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OPEN  
SCIENCE  
DAYS



# THE PROJECT OF OPEN SCIENCE IN AN UNEQUAL WORLD

FERNANDA BEIGEL

LAUSANNE, 2 TO 5 SEPTEMBER 2024

# Open Science needed a global framework: OPENNESS, TO WHAT? TO WHOM?

OPEN  
SCIENCE  
DAYS

Consensual  
definition

Shared  
principles  
and  
values



Approval of the Recommendation 41° C Paris November 2021

A set of actions



Digital Divide

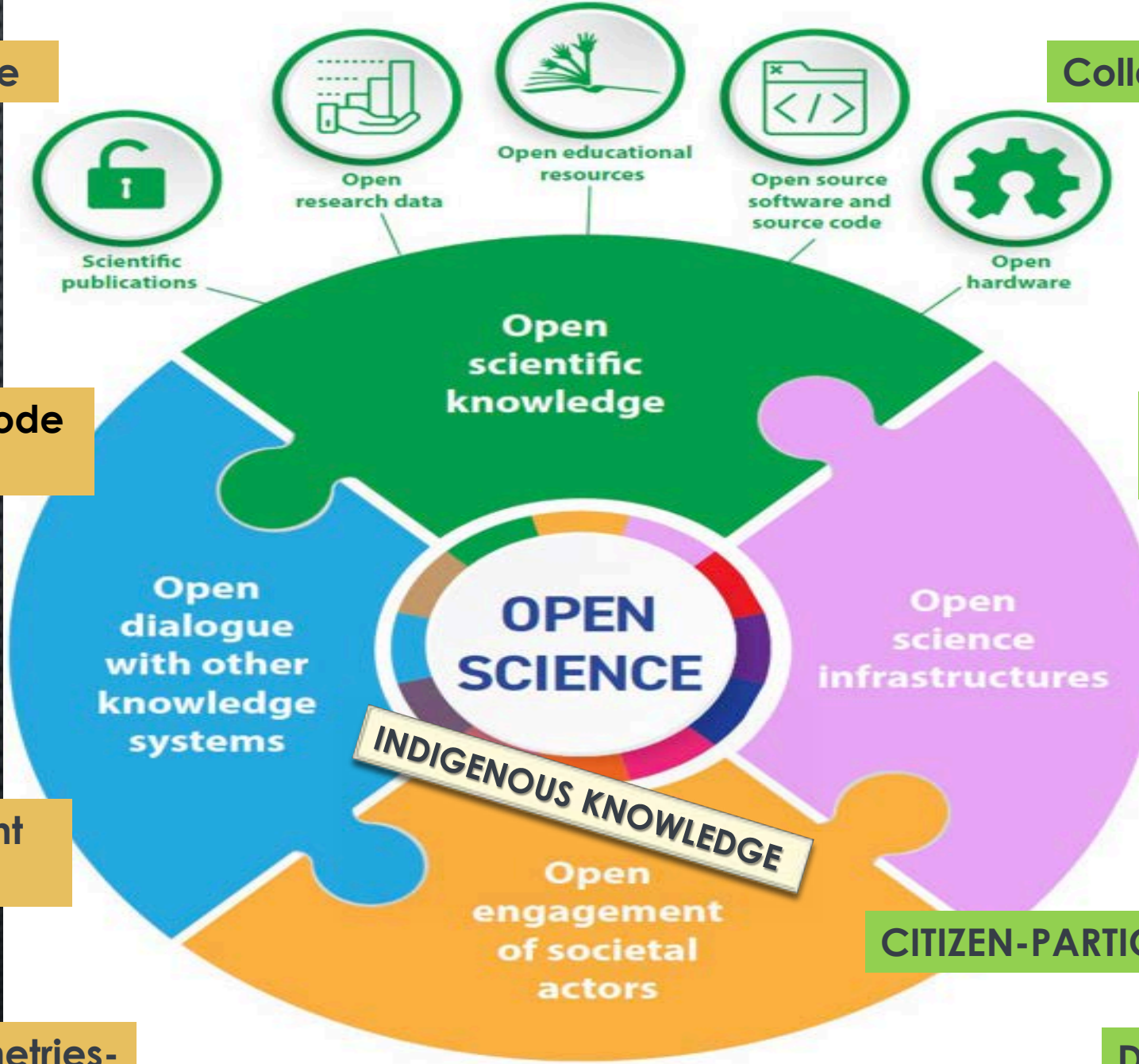
Developmental Inequalities

English as unique code for interoperability

ACADEMICISM

Research assessment by Impact Factor

