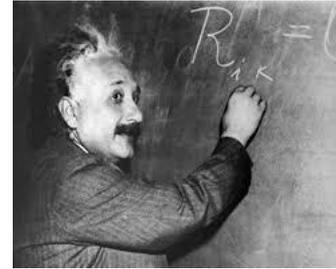




Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri



Publicazioni scientifiche e impatto: open access, citazioni e bibliometrie

Open Access - caratteristiche principali:
fugare i dubbi su *copyright*, *peer review*





Open science?

Home Strumenti dati BISA.pdf x

File Modifica Vista Finestra ?

15 / 65 141%

Rapporti ISTISAN 17/32

QUADRO EUROPEO SUI DATI APERTI DELLA RICERCA E CONTESTO ITALIANO

Paola Gargiulo
Consorzio Interuniversitario per Il Calcolo Automatico (Cineca), Milano

La scienza moderna, per sua propria natura, è aperta al confronto, allo scambio, alla condivisione e oggi può avvalersi, grazie al digitale, di strumenti e di tecnologie che le permettono di essere effettivamente aperta. Eppure tali opportunità sono ostacolate da resistenze culturali, interessi economici, barriere giuridiche e in misura minore tecnologiche, al punto tale che è stato coniato il termine *open science*, scienza aperta, apparentemente una tautologia, per definire l'approccio alla ricerca scientifica basato sulla collaborazione, sull'apertura, sulla trasparenza, sulla condivisione degli strumenti medesimi e dei risultati e sulla disseminazione in accesso aperto di questi ultimi.

Quando si parla di scienza aperta, non si fa riferimento solo ai dati della ricerca (*open research data*) e alle pubblicazioni (*open access publications*) risultanti dai progetti finanziati prevalentemente con fondi pubblici, ma anche alle metodologie usate nel corso della ricerca (*open methodology*), ai software utilizzati o sviluppati (*open source*), alle attività di revisione da parte dei pari, alle pubblicazioni in modalità aperta (*open peer reviewing*) e anche ai materiali per scopo didattico (*open educational resources*). Si tratta dell'intero processo della ricerca e dei suoi esiti che viene reso accessibile e possibilmente fruibile nelle modalità più aperte e della disseminazione dei risultati nelle comunità scientifiche, della loro conservazione, ma anche della loro divulgazione con mezzi e strumenti appropriati. Quest'ultimo aspetto è connesso al ruolo della scuola, ma anche a quello dei decisori politici locali, nazionali, internazionali e alla società in generale, perché tutti possano trarre vantaggio dalla condivisione della conoscenza e operare delle

Condividi

Cerca 'Bates'

Esporta PDF

Adobe Export PDF
Converti file PDF in Word o Excel online

Selezionare il file PDF
dati BISA.pdf

Converti in
Microsoft Word (*.docx)

Lingua documento:
Italiano Cambia

Converti

Crea PDF

Modifica PDF

Commento

Combinare i file

Organizza pagine

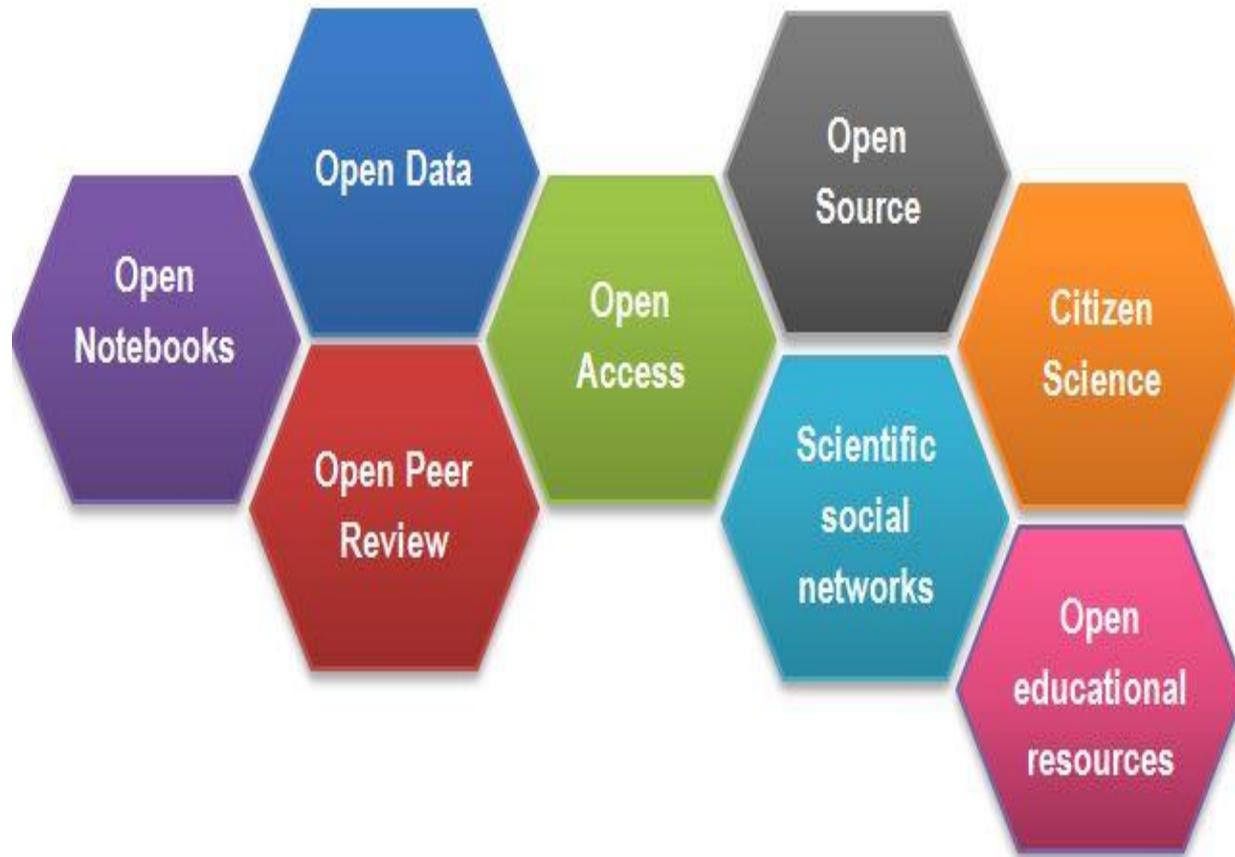
Redigere

Converti e modifica i PDF con Acrobat Pro DC
Attiva versione di prova

07:58
17/09/2019



What is ‘Open Science’?





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[Open] Science is a Human Right

Article 27 *Dichiarazione Universale dei Diritti Umani* 10
dicembre 1948

1. Ogni individuo ha diritto di prendere parte liberamente alla vita culturale della comunità, di godere delle arti e di partecipare al progresso scientifico ed ai suoi benefici
2. Ogni individuo ha diritto alla protezione degli interessi morali e materiali derivanti da ogni produzione scientifica, letteraria e artistica di cui egli sia autore

<http://unipd-centrodirittiumani.it/it/schede/Articolo-27-Contro-lomologazione/31>

<https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>



il concetto di **libero accesso** implica **due tipi di libertà**:

l'accesso gratuito (Gratis OA = libero da barriere economiche)
la possibilità per chiunque di **accedere** senza costi ai risultati della
ricerca scientifica, soprattutto quando sovvenzionata da
finanziamenti pubblici

il riutilizzo libero

(Libre OA = libero da barriere e restrizioni legali)

la possibilità per gli utenti di **riutilizzare** e, in base ai permessi di
licenza, modificare e ridistribuire, per scopi di studio e di ricerca,
i risultati della ricerca scientifica. Il massimo grado di libero
utilizzo è rappresentato dalle **opere in pubblico dominio**
[pubblico dominio](#)



1. Caratteristiche principali

Open Access/Open Science è un'opportunità

non una minaccia

fare Open Access e farlo correttamente

è molto semplice



Il contrario di Open Science è «Bad Science»
e non «**Closed/conventional Science**»





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del Lazio e della Toscana *M. Aleandri*



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

WORLD SCIENCE DAY FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT 2019

OPEN SCIENCE, LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

THE THEME FOR 2019

The World Science Day for Peace and Development, celebrated every year on 10 November, was established by UNESCO in 2001 with the aim of highlighting the important role of science in society and the need to engage the wider public in debates on emerging and important contemporary issues relevant to science.

In 2019, the Day will be devoted to the theme of **Open Science** – a burning issue in the scientific community, which is gaining increasing attention by the non-scientific community as well. Innovators, engineers, tech developers, both from private and public sectors are embracing the open science and open innovation concepts. And policy makers and citizens are increasingly embracing the concept of open science as a tool for making science more accessible, the scientific process more inclusive and the outputs of science more readily available.



We are in the middle of a global research [r]evolution

There are (at least) five major *crises*:

- **Access** – Most research still **paywalled** to most people
- **Reproducibility** – Much research fails basic reproducibility tests
- **Serials** – The dramatic price increases of journals
- **Evaluation** – The metric that shall not be named
- **Copyright** – No longer serves researchers or creators





1. Caratteristiche principali OPEN INNOVATION

INNOVATION?

Il termine è stato coniato da Henry Chesbrough, l'economista statunitense che nel 2003 scrisse un libro fondamentale sull'argomento, dal titolo: "The Era of Open Innovation".

Questa è la sua definizione, tratta da un secondo scritto edito nel 2006:

*«L'open innovation è un paradigma che afferma che le imprese **possono debbono fare ricorso ad idee esterne, così come a quelle interne, ed accedere con percorsi interni ed esterni ai mercati se vogliono progredire nelle loro competenze tecnologiche.**»*

Insomma, Chesbrough comprese che le aziende **non potevano più prescindere dall'aprirsi** all'esterno per poter portare *reale* innovazione al loro interno; in particolare, sarebbe stato per loro molto vantaggioso **collaborare con i nuovi soggetti in campo**: ovvero le **startup**, nonché programmatori, inventori, **istituti di ricerca e università**.

Come avviene nel concreto l'Open Innovation?

Grazie a questo modello, l'azienda può "perlustrare" il mercato per scovare quali soluzioni innovative possono corrispondere e aiutare il proprio modello di business, e creare partnership.

All'interno dell'Open Innovation, male vedere i colossi, le grandi aziende, collaborare a stretto giro con startup.

In questo modo viene anche accorciato il fisiologico *time to market*, ovvero lo scarto temporale tra l'ideazione e la messa in pratica, e l'azienda vincente sul mercato non sarà quella che ha prodotto le migliori innovazioni al suo interno, ma **quella che ha saputo creare una migliore interazione fra le varie parti**.

Un altro concetto importante e strettamente collegato all'Open Innovation è quello dell'**Ecosistema**. Infatti, come abbiamo detto, l'azienda veramente innovatrice sarà quella che riesce a creare servizi innovativi gestendo al meglio risorse interne e esterne.

Però quale parola è più adatta di questo termine legato alla biologia?

Parlando di innovazione, infatti, **un ecosistema** è in pratica un **polo in grado di concentrare al suo interno "realità e individui ad alto potenziale innovativo"**.

- Aumentare la motivazione in azienda e ripartire con energia
- Le attività HR da pianificare ora per il rientro dalle vacanze
- Pausa pranzo alternativa? Utilizza il buono pasto negli agriturismi!
- Vacanze a casa? Gli spunti per organizzare il tempo libero al meglio

Articoli per Argomento

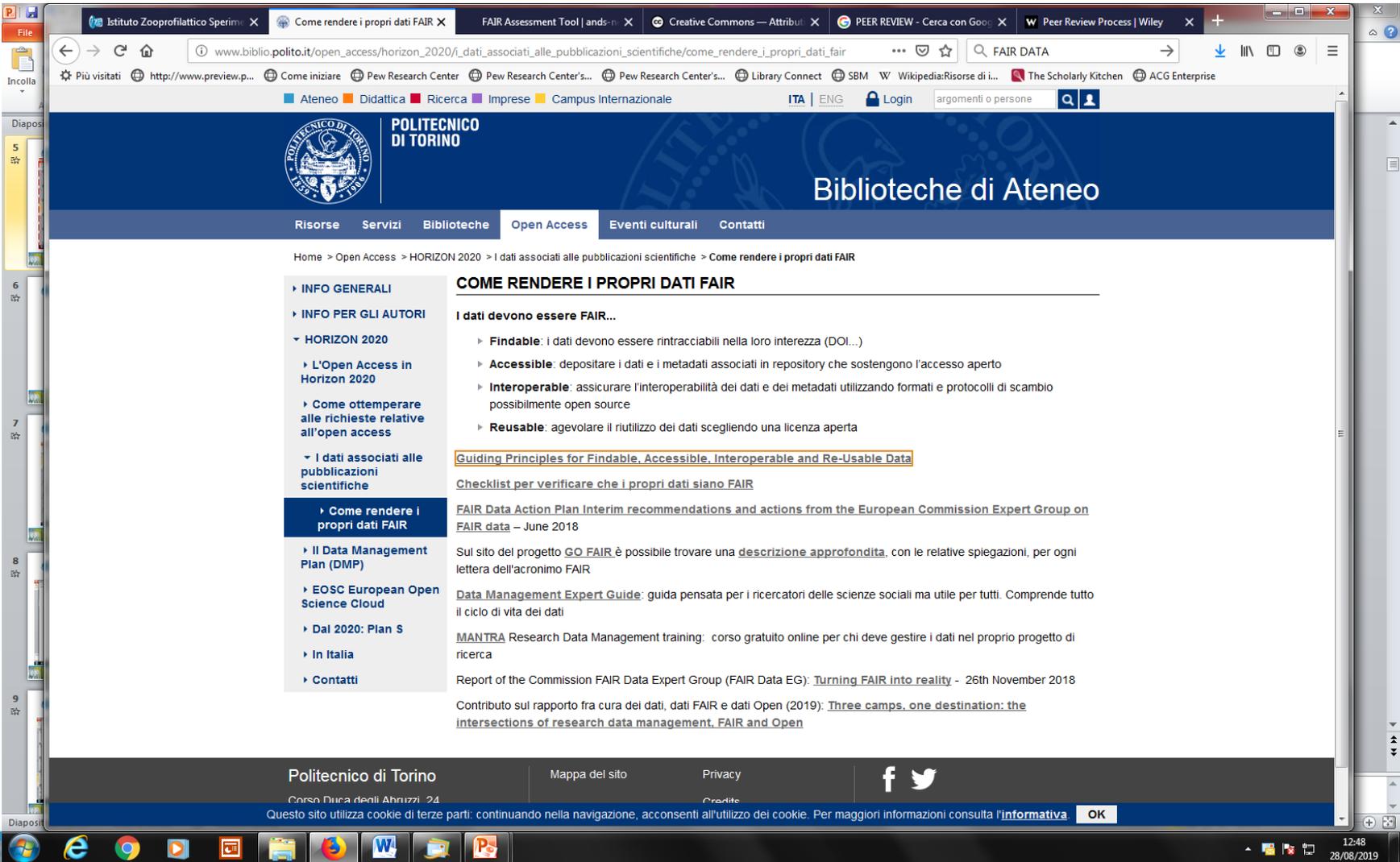
- welfare aziendale (46)
- benessere organizzativo (42)
- buoni pasto (35)
- motivazione del personale (35)
- aumentare la produttività (27)

Vedi tutti



1. Caratteristiche principali

FAIR DATA



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the website of the Politecnico di Torino. The page is titled "Biblioteche di Ateneo" and is part of the "Open Access" section. The main content area is titled "COME RENDERE I PROPRI DATI FAIR" and lists several key principles: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable. A sidebar menu on the left contains various navigation options, including "INFO GENERALI", "INFO PER GLI AUTORI", "HORIZON 2020", "L'Open Access in Horizon 2020", "Come ottemperare alle richieste relative all'open access", "I dati associati alle pubblicazioni scientifiche", "Come rendere i propri dati FAIR", "Il Data Management Plan (DMP)", "EOSC European Open Science Cloud", "Dal 2020: Plan S", "In Italia", and "Contatti". The footer of the page includes the Politecnico di Torino logo, a map of the site, a privacy policy link, and social media icons for Facebook and Twitter. A cookie consent banner is visible at the bottom of the page.

Politecnico di Torino
Biblioteche di Ateneo

Home > Open Access > HORIZON 2020 > I dati associati alle pubblicazioni scientifiche > Come rendere i propri dati FAIR

COME RENDERE I PROPRI DATI FAIR

I dati devono essere FAIR...

- ▶ **Findable:** i dati devono essere rintracciabili nella loro interezza (DOI...)
- ▶ **Accessible:** depositare i dati e i metadati associati in repository che sostengono l'accesso aperto
- ▶ **Interoperable:** assicurare l'interoperabilità dei dati e dei metadati utilizzando formati e protocolli di scambio possibilmente open source
- ▶ **Reusable:** agevolare il riutilizzo dei dati scegliendo una licenza aperta

[Guiding Principles for Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-Usable Data](#)

[Checklist per verificare che i propri dati siano FAIR](#)

[FAIR Data Action Plan Interim recommendations and actions from the European Commission Expert Group on FAIR data – June 2018](#)

Sul sito del progetto GO FAIR è possibile trovare una [descrizione approfondita](#), con le relative spiegazioni, per ogni lettera dell'acronimo FAIR

[Data Management Expert Guide:](#) guida pensata per i ricercatori delle scienze sociali ma utile per tutti. Comprende tutto il ciclo di vita dei dati

[MANTRA Research Data Management training:](#) corso gratuito online per chi deve gestire i dati nel proprio progetto di ricerca

Report of the Commission FAIR Data Expert Group (FAIR Data EG): [Turning FAIR into reality](#) - 26th November 2018

Contributo sul rapporto fra cura dei dati, dati FAIR e dati Open (2019): [Three camps, one destination: the intersections of research data management, FAIR and Open](#)

Politecnico di Torino
Corso Duca degli Abruzzi 24
Questo sito utilizza cookie di terze parti: continuando nella navigazione, acconsenti all'utilizzo dei cookie. Per maggiori informazioni consulta [l'informativa](#)

<https://www.eosc-portal.eu>

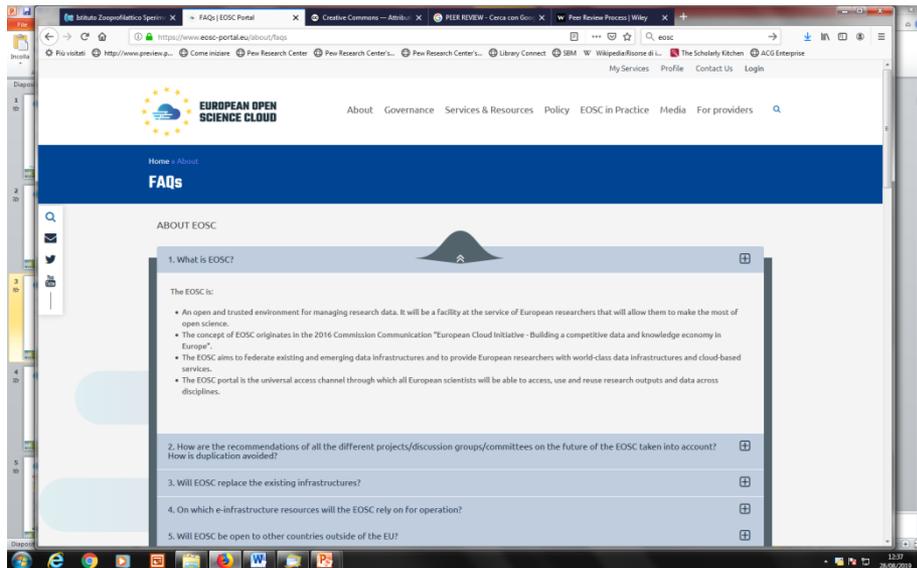
1. Caratteristiche principali

EOSC

è una piattaforma cloud, liberamente accessibile online, in cui è possibile consultare i dati prodotti dalle ricerche scientifiche dei ricercatori europei

Il progetto, su iniziativa della commissione europea di promuovere l'open science, è iniziato nel 2015 con l'obiettivo di completarne lo sviluppo entro il 2020

L'EOSC è stato finanziato dal programma Horizon 2020





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Open science è un'opportunità





1. Caratteristiche principali

QUIZ: La scienza aperta è importante per un ricercatore?

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a quiz on the edX platform. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://courses.edx.org/courses/course-v1:DelftX+OS101x+2T2019/courseware/f2ef7e56e79741d0953570d274a39eb8/77>. The page title is "Quiz week 1 | 1.4 Quiz week 1".

Question 1
0.0/1.0 point (graded)
What are the most important aspects of Open Science relevant to researchers as mentioned in the lectures in week 1?
Tick boxes

- Open Data
- Open Education
- Open Access
- Open Source-Software

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts [Show Answer](#)

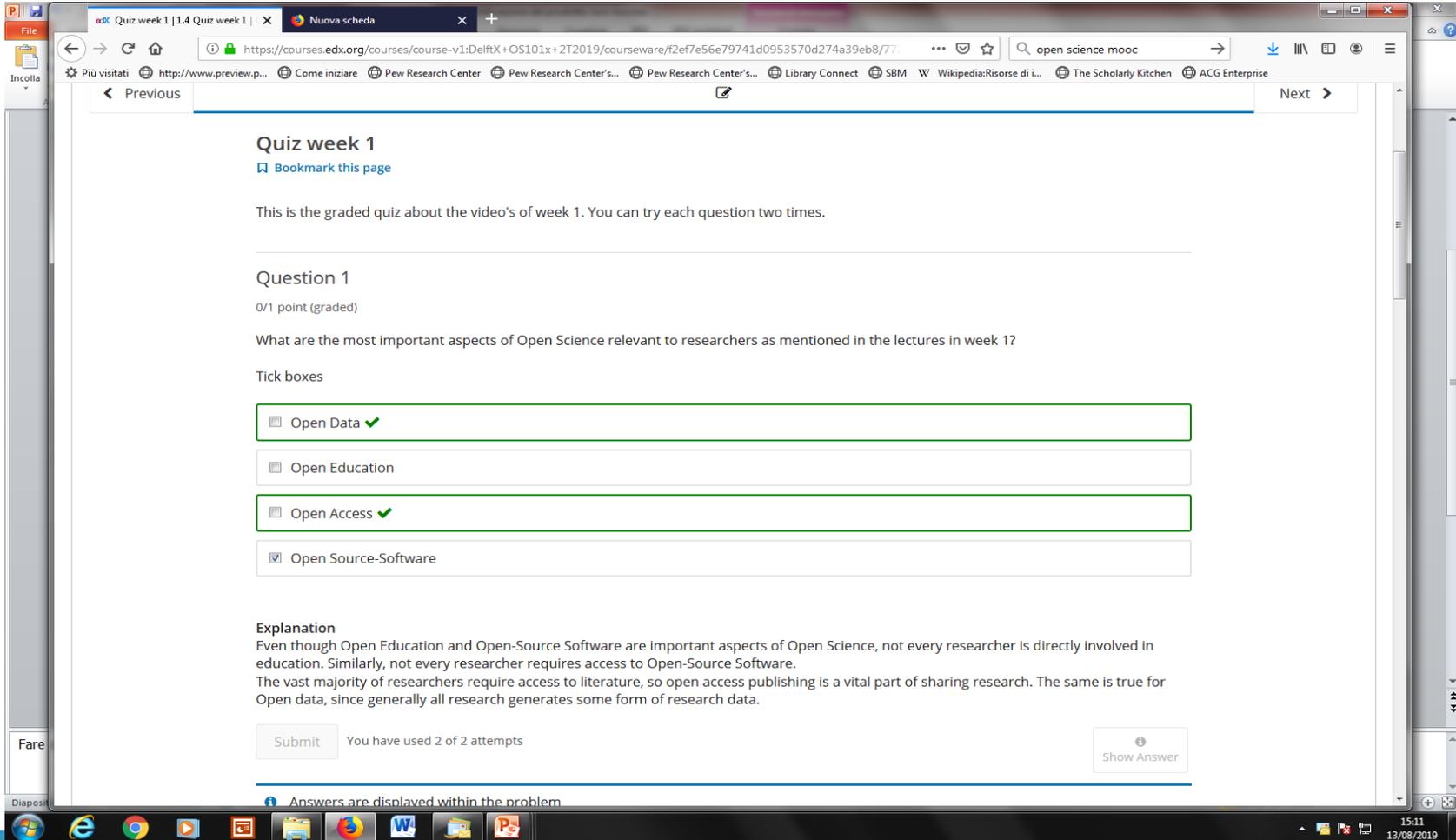
Question 2
0.0/1.0 point (graded)
'FAIR' is an acronym that describes the usefulness of open data. What does 'F' in the acronym stand for?

Submit You have used 0 of 2 attempts [Save](#)

Question 3
0.0/1.0 point (graded)



QUIZ: La scienza aperta è importante per un ricercatore?



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a quiz page. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://courses.edx.org/courses/course-v1:DelftX+OS101x+2T2019/courseware/f2ef7e56e79741d0953570d274a39eb8/77>. The page title is "Quiz week 1". Below the title, there is a "Bookmark this page" link. The main text reads: "This is the graded quiz about the video's of week 1. You can try each question two times." The question is titled "Question 1" and is worth "0/1 point (graded)". The question text is: "What are the most important aspects of Open Science relevant to researchers as mentioned in the lectures in week 1?". Below the question, there are four "Tick boxes" for selection: "Open Data" (checked), "Open Education", "Open Access" (checked), and "Open Source-Software" (checked). An "Explanation" section follows, stating: "Even though Open Education and Open-Source Software are important aspects of Open Science, not every researcher is directly involved in education. Similarly, not every researcher requires access to Open-Source Software. The vast majority of researchers require access to literature, so open access publishing is a vital part of sharing research. The same is true for Open data, since generally all research generates some form of research data." At the bottom, there is a "Submit" button and a "Show Answer" button. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 15:11 on 13/08/2019.

Quiz week 1

[Bookmark this page](#)

This is the graded quiz about the video's of week 1. You can try each question two times.

Question 1

0/1 point (graded)

What are the most important aspects of Open Science relevant to researchers as mentioned in the lectures in week 1?

Tick boxes

- Open Data ✓
- Open Education
- Open Access ✓
- Open Source-Software

Explanation

Even though Open Education and Open-Source Software are important aspects of Open Science, not every researcher is directly involved in education. Similarly, not every researcher requires access to Open-Source Software. The vast majority of researchers require access to literature, so open access publishing is a vital part of sharing research. The same is true for Open data, since generally all research generates some form of research data.

