AmeliCA:

A community-driven sustainable framework for

Open Knowledge in Latin America and the Global South

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Open Knowledge for Latin America and the Global South
Social Sciences and Humanities

AmeliCA: A community-driven sustainable framework for Open Knowledge in Latin America and the Global South

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ABSTRACT

The Latin American region has an ecosystem where the nature of publication is conceived as the act of making public, of sharing and not as the publishing industry. Scholarly institutions and universities composed an informal and non-explicit cooperative that finances journals with its own faculty members and publish them in Open Access, which means that everybody gets benefit from everybody else's investment. Nevertheless, Latin American Open Access ecosystem is facing a fragmentation. One can identify at least two main approaches: one determined by the so called "mainstream science" through the indexation in WoS or Scopus as the only-way to validate research; and a second approach that recognizes institutional and regional quality research, that strengthens publishers inside universities by empowering editors with technology and training and that claims for a more responsible research assessment, with custom strategies but with the capacity to interact in a global scale. This work shows AmeliCA, a concrete initiative that emerged as a result of the convergence of various stakeholders that shares the second approach.

AmeliCA is a configuration of strategies, in response to the international, regional, national and institutional contexts, that seeks a cooperative, sustainable, protected and non-commercial Open Access solution for Latin America that can be extended to the Global South.

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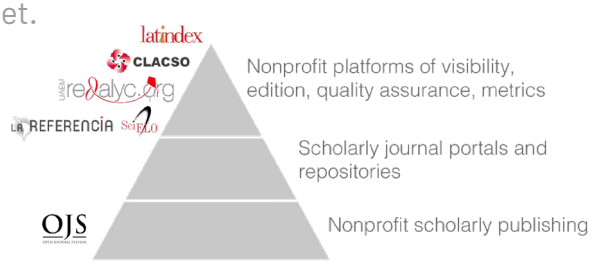
1. THE FRAGMENTATION OF THE OPEN ACCESS ECOSYSTEM IN LATIN AMERICA

Despite the fact that Open Access (OA) is a worldwide reality; it is a fact taking different shades and intensities with asymmetrical regional impacts. Latin America has created and maintains a non-commercial structure where scientific publication belongs to the academy and not to large publishers; where the Open Journal Systems software has been key in the birth of the electronic journal; where the need for visibility, interoperability and presence on the web was the breeding ground for the emergence of platforms such as Latindex, Redalyc and SciELO.

This region has an ecosystem where the nature of publication is conceived as the act of making public, of sharing and not as the publishing industry.

Neither a fee for authors nor a fee for readers had been included in the regional editorial tradition. If a fee existed were definitely for non-profit, as a journal business model commonly lay on an institutional budget.

One key feature it is worth looking at from Latin America is that publishing has been led, owned and financed scholarly and it is not common to outsource editorial processes.



Each institution is part of an informal cooperative that has not ever been made explicit; each institution finances journals with its own faculty members, and then that content is made available through Open Access to other institutions. Which means that everybody gets benefit from everybody else's investment. This kind of informal cooperative has worked even before Open Access got its official name from Budapest declaration.

Publishing has been led, owned and financed scholarly.

Regarding green Open Access, the region counts on different initiatives as the growing quantity of institutional repositories that reaches currently 362 (OpenDOAR, 2018). For its part, LaReferencia, the network of national networks of institutional repositories integrates, through metadata harvesting, more than 1.3 Million documents.

Latin America have also legislated on Open Access such are the cases of Peru, Argentina and Mexico national policies along with institutional mandates giving a total of 48 (ROARMAP, 2018). However, as it is pointed out by Babini (2014) institutional mandates are weak due to growth of deposits does not happen as wished.

There are also disciplinary repositories like the one of CLACSO, specialized in Social Sciences, SIDALC in Agriculture, CLAD in Public Administration, LaborDoc in Labour, BVSDE in Enviromental Health and the BVS in Health.

Indeed, there are many strengths but also important threats that are already molding different aspects of how OA is evolving in Latin America.

The appendix A shows a SWOT analysis that summarizes main ideas.

Besides, the interaction North – South in scientific communication systems has a great impact in the performance valuation of Latin America scientific activity.

As Beigel (2016) argues, the international circulation of ideas and forms of construction of international prestige have changed tangibly, in keeping with the transformation of publication circuits, the diffusion flows of ideas and the mobility of people.

However, what continues to define them as peripheral is related to the effectiveness of their recognition, which is limited to the local, national or regional, while the knowledge and ideas generated in the traditional "centers of excellence" are elevated as "universal" contributions.

An epistemic, economic, political and social scheme aimed at universalizing the commercial model of the North is being imposed on journals of Social Sciences and Humanities (SC&H) in Latin America and the Global South, resulting in the invisibility of journals in the South (Sousa Santos, 2006), because:

1) The local or particular is disabled because priority is given to the subject that interests the central countries and in their language, English;
2) The lower is considered as naturalization of the differences where if it is not published in journals geographically located in the North in English and in collaboration with Europeans or North Americans, the generation of knowledge should be reviewed and very probably inadequate;
3) The delay, the immediacy demanded of the Natural Sciences modifies the rhythms of the SC&H journals and if they do not adjust they are considered delayed;
4) The ignorant is built by establishing a paradigm of research (empirical-positive) and forms of evaluation based on inadequate metrics and where authors and academic productions from the South do not have references, prioritizing the paper to the detriment of the essay and the monograph, more common in SC&H;
5) The unproductive, by monopolizing the parameters of quality and impact measurement and defining the visibility platforms corresponding to the commercial databases called 'mainstream', the science of the South becomes unproductive.

These elements turn the scientific production of our countries into a set of absences, so that Latin America and the South must seek to overcome the North-Centric publication model (Sousa Santos, 2006).

An outstanding phenomenon in course in Latin America has to do with the definition of at least two main approaches or currents, which show different paths and directions to achieve the participation of the knowledge produced in the region into the global conversation of science.

This fragmentation is preventing Latin America from composing a regional coalition.

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1.1. APPROACH 1: DEPENDENT ON MAINSTREAM-METRICS AND COMMERCIAL OPEN ACCESS

In this approach, national and institutional research evaluation strategies, journal's editorial policies and OA platforms' actions are determined by the participation on the "mainstream science".

This participation is validated through the indexation in WoS or Scopus. This method, although it is to classify scientific journals, also impacts researchers since their incentives depend on where they publish.

The following cases account for this approach:

- In 2017 eliminated more than 40% of its publications from Publindex, the national index of Colombia. Most Colombian as well as Latin American journals are published in universities by the educational sector, and as a consequence of those decisions they are receiving less resources and author contributions.

- Conacyt, Mexico, used to implement a journal evaluation system based on editorial consolidation parameters. Currently, that system was transformed into an eight-level classification system. The first four levels represent the JCR and SJR quartiles (from WoS

and Scopus respectively). Those journals that are not indexed in WoS or Scopus, are evaluated under new parameters and classified into four lower groups.

- The SciELO's agreement with Clarivate Analytics in order to create a journal citation index inside Web of Science (out of the core collection), a strategy considered to be the mean to reach the inclusion of journals in the mainstream science.

- The raising on contracts between commercial publishers and institutions, as a way for journals to be capable to reach technological and editorial standards.

We consider the following as some of the effects of this approach:

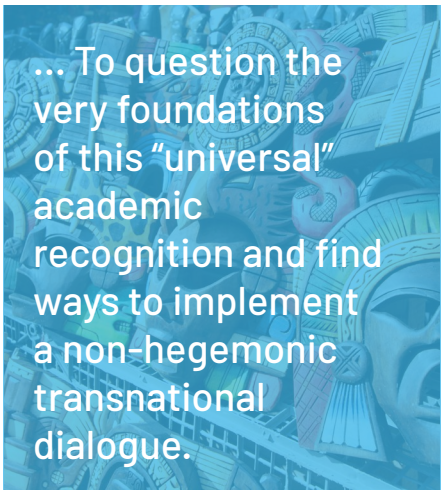
- Journal assessment systems modification has led to a weakening of journals which are not indexed by JCR or Scopus as it ignores the quality of journals, the link with society, their history, their importance, the visibility they bring to local science or the construction of a local community.

- The researcher value that depends on where they publish joint with that journal assessment causes the researcher production and productivity based on the pursue to get published by journals from the mainstream as well as to obtain citations.

- Outsourcing of editorial work is resulting in the relocation of budgets outside institutions, leaving behind the strengthening of institutional editorial teams.

