



Seminario Liblink: "State of the art and technologies in Information Science and Open Access"
Puebla, México, 27 de marzo de 2014

“Políticas internacionales en favor del Acceso abierto a la producción científica. El caso de las agencias financiadoras de la investigación”



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¿Quién paga manda?



El acceso abierto cuando es un requisito de agencias
financiadoras

Vamos a distinguir entre

- Financiadoras gubernamentales (regulación, normativa, ley...)
- Financiadoras no gubernamentales (privadas o públicas)



Puede resultar vulnerable en función de:

- Presupuesto
- Cambios políticos
- Presiones externas (p.e. consorcios de empresas editoriales)



El conocimiento es un bien común al que se debería acceder sin obstáculos



La ciencia en abierto va mas allá del “acceso”

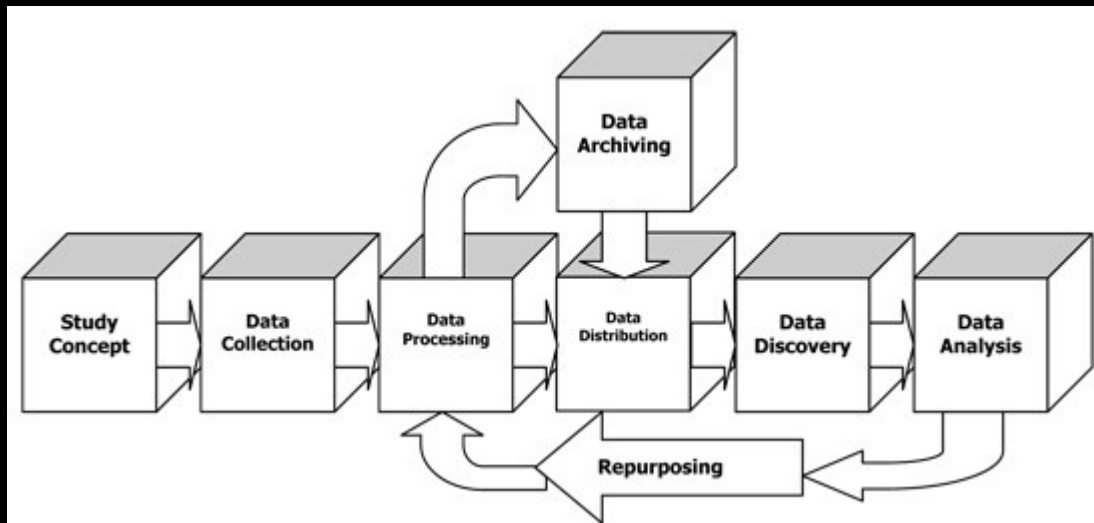
Pero....

El acceso no es suficiente, pero “algo es mejor que nada”. El acceso restringido detiene o desacelera la cadena del ciclo de generación de conocimiento

El instrumento de comunicación no se restringe a los “papers”

El concepto de “abierto se extiende”

Los datos importan y adquieren una relevancia en el contexto de la e-ciencia





El acceso abierto también **es rentable** porque permite un **uso eficiente** de los recursos

Compartir

reduce esfuerzos,
evita duplicidades
ahorra tiempo
induce a la colaboración



En el caso de los datos permite **acceder, reusar, distribuir, agregar...** con diferentes finalidades (simulaciones, agregación de datos, recálculo....)

Hablemos de los datos.....