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

Show Answer

Answers are displayed within the problem



1. Caratteristiche principali

QUIZ 2: La scienza aperta è importante per un ricercatore?

Quiz week 1 | 1.4 Quiz week 1 | Nuova scheda

https://courses.edx.org/courses/course-v1:DelftX+OS101x+2T2019/courseware/f2ef7e56e79741d0953570d274a39eb8/77

open science mooc

Submit You have used 0 of 2 attempts Save

Question 4
0.0/1.0 point (graded)

How does being an open researcher directly benefit your personal scientific career?

Tick boxes

- Your open access publications are typically cited more often, increasing your impact.
- You enable others to perform replication and reproduction studies of your work.
- By publishing open access, your work can reach other people than just your fellow researchers in your field.
- You can more easily meet the requirements of a journal you would like to publish in.

Submit You have used 0 of 2 attempts Save

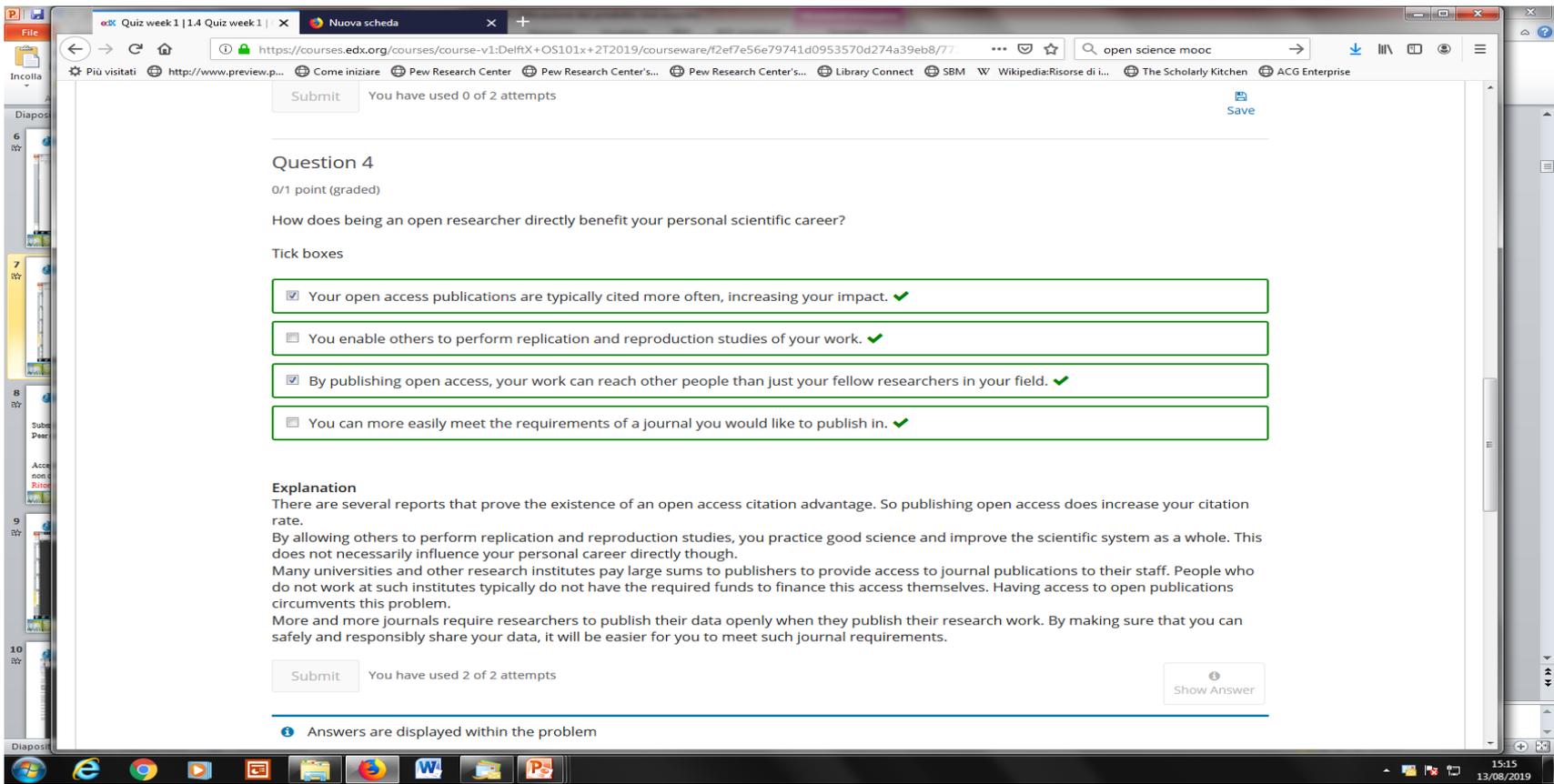
Question 5
0.0/1.0 point (graded)

Who usually owns the copyright on a research publication in a subscription-based journal?

15:14
13/08/2019



QUIZ 2: La scienza aperta è importante per un ricercatore?



Submit You have used 0 of 2 attempts

Save

Question 4
0/1 point (graded)

How does being an open researcher directly benefit your personal scientific career?

Tick boxes

- Your open access publications are typically cited more often, increasing your impact. ✓
- You enable others to perform replication and reproduction studies of your work. ✓
- By publishing open access, your work can reach other people than just your fellow researchers in your field. ✓
- You can more easily meet the requirements of a journal you would like to publish in. ✓

Explanation
There are several reports that prove the existence of an open access citation advantage. So publishing open access does increase your citation rate.
By allowing others to perform replication and reproduction studies, you practice good science and improve the scientific system as a whole. This does not necessarily influence your personal career directly though.
Many universities and other research institutes pay large sums to publishers to provide access to journal publications to their staff. People who do not work at such institutes typically do not have the required funds to finance this access themselves. Having access to open publications circumvents this problem.
More and more journals require researchers to publish their data openly when they publish their research work. By making sure that you can safely and responsibly share your data, it will be easier for you to meet such journal requirements.

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts

Show Answer

Answers are displayed within the problem





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2. fugare i dubbi su *copyright*, *peer review*, modello economico

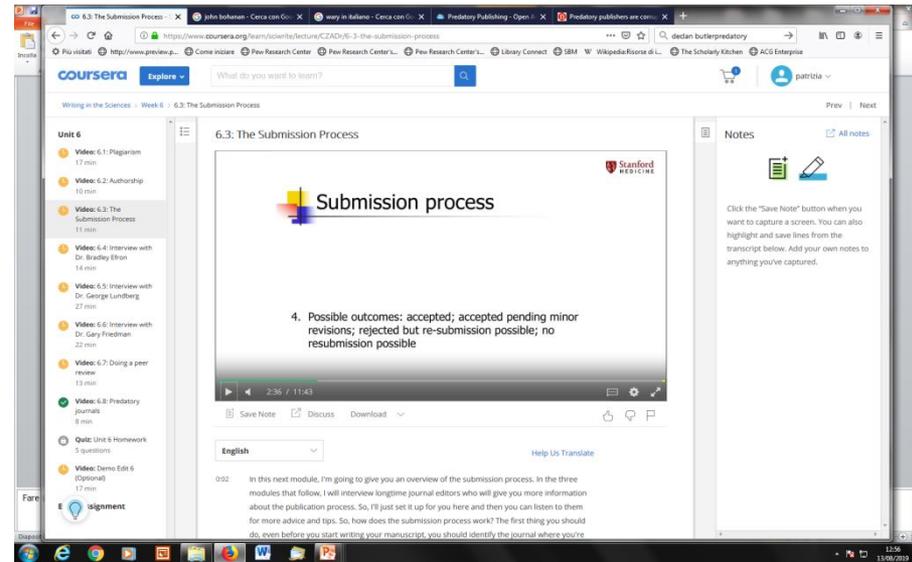
Processo per pubblicare

Submission > Peer review

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rOCQZ7QnoN0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O3lkm8LsgoU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DWzKI4WhSPQ>



Acceptance/rejection > Publication

non c'è compenso economico... nessun profitto

Ritorno atteso: reputazione, citazioni, disseminazione



Processo per pubblicare



Acceptance/rejection > Publication

non c'è compenso economico... Nessun profitto

Ritorno atteso: reputazione, citazioni, disseminazione



Review - Ten Hot Topics around Scholarly Publishing

and go through several rounds of revision and resubmission before final publication (12), see Figure 1). During this time, the same work will have been extensively discussed with external collaborators, presented at conferences, and been read by editors and reviewers in related areas of research. Yet, there is no official open record of that process (e.g., peer reviewers are normally anonymous, reports remain largely unpublished), and if an identical or very similar paper were to be published while the original was still under review, it would be impossible to establish provenance.

Figure 1 consists of two flowcharts, A and B, illustrating different scholarly publishing workflows.
Flowchart A (Traditional peer review publishing workflow) shows a linear process: a scientist submits a manuscript to a journal, which is then reviewed by an editor. The editor sends the manuscript to peer reviewers, who provide feedback. The process then returns to the journal and editor for final publication, reaching the community.
Flowchart B (Preprint submission establishing priority of discovery) shows a scientist submitting a manuscript to a preprint server. The preprint server immediately establishes a 'priority of discovery' (marked with a calendar icon). The manuscript is then sent to a journal and editor, followed by peer reviewers. The final publication also reaches the community.
Both flowcharts include a feedback loop from the community back to the scientist, and a clock icon indicating the duration of the process.

Figure 1. (A) Traditional peer review publishing workflow. (B) Preprint submission establishing priority of discovery.





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**Ritorno atteso: reputazione,
citazioni, disseminazione**



Paradossi della pubblicazione scientifica... oggi

We spend 1/3 of the total global research budget (~£59/175bn) on publishing & communicating results that 99% of people cannot access.

Jon Tennant, *Barriers for Young Researchers*, 7 Sept 2017

The smartest business model ever. Have all of your products and services performed for free by researchers, and then sell it back to them with an unholy markup. Try describing the model to a non-researcher, and they mock us for falling for it.

<https://twitter.com/Protohedgehog/status/985439318897410048>

Steven Salzberg @StevenSalzberg1
Nature and other Springer journals make all of their money from free labor provided by scientists, who write all the papers and do all of the peer review. And now they are cashing in: "Springer Nature aims to raise 1.2 billion euros in new money in IPO" reut.rs/2qzhp93

0,00%	(100%)	4,351	(62%)	Journals
Total Academic Library Spend	Open Access Revenues	Total A&S Content		

... paghiamo gli editori commerciali perché mettano sotto chiave il nostro contenuto...

For researchers, it's like going to a restaurant, bringing all of your own ingredients, cooking the meal yourself, and then being charged \$40 for a waiter to bring it out on a plate for you.

Matthew Hankins @mc_hankins · 14 ago
REVIEWERS: The next time you get a reminder from an Elsevier journal about a late review, simply cut and paste the response below

2. fugare i dubbi su *copyright*, *peer review*, modello economico

... è «comunicazione»

The Future Of Academic Publishing Beyond Sci-Hub

By G. Geltner

If you have a pressing need to read an academic paper that's hiding the quickest course of action may well be to use Sci-Hub. Less myopically, perhaps, you should also ask the paper's authors why they continue to cooperate with those for-profit publishers whose high prices have made breaking the law your path of least resistance (ignorance, careerism, apathy, lack of alternatives?). You may also want to inquire with your local government or university how much they spend a year subscribing to journals that contain their own tax-paying citizens' and salaried employees' research (millions), how these terms were negotiated (in secret, sometimes at the publishers' insistence), what impact that has on the free exchange of ideas (devastating), and how that impacts on the free exchange of funds (hardly).

...chiedere i risultati della ricerca non solo è anti-accademico ma inasprisce le diseguglianze. Chiedete ai vostri amministratori

- quanto viene speso in abbonamenti
- come vengono negoziati [in segreto]
- che impatto causano allo scambio di idee
- se è il modo giusto per spendere fondi pubblici

...also reinforces social and global inequalities, with devastating consequences to scientists and the public at large. The tiny club benefiting from huge subscription and processing fees has created, sometimes with the willing consent of academics, a situation whereby universities and governments are buying access to their own scholars' work (including in the form of peer review and editorship) at prices even Harvard can't afford.

<https://goo.gl/PbYlMM>

Costo degli abbonamenti

The screenshot shows a presentation slide with the following content:

- Accesso?**
- Higher Education Network**
- Scientists should be solving problems, not struggling to access journals**
- It takes an average of 15 clicks for a researcher to find and access a journal article. This time could be much better spent
- Benjamin Kaube**
- Mon 21 May 2018 07:30 BST
- May 21, 2018
- ters, Elsevier, posizione e azioni nucleare
- erano chiuse dietro abbonamenti a riviste che nemmeno Harvard può più permettersi...

The tweet from Joanne Kamens (@JKamens) reads:

In risposta a @jasonpriem e @unpaywall

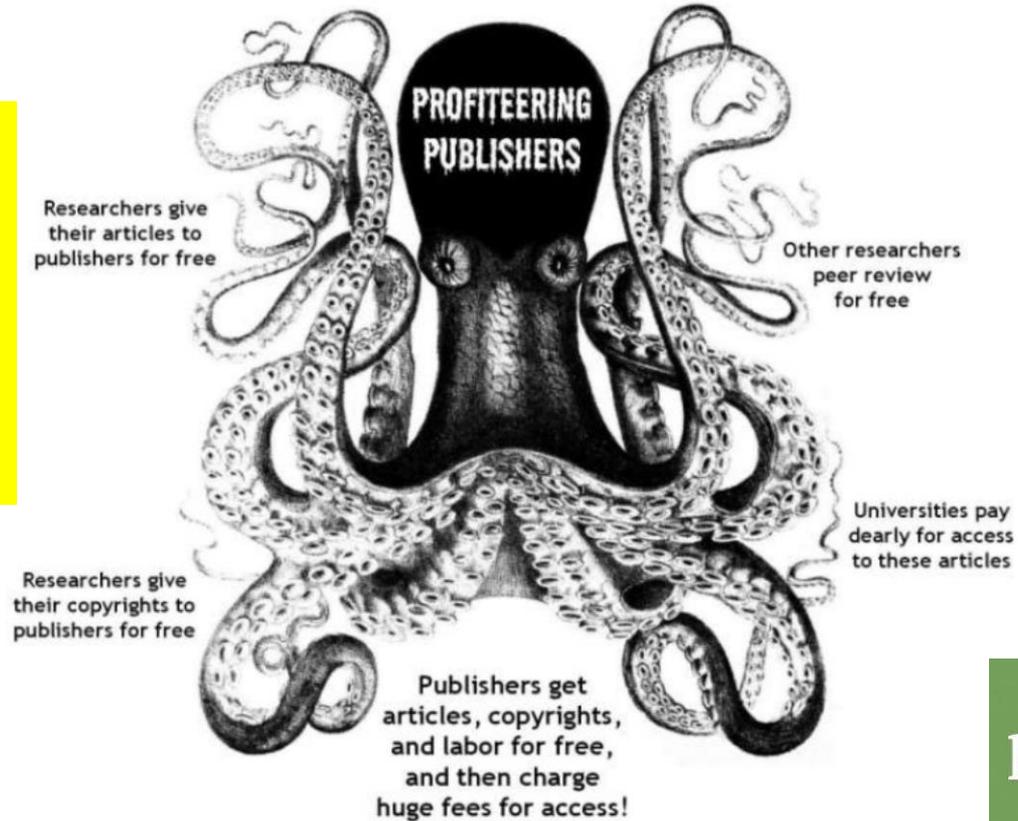
and btw the "everyone who needs it has access" is completely wrong. I have worked in small biotechs for the last 10 years and hit frustrating paywalls EVERY DAY trying to do good science.

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

15:14 - 4 gen 2018 <https://twitter.com/JKamens/status/948920680590004224>

The background of the slide shows a Harvard University library website with the headline: "Faculty Advisory Council Memorandum on Journal Pricing" and "Major Periodical Subscriptions Cannot Be Sustained".

**Ritorno atteso:
reputazione,
citazioni,
disseminazione
?**



paradosso



**Ritorno atteso:
reputazione,
citazioni,
disseminazione
?**

**The traditional system
of scholarly communication
is outmoded, expensive,
and suboptimal.**

And exploitative, too!





What is the difference between “Open Science” and good science?

Purchase PDF Export



Journal of Business Research
Volume 88, July 2018, Pages 428-436

Comment | Open Access

When will 'open science' become simply 'science'?

Mick Watson

Genome Biology 2015 16:101

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-015-0669-2> | © Watson; licensee BioMed Central. 2015

Published: 19 May 2015

Open Science now: A systematic literature review for an integrated definition

Ruben Vicente-Saez, Clara Martinez-Fuentes

<https://genomebiology.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13059-015-0669-2>

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0148296317305441>

“Open Science is transparent and accessible knowledge that is shared and developed through collaborative networks.”

“Open science describes the practice of carrying out scientific research in a completely transparent manner, and making the results of that research available to everyone. **Isn't that just 'science'?**”



Sci-hub: pirateria?

Sci-Hub è un archivio online gratuito la cui legalità è controversa. Il sito contiene, nel 2018, oltre 69 milioni di articoli scientifici, fondato il 5 settembre 2011 da Alexandra Elbakyan, una sviluppatrice software e ricercatrice sulle nanotecnologie del Kazakistan

... se no, non esisterebbe Sci-Hub

Higher Education Network
Scientists should be solving problems, not struggling to access journals

It takes an average of 15 clicks for a researcher to find and access a journal article. This time could be much better spent

Benjamin Kaube
May 21, 2018 07:30 BST

May 21, 2018

Who's downloading pirated papers?
EVERYONE

In rich and poor countries, researchers turn to the Sci-Hub website.

Scientific publishing is a rip-off. We fund the research - it should be free
George Monbiot

outrageous legacy. In the meantime, as a matter of principle, do not pay a penny to read an academic article. The ethical choice is to read the stolen material published by Sci-Hub.

Bernard Rentier
@bernardrentier
Following

The single fact that providing free information on universal Science is illegal tells us a lot about how absurd it has become, in the Internet era, to rely on the old research publication model. #FreeOpenAccessNow

Jon Tennant
@Protohedgehog

Oh wow. Looks like anyone can now create their own @sci_hub mirror github.com/bsidio/sci_hub You can use this to help accelerate research and society by providing free access to millions of research articles. But it's probably illegal, so don't do it.

March 10, 2018

Da "Open Science: what's in it for me?" Elena Giglia, Università di Torino

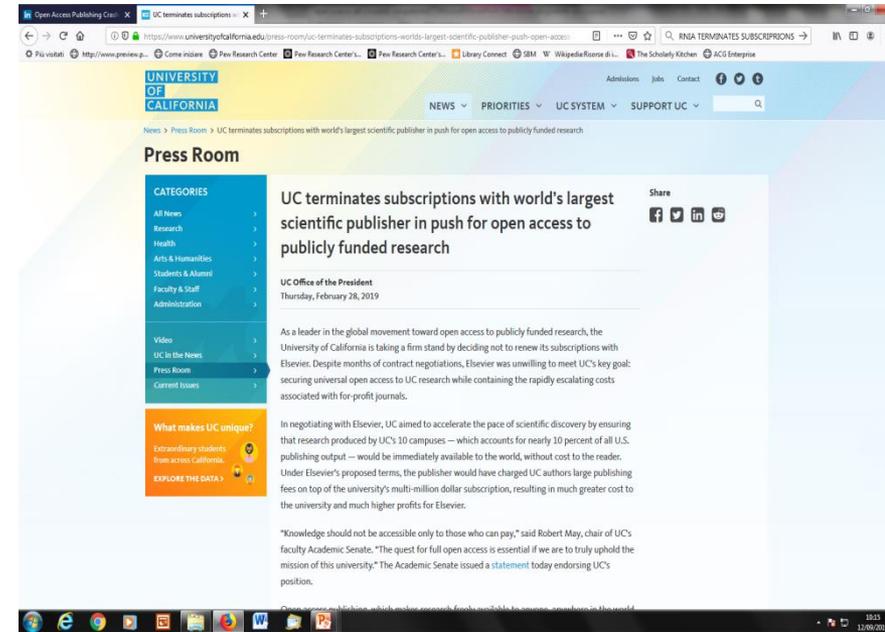
2. fugare i dubbi su *copyright*, *peer review*, modello economico



<https://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/press-room/uc-terminates-subscriptions-worlds-largest-scientific-publisher-push-open-access-publicly>

“Knowledge should not be accessible only to those who can pay,” said Robert May, chair of UC’s faculty Academic Senate.

“The quest for full open access is essential if we are to truly uphold the mission of this university.” The Academic Senate issued a [statement](#) today endorsing UC’s position.



Elsevier is the largest scholarly publisher in the world, disseminating about **18 percent of journal articles produced by UC faculty**. The transformative model that UC faculty and libraries are championing would make it easier and more affordable for UC authors to publish in an open access environment





2. fugare i dubbi su *copyright*, *peer review*, modello economico

S need journals in which to publish their research, so they will supply the articles without monetary reward. Other scientists perform the skilled and specialised work of peer review **also for free**, because it is a central element in the acquisition of status and the production of scientific knowledge.

With the content of papers secured for free, the publisher needs only find a market for its journal. Until this century, university libraries were not very price sensitive. Since academic careers depend on publication, the demand for scientific publications is unbounded except by the price that scholarly libraries can be forced to pay. Scientific publishers routinely report profit margins approaching 40% on their operations, at a time when the rest of the publishing industry is in an existential crisis.

...Elsevier ha uno spiccato senso dell'umorismo

Open Science
Empowering Knowledge™

Open access Research data Science and Society Position statements UK Partnership

Working together, we can achieve a more inclusive, collaborative and transparent world of research. We believe open science can benefit research and society and drive research performance.

11:21
27/05/2019

Da "Open Science: what's in it for me?" Elena Giglia, Università di Torino





The reading hall at the central library of the Humboldt University in Berlin. ANDREAS LEVERS/FICKR (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0)

German researchers resign from Elsevier journals in push for nationwide open access

By Gretchen Vogel | Oct. 13, 2017, 3:30 PM

“One big publisher stated: if your country stops subscribing to our journals, science in your country will be set back significantly. I responded [...] it is interesting to hear such a threat from a producer of envelopes who does not have any idea of the contents.”

€£\$€¥I€R



Martin Grötschel, President of the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities

HERO



@protohedge

2. fugare i dubbi su *copyright*, *peer review*, modello economico



Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

Da "Open Science: what's in it for me?" Elena Giglia, Università di Torino

...funziona?

...tempi di pubblicazione? 9-18 mesi

Leaderboard

...crescente numero di ritrattazioni per dati falsificati o fabbricati

1. Yoshitaka Fujii (total retractions: 183) See also: [Final report of investigating committee, our reporting, additional coverage](#)
2. Joachim Boldt (96) See also: [Editors-in-chief statement, our coverage](#)
3. Diederik Stapel (58) See also: [our coverage](#)
4. Adrian Maxim (48) See also: [our coverage](#)
5. Chen-Yuan (Peter) Chen (43) See also: [SAGE, our coverage](#)
6. Hua Zhong (41) See also: [journal notice](#)
7. Shigeaki Kato (39) See also: [our coverage](#)
8. Yuhji Saitoh (37) See also: [our coverage](#)

1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility

...crisi della riproducibilità

...autocitazioni +179%

...nelle riviste più «prestigiose»

Impact Factor

Retraction Index

NEJM

Lancet

Nature

Cell

Science

J Exp Med

EMBO J

PNAS

IAT

J Immunol

Fang, Casadevall 2011

March 2018

Twitter

Jelte Wicherts @JelteWicherts

Gaming the system: When in 2010 Italian universities incorporated citations in promotion decisions, self-citation rates among social scientists went up by 81-179% [sciencedirect.com/science/articl...](#)

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Cut-throat academia leads to 'natural selection of bad science', claims study

Da "Open Science: what's in it for me?" Elena Giglia, Università di Torino



2. fugare i dubbi su *copyright*, *peer review*, modello economico



Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

... e la valutazione? «Osessione»

“Not only are we failing to provide the right incentives, we are actually providing perverse ones.”

As long as journal impact factors retain some role in the career development, journals should publish the distribution of their citations. The participants strongly supported the adoption of the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) by public

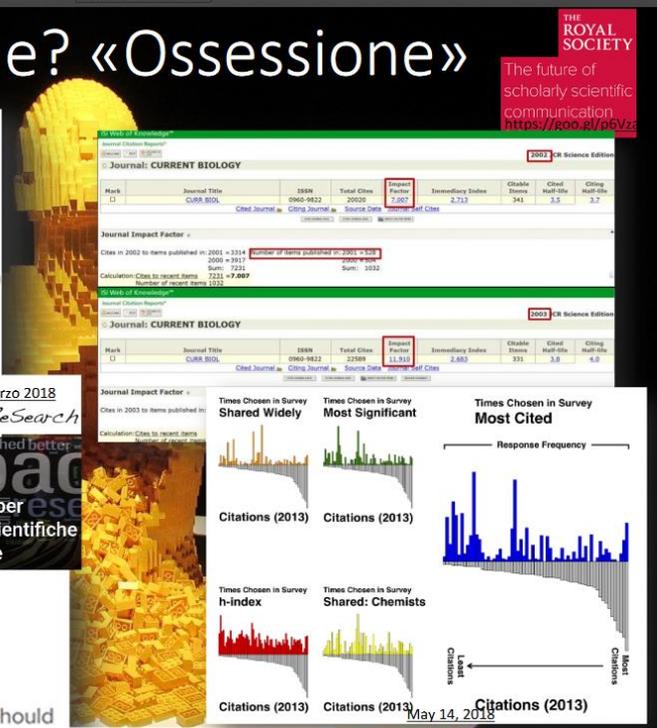
There was a call  **ROARS 28 marzo 2018**
Return On Academic Research
having to rely on

Impact or perish. L'ossessione per l'impatto delle pubblicazioni scientifiche genera frodi e condotte abusive

Goodhart's Law: “when a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure.”

Metrics are subject to manipulation, so we should look carefully not only at the number is that number purports to measure

“People game the system at every level and this risks the loss of valuable research in favour of fashionable research.”