1.2. APPROACH 2: SCHOLARLY-DRIVEN SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND NON-COMMERCIAL OPEN ACCESS

This approach, as mentioned by Beigel (2016), does not seek to provide the voices of the South with a space in the channels where the Northern Theory is established, but to question the very foundations of this "universal" academic recognition and find ways to implement a non-hegemonic transnational dialogue.



This current is aimed to strengthen publishers inside universities by empowering editors with technology, knowledge and the definition of institutional strategies in order to keep the open and scholarly nature of the regional editorial tradition. It also includes the development of more responsible metrics that assess research in a more appropriate dimension.

Several stakeholders are doing efforts aligned to this approach in various aspects as the following.

Research Evaluation Systems

It is crucial to adjust institutional and national research evaluation systems in order to build a solution where science produce by the region has the opportunity to be supported.

Scheliga and Friesike (2014) analyze the fact that while many researchers support Open Science in theory, the individual researcher is confronted with various difficulties when putting Open Science into practice, they argue that the phenomenon of Open Science can be seen through the prism of a social dilemma: what is in the collective best interest of the scientific community is not necessarily in the best interest of the individual scientist.

As it is said in **DORA (2012)**:
"The outputs from scientific research are many and varied, including: research articles reporting new knowledge, data, reagents, and software; intellectual property; and highly trained young scientists. Funding agencies, institutions that employ scientists, and scientists themselves, all have a desire, and need, to assess the quality and impact of scientific outputs. It is thus imperative that scientific output is measured accurately and evaluated wisely."

Many journals play a significant role in regional academic communication in Latin America. The research they publish has profound societal impacts that improve the quality of life in the local community. These journals are at risk of disappearing, because their sustainability increasingly relies on where they are ranked within Web of Science or Scopus.

For that reason, Redalyc -recently- made an important decision: to add one more mandatory element to journal's evaluation criteria that explicitly requires signing DORA.

For Redalyc, it is important to value a journal based on its content rather than basing its impact only on citations; it is crucial that research results are assessed by their own merits and not by where they are published, to value publications that address local challenges, particularly in the Social Sciences and Humanities.

DORA sfdora.org

Redalyc and the journals it indexes adhere to DORA declaration recognizing the urgent need to improve the way in which the published science is assessed

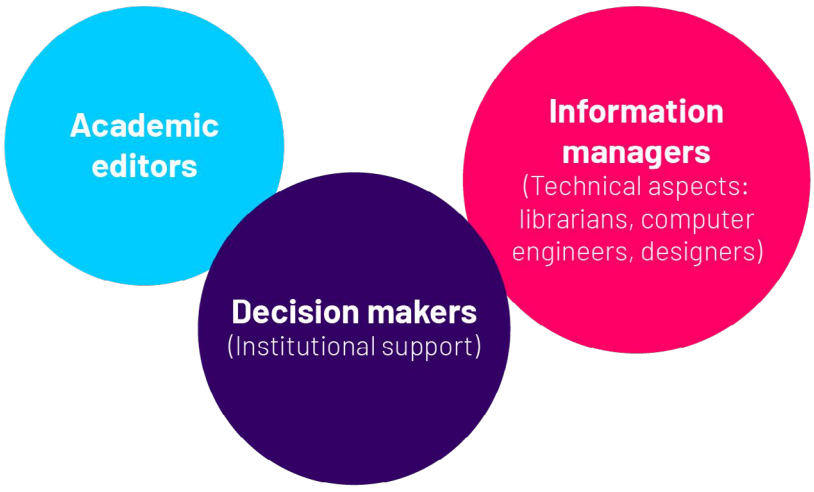
- Periscopio Redalyc, 19th September 2018

As a result of this strategy, more than 500 journal editors from Spain, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Argentina, and more have signed DORA declaration until now.

Besides, the University of Antioquia is working to build an indicator of community construction, in order to identify the circulation system of knowledge; also they are elaborating other forms of evaluation of journals, not based on citations, but on the importance, transcendence and impact that they have in different communities, either scientific or social, among others.

Strengthening of editorial processes inside institutions in favor of the sustainability of OA

National University of La Plata in Argentina, has launched a management model in scientific edition designed for universities that are supported by public funds to strengthen their editorial teams. These teams are composed by people whose work is part of their professional job, with a salary as employees, professors or researchers of the institution. The journals published -under this model- are Open Access, electronical (no more printed versions), non-APC and they make their contents available under the CC BY-NC-SA license. All this job is coordinated by a department supported by the university itself (Rozemblum & Banzato, 2012).



Sustainability of an editorial management model

Another circumstance to bring to the analysis, is the lack of innovation, professionalization and development of technology in the editorial work of the region, condition that evidence the need of a better optimization of resources in benefit of Open Access and science, instead of isolated efforts in the matter of technology in each institution.

Redalyc's vision is aligned with Curry (2017) that argues that it's time for academics to take back control of research journals and that the evolution into a highly-profitable industry was never planned. Academics must make the case for lower-cost journals.

Redalyc, aware that one of the highest cost in publishing electronic journals is the XML tagging and that this process is key in reaching technological standards, developed an XML markup system -called Marcalyc- in order to contribute to the sustainability of journals (Redalyc, 2016).

Marcalyc, together with the XML file format, automatically generates a media enriched article reader and a mobile reader available in Redalyc and the PDF, ePUB and HTML versions ready to be uploaded in journal websites.

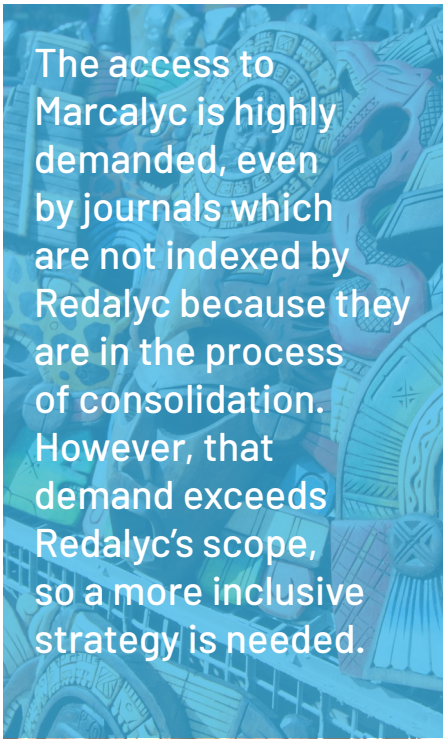
Marcalyc is based on the Journal Article Tag Suite ANSI/NISO Z39.96-2015 standard (NISO, 2015) and allows journal editors to get its articles in XML file format. Free access to this tool is provided for Open Access non-APC scholarly journals indexed by Redalyc. A tool designed to prevent editors from outsourcing XML markup; it doesn't require technical expertise and it minimizes markup time. It is also JATS4R compliant (JATS4R, 2018).

Marcalyc, together with the XML file format, automatically generates a media enriched article reader and a mobile reader available in Redalyc and the PDF, ePUB and HTML versions ready to be uploaded in journal websites.

Since Marcalyc was launched in September 2016, 1.158 journal issues have been processed. In a collaborative process, Redalyc provides the tool and the journal editor does the job.

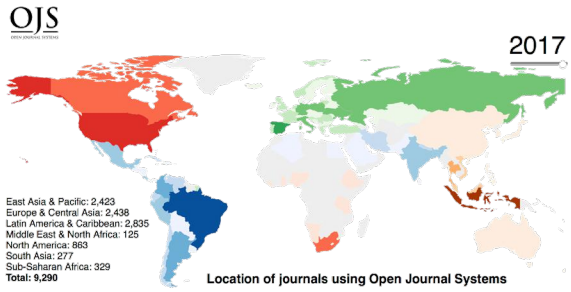
For the two years that Marcalyc has been operating (from September 2016 to August 2018) a total of 278 journal editors' trainings have been made with a total of 1598 attendees of 1296 journals, of course sessions at no cost.

Coupled with that, there are successful cases that account for Redalyc's contribution, e.g., journal editors generating XML content with no-cost in Marcalyc, and taking them to their own websites, along with all file versions listed above; and journal editors switching from a policy of APC to a non-APC in order to apply for a Marcalyc user account.



The access to Marcalyc is highly demanded, even by journals which are not indexed by Redalyc because they are in the process of consolidation. However, that demand exceeds Redalyc's scope, so a more inclusive strategy is needed.

The experience of University of La Plata implementing the sustainable editorial management model including Marcalyc resulted in the lowering of costs and efficiency on the use of human and technical resources.