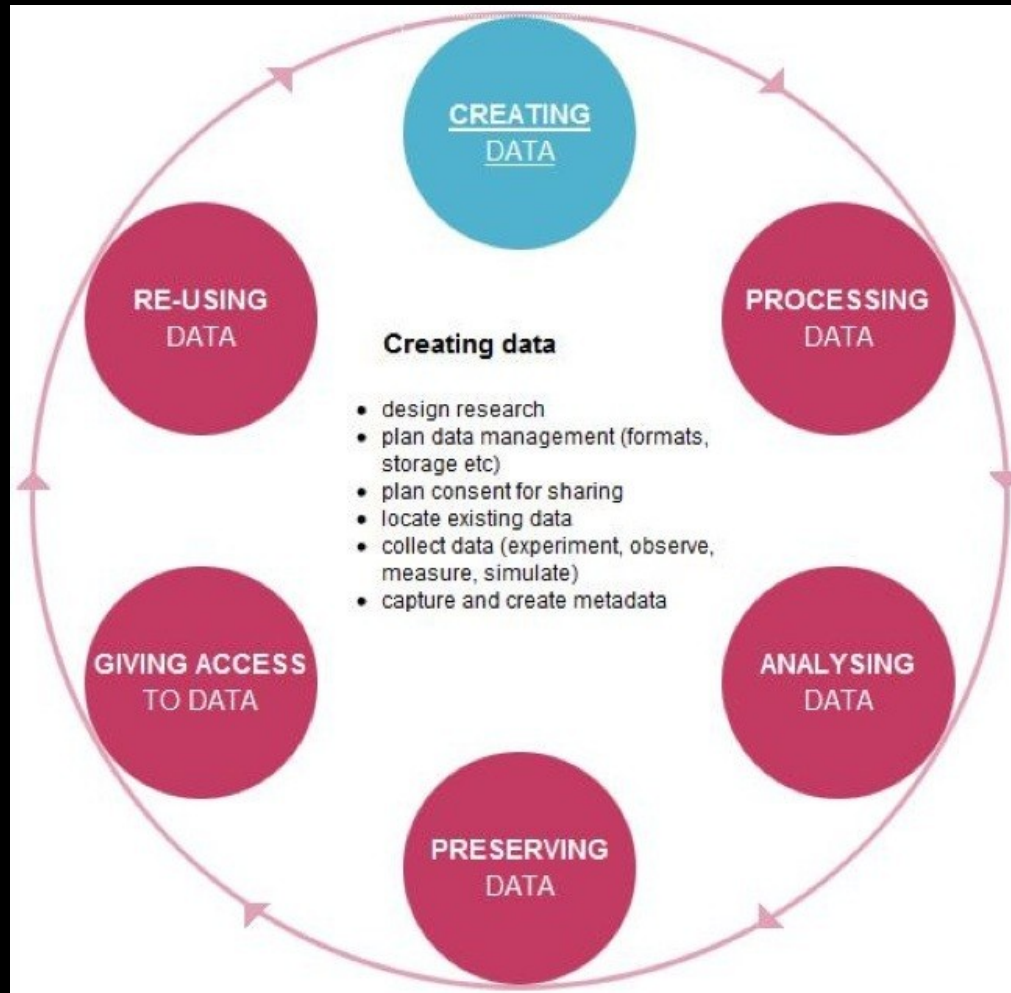


También pueden estar en abierto...

- Open Data (datos generalmente de la administración pública)
- Big data
- Research data (obtenidos o creados, resultado de la investigación)

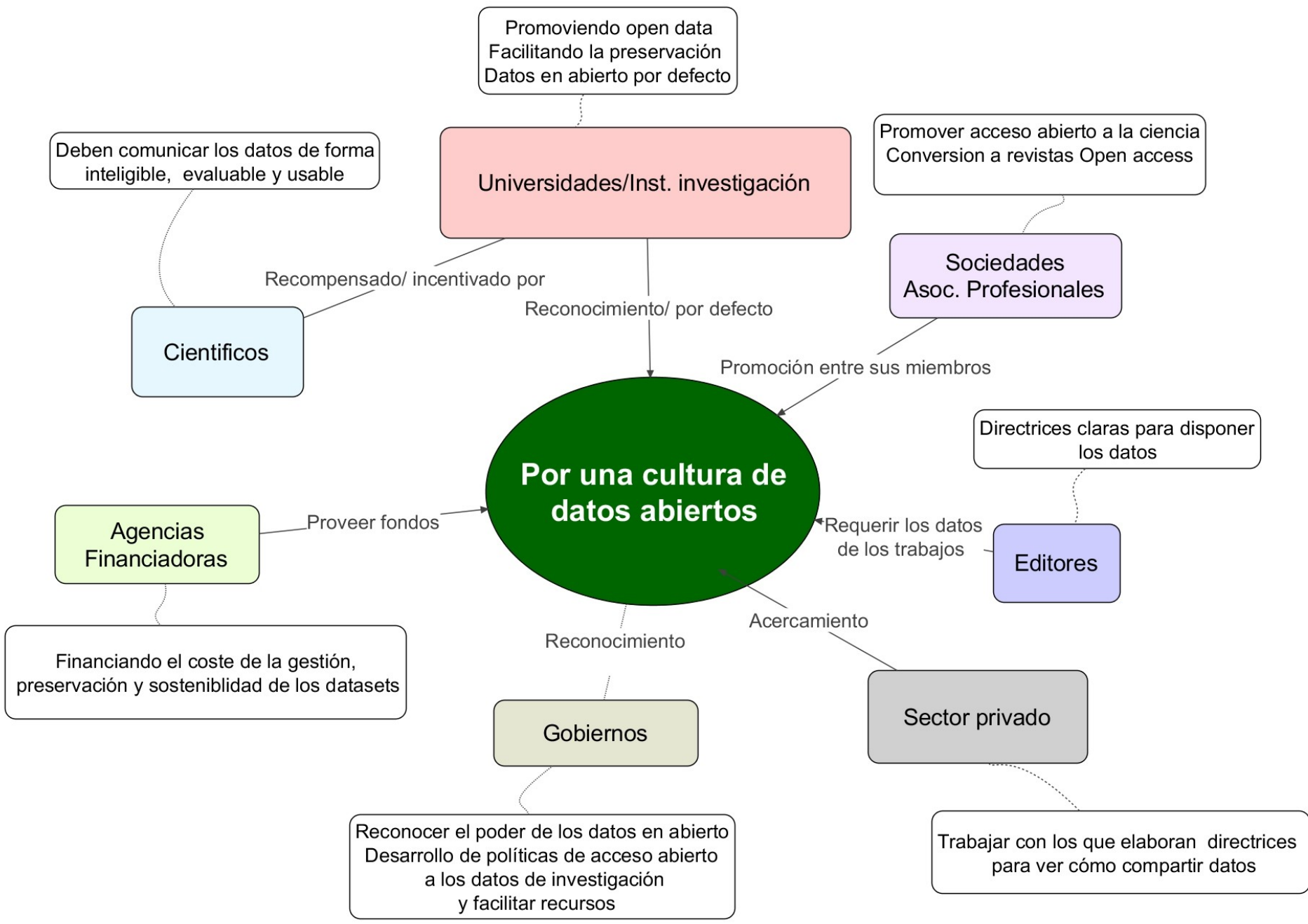
El ciclo de la vida de los datos

¿Por qué son importantes?