Year	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-Title	Citing Half-Title
2002	CURR BIOL	0960-9822	20020	2.507	2.713	343	3.5	3.7
2003	CURR BIOL	0960-9822	22089	11.513	2.853	331	3.8	4.0

Times Chosen in Survey Shared Widely, Times Chosen in Survey Most Significant, Times Chosen in Survey Most Cited

Citations (2013), Citations (2013), Citations (2013)

h-index, Shared: Chemists, Citations (2013)

May 14, 2018

Da “Open Science: what’s in it for me?” Elena Giglia, Università di Torino



<https://www.roars.it/online/cacciatori-di-frodi-cattive-pratiche-scientifiche-e-valutazione-della-ricerca/>

«**Enrico Bucci** in *Cattivi Scienziati*, 2015 afferma che è come se la triade Hegeliana, aspirante alla libertà e al superamento della schiavitù

sia stata sostituita dalla **triade FFP**

- fabbricazione di articoli basati su dati falsi/inventati
- falsificazione/manipolazione dolosa dei dati

- falsificazione/plagio/auto-plagio, moltiplicare gli articoli sullo stesso esperimento una modalità che di dialettico e di costruttivo ha scarsa connotazione se non quello di aggrovigliarsi su sé stessa senza possibilità alcuna di rendere il mondo, e in particolare il mondo della ricerca, libero da interessi che di scientifico hanno ben poco.»



Silvia Molinari, Formazione&Informazione, IRCCS Fondazione Mondino, Pavia (per il Comitato di Gestione Bibliosan)

Cesare Peccarisi, Accademia Limpe-DISMOV La Sapienza, Roma





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

2. fuggire i dubbi su *copyright*, *peer review*, **modello economico**

<https://www.addeditore.it/catalogo/enrico-bucci-cattivi-scientiati/>

Per leggere un estratto



La frode scientifica più antica è il comportamento di *hoaxing*: “consiste nel raccontare storie e inventare fatti non reali (hoax) per supportare qualcosa di inesistente” (p. 32). La forma di **adulterazione** più eclatante è il *forging*: i ricercatori in questo caso arrivano fino al punto di **produrre dei dati riferiti a osservazioni mai condotte**

La forma di frode più artistica è il *cooking*: lo studioso che **cucina i risultati** sceglie “fra cento misure le quindici o venti che più gli aggradano, trova l’accordo con una teoria predefinita, oppure cercando fra i lavori altrui – cui ad arte con risparmio lodi – seleziona un po’ qui e un po’ là, fino a ottenere valori **tali da poter dimostrare i propri dati**” (p. 35)

La forma più lieve di alterazione degli studi scientifici è il *trimming*: “**elimina porzioni di informazioni** che sarebbero utili in tutti quei casi in cui vogliamo sapere non solo il valore medio di una misura, ma anche il suo ambito di variazione... persino quando non alterano il risultato finale” (p. 35). Negli studi di valutazione dei farmaci queste variazioni sono importantissime, perché i valori estremi possono comportare delle reazioni gravi o mortali in una popolazione umana



«When it's done with **INTEGRITY**, OA publishing is fantastic: The PloS (Public Library of Science) journals are a shining example. Look at **John Bohannon's** case study:»

<https://science.sciencemag.org/content/342/6154/60>

The screenshot shows a Coursera course page for 'Writing in the Sciences' at Week 6, Unit 6, Lesson 6.8: Predatory journals. The main text discusses the issue of predatory journals, citing John Bohannon's case study. A red circle highlights a key finding: 'In fact, 82 percent of the publishers on Jeffrey Beall's list actually accepted that paper.' The right sidebar features a 'Notes (1)' section with a note: 'If you're publishing in the scientific literature, you need to be aware of the problem of predatory open-access journals.' Below the notes is a video player showing a woman speaking.





The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following content:

- Address Bar:** <https://www.roars.it/online/cacciatori-di-frodi-cattive-pratiche-scientifiche-e-valutazione-della-ricerca/>
- Page Content:**

pratiche quali il *salami slicing*, l'attribuzione impropria di articoli ad autori fantasma o la manipolazione delle citazioni.

Nell'intervento al convegno Biblosan (Ministero della Salute, 1 dicembre 2017), Alberto Bacchini discute la connessione tra cattive pratiche scientifiche e meccanismi di valutazione massiva della ricerca, con riferimenti specifici all'Abilitazione Scientifica Nazionale e alla VQR. Viene citato anche un testimone d'eccezione che dichiara di aver visto di tutto, anche la "pulizia etnica" in alcuni settori disciplinari. Di seguito trovate il video e le slide della presentazione.
- Video Player:**
 - Title:** Cacciatori di frodi: Cattive pratiche scientifiche e valutazione della ricerca
 - Thumbnail:** A screenshot of a *BIOCHEMIA MEDICA* article titled "Salami publication: definitions and examples" by Vesna Šupak Smolčić. The article discusses salami publications as a type of data manipulation where a single study is split into multiple segments to gain reasonable results and conclusions.
 - Video Progress:** 13:51 / 37:39
- Thumbnail Below Video:** A yellow banner with the text "CACCIATORI DI FRODI" in red letters.





<https://www.elsevier.com/connect/5-surprising-facts-about-elsevier-and-open-access>

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying an article on the Elsevier website. The article title is "5 surprising facts about Elsevier and open access". The author is Gemma Hersh, and the date is June 13, 2017. The article is categorized under "Elsevier Connect". The main content area features a large orange banner with the title "5 surprising facts about Elsevier and open access" and a lightbulb icon with the text "THE ANSWERS ARE ILLUMINATING!". Below the banner, the first fact is highlighted: "Fact #1: Elsevier Publishes Open Access". The text states: "In 2016 we published over 25,000 open access articles making us the 2nd largest open access publisher in 2017. In fact we: Publish 170 open access journals and over 1850 hybrid journals". To the right of this text is a photograph of hands holding a blue credit card over a laptop keyboard. At the bottom of the article, there are social media sharing icons (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Email) and a "Comments" section. A "Subscribe to Elsevier Connect" button is also visible.



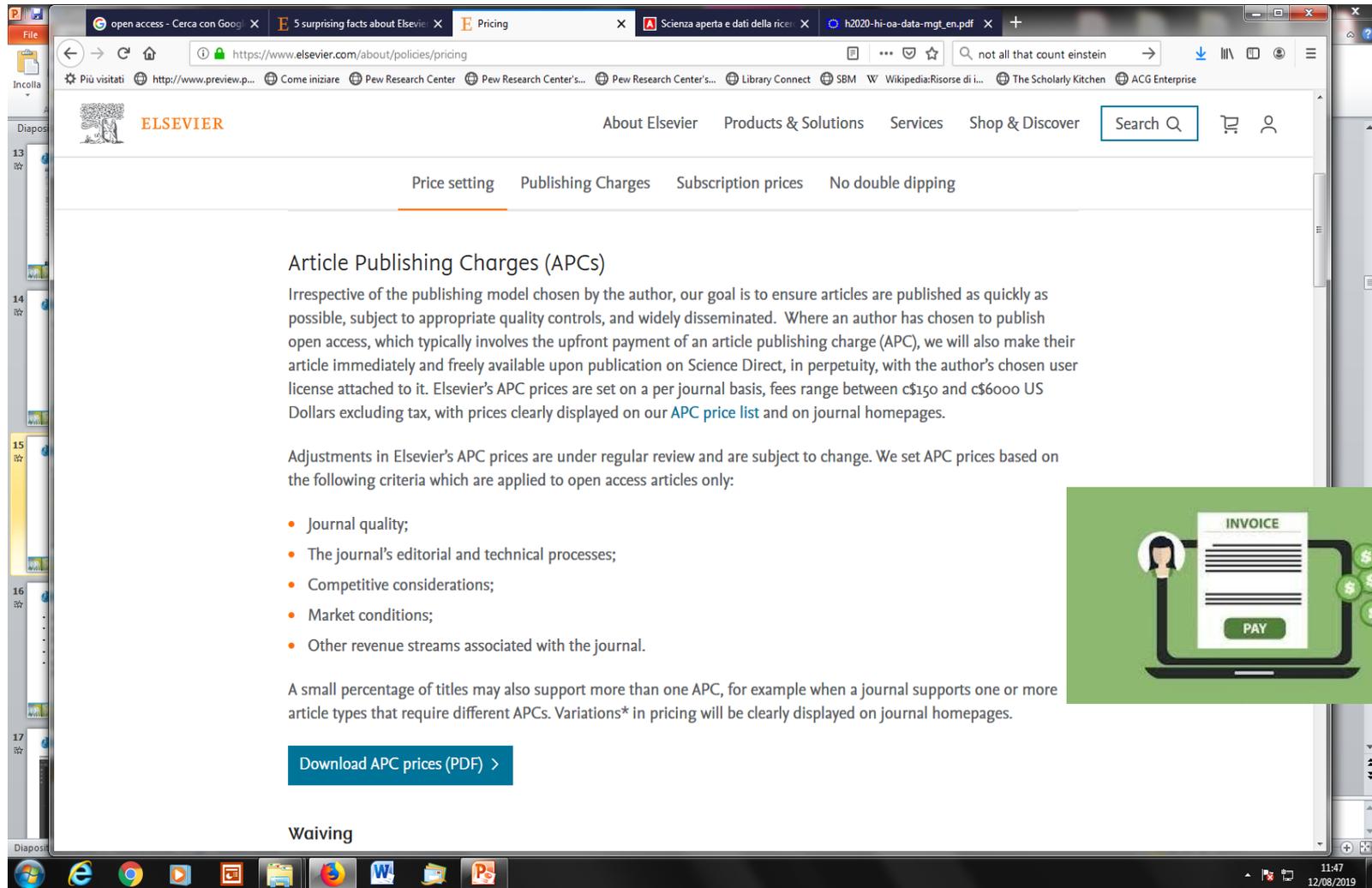


2. fugare i dubbi su *copyright*, *peer review*, modello economico

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying an infographic titled "Open Access" from Elsevier. The infographic lists 10 ways Elsevier supports open access. A blue circle highlights the word "Open Access" in the title. The infographic includes the following points:

- #1: Over 85% of our journals offer the option to publish open access and make an article permanently available, immediately, at a price below industry average while delivering above-average quality. **More than 85%**
- #2: All of our journals offer a free, green open access option. Every year, we actively make over 45,000 subscription articles available green open access - more than any other publisher. **100%**
- #3: We are investing in capacity-building to remain one of the fastest-growing open access publishers. In 2018 we published 26% more open access articles than the previous year. **26%**
- #4: Over 70% of the journals we launched in the past three years are fully open access, bringing the total to over 250 gold OA journals. These sit alongside 1900 hybrid journals that already offer the option to publish open access. **More than 70%**
- #5: We continue to evolve, explore and create new OA options to fit our authors' needs, including experimenting with mirror journals and different article formats such as methods and software.
- #6: We make open archives available for 130 journals, including Cell Press titles after 12 months. **130 Journals**
- #7: We work with funders to...
- #8: We work with funders to...





The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Elsevier website's pricing page. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/pricing>. The page title is "Pricing" and the breadcrumb trail is "Home > About Elsevier > Pricing". The main heading is "Article Publishing Charges (APCs)". The text explains that APCs are charges for open access articles, ranging from approximately \$150 to \$6,000 US Dollars. A list of factors influencing APC prices is provided, including journal quality, editorial processes, market conditions, and other revenue streams. A "Download APC prices (PDF) >" button is visible at the bottom of the page. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the date and time as 11:47 on 12/08/2019.

ELSEVIER

About Elsevier Products & Solutions Services Shop & Discover Search

Price setting Publishing Charges Subscription prices No double dipping

Article Publishing Charges (APCs)

Irrespective of the publishing model chosen by the author, our goal is to ensure articles are published as quickly as possible, subject to appropriate quality controls, and widely disseminated. Where an author has chosen to publish open access, which typically involves the upfront payment of an article publishing charge (APC), we will also make their article immediately and freely available upon publication on Science Direct, in perpetuity, with the author's chosen user license attached to it. Elsevier's APC prices are set on a per journal basis, fees range between c\$150 and c\$6000 US Dollars excluding tax, with prices clearly displayed on our [APC price list](#) and on journal homepages.

Adjustments in Elsevier's APC prices are under regular review and are subject to change. We set APC prices based on the following criteria which are applied to open access articles only:

- Journal quality;
- The journal's editorial and technical processes;
- Competitive considerations;
- Market conditions;
- Other revenue streams associated with the journal.

A small percentage of titles may also support more than one APC, for example when a journal supports one or more article types that require different APCs. Variations* in pricing will be clearly displayed on journal homepages.

[Download APC prices \(PDF\) >](#)

Waiving





Procedura IZSLT per pubblicazioni OA

Centro di costo
Codice ricerca
motivazione

PG-FOD-008-1-rev-1-modulo1 (Modalità di compatibilità) - Microsoft Word (Attivazione del prodotto non riuscita)

File Home Inserisci Layout di pagina Riferimenti Lettere Revisione Visualizza PDF

Times New Roman 10 A A

Stili: AaBbCc (Titolo), AaBbC (Titolo 2), AaBb (Titolo 3), Nessuna... (Titolo 3), AaBbCc (Sottotitolo), AaBbCcI (Enfasi), AaBbCcII (Enfasi), AaBbCcIII (Enfasi)

Spostamento: Cerca nel documento, Acquisto monografie

PG-FOD-008-1-rev-1 p. 1 di 2

IZS Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

Acquisto monografie

RICHIEDENTE: Paola Scarsenino
STRUTTURA: Osservatorio epidemiologico
TEL:
E-MAIL: paola.scarsenino@izs.it
FAX:
CENTRO DI COSTO COD. RICERCA* DR. OES I87B19
FIRMA RESPONSABILE STRUTTURA Paola Scarsenino
DATA: 17/7/2019
*quando possibile

OGGETTO DELLA RICHIESTA

AUTORE: Paola Scarsenino, Sabrina Rattieri, Rossana Deliso, Marco Tambi, Giorgio Fedrizzi, Alessandro Uboldi, Maria Carolina Abies, Giuseppe Ru
TITOLO: Animal bioassessment in environmental risk assessment: application of good practices
EDITORE: Springer
N° EDIZIONE:
ANNO DI PUBBLICAZIONE:
COSTO (ANCHE PRESUNTO)*: 240€ Euro
NOTE:
È richiesta sollecito per la completa concordanza tra lo scopo della rivista ed il topic dell'articolo. Si tratta inoltre di un periodico con buoni indici bibliometrici (IF=1.959)

PG-FOD-008-1-rev-1 p. 2 di 2

VERIFICA DEL RESPONSABILE DELLA STRUTTURA DOCUMENTAZIONE

DATA..... FIRMA.....

SPAZIO A DISPOSIZIONE DELLA BIBLIOTECA

Persona che cura il procedimento:

Data richiesta preventivo:

Data arrivo monografia:

Numero di inventario: collocazione:

Note:

Doppio clic per nascondere lo spazio vuoto

Pagina: 1 di 2 Parole: 135 Italiano (Italia) 10:33 12/09/2019





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

263_2019 FORM.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

File Modifica Vista Finestra ?

Home Strumenti AcceptedAuthorPu... 263_2019 FORM.pdf x

1 / 6 146%

Accedi Condividi

Cerca 'Bates'

Esporta PDF

Adobe Export PDF
Converti file PDF in Word o Excel online

Selezionare il file PDF

263_2019 FORM.pdf

Converti in

Microsoft Word (*.docx)

Lingua documento:
Italiano Cambia

Converti

Crea PDF

Modifica PDF

Commento

Combinare i file

Organizza pagine

Redigere

Converti e modifica i PDF
con Acrobat Pro DC
Attiva versione di prova

**ISTITUTO ZOOPROFILATTICO SPERIMENTALE
LAZIO E TOSCANA M. ALEANDRI
ROMA**

DELIBERAZIONE DEL DIRETTORE GENERALE
263
n. del *06/05/2019*

OGGETTO: Pubblicazione De Liberato, Magliano, Romiti, Menegon, Mancini, Ciervo, Di Luca, Toma, *Report of the human body louse (Pediculus humanus) from clothes marketed in Central Italy*, PARV-D-18-01326; costo: € 2.128,90 (€ 1.745,00 + IVA 22% € 383.90), sul periodico *Parasites & Vectors* (ISSN 1756-3305), della casa editrice BMC Springer Nature, sul centro di costo DIA/ACC/LT0915 (ricerca corrente 2015), conto bilancio 301505000023, pubblicazioni IZSLT ed estratti

La presente deliberazione si compone di n. 6 pagine

Proposta di deliberazione n. 28 / FOD del 03 maggio 2019

12:09
23/09/2019



Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana *M. Aleandri*





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

Corriere della Sera

11 settembre 2019 *I professori si citano da soli, così si gonfia la ricerca*, G. Stella

https://www.corriere.it/cronache/19_settembre_11/i-professori-si-citano-soli-cosi-si-gonfia-ricerca-c471954a-d4cf-11e9-8dcf-5bb1c565a76e.shtml

Browser tabs: I professori si citano da soli Cor...

Browser address bar: https://www.corriere.it/cronache/19_settembre_11/i-professori-si-citano-soli-cosi-si-gonfia-ricerca-c471954a-d4cf-11e9-8dcf-5bb1c565a76e.shtml

Browser search bar: si citano soli cosi si gonfia la ricerca

Navigation menu: SEZIONI, EDIZIONI LOCALI, CORRIERE TV, ARCHIVIO, TROVOCASA, TROVOLAVORO, SERVIZI, CERCA, ABBONATI, LOGIN

Sky Calcio sidebar: Sky Calcio, SERIE A, 7 partite su 10 ogni giornata, 16 big match su 20 a stagione

Main article header: CORRIERE DELLA SERA / CRONACHE

Sub-header: FIVE LIVE THE HIGH LIFE PRIVATE POOLS AND AWARD-WINNING DESIGN

Article title: **I professori si citano da soli, Così si gonfia la ricerca**

Author: di Gian Antonio Stella

Text: Il «doping» delle citazioni, Il miracolo italiano dei ricercatori. Così l'autopromozione falsa i parametri

Image: A stack of books on a desk.

Newsletter promotion: Le Newsletter del Corriere, ogni giorno un nuovo appuntamento con l'informazione. Riceverai direttamente via mail la selezione delle notizie più importanti scelte dalle nostre redazioni. ISCRIVITI

Bottom offer: Offerta del mese: leggi il sito senza limiti 1€ al mese per 6 mesi

Bottom right: Passa a Fibra SOLO ONLINE

System tray: 10:20 13/09/2019



misconducts

- metodologia non solida
- risultati falsi, manipolati
- Peer review debole
- enfasi sulla pretesa «novità»
- metriche onnipotenti, per cui truffare per gonfiarle è quasi un obbligo

«PUBBLICARE UN RISULTATO» a tutti i costi
invece di

«PUBBLICARE UN **RISULTATO CORRETTO**»





Insieme: quali diritti ho con il formato convenzionale?

TU Delft

Copyright and subscription-based journals

check

Make sure to retain the right to:

- Reuse an article to be used in a book
- Rewrite and adapt an article
- Distribute an article among colleagues
- Copy your article for teaching purposes
- File the article (authorised version) in a repository as open access material

"Haskell Selkirk's 'The Dandelion Grasshopper' by Greville is in the Public Domain. CC0
Copyright available by Mike Snyling is licensed under CC-BY 4.0

TU Delft



L'alternativa OPEN

The image shows a screenshot of a presentation slide titled "Open Science Principles of Open Scholarship". The slide features a background of a blue sky with white clouds, framed by two windows. The main title "Open Science" is at the top, followed by "Principles of Open Scholarship". Below this, there is a grid of nine blue boxes, each containing a principle: Transparency, Accountability, Inclusivity, Responsibility, Community & Collaboration, Visibility, Rigour, Equality, and Public good. At the bottom of the slide, there is a large, stylized graphic that reads "OPEN SCIENCE: JUST SCIENCE DONE RIGHT". The slide is displayed in a web browser window, with the URL https://library.area.pi.cnr.it/images/pdf/CorsoPisa/Giglia_Modulo_1.pdf visible in the address bar. The browser window also shows several tabs and a search bar. The presentation software interface is visible on the left and bottom edges of the screenshot.



2. fuggire i dubbi su *copyright*, *peer review*, modello economico

L'alternativa OPEN

Nuovo messaggio x Presentazione standard di PowerPo x +

https://library.area.pi.cnr.it/images/pdf/CorsoPisa/Giglia_Modulo_1.pdf

11 di 94

Open science un passo per volta...

Come puoi rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...



- aggiungendo misure di impatto alternative, es. altmetrics
- comunicando sui social media, es. Twitter
- condividendo poster e presentazioni, es. su FigShare
- utilizzando licenze aperte, es. Creative Commons BY
- depositando in archivi o pubblicando su riviste Open
- provando la open peer review, es. PubPeer o F1000
- condividendo preprints, es. su OSF, arXiv o bioRxiv
- con formati leggibili dalle macchine, es. Jupyter o CoCalc
- con la scrittura collaborativa, es. Overleaf o Authorea
- condividendo protocolli e workflow, es. su Protocols.io
- condividendo note di laboratorio, es. OpenNotebookScience
- condividendo software, es. su GitHub con licenza GNU/MIT
- condividendo i dati, es. su Dryad, Zenodo o Dataverse
- pre-registrando esperimenti, es. su OSF o AsPredicted
- commentando pagine web, es. su Hypothes.is o Pund.it
- usando bibliografie condivise, es. su Zotero
- condividendo progetti di ricerca, es. su RIO Journal

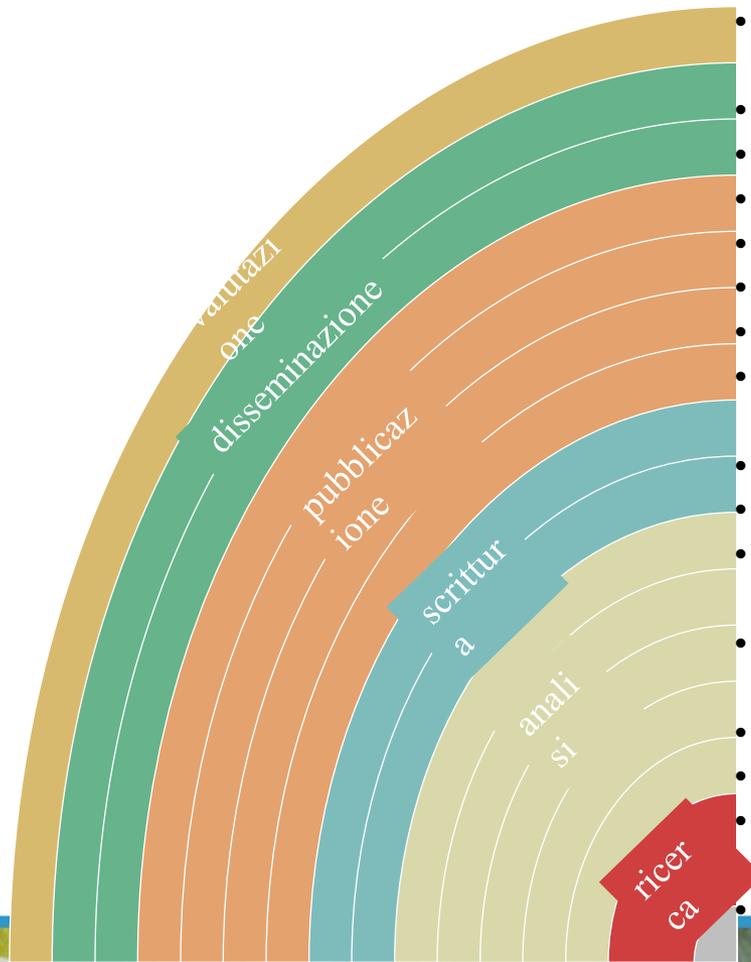
Bianca Kramer & Jeroen Bosman <https://101innovations.wordpress.com> DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1147025 Traduzione: Elena Giglio DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1195648



Open Science: what's in it for me (Torino, 8 e 9 marzo 2018) **Report**, marzo 2018

11:25 27/05/2019

Come puoi rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...



- aggiungendo misure di impatto alternative, es. altmetrics

- comunicando sui social media, es. Twitter

- condividendo poster e presentazioni, es. su FigShare

- utilizzando licenze aperte, es. Creative Commons BY

- depositando in archivi o pubblicando su riviste Open

- provando la open peer review, es. PubPeer o F1000

- condividendo preprints, es. su OSF, arXiv o bioRxiv

- con formati leggibili dalle macchine, es. Jupyter o CoCalc

- con la scrittura collaborativa, es. Overleaf o Authorea

- condividendo protocolli e workflow, es. su Protocols.io

- condividendo note di laboratorio, es.

- OpenNotebookScience

- condividendo software, es. su GitHub con licenza GNU/MIT

- condividendo i dati, es. su Dryad, Zenodo o Dataverse

- pre-registrando esperimenti, es. su OSF o AsPredicted

- commentando pagine web, es. su Hypothes.is o Pundit

- usando bibliografie condivise, es. su Zotero

- condividendo progetti di ricerca, es. su RIO Journal





Browser window showing the website <https://www.oa.unito.it/new/per-scrivere-in-modo-collaborativo/>. The page title is "... altri strumenti per collaborare".

OA@unito.it

Cerca

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... altri strumenti per collaborare

- motore di ricerca con visualizzazione dei risultati: [Open Knowledge Maps](#)
- scrittura collaborativa: [Arpha](#), [Authorea](#) e [Overleaf](#)
- inserimento di modelli attivabili nel testo: [iPython Notebook](#) (esempio di utilizzo, da Michael Nielsen)
- pre-registrazione di esperimenti: [Aspredicted](#), [OSFpreregistration](#)
- deposito di interi protocolli/metodi di ricerca: [protocols.io](#)
- commenti su pagine web: [PundIT](#), [Hypothes.is](#)
- blog scientifici: [Hypotheses.org](#), chi fosse interessato ad aprirne uno, contatti elena.giglia@unito.it
- **101 innovazioni** nella comunicazione scientifica, forse c'è anche lo strumento che vi serve
- [OpenAIRE](#), il portale della ricerca europea
- elenco di strumenti per ricercare, scrivere, condividere... [Connected researchers](#)
- ... ne avete da suggerire? scrivete a elena.giglia@unito.it

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"Open Access all'Università di Torino"
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La pagina è curata da: Elena Giglia (testi) e
Alessandro Leccese (grafica)

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DEGLI STUDI
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L'alternativa OPEN

A screenshot of a presentation slide titled "Step by step" with a background image of a white dog. A tweet from Jon Tennant (@Protohedgehog) is overlaid on the slide. The tweet text reads: "To support 'open science' you don't have to agree with or practice the whole messy bulk of it. Share your papers openly; version your code; cite data sets; use open source software; blog. Small steps can make a big difference." The phrase "Small steps can make a big difference" is highlighted in blue. The tweet also includes a translation note: "Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese" and a timestamp: "18:09 - 27 feb 2018 da Praga, Repubblica Ceca". The presentation is viewed in a browser window with the URL "https://library.area.pi.cnr.it/images/pdf/CorsoPisa/Giglia_Modulo_1.pdf". The browser's address bar shows "biologyOpen-p-9780/RNL74203". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 11:25 on 27/05/2019.