In this model is also considered the use of the Open Journal Systems (OJS), as an indispensable software to manage submissions and the electronic publication.

In this sense, it is necessary to consider OJS as a key piece in this approach. Despite the fact that OJS is widely used in Latin America (2.835 installations), it is used at the basic potential of the software. OJS is used primarily as a publication system and it is not used to exploit all important capabilities that OJS provides to improve editorial processes.

Intellectual Property

As the asymmetries between the 'commercial' and the 'open' are extended, the corporations impose rules that restrict access to knowledge in multiple ways. The paper in Elizabeth & Denise (2016) demonstrated it by analyzing the Sherpa/ROMEO database: "Just as there is an upward trend among these 107 publishers in the number of publishers allowing some form of self-archiving, there is also a year-on-year rise in the number of restrictions and conditions constraining the right to self-archive and the offer of paid Open Access options... Restrictions around when a paper may be self-archived grew 1000%... Restrictions relating to where a paper may be archived were even more prevalent and followed a similar growth pattern of 190%."

Access to knowledge, whether in the form of Open Access (commercial or non-commercial) or access by subscription, is not only differentiated by the business model, but also by the conception in copyright. Both commercial Open Access and subscription models clearly define their policies, where in most cases the self-archive is not allowed either the post-print or pre-print versions.

In the case of the Open Access model, there is no clarity about how journals handle these rights. Many of them, because of lack of knowledge or as a result of the imitation of the habits of the subscription journals.

In Sherpa Romeo, only 142 journals from South America are registered and 7 from Mexico, so only about 150 journals from all Latin America define precisely self-archiving permissions to the authors.

For this reason, a project with the same characteristics as Sherpa Romeo (which is global) and Dulcinea (in Spain) has been initiated. This is called Aura, it will obtain information from Latin America and the Global South coordinated by Remedios Melero in collaboration with Redalyc

Creative Commons

Attribution

NonCommercial

ShareAlike

The identification of the conditions in which the journals operate is the first step, which will be complemented by a training process on copyright and research. Research and debate is essential to the South, because the way permissions and Creative Commons licenses are perceived is different from Europe, largely because of the context in which academic publication is developed and the low participation of private initiative in Research and innovation.

It is important to recall that the main Open Access regional organizations signed the Mexico Declaration in 2017 (Latindex, Redalyc, CLACSO and IBICT), recommending a non-commercial license and taking distance from the European proposal to use CC-BY. In the region, it is assumed that Open Access must create a counterweight to the commercial model and the use of the CC-BY license ends up strengthening the publishing monopolies that are intended to counteract.

DECLARATION OF MEXICO IN FAVOR OF THE LATIN AMERICAN NON-COMMERCIAL OPEN ACCESS ECOSYSTEM

JOINT DECLARATION BY LATINDEX-REDALYC-CLACSO-IBICT ON THE USE OF CC BY-NC-SA LICENSE TO GUARANTEE PROTECTION OF ACADEMIC AND SCIENTIFIC OPEN ACCESS OUTPUT

The Regional Online Information System for Scientific Journals of Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal (LATINDEX), the Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America and the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal (REDALYC), The Latin American Council of Social Sciences (CLACSO) and the Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (IBICT).

Having analyzed the situation of Open Access (OA) based on the principles established in the "three Bs": Declarations of Budapest (2002), Berlin (2003) and Bethesda (2003), 15 years after its creation; remembering and reaffirming human rights to knowledge and freedom of expression as recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the American Convention on Human Rights, the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, among others.

Highlighting that many institutions opened access to knowledge by making it available without barriers and without cost, for the benefit of humanity and with the understanding that knowledge, especially that which is the result of public financing, is a common good and its access, a human right.

Considering that Latin America and the Caribbean is a region in which OA has traditionally been and remains an indisputable option; that its implementation in the region has been carried out without commercial purposes; and that currently the international situation of the open knowledge provision -without payment or profit- and its future are not clear and they present diverse contradictions and activities that reinforce the idea that many actions are not accomplishing their goals and it may end with effects contrary to its initial objectives.

Recognizing that the obstacle to access to international knowledge is not technology, but to be able to pay access to commercial databases for which national consortiums were created to face the continuous increase in prices; however cost and restrictions on the use of documents have increased and currently the cost of paying for publishing in OA (APC - Article Processing Charges and BPC - Book Processing Charges) is summed, in addition to the fact that these commercial databases have become the raw material of research evaluation.

Being aware of the existence of several contradictions in the policies of regulation and implementation of OA between academic institutions and national science and technology councils, which -although they have given impetus to Open Access- use methods and metrics for the evaluation of scientific research and academic work that privilege the commercial scientific information systems and journals published by large publishing monopolies, and when "national" journals are taken into account, it is because they are indexed in those databases.

Concerned because after more than a decade of existence of the Open Access movement the scientific and academic research output financed with public resources is not available only in OA databases, but in commercial websites that have taken open knowledge and offer it through "search engines", "discoverers" and other commercial products, which raise the restrictions, do not reveal the nature or origin of the content they offer as well as the wealth and strength that their business models acquire by appropriating open content.

Noting that commercial systems owned all non-OA resources and are also adding the open ones in a completely legal manner, because CC-BY license allows them to take, insert, modify, integrate, add Digital Objects Identifiers (DOI), sell, resell, among other actions; and being dissapointed because journals published by large editorial monopolies deny the archive of the final articles' version in national and institutional repositories -articles financed by institutions- and when they allow their deposit they require a commercial license.

For all these reasons, it is adopted, in Mexico, on December 15th, 2017, the following Joint Declaration **LATINDEX-REDALYC-CLACSO-IBICT**, which recommends the use of CC BY-NC-SA license to guarantee the protection of academic and scientific output in Open Access, and which aims to create, share, maintain and preserve knowledge of the region.

General Principles:

The Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike (CC BY-NC-SA) license does not allow the use of the material for commercial purposes and requires that it should be maintained under the conditions defined by the owner of the copyright. This allows to share, distribute, download and use the material for academic purposes; for instance, an anthology, but it cannot be sold. If someone does a derivative work using a research article, there is no problem, but it must be shared it under the same license CC BY-NC-SA so anyone can reuse, compile, and so on.

The chain can grow, but it is being avoided that someone make profit with that content in any part of the science communication circuit. We recommend the Creative Commons license Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 International. As Creative Commons says, with this license "you are free to share-copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format". "If you [...] remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original".

That is, the new work must have the same license: CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 International. This prevents contents from being used for commercial purposes and requires that the user use them in the same conditions, that is, in open, non-commercial access.

All this is enabled by the CC BY-NC-SA license; **the only action that it is avoided is that someone can use the material for commercial purposes.** If you want to avoid the commercialization of the content that publishers are making available without cost and that is financed with public resources, then you should use a CC BY-NC-SA license.

Specific recommendations:

If someone wants to use an OA scientific paper under this license, nothing prevents it, one can do it, it just have to be cited, share it alike and not used for commercial purposes. Science has worked through time using papers and ideas of other scientists, whose evidence are the cited references, because knowledge is a social construction for the benefit of humanity; "We work on the shoulders of giants," said Newton, before the "three B's" declarations appeared and CC licenses were implemented.

In summary, there is nothing to prevent legitimate use of scientific and academic works under the CC BY-NC-SA license. It only prevents commercialization and it requires sharing alike, so that, once shared, it can not be used for commercial purposes.

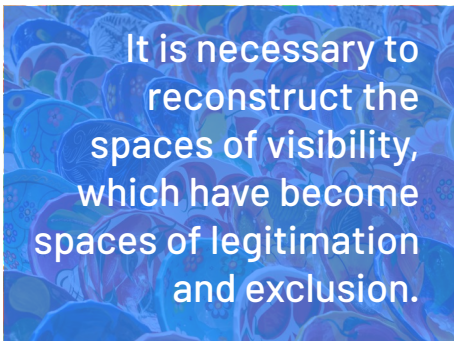
2. AMELICA: THE CONVERGENCE OF TECHNOLOGY, EXISTING PLATFORMS AND THE REINSTATEMENT OF ACADEMIC NATURE OF SCHOLARLY JOURNALS TO CLOSE THE REGIONAL DIVIDE

Ameli, Open Knowledge for Latin America and the Global South (amelica.org) is an initiative launched by various institutions with a common agenda. It is a new configuration of strategies, in response to the international, regional, national and institutional context, which seeks a collaborative, sustainable, protected and non-commercial Open Access solution for Latin America and the Global South.

There is a consensus that since the transformations of the eighties, knowledge, universities and academic publications are diverting their mission to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life and the reduction of social inequality.