The Denton Declaration: An Open Access Data Manifesto. A product of the 3rd Annual University of North Texas Symposium on Open Access, 2012.







Algunas iniciativas y políticas
que implican a los datos...



Find Research Data:

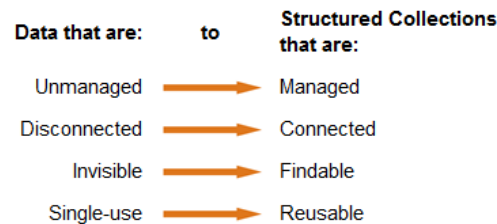
Search our site:

- [ANDS Home](#)
- [About ANDS](#)
- [Partners & Communities](#)
- [Data Management](#)
- [Metadata](#)
- [Discovery, Access, Reuse](#)
- [Technical Resources](#)
- [Guides, Training, Support](#)
- [ANDS Services](#)
- [News & Events](#)

Australian National Data Service

Our Vision: More Australian researchers reusing research data more often

ANDS is enabling the transformation of:



[More>>](#)

Australian Research Data Commons

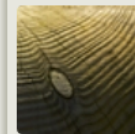
ANDS is building the [Australian Research Data Commons](#): a cohesive collection of research resources from all research institutions, to make better use of Australia's research data outputs.

Research Data Australia

[Research Data Australia](#), ANDS' flagship service, provides a comprehensive window into the Australian Research Data Commons. It is an Internet-based discovery service designed to provide rich connections between data, projects, researchers and institutions, and promote visibility of Australian research data collections in search engines.

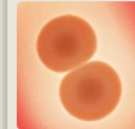
Search for research data on researchdata.ands.org.au

ANDS News



Congratulations

University of Adelaide has successfully completed the ANDS-funded Research Metadata Store Project.



Congratulations

University of Sydney has successfully completed their ANDS-funded project.



ANDS Events

To learn about the upcoming ANDS events check out our [Events page](#).

ANDS Quick Links

- [Contact Us](#)
- [Guides](#)
- [Content Providers Guide](#)
- [ANDS Services](#)
- [share - ANDS Newsletter](#)
- [Acknowledge ANDS funding](#)
- [Community Bulletin Board](#)
- [Costs and Benefits of Data Provision](#)

Search for Research Data



Browse by Subject Area

Browse by Map Coverage

[Advanced Search](#)

What's in Research Data Australia

-  **Collections (55129)**
Research datasets or collections of research materials.
-  **Parties (14516)**
Researchers or research organisations that create or maintain research datasets or collections.
-  **Activities (35531)**
Projects or programs that create research datasets or collections.
-  **Services (147)**
Services that support the creation or use of research datasets or collections.

Spotlight on research data



Edgar

The Edgar website allows visitors to explore the future impact of climate change on Australian birds. Edgar shows locations where a bird species has been observed and uses this information to calculate and display how well the climate across Australia suits that species. Edgar shows current and future species ranges for Australian birds under multiple climate change scenarios. Edgar can also show an animation of how the suitable climate for a species may change into the future.