Da "Open Science: what's in it for me?" Elena Giglia, Università di Torino





Chi beneficia dell'OA?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bKkrdn_GrQo&feature=youtu.be





Riepiloghiamo...

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cic3EVbekMk>

10 Myths around Open Scholarly Publishing

<p>Myth 1 Preprints will get your research 'scooped'</p> <p>Preprints typically provide a time-stamp and a DOI, therefore establishing priority of discovery</p>	<p>Myth 6 Copyright transfer is required to publish and protect authors</p> <p>Copyright transfer procedures do not protect authors nor contribute to the advancement of scientific progress</p>
<p>Myth 2 JIF and journal branding are measures of quality for researchers</p> <p>The JIF is a flawed metrics that was never meant to be used for evaluation of research and researchers</p>	<p>Myth 7 Gold Open Access is synonymous with the APC business model</p> <p>Most DOAJ-indexed journals do not have APCs and are funded from other sources, such as research institutes and grants</p>
<p>Myth 3 Approval by peer review proves that you can trust a research article</p> <p>The current peer review system is prone to a number of flaws including corruption, human bias and ghostwriting</p>	<p>Myth 8 Embargo periods on 'green' OA are needed to sustain publishers</p> <p>Traditional journals can peacefully coexist with zero-embargo self-archiving policies on author manuscripts</p>
<p>Myth 4 Without journal peer review, the quality of science suffers</p> <p>Researchers are more than responsible and competent enough to ensure their own quality control as part of intrinsic scientific integrity</p>	<p>Myth 9 Web of Science and Scopus are global databases of knowledge</p> <p>Neither represent the sum of current global research knowledge including Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia</p>
<p>Myth 5 Open Access has created predatory publishers</p> <p>Predatory journals have been around for a long time before the recent push towards Open Access publishing</p>	<p>Myth 10 Publishers add no value to the scholarly communication process</p> <p>Publishers are responsible for quite some key functions, from peer-review management to production and archiving of final version articles</p>



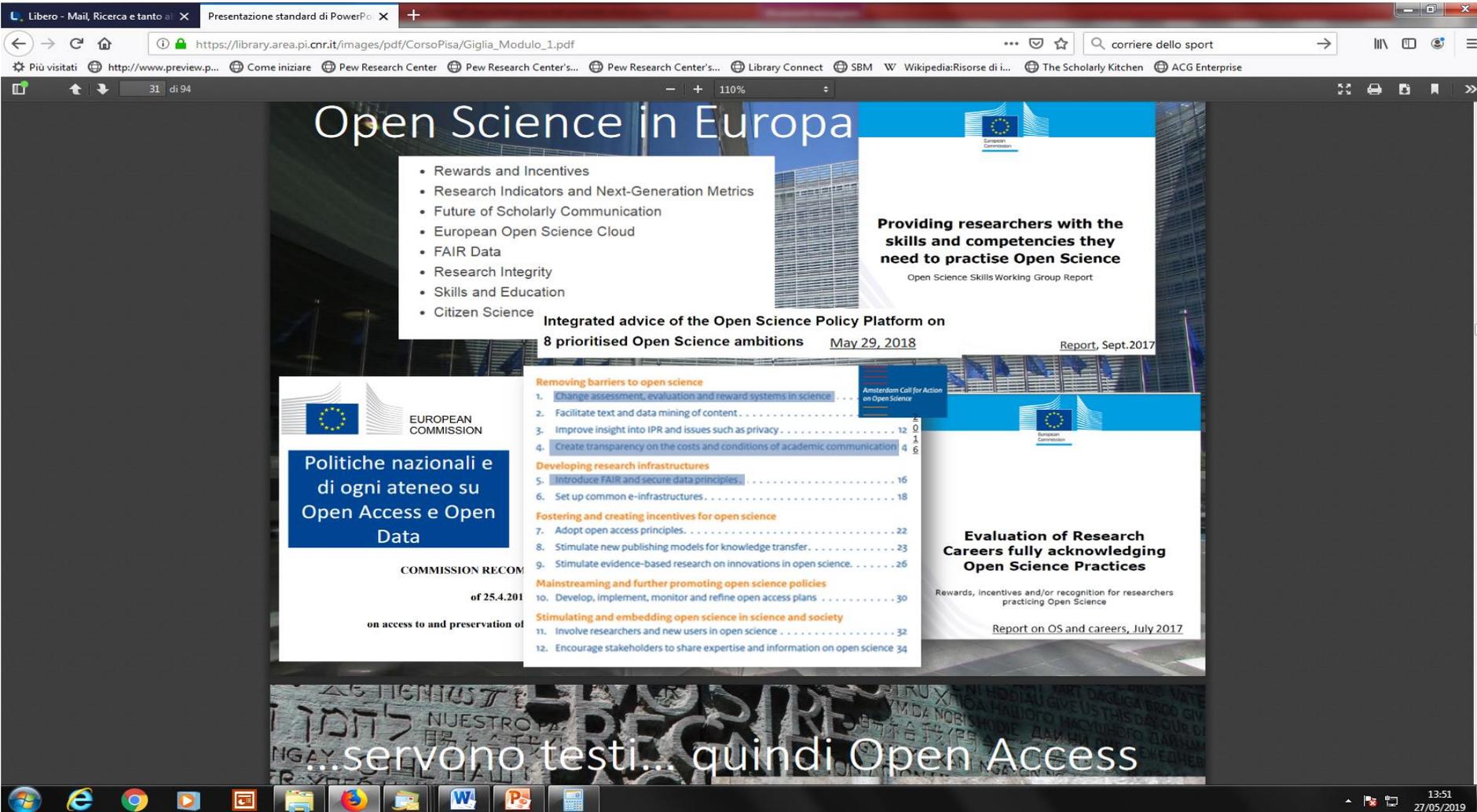
Cosa succede in Europa?

The screenshot shows a PDF viewer displaying a presentation slide titled "Open Science". The slide content includes:

- A quote: "Open data and content can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose" with a link to <http://opendefinition.org/>.
- A tweet from Jeff Rouder (@JeffRouder) asking "What is Open Science? It is endeavoring to preserve the rights of others to reach independent conclusions about your data and work."
- A tweet from Neelie Kroes stating "Open Science Depends on Open Minds" and "Being open and transparent is an ongoing practice and not a check box at the end." - @biocrusoe #openscience
- A definition: **Open Science** = **Open Outputs + Open Infrastructure** + **X Culture (change)**.
 - Open Outputs + Open Infrastructure** leads to "Access, reuse & discoverability".
 - X Culture (change)** leads to "Evaluation & Researcher behaviour".
- A diagram titled "OPEN SCIENCE" showing a tree structure with branches for "Open Access", "Open Research Data", "Open Peer Review", "Open Scientific workflows", "Open Methodologies", "Open Peer Review", and "Collaborative Science".

Da "Open Science: what's in it for me?" Elena Giglia, Università di Torino

Cosa succede in Europa?



The screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "Open Science in Europe" with several overlapping documents and reports:

- Open Science in Europe** (Main title)
- Providing researchers with the skills and competencies they need to practise Open Science** (Open Science Skills Working Group Report, Sept. 2017)
- Integrated advice of the Open Science Policy Platform on 8 prioritised Open Science ambitions** (May 29, 2018)
- Removing barriers to open science** (Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science)
- Developing research infrastructures**
- Fostering and creating incentives for open science**
- Mainstreaming and further promoting open science policies**
- Stimulating and embedding open science in science and society**
- Evaluation of Research Careers fully acknowledging Open Science Practices** (Report on OS and careers, July 2017)
- Politiche nazionali e di ogni ateneo su Open Access e Open Data** (COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 25.4.2011 on access to and preservation of)

At the bottom of the slide, it says: "...servono testi... quindi Open Access"

Da "Open Science: what's in it for me?" Elena Giglia, Università di Torino





WIKIPEDIA
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SciELO

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

SciELO (**Scientific Electronic Library Online**) is a bibliographic database, digital library, and cooperative electronic publishing model of open access journals. SciELO was created to meet the scientific communication needs of developing countries and provides an efficient way to increase visibility and access to scientific literature.^[2] Originally established in Brazil in 1997, today there are 16 countries in the SciELO network and its journal collections: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela.^[3]

SciELO was initially supported by the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) and the Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), along with the Latin American and Caribbean Center on Health Sciences Information (BIREME). SciELO provides a portal that integrates and provides access to all of the SciELO network sites. Users can search across all SciELO collections or limit by a single country collection, or browse by subject area, publisher, or journal title.

Contents [hide]

- Database and projects
 - History
- Open access
- Technology
- Controversy
- See also
- References
- Further reading
- External links

Database and projects [edit]

By October 2015 the database contained:

- 1,249 journals
- 39,651 issues (journal numbers)
- 573,525 research articles
- 13,005,080 citations (sum of the number of items in each article's reference list)

from different countries, universally accessible for free open access, in full-text format.^[4] The SciELO Project's stated aims are to "envisage the development of a common methodology for the preparation, storage, dissemination

SciELO

Scientific Electronic Library Online

Producer	FAPESP - BIREME (Brazil)
Languages	English, Portuguese, Spanish
Access	Free
Coverage	Multidisciplinary
Disciplines	Index, abstract & full-text
Record depth	Academic journal articles
Format	Latin America, Iberian Peninsula, South Africa
Geospatial coverage	573,525 ^[1]
No. of records	Links
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Website Title list



Browser tabs: POPPE SCIENZ APERTA - Cerc... (Libro) La società aperta e i suo... Popper e La società aperta 50... When will 'open science' beco... Open Science now: A systemat... SciELO.org

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Search bar: scielo

Navigation icons: Back, Forward, Home, Refresh, Stop, Print, Full Screen, Settings, Menu

Footer: Più visitati <http://www.preview.p...> Come iniziare Pew Research Center Pew Research Center's... Pew Research Center's... Library Connect SBM W Wikipedia:Risorse di i... The Scholarly Kitchen ACG Enterprise

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Chile	Peru	IN DEVELOPMENT
Colombia	Portugal	Ecuador
Costa Rica	Public Health	Venezuela
		West Indies

BOOKS

- [SciELO Books](#)

OTHERS

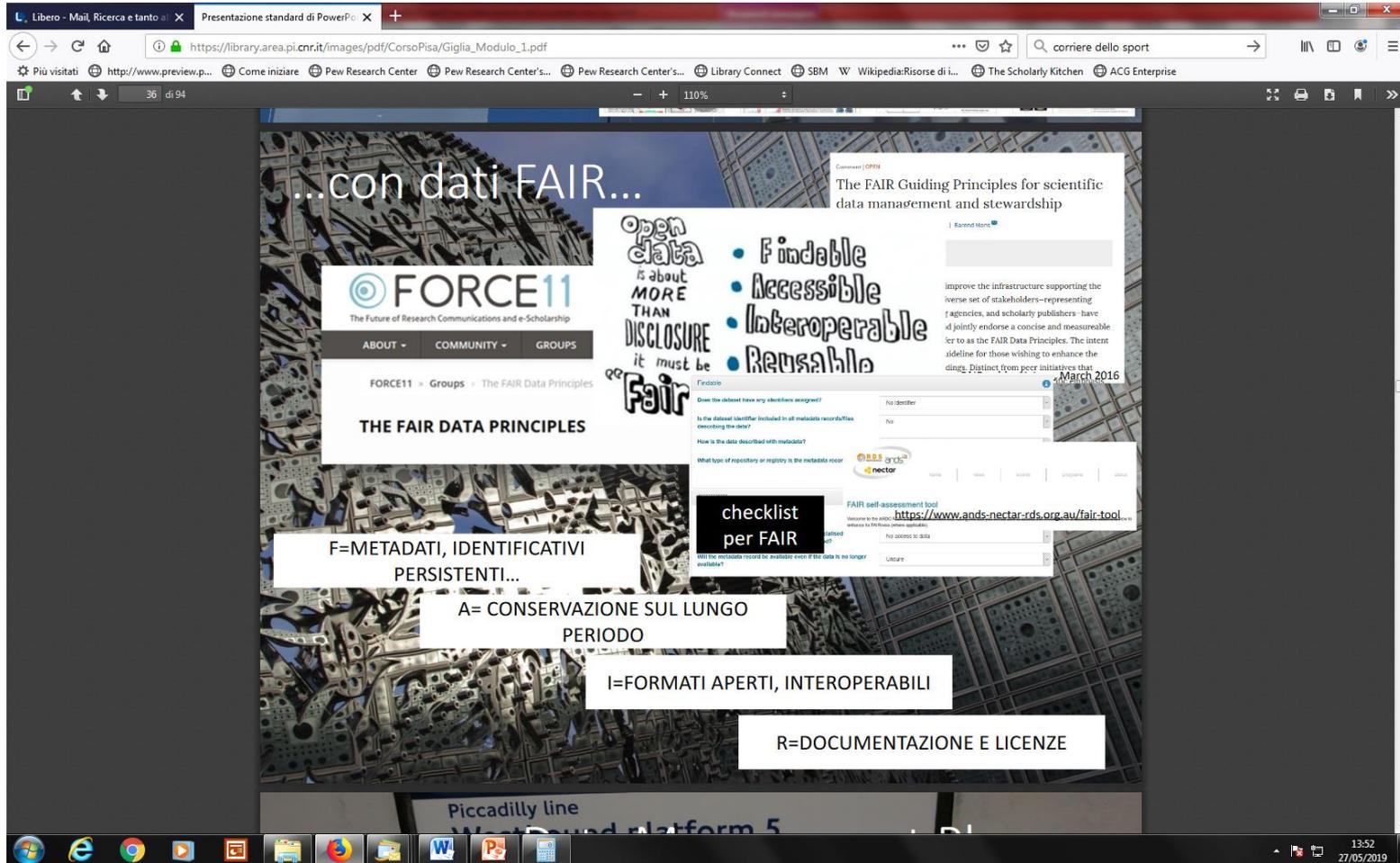
- [Biodiversity Heritage Library](#)
- [Ciência e Cultura](#)
- [Pesquisa FAPESP](#)

Windows taskbar: Start button, Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, VLC, Firefox, Word, Outlook, PDF reader, File Explorer, Paint, PowerPoint

System tray: Network, Volume, Safely Remove Hardware, Date/Time: 14:56 23/09/2019



Cosa succede in Europa?



...con dati FAIR...

FORCE11
The Future of Research Communications and e-Scholarship

ABOUT COMMUNITY GROUPS

FORCE11 > Groups > The FAIR Data Principles

THE FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES

Open data is about MORE THAN DISCLOSURE it must be Fair

- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable

checklist per FAIR

FAIR self-assessment tool
<https://www.ands-nectar-rds.org.au/fair-tool>

F=METADATI, IDENTIFICATIVI PERSISTENTI...

A= CONSERVAZIONE SUL LUNGO PERIODO

I=FORMATI APERTI, INTEROPERABILI

R=DOCUMENTAZIONE E LICENZE

Da "Open Science: what's in it for me?" Elena Giglia, Università di Torino



Cosa succede in Europa?

...mantenendo i «diritti»

KEEP CALM AND NON CEDETE I VOSTRI DIRITTI

CC

Majesty The Queen

ALCUNI DIRITTI RISERVATI

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	NC	Non commerciale Non-Commercial	Permette che altri copietti relazioni, solo per
	ND	Non opere derivate No Derivative Works	Permette che altri copietti ammesse opere derivate
	SA	Condividi allo stesso modo Share-Alike	Permette che altri distri compatibile con quella

...provocazione. Ma servono ancora e

Da "Open Science: what's in it for me?" Elena Giglia, Università di Torino





4. è l'ennesimo fardello amministrativo?

Principi FAIR

<https://www.faiopenaccess.org/the-fair-open-access-principles/>



- avere una **struttura editoriale trasparente**
- lasciare il **copyright** agli autori
- pubblicare **esclusivamente articoli ad accesso aperto** (non vengono considerate “fair” le riviste ibride) ed avere licenze di utilizzo esclusivamente Open Access
- prevedere delle tariffe (APC) esclusivamente per la pubblicazione di un articolo
- richiedere **spese di pubblicazione (APC) basse** (non superare i € 1.000,00 se non in casi eccezionali), trasparenti e proporzionate al lavoro svolto dall'editore





Il movimento FAIR

(acronimo di **F**indable, **A**ccessible, **I**nteroperable, **R**eusable) ha definito in un documento i principi fondamentali per l'accessibilità e la riproducibilità dei dati che devono essere ricercabili, accessibili, riutilizzabili ed interoperabili.

I principi FAIR sono stati di recente adottati nelle nuove linee guida della Commissione Europea in materia di gestione dei dati nei progetti finanziati da **Horizon 2020** “H2020 Programme Guidelines on FAIR Data Management Plan“.





il programma **Horizon 2020**
finanziato dall'Unione Europea
prevede **obbligatoriamente**

**la pubblicazione dei risultati
dei progetti di ricerca
tramite la modalità open access (OA)**



4. È davvero solo l'ennesimo fardello amministrativo?

Open Access significa **accesso aperto**
immediato e libero da ogni restrizione

- ai **risultati**
- ai **dati** della **ricerca scientifica**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gzRgknylTEM>



I PRINCIPI



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Condividi

Open Access

Open Access significa
accesso aperto, immediato
e libero da ogni restrizione
ai risultati e ai dati della ricerca scientifica

 Open Access
Berlin Declaration

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10:51
02/08/2019



Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

Open Access: caratteristiche principali; fugare i dubbi su *copyright*,
peer review e modello economico; cenni sulle politiche europee:
HORIZON2020 e PLAN-S

the ACCESS revolution

Open access (OA) literature is

BARRIER FREE, digital, online, free of charge,
and free of most **copyright** and **licensing**
restrictions





the ACCESS revolution

access gaps: *A price tag* is a significant access barrier

- DO harm authors by limiting their audience and impact
- DO harm readers by limiting what they can retrieve and read
- and thereby DO harm research from both directions

OA removes price barriers





Copyright can also be a significant access barrier

replacing user freedom with permission-seeking activities

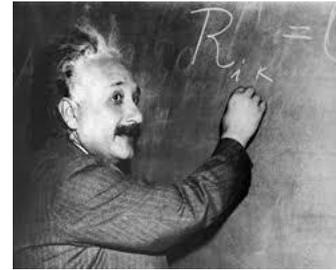
- harms **research authors** by limiting the **usefulness** of their work
- harms **research readers** by limiting the **uses** they may make of works even when they have access
- and thereby harms **research** from both directions

OA removes these permission barriers





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
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**Publicazioni scientifiche e impatto:
open access, citazioni e bibliometrie**

LE TRE VIE DELL'OPEN ACCESS
la green, la red e la gold road





Tre vie?

Messaggio

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Rispondi Elimina
Rispondi a tutti
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Sposta in
Copia in
Contrassegno
Segui
Copia Trova testo
Codifica
Precendente Successivo
Esplora

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[Nuovo articolo] Prime reazioni degli editori a PlanS
Bibliosan2.0 (comment-reply@wordpress.com) [Aggiungi contatto](#) 24/05/2019 13:07
A: Patrizia Gradito;

Prime reazioni degli editori a PlanS
di bibliosan20

pLANs

È della settimana scorsa un interessante [post](#), pubblicato su Science magazine, che riporta le prime reazioni di alcuni editori nel tentativo di soddisfare i criteri stabiliti da [Plan S](#), in particolare il punto che prevede che dal 1 gennaio 2020, ogni articolo dovrà essere pubblicato in Open Access immediato (nessun embargo possibile) con una licenza CC-BY (Creative Commons Attribuzione, per il massimo riuso) su riviste o piattaforme ad accesso aperto, stabilendo un tetto massimo alle APC, qualora richieste, e non ammettendo alcun tipo di pubblicazione ibrida.

Alcuni editori stanno prendendo in considerazione un approccio che sperano sia conforme al Plan S e al tempo stesso gli permetta di mantenere inalterato il ricavato dagli abbonamenti: permettere agli autori di pubblicare i propri manoscritti in archivi aperti non appena i loro articoli saranno pubblicati. Ritengono infatti che offrire agli autori la green road sia l'opzione meno pericolosa, poiché solo il 3,3% circa degli articoli pubblicati sono scritti da autori che ricevono sostegno dai finanziatori di Plan S.

Si tratta sostanzialmente della cosiddetta "green road", da sempre caldeggiata dai promotori del movimento Open Access, e prevista dalla bozza del PlanS.

L'articolo riporta le posizioni di diversi editori che al momento sembrano favorire questa soluzione rispetto alla possibilità di convertire le proprie riviste in riviste ad accesso aperto ("gold road"), ma anche la perplessità di altri, come ad esempio Springer Nature, che ad oggi valuta la "gold road" la soluzione più sostenibile.

[bibliosan20](#) | 24 maggio 2019 alle 1:06 pm | Etichette: [Open Access](#), [PlanS](#) | Categorie: [Uncategorized](#) | URL: <https://wp.me/p2yZzg-Vw>

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10:13
18/09/2019





Sempre più green

<https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2019/05/meet-plan-s-open-access-mandate-journals-mull-setting-papers-free-publication>

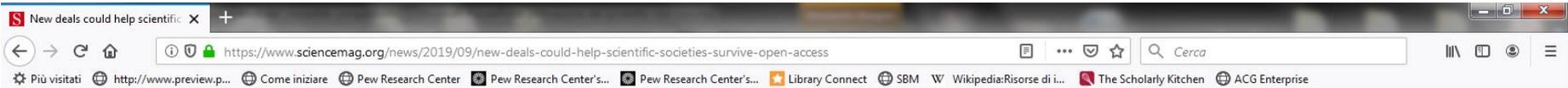
The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a ScienceMag.org article. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2019/05/meet-plan-s-open-access-mandate-journals-mull-setting-papers-free-publication>. The page header includes the AAAS logo, a 'Become a Member' link, and navigation options for 'Contents', 'News', 'Careers', and 'Journals'. The article text discusses the Plan S open access mandate and mentions that some publishers are mulling setting papers free publication. Two phrases are circled in red: "entirely gold open access" and "Plan S calls for a 'CC-BY' license, which allows others to distribute and reuse content if they simply cite the original source." The right sidebar features a 'ScienceInsider' section with several news items, including 'Study on DNA spread by genetically modified mosquitoes prompts backlash', 'New deals could help scientific societies survive open access', 'Congo arrests former health minister for alleged misuse of Ebola funds', 'Why the U.S. Census Bureau could have trouble complying with Trump's order to count citizens', and 'First peanut allergy treatment gains backing from FDA advisory panel'. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 10:24 on 18/09/2019.

AAS...
China...
The Royal
Society...



Nuovi contratti

https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2019/09/new-deals-could-help-scientific-societies-survive-open-access



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4



DAVIDE BONAZZI/SALZMAN ART

New deals could help scientific societies survive open access

By Jeffrey Brainard | Sep. 16, 2019, 4:40 PM

In the push to make the scientific literature open access, small scientific societies have feared they could be collateral damage. Many rely on subscription revenue from their journals—often among the most highly cited in their disciplines—to fund other activities, such as scholarships. And whereas big commercial publishers have the scale to absorb financial losses in some of their journals, many scientific societies operate at most a handful of journals.

A reprieve may be in sight. Last week, a project that included funders backing Plan S, the European-led effort to speed the transition to open access, released a set of **contract templates and tips** meant to help small, independent publishers reach deals with libraries that would eventually eliminate subscriptions while protecting revenue. The project also helped arrange pilots, which may soon be inked, that use the guidance; they will allow researchers served by library consortia to publish an unlimited number of open-access articles in return for a set fee paid to societies.

The Biochemical Society, based in London, is participating because “we have to start somewhere, and our principle is, learn by doing,” says Malavika Legge, its publishing director. The new guidance grew out of a June workshop in London attended by two dozen society and library officials, which “opened the door to talking to librarians in a way we’ve never done before.”

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Plan S, set to begin in 2021, requires researchers funded by participating agencies to ensure that

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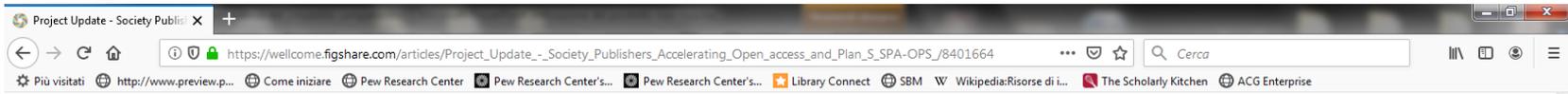
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The models

Article

- Transformative Models
- Cooperative Infrastructure & Funding Models
- Evolving Traditional Models
- Article Transaction Models
- Open platforms
- Other Revenue Models
- Strategies for Change and Cost Reduction

APC-funded OA

Institutional prepay mod

Submission Payments

"We appreciate that the m for 'submission payments' acknowledges that publish incur costs beyond those associated with accepted a However, this system would be accessible to a range of researchers who do not have access to funds for article transactions and would res administrative burden."

SPA OPS update _ 14 May 2019.pptx (13.14 MB)

10 / 20

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Project Update - Society Publishers Accelerating Open access and Plan S (SPA-OPS)

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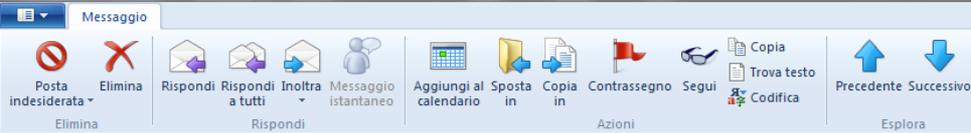


10:39 18/09/2019





Re: Declined funding email to author - Unicode (UTF-8)



Re: Declined funding email to author

12/09/2019 13:30

A: apc@tandf.co.uk
Cc: [redacted] antonella.bozzano@izslt.it; Patrizia Gradito;

Dear APC Team Taylor and Francis Customer Support

I think everything is now solved for the payment. Dr. Gradito (that is reading us in copy) will contact you soon.