Therefore, it is necessary to reconstruct the spaces of visibility, which have become spaces of legitimation and exclusion, to build a communication project of critical thinking that can respond with alternatives to dissemination, construction of networks, exercise of analysis, training, and technology for the scientific publication process.

In order to go towards of keeping the open nature of scientific communication systems in the region, it is necessary to build a community-based regional infrastructure that takes existent and develops new technology and knowledge in favor of the empowerment and professionalization of journal editors, making the editorial task in Open Access sustainable.



It is necessary not only to refine critical positions to face the global context of OA, but to design and put into practice collaborative systems that develop and socialize technology and know-how in scientific communication.

The community-based regional infrastructure is AmeliCA, an initiative aimed to strengthen and protect the scientific editorial work and its actors, a framework that can be extended to include the Global South, with a special emphasis on Social Sciences and Humanities. All this to achieve a non-subordinate integration of this region into the global dialogue of scientific communication.

This is aligned with the vision in Rob (2015), where it is said that "we should work towards simplifying and standardizing processes to move towards a sustainable and scalable OA ecosystem which preserves academic freedom and author choice in publishing and makes the research as valuable as possible for the end user".

The new strategy consists of forming an alliance of institutions that are willing to maintain the non-commercial nature of the Latin American ecosystem and keep supporting scientific publications that contribute to the benefit of society and the development of science, regardless of whether they are indexed in the so-called mainstream science or which impact factor is assigned to it.

The participating institutions should share the following DORA declaration premises (DORA, 2012):

- The need to eliminate the use of journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, in funding, appointment, and promotion considerations;
- The need to assess research on its own merits rather than on the basis of the journal in which the research is published; and
- The need to capitalize on the opportunities provided by online publication (such as relaxing unnecessary limits on the number of words, figures, and references in articles, and exploring new indicators of significance and impact).

Goals:

- The construction of a community-driven multi-institutional platform for the developing of technology and knowledge generation and sharing, in order to consolidate a collaborative, sustainable and non-commercial Open Access.
- Support scientific publications that contribute to the benefit of society and the development of science.
- Strengthen scientific editorial work and its actors in the Global South, especially in Social Sciences and Humanities.
- Contribute to the non-subordinate integration of this region in the global dialogue of scientific communication.

Organization chart

AmeliCA is constituted by a Board of Directors and Commissions. The Board of Directors is made up of the President (Arianna Becerril-García, Redalyc-UAEM, Mexico), the Executive Secretary (Guillermo Banzato, UNLP, Argentina), the Treasurer (Karina Batthyány, CLACSO, Argentina), as well as the Management Team, constituted by a multi-institutional and transdisciplinary team.

On the other hand, there are nine Commissions from which the work of AmeliCA is made operative: Ameli Blog, Open Science, Books and journals portal, OJS Communities: users and developers, Research, Responsible Metrics, XML JATS Editorial Model, Editorial Professionalization and Intellectual Property. Each commission is constituted by a coordination, in charge of an expert of each specific area, and a multi-institutional and diverse team of work.

Some of participant institutions are also intended to do diverse contributions, i.e. computing equipment, software developers or high-speed connectivity, just to mention some examples.

Initial actions

In order to achieve this transformation, the most relevant tasks that have been established are:

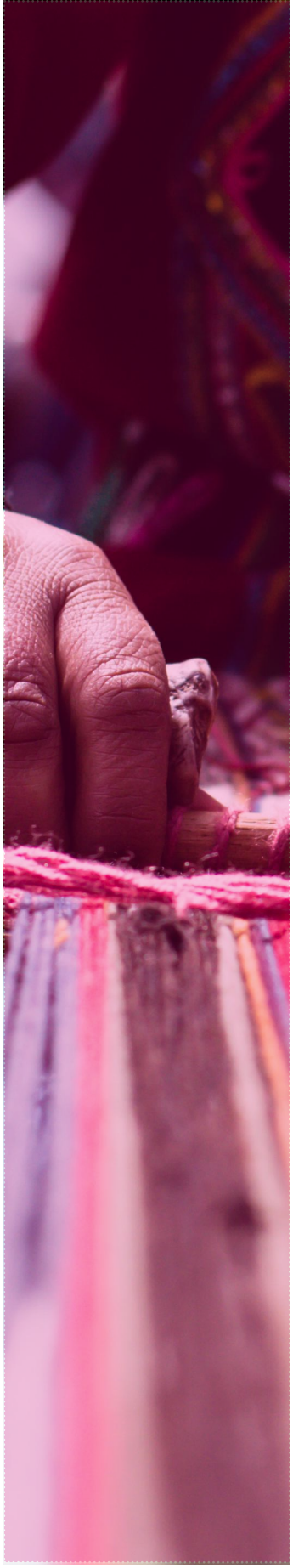
-Develop and adopt a set of responsible metrics for the assessment of scientific performance that takes into account the contribution to the field of knowledge and to society. This task includes the selection of the most suitable metrics already developed by the stakeholders or perhaps develop new ones;

-Develop and sustain a digital edition tool that enables collaborative paper XML tagging under JATS metadata standard that provides regional publishers the possibility of being at the forefront of technology at minimal cost - when the editorial team do the job by themselves- or at fair prices when there is a need to outsource the process;

-Develop technology and provide knowledge transference for tasks such as digital preservation of scientific content, visibility, interoperability, discoverability, among others;

-Develop technology for the optimization of editorial processes through the promotion of the formation of a developers' community in order to take better advantage of the OJS;

-Build a blog as a mean of critical discussion on scientific communication and its particular problems in the Global South: challenges.



AmeliCA principles

1. Scientific knowledge generated with public funds is a common good and access to it is a right.

2. Open Access must be legally protected in order to avoid the appropriation of scientific knowledge for profit.

3. Open Access has no future or meaning without an evolution of research evaluation systems.

4. The consolidation of Open Access must consider the transition to digital scientific communication as an essential axis.

5. The economical investment in Open Access must be coherent with its benefit to society just as commercial solutions are paid.

6. The adverse economic scenarios facing Open Access will have to be overcome with work schemes based on collaboration and sustainability.

7. It is necessary to recognize the diversity of scientific journals and stop the pressures that seek to homogenize them. On the other hand, journals must support the strengthening of institutional repositories by means of the disappearance of policies of embargo.

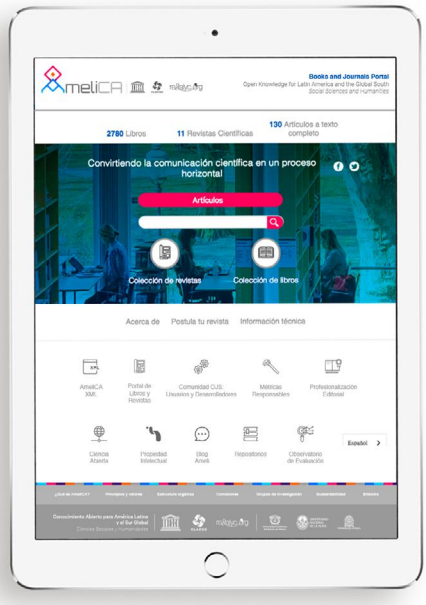
8. The social impact of science is the foundation of Open Access' existence.

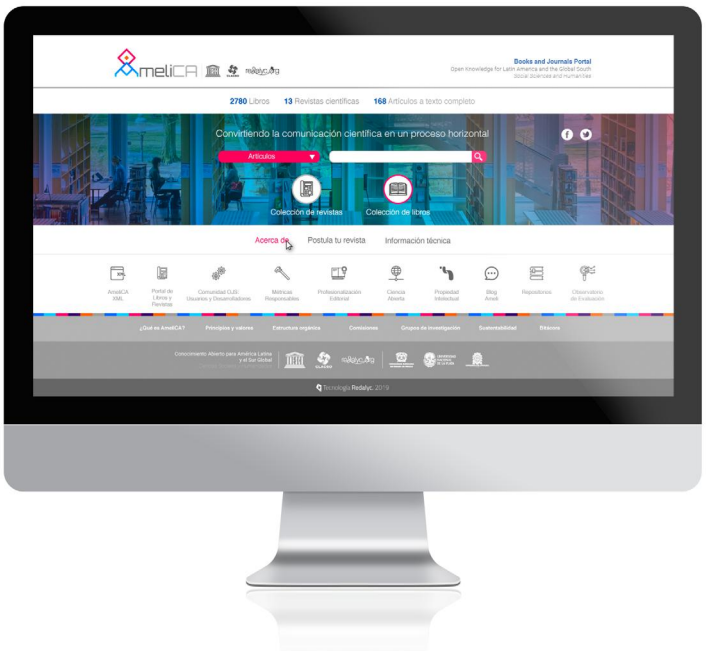
9. It is necessary to respect the different idiosyncrasies by area, especially the dynamics of the Social Sciences and the Humanities.