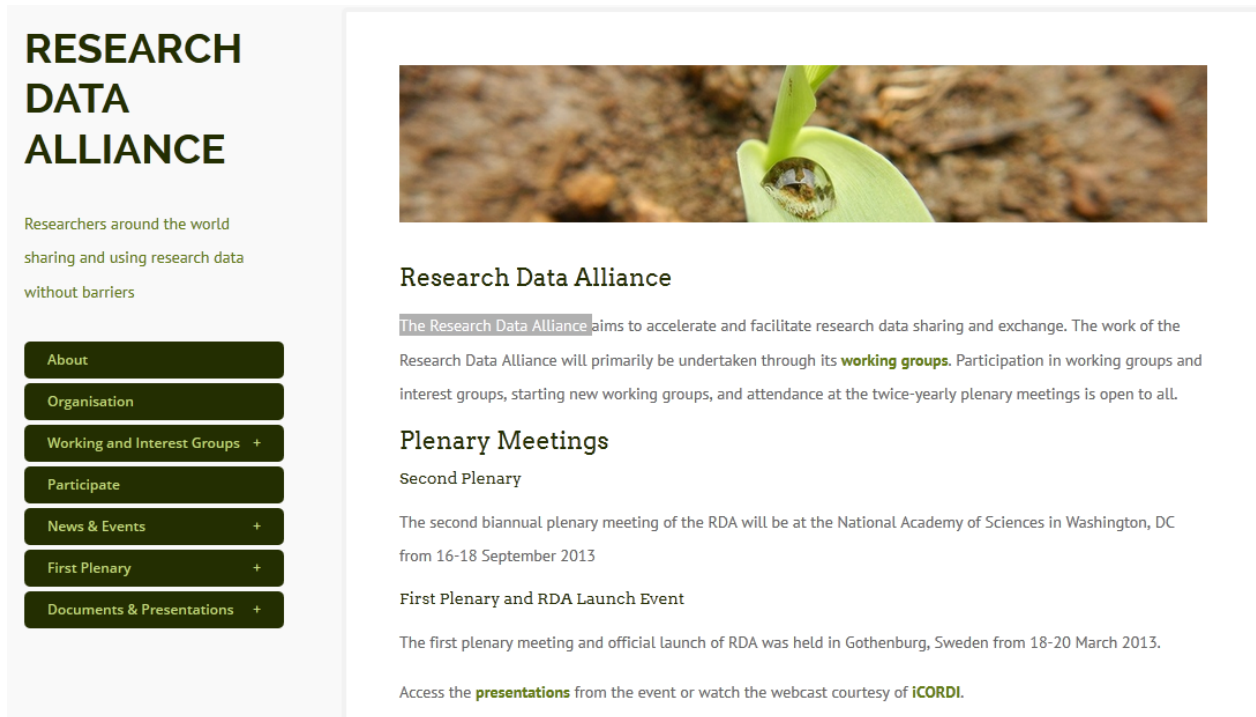
[Edgar: Climate change impact on the distributions of Australian bird species](#)

Who contributes to Research Data Australia?

[69 research organisations](#) from around Australia contribute information to Research Data Australia.

[See All](#)

The Research Data Alliance (RDA) <http://rd-alliance.org/>



RESEARCH DATA ALLIANCE

Researchers around the world sharing and using research data without barriers

- About
- Organisation
- Working and Interest Groups +
- Participate
- News & Events +
- First Plenary +
- Documents & Presentations +

Research Data Alliance

The Research Data Alliance aims to accelerate and facilitate research data sharing and exchange. The work of the Research Data Alliance will primarily be undertaken through its **working groups**. Participation in working groups and interest groups, starting new working groups, and attendance at the twice-yearly plenary meetings is open to all.

Plenary Meetings

Second Plenary

The second biannual plenary meeting of the RDA will be at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, DC from 16-18 September 2013

First Plenary and RDA Launch Event

The first plenary meeting and official launch of RDA was held in Gothenburg, Sweden from 18-20 March 2013.

Access the **presentations** from the event or watch the webcast courtesy of **iCORDI**.

Objetivos: acelerar y facilitar compartir e intercambiar datos







Participan:

Australian National Data Service

The European Commission through the iCordi project 7th FP (interoperabilidad entre sistemas US-EU)

RDA/US activity funded by the National Science Foundation

The DPLA is a platform that enables new and transformative uses of our digitized cultural heritage. The DPLA's application programming interface (API) and open data can be used by software developers, researchers, and others to create novel environments for learning, tools for discovery, and engaging apps.

 <p>WP DPLA Boone Gorges</p> <p>WP DPLA is a WordPress plugin that helps your blog's readers discover interesting content from the DPLA.</p> <p>App Home Page »</p>	 <p>MINT Services National Technical University of Athens</p> <p>MINT services is a web based platform that allows users to define their metadata crosswalks in the DPLA schema with the help of a visual mappings editor for the XSL language.</p> <p>App Home Page »</p>	 <p>DPLA bot Mark Sample</p> <p>@DPLA bot is a Twitter bot that tweets links to random items located in the vast collections of the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA).</p> <p>App Home Page »</p>
 <p>Serendip-o-matic One Week One Tool, Roy Rosenzweig Center for History and New Media at George Mason University</p> <p>Serendip-o-matic connects your sources to digital materials located in libraries, museums, and archives around the world, including the DPLA, Europeana, and Flickr Commons.</p> <p>App Home Page »</p>	 <p>DPLA by County and State Chad Nelson</p> <p>DPLA by State and County allows you to see how well the DPLA represents each state and each county within a state.</p> <p>App Home Page »</p>	 <p>EBSCO Discovery Service and DPLA Highlights EBSCO</p> <p>Include content from the DPLA in your EBSCO Discovery Service (EDS) profile in the form of a widget on the right side of your screen.</p> <p>App Home Page »</p>

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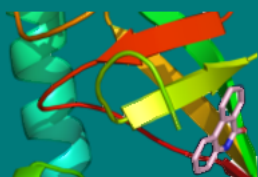
DPLA DIGITAL PUBLIC LIBRARY OF AMERICA



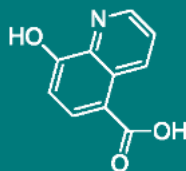


A public-private partnership that supports the discovery of new medicines through open access research.

