

# Cómo publicar con calidad en acceso abierto. Un visión mixta de autor-editor



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## La aventura de publicar.....

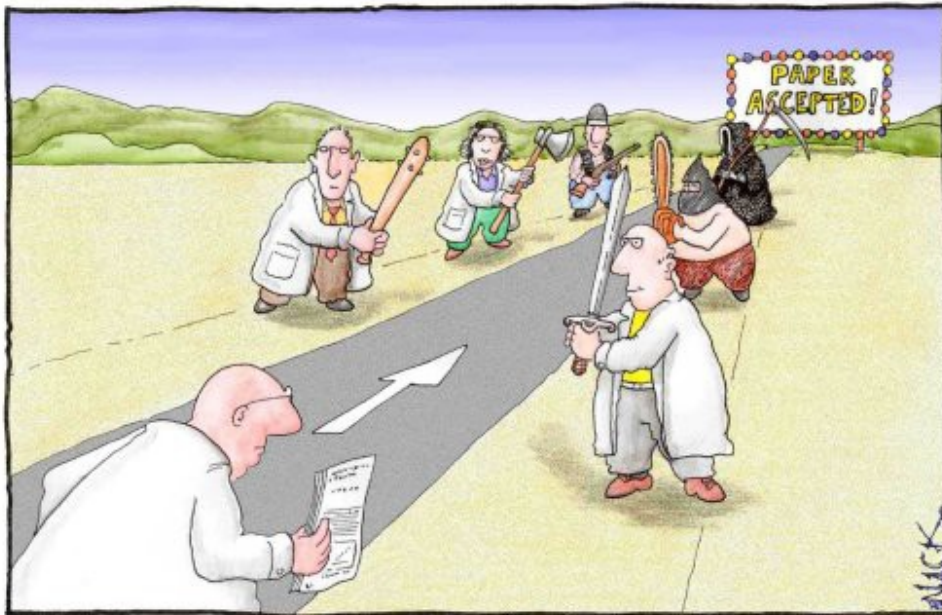


## ***Publish or perish***

¿Por qué publicamos? (prestigio, promoción, ego, altruismo, contribuir al conocimiento...???)

¿Cómo y por qué elegimos una u otra revista? (audiencia, temática, relevancia, o impactitis? (calidad? prestigio??)

¿Cómo publicar y no sucumbir en el intento?



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

# Calidad vs prestigio

Según el diccionario de la RAE

**Calidad:** Propiedad o conjunto de propiedades inherentes a algo, que permiten juzgar su valor ...se puede medir a través de estándares o criterios de calidad

Dispone de un espacio infinito

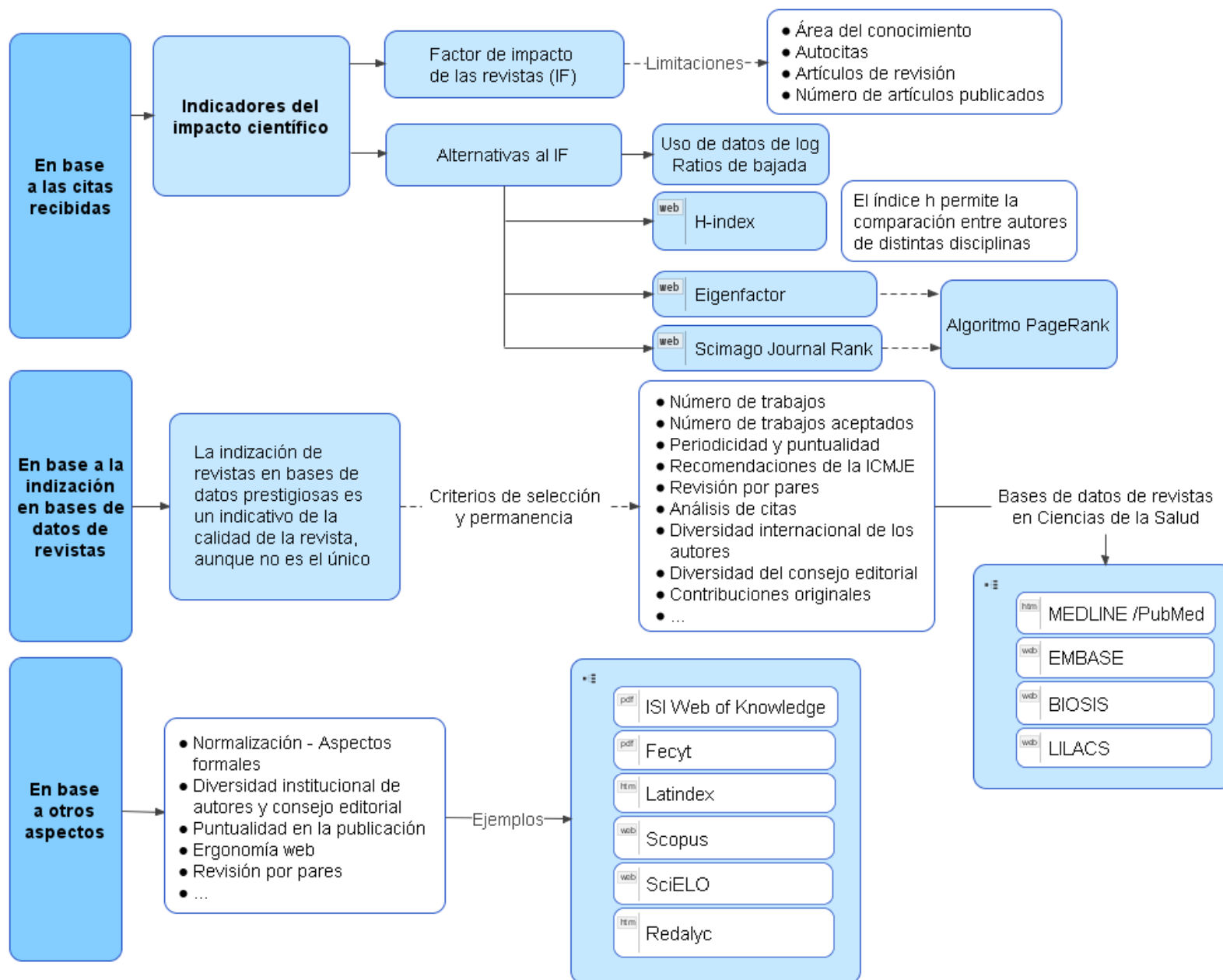
**Prestigio:** Realce, estimación, renombre, buen crédito.

2. m. Ascendiente, influencia, autoridad... es un reconocimiento de la comunidad científica o de otras partes

Su espacio es finito



## Calidad de las revistas



## **La calidad es independiente:**

- **del modelo de acceso a una publicación**
- **del modelo de negocio que utilice para su mantenimiento**

## Current Funding Cycle for Research Articles

Limited dissemination, economic efficiency and social impact



Sistema “cerrado”

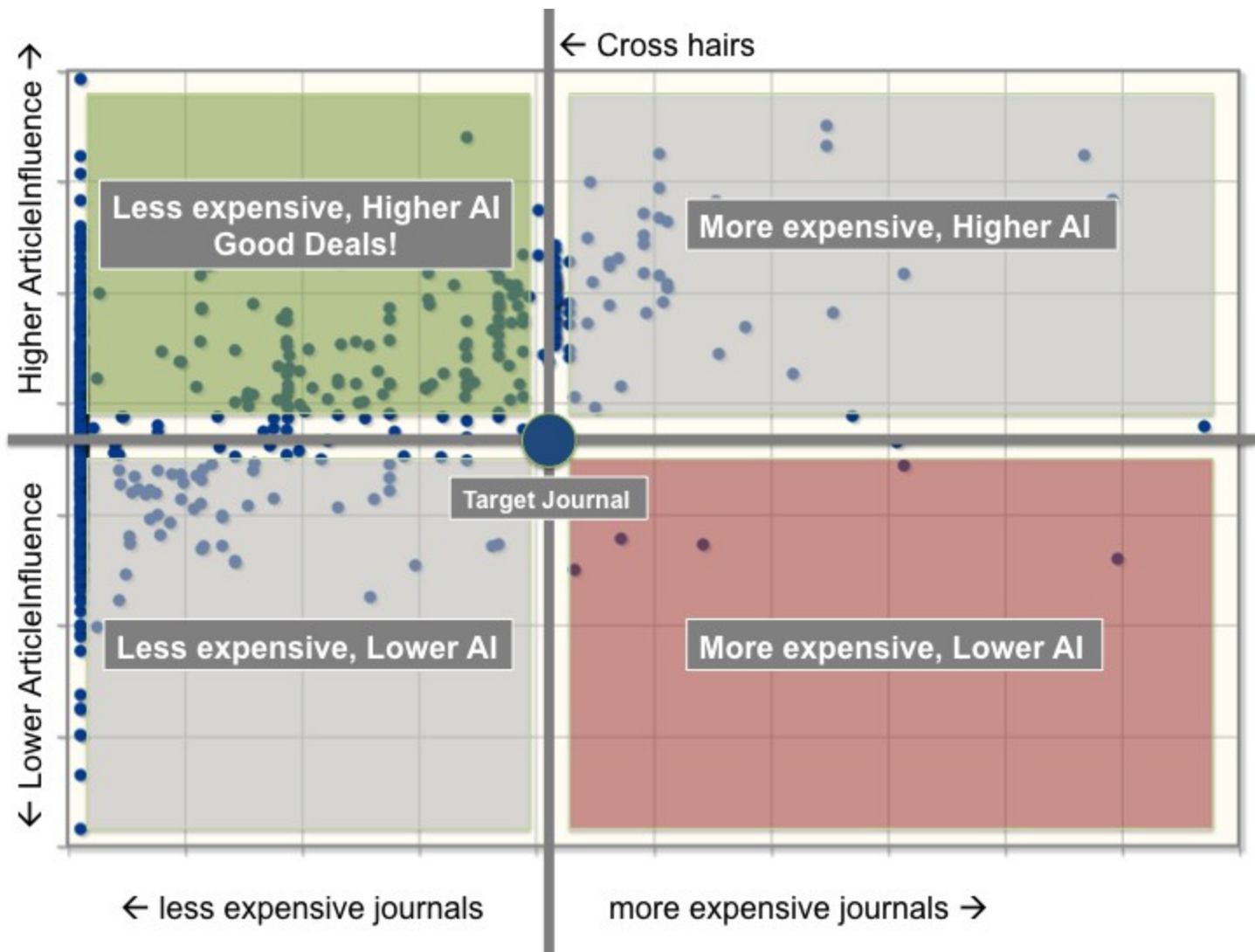
Sistema “abierto”

## Optimized Funding Cycle for Research Articles

Maximum dissemination, economic efficiency and social impact



Fuente:  
<http://aoasg.org.au/downloadable-graphics/>



## **Calidad afecta:**

- Aspectos formales
- Aspectos éticos
- Políticas editoriales claras (derechos, peer review...)
- Transparencia en el proceso editorial

## **Autor valora.....**

- Medio reconocido por sus colegas
- Evaluación rápida y constructiva
- Publicación lo antes posible
- Visibilidad del medio
- Llegar a la máxima audiencia

## **El editor:**

- Reconocimiento
- Audiencia

Pero .....

**nature** International weekly journal of science

Search  Go [Advanced search](#)

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Archive > Volume 489 > Issue 7415 > Column: World View > Article

NATURE | COLUMN: WORLD VIEW

 **Predatory publishers are corrupting open access**

Journals that exploit the author-pays model damage scholarly publishing and promote unethical behaviour by scientists, argues [Jeffrey Beall](#).

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**Scholarly Open Access**  
Critical analysis of scholarly open-access publishing

Home | About the Author | Appeals | Disclaimer | Research | **LIST OF PUBLISHERS**

LIST OF INDIVIDUAL JOURNALS

**LIST OF PUBLISHERS**

**Beall's List:**

**Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers**

This is a list of questionable, scholarly open-access publishers. We recommend that scholars read the available reviews, assessments and descriptions provided here, and then decide for themselves whether they want to submit articles, serve as editors or on editorial boards. The criteria for determining predatory publishers are [here](#).

