

Editorial 1

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Open Sea. ORE, CRAFT-OA, DIAMAS and other Open Science Initiatives [Editorial]

Mar abierto. ORE, CRAFT-OA, DIAMAS y otras iniciativas de ciencia abierta [Editorial]

The open ocean or open sea is marine water that does not lie above the continental shelf, as is the case with coastal waters or the neritic zone. Pelagic is the term used for the imaginary cylinder or column of water that lies between the surface of the sea and the floor. The conditions of it are dependent on the depth: pressure increases, temperature and light decrease, and salinity, oxygen, and micronutrients fluctuate. The open ocean has extensive communication with the ocean, but it is not close to the continental shelf.

Open science, and open access to science in particular, is progressively approaching dry land. To transform splashdown into landing, it would be advantageous to take a closer look at several significant initiatives. Three of them reveal Europe's perspective on Open Access (ORE, CRAFT-OA and Diamas). The third of these represents the latest adjustments made by ANECA (Spanish Agency for Quality Assessment and Accreditation) in terms of six-year periods and accreditation.

Open Research Europe (ORE, 2024) is neither journal nor repository. It is a publishing platform promoted since 2021 by the European Commission to publish peer-reviewed articles and other documents from research funded by the EC itself (Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe) in open access, promptly and free of charge (publication and reading). The tender, renewed up to 2026, is managed by F1000 Research (2024) with a model that seeks to minimise editorial bias by eliminating the anonymity of scientific review. The advantages are immediate open access publication; non-blind peer review; deposit of all versions and additional materials; funding by EC payment of 780 euros per article; as well as inclusion of the final accepted version in Scopus and other databases, and of all versions in Google Scholar. The idea is to publish all results, both good and bad, and let the community decide on their robustness. ORE does not offer an impact factor, but it does offer article-level metrics.

Prior to publication, a team of ten people check that at least one of the authors has obtained European funding; that it has not previously been published (anti-plagiarism and self-plagiarism); the presence of all data in an open repository and a clear explanation of the methods used; the provision of ethical approvals and a comprehensible level of English.

The "author-driven" review asks for five potential reviewers to sign the text, of whom only those who can accredit experience (at least three articles on the subject with lead authorship), have no conflicts of interest (co-authors, same institution...) and guarantee a diverse review (geographical origin, gender and years of experience) will act. ORE publishes their names and reports and enables unrestricted social conversation. The idea is that this transparency discourages biased or partial reports because they would be visible to the community.

ORE's strength lies in the speed of publication, the renunciation of the impact factor for the sake of social metrics, and the mechanisms considered to preserve the honesty of the research. The small

number of Social Science papers (only 196 in 2024) is an indicator of the reduced European funding for the field. The fact that F1000 is a subsidiary of Taylor & Francis Group (UK) and that the EC covers the management costs (the review is not remunerated) is a major contradiction for a project that wants to be European (renewing its concession after Brexit), independent and that sought to be a benchmark in open access. It highlights something that we have been commenting on in different forums: different ways of understanding open access coexist and only diamond route journals practise true open access because they do not charge for reading, publishing, accessing or distributing.

ORE could be the great European scientific publishing platform, enabling the dumping of scholarly journals from EU higher education institutions and it could allow use of its infrastructure by existing publishers to join forces and achieve adequate outreach. However, it must first regain control of the platform and then go for true open access, embracing the real diamond route. This would be a necessary and expected endorsement of the current publishing system.

The Creating a Robust Accessible Federated Technology for Open Access (CRAFT_OA, 2024) project aims to change this. It seeks to consolidate the open access landscape by centralising expertise, collaboration and a joint visibility and indexing layer. It supports the building of a federated European technical infrastructure to support diamond open access. Expectations are high for a project born in 2023 that still has a long way to go.

In parallel, another initiative has emerged strongly in the field of European diamond route publishing, ultimately focused on university publishing services, although it will certainly affect quality standards at the journal level. The project Developing Institutional Open Access Publishing Models to Advance Scholarly Communication (DIAMAS, 2024) brings together 23 European organisations from 12 different countries to study the diamond journal landscape within the European Research Area (ERA, 2018) to propose common standards, guidelines and practices to strengthen the open access publishing sector. The Spanish partner in the project is Fecyt (Spanish Foundation for Science and Technology) and has received expert advice for its implementation. DIAMAS focuses on best practices, competences, editorial quality and financial sustainability, all of which need to be urgently addressed.