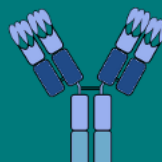
[Read more about the SGC](#)



Structures



Chemical Probes



Biological Probes



Publications



Groups

Latest news



LLY-507: A chemical probe for SMYD2 protein lysine methyltransferase

Chemical Probe November 12, 2013, 10:36 am

A collaboration between the SGC and Eli Lilly and Company has resulted in the discovery of LLY-507, a chemical probe for SMYD2 (a protein lysine methyltransferase).

Tweets

[Follow](#)



The SGC @thesgconline 26 Nov
'Learning to love Failure'- negative results should be shared, Stephen Friend says @sagebio @fastercures sbne.ws/r/gC2G #openscience

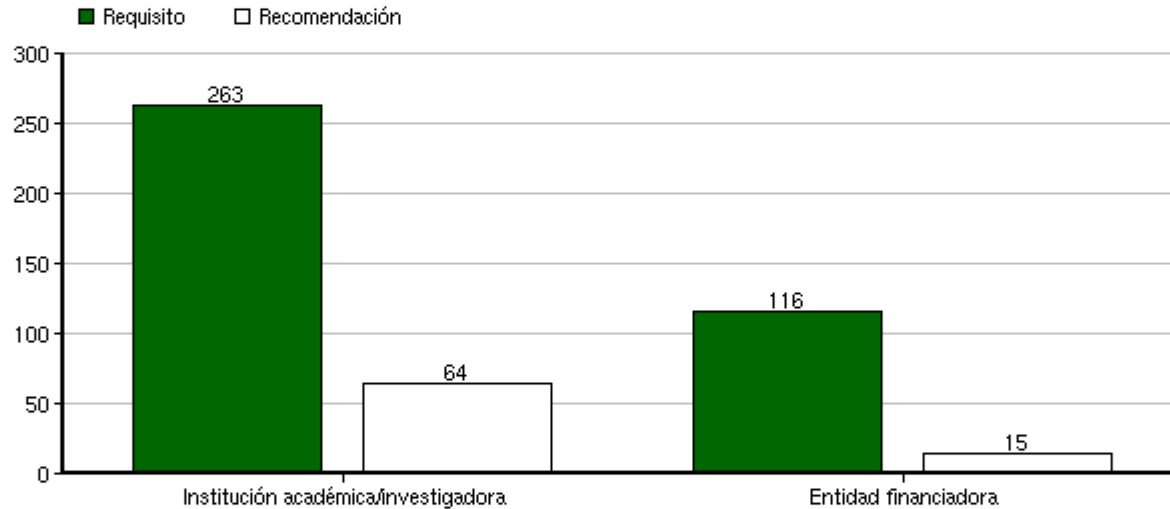
[Show Summary](#)



Open Science @openscience 22 Nov
"@thesgconline places findings into the #publicdomain without restriction" bit.ly/17LPkVT by

The SGC (Structural Genomics Consortium) is a not-for-profit, public-private partnership with the directive to carry out basic science of relevance to drug discovery. <http://www.thesgc.org/>

Políticas según el tipo de institución



ChartDirector (unregistered) from www.adusofteng.com

Datos según el directorio [MELIBEA](#)

Solo de datos aparecen 16 entidades (solo una universitaria)

Algunas políticas.....

Riding the wave

<http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/e-infrastructure/docs/hlg-sdi-report.pdf>

Unlocking the full value of scientific data

**Digital Agenda
1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
for Europe**

"European Digital"
Neelie Kroes

"Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are the most recent transformational factors in science."

The Digital Agenda for Europe outlines policies and actions to maximise the benefit of the digital revolution for all. Supporting research and innovation is a key priority of the Agenda, essential if we want to establish a flourishing digital economy by 2020.

Scientific research is supported by its infrastructures: technical tools and instruments and socio-economic systems for organising and sharing knowledge. These have been in constant change for many centuries reflecting advances in technology and change in political systems. Key inventions like the microscope or the telescope resulted in huge scientific progress by allowing the validation or rejection of theories; and the invention of book printing in the 15th century and the organisation of knowledge in research libraries allowed unprecedented access to knowledge.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are the most recent transformational factors in science. They enable close and almost instantaneous collaboration between scientists all over the world and they provide access to unprecedented volumes of scientific information that can in turn be processed on powerful computational platforms. Many younger scientific disciplines would not even

RIDING THE WAVE How Europe can gain from the rising tide of scientific data

*.....However, with robust infrastructure for data transmission and data processing in place, we can now start to think about the next step: data itself. My vision is a scientific community that does not waste resources on recreating data that have already been produced, in particular if public money has helped to collect those data in the first place. **Scientists should be able to concentrate on the best ways to make use of data. Data become an infrastructure that scientists can use on their way to new frontiers....***

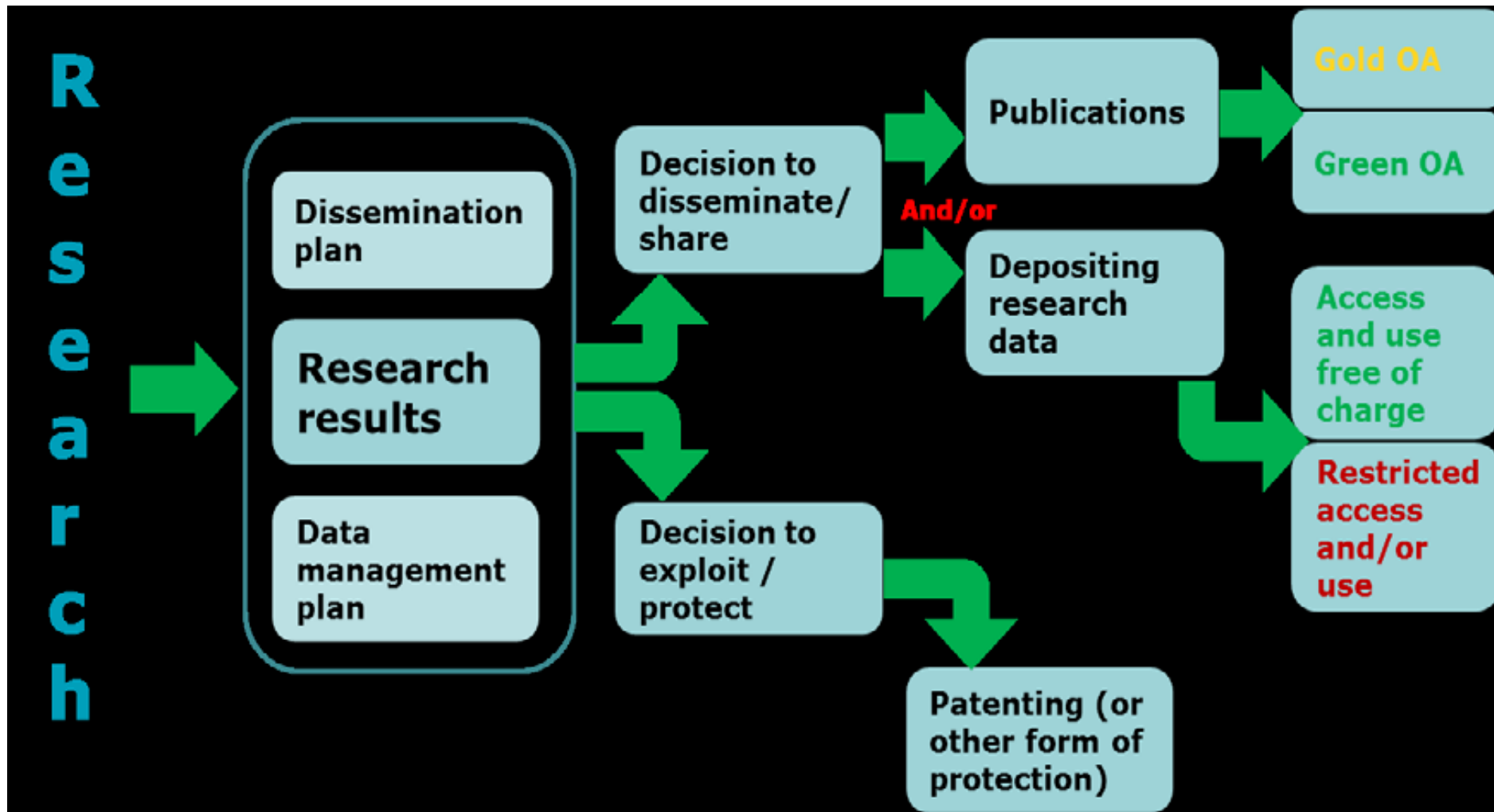
Neelie Kroes

Vice-President of the European Commission, responsible for the Digital Agenda



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

Cubre Publicaciones de todas las áreas y un ensayo piloto de despoito de datos para determinadas disciplinas



Estados Unidos. Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act (FASTR, 14 febrero 2013))

The screenshot shows the CONGRESS.GOV website interface. At the top, the logo "CONGRESS.GOV" is displayed with "BETA" in small red text above the "OV" part. To the right of the logo is the text "United States Legislative Information". Below the logo is a navigation menu with links for "Home", "Legislation", "Congressional Record", "Members", and "The Legislative Process". On the far right of this menu are links for "About" and "Help / Contact".

A search bar is located below the navigation menu. It contains the text "All Sources" and a dropdown arrow. To the right of the search bar is a text input field with the placeholder text "Examples: hr5, sres9, 'health care'" and a "GO" button. To the right of the "GO" button is a link for "Search Tips".

Below the search bar is a breadcrumb trail: "Home > Legislation > 113th Congress > S.350". To the right of the breadcrumb trail are icons for "Print", "Subscribe", "Share/Save", and "Give Feedback".

The main heading of the page is "S.350 - Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act of 2013", with the subtitle "113th Congress (2013-2014)".

The central content area is titled "Overview: Senate Bill". It contains the following information:

- Sponsor:** [Sen. Cornyn, John \[R-TX\]](#) (Introduced 02/14/2013)
- Cosponsors:** [2](#)
- Latest Action:** 02/14/2013 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.
- Major Recorded Votes:** There are no Roll Call votes for this bill
- Status of Legislation:** A progress bar showing the following steps: **Introduced** (highlighted in dark grey), Passed Senate, Passed House, To President, and Became Law.

At the bottom of the overview box is a button labeled "Hide Overview x".