Kind regards,
[redacted]

**ESERCITAZIONE:
Cerchiamo la rivista....**

From: apc@tandf.co.uk
To: "Giovanni Formato" <giovanni.formato@izslt.it>
Sent: Thursday, September 12, 2019 1:59:37 AM
Subject: Declined funding email to author

Dear Sir/Madam,

Article Title: Acaricide efficacy and honey bee toxicity of three new formic acid-based products to control Varroa destructor
DOI/MS ID: 10.1080/00218839.2019.1656788
Journal: Journal of Apicultural Research

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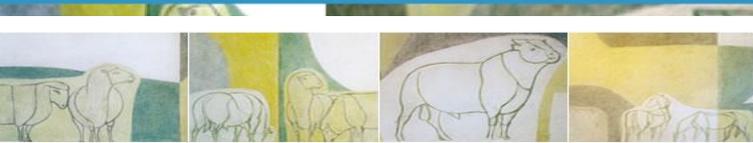




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identifica il titolo dell'intera pubblicazione in serie

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In Italia lo standard è stato tradotto e pubblicato dall'Ente nazionale di unificazione come norma [UNI ISO 3297:2010](#) *Informazione e documentazione - Sistema internazionale unificato per la numerazione delle pubblicazioni in serie (ISSN)*





Browser tabs: ISSN 2078-6913 (Online) | Journal of apicultural research | The ISSN Portal, Welcome | ROAD, Biblosan - Le Biblioteche in rete, InCites, InCites Journal Citation Reports, novembre 2017 in inglese, verosimilmente - Traduzione

Address bar: ISSN 2078-6913 (Online) | Journal of apicultural research | The ISSN Portal

Search bar: retain in italiano

Navigation: Più visitati, http://www.preview.p..., Come iniziare, Pew Research Center, Library Connect, SBM, Wikipedia:Risorse di..., The Scholarly Kitchen, ACG Enterprise

ISSN INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

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FREE ACCESS

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Home > Record

Search input: ALL, ISSN, Title | All | Search

Advanced search ROAD search

Identifiers

- ISSN : 2078-6913
- Linking ISSN (ISSN-L): 0021-8839

Links

- URL: www.ibra.org.uk ...
- Google: www.google.com/ ...
- Bing: www.bing.com/se ...
- Yahoo: search.yahoo.co ...
- CROSSREF: search.crossref ...

Key-title Journal of apicultural research (Online)

Resource information

- Title proper: Journal of apicultural research.
- Country: International organization
- Medium: Online

Record information

- Last modification date: 03/02/2018
- Type of record: Confirmed
- ISSN Center responsible of the record: CIEPS - ISSN

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Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana *M. Aleandri*

ESERCITAZIONE: Cerchiamo la rivista....

CLICCARE DALLA RIVISTA *Journal of apicultural research*

<https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/publishing-open-access/>





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ROAD

DIRECTORY
OF OPEN ACCESS
SCHOLARLY
RESOURCES

ISSN 2078-6913 (Online) | Jour... x Welcome | ROAD x InCites x InCites Journal Citation Reports x novembre 2017 in inglese - Co... x verosimilmente - Traduzione in... x

https://road.issn.org retain in italiano

World 35189 Africa 713 Arab States 1978 Asia and Pacific 10262 Europe and North America 18537 Latin America and Caribbean 3297

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Region	Count
World	35189
Africa	713
Arab States	1978
Asia and Pacific	10262
Europe and North America	18537
Latin America and Caribbean	3297





Browser tabs: InCites, InCites Journal Citation Reports, Welcome | The ISSN Portal, The ISSN Portal

Address bar: [https://portal.issn.org/?q=api/search&search\[\]=MUST=country=ALA,ALB,ASM,AND,ARM,AUT,AZE,BLR,BEL,BMU,BIH,BVT,IOT,BGR,CAN,CPV,HRV](https://portal.issn.org/?q=api/search&search[]=MUST=country=ALA,ALB,ASM,AND,ARM,AUT,AZE,BLR,BEL,BMU,BIH,BVT,IOT,BGR,CAN,CPV,HRV)

Search bar: issn

Navigation: Più visitati, <http://www.preview.p...>, Come iniziare, [Pew Research Center](#), [Pew Research Center's...](#), [Pew Research Center's...](#), [Library Connect](#), [SBM](#), [Wikipedia:Risorse di i...](#), [The Scholarly Kitchen](#), [ACG Enterprise](#)

ISSN INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

ISSN PORTAL The Global Index for Continuing Resources

FREE ACCESS

PUBLISHERS' AREA | DISCOVER ISSN SERVICES | SEARCH OPEN ACCESS RESOURCES | ISSN INTERNATIONAL CENTER

Home > Search results

Search input: 2078-6913

Search button: Search

Advanced search | ROAD search

16566 results found based on your search

Search criteria: country: ALA,ALB,ASM,AND,ARM,AUT,AZE,BLR,BEL,BMU,BIH,BVT,IOT,BGR,CAN,CPV,HRV,CYP,CZE,DNK,EST,FRO,FIN,FRA,GEO,DEU,GIB,GRC,GRL,GGY,VAT,HUN,ISL,IRL,IMN,ISR,ITA,JEY,LVA,LIE,LTU,LUX,MKD,MDA,MCO,NLD,ANT,NOR,POL,PRT,ROU,RUS,SPM,SRB,SVK,SVN,ESP,SJM,SWE,CHE,UKR,GBR,USA
record: Register

Modify search

Refine: Medium

Record status: Confirmed (16566)

Select all | List | Relevance | 10 | 1 On 1000

Albanian journal of pharmaceutical sciences

ISSN: 2313-1772
Publisher: Tiranë Group for Research and Interdisciplinary Applied Sciences
Country: Albania
URL: www.ajphsci.com/
Status: Confirmed
Dates: 2013-9999

ROAD

Khazar University institutional repository

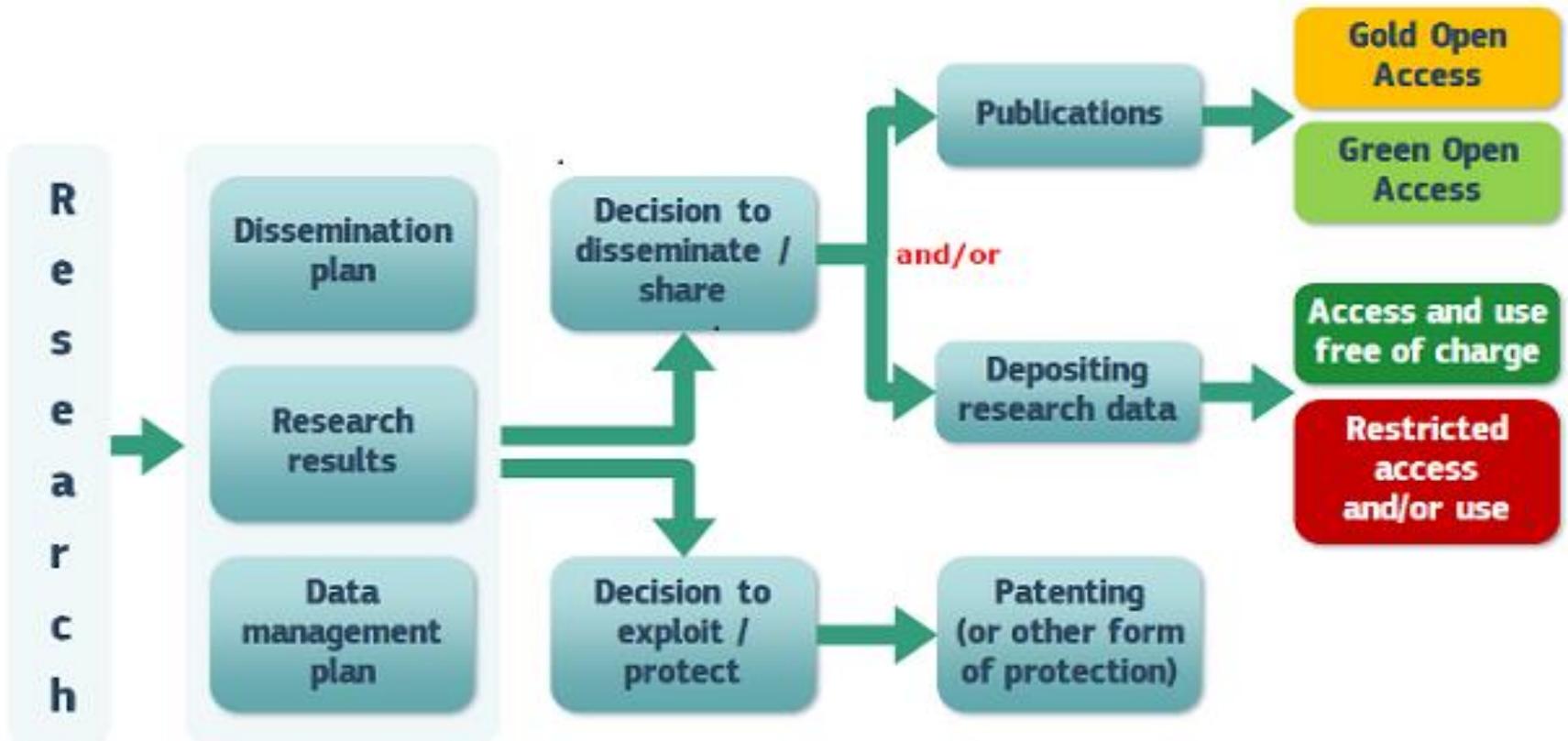
ISSN: 2310-7316
Publisher: [Baku] Khazar University Library Information Center

My Tools: View records, Print, Enjoy Premium features, Unlock functions

Taskbar: 14:54 19/09/2019



Processo della produzione



Open Access UniTrento

Home | Strategie di pubblicazione in accesso aperto

Strategie di pubblicazione in accesso aperto

Che cos'è l'Open Science - Scienza Aperta
Open Access - Accesso Aperto
Open data - Dati aperti
L'accesso aperto a UniTrento
Enti finanziatori e requisiti in materia di accesso aperto
Strategie di pubblicazione e proprietà intellettuale
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Risorse didattiche e di approfondimento
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LINK UTILI

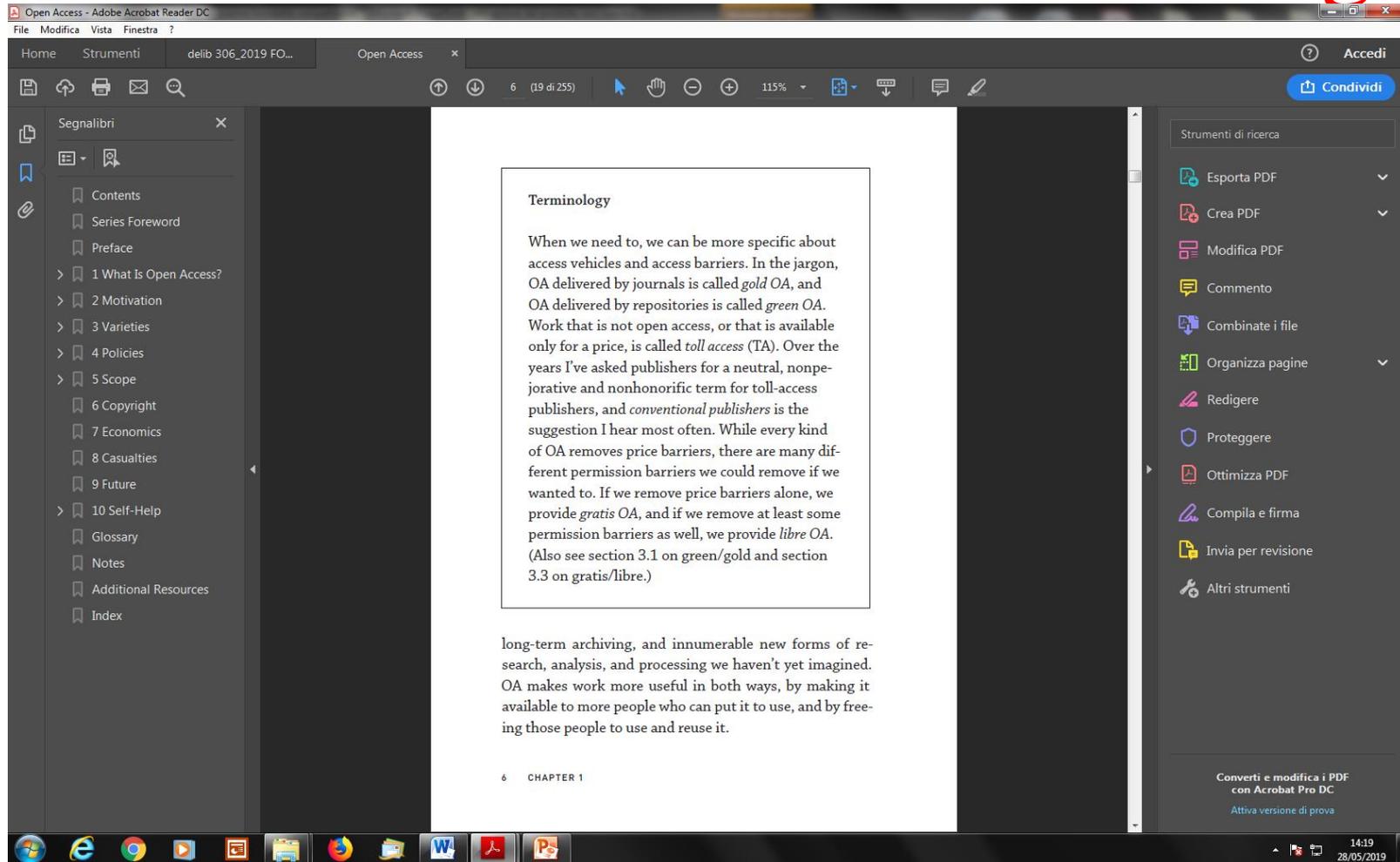
- IRIS - archivio di ateneo per le pubblicazioni
- SHERPA-ROME0 - autoarchiviazione e diritti di autore degli editori (Definitions&Terms)
- ORCID - identificativo univoco per ricercatori
- ZENODO - archivio pubblico per pubblicazioni e dati della ricerca
- APC - How much publishers charge for OA

Trasferimento tecnologico

La **Divisione per il supporto alla ricerca scientifica e al trasferimento tecnologico** offre supporto ai ricercatori in tutte le fasi di valorizzazione dei risultati scientifici in particolare per la valutazione del potenziale dei risultati della ricerca e la loro proteggibilità attraverso la **brevetazione**, la **proprietà intellettuale** o il segreto industriale;



terminologia



The screenshot shows the Adobe Acrobat Reader DC interface. The main window displays a PDF document titled "Open Access". The document content is highlighted in a box, showing the following text:

Terminology

When we need to, we can be more specific about access vehicles and access barriers. In the jargon, OA delivered by journals is called *gold OA*, and OA delivered by repositories is called *green OA*. Work that is not open access, or that is available only for a price, is called *toll access* (TA). Over the years I've asked publishers for a neutral, nonpejorative and nonhonorific term for toll-access publishers, and *conventional publishers* is the suggestion I hear most often. While every kind of OA removes price barriers, there are many different permission barriers we could remove if we wanted to. If we remove price barriers alone, we provide *gratis OA*, and if we remove at least some permission barriers as well, we provide *libre OA*. (Also see section 3.1 on green/gold and section 3.3 on gratis/libre.)

long-term archiving, and innumerable new forms of research, analysis, and processing we haven't yet imagined. OA makes work more useful in both ways, by making it available to more people who can put it to use, and by freeing those people to use and reuse it.

6 CHAPTER 1

The interface also shows a table of contents on the left, a search toolbar at the top, and a sidebar on the right with various tools like "Esporta PDF", "Crea PDF", and "Modifica PDF". The bottom of the window shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock displaying 14:19 on 28/05/2019.

Open Access, Peter Suber, MIT (USA), 2012 ISBN 978-0-262-51763-8





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LE TRE VIE DELL'OPEN ACCESS: la green, la red e la gold road

terminologia

OA

TA (Toll access) or conventional Journal

GOLD OA

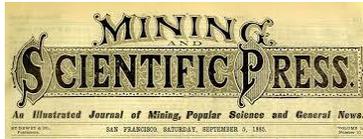
GREEN OA

RED OA

BLACK OA

Libre OA/gratis OA





TA vs OA



Toll Access (TA), Pay-per-view, Paywall opposto all'OA:

prevede l'accesso a pagamento ad un contenuto accademico digitale

Può assumere la forma di

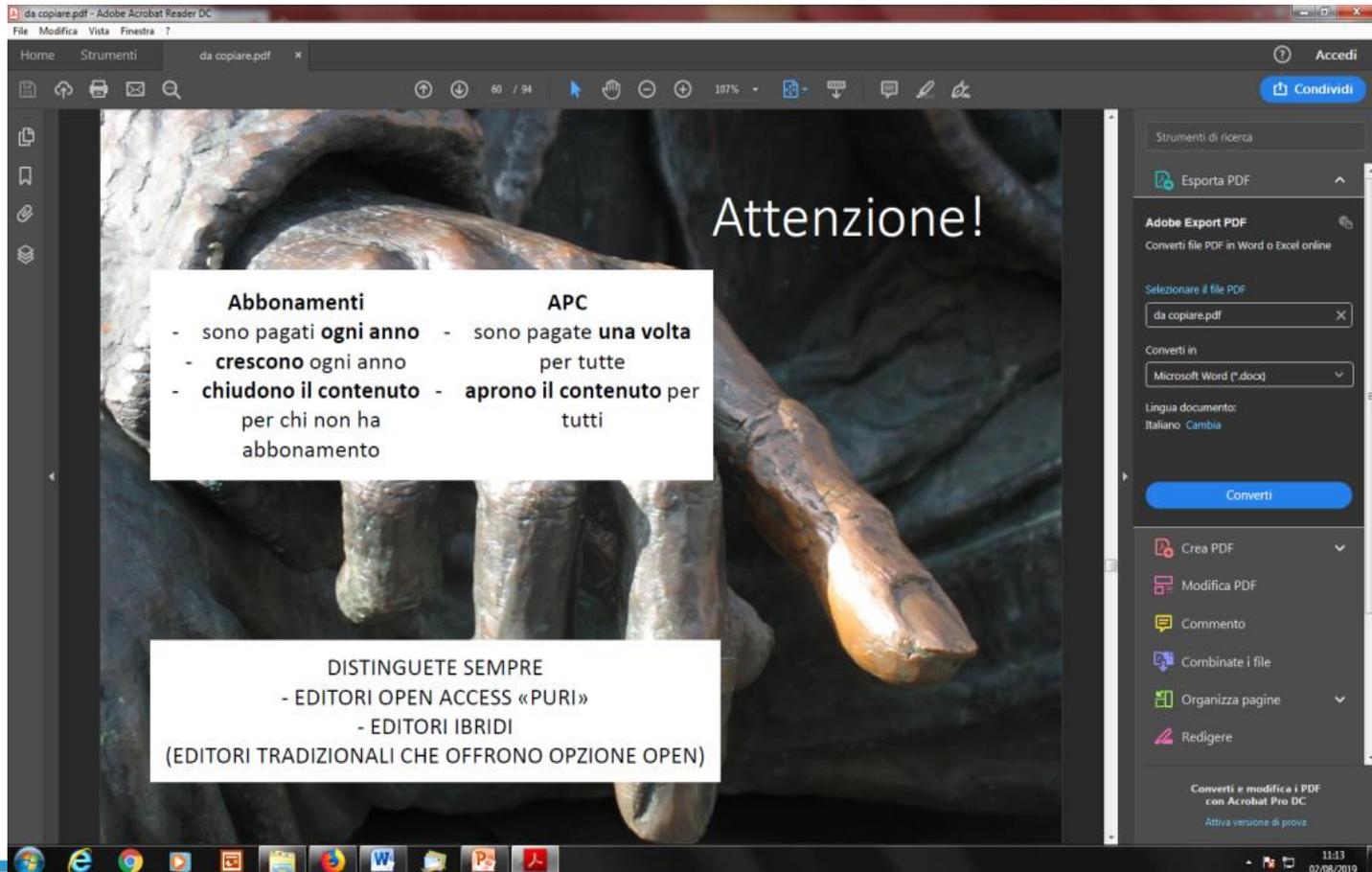
- canone di abbonamento (**subscription fee**)
- pagamento à la carte (**Pay-per-view**)

l'accesso acquistato può essere temporaneo o permanente

Si parla di **Paywall** per i contenuti soggetti ad una barriera economica di accesso



TA vs OA



The screenshot shows the Adobe Acrobat Reader DC interface. The main content area displays a PDF document with a background image of a horse sculpture. The document contains the following text:

Attenzione!

Abbonamenti	APC
- sono pagati ogni anno	- sono pagate una volta
- crescono ogni anno	- per tutte
- chiudono il contenuto per chi non ha abbonamento	- aprono il contenuto per tutti

DISTINGUETE SEMPRE

- EDITORI OPEN ACCESS «PURI»
- EDITORI IBRIDI

(EDITORI TRADIZIONALI CHE OFFRONO OPZIONE OPEN)

The right sidebar shows the 'Strumenti di ricerca' (Search Tools) panel with options like 'Esporta PDF', 'Adobe Export PDF', 'Selezionare il file PDF', 'Converte in', 'Lingua documento', 'Crea PDF', 'Modifica PDF', 'Commento', 'Combinare i file', 'Organizza pagine', and 'Redigere'. The bottom status bar shows the date and time: 11:13 02/06/2019.

Forme di transizione

Alcune riviste, per esempio [quelle della Royal Society of Chemistry](#), hanno proposto nuove forme contrattuali chiamate READ AND PUBLISH

READ & PUBLISH agreements: prevedono il pagamento di **un'unica commissione** da parte degli istituti di ricerca per avere garantito l'accesso ai contenuti e la pubblicazione in *gold OA* da parte dei propri ricercatori

Tuttavia il risultato delle negoziazioni di questi nuovi contratti non è noto le case editrici obbligano alla **riservatezza** e questo impedisce di condurre negoziazioni coordinate sul prezzo





esempio

chembib.files.wordpress.com/2018/02/rsc-read-and-publish-flyer-2.pdf

Read & Publish

Read & Publish supports open access publishing whilst ensuring we are in the best position to sustainably shape the future of publishing for the benefit of our community.

Read & Publish lets corresponding authors at institutions publish gold OA in our hybrid journals and provides perpetual access rights to our entire journal portfolio.

The benefits

- Corresponding authors
- Publishing OA maximises the visibility of research
- Ability to publish under a CC-BY or a CC-BY NC licence
- No extra costs in publishing hybrid OA as these are covered by the agreement

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CHEMISTRY



chembib.files.wordpress.com/2018/02/rsc-read-and-publish-flyer-2.pdf

The image shows a PDF flyer titled "Institutions" with a background of a green and yellow globe. The flyer is displayed in a browser window with the URL <https://chembib.files.wordpress.com/2018/02/rsc-read-and-publish-flyer-2.pdf>. The flyer content includes:

- Institutions** (with a building icon)
- Three circular callouts:
 - OA can be the default choice for authors** (with a document icon)
 - Reduced administrative burden through the automatic identification of corresponding authors** (with a person and gear icon)
 - Perpetual access rights to our entire journal portfolio** (with a briefcase icon)
- Registered charity number: 207890
- Read & Publish pricing** section with a flow diagram:
 - Publishing fee**: Based on the publishing output of an institution's corresponding authors during the last full year.
 - Reading fee**: Covers the cost of giving an institution perpetual access rights to all content behind the payroll (the articles that aren't published OA).
 - Total price**: The combined publishing and reading fee is the price an institution will pay. Please note this will vary between institutions as it is based on publishing output.
 - Transition discount**: We have built in a discount variable to support the transition from a subscription model to a publishing fee based model. This discount will be applied for a set period of time, which will be outlined in the agreement.

The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window displaying a flyer. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://chembib.files.wordpress.com/2018/02/rsc-read-and-publish-flyer-2.pdf>. The flyer is titled "How it works" and "Why Read & Publish".

How it works

- 1 Author submits a paper
- 2 We recognise corresponding authors by email domain and affiliation
- 3 We let the author know they can publish OA via their institutions Read & Publish agreement
- 4 Paper is accepted (after the peer-review process)
- 5 Author completes a licence
- 6 Paper is published OA
- 7 Monthly and annual reports are provided to each institution showing the number of articles counted against the agreement

Why Read & Publish

The rise in OA publishing means that the needs of our community are changing. We are committed to ensuring we share the best ideas in the way that our community wants to access them.

Read & Publish supports OA publishing whilst ensuring we offer traditional subscription models for when open access isn't a priority.



Project Update - Society Publi...

https://wellcome.figshare.com/articles/Project_Update_-_Society_Publishers_Accelerating_Open_access_and_Plan_S_SPA-OPS_/8401664

Cerca

Più visitati http://www.preview.p... Come iniziare Pew Research Center Pew Research Center's... Library Connect SBM W Wikipedia:Risorse di i... The Scholarly Kitchen ACG Enterprise



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reliminary project Data

Don't know

4.55%

libraries to commit to subscription licences. At states in its preamble that subscriptions altogether. ble with author self-e journal publishers ie subscription income of running the journal. self-archiving when ly encouraging libraries tions would be risky in

informationpower

Transformative Agreements: repurpose existing spend to open content

- **Choreographed shift models**
These are initiatives that redirect funds currently used to pay subscriptions to make journals open access to users all over the world. Two examples are [Knowledge Unlatched](#) and [SCOAP³](#).
- **Read & Publish models**
The amount of money currently paid to the publisher (for subscriptions and sometimes also for APCs where there has been additional funding for OA publishing) is guaranteed, and in exchange authors can publish OA without paying an additional APC.
- **Publish and Read models**
With PAR a consortium pays a pre-agreed amount for papers published by affiliated authors, and everyone in the library/consortium gets access to the subscription content for no extra cost.
- **California Digital Library pilot transformative agreement**
This model engages authors as well as libraries. The library/consortium contributes money in the form of a direct payment to the publisher in order to lower/subsidise transactional publishing payments by authors who can afford to contribute something toward the cost. This approach is designed to reflect the fact that researchers in the US can use their grants to pay for publication costs if they choose to do so but are usually under no obligation or mandate to do so.
- **Subscribe to Open**
This approach has been developed by the publishing team at non-profit publisher [Annual Reviews](#). It is designed to motivate collective action by libraries who are asked to continue to subscribe even though the content will be published OA. A 5% discount off the regular subscription price is offered to existing customers. If all current customers continue to subscribe, then that year's content is made available OA and all the backfiles are also made available OA. None of this content is opened if the number of subscribers decline, which discourages free riding.