10. Open Access must be permanently conceptualized and accordingly defined. The three "B" homogenize the conditions of the development of science and the conditions of the South are different from those of the North.

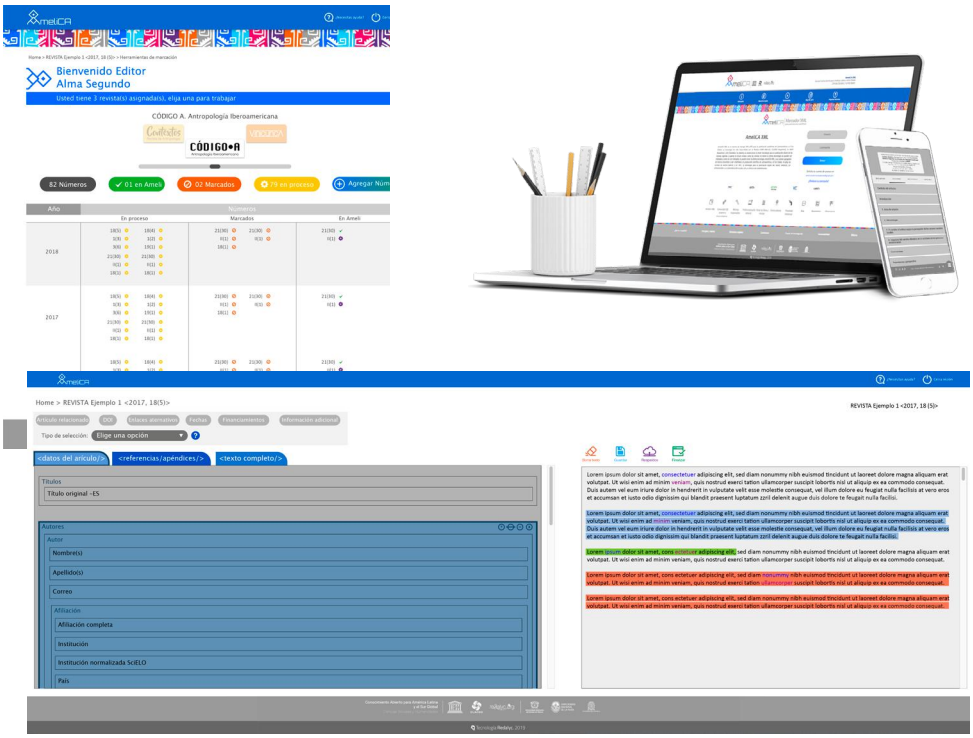
AMELICA PROJECTS

Books and Journals Portal

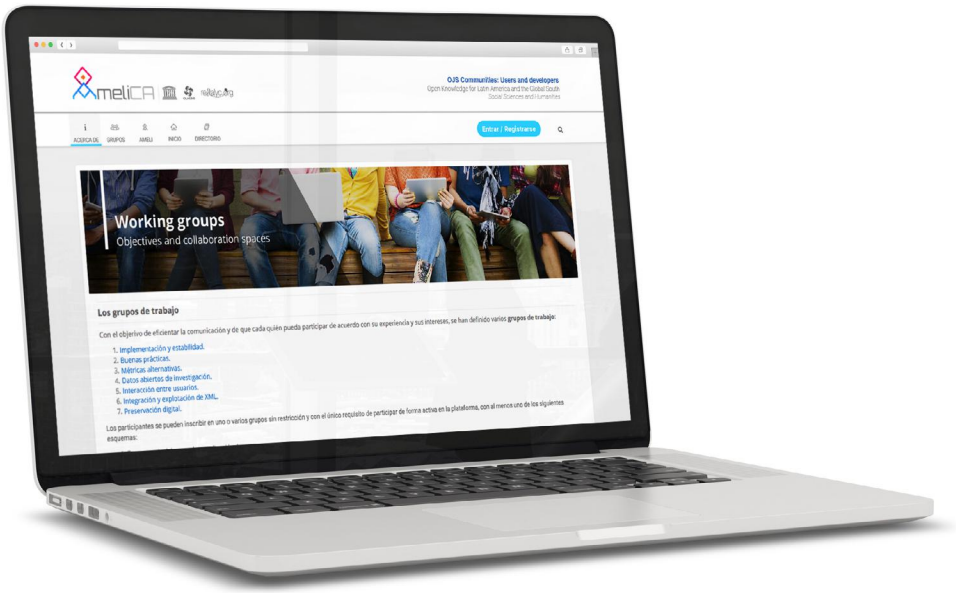




AmeliCA XML Markup System

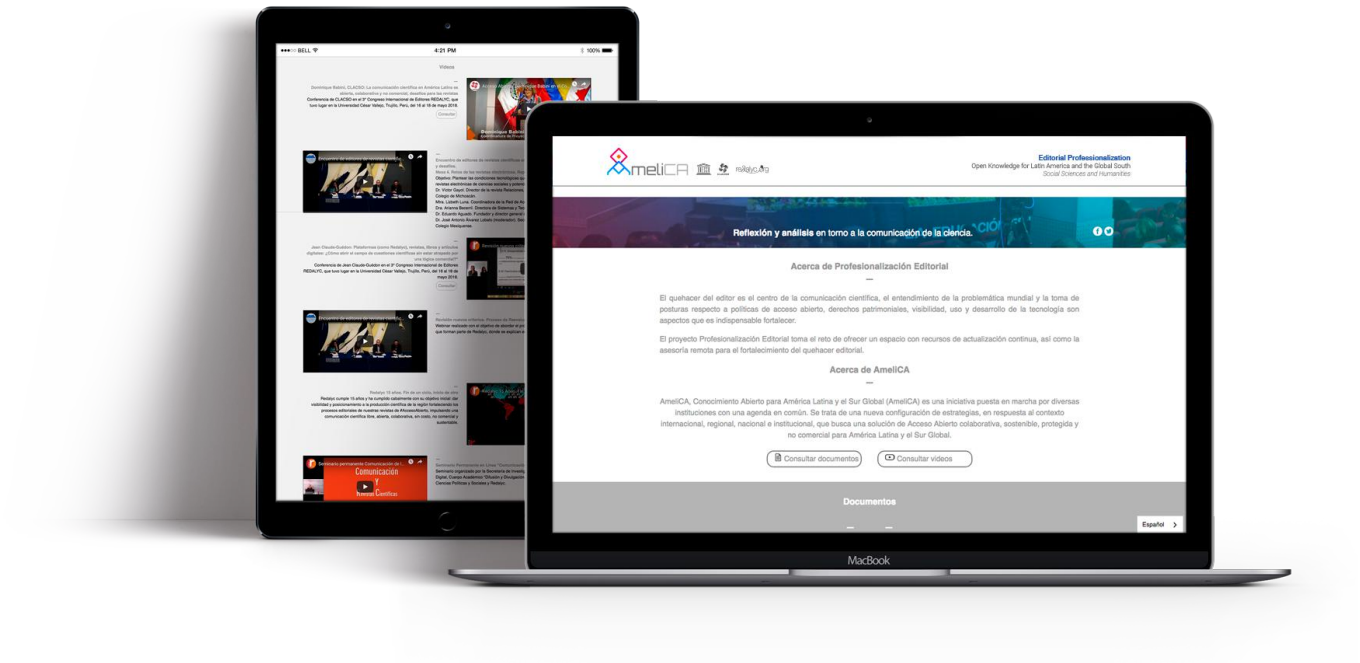


OJS Communities: users and developers



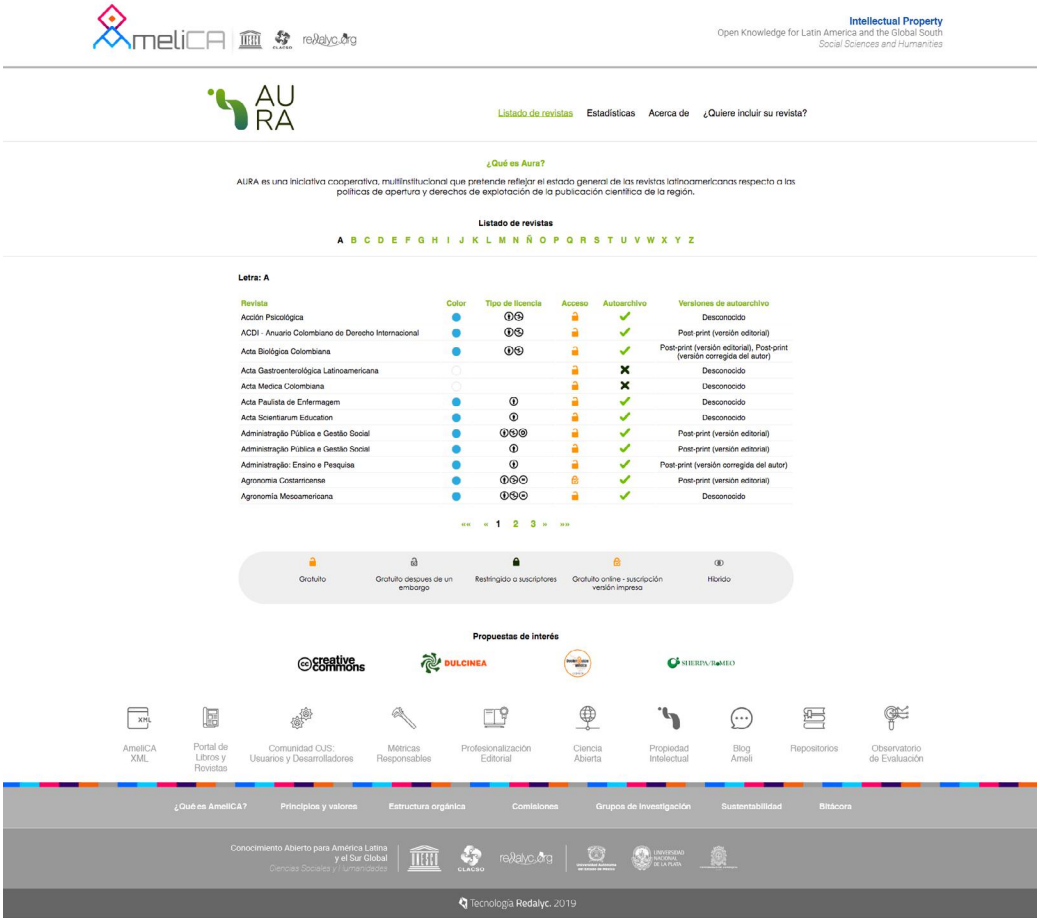
Responsible Metrics

Editorial Professionalization

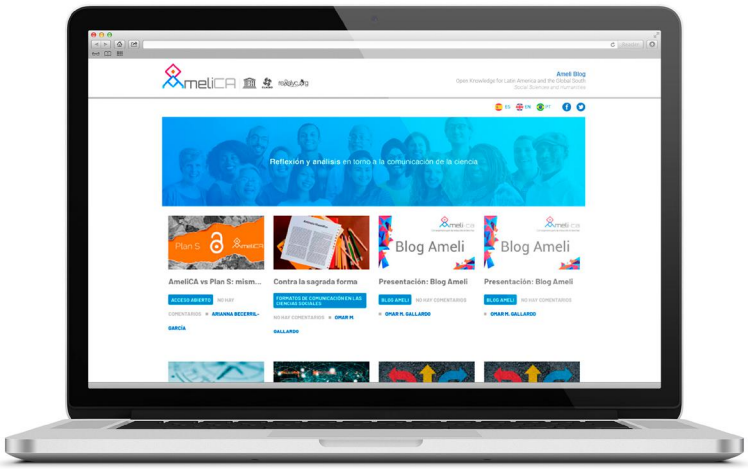


Open Science

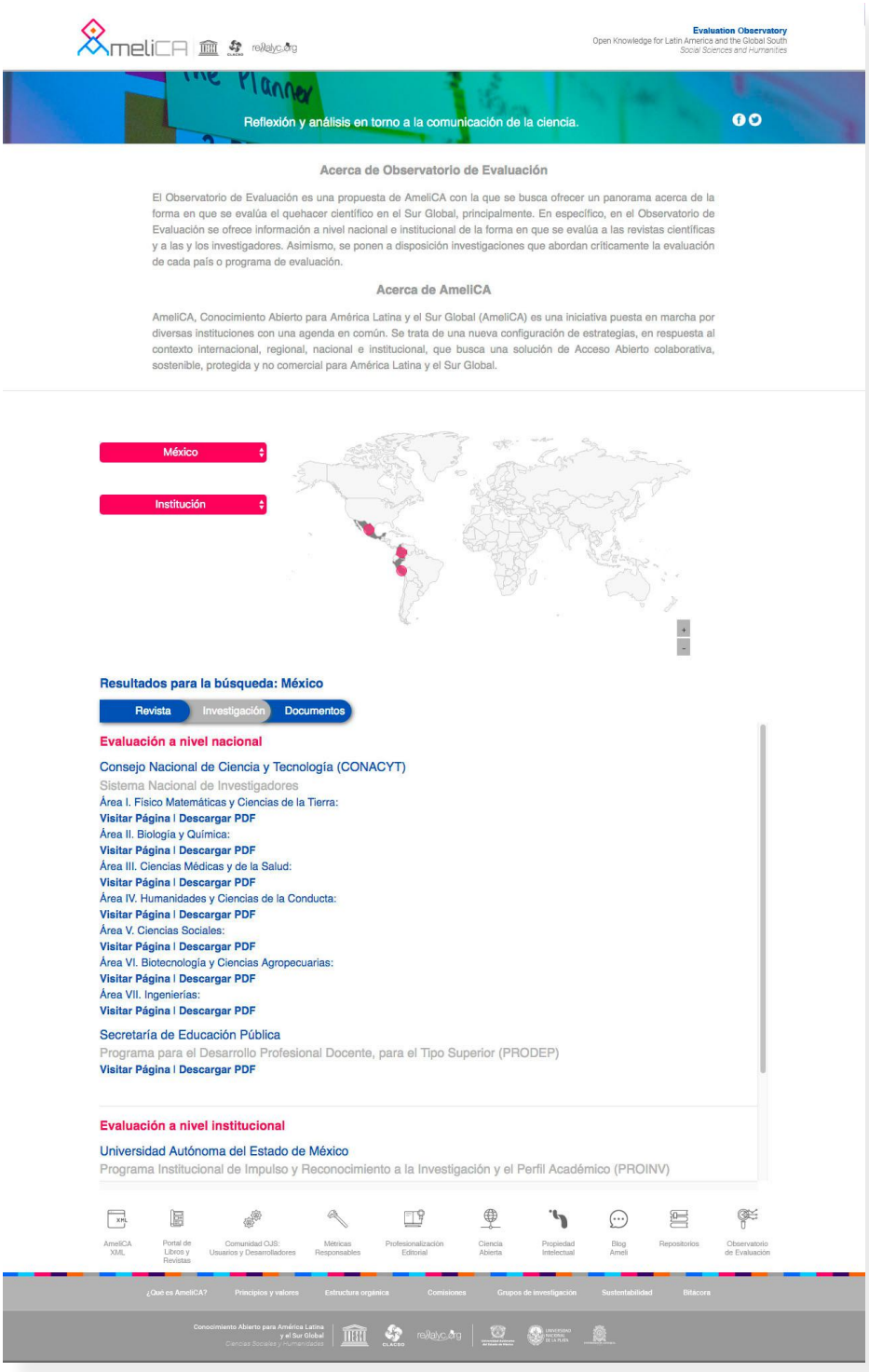
Intellectual Property



Ameli Blog



Evaluation Observatory

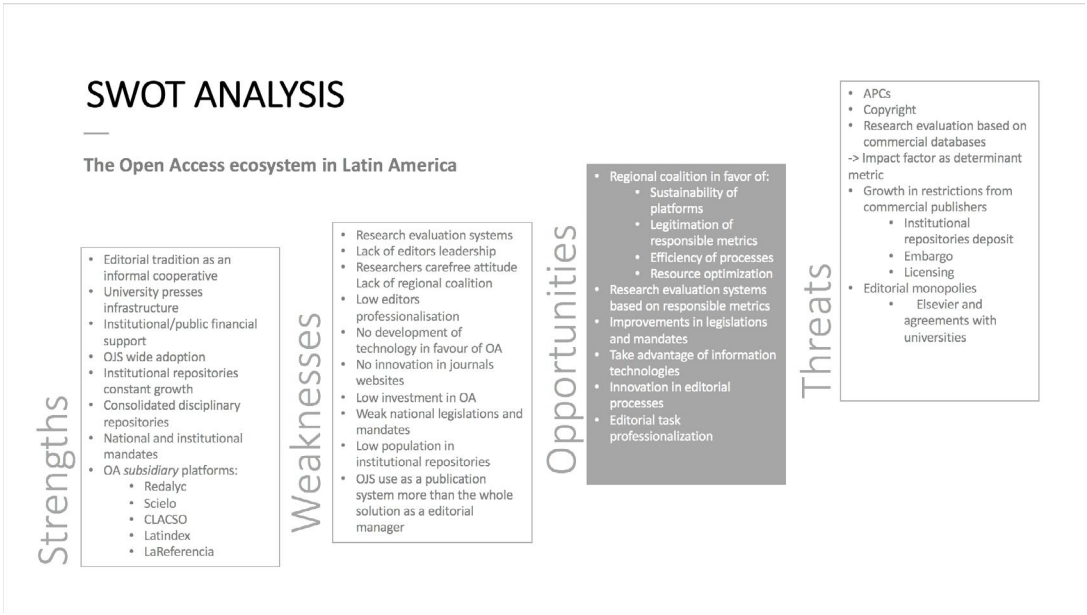


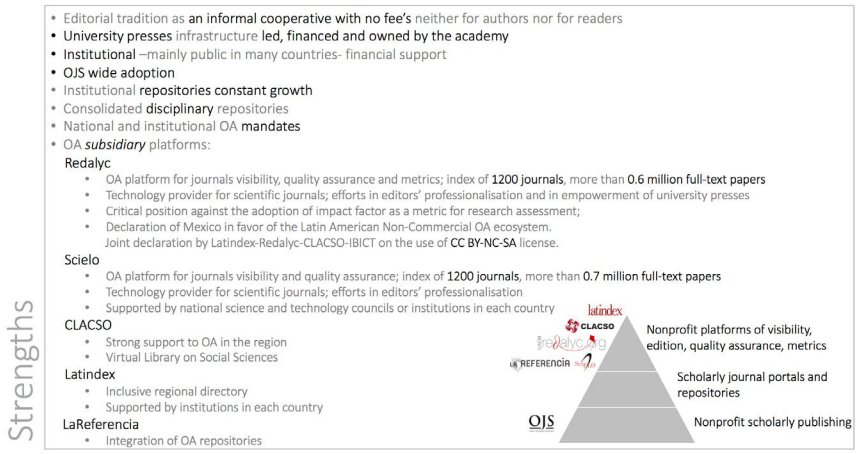
AmeliCA sustainability

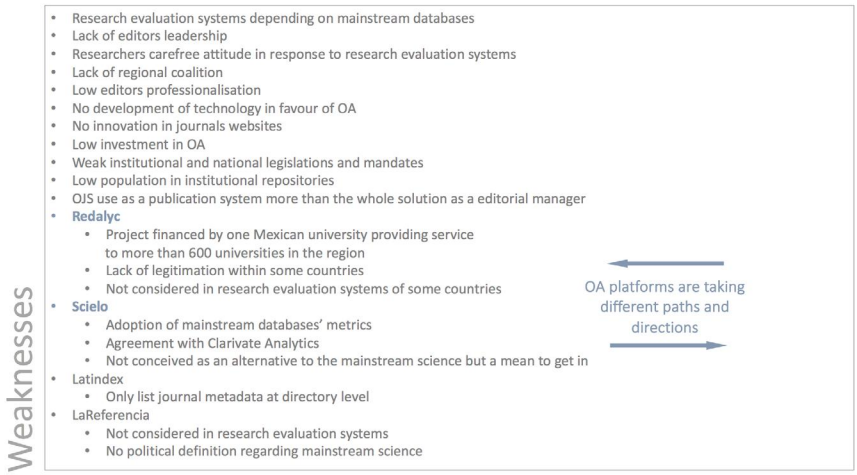