We hope that tenure and promotion committees can also decide for themselves how importantly or not to rate articles published in these journals in the context of their own institutional standards and/or geocultural locus. We emphasize that journal publishers and journals change in their business and editorial practices over time. This list is kept up-to-date to the best extent possible but may not reflect sudden, unreported, or unknown enhancements

Search

**RECENT POSTS**

- Does Scholarly Open-Access Publishing Increase Author Misconduct?
- Trying to understand "ACADEMIC JOURNALS & CONFERENCES"
- Hundreds of Articles Disappear as Publisher Changes Model from Open Access to Toll Access
- Spam from Predatory Open Access Publishers is Dominating my Inbox
- Beware of Spam Email With Offers to Promote Your Research

**ARCHIVES**

# El caso Bohannon

[Home](#) > [Science Magazine](#) > [4 October 2013](#) > [Bohannon, 342 \(6154\): 60-65](#) > [Data and Documents](#)

## Article Views

- [Summary](#)
- [Full Text](#)
- [Full Text \(PDF\)](#)
- **[Data and Documents](#)**
- [Podcast Interview](#)

*Science* 4 October 2013:  
vol. 342 no. 6154 pp. 60-65  
DOI: 10.1126/science.342.6154.60

## Who's Afraid of Peer Review?

Between January and June 2013, *Science* contributing correspondent [John Bohannon](#) submitted 304 fake research papers to open access journals. The papers were designed with such grave scientific flaws that they should have been rejected immediately by editors and peer reviewers.

Click for interactive figure.



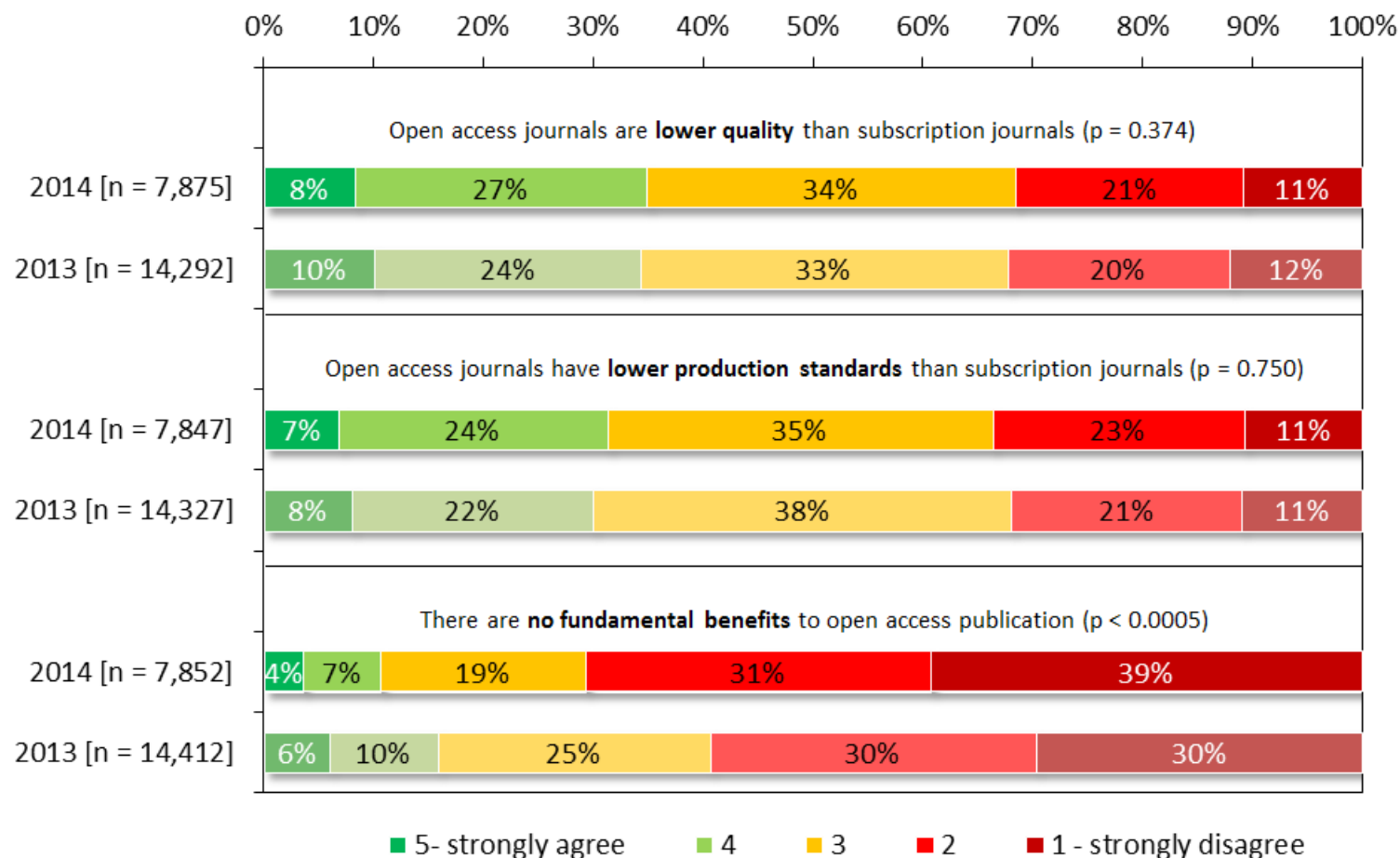
This map shows which journals accepted or rejected the papers, along with the email correspondences that led to those outcomes. Using data from email IP addresses and bank invoices, it also compares the countries where <sup>12</sup> publishers claim to be with the location of their editors and bank accounts—information that is frequently

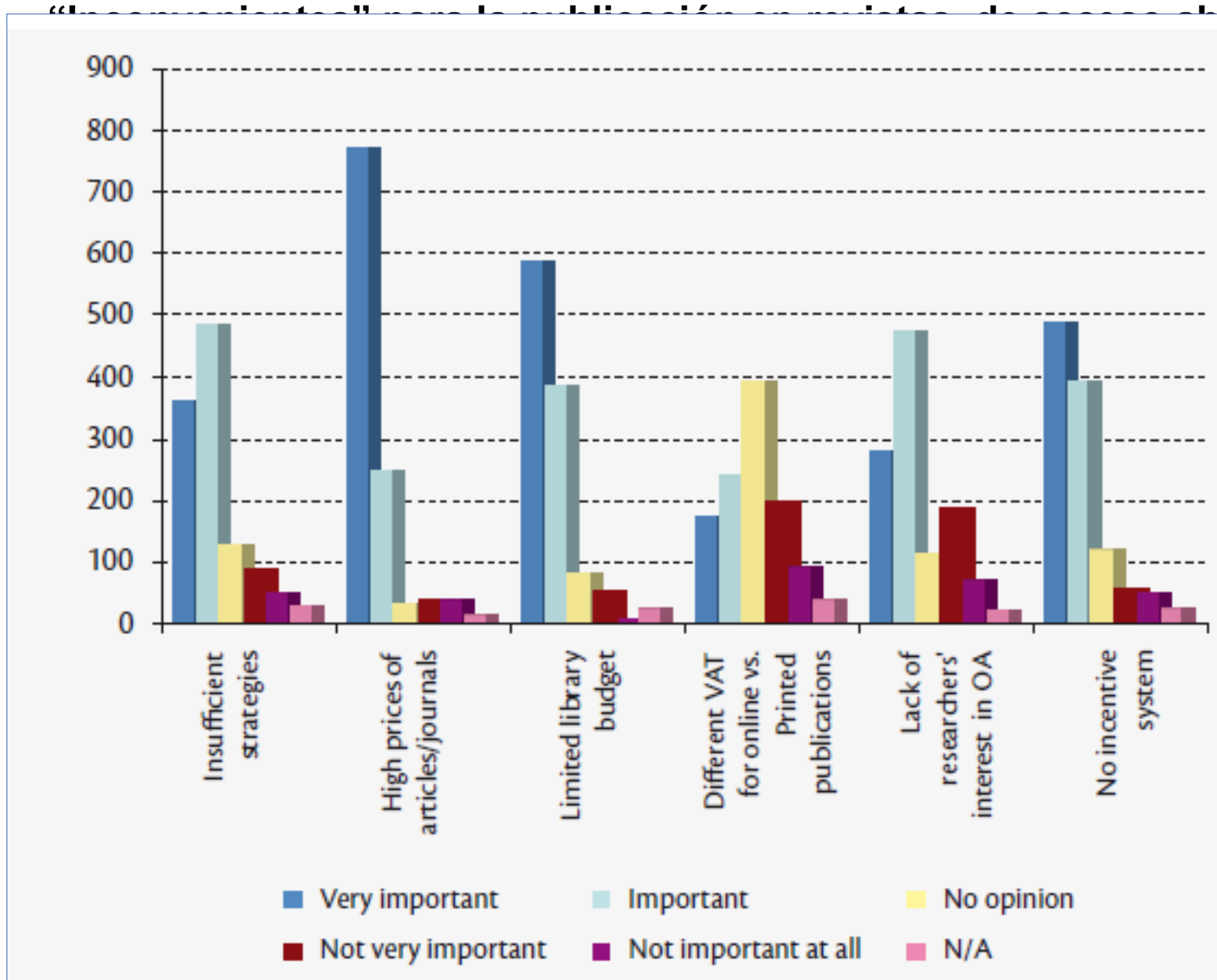
## 2014 Taylor & Francis Open Access Survey

[www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014](http://www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014)

This question is about the possible *disadvantages* of Open Access.

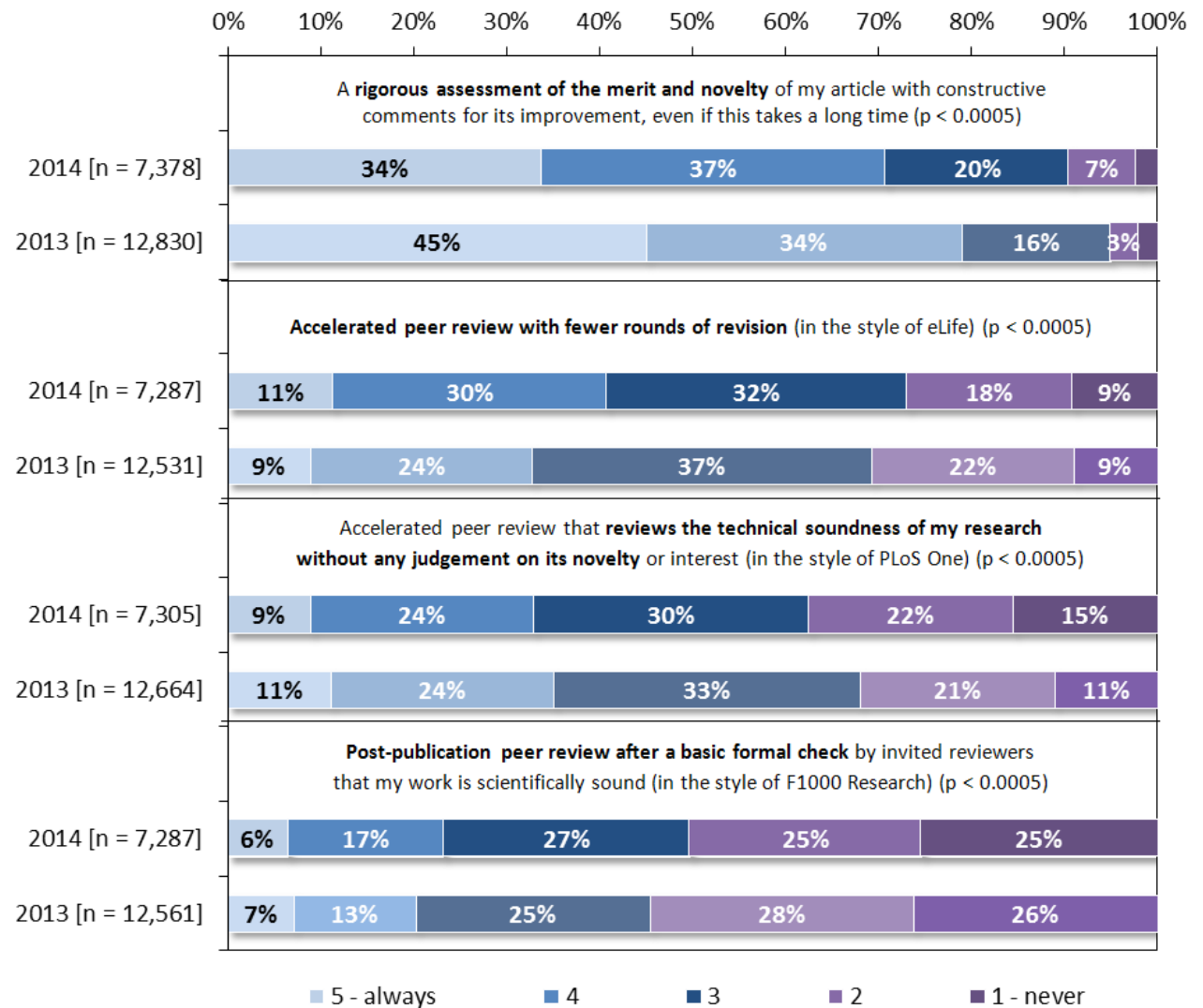
Please rate your agreement with each of the following statements from 1 – strongly disagree to 5 – strongly agree:





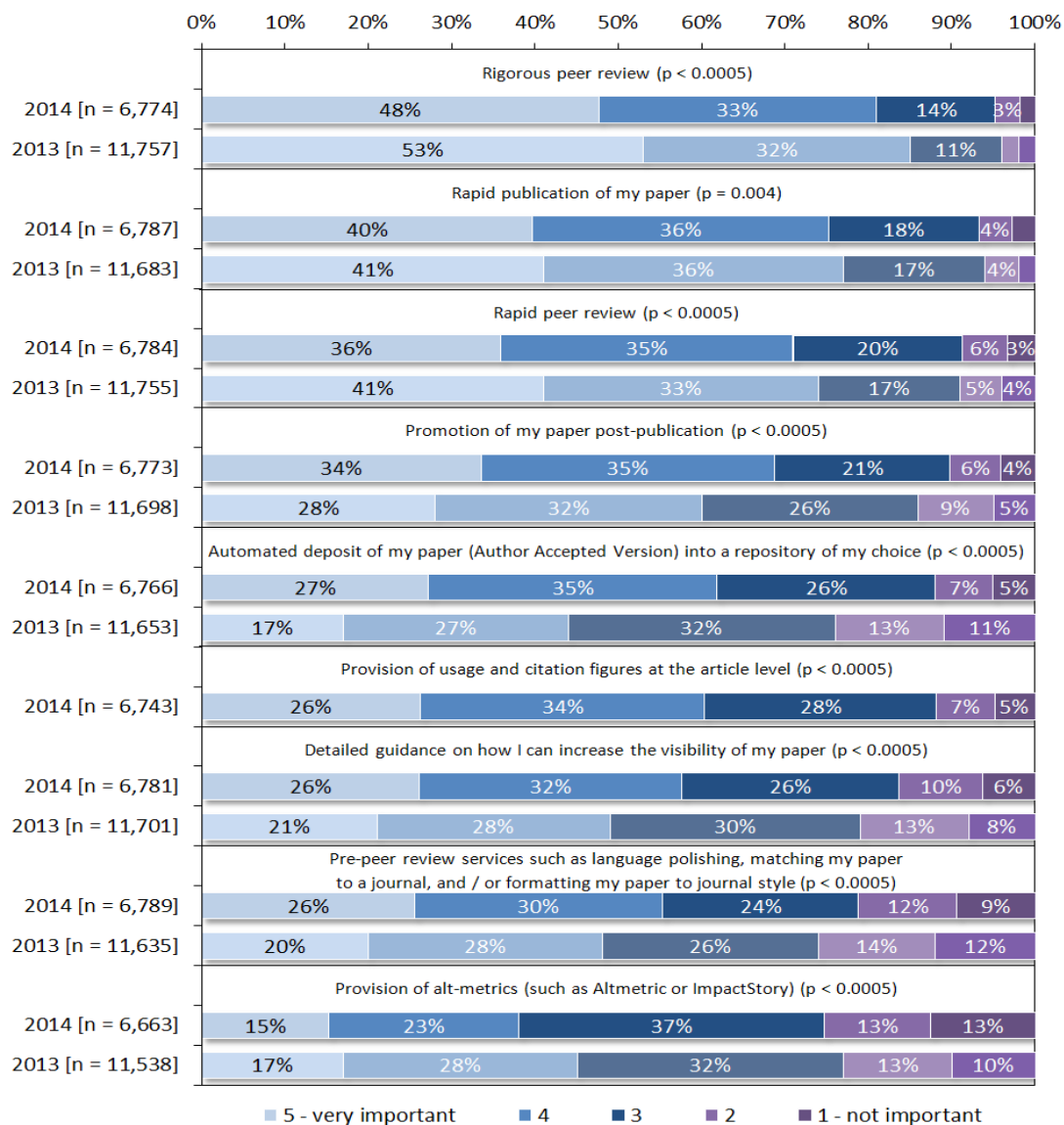
# Aspectos de valor en la peer review

When publishing open access, I would find the following kinds of peer review suitable for my research:

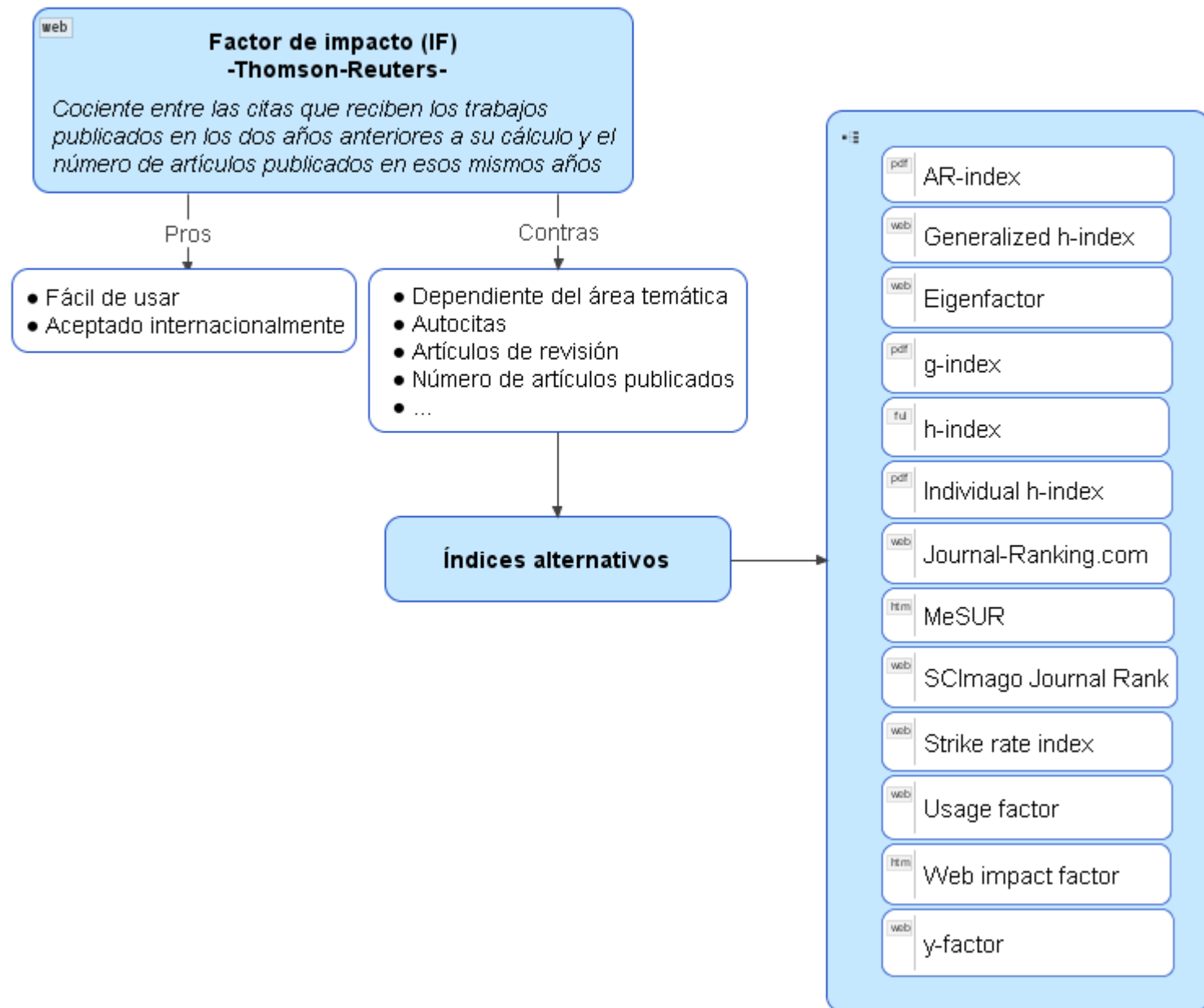


# Servicios valorados cuando publicas en OA de pago

Please rate the importance (from 1 – not important to 5 – very important) of the services you expect to receive when you pay to publish your paper as Open Access:



# Índices métricos



*“Do not use journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, as a surrogate measure of the quality of individual research articles, to assess an individual scientist's contributions, or in hiring, promotion, or funding decisions”*

<http://am.ascb.org/dora>

Nuevas formas de medir  
 el uso y la relevancia de  
 artículos individualmente

“lo inaccesible no es trazable”

## Altmetrics business models

	non-profit	publisher	usage stats provided by publisher
	for profit	service provider	coverage of all journals
	non-profit		coverage of books, datasets, etc.
	for profit		value-added services

# Nutrition and Health – The Association between Eating Behavior and Various Health Parameters: A Matched Sample Study

Nathalie T. Burkert, Johanna Muckenhuber, Franziska Großschädl, Eva Rásky, Wolfgang Freidl

Published: February 07, 2014 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0088278

Article About the Authors Metrics Comments Related Content

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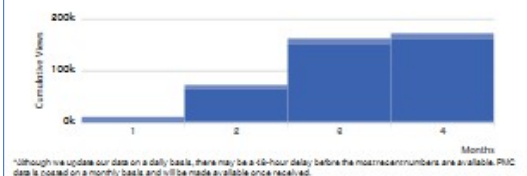
## Viewed

Total Article Views  
172,035

Feb 7, 2014 (publication date) through May 20, 2014

	HTML Page Views	PDF Downloads	XML Downloads	Total
PLOS	161,166	61,301	72	162,542
PMC	9,921	372	n.a.	10,293
Total	171,087	61,673	72	172,832

56.20% of article views led to PDF downloads



## Cited

Crossref 1 330334400049 Europe PubMed Central 1 Google Search

## Saved

Mendeley 30

## Discussed

WordPress.com 4 twitter 630 reddit 105 Comments 14 Google Search

Information on PLOS Article-Level Metrics  
Questions or concerns about usage data? Please let us know.