Publishing



Slide courtesy of MPDL

SPA OPS update_14 May 2019.pptx (13.14 MB)

13 / 20

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Alicia Wise

Project Update - Society Publishers Accelerating Open access and Plan S (SPA-OPS)

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Choreographed shift models

These are initiatives that redirect funds currently used to pay subscriptions to make journals open access to users all over the world. Two examples are [Knowledge Unlatched](#) and [SCOAP³](#)

Read & Publish models

The amount of money currently paid to the publisher (for subscriptions and sometimes also for APCs where there has been additional funding or OA publishing) is guaranteed, and in exchange authors can publish OA without paying an additional APC

Publish and Read models

With PAR a consortium pays a pre-agreed amount for papers published by affiliated authors, and everyone in the library/consortium gets access to the subscription content for no extra cost

California Digital Library pilot transformative agreement

This model engages authors as well as libraries. The library/consortium contributes money in the form of a direct payment to the publisher in order to lower/subsidise transactional publishing payments by authors who can afford to contribute something toward the cost. This approach is designed to reflect the fact that researchers in the US can use their grants to pay for publication costs if they choose to do so but are usually under no obligation or mandate to do so

Subscribe to Open

This approach has been developed by the publishing team at non-profit publisher [Annual Reviews](#). It is designed to motivate collective action by libraries who are asked to continue to subscribe even though the content will be published OA. A 5% discount off the regular subscription price is offered to existing customers. If all current customers continue to subscribe, then that year's content is made available OA and all the backfiles are also made available OA. None of this content is opened if the number of subscribers decline, which discourages free riding





Project Update - Society Publi... x

https://wellcome.figshare.com/articles/Project_Update_-_Society_Publishers_Accelerating_Open_access_and_Plan_S_SPA-OPS_/8401664

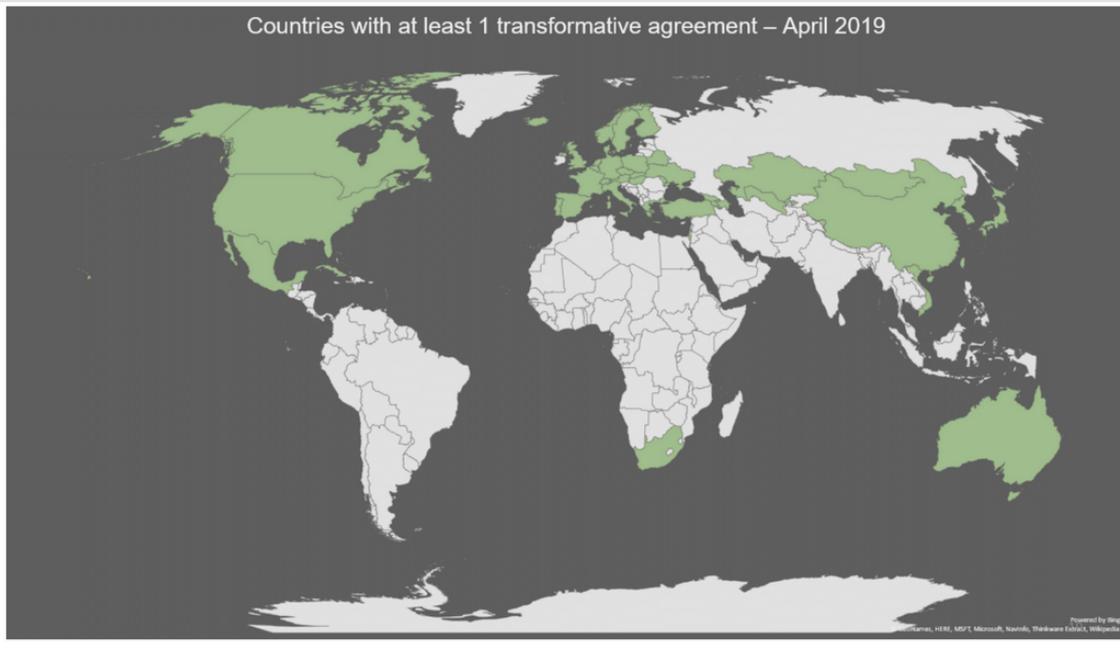
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- Launch at the Conference 2

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10:43 18/09/2019



the existence of a fee doesn't mean the journal is engaged in vanity publishing!

APC: about 30 % of OA journals **charge author-side fees** and about half the articles published in OA journals appear in those **FEE-BASED JOURNALS**. Hence, the best OA journal for your work may charge a publication fee. If so, don't be dismayed or give up on gold OA

12 % of authors at fee-based OA journals end up paying publication fees out of pocket
The fees are paid by a sponsor, such as a FUNDER or EMPLOYER
or the fees are **WAIVED OR DISCOUNTED BY THE JOURNAL**

Your work will be subject to peer review, **the fee only kicks in IF your work is ACCEPTED**, and the editors and referees who review it will not know whether you requested a **fee waiver**

APC † **Submission fee**

Submission fee : contributo economico richiesto da un editore per la submission (presentazione da parte dell'autore) di un contenuto scientifico da valutare per la pubblicazione





Review

Ten Hot Topics around Scholarly Publishing, *Publications* 2019, 7, 34

hot topics-2019.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

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Home Strumenti hot topics- 2019.pdf x

12 / 24 141%

Accedi

Condividi

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Adobe Export PDF

Converti file PDF in Word o Excel online

Selezionare il file PDF

hot topics-2019.pdf

Converti in

Microsoft Word (*.docx)

Lingua documento:

Italiano Cambia

Converti

Crea PDF

Modifica PDF

Commento

Combinare i file

Organizza pagine

Redigere

Converti e modifica i PDF con Acrobat Pro DC

Attiva versione di prova

08:16 17/09/2019

Publications 2019, 7, 34 12 of 24

for publication. At a different level, this equates to around a quarter of a million fee-free OA articles in 2017, based on the DOAJ data [81].

	has APCs	pctg journals	nr journals
0	No	73.29%	9359
1	Yes	26.26%	3353
2	No Information	0.45%	58

Figure 3. Proportion of journals indexed in the DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) that charge or do not charge APCs (article-processing charges). For a small portion, the information is not available. All code and data needed to reproduce these figures are on Zenodo: <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2647404>.

However, many of the larger publishers do leverage very high APCs for OA (e.g., *Nature*





Publishing in an *OA journal* is just like publishing in a *conventional journal*: **find** a suitable journal and **submit** your manuscript, it has to be **peer-reviewed**

If you're not familiar with the range of peer-reviewed OA journals search in:

the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

lets you browse by field to find an OA journal that meets your standards

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF
OPEN ACCESS
JOURNALS





Fee waiver

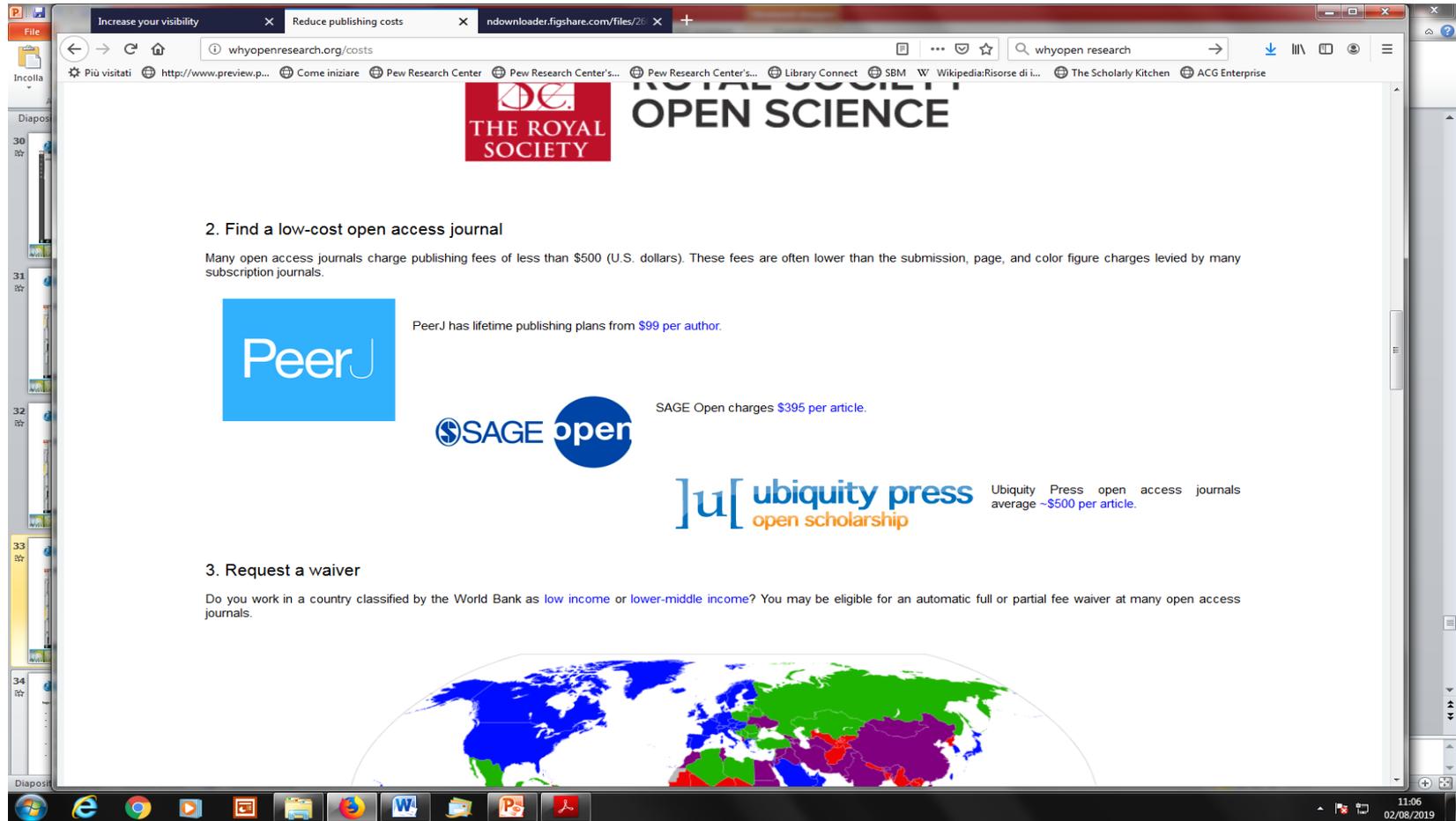
Molti editori e riviste offrono la possibilità di avere un **parziale o totale esonero dall'APC per istituzioni**, finanziatori della ricerca o autori che non riescono a coprirne il pagamento o in regime di accordi particolari

Grant

Programma di **finanziamento** che favorisce la pubblicazione in OA



Not always cost-prohibitive?



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL whyopenresearch.org/costs. The page features the Royal Society logo and the text "OPEN SCIENCE". The main content is titled "2. Find a low-cost open access journal" and includes the following text: "Many open access journals charge publishing fees of less than \$500 (U.S. dollars). These fees are often lower than the submission, page, and color figure charges levied by many subscription journals." Below this, there are three journal options:

- PeerJ**: PeerJ has lifetime publishing plans from **\$99 per author**.
- SAGE open**: SAGE Open charges **\$395 per article**.
- Ubiquity Press**: Ubiquity Press open access journals average **~\$500 per article**.

The page also includes a section titled "3. Request a waiver" with the text: "Do you work in a country classified by the World Bank as [low income](#) or [lower-middle income](#)? You may be eligible for an automatic full or partial fee waiver at many open access journals." At the bottom of the page, there is a world map with various countries highlighted in different colors (blue, green, purple, red).



Not always cost-prohibitive?

Want a modifiable slide to sum up these options?

Being open doesn't have to break the bank!

- ~70% of OA journals do not charge.  eLIFE
- Many OA journals have low-cost fees.  PeerJ
- Most OA journals have fee waivers.
- Some institutions have OA publisher memberships.  wellcome trust
- Some institutions have OA publishing funds.
- Some funders provide OA publishing fee support.
- Self-archiving openly costs nothing.  figshare

Get better value for your money

Remember... publishing with many subscription journals is not free. There are submission fees, page charges, costs for color figures. And what do you get for your money? Paywalled content that many can't access, and you often have to ask permission from the publisher to reuse your own work.

With open publishing, you retain your author rights and the world can read your work - that's better value for your money!

11:08 02/08/2019

Types of Open Access

<http://www.righttoresearch.org/resources/OpenResearchGlossary/index.shtml>

Pre-print* - a manuscript draft that has not yet been subject to formal peer review, distributed to receive early feedback on research from peers

Post-print * - a manuscript **draft** after it has been peer reviewed

Version of Record (VOR) - the final version of a manuscript, after peer review and processing by a publishers

Hybrid - a type of journal in which certain articles are made open access for typically a significantly higher price (relative to full OA journals), while others remain toll access

Accepted author manuscript - the version of a manuscript that has been accepted by a publisher for publication

E-print - a digital version of a research document available online for a repository





<http://www.righttoresearch.org/resources/OpenResearchGlossary/index.shtml>

Green OA - making a version of the manuscript freely available in a repository

Gold OA - making the final version of manuscript freely available immediately upon publication by the publisher

Gratis OA - the paper is available to read free-of-charge, though **its reuse is still restricted**, for example by 'All Rights Reserved' copyright

Libre OA - the paper is made available under an open licence, allowing it to be shared and reused, depending on **which licence** is used

Diamond OA - a form of gold open access in which there is no author fee (APC)

(Libre and Gratis refer to copyright and licensing restrictions)



Modello Golden Road

Riviste totalmente in open access ovvero *direttamente ed immediatamente accessibili, ad accesso aperto ovvero non a pagamento*

Previsto il pagamento di una **fee a monte**:

APC Article processing charge = quota per la pubblicazione
vale come contributo alla pubblicazione



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Creative Commons-Attribuzione-Non commerciale (o **CC-BY-NC**)



How to Achieve OA: Go Gold

Full oppure
pure OA journals

Gold Open Access

“Gold OA” means publishing with publishers that automatically and immediately make the work available online to all at no cost.

Most gold OA publishers are journal publishers, but a few book publishers make their books OA.

More about gold OA later...

Megajournal

Raccolta di più riviste (anche di diverse aree tematiche) unite dall'utilizzo di piattaforme e metodologie condivise per realizzare un'economia di scala

Generalmente in Gold OA, modello APC





How to Achieve OA: Go Green

Clip slide

Green Open Access

“Green OA” refers to works that, regardless of where else they appear, are made available online in an OA repository committed to long-term preservation.

Journals are called “green” if they permit authors to self-archive their articles in OA repositories.

Most journals do allow self-archiving, but most authors don't know that!

More about green OA later...

Self-archiving

una modalità di esecuzione del Green OA; **l'autore archivia direttamente l'articolo** e i metadati in un **repository** convenzionato e lo condivide con la comunità scientifica; di solito il repository è predisposto dalla propria **istituzione** di riferimento

ROAR- Registry of Open Access

Repositories roar.eprints.org

Registro dei vari repository che contengono materiale OA

OpenAIRE openaire.eu

Piattaforma europea ufficiale

per il deposito dei risultati della ricerca finanziati dai principali progetti europei





Modello Green Road

Green open access: ripubblicazione in un **repository ad accesso libero** ovvero in un **archivio istituzionale** di articoli apparsi in riviste peer reviewed nelle modalità e secondo i tempi previsti dall'editore, anche definita **self-archiving** (autoarchiviazione)

Il ricercatore pubblica su **journal toll access** (riviste convenzionali) una **versione** dell'articolo (pre, post-print, pdf)
deposita successivamente (+/- **embargo**) in un **repository istituzionale**, in base alle condizioni definite dal *publisher* nel **License Agreement**

Il ricercatore definisce le condizioni di accesso in base ai diritti d'uso che possiede





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green OA: la possibilità di archiviare su un **repository** pubblico e gratuitamente accessibile
una copia pre-publication dell'articolo ACCETTATO dalla rivista

È il caso di arXiv.org per la fisica e la matematica, di social network come **Academia.edu** o **ResearchGate** o dei molti archivi mantenuti dalle singole università

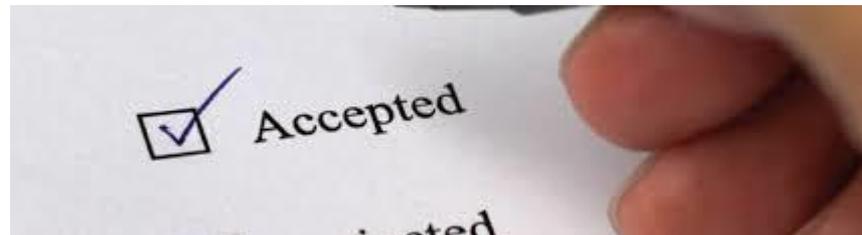
Per procedere con questa **autoarchiviazione** c'è bisogno però del **permesso** dell'editore
per esempio l'American Mathematical Society [pubblica in green OA tutte le sue riviste](#)



PRODUZIONE SCIENTIFICA in modalità GREEN open access

l'autore può pubblicare il suo articolo in un journal accessibile tramite sottoscrizione (**toll access**) e...

- depositare contemporaneamente una versione del proprio articolo per diffonderlo gratuitamente e liberamente in un **repository istituzionale o tematico liberamente accessibile (self-archiving)**
- definire le **condizioni di accesso** al documento in base alle condizioni contrattate con l'editore
- definire le **condizioni di riutilizzo** del documento in base ai diritti d'uso che possiede





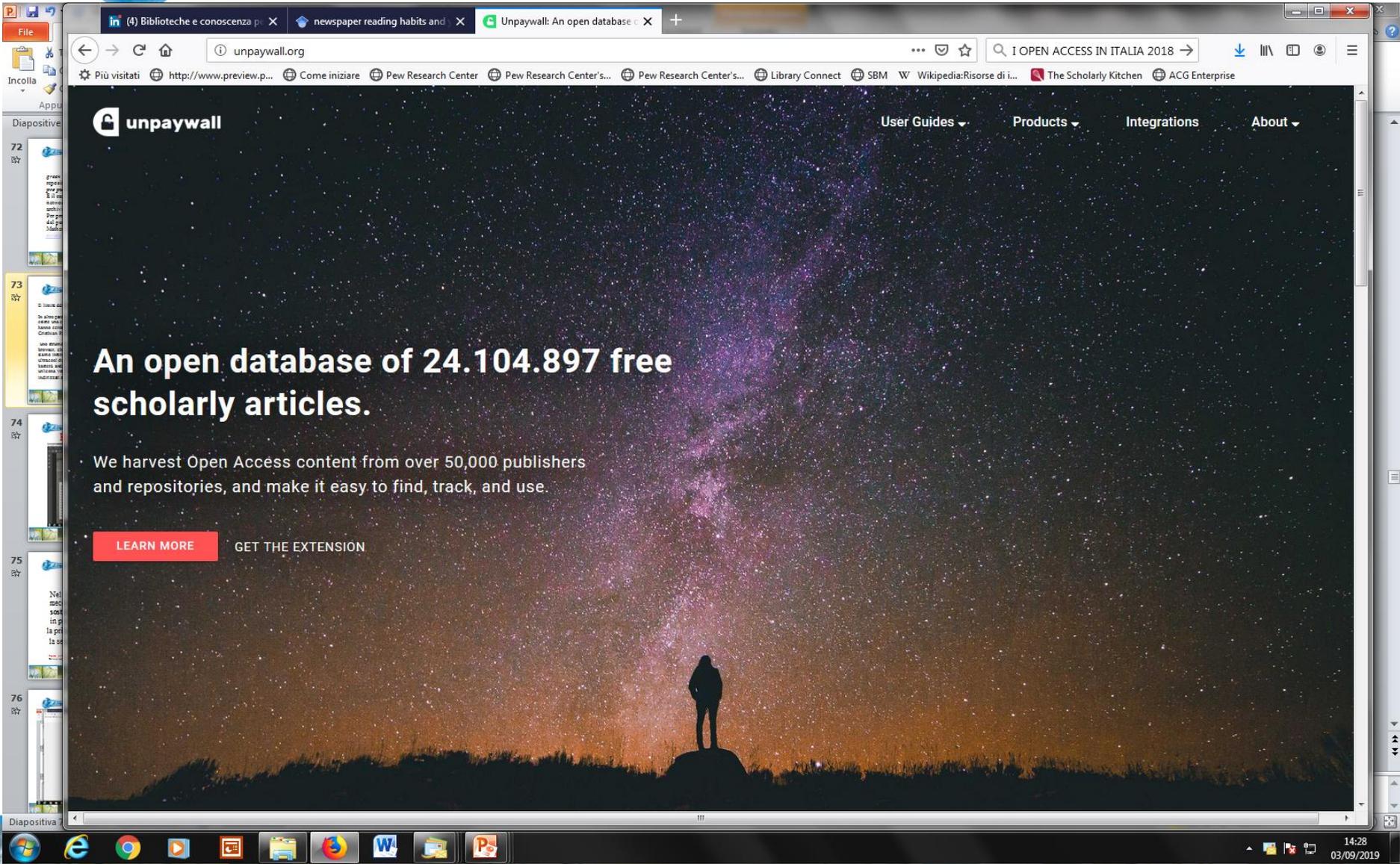
Il limite della pubblicazione in *green OA* è però quello della **reperibilità**

Per es. se mi interessa un articolo pubblicato su Nature di cui esiste una copia green OA, faticherò a trovarla in rete. È questo il problema che hanno cercato di risolvere i tre informatici Heather Piwowar, Jason Priem and Cristhian Parra con Unpaywall

UNPAYWALL è uno strumento, oggi installabile gratuitamente come estensione dei più diffusi browser, che collega le copie dietro *paywall* a quelle in OA

Se per esempio siamo interessati a "*Seven temperate terrestrial planets around the nearby ultracool dwarf star TRAPPIST-1*" pubblicato il 22 febbraio 2017 su *Nature* basterà andare sul sito di Nature per vedere apparire accanto all'articolo **un'icona verde che raffigura un lucchetto aperto**, cliccandoci sopra verremo indirizzati alla versione OA dello stesso lavoro depositata su arXiv.org.





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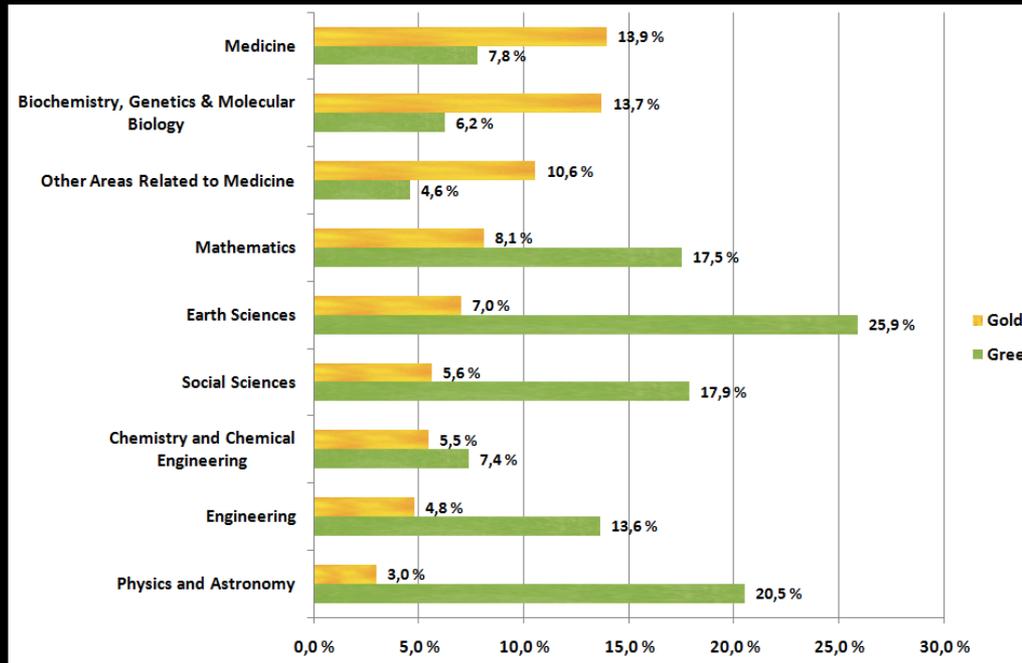


Elenco archivi aperti

<http://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/pendoar>

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OpenDOAR website. The browser's address bar shows the URL v2.sherpa.ac.uk/pendoar. The website has a blue header with the text "OpenDOAR" and navigation buttons for "Browse", "Search", "Statistics", "Policy Tool", "Our APIs", "Suggest", and "Admin". Below the header, the main content area is titled "Directory of Open Access Repositories" and includes a search bar with the placeholder text "Search for a repository" and a "Search" button. A paragraph of text describes OpenDOAR as a global directory of Open Access repositories and their policies. Below this, there are three service cards: "Open access services from Jisc" (Services to support open access), "SHERPA Services" (Helping authors and institutions make informed and confident decisions in open access publication and compliance), and "Managing open access costs" (A guide from Jisc). The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 16:58 on 03/09/2019.





The availability of gold and green OA copies by scientific discipline. The disciplines are shown by the gold ratio in descending order, rather than in alphabetical order.

[Ulteriori dettagli](#)

Red road: riviste IBRIDE

...predatori?

Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências (2018) 90(2): 1643-1647
(Annals of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences)
Printed version ISSN 0001-3765 / Online version ISSN 1678-2690
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0001-3765201820170959>
www.scielo.br/aabc | www.fb.com/aabcjournal **2018**

All publishers are predatory – some are bigger than others

OLAVO B. AMARAL

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Received on December 7, 2017; accepted for publication on January 12, 2018

Peer review, Preprint, Science Policy, Science Evaluation, Scientific Publishing.