Funder institutions will cooperate in different ways to start and maintain this initiative. Also, for non-funder participants there are various alternatives to cooperate with AmeliCA. Some participation mechanisms are: 1) memberships: the institutions willing to participate as members of AmeliCA, will be able to donate a quantity in accordance with its ethics and capabilities; 2) human capital: institutions and individuals who wish to collaborate with AmeliCA with a specific work are welcome; 3) infrastructure: institutions that have technological infrastructure to share with AmeliCA are welcome to explore the mechanisms and scope of this collaboration.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. SWOT Analysis of the Open Access ecosystem in Latin America





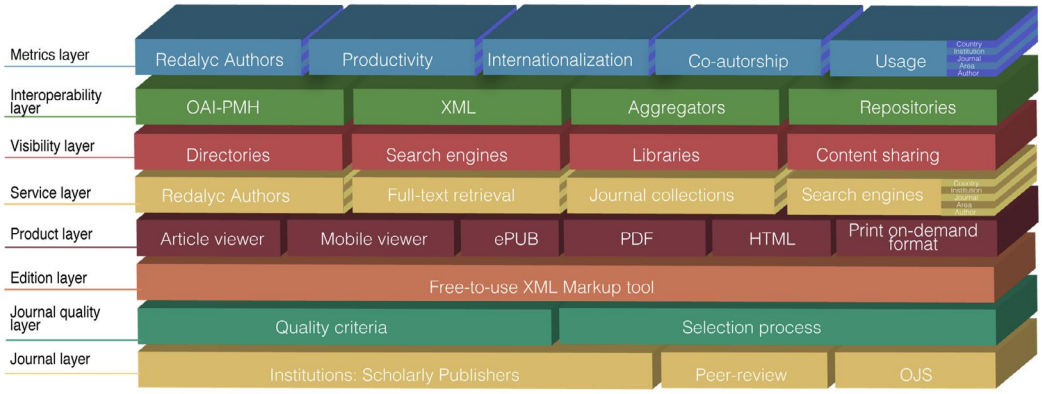


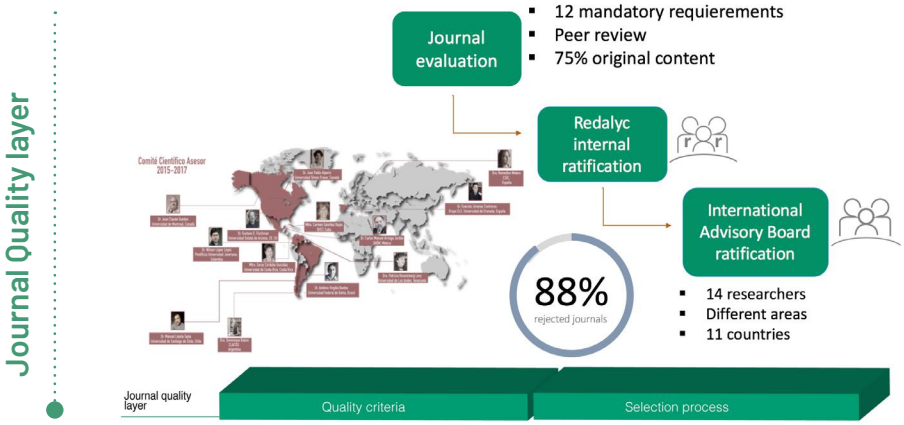
APPENDIX B. Redalyc Architecture

Redalyc begun in 2003 with the main goal of contributing to the visibility of scientific journals published in the region. In a time where the majority of them didn't even appear on the Web. It started indexing only journals of Social Sciences and Humanities and in 2006 included all areas of knowledge due to a high demand from editors.

Today Redalyc's collection contains more than a half million full-text articles from 1,294 Open Access peer-reviewed journals published by 632 publishers from 24 countries of Latin America, Spain and Portugal.

The following diagram shows the Redalyc infrastructure. Each layer presents different added-value services that Redalyc provides to journals with the aim of complementing the features and capabilities the editors are able to achieve (Appendix B). It is important to highlight that in other regions of the world there are commercial publishers in charge of providing this kind of services.



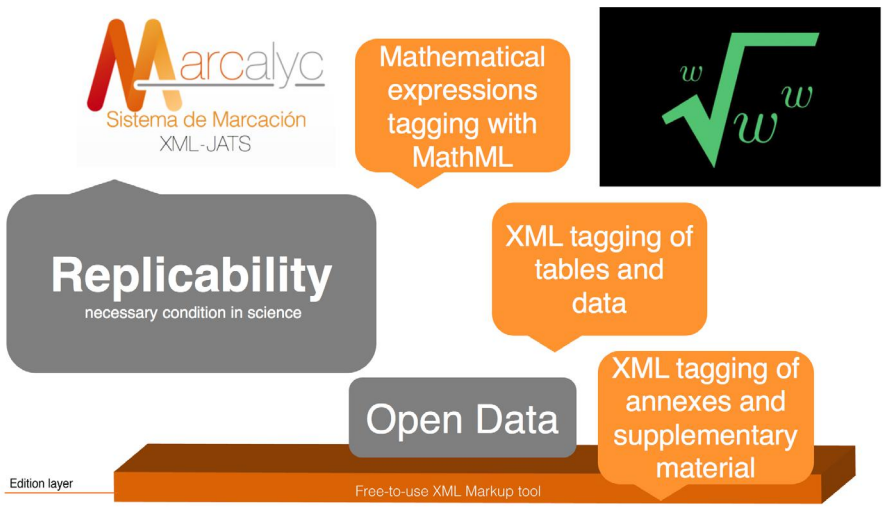


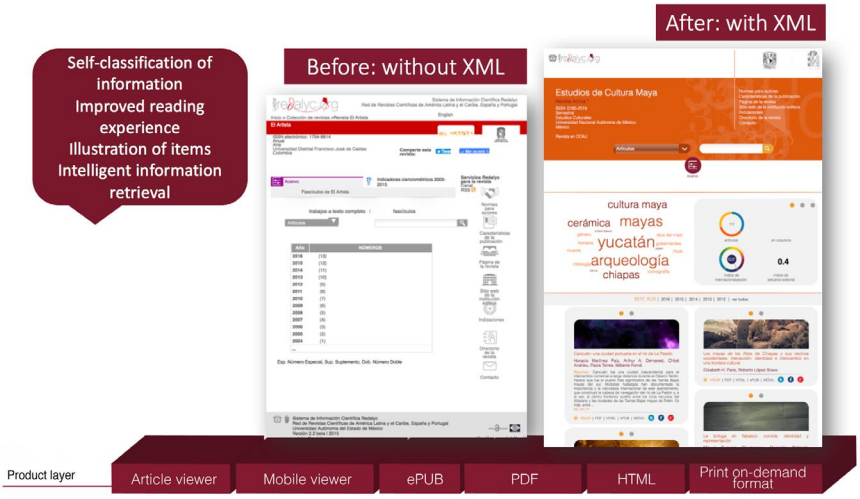
Marcalyc – XML JATS markup system –

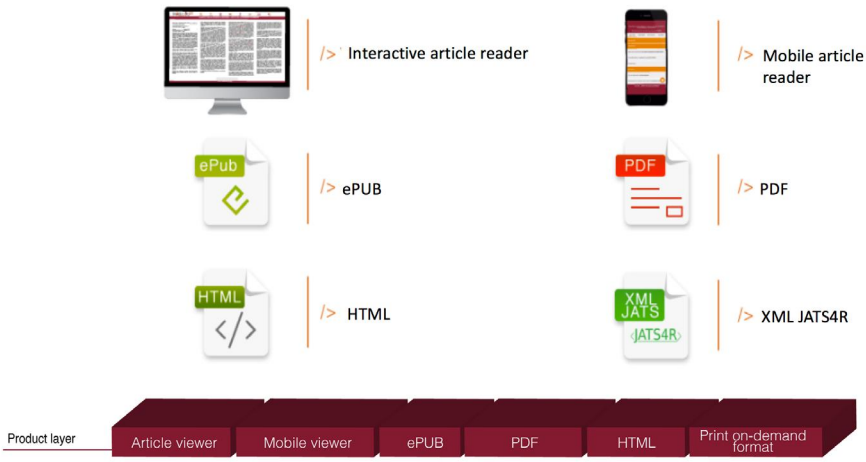
- It is free to use
- Prevents editors from outsourcing XML Markup
- Designed for non-technical users
- Minimizes XML markup time
- Generates enriched file formats
- Allows multimedia
- Enables content reuse and digital preservation

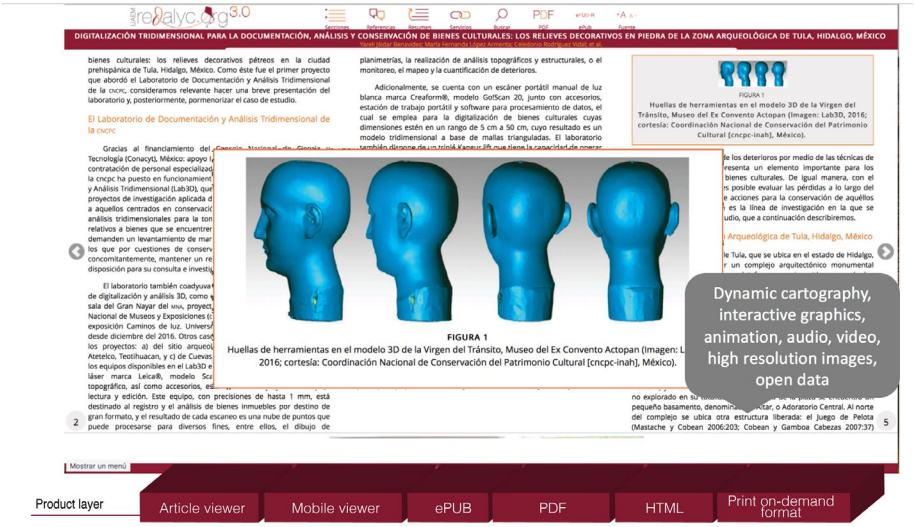
Marcalyc – XML JATS markup system –

- Hierarchical visual representation through panels: which avoids knowing the technical standard in depth.
- Automatic appearance of possible tags.
- Automatic reference inference ABNT, APA, AMA, ASA, Chicago, Harvard, IEEE and more.
- Visual management of images, tables and links.

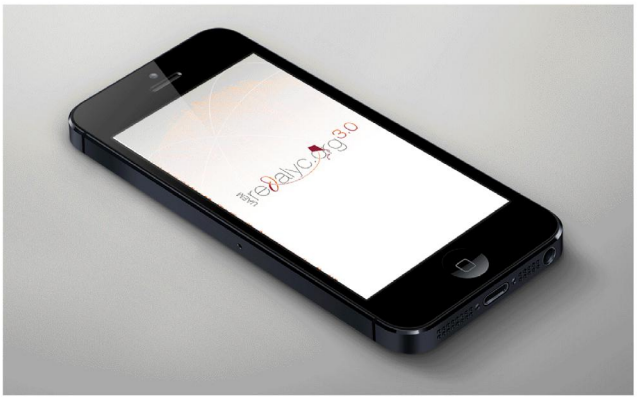


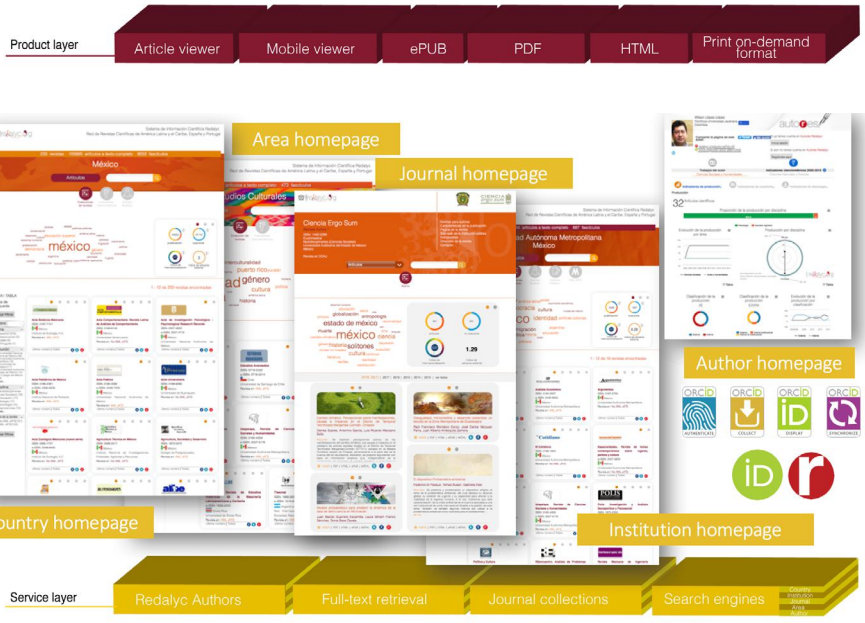






Product layer





Product layer

Service layer

Visibility layer

Interoperability layer

Metrics layer

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