CrossMark

Subject Areas

- Genetics
- Unit
- Eating
- Health
- Med
- Socioeconomic exp...
- Trophic interactions
- Vegetables

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qPCR Arrays

Pathway-focused

Custom arrays  
available

Find Your Pathway

Archived Tweets

David Davidson  
@davidson100  
Being behavior and health:  
Austrian study contrasting  
The #China #Study http://t.co/44K6R2VUC0 #PLOS ONE  
#diet #vegan #vegetarian

## ALM: Measuring the Impact of Research

Your List 50

ALM Reports allows you to view article-level metrics for any set of PLOS articles as well as summarize and visualize the data results.  
About | Samples | Send Us Feedback

- Select Articles
- Preview List
- View Report

Metrics Data Visualizations

Edit List

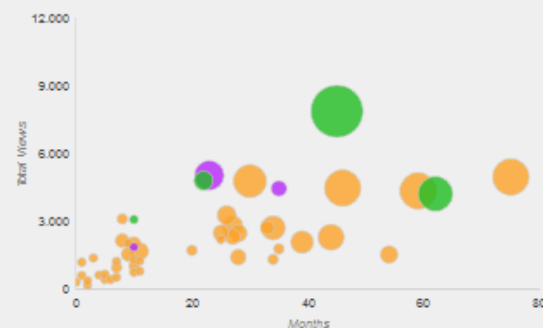
Start Over

### 1 Article Usage and Citations as a function of Age

Print

Visualizations

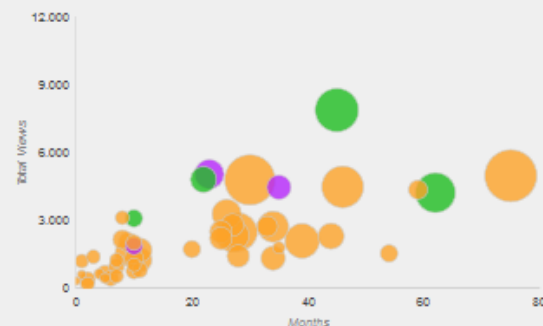
Share



Total usage includes page views and downloads from PLOS and PMC. Bubble size correlates with Scopus citations and bubble color with the PLOS journal.

SOURCE: 50 published articles from March 19, 2008 to May 05, 2014

### 2 Article Usage and Mendeley Bookmarks as a Function of Time



Total usage includes page views and downloads from PLOS and PMC. Bubble size correlates with Mendeley bookmarks and bubble color with the PLOS journal.

SOURCE: 50 published articles from March 19, 2008 to May 05, 2014

## About Altmetric and the Altmetric score

Knowledge Base

### What is Altmetric?

Altmetric is a system that tracks the attention that scholarly articles and datasets receive online. It does this by pulling in data from three main sources:

- Social media like Twitter, Facebook, Google+, Pinterest and blogs
- Traditional media - both mainstream (The Guardian, New York Times) and science specific (New Scientist, Scientific American). Many non-english language titles are covered.
- Online reference managers like Mendeley and CiteULike

We track too many sources to list individually but a more detailed breakdown is available [here](#).

Altmetric cleans up and normalizes the data from these sources then makes it available for analysis. A key difference between Altmetric and other social media monitoring services is that Altmetric will disambiguate links to articles: it knows that even though some tweets might link to a PubMed abstract, newspapers to the publisher's site and blog posts to a dx.doi.org link they're all talking about the same paper.

### What does it provide?

After Altmetric aggregates all of the information (we call each piece of information a post) it can find about a scholarly article it looks at both the quantity and the quality of attention being paid to an article and visualises it:

The Altmetric score for this article is 362



A bacterium that can grow by using arsenic instead of phosphorus.  
Science (New York, N.Y.)

Each colour represents a different source of attention (mainstream news, Twitter...)

The number inside the coloured circle is the **Altmetric score** for the article being viewed. This is a quantitative measure of the quality and quantity of attention that the article has received - you can read more about the scoring algorithm [here](#).

The colours themselves reflect where the posts mentioning the article came from. For example, red means that the article has been mentioned by mainstream news outlets, blue means it has been tweeted about. In the Altmetric Explorer tool you can hover the mouse cursor over a visualization to see the appropriate legend.

Take our survey for a chance to win a MacBook Air

Find out more

Article metrics for:

### The complete genome sequence of a Neanderthal from the Altai Mountains

Kay Prüfer, Fernando Roldán, Niall Patterson, Flora Jay, Sriram Sankararaman, Susanna Sawyer, Anja Heinze, Gabriel Renaud, Peter H. Sudmant, Cesare de Filippo, Heng Li, Swapan Mallick, Michael Dannemann, Gaoqi Fu, Martin Kircher, Martin Kuhlwilm, Michael Laohmann, Matthias Meyer, Matthias Ongyerth, Michael Siebauer, Christoph Theunert, Ardi Tandon, Priya Moorjani, Joseph Pliskorek, James C. Mullikin et al.

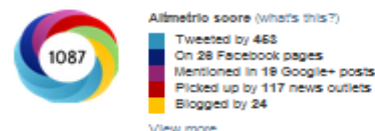
Nature 505, 43–49 (02 January 2014) doi:10.1038/nature12886

Last updated: 26 May 2014 11:44:47 EDT

### Total citations



### Online attention

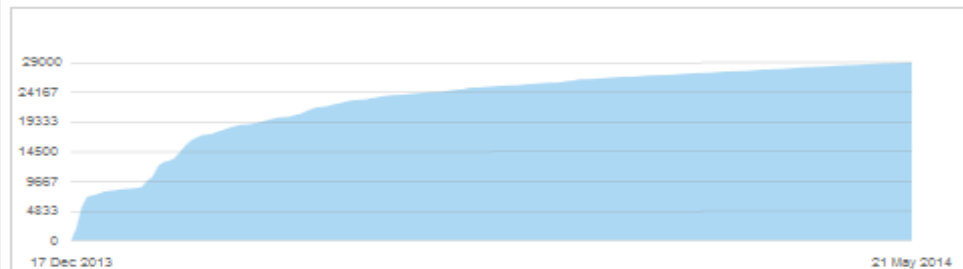


This Altmetric score means that the article is:

- In the 99 percentile (ranked 19th) of the 79,315 tracked articles of a similar age in all journals
- In the 98 percentile (ranked 12th) of the 908 tracked articles of a similar age in Nature

### Page views

29,021



### Mentions in news, blogs & Google+

News articles (117) | Scientific blogs (24) | Google+ posts (18)

Neanderthal genes point to interbreeding, inbreeding

Science News

The mating habits of early hominins

The Scientist Magazine

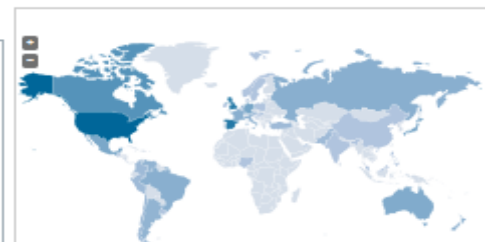
Neanderthaler-DNA aus Zehenknochen: erbgut deutet auf

unbekannte frühmenschen hin

Neue Zürcher Zeitung (NZZ)

Cuatro especies humanas se aparearon entre sí en Europa  
elmundo.es

### Twitter demographics



## Altmetric for Scopus

Altmetric for Scopus is a powerful 3rd party web application that runs within the sidebar of Scopus article and abstract pages. It's a quick and easy way to see all of the social or mainstream media mentions gathered for a particular paper as well as reader counts on popular reference managers.


The Altmetric application is currently installed for all Scopus users by default (you can choose to disable it if you wish) but will only appear in the sidebar when there is data available for the article that you're currently viewing.


You can usually find it underneath the "Related Documents" box on the right hand side of the screen.

### What does Altmetric do?

Altmetric watches social media sites (e.g. Twitter, Facebook, Pinterest, Google+), science blogs, many mainstream media outlets (including the NY Times, The Guardian, non-English language publications like Die Zeit & Le Monde and special interest publications like Scientific American, New Scientist) and reference managers for mentions of academic papers.

It cleans up this data, enriches it and then allows authors, readers and

**Altmetric for Scopus**



Up to now this article has been mentioned **313** times by **305** sources.

**Sources**


- 2 Facebook users
- 2 science blogs
- 1 Google+ user
- 1 news outlet
- 299 tweeters

**Saved to reference managers**

- 0 CiteULike
- 1 Mendeley

[see details](#) | [open report in new tab](#)

This app provided by **Altmetric**. [Learn more here.](#)

**BMC Biology**  
IMPACT FACTOR 6.53

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Comment Highly accessed Open Access


**Open questions: microbes, metabolism and host-pathogen interactions**

Malcolm McConville

Correspondence: Malcolm McConville [malcolmm@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:malcolmm@unimelb.edu.au)

BMC Biology 2014, **12**:18 doi:10.1186/1741-7007-12-18

**Article Metrics** ?



4049  
Total accesses

[Article metric FAQ](#)

Article



Figures & data

Metrics

Article & author info

# Molecular architecture of human polycomb repressive complex 2



Claudio Ciferri , Gabriel C Lander, Alessio Maiolica, Franz Herzog, Ruedi Aebersold, Eva Nogales 

University of California, United States; Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, United States; ETH Zurich, Switzerland; University of Zurich, Switzerland; Howard Hughes Medical Institute, UC Berkeley, United States

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00005>

Published October 30, 2012

Cite as eLife 2012;1:e00005

Total views: 9,108

Since publication on 30 October 2012

Show data:

[since publication](#)

HighWire

HTML

6,498

PDF

698

XML

1,912

[last year](#) [last 3 months](#) [last month](#)

## Scholarly impact

via [ImpactStory](#)



Citations via Scopus

13 citations



Citations via HighWire

3 citations

# ImpactStory.

Open carrots for Open science

Funders bring the sticks, we add carrots. ImpactStory helps open scientists tell the full story of their research impact: we reveal diverse metrics of engagement and reuse for articles, datasets, software, and more.

## Embed on your CV

Roberts SB, Hauser L, Seeb LW, Seeb JE (2012) Development of genomic resources for Pacific herring through targeted transcriptome pyrosequencing. *PLoS ONE* 7(2): e30908. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0030908

Roberts SB and Gavery MR (2012) Is there a relationship between DNA methylation and phenotypic plasticity in *Interleukin-2*? *Frontiers in Physiology* 2:116. doi:10.3389/fphys.2011.00116

Seeb JE, Pascal CE, Graue TD, Seeb LW, Templin WD, Markins T, Roberts SB. (2010) Transcriptome sequencing and high-resolution melt analysis advance single nucleotide polymorphism discovery in duplicated salmonids. *Molecular Ecology Resources* doi:10.1111/j.1755-0998.2010.02936.x

## Custom persistent URL

impactstory.org/CarlBoettiger

## Context for your metrics

Highly saved by scholars

This item has 25 Mendeley readers. That's better than 91% of items indexed by Web of Science in 2012, suggesting it's highly saved by scholars. Click to learn more.

## We uncover engagement and use across the Web:



## Open data, open source

```
{
  "metrics": {
    "figshareviews": {
      "provisional_url": "https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.652970",
      "static_meta": {
        "description": "The number of times this item has been viewed",
        "display_name": "views",
        "icon": "https://figshare.com/static/img/figure.png",
        "provider": "figshare",
        "provider_url": "http://figshare.com"
      }
    }
  },
  "values": {
    "raw": 17
  }
}
```

ImpactStory is a non-profit built around open tools to support web-native scholarship.

Heather Piwowar @researchremix  
Jason Priem @jasonpriem  
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## Five Categories of Metrics

When we started working with all of the metrics that we could gather from the data exhaust created when people interacted with research we quickly realized three things:

1. Not all metrics are created equal, a download is not the same as a tweet.
2. Synthesizing all of the metric data into a single number dilutes the meaning.
3. Categorizing the metrics into buckets gives you useful information.

For example, we have seen that people “capturing” work to save it for later is often an early indicator of later citations. Since citation counts lag, this is a great way to find work that other researchers are finding valuable. But, we don't want to “bury” the fact of those captures inside some grand number - you would lose this valuable information.

After a lot of experimentation and working with early customers, we categorized metrics into these useful categories:



Here is a list of examples of what we put into each category:

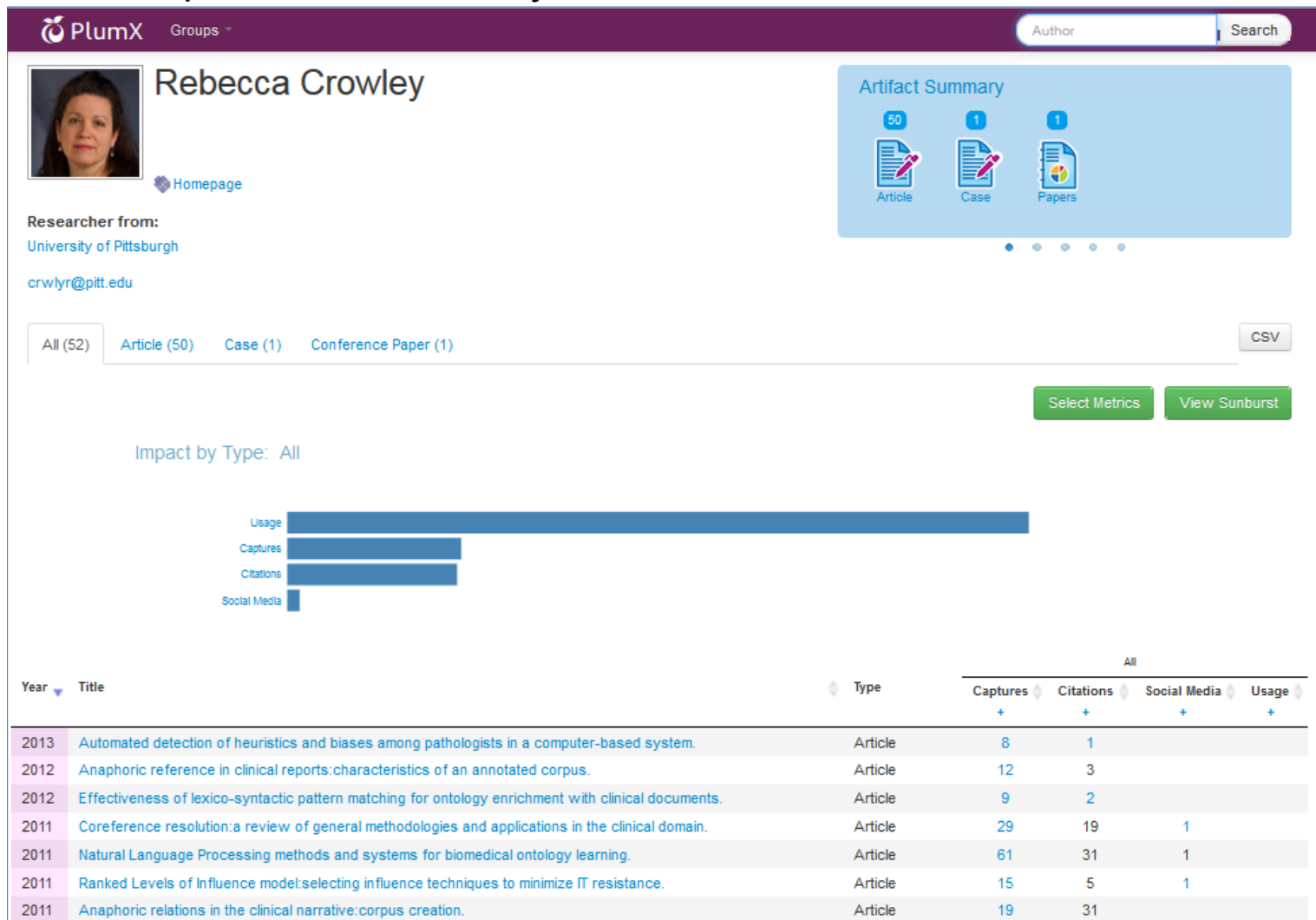
- **Usage** - Downloads, views, book holdings
- **Captures** - Favorites, bookmarks, saves, readers, groups, watchers
- **Mentions** - blog posts, news stories, Wikipedia articles, comments, reviews
- **Social media** - Tweets, +1's, likes, shares
- **Citations** - PubMed, Scopus, patents



Plum Analytics - Measuring Research Impact

Stay up to date on the latest at [Plum Analytics](http://www.plumanalytics.com/)

# Example of a Plum Analytics record



Article (50)

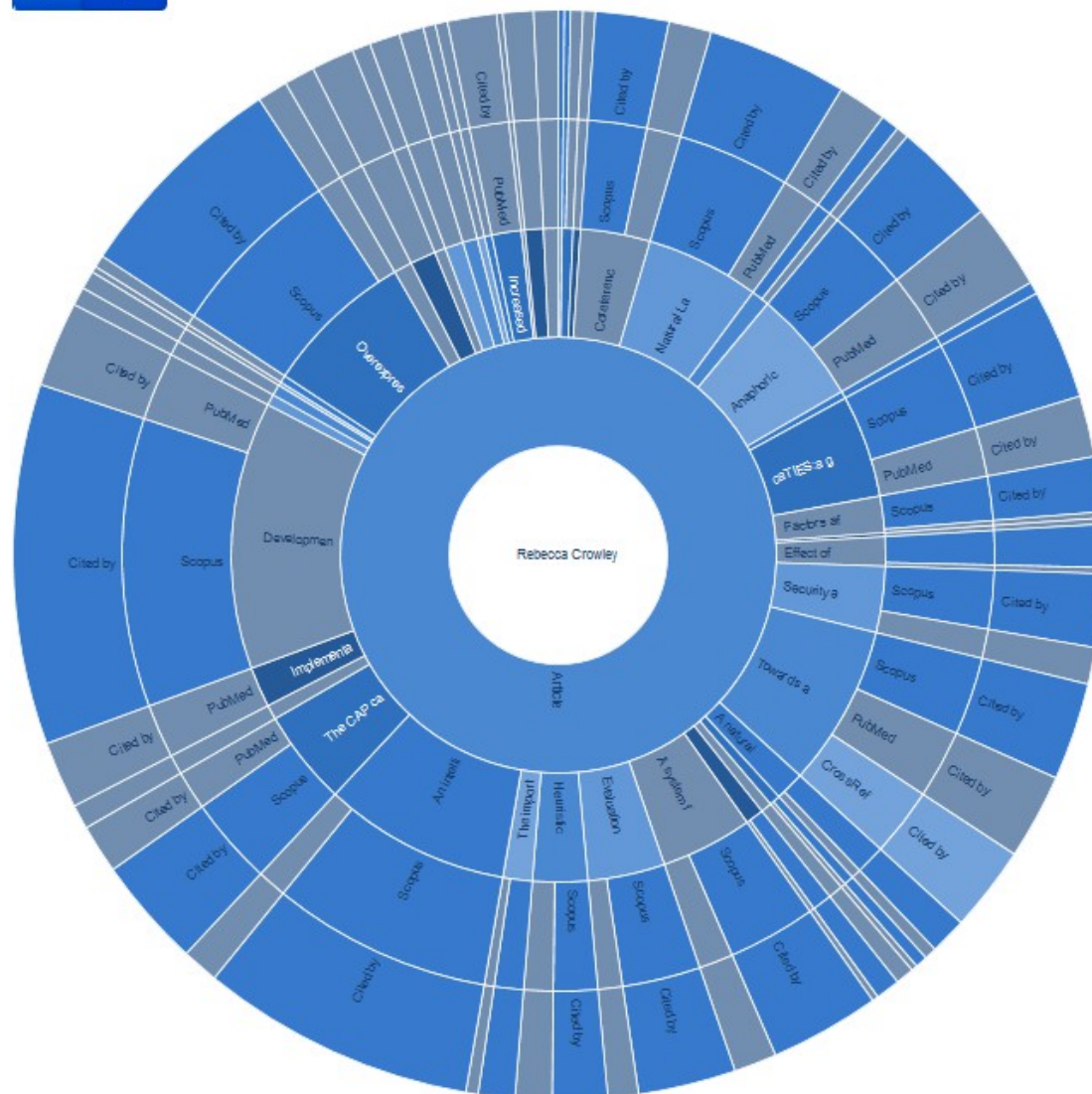
### Case (1)

Conference Paper (1)

Type

## Impact

Select Metrics ✓



Author(s): Kaihong Liu, William R Hogan,  
Rebecca S Crowley

## Captures

Mendeley - Readers: 61

## Social Media

 Google+ - +1s: 1

## Citations

Scopus - Cited by: 23

PubMed - Cited by: 8

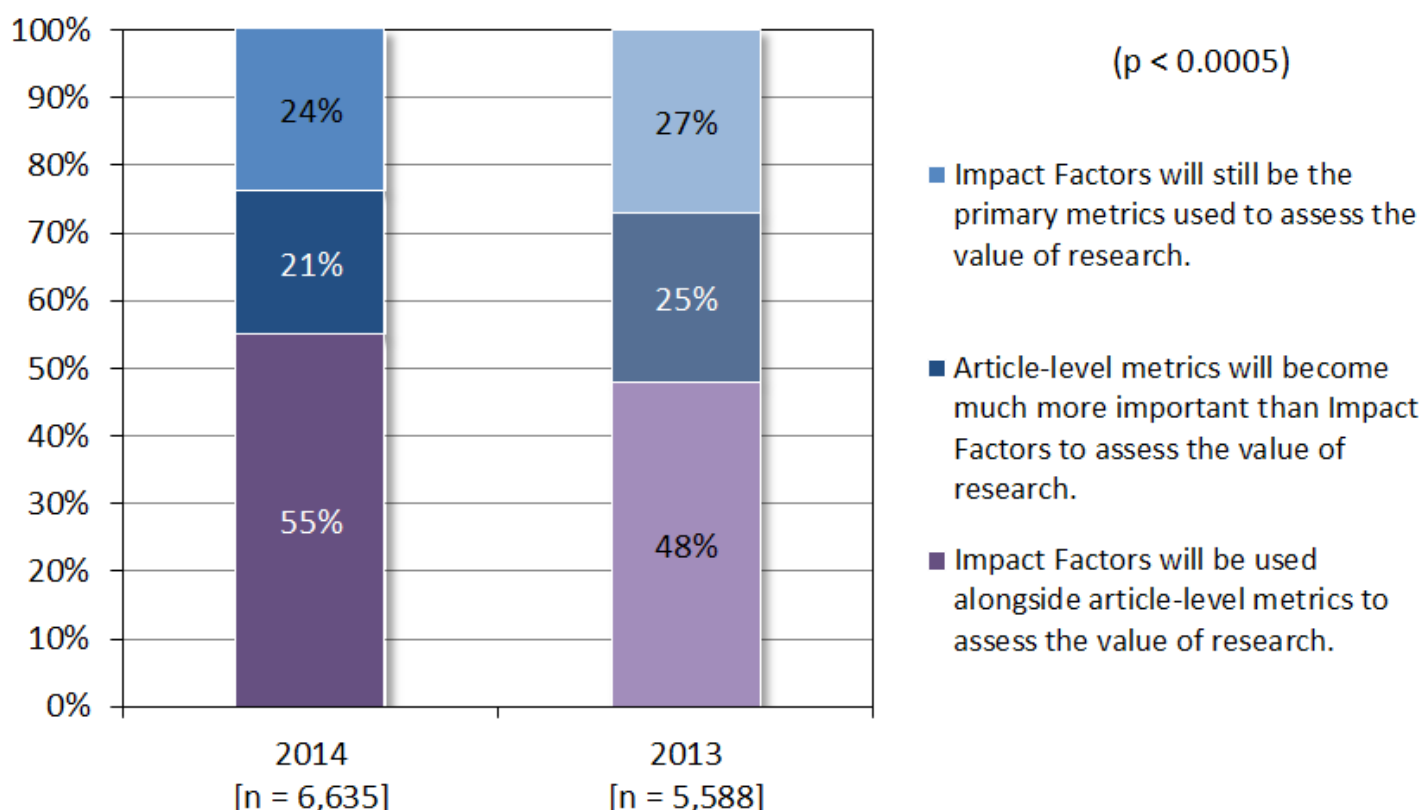
# Tendencias.....

## 2014 Taylor & Francis Open Access Survey

[www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014](http://www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014)

### Metrics

Please tick the option that best describes what you think will happen over the next ten years.

