

“Digital Society: Open Access and National Repository in Mexico”

Alejandro Canales-Sánchez

UNAM-IISUE/PUEES

Mexico City, DIE-CINVESTAV. Septiembre 13, 2019

1. BACKGROUND

Open Access is a movement that emerged at the beginning of the 2000s to fundamentally promote free access to scientific literature, and it is part of the wider Open Science Movement.

Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI):

“... literature will be freely accessible when users may read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to it, pass it as data to analytic software, or use it for any other purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those of gaining access to the internet itself.”

- ▶ One of the main actions has been the establishment, organization and coordination of interoperable repositories.
- ▶ Another action has been to address and negotiate the legal barriers and conditions derived from subscriptions to commercial databases that limit access and distribution of scientific publications
- ▶ “Green” and “Gold” roads
- ▶ *Article Processing Charge (APC)*

2. International highlights

Jean-Claude Guédon (“Open Access: Toward the Internet of the Mind”, 2017):

- ▶ Today, OA has come to occupy a central stage in debates among publishers, librarians, funding agencies, institutions and researchers.
- ▶ “The positions have been reversed, to the point that large publishers promote a form of OA or what appears to be OA”.
- ▶ The central issue is: who controls what?

- 
- ▶ In recent years, some countries have tried to harmonize national legislation with modalities of OA.
 - ▶ For example: Germany (2013); United Kingdom (2014); Finland (2014 and 2015); and Australia (2017).
 - ▶ The Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR), an initiative launched in 2003 currently identifies 4,725 repositories (September, 2019).

3. OA in Latin America

- ▶ Latindex; ScieLO; Redalyc
- ▶ OA has had an important acceptance in the region.
- ▶ Latin America shares the notion that scientific information is a common good and, consequently, there should be free access to it.
- ▶ Also because most journals are published by universities, research institutes and nonprofit associations.
- ▶ La Referencia. A Latin American network of open access repositories (2012). Ten countries

4. México

- ▶ In Mexico, the law to regulate and promote Open Access (AA) to scientific and academic information was presented in the Senate in 2013 and published in May 2014.
- ▶ The main objective was to establish as a legal principle for public policies, the dissemination of scientific, educational, research and innovation content, through the use of open access platforms.

- ▶ The National Council of Science and Technology (Conacyt) was responsible for designing and executing the OA strategy, as well as for creating and establishing a National Open Access Repository and the coordination of existing repositories.
- ▶ Currently, the National Repository concentrates 105 institutional repositories; more than 90 thousand information resources and more than 6 million accesses
- ▶ The amendment to the 3rd constitutional article in this year has a greater implication for the OA, section V says that: "... The State will support scientific, humanistic and technological research and innovation, and will guarantee open access to the information derived from it ... "

- ▶ This means: the Mexican State is responsible for guaranteeing the OA to information on research and scientific innovation.
- ▶ The problem is what will happen with information that is not supported by national public funds.
- ▶ Secondary laws are not yet ready