Importance of timely and free access to scientific data, publications, information

Relevance of scientific collaborations and sharing of information at all levels

The need of science-policy-society dialogue

Open science as a keystone to broaden the human right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress

Increase the resilience of societies

Lessons from the COVID 19 pandemic:
Five Key Pillars of Openness

Open Dialogue with other knowledge systems
- Mutual knowledge and recognition of complementarities between diverse epistemologies, including indigenous knowledge systems

Open Research Assessment to Open Science
- Change the incentives and rewards for open science in the evaluation of careers, projects and publications.
- Open evaluation to build participatory science and promote public trust in science

Open Access to scientific knowledge
- Scientific publications, research data, software, source code and hardware available in the public domain or under copyright that has been released under an open license

Open Science infrastructures
- Sets of instruments, databases and digital infrastructures, needed to support Open Science.
- Interoperability

Open engagement of societal actors
- Multiple and extended collaboration between scientists and societal actors to make the scientific process more inclusive and accessible to the broader inquiring society
### Regional networks and publishing databases

**BIREME (1967)**
- CLACSO (1967)
- LATINDEX
- SCIELO
- REDALYC
- BIBLAT

### Regional repository Federation

**LA Referencia**
- Federation of 10 countries, harvesting 790 institutions and journals
  - 3,115,141 documents
  - 1,927,514 articles
  - 355,306 Doctoral and 686,521 Master dissertations

### Regional tradition of University Extension

Citizen and Participatory science can benefit from long-existing interactions developed in third mission

**ADD CRIS AN EXTENSION COMPONENT**
Science in LAC is mainly managed as a public good. Open access has been developed since 1990 by the academic community as a common good.

Regional portals, academic journals and publishing databases are sustained by scientific agencies and public universities.

CRIS national projects (Perú and Brazil) show a path to interoperable infrastructures. A next step is to align research assessment systems to open science and to add a component for university extension.

LA REFERENCIA has developed the infrastructure and technology required to create an exploratory project for a regional CRIS system.

Relevant actors: Regional Conference of Higher Education (CRES), ONCYTS, UNESCO Regional Office, RICYT (OEI)