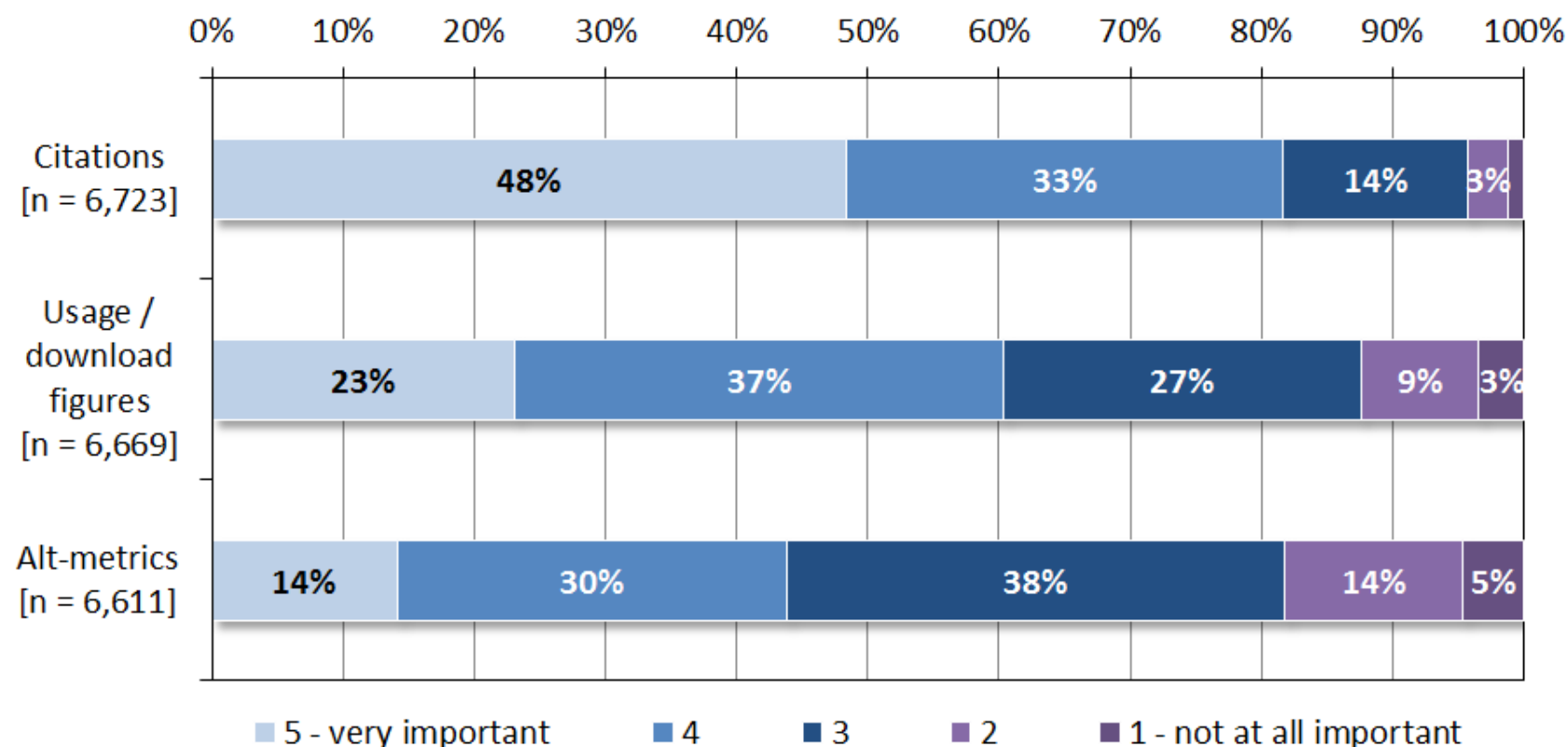


# 2014 Taylor & Francis Open Access Survey

[www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014](http://www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014)

## Article-level metrics

How important do you think each of the following types of article metric will become for assessing the value of research over the next ten years?

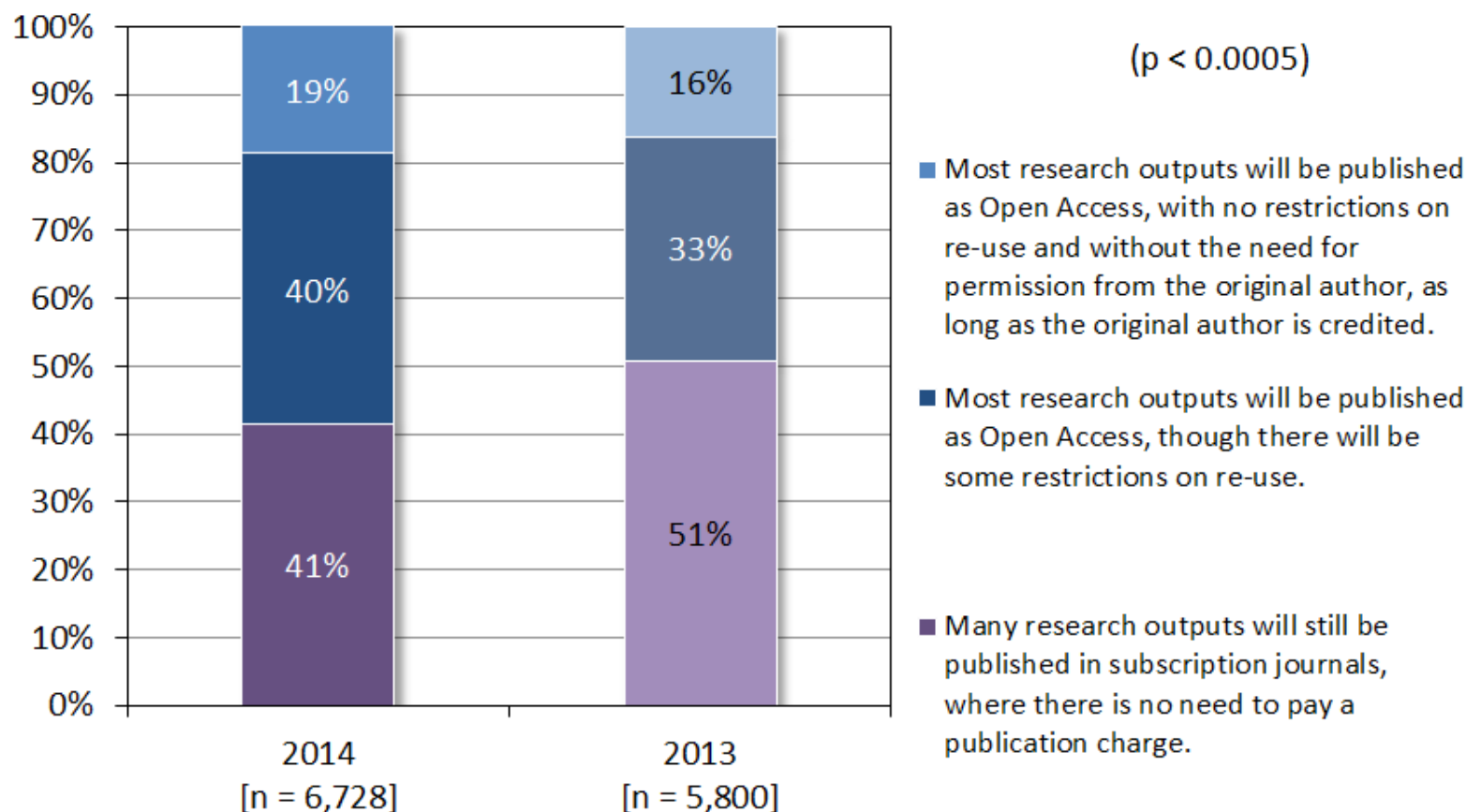


# 2014 Taylor & Francis Open Access Survey

[www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014](http://www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014)

*Open Access publication*

Please tick the option that best describes what you think will happen over the next ten years.



Taylor & Francis Group  
an informa business

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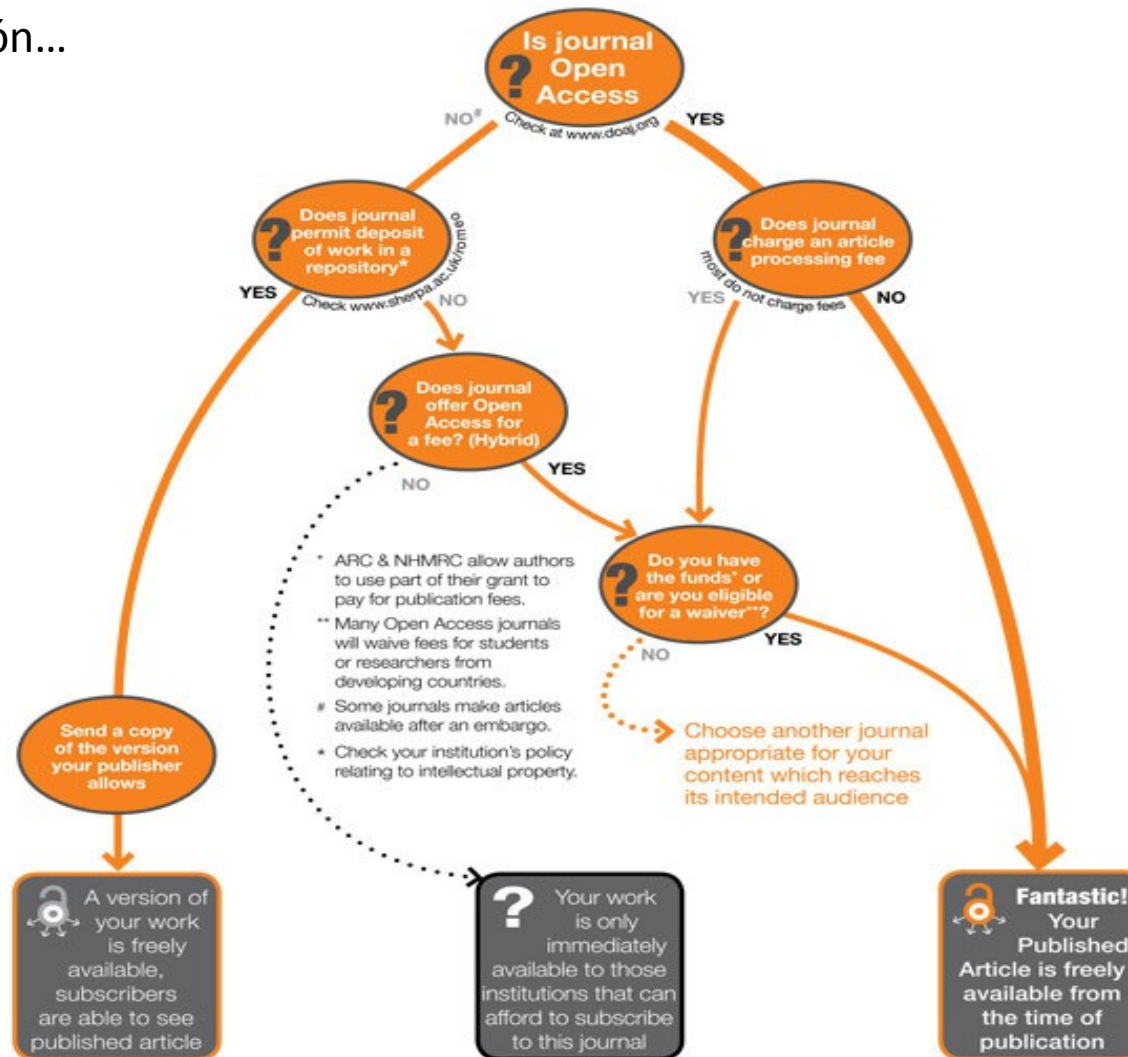




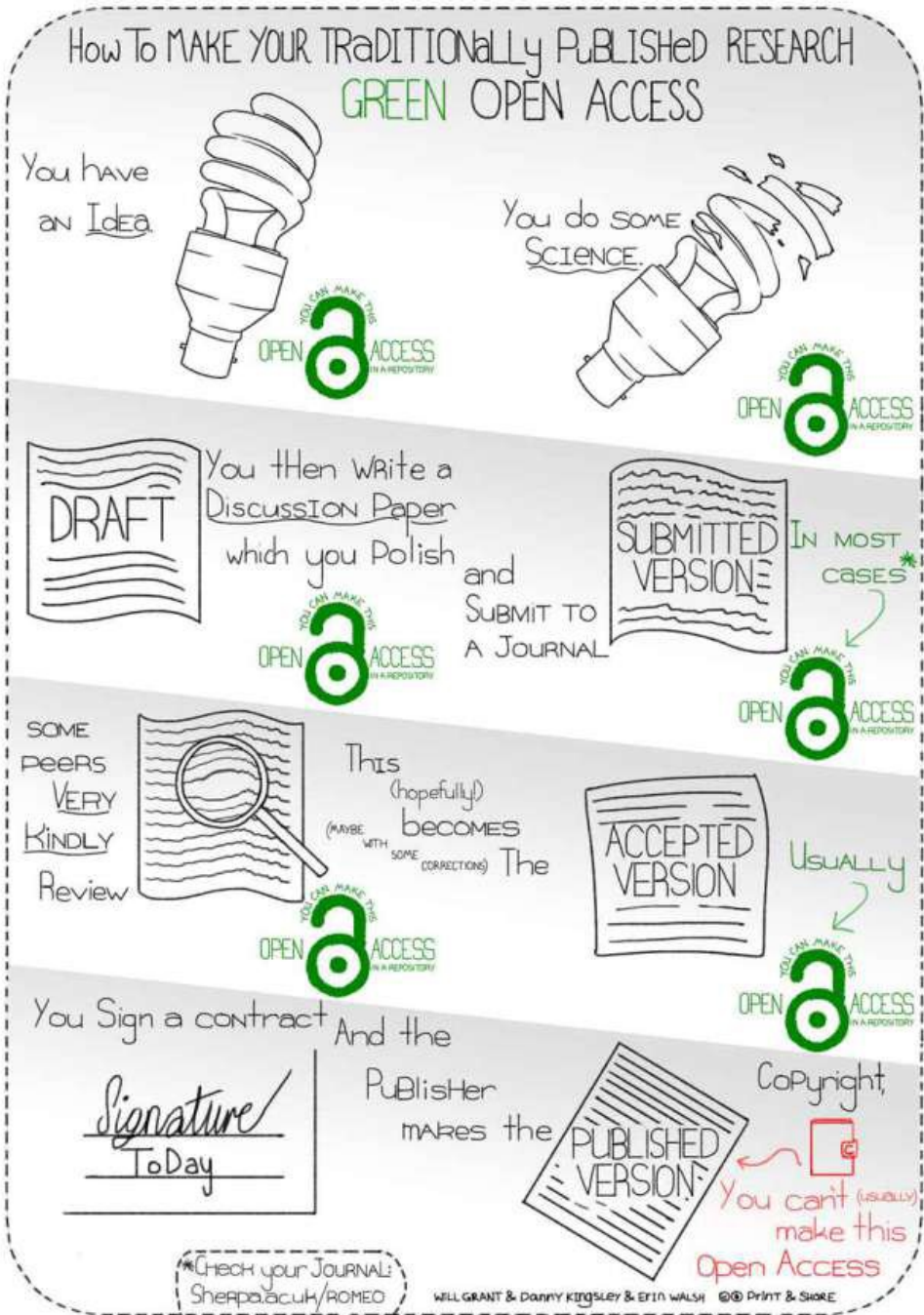
# Open Access journal options flowchart

Seek a prestigious journal appropriate for your content which reaches its intended audience


La elección...




O toma la ruta verde...



# Amenazas....caso Elsevier

 **Academia.edu** <notifications@academia.edu>  
to g.leonard ▾

Categorise this message as: ☐ Personal ☒ Social ☐ Promotions ☐ Updates ☐ Forums

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share research

Hi Guy

Unfortunately, we had to remove your paper, Resolving the question of trypanosome monophyly: a comparative genomics approach using whole genome data sets with low taxon sampling, due to a take-down notice from Elsevier.

Academia.edu is committed to enabling the transition to a world where there is open access to academic literature. Elsevier takes a different view, and is currently upping the ante in its opposition to academics sharing their own papers online.

Over the last year, more than 13,000 professors have signed a petition voicing displeasure at Elsevier's business practices at [www.thecostofknowledge.com](http://www.thecostofknowledge.com). If you have any comments or thoughts, we would be glad to hear them.

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Voluntary posting on open web sites operated by author or author's institution for scholarly purposes.						
Mandated deposit or deposit in or posting to subject-oriented or centralized repositories.						
Use or posting for commercial gain or to substitute for services provided directly by journal.				Only under CC BY 	Only under CC BY 	Only under CC BY 
Posting raw research data to a repository.**						

## The Cost of Knowledge

### 14639 Researchers Taking a Stand. [See the list](#)

Academics have protested against Elsevier's business practices for years with little effect. These are some of their objections:

1. They charge exorbitantly high prices for subscriptions to individual journals.
2. In the light of these high prices, the only realistic option for many libraries is to agree to buy very large "bundles", which will include many journals that those libraries do not actually want. Elsevier thus makes huge profits by exploiting the fact that some of their journals are essential.
3. They support measures such as SOPA, PIPA and the ~~Research Works Act~~ **Research Works Act**, that aim to restrict the free exchange of information.

The key to all these issues is the right of authors to achieve easily-accessible distribution of their work. If you would like to declare publicly that you will not support any Elsevier journal unless they radically change how they operate, then you can do so by filling in your details on this page.

More information:

- [Statement of Purpose](#)
- [PolyMath journal publishing reform page](#)

### Add your name to the list.

First and Last Name

Affiliation

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## Publishing Matters

### Share Links let authors share their new publications for free

The customized link gives 50 days of free access to the author's article on ScienceDirect after final publication

By Inez van Korlaar, PhD, and Mareille Prevo | Posted on 19 June 2014

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Researchers who publish in academic journals understand the necessity to expose their papers to the widest audience possible, and they want to be able to do this easily. The new Share Link service makes it easy for authors to share their articles so they can get more exposure and more citations. After final publication of their articles, authors are now given a customized link ("Share Link") to their article on [ScienceDirect](#).

This Share Link allows authors and their network to access their final published articles on ScienceDirect for free for a 50-day period. The link can be readily shared via email and social networks.

After a successful trial, Share Links are increasingly being offered to authors of most journals. The Share Links will eventually replace the current electronic offprints for these journals. The links are easier to share than the electronic offprints, and will help authors to spread the word about their articles, generating extra attention across the research community.

The first Share Links have been emailed to authors. The response was promising, and we've seen many authors sharing their research on social media channels.

### What is Share Link?

A Share Link is a customized short link that authors will receive after final publication of their article, providing 50 days free access to their newly-published article on [ScienceDirect](#) to anyone clicking on the link.

To learn more about the program, visit the [Share Link page on Elsevier.com](#)

For help deciding whether course content in Blackboard or some other digital format is fair use or requires copyright permission, consult this [policy document](#) adopted by the Academic Council in February 2014.

## Attacking academic values

by KEVIN SMITH, J.D. on MARCH 27, 2014 · 15 COMMENTS · in [AUTHORS' RIGHTS](#), [OPEN ACCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES](#), [SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING](#)

A new thing started happening here at Duke this week; we began getting inquiries from some faculty authors about how to obtain a formal waiver of our faculty open access policy. We have had that policy in place for over three years, but for the first time a single publisher — the Nature Publishing Group — is telling all authors at Duke that they must obtain a waiver of the policy before their accepted articles can be published. It is not clear why NPG suddenly requires these waivers after publishing many articles in the past three years by Duke authors, while the policy was in force and without waivers.

<https://www.techdirt.com/articles/20140329/07301426726/shame-nature-academic-journal-demanding-researchers-waive-their-own-open-access-policy.shtml#comments>

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### Shame On Nature: Academic Journal Demanding Researchers Waive Their Own Open Access Policy

from the *shameful dept*

Copyright  
by [Mike Masnick](#)  
Wed, Apr 2nd 2014  
3:34am

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Filed Under:

We've been talking a lot about the power and importance of [open access](#) for academic (and especially government funded) research. More and more universities have agreed, with some even having general open access policies for their academics, requiring them to release research under open access policies. This makes sense, because one of the key aspects of education and knowledge is the ability to share it freely and to build on the work of others. Without open access, this is made much more difficult. So it's immensely troubling to discover that one of the biggest science publishers out there, Nature Publishing Group, has started telling academics that they [need to get a "waiver" from their university's open access policies](#). The issue was raised by Duke's Scholarly Communications Officer, Kevin Smith, though it's likely happening at other universities as well:

# Resignations threat over Taylor & Francis 'censorship'

5 JUNE 2014 | BY PAUL JUMP

Editorial board of journal could quit after debate on publishing suffers delay



SOURCE: ALAMY

Silence! Publication delays and unexplained editing have 'destroyed trust' between the journal editors and Taylor & Francis

A journal's editorial board has been left on the brink of resignation after an eight-month standoff with its publisher Taylor & Francis over the publication of a debate on academic publishing and the profits made by major firms.



# Taylor & Francis apologises after 'censorship' debate

19 JUNE 2014 | BY PAUL JUMP

Journal's editors withdraw threat to resign after publisher apologises for obstructing report critical of industry practices



<http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/news/resignations-threat-over-taylor-and-francis-censorship/2013752.article>

<http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/news/taylor-and-francis-apologises-after-censorship-debate/2014017.article>



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

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## How does CHORUS work?

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### Why the Association of American Publishers Supports the Research Works Act

The bipartisan Research Works Act (H.R. 3699), introduced in December 2011 by Rep. Darrell Issa (R-CA), Chairman of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and Committee member Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-NY), gives authors and publishers of private-sector research works a fair, reasonable voice regarding the distribution of those works and the protection of their copyright in them.

The bill is intended to:

prohibit a federal government agency from mandating the free, unlimited digital dissemination of a private-sector journal article that reports on research funded in whole or part by the agency when the private-sector publisher of the article has made, or arranged with its author to make, value-adding contributions to the article for publication.

similarly protect the author of such journal articles from being required to grant the funding agency the right to freely disseminate it as a condition of receiving funding to conduct such research.

#### There are numerous myths surrounding the Research Works Act:

*"The Research Works Act is part of a concerted effort by publishers to privatize information and protect profits."*

Publishers exist to expand access to information, not restrict it, and they make substantial investments supporting and enhancing this mission. Technology advancements derived from their investments have dramatically improved efficiency, quality and delivery speed of scientific communication — this has resulted in more public access to more information, through more channels, than ever before. These capabilities also support more researchers submitting more articles than in the past. Publishers need to protect their intellectual property rights to continue investments in such innovations.

*"The Research Works Act limits rights of authors."*

<http://chorusaccess.org>

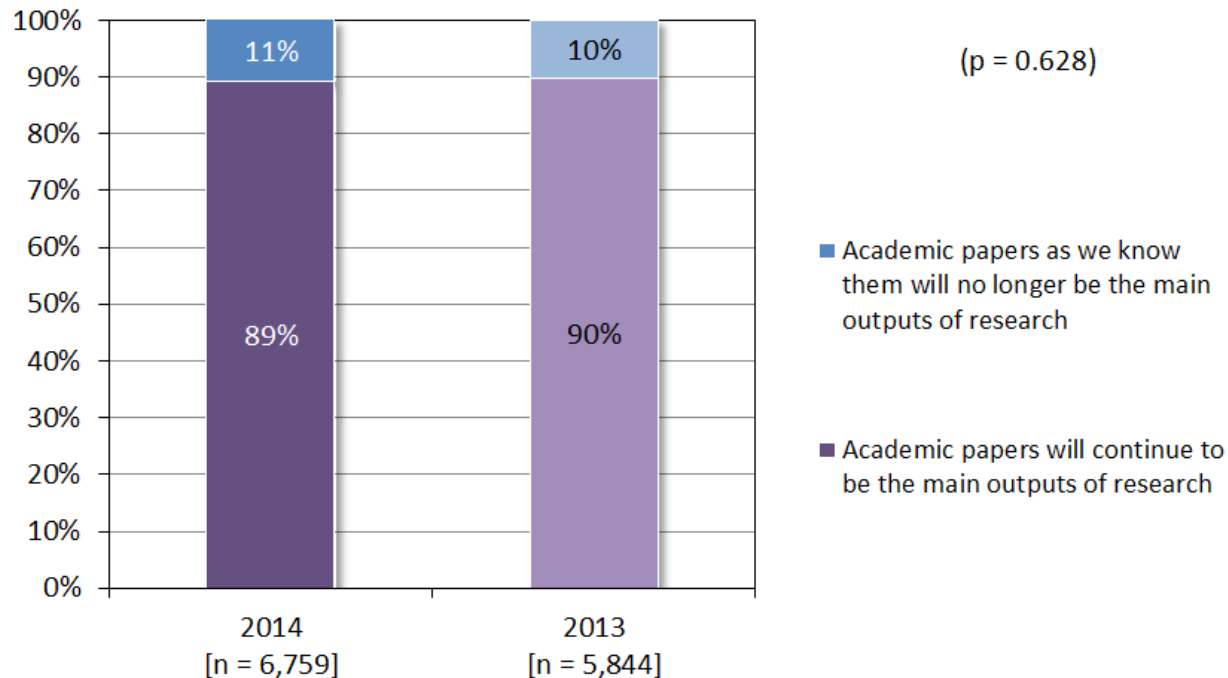
# Tendencias.....