On the right side of the page, under the heading "Subjects:", the "Primary Subject" is listed as "Government Operations and Politics". Below this is a link: "[View all subjects >](#)".

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

Directiva de la Casa Blanca (22 febrero 2013)

The screenshot shows the White House website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the White House logo and the text "the WHITE HOUSE PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA". Below this is a dark blue navigation menu with links for "BLOG", "PHOTOS & VIDEO", "BRIEFING ROOM", "ISSUES", "the ADMINISTRATION", "the WHITE HOUSE", and "our GOVERNMENT". A search bar is located on the right side of the menu. Below the navigation menu, the page title "Office of Science and Technology Policy" is displayed. A secondary navigation bar contains links for "About OSTP", "OSTP Blog", "Pressroom", "Divisions", "R&D Budgets", "Resource Library", "NSTC", "PCAST", and "Contact Us". The main content area features a blog post titled "Expanding Public Access to the Results of Federally Funded Research" with a "Subscribe" button. The post is attributed to Michael Stebbins and dated February 22, 2013. Below the title are social media sharing buttons for E-Mail, Tweet, Share, and a plus sign. The post text discusses the Obama Administration's commitment to providing public access to the results of federally funded research. To the right of the post is a green box with the text "GIVE FEEDBACK ABOUT THIS PAGE" and a speech bubble icon. Below that is a white box with the text "YOUR FEDERAL TAXPAYER RECEIPT" and a "Launch the Receipt" button. The button points to a preview of a "Your Federal Taxpayer Receipt" document.

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

Pero.....

El contrataque....



CHORUS

Clearinghouse for the **Open Research** of the United States

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What is CHORUS?

Posted on January 9, 2014 by HOWARD RATNER

[Leave a comment](#)

The Clearinghouse for the Open Research of the United States (CHORUS) is a not-for-profit public-private partnership to increase public access to peer-reviewed publications that report on federally funded research. Conceived by publishers, CHORUS:

- Provides a full solution for agencies to comply with the OSTP memo on public access to peer-reviewed scientific publications reporting on federally-funded research
- Builds on publishers' existing infrastructure to enhance public access to research literature, avoiding duplication of effort, minimizing cost to the government and ensuring the continued availability of the research literature
- Serves the public by creating a streamlined, cohesive way to expand access to peer-reviewed articles reporting on federally-funded research. Reflecting the OSTP memo, CHORUS will present and preserve these as digital form, final peer-reviewed manuscripts or final published documents
- Supports funding agencies in fulfilling the OSTP directive to provide public access, use public-private partnerships where possible and avoid extra-budgetary costs; CHORUS would require little to no federal funding
- Utilizes current and developing tools, resources and protocols for identification, discovery, access, preservation and compliance (such as CrossRef, FundRef and ORCID), ensuring continued innovation in the delivery of scholarly communication

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “**Frontiers in Innovation, Research, Science, and Technology Act of 2013**” or the “**FIRST Act of 2013**” (Noviembre 2013)

In implementing the policies, procedure, and standards established pursuant to subsection (a), each Federal science agency shall provide for—

(1) **submission of, or linking to, an electronic version of covered material** by or on behalf of recipients of research grants made by the agency;

(2) free online public access to such covered material—

(A) in the case of a research article, **not later than 24 months** after publication of the research article in a peer-reviewed publication; and

(B) in the case of data used to support the findings and conclusions of such article, not later than 60 days after the article is published in a peer-reviewed publication;



Open Access Policy concerning UNESCO publications

OPEN ACCESS POLICY

“Equal access to science is not only a social and ethical requirement for human development, but also essential for realizing the full potential of scientific communities worldwide and for orienting scientific progress towards meeting the needs of humankind”.

The World Conference on Science, 1999, held under the auspices of UNESCO and ICSU

Objective

Advancements in education, science and culture are made possible through broad and unfettered access to research and knowledge, enabling policy-makers, researchers, practitioners and the general public to use and build upon this knowledge. In line with its mission to share knowledge, UNESCO is responsible for transferring to society all its achievements and findings, especially publications, data and resources, making them easily available to the widest possible audience.

The UNESCO Open Access (OA) Policy, approved by the Executive Board at its 191st session, grants an irrevocable right of access to copy, use, distribute, transmit and make derivative works in any format within certain constraints. It applies to all UNESCO Publications published from July 31, 2012

World Bank Open Access Policy for Formal Publications (English)

ABSTRACT

The World Bank supports the free online communication and exchange of knowledge as the most effective way of ensuring that the fruits of research, economic and sector work, and development practice are made widely available, read, and built upon. It is... [See More +](#)

DETAILS

Document Date	2012/04/01
Document Type	Policy Paper
Report Number	67830
Volume No	1 of 1
Country	World ;
Region	The World Region ;
Disclosure Date	2012/04/09
Doc Name	World Bank Open Access Policy for Formal Publications

[See More +](#)


DOWNLOADS

COMPLETE REPORT IN ENGLISH

Official version of document (may contain signatures, etc)

 [DOCX](#)

 [Official PDF, 5 pages](#) 0.35 mb

 [TXT*](#)

*The text version is uncorrected OCR text and is included solely to benefit users with slow connectivity.