Editorial by Cordeiro and it to be counted by funding agency evaluations, we decided to submit to a formal journal as well.
tell the by now all-too- On May 15th, we received an e-mail telling
... being contacted for

Much has been said and written about the problem of predatory open-access journals (Butler 2013, Cordeiro and Lima 2017). Nevertheless, the profit made by these journals at the expense of science seems trifling compared to the much larger-scale predation performed by Elsevier and other large publishers – and the prey in this case are not individual authors, but science itself. The existence of predatory open-access is only the most pathetic facet of a much deeper cultural problem within science – a form of comic relief on the backdrop of a tragedy, which we should all take as a reminder of how far from our goals we have strayed.

LONDON AUTHORITY

Da "Open Science: what's in it for me?" Elena Giglia, Università di Torino



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Hybrid journals were crucially important to the growth
in immediate OA uptake

In 2016 UK researchers chose to publish more than half
their articles in these titles

the proportion of such articles published on immediate
OA terms **rose from 6% in 2012 to 28% in 2016**

Alicia Wise



Modello Ibrido

Viene considerata **RED ROAD**: quando una rivista **convenzionale**, con abbonamento a pagamento, distribuisce in open access qualche articolo, si può **opzionare** il formato open access, previo versamento di quote (APC = article processing charges) per es. Elsevier, Mary Ann Liebert, Springer, ecc:
per questi editori è fonte di profitto e di potere?

Il ricercatore pubblica su journal “**toll access**” in modalità **open choice** con il pagamento di un **APC – Article processing charge**



La versione pdf dell'articolo distribuita gratuitamente può essere riutilizzata secondo le regole delle licenze **CC (Creative Commons)***

Es. Mary Ann Liebert*





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Double dipping

per questi editori è fonte di profitto e di potere?



Nel contesto di un **Hibrid Journal**, è il meccanismo per cui la medesima istituzione **sostiene due volte i costi di accesso** anche in presenza di articoli pubblicati in **OA**:

la prima volta come contributo **APC**

la seconda nella forma del **subscription fee**

Legacy publisher

Editore tradizionale che utilizza il modello economico toll access





Academic Publishing Services

alle più ampie facoltà da concedersi agli utilizzatori, adesso si tace su questo punto. Ed è proprio partendo da questo aspetto che proviamo a definire uno **spettro di varietà** dell'Open Access basato non tanto sul modello economico che lo sostiene, ma piuttosto osservando il fenomeno dalla parte dell'utilizzatore.

Consideriamo ad esempio un articolo scientifico pubblicato in una rivista, la sua disponibilità in rete può essere classificata con un sistema basato sulla disponibilità del materiale e strutturato in cinque categorie, di cui le prime quattro definiscono interamente e senza sovrapposizione l'Open Access:

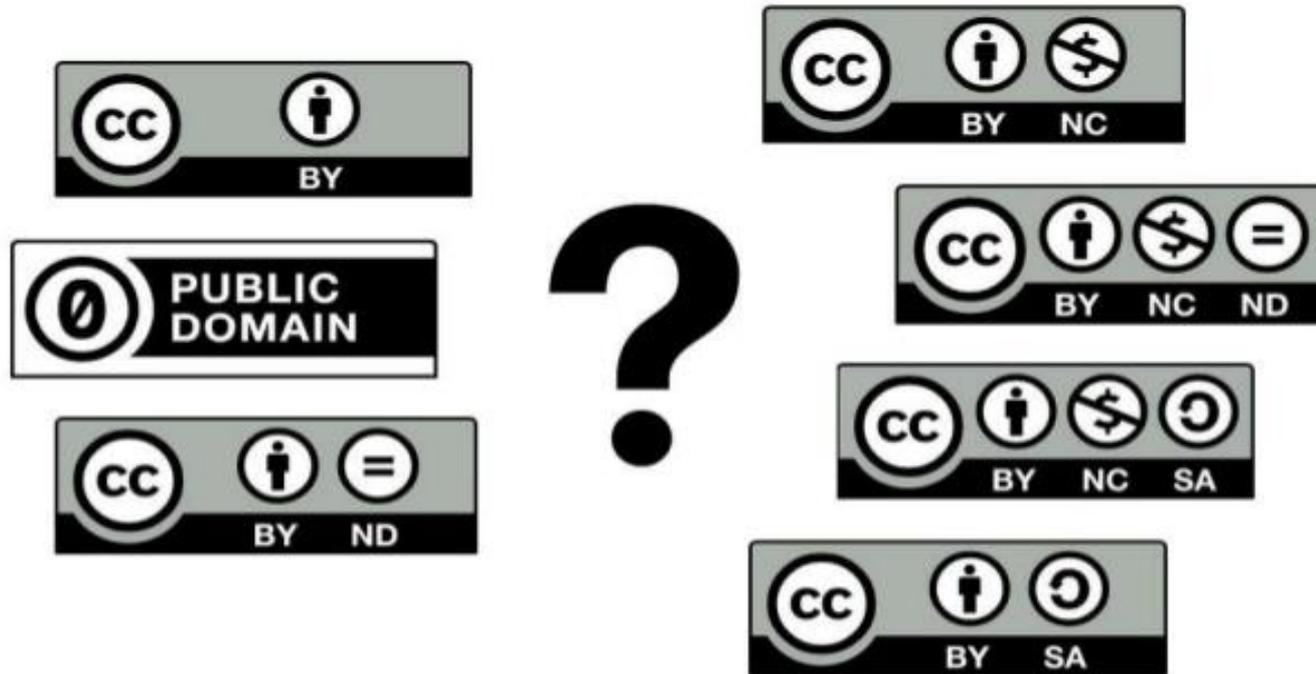
1. Articolo disponibile in una rivista interamente in Open Access (**Gold Open Access** nella definizione di DOAJ, quindi senza embargo) con una certa licenza open di riutilizzo
2. Articolo pubblicato su una rivista a pagamento ma disponibile in un repository istituzionale (**Green Open Access**) con una certa licenza open di riutilizzo
3. Articolo pubblicato su una rivista a pagamento ma scaricabile gratuitamente sul sito dell'Editore con una certa licenza open di riutilizzo (**Hybrid Open Access**)
4. Articolo pubblicato e disponibile gratuitamente sul sito dell'Editore, ma senza che sia indicata una licenza di riutilizzo (**Bronze Open Access**)
5. Articolo disponibile a pagamento (**Toll Access**) tipicamente in abbonamento.

In questa elencazione abbiamo trascurato altre tipologie / definizioni di Open Access perché sottoinsiemi di queste indicate (ad es. **Diamond Open Access** è un caso particolare di Gold Open Access, ed è in questa descrizione irrilevante discriminare il modello economico con cui si realizza l'Open Access) oppure illegali (ad esempio **Black Open Access** ad indicare i repository che violano il copyright, come Sci-Hub) e controversi (si pensi ai Social network accademici dove gli autori caricano e condividono i propri articoli senza badare troppo al copyright).

La varietà "**Bronze**": è un mix della Gold e dell'Hybrid perché fa riferimento sempre ad un articolo in Open Access messo a disposizione **nella responsabilità dell'Editore**. Ma di che cosa si tratta, allora? Sotto la definizione di **Bronze Open Access** si possono trovare gli articoli pubblicati a **scopo promozionale**, oppure in regime di **Delayed Open Access**, o ancora, più probabilmente, articoli di tipo **Gold Open Access** dove **l'Editore tuttavia non si pronuncia esplicitamente sulle licenze di riutilizzo**

La percentuale di articoli che rientra in questa categoria addirittura sembra **sopravanzare** tutte le altre, se possiamo credere a alcuni [recenti studi](#) e analisi statistiche effettuate dai creatori del plugin [UnpayWall](#)

Making Sense of CC Licenses





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
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Licensing

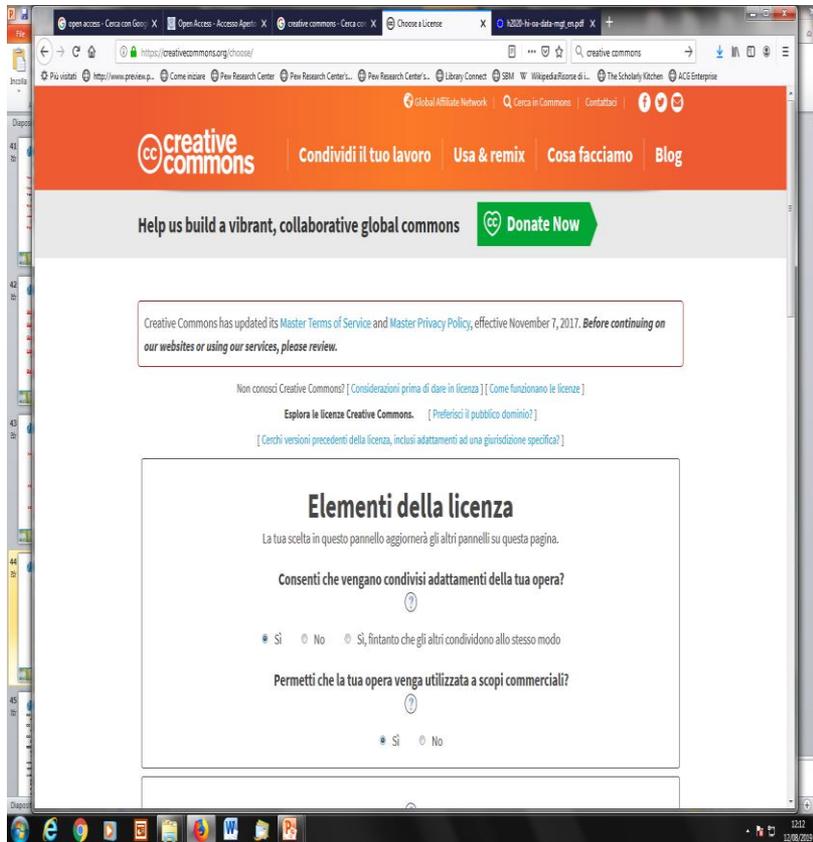
Creative Commons - A suite of licences that set out the rights of authors and users, providing alternatives to the standard copyright. CC licences are widely used, simple to state, machine readable and have been created by legal experts. There are a variety of CC licences, each of which use one or more clauses, examples of which are given below. Some licences are compatible with Open Access in the Budapest sense, and some are not

CC Attribution (BY) - a licence clause that allows **the reuse, sharing, and remixing of materials providing the original author is appropriately attributed**. Aside from attribution the CC-BY licence has no other restrictions on copying. Compatible with free cultural works

CC NonCommercial (NC) - a licence clause allowing the reuse, sharing, and remixing of materials providing that it is for non-commercial purposes. Not compatible with free cultural works



Cosa sono le Licenze *Creative Commons* e a cosa servono ?



Quando si indica che un contenuto è protetto da **Copyright** significa che *tutti i diritti relativi ad esso sono riservati solamente all'autore*

Le **Licenze Creative Commons** permettono di condividere i contenuti con il modello di *alcuni diritti riservati*

Con esse perciò *l'autore permette a terzi* di riprodurli così come sono oppure modificandoli, però non perdendone totalmente il controllo, infatti chi li riutilizza sarà *obbligato a citare* il sito di provenienza o comunque l'autore dell'opera

Quali sono i tipi di Licenze disponibili?

ben **6** [licenze Creative Commons](#)





CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSES

		 COPY & PUBLISH	 ATTRIBUTION REQUIRED	 COMMERCIAL USE	 MODIFY & ADAPT	 CHANGE LICENSE
	PUBLIC DOMAIN	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
	CC BY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	CC BY-SA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	CC BY-ND	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
	CC BY-NC	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
	CC BY-NC-SA	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
	CC BY-NC-ND	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓



You can redistribute (copy, publish, display, communicate, etc.)



You have to attribute the original work



You can use the work commercially



You can modify and adapt the original work



You can choose license type for your adaptations of the work



The screenshot shows a web browser window with several tabs open. The active page is titled "Diritto d'autore e Licenze Creative Commons". On the left, there is a navigation menu with items like "Che cos'è l'Open Science - Scienza Aperta", "Open Access - Accesso Aperto", "Open data - Dati aperti", "L'accesso aperto a UniTrento", "Enti finanziatori e requisiti in materia di accesso aperto", "Strategie di pubblicazione e proprietà intellettuale", "Diritto d'autore e Licenze Creative Commons", "Il contratto editoriale: avvertenze", "Il ciclo aperto della ricerca", "Risorse didattiche e di approfondimento", and "FAQ".

The main content area features a diagram illustrating the spectrum of intellectual property rights. At the top, three boxes are labeled "copyright", "Creative Commons", and "pubblico dominio". Below them are three circular icons: "C" (copyright), "CC" (Creative Commons), and "pd" (public domain). Lines connect these icons to a horizontal bar. Below the bar, three boxes indicate the level of rights reserved: "tutti i diritti riservati" (all rights reserved) under "C", "alcuni diritti riservati" (some rights reserved) under "CC", and "nessun diritto riservato" (no rights reserved) under "pd".

The page title is "Diritto d'autore e Licenze Creative Commons". Below it, a sub-header reads "Diritto d'autore". The text explains that in Italy, copyright is regulated by **legge 633/1941** and subsequent modifications. It quotes Article 1: "Sono protette le opere dell'ingegno di carattere creativo che appartengono alla letteratura, alla musica, alle arti figurative, all'architettura, al teatro ed alla cinematografia qualunque ne sia il modo o la forma di espressione".

The text further states that the Italian system distinguishes between two areas: **Diritti Morali** (Moral Rights) and **Diritti patrimoniali** (Patrimonial Rights).

A sub-header "Licenze Creative Commons" is followed by text explaining that Creative Commons licenses allow authors to make their work available while respecting copyright. It mentions the spectrum from "Tutti i diritti riservati" to "Nessun diritto riservato".

A list of rights includes: paternità dell'opera, pubblicazione, copia e diffusione dell'opera, modifiche dell'opera, utilizzo dell'opera a fini economici, and utilizzo dell'opera a creazione di altre opere.

The text concludes by mentioning the **CC Zero (CC0)** license, where the author renounces all rights to their work, placing it in the **dominio pubblico**.

At the bottom, there are icons for Creative Commons licenses: a CC icon, a person icon (BY), and a CC icon with a person icon (BY-NC-ND).

The browser's address bar shows the URL: https://r.unin.it/it/ateneo/open-access/introduzione-all% E2% 80% 99open-access. The browser's search bar contains "creative commons".





QUIZ

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a quiz question on the EdX platform. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://courses.edx.org/courses/course-v1:DelFTX+OS101x+2T2019/courseware/6152c231d21d416fb1581944da5f5e>. The page title is "Video 3.5: Open licenses | 3.5". The video player shows a progress bar at 0:30 / 2:59 and a speed of 1.0x. Below the video player, there are controls for "Video", "Subtitles", and "Other". A text box below the controls states: "Subtitles (captions) in other languages than provided can be viewed at [YouTube](#). Select your language in the CC-button of YouTube." The main content area contains a "Question 1" with 0 points possible (ungraded). The question text is: "You have found an interesting publication in an open access journal that you would like to reuse. It is licensed with a CC-BY-SA-NC license. What are you allowed to do with this publication?". There are four radio button options:

- Use some of the work described in the paper in your own publication, without mentioning the original author. You license your publication with CC-BY-SA-NC.
- Use some of the work described in the paper in your own publication, and attribute the original author. You license your publication with CC-BY-SA-NC.
- Use some of the work described in the paper in your own publication, and attribute the original author. You license your publication with CC-BY.
- Use some of the work described in the paper to publish a book with a commercial party, and attribute the original author. You license your publication with CC-BY-SA-NC.

 A blue "Submit" button is located below the options. To the right of the options is a "Show Answer" button. At the bottom center of the page is a large graphic of the CC BY NC SA license logo, which consists of four circular icons: "CC" (Creative Commons), a person icon (BY - Attribution), a crossed-out dollar sign (NC - Non-Commercial), and a circular arrow (SA - Share Alike). The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 15:27 on 13/08/2019.





<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/it/>

Risposta corretta

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a quiz question. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://courses.edx.org/courses/course-v1:DelftX+OS101x+2T2019/courseware/6152c231d21d416fb1581944da5f5e>. The page title is "Video 3.5: Open licenses | 3.5". The browser's address bar also shows "open science mooc".

The quiz question is titled "Question 1" and is worth "0 points possible (ungraded)". The question text is: "You have found an interesting publication in an open access journal that you would like to reuse. It is licensed with a CC-BY-SA-NC license. What are you allowed to do with this publication?"

The question is accompanied by a Creative Commons license logo: CC BY NC SA.

The question has four multiple-choice options:

- Use some of the work described in the paper in your own publication, without mentioning the original author. You license your publication with CC-BY-SA-NC.
- Use some of the work described in the paper in your own publication, and attribute the original author. You license your publication with CC-BY-SA-NC. ✓
- Use some of the work described in the paper in your own publication, and attribute the original author. You license your publication with CC-BY.
- Use some of the work described in the paper to publish a book with a commercial party, and attribute the original author. You license your publication with CC-BY-SA-NC.

The correct answer is highlighted with a green border and a green checkmark.

The "Explanation" section states: "CC-BY-SA-NC means that you can use the original work in your own publication, as long as you:"

- * Attribute the original author (BY);
- * Publish your work with the same license as the original author (SA);
- * Do not use the work for commercial purposes (NC).

At the bottom of the question, there is a "Submit" button and a "Show Answer" button.

At the bottom of the page, there is a note: "Answers are displayed within the problem".





Video 3.5: Open licenses | 3.5 | Licenze Creative Commons - W X

https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Licenze_Creative_Commons

Le licenze Creative Commons, giunte nel novembre 2013 alla versione 4.0^[2], sono idealmente strutturate in due parti: la prima parte indica le libertà concesse dall'autore per la propria opera; la seconda, invece, espone le condizioni di utilizzo dell'opera stessa.

Le libertà [modifica | modifica wikitesto]

Le due libertà sono:

Simbolo	Condizione	Condizione (EN)	Descrizione
	Condividere	<i>To Share</i>	Libertà di copiare, distribuire o trasmettere l'opera.
	Rielaborare	<i>To Remix</i>	Libertà di riadattare l'opera.

Le condizioni di utilizzo dell'opera [modifica | modifica wikitesto]

Lo stesso argomento in dettaglio: *m:Free knowledge based on Creative Commons licenses/it*.

Le condizioni di utilizzo dell'opera, anche dette clausole, sono quattro e a ognuna è associato un simbolo grafico allo scopo di renderne più facile il riconoscimento:

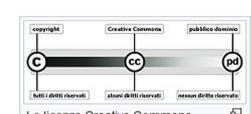
Simbolo	Sigla	Condizione	Descrizione
	BY	Attribuzione <i>Attribution</i>	Permette che altri copino, distribuiscano, mostrino ed eseguano copie dell'opera e dei lavori derivati da questa a patto che venga indicato l'autore dell'opera, con le modalità da questi specificate. Ad esempio, potrebbe essere richiesto a chi cita un'opera di indicare oltre all'autore anche il link al sito web dell'opera o dell'autore.
	NC	Non commerciale <i>Non-Commercial</i>	Permette che altri copino, distribuiscano, mostrino ed eseguano copie dell'opera e lavori derivati da essa o sue rielaborazioni, solo per scopi non commerciali.
	ND	Non opere derivate <i>No Derivative Works</i>	Permette che altri copino, distribuiscano, mostrino ed eseguano soltanto copie identiche (<i>verbatim</i>) dell'opera, non sono ammesse opere derivate o sue rielaborazioni.
	SA	Condividi allo stesso modo <i>Share-Alike</i>	Permette che altri distribuiscano lavori derivati dall'opera solo con una licenza identica (non maggiormente restrittiva) o compatibile con quella concessa con l'opera originale (vedi anche <i>copyleft</i>).

Combinazioni: le sei licenze CC [modifica | modifica wikitesto]

Ognuna di queste quattro clausole individua una condizione particolare a cui il fruitore dell'opera deve sottostare per poterne usufruire liberamente. Combinandole si ottengono sedici possibili combinazioni, di cui undici sono licenze CC valide mentre le altre cinque non lo sono. Di queste ultime, quattro includono sia la clausola ND (*No Derivative Works*) sia quella SA (*Share-Alike*) che sono mutuamente esclusive, mentre una non è valida perché non contiene né la ND né la SA.

Delle undici combinazioni valide, le cinque che non presentano la clausola BY (*Attribution*) sono state ritirate perché richieste da meno del 3% degli utenti^[3], rimangono tuttavia disponibili per la consultazione sul sito di Creative Commons.

Quindi le licenze Creative Commons in uso sono sei più la CC0 (*o pubblico dominio*)^[4]:






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File Modifica Vista Finestra ?

Home Strumenti Glossario_dell_open... x

6 / 21 146%

Condividi

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Presente in tutte le licenze, obbliga al riconoscimento dell'origine dei dati durante l'utilizzo o la ripubblicazione

Non commerciale/Non Commercial



Nega l'utilizzo dell'opera per scopi commerciali

Non opere derivate/No derivatives



Interdisce la possibilità di modificare, correggere, tradurre l'opera

Glossario dell'open access – Giovanni Salucci – versione 1.0 – CC BY NC SA 4.0 – 12/04/2016, p. 6 ←

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12:09 03/09/2019





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Glossario dell'open access - Giovanni Saracchi - versione 1.0 - CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 - 12/04/2010, p. 0

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In base alla combinazione di queste quattro clausole si possono definire le sei licenze Creative Commons (in ordine dalla più permissiva alla più restrittiva):

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- 2) Attribuzione + Condividi allo stesso modo (CC BY-SA)

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12:10
03/09/2019





2) Attribuzione + Condividi allo stesso modo (CC BY-SA)



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4) Attribuzione + Non commerciale (CC BY-NC)



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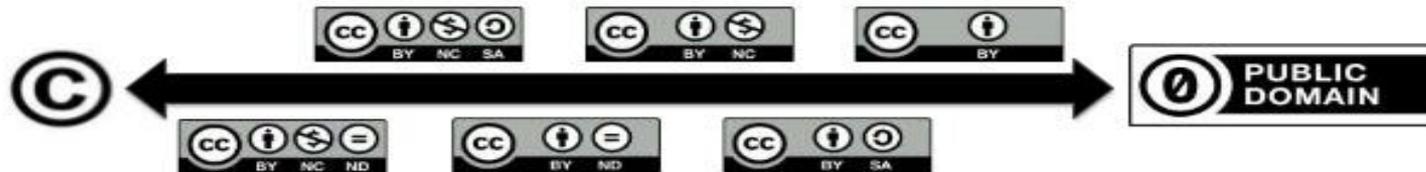
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Si viola il diritto d'autore quando si utilizza un'opera protetta senza aver ottenuto idonea autorizzazione dal titolare dei diritti, e l'attività in questione non rientra in un'eccezione o limitazione al diritto d'autore. Con le eccezioni al diritto d'autore la legislazione vigente individua casi e situazioni in cui sono consentite libere utilizzazioni per bilanciare la protezione del diritto d'autore con la tutela di obiettivi e valori che, spesso, si pongono in antitesi con esso (per esempio la libertà d'espressione e comunicazione, la tutela della riservatezza degli utenti, il progresso artistico e scientifico, etc.). Il tipo di problemi cui si può andare incontro commettendo una violazione del diritto d'autore dipende soprattutto dalla gravità dell'illecito e dall'applicazione di misure e sanzioni che possono essere chieste e ottenute dai titolari dei diritti, anche on-line, in casi di violazioni massive irrogate, direttamente dall'autorità amministrativa (per esempio AGCOM) o giudiziaria. Nell'era digitale il diritto d'autore è diventato più vulnerabile, laddove soggetto a violazioni anche di grandi proporzioni, se solo si pensa alla condivisione non autorizzata di grandi quantità di dati e materiali protetti dal diritto d'autore per mezzo di piattaforme "peer to peer" e di programmi di c.d. "file sharing" e di siti quali i "Torrent". È bene ricordare che la mancanza di consapevolezza del carattere illecito di una certa utilizzazione di opere protette dal diritto d'autore può rendere meno grave o non punibile una certa utilizzazione dal punto di vista penale; può essere però del tutto irrilevante nei casi in cui l'autorità amministrativa sia chiamata a irrogare sanzioni monetarie o l'autorità giudiziaria debba pronunciarsi su richieste di danni da parte dei titolari dei diritti nei confronti dell'utente.

5. A quali condizioni posso utilizzare un'opera protetta dal diritto d'autore creata da altri? Mi è stato detto che l'uso di un'opera altrui è semplicemente una citazione e quindi deve sempre ritenersi permesso.

Le opere creative altrui possono essere utilizzate senza problemi – anche parzialmente – previa autorizzazione del titolare dei diritti d'autore. L'autorizzazione può anche essere espressa, specialmente in ambienti digitali, attraverso modelli standard di licenza che si ritrovano in siti web o nel documento o cartella elettronica che contiene l'opera e informano riguardo alle attività che, per volontà dell'autore e/o del titolare del relativo diritto, si è liberi di intraprendere, senza correre il rischio di violare alcuna disposizione di legge. Esempi efficaci di tali licenze sono i termini e le condizioni d'uso che accompagnano un prodotto che si acquista o un servizio cui ci si abbona, specialmente on-line (si pensi ai negozi digitali che permettono di scaricare musica e film o di accedere in "streaming"). Esempi di licenze standard di carattere non commerciale sono le licenze elaborate da Creative Commons per vari tipi di utilizzazione. In assenza di una licenza o di un'autorizzazione standard, espressa in uno dei modi suddetti, è possibile che l'uso che s'intende realizzare con un'opera creativa altrui sia giustificato e reso libero da una delle eccezioni e limitazioni al diritto d'autore stabilite dalla legge per tutelare e incoraggiare utilizzazioni socialmente e/o economicamente utili. Citazioni ed estratti da opere protette, per esempio, sono permesse da specifiche eccezioni nella misura in cui l'utente non autorizzato indichi il nome dell'autore e la fonte dell'opera e citi l'opera per criticarla o discuterla o la utilizzi (parzialmente) per scopi non commerciali in attività di insegnamento o ricerca. Le citazioni e gli estratti appena menzionati sono permessi nei limiti giustificati dai fini di critica, discussione, insegnamento e ricerca e, per essere legittimi, non devono danneggiare lo sfruttamento commerciale dell'opera, riservato per legge al titolare dei diritti d'autore.