## 2014 Taylor & Francis Open Access Survey

[www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014](http://www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014)

### *Types of research output*

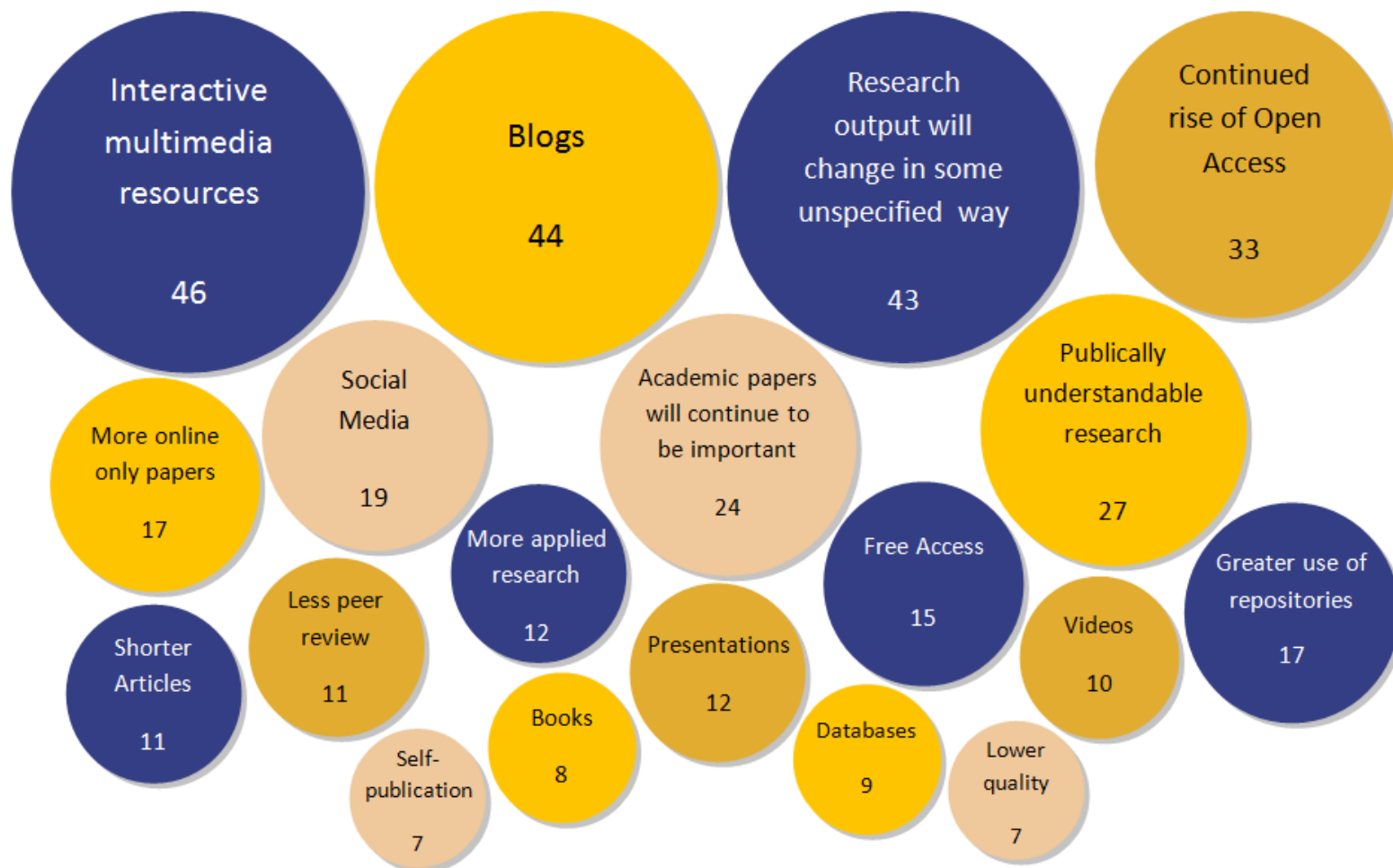
Please tick the option that best describes what you think will happen over the next ten years in scholarly communication, regardless of what you would like to happen.



# 2014 Taylor & Francis Open Access Survey

[www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014](http://www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014)

If you envisage a future **alternative to academic papers**, briefly describe this below:



Taylor & Francis Group  
an informa business

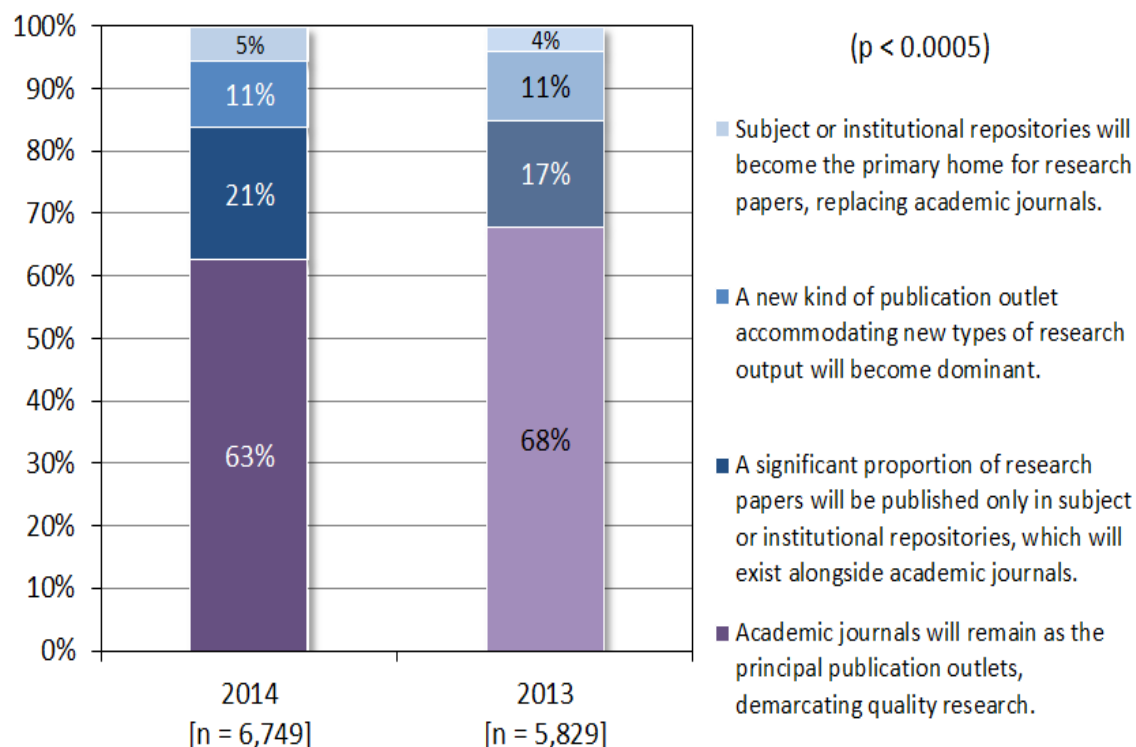
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## 2014 Taylor & Francis Open Access Survey

[www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014](http://www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014)

### Types of publication outlet

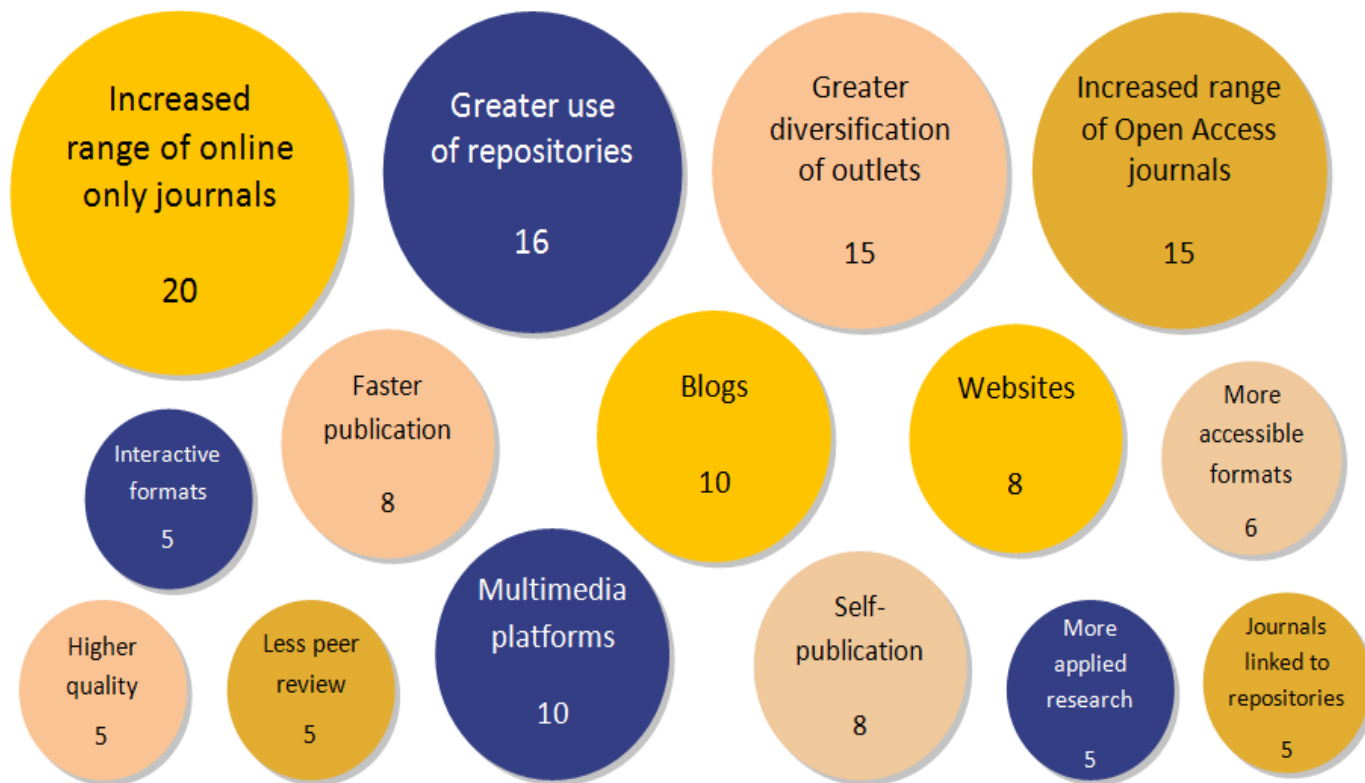
Please tick the option that best describes what you think will happen over the next ten years.



## 2014 Taylor & Francis Open Access Survey

[www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014](http://www.tandfonline.com/page/openaccess/opensurvey/2014)

If you envisage a **new kind of publication outlet** developing, briefly describe this below:



**¡Gracias!**

Remedios Melero  
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