Publishing Asymmetries- APC/BPC



Collaborative infrastructures

FAIRE

Bibliodiversity

Multilingualism and interculturality

Responsible evaluation-Social relevance

CARE

CITIZEN-PARTICIPATORY SCIENCE

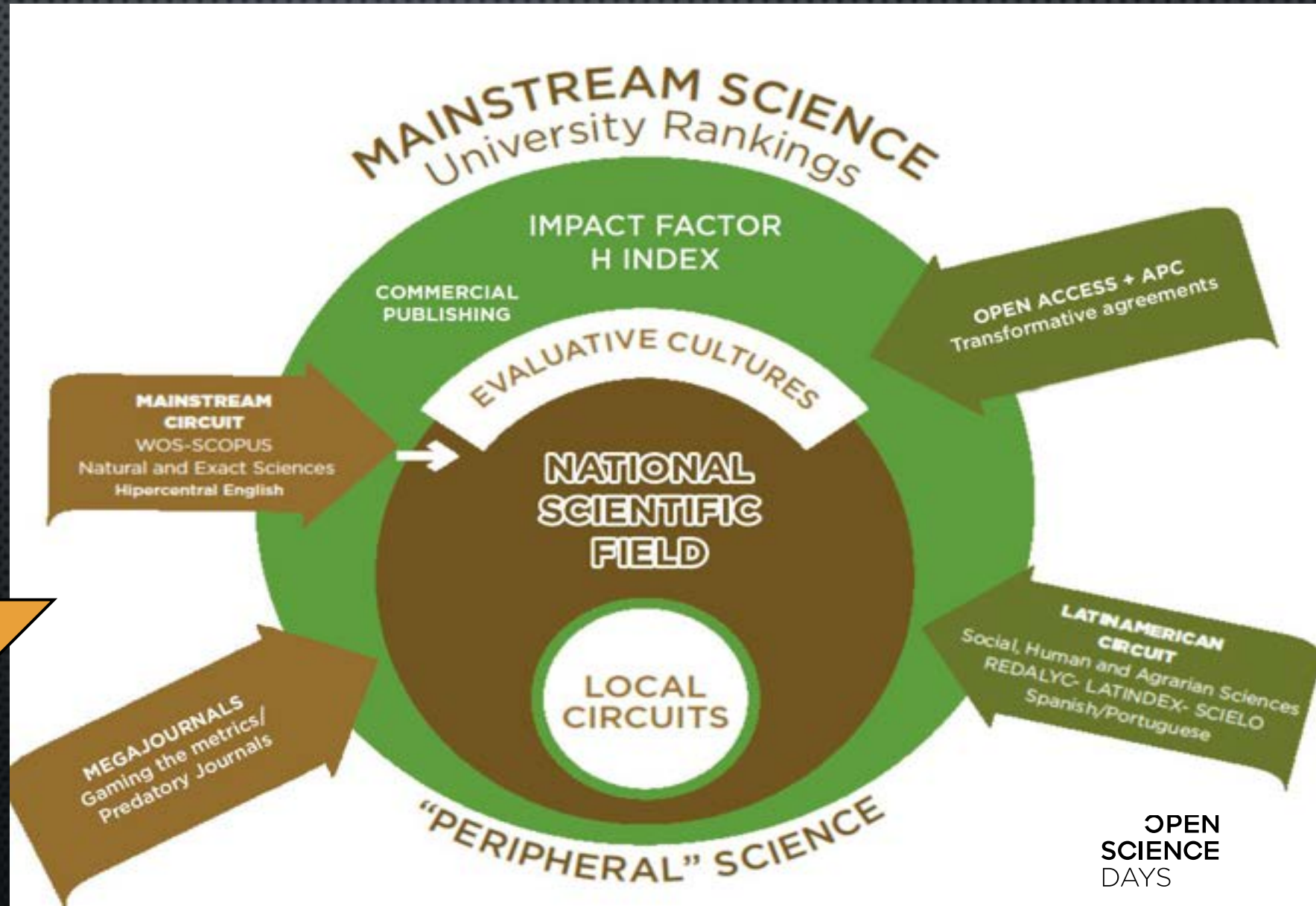
Diamond and Green access

# MAINSTREAM VERSUS PERIPHERAL SCIENCE

# OPEN ACCESS AND VALUE REGIMES

GLOBAL  
STANDARDS

ACADEMIC  
EXCELLENCE



ScieLO  
favela

**THE APC GAP:  
INTERSECTIONAL  
INEQUALITIES  
(nation/gender/race/age)**

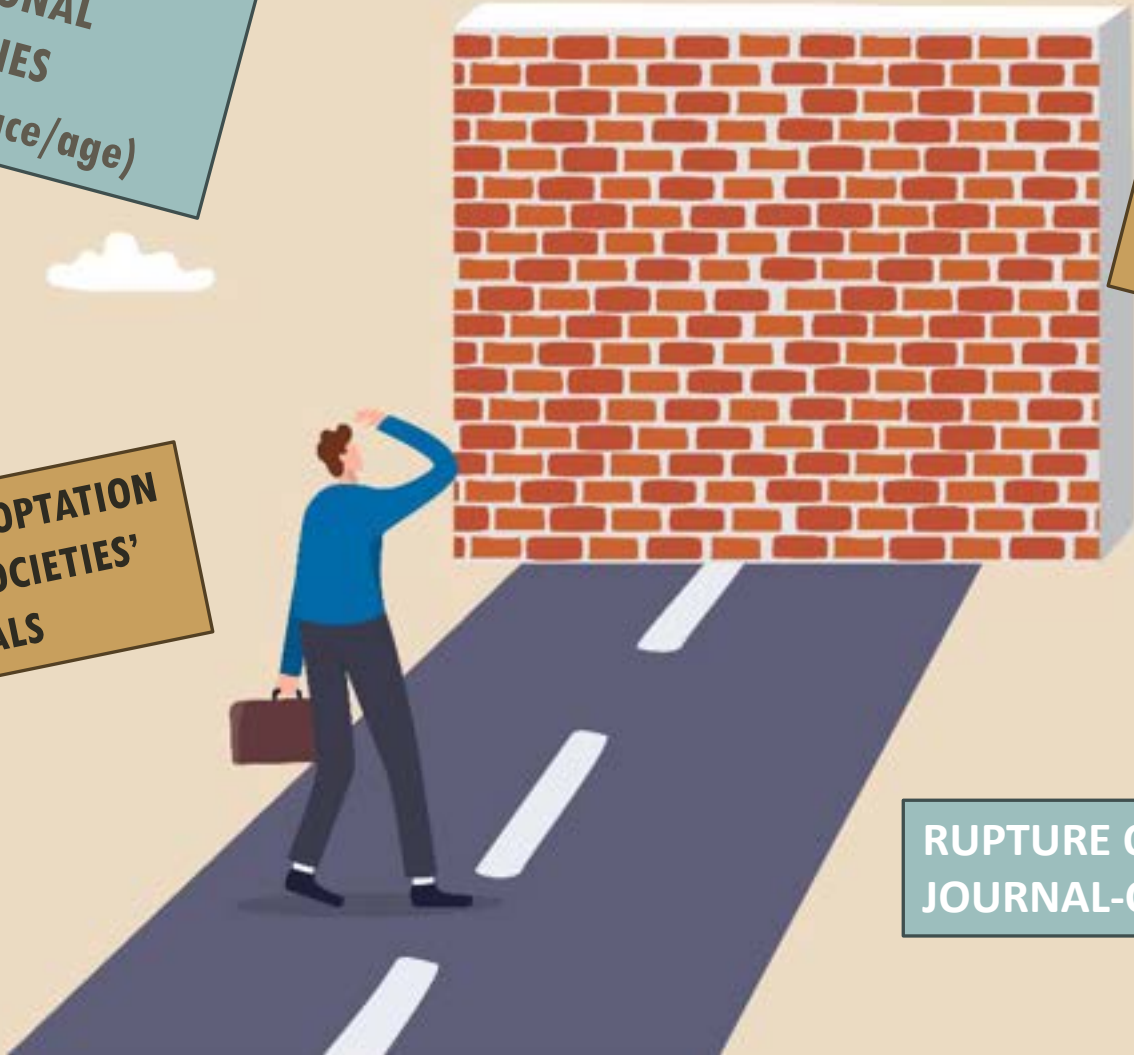
**PREDATORY  
PUBLISHING**

**COMMERCIAL COOPTATION  
OF LEARNED SOCIETIES'  
JOURNALS**

**RUPTURE OF THE BONDS  
JOURNAL-COMMUNITY**

**WoS  
Scopus**

**guarantors  
of  
"global"  
excellence**



# **The dispute of classifications:**

**What is “predatory” publishing?**

**Who is in academic control of the journals?**

**Who are the “publishers”?**



- **The word "publishers" in English refers to commercial companies that publish journals, books and other products. It overlaps with that of the academic institution that owns the journal ("corporate author" in the Ulrich database). In Latin America, the publishers are the universities and the learned societies.**

- **Commercial publishers are increasingly meddling with the academic publisher, who is supposedly responsible for the content and disciplinary scope of the journal.**

- **The existing classifications of "publishers" are now unstable because the anchorage and ownership of journals is changing rapidly, from scientific societies or universities to commercial publishers.**





# LATIN AMERICA: AN OPEN ACCESS ECOSYSTEM

## NATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

DEVELOPED SINCE  
1950s

National scientific agencies;  
Documentation Centers,  
professionalized librarians and indexing systems  
CLASE (1975)  
PERIODICA (1978)

## Regional indexing systems and diamond journals

BIREME (1967)  
CLACSO (1967)



LATINDEX 1995  
SCIELO 1998  
REDALYC 2003  
BIBLAT

25% of the global  
diamond journals

## Dynamical book publishing industry

FCE 1934  
Siglo XXI 1966

Open access  
publishers



CLACSO  
UNAM, SciELO  
books

143 University  
publishers

## Open Access national laws and regional network of repositories

Legislation



Perú (2013)  
Argentina (2013)  
México (2014)

LA Referencia



Federation of 10  
countries, harvesting  
800 institutions  
3.115.141 documents

## Citizen and Participatory science

Regional tradition of  
University Extension  
with long-existing  
social interactions  
and co-production  
of knowledge

**Third Mission  
(Service)**



Major public  
universities  
since 1900



Global Research  
Institute of Paris

## **INTERNATIONAL SURVEY Knowledge on the routes of Open Access: publishing practices, national regulations and infrastructure**

- **What is the relationship between knowledge of open Access, comprehension of the different routes and actual publishing practice?**
- **What is the actual incidence of national or institutional regulations in changing publishing practices?**
- **What role does the available infrastructure play as an incentive for open Access practices?**



**A GENERAL CONCLUSION, VALID FOR THE 4 COUNTRIES** WAS THAT THE KNOWLEDGE OF OPEN ACCESS AND THE COMPREHENSION OF THE DIFFERENT ROUTES IS AN IMPORTANT INCENTIVE FOR CHANGING PUBLISHING PRACTICES. A RELEVANT PART OF THE RESPONDENTS SAID THAT THEY DIDN'T KNOW ANY DIAMOND JOURNAL OR THEY HADN'T HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO PUBLISH IN THESE: CONCRETE ACTIONS IN THIS DIRECTION MAY BE FRUITFUL.

**THE CASE OF BRAZIL** SHOWS THAT TO DEVELOP INFRASTRUCTURE WITHOUT CORRECT INCENTIVES PUSHES COMMERCIAL OPEN ACCESS. THIS COUNTRY HAS A VERY ROBUST OA INFRASTRUCTURE, THUS INCREASING OA AWARENESS AND EVENTUAL PUBLICATION; BUT THE PERSISTENT LACK OF INCENTIVES TO DIAMOND OA AT POLICY LEVELS ADDED TO ABUNDANT EVALUATION INCENTIVES TO PUBLISH ABROAD (PAYWALLED/QUALIS) MAKE AUTHORS DO NOT VALUE THAT INFRASTRUCTURE.

**THE CASE OF ARGENTINA** IS EXEMPLARY TO OBSERVE THE ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF NATIONAL REGULATION IN PUBLISHING PRACTICES. IT HAS A NATIONAL LAW ORIENTED TO GREEN OPEN ACCESS, AND ITS RESEARCHERS ARE THE SCARECELY AWARE OF THIS ROUTE. THERE IS A BACKWARD TENDENCY TO PUBLISH IN SUBSCRIPTION JOURNALS AS AN EFFECT OF THE INCREASING ACP COSTS.