For its part, the deconstruction of the concept of impact carried out by ANECA, both in terms of six-year periods and accreditations, has been a pending exercise and one that has been demanded by research teaching staff and also by publishers. With the majority of its advisors being librarians and documentalists, ANECA has once again sought to contribute to and improve the secret formula for fair evaluation. So far so legitimate, courageous and necessary. However, in the end, scientific impact has a weight of 60% (including impact indices) and the remaining 40% is broken down as follows: 10% for contribution to the progress of knowledge in the field (an eminently qualitative assessment); 10% social impact (a wide range of diverse and dispersed but interesting indicators); 10% contribution to open science (a firm commitment to open access, the diamond route and other open science strategies) and 10% (the preferential nature of the contribution). The result: impact is still decisive in ANECA's evaluations, but new indicators have been introduced to "enrich" the evaluation. Good try, but when will there be a simpler system whereby artificial intelligence enables the evaluator to stop counting merits, or impacts, to check their veracity and to be able to assess/compare the commitment or involvement of the profile with the area, the department and the university? A vision more oriented to the future and not so much to the past.

An open sea of initiatives is the optimal fluid for the diamond road to take shape and consolidate. The future is promising.

The issue presented in this issue includes an important new feature. *Catalejo_Mediterránea* opens up a new space for forward-looking reflection that will include one manuscript per issue, more essayistic in nature, by invitation, but without renouncing the necessary scientific review. This new section will cover topics that are yet to come, trends in consolidation or current concerns with medium- or long-term solutions. We inaugurate this section, coordinated by Sebastián Sánchez-Castillo, with an article by Emilio Delgado-López-Cozar and Alberto Martín-Martín entitled *The golden path of scientific publishing: from journals' way of doing business to journals as a business*. According to the Repository of the University of Alicante (6/5/2024) where we link the DOIs of *Mediterranean Journal*, the publication (prior to closing of the issue) has been placed in the top 5% of Altmetric research results and attains the 97th percentile of attention compared with other manuscripts of the same age, in May 2024.

Issue number 2 of volume 15 includes two timeliness monographs. Coordinated by María-del-Mar Grandío-Pérez, Inmaculada-J. Martínez-Martínez, Alicia de-Lara-González and Jason Whalley, the monograph "Communication, social innovation and sustainability" includes seven manuscripts. The same issue welcomes the monograph "Communication and social influence: the role of media communication in the consolidation of social values", coordinated by Carlos Fanjul-Peyró, Cristina González-Oñate and Jenny Lam.

The large number of articles received made the selection of texts particularly difficult. The collaboration of the reviewers was decisive in choosing those of the highest quality. The work of the coordinators was also excellent, with a great deal of involvement in all respects.

The miscellaneous section contains six interesting texts. In Media use and affective polarisation in Spain, Ismael Crespo-Martínez, Inmaculada Melero-López, Alberto Mora-Rodríguez and José-Miguel Rojo-Martínez propose that the greater consumption of information through social networks and digital newspapers increases individual affective polarisation in respect of parties and their leaders. The intensity of the consumption is a factor to be taken into account, along with its content and origin.

The results of the experience reported in Radio audience studies via the use of mobile applications, written by Manuel Chaparro-Escudero, Laura Barrera-Jerez, Lara Espinar-Medina and Susana De-Andrés-del-Campo, facilitate the redesign and adjustment of a tool that can contribute to the analysis of audience behaviour and the socio-economic profitability of the media.

The analysis of edu-communicative practices from the Theory of Social Practices and the understanding of the mediation of the dynamics of formal education in the appropriation of social networks is the object of study of the text Edu-communicative practices in initial teacher training: fostering citizen participation through digital social networks, a proposal by Alexia Sanz-Hernández, Lázaro M. Bacallao-Pino, Estefanía Monforte-García, Esther Edo-Agustín and Paula Jiménez-Caballero.

In Six years of public crisis research on social media. A systematic review of the main lessons and guidelines for future studies, Cristian Lozano-Recalde provides evidence that only 16% of studies analyse crises that are not health emergencies or natural disasters, to the detriment of crises that have a social or political origin.

Audiovisual consumption has increased, so that the use of film as a methodology is useful in conveying the learning of abstract concepts; however, although film is used as a resource, this didactic methodology is little explored. This is the conclusion of Silvia Díaz-Herrero and Manuel Gértrudix in their text Methodological evaluation based on a systematic literature review of the use of film in the classroom.

In the final text, David Roca-Correa, Patricia Lázaro-Pernías and Alfonso González-Quesada have carried out an experiment to discover the effects of three different brands (a community action group, a fictitious beer and a government agency) on present-day drinking behaviour among young people. Entitled Brand name effects on alcohol counter-advertising behaviour, the text concludes that no brand was of sufficient quality to significantly change behaviour; the influence of previous drinking habits appears to be too strong to be "counter-advertised".

Good reading.

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