



Focus on Open Science

Chapter XXXVI: Latin America

Extra content: post-event answers to questions that remained unaddressed

<https://scholarly.events/chapter-xxxviii-latin-america/>

1. Do you have any list with Publishers where the UCL recommends publishing?

Paul Ayris: It is the author who chooses where to publish. UCL recommends OA publishing because this is a criterion for submission to the national Research Excellence Framework.

2. What is South America missing to approach Europe in terms of open science?

Paul Ayris: There are many roads which lead to Open Science. Latin America and Europe have followed different routes with regard to scholarly publishing, but that does not matter. What has been influential in Europe is the joint voices of Science Europe and the European Commission, which is very powerful. Is there an equivalent grouping in Latin America?

3. Muchas gracias y felicitaciones por el evento. En lo que se refiere al acceso abierto ¿se han desarrollado opciones de accesibilidad para personas con alguna discapacidad? Gracias

Google translation: Thank you very much and congratulations on the event. With regard to open access, have accessibility options been developed for people with disabilities? Thank you

Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen: In the development of the national portal finna.fi accessibility options and solutions have been developed together with authorities responsible for these issues. Finna gives access to different types of materials including OA.



4. **¿Considera usted posible que el Estado contemple dentro del presupuesto Universitario propiciar su avance en cuanto a su publicación, capacitando a ciudadanos y ciudadanas para que puedan llevar a cabo esa tarea?**

Google translation: Do you consider it possible for the State to contemplate within the University budget promoting its progress in terms of its publication, training citizens so that they can carry out this task?

Paul Ayris: I can only answer really for the UK. Here universities are autonomous and receive less and less state funding. The creation of university presses is not an area which would be of immediate interest to the UK government.

5. **Còmo las políticas pùblicas ""educativas, y de ciencia y tecnologìa"" podría mejorar el acceso ?**

Google translation: How could public policies ""education, science and technology"" improve access?

Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen: Yes, absolutely. In Finland we have national open science coordination which publishes policies and recommendations for research organisations. Our research organisations have all signed the OD declaration.

6. **Kristina, el Estado participa presupuestariamente para sostener la gratuidad en la publicación de libros académicos?**

Google translation: Kristina, does the State participate in the budget to support the free publication of academic books?

Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen: No. We have a couple of universities which have OA press. The university covers the fees.

7. **What can the countries do to avoid the co-optation of the Open Science Initiatives by the big Publishers, that are producing tools more and more to the workflow and buying rankings, metrics, etc directioned for the gestion and assessment by funders, universities?**

Paul Ayris: Universities can promote Open Access and the different routes by which Open Access can be achieved. They can also promote new forms of evaluation, which do not use publication metrics like Journal Impact Factors. In this way, research culture can begin to change to favour new ways of doing things, which can be managed by the university.



8. In the end, would you say OA is or must be paid by the State?

Paul Ayris: It can be paid by the State, if the State so wishes. Monies can also come from research funders to help the change process. Universities can also prioritise their spend to favour Open Science initiatives.

9. Dear Kristina, I have an impression that the public sector plays very important roles in Open Science. This is good because anybody can access resources. I would like to know how the public sectors can keep innovating to create better platforms. Is there any mechanism to induce innovations?

Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen: It is critical to develop the platforms to meet the needs of users. We use various methods to do this:

- usability studies
- satisfaction surveys for end users and also to our member organisations
- constant dialogues with major stakeholders
- active role in the international open source development group
- hackathons
- long term strategies including roadmaps
- dialogue with the funder
- etc

10. Una pregunta para todos, cómo les ha ido con la solicitud de datos de investigación a las personas autoras de los artículos, muchas gracias.

Google translation: A question for all, how has it gone with the request for research data from the authors of the articles, thank you very much.

Paul Ayris: Certainly with UCL Press, the Press welcomes the deposit of research data alongside the manuscript of the publication. The data would reside in a repository separate from that which houses publications - but there will be links between the two. In the UCL Academic Careers Framework, it is possible to be rewarded for the deposit of data (preferably open and FAIR) alongside reward for the production of publications.



11. How could we promote international cooperation to increase working together?

Paul Ayriss: Targeted funding by research funders will help to produce outcomes and publications in these areas. Publications available in Open Access have a citation advantage and so are likely to be more visible than those published in a closed model. Webinars and joint research projects are ways of building collaborations and trust among the partners. From such beginnings, it is possible to construct well-rooted partnerships which result in successful collaborations.