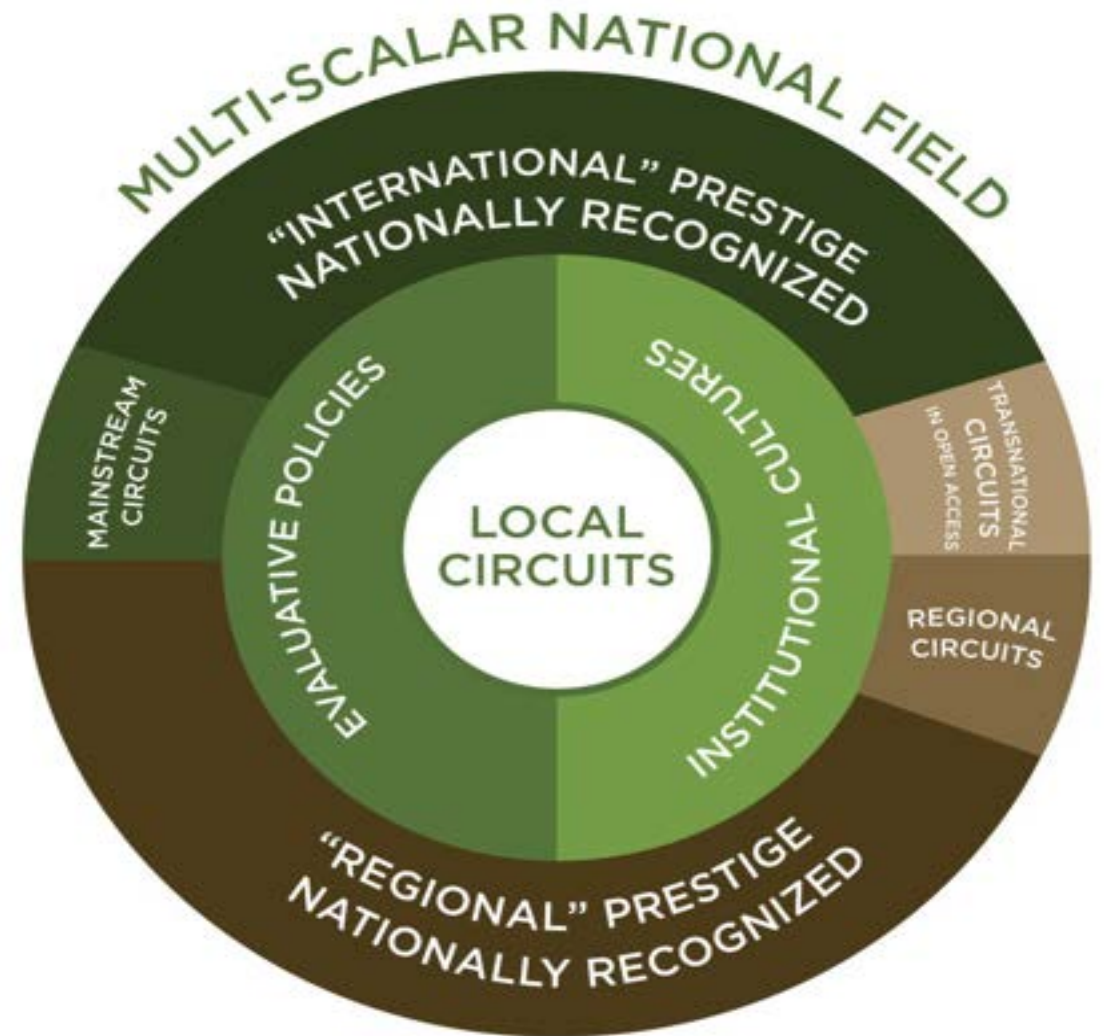
**IN THE CASE OF MEXICO**, THE LACK OF INCENTIVES AND VAGUE REGULATION SEEMS TO BE RELATED TO SCARCE KNOWLEDGE OF THE DIAMOND ROUTE, IN SPITE OF BEING ONE OF THE COUNTRIES WITH MORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO DIAMOND OA: JOURNAL PORTALS (LATINDEX, BIBLAT) AND PLATFORMS (REDALYC)

**A NON-COMMERCIAL OPEN-ACCESS REGIONAL ACADEMIC PUBLISHING CIRCUIT, SELF-MANAGED BY THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY.**

**ALIENATION BETWEEN THE PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN OPEN ACCESS AND THE SCARCE VALUE GIVEN TO THE REGIONAL CIRCUIT IN RESEARCH ASSESSMENT**



**AN OPEN SCIENCE, WITH A PLURALITY OF AGENDAS, CONTEXTUALIZED ASSESSMENT AND DIVERSITY OF CIRCUITS OF PRODUCTION AND CIRCULATION OF KNOWLEDGE**



**THANK YOU VERY MUCH**  
**MERCI BIEN**

