

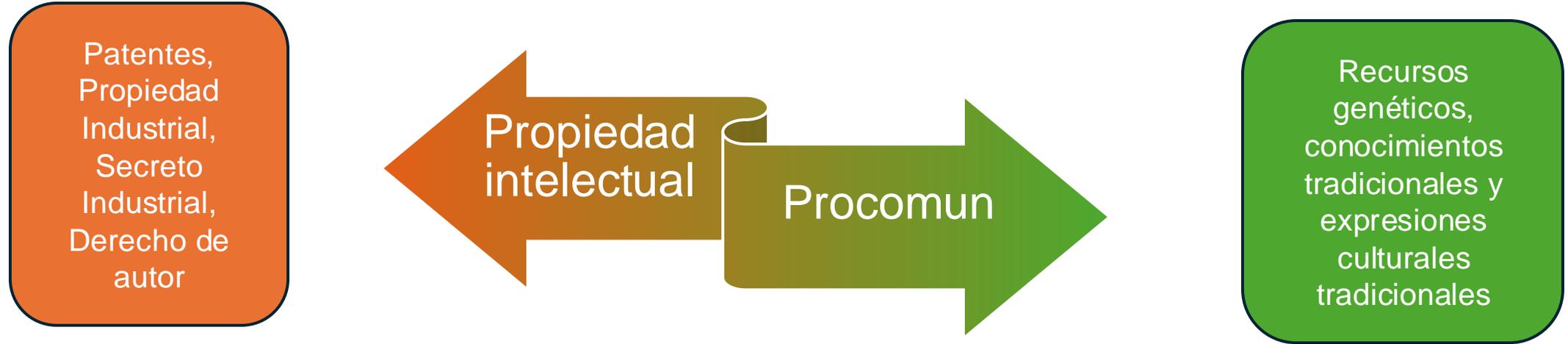
Open Science Outlook 1

Status and trends around the world



Open and equitable global science system	Open access to scientific knowledge	Open science infrastructures	Open engagement of societal actors	Open dialogue with other knowledge systems
An open science culture in an enabling policy environment with sustained resource commitments increases collaboration for the benefit of science and global society.	All scholarly outputs are published in a fully open access outlet or posted in an open repository, with free, immediate readership/usership rights.	Sustainable community-led open infrastructures, both physical and digital, are available to all, regardless of location, language or ability.	Multiple entry points permit engagement. External actors contribute/initiate design, creation and application of scientific knowledge.	Diverse knowledge bases spark innovation and equitable decision-making.
A culture of open science is fostered with effort to align incentives for open science. Investments are made in human resources, training, education, digital literacy and capacity building for open science.	Data, software and other outputs are FAIR* and openly shared, linked with publication outputs.	Platforms permit usership for all. Digital architectures begin to facilitate use in different languages and accessibility needs.	Capacity for societal engagement is integrated into project design and institutional plans.	Capacity for ethical, open dialogue is integrated into planning and implementation at project and institutional levels.
Innovative approaches for open science are promoted at different stages of the scientific process.	All scholarly outputs are made freely available to read, in a journal or an open repository, after an embargo of no more than six months.	Open infrastructures are available to those who have existing access or commit to specified partnerships.	Societal actors have a few, defined, points of contact with scientific processes.	Dialogue is built into policies, creating time, opportunities and incentives for dialogue.
International and multi-stakeholder cooperation is initiated without a view to reducing digital, technological and knowledge gaps.	Scholarly outputs are shared without clear licensing or copyright.	Infrastructure sharing is opportunistic.	Stakeholder engagement is opportunistic.	Dialogue is facilitated in one-off events, with uneven expertise.
There is no common understanding of open science and its benefits.	Scholarly outputs are not published or are published under restrictive copyright.	Digital gaps and subscription costs hinder the use of scientific infrastructures.	Science is separate from "outreach". Science communication is one-way, outwards.	Science is separate from "outreach". Other topics or communities are research subjects.

'Closed' Conventional Science



No existe un entendimiento común sobre la ciencia abierta y sus beneficios.

Los trabajos académicos no se publican, o se publican bajo derechos de autor restrictivos.

Las brechas digitales y los costos de suscripción dificultan el uso de infraestructuras científicas.

La ciencia está separada de la "vinculación". La comunicación científica es unidireccional, hacia el exterior.

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Ciencia Convencional "Cerrada"

Ciencia Abierta



Sistema Global Científico abierto y equitativo	Acceso abierto al conocimiento científico	Infraestructuras científicas abiertas	Involucramiento abierto de actores sociales	Diálogo abierto con otros sistemas de conocimiento
Una cultura científica abierta en un entorno de políticas propicias con compromisos sostenidos de recursos aumenta la colaboración en beneficio de la ciencia y la sociedad global.	Todos los resultados académicos se publican en un medio de acceso totalmente abierto o se colocan en un repositorio abierto, con derechos de lectura/uso gratuitos e inmediatos.	Infraestructuras dirigidas comunitariamente están abiertas y son sostenibles, tanto físicas como digitales, y están disponibles para todos, independientemente de la ubicación, el idioma o la capacidad.	Múltiples puntos de entrada facilitan la participación. Los actores externos contribuyen o inician el diseño, la creación y la aplicación del conocimiento científico.	Las bases de conocimiento diversas estimulan la innovación y la toma de decisiones equitativas.

Transformación de los sistemas de evaluación académica