CITATION

World Bank. 2012. *World Bank Open Access Policy for Formal Publications*. Administrative manual statement ; AMS 14.40. Washington, DC: World Bank.
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2012/04/16200740/world-bank-open-access-policy-formal-publications>

Y más cerca.....

Gobierno de Argentina. Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación Productiva. Ley para la creación de repositorios y depósito de la producción científica (mayo 2012)



H. Cámara de Diputados de la Nación

Presidencia

1927-D-11
OD 326



Buenos Aires, 23 MAY 2012

Señor Presidente del H. Senado.

Tengo el honor de dirigirme al señor Presidente, comunicándole que esta H. Cámara ha sancionado, en sesión de la fecha, el siguiente proyecto de ley que paso en revisión al H. Senado.

El Senado y Cámara de Diputados, etc.

Artículo 1º - Los organismos e instituciones públicas que componen el Sistema Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (SNCTI), conforme lo prevé la ley 25.467, y que reciben financiamiento del Estado nacional, deberán desarrollar repositorios digitales institucionales de acceso abierto, propios o compartidos, en los que se depositará la producción científico-tecnológica

LEY N° 30035

EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA

POR CUANTO:

El Congreso de la República
Ha dado la Ley siguiente:

EL CONGRESO DE LA REPÚBLICA;

Ha dado la Ley siguiente:

**LEY QUE REGULA
EL REPOSITORIO NACIONAL DIGITAL
DE CIENCIA, TECNOLOGÍA E INNOVACIÓN
DE ACCESO ABIERTO****Artículo 1. Objeto de la Ley**

Establecer el marco normativo del Repositorio Nacional Digital de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación de Acceso Abierto.

- almacena, preserva y gestiona el adecuado funcionamiento del repositorio nacional, así como establece las políticas que regulen la seguridad y sostenibilidad del Repositorio Nacional Digital de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación de Acceso Abierto, en el marco de la presente Ley.
- b) Brinda asistencia técnica integral a los participantes del Sistema Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación Tecnológica (Sinacyt) para la generación y gestión de sus respectivos datos e información, así como establece los mecanismos y estándares de interoperabilidad del Estado con el Repositorio Nacional Digital de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación de Acceso Abierto, para lo cual cuenta con el asesoramiento técnico de la Oficina Nacional de Gobierno Electrónico e Informática (ONGEI).
- c) Promueve el uso y aprovechamiento de la información disponible del Repositorio Nacional Digital de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación de Acceso Abierto.
- d) Implementa los mecanismos internos necesarios para la correcta aplicación de la

5.2 Se puede excluir la difusión de información que, por su naturaleza, deba mantenerse en confidencialidad, para lo cual se justificarán en forma explícita y detallada los motivos que impiden su difusión.

Artículo 6. Registro de información de producción científica, tecnológica y en innovación

- 6.1 Las entidades descritas en el artículo 3 brindan acceso y registran continuamente su producción en ciencia, tecnología e innovación, en su respectivo repositorio; el Consejo Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación Tecnológica (Concytec) realiza la recolección de información y su monitoreo constante.
- 6.2 Adicionalmente, forman parte del Repositorio Nacional Digital de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación de Acceso Abierto:

En Lima, a los quince días del mes de mayo de dos mil trece.

VÍCTOR ISLA ROJAS
Presidente del Congreso de la República

MARCO TULLIO FALCONÍ PICARDO
Primer Vicepresidente del Congreso de la República

AL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE CONSTITUCIONAL DE
LA REPÚBLICA

POR TANTO:

Mando se publique y cumpla.

Dado en la Casa de Gobierno, en Lima, a los cuatro días del mes de junio del año dos mil trece.

OLLANTA HUMALA TASSO
Presidente Constitucional de la República

México, 14 de marzo de 2014. Senadores aprueban dictamen para la difusión de la ciencia

MÉXICO

Senadores aprueban dictamen para la difusión de la ciencia



Los senadores Raúl Cervantes y Javier Lozano durante la sesión.

Organización Editorial Mexicana
14 de marzo de 2014

Bertha Becerra / El Sol de México

Ciudad de México.- El pleno senatorial aprobó por unanimidad -con 74 votos- establecer como política de Estado la difusión de información científica, académica, de investigación e innovación, mediante el uso de plataformas cibernéticas.

El dictamen faculta al Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (Conacyt), a promover el conocimiento mediante un Repositorio Nacional de Acceso Abierto y a coordinarse con los ya existentes, a fin de que el conocimiento universal esté disponible a la población en general.

Al fundamentar el dictamen de las comisiones unidas de Ciencia y Tecnología, Educación y Estudios Legislativos, Segunda, por el que se reformaron diversas disposiciones de la Ley de Ciencia y Tecnología, la vicepresidenta de la Cámara Alta, la senadora priísta Ana Lilia Herrera Anzaldo, dijo que este acuerdo

¿Grado de cumplimiento?

Un asunto por resolver....

¡Gracias!



Reme Melero

rmelero@iata.csic.es