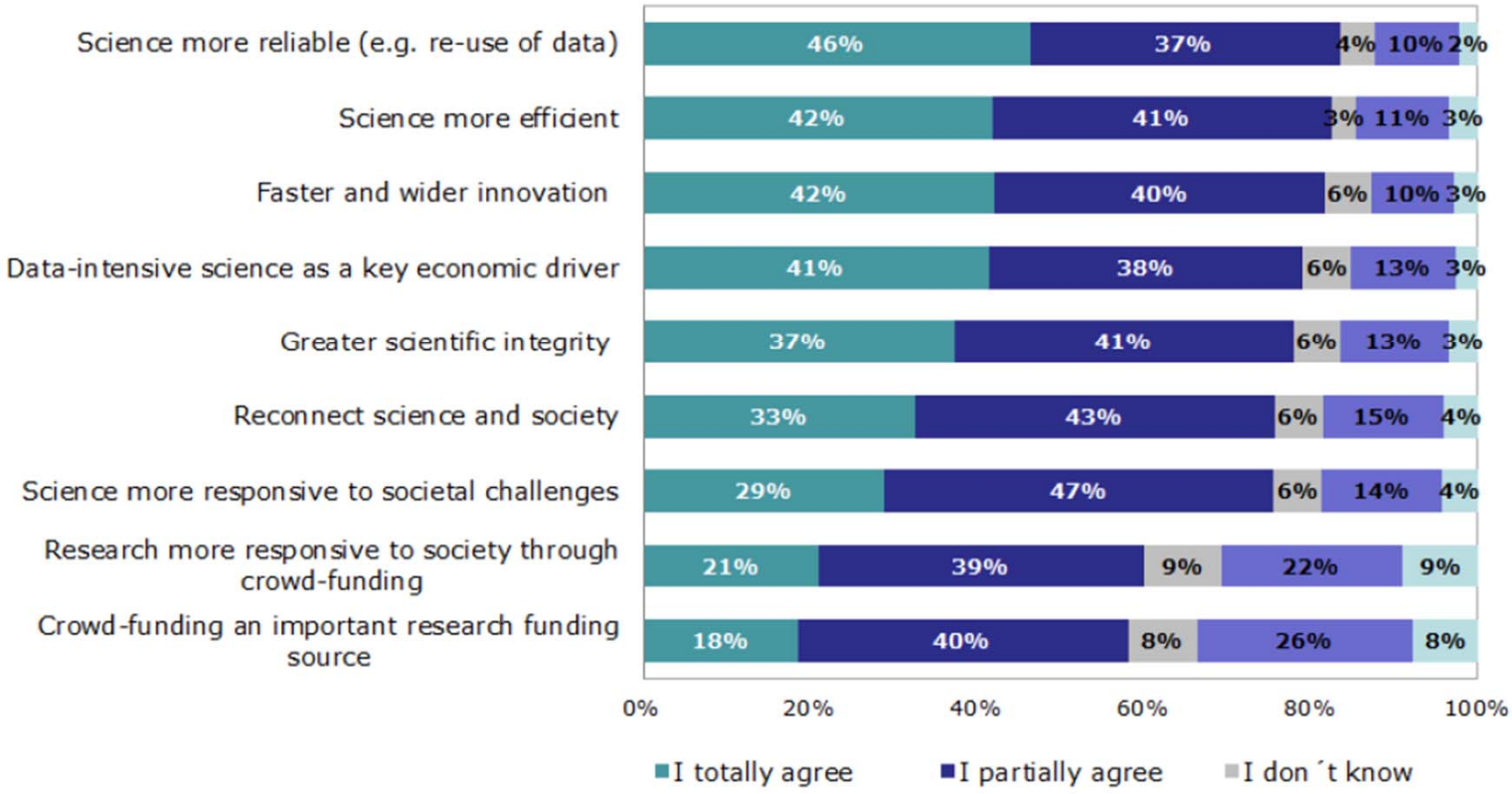


Figure 4 Implications of Open Science (Questionnaire responses to 'What are the implications of 'Science 2.0' for society, the economy and the research system?')



Policy guidelines for open access and data dissemination and preservation
http://recodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/RECODE-D5.1-POLICY-RECOMMENDATIONS-_FINAL.pdf

Directrices dirigidas a :

- *Funders*
- *Research institutions*
- *Data managers*
- *Publishers*

Generales: (1) políticas OA para datos, (2) financiación (infraestructuras), (3) reconocimiento por facilitar el acceso abierto a datos de calidad, (4) colaboración entre grupos/redes (evita duplicaciones y reduce esfuerzos), (5) sostenibilidad, (6) preservación, (7) estándares de calidad, (8) licencias abiertas (acceder, compartir, y reutilizar), (9) aspectos legales y éticos, (10) formación (transición al *open science*)

Conclusión

- **Datos de la UNESCO (2012):** PubMedCentral 25% de los usuarios provienen de universidades 17% de empresas, 40% de ciudadanos y el resto de institucioens gubernamentales o de otras categorías .

- **Datos de Dinamarca** (Houghton, Swan and Brown, 2011) : el 48% de las PIMEs consideraban que el acceso a la producción cientifica era muy importante para sus negocios y >60% manifestaron tener dificultades para accedera ese material.

Estimaciones sobre el retorno económico en función del acceso a la producción científica :

- Australia (Houghton and Sheehan, 2009).. 9 billion $AUS en 20 años.
- US federal research agencies con políticas de mandato OA (Houghton, Rasmussen and Sheehan (2010) generaría un retorno entre 1.6-1.75 $miliardos con un periodo de transición de 30 años por el acceso en abierto inmediato a las publicaciones

- Acceso a datos (Royal Society, 2012; CEBR, 2012) en 2011 en UK se generaron aprox. 25 miliardos de £ entre el sector privado y público . La estimación se corresponde con GBP 17.4 ganado en eficiencia , GBP 2.8 en innovación empresarial y GBP 4.8 billion gained from business creation.

- The European Commission Open Data Initiatives (EC, 2012) estiman unos ingresos de 140 billones de euros generados de los datos en abierto .

- OECD (2013b) estimó que la información generada por el sector público en el área de los países pertenecientes a la OECD podría ser alrededor de 500 miliardos de $ (+ 200 miliardos de $ si se eliminan barreras de acceso y se mejoran las infraestructuras) .

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

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, prácticaos y económicos)

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

Para acabar….

Ley orgánica 6/2001, de 21 de diciembre, de Universidades.

Artículo 1. Funciones de la Universidad.

……..

2. Son funciones de la Universidad al servicio de la sociedad:

…..

c) **La difusión, la valorización y la transferencia del conocimiento al servicio de la cultura, de la calidad de la vida, y del desarrollo económico.**

d) La **difusión del conocimiento y la cultura a través de la extensión universitaria** y la formación a lo largo de toda la vida.

¡¡Gracias!!
Gràcies!

Reme
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