6. Posso utilizzare musica protetta da diritto d'autore come colonna sonora di un video amatoriale che ho realizzato e vorrei pubblicare su una piattaforma video?

Secondo la legislazione vigente, non si può utilizzare una composizione musicale e la relativa registrazione per la produzione di un video amatoriale senza l'autorizzazione dei titolari dei diritti d'autore e dei diritti a questo connessi (e cioè i diritti degli artisti, dei musicisti interpreti e dei produttori discografici). Occorre considerare che l'uso non autorizzato di un'opera musicale preesistente e la relativa registrazione musicale per un video amatoriale pubblicato su una piattaforma digitale equivale non solo a una riproduzione non autorizzata ma anche a una forma di

12:40
12/08/2019





Browser tabs: (4) Biblioteche e conoscenza p... newspaper reading habits and... Mantenere i diritti sulla propria ope... Search - Open Knowledge Map... (99+)Libero Mail - Posta... Nuova scheda

Address bar: <https://www.ia.unibo.it/new/puoi-mantenere-i-diritti-sulla-tua-opera/> Search: libero

Navigation: Più visitati, http://www.preview.p..., Come iniziare, Pew Research Center, Library Connect, SBM, Wikipedia:Risorse di i..., The Scholarly Kitchen, ACG Enterprise

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Cerca

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Mantenere i diritti sulla propria opera

Per la **Legge Italiana sul Diritto d'Autore** (L.633/1941) i diritti di sfruttamento economico sono fra di loro indipendenti (art. 19): «I diritti esclusivi previsti dagli articoli precedenti sono fra loro indipendenti. L'esercizio di uno di essi non esclude l'esercizio esclusivo di ciascuno degli altri diritti».

Questo significa che **non è necessario cedere tutti i diritti in esclusiva per poter essere pubblicati**.

Ci sono tre strumenti che si possono utilizzare:

- i **Contratti non esclusivi** (modelli europei, non in italiano)
- gli **Addenda**, clausole da aggiungere se si vuole/deve firmare il contratto proposto dall'editore
- le **Licenze Creative Commons**, con cui l'autore decide quali diritti vuole mantenere. Sono spiegate bene in questo **video** di pochi minuti.

Potete consultare anche i **Dubbi sul copyright** in IRIS/AperTO.

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“Open Access all'Università di Torino” dell'Ufficio Accesso aperto ed Editoria elettronica è distribuito con una licenza Creative Commons Attribuzione 3.0 Italia

La pagina è curata da: Elena Giglia (testi) e Alessandro Leccese (grafica)

Se vuoi contattarci, scrivici a openaccess@unibo.it

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UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

Diapositiva

Taskbar: File Explorer, Edge, Chrome, VLC, Firefox, Word, PowerPoint, System tray: 16:43 03/09/2019



IRIS AperTO

IRIS Uni Torino / Dubbi sul copyright

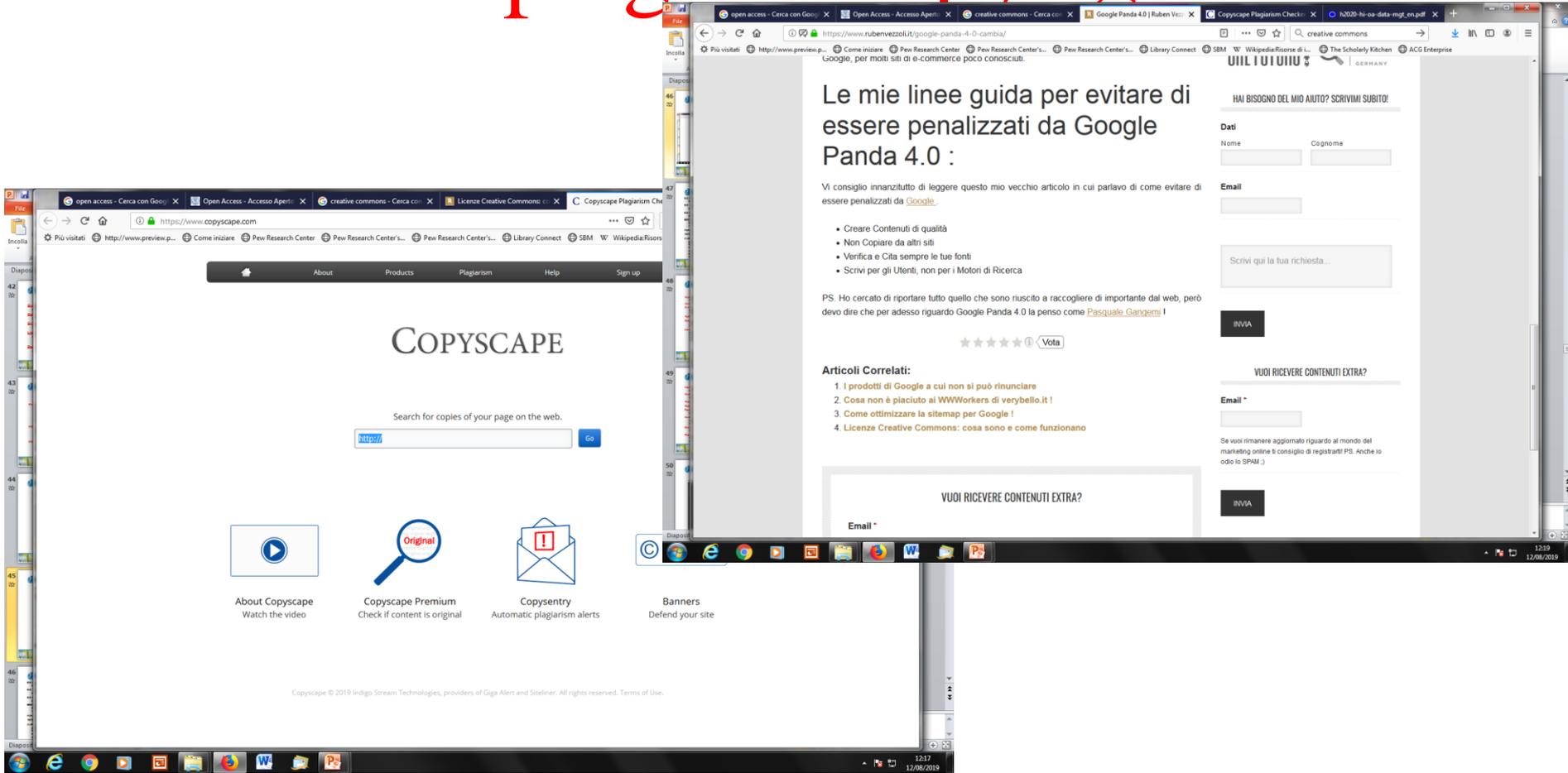
Dubbi sul copyright

- › Una domanda di fondo: l'Open Access è compatibile con il diritto d'autore/copyright?
- › Come posso sapere qual è la versione consentita dall'editore?
- › Cosa si intende per pre-print/post-print?
- › E se il mio editore prevede un periodo di embargo per l'Open Access?
- › E se il mio editore non consente il deposito in Open Access in nessuna forma?
- › Posso inserire in Open Access il pdf con la versione finale dell'editore?
- › Posso associare una licenza Creative Commons a tutti i miei lavori?
- › E se ho pubblicato su una rivista Open Access o con un editore Open Access di monografie?
- › Cosa devo fare se l'editore mi chiede di ritirare un mio lavoro messo in Open Access?
- › E se non ho firmato alcun contratto?
- › Perché devo sottoscrivere una licenza per il deposito del mio lavoro in AperTO?
- › Posso ancora firmare ulteriori contratti sulla mia opera dopo aver firmato la licenza?
- › Posso negoziare di nuovo le condizioni del contratto firmato con l'editore per garantirmi il deposito in AperTO?
- › Devo sempre cedere tutti i diritti all'editore?

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Antiplagio e copyright



The image shows two overlapping browser windows. The background window displays the Copyscape website, which features a search bar for finding copies of a page on the web and several service options: 'About Copyscape', 'Copyscape Premium', 'Copysentry', and 'Banners'. The foreground window shows a blog post titled 'Le mie linee guida per evitare di essere penalizzati da Google Panda 4.0'. The article provides advice on content quality, source verification, and Creative Commons licenses. It also includes a 'Vota' (Vote) section with five stars and a list of 'Articoli Correlati' (Related Articles).

COPYSCAPE

Search for copies of your page on the web.

Go

About Copyscape Watch the video

Copyscape Premium Check if content is original

Copysentry Automatic plagiarism alerts

Banners Defend your site

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Le mie linee guida per evitare di essere penalizzati da Google Panda 4.0 :

Vi consiglio innanzitutto di leggere questo mio vecchio articolo in cui parlavo di come evitare di essere penalizzati da [Google](#).

- Creare Contenuti di qualità
- Non Copiare da altri siti
- Verifica e Cita sempre le tue fonti
- Scrivi per gli Utenti, non per i Motori di Ricerca

PS. Ho cercato di riportare tutto quello che sono riuscito a raccogliere di importante dal web, però devo dire che per adesso riguardo Google Panda 4.0 la penso come [Pasquale Gangemi](#) !

★★★★★

Articoli Correlati:

1. I prodotti di Google a cui non si può rinunciare
2. Cosa non è piaciuto ai WWWokers di verybello.it !
3. Come ottimizzare la sitemap per Google !
4. Licenze Creative Commons: cosa sono e come funzionano

HAI BISOGNO DEL MIO AIUTO? SCRIVIMI SUBITO!

Dati
Nome Cognome

Email

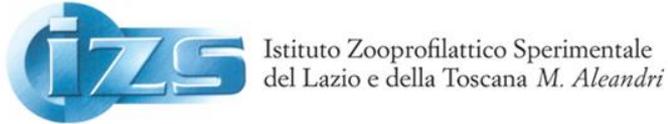
Scrivi qui la tua richiesta...

VOUOI RICEVERE CONTENUTI EXTRA?

Email *

Se vuoi rimanere aggiornato riguardo al mondo del marketing online ti consiglio di registrarti! PS. Anche io odio lo SPAM :)





CC NoDerivatives (ND) - a licence clause requiring that derivatives are not made of the original works. Not compatible with free cultural works

CC ShareAlike (SA) - a licence clause requiring that derivative works have the same licence as the original. Compatible with free cultural works

CC 0 - waiver of copyright; no rights reserved. Places content as openly as possible in the public domain

BSD (Berkeley Software Distribution) - A family of UNIX-like operating systems. **GNU GPL** (General Public License) - A free copyleft license for software and other kinds of works

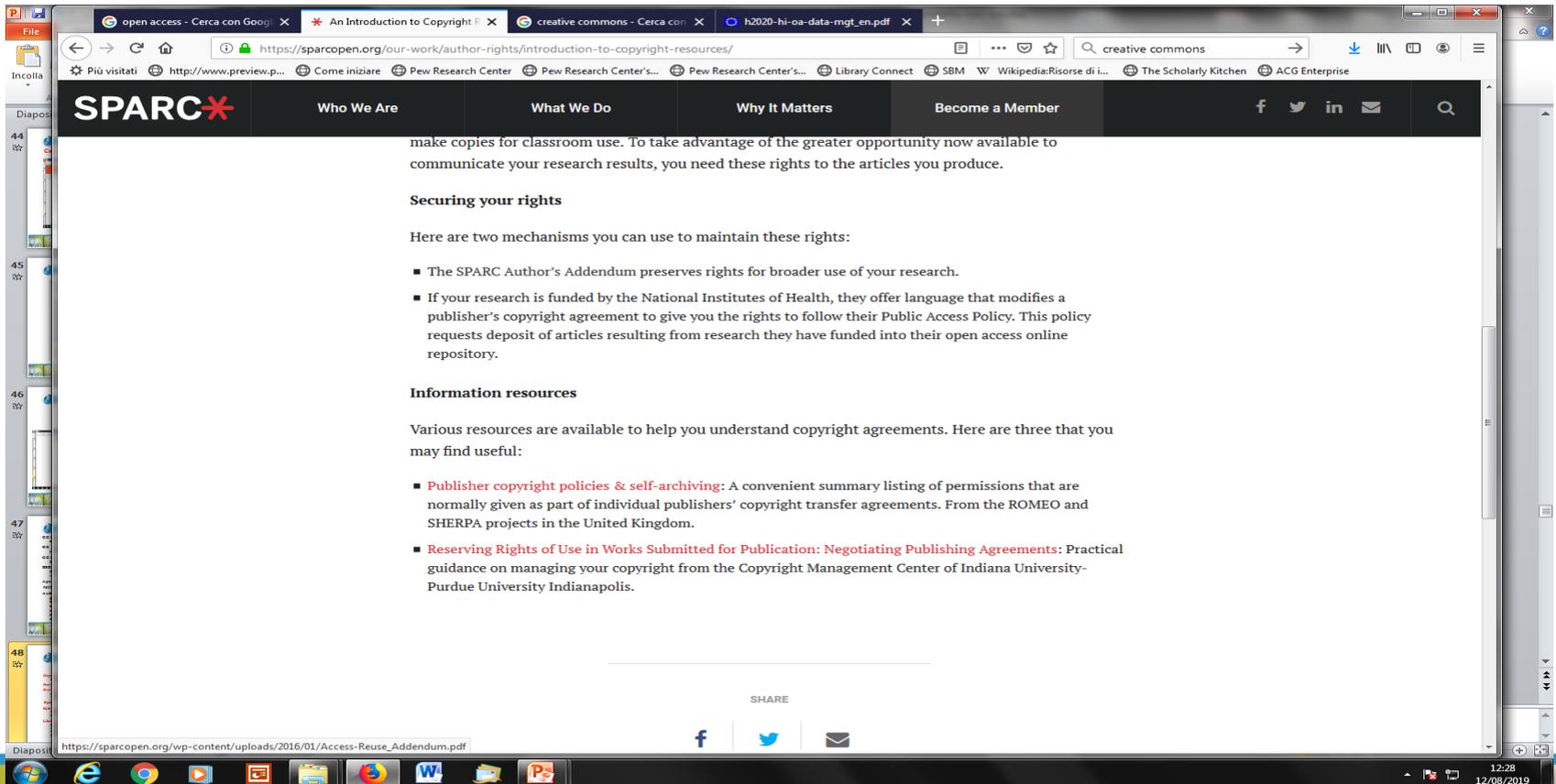
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MIT License - An open and permissive software license.

Author Addendum - An author addendum is a supplemental or added agreement to a publishing contract that defines or changes the terms of the contract, often focusing on the transfer of copyright ownership. For authors of scholarly works, an author addendum to a publisher's standard publication contract may be necessary to help ensure that authors protect important rights, such as the right to post their articles online to a personal website or in a digital repository; the right to use their works within a classroom setting; or the right to use their works as the foundation for future research



<https://sparcopen.org/our-work/author-rights/introduction-to-copyright-resources/>
L'Associazione delle Biblioteche di Ricerche americana ha constatato il crescente bisogno di accesso all'informazione scientifica. Essa fu la principale fondatrice della **coalizione della pubblicazione di ricerca: « Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition» (SPARC)**



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the SPARC website. The address bar shows the URL: <https://sparcopen.org/our-work/author-rights/introduction-to-copyright-resources/>. The page content includes:

- SPARC** logo and navigation menu: Who We Are, What We Do, Why It Matters, Become a Member.
- Text: "make copies for classroom use. To take advantage of the greater opportunity now available to communicate your research results, you need these rights to the articles you produce."
- Securing your rights**
- Text: "Here are two mechanisms you can use to maintain these rights:"
- List of mechanisms:
 - The SPARC Author's Addendum preserves rights for broader use of your research.
 - If your research is funded by the National Institutes of Health, they offer language that modifies a publisher's copyright agreement to give you the rights to follow their Public Access Policy. This policy requests deposit of articles resulting from research they have funded into their open access online repository.
- Information resources**
- Text: "Various resources are available to help you understand copyright agreements. Here are three that you may find useful:"
- List of resources:
 - **Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving:** A convenient summary listing of permissions that are normally given as part of individual publishers' copyright transfer agreements. From the ROMEO and SHERPA projects in the United Kingdom.
 - **Reserving Rights of Use in Works Submitted for Publication: Negotiating Publishing Agreements:** Practical guidance on managing your copyright from the Copyright Management Center of Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis.
- SHARE buttons for Facebook, Twitter, and Email.

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button and several application icons, including Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, and Microsoft Office. The system tray in the bottom right corner shows the time as 12:28 and the date as 12/08/2019.



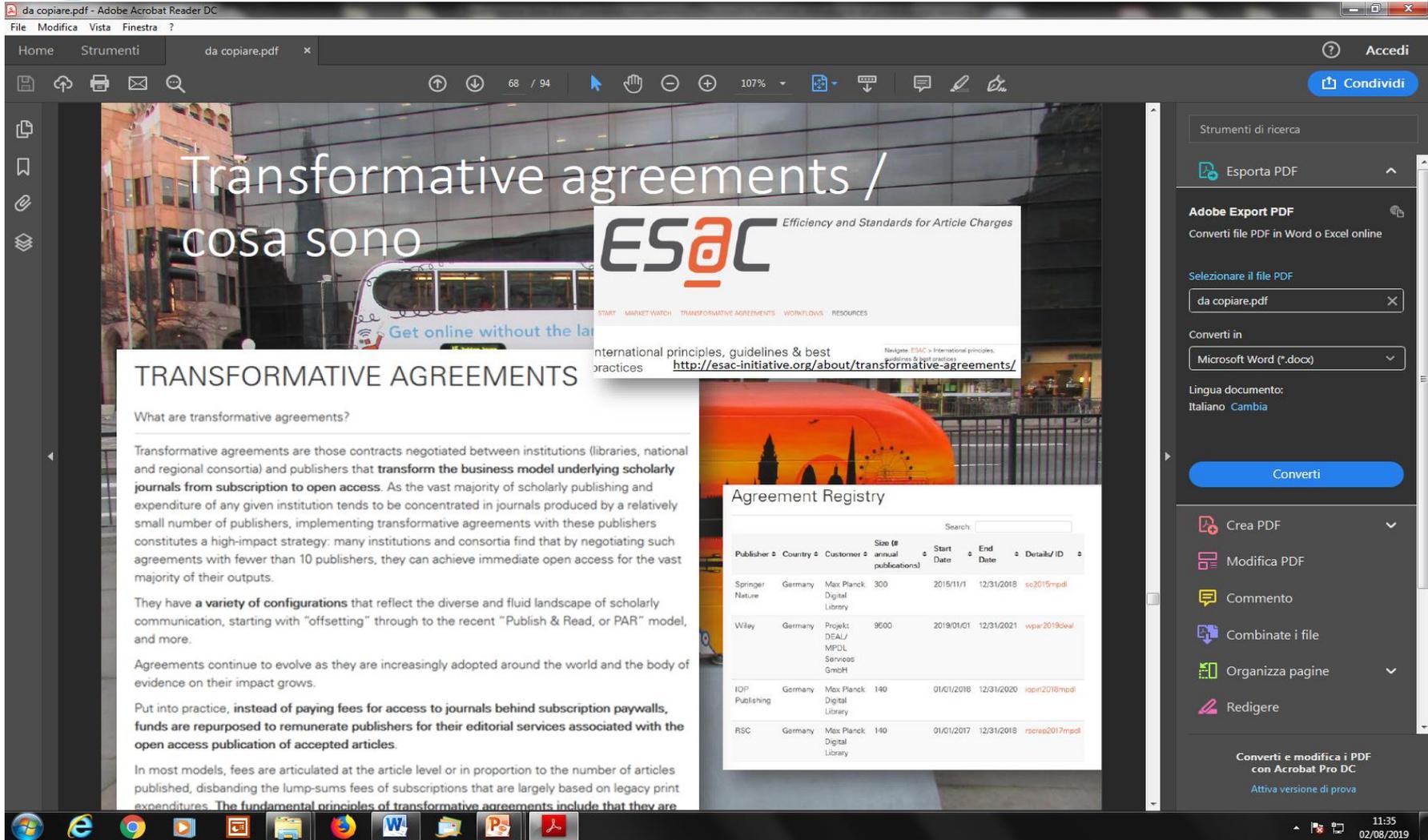
Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

SPARC

The screenshot shows the SPARC website's 'Who We Are' page. The browser address bar displays 'https://sparcopen.org/who-we-are/'. The page has a dark navigation bar with the SPARC logo and menu items: 'Who We Are', 'What We Do', 'Why It Matters', and 'Become a Member'. The main content area has a red background with the heading 'Who We Are' and a paragraph: 'SPARC is a global coalition committed to making Open the default for research and education. SPARC empowers people to solve big problems and make new discoveries through the adoption of policies and practices that advance Open Access, Open Data, and Open Education.' Below this are four buttons: 'ABOUT SPARC', 'PEOPLE', 'MEMBERS', and 'CONTACT US'. A 'SHARE' section includes social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Email. The main text continues: 'SPARC (the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition) works to enable the open sharing of research outputs and educational materials in order to democratize access to knowledge, accelerate discovery, and increase the return on our investment in research and education. As a catalyst for action, SPARC focuses on collaborating with other stakeholders—including authors, publishers, libraries, students, funders, policymakers and the public—to build on the opportunities created by the Internet, promoting changes to both infrastructure and culture needed to make open the default for research and education.' The final paragraph states: 'The key to SPARC's success is the commitment of our members to support and shape our initiatives. Our 200+ members are primarily academic and research libraries located in the U.S. and Canada, who use the resources and support provided by SPARC to actively promote Open Access to scholarly articles, the open sharing of research data, and the creation and adoption of Open Educational Resources on their campuses.'

The graphic is titled 'AUTHOR RIGHTS' and features the subtitle 'Using the SPARC Author Addendum to secure your rights as the author of a journal article'. It depicts a person in a dark suit holding a large document titled 'CONTRACT' against a yellow and white background.





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Accedi Condividi

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Commento

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11:35 02/08/2019

Transformative agreements / cosa sono

ES@C Efficiency and Standards for Article Charges

START MARKET WATCH TRANSFORMATIVE AGREEMENTS WORKFLOWS RESOURCES

Get online without the la

TRANSFORMATIVE AGREEMENTS

international principles, guidelines & best practices <http://esac-initiative.org/about/transformative-agreements/>

What are transformative agreements?

Transformative agreements are those contracts negotiated between institutions (libraries, national and regional consortia) and publishers that **transform the business model underlying scholarly journals from subscription to open access**. As the vast majority of scholarly publishing and expenditure of any given institution tends to be concentrated in journals produced by a relatively small number of publishers, implementing transformative agreements with these publishers constitutes a high-impact strategy: many institutions and consortia find that by negotiating such agreements with fewer than 10 publishers, they can achieve immediate open access for the vast majority of their outputs.

They have a **variety of configurations** that reflect the diverse and fluid landscape of scholarly communication, starting with "offsetting" through to the recent "Publish & Read, or PAR" model, and more.

Agreements continue to evolve as they are increasingly adopted around the world and the body of evidence on their impact grows.

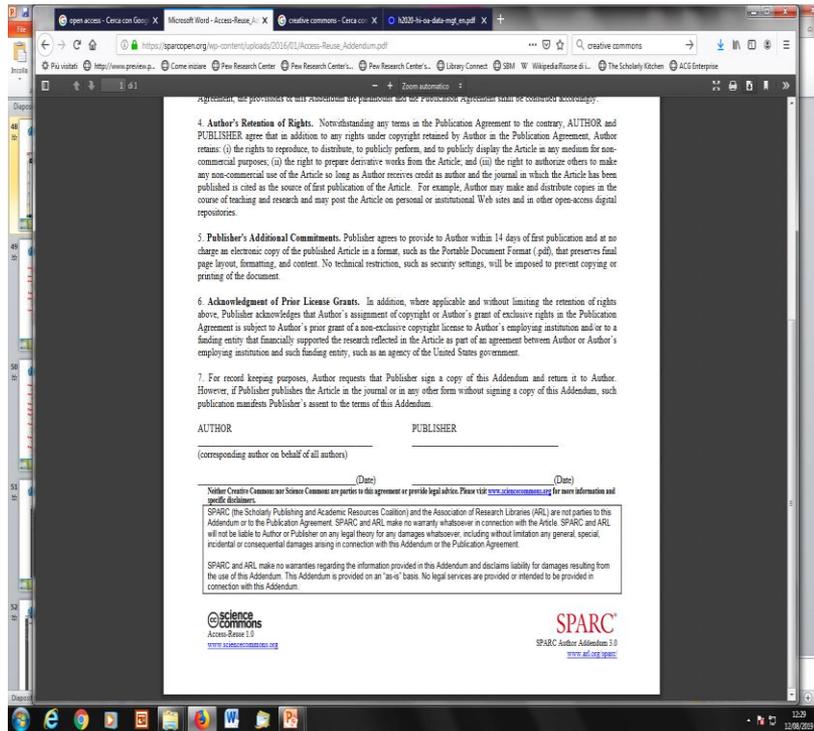
Put into practice, **instead of paying fees for access to journals behind subscription paywalls, funds are repurposed to remunerate publishers for their editorial services associated with the open access publication of accepted articles**.

In most models, fees are articulated at the article level or in proportion to the number of articles published, disbanding the lump-sums fees of subscriptions that are largely based on legacy print expenditures. **The fundamental principles of transformative agreements include that they are**

Agreement Registry

Publisher	Country	Customer	Size (# annual publications)	Start Date	End Date	Details/ID
Springer Nature	Germany	Max Planck Digital Library	300	2015/11/1	12/31/2018	sc2015mpdl
Wiley	Germany	Projekt DEAL/MPDL Services GmbH	9500	2019/01/01	12/31/2021	wjpr2019deal
IDP Publishing	Germany	Max Planck Digital Library	140	01/01/2018	12/31/2020	iapr2018mpdl
RSC	Germany	Max Planck Digital Library	140	01/01/2017	12/31/2018	rscrap2017mpdl

Lo SPARC Author Addendum



The **SPARC Author Addendum** is a legal instrument that you can **use to modify your copyright transfer agreements with non-open access journal publishers**

It allows you to select which individual rights out of the bundle of **copyrights** you want to keep, such as:

- distributing copies in the course of teaching and research
- posting the article on a personal or institutional Web site
- creating derivative works



addenda ai contratti editoriali

Addendum al Contratto editoriale di pubblicazione

Questo addendum modifica ed integra l'allegato contratto di edizione relativo al seguente articolo:

_____ (titolo del documento)

pubblicato nella rivista: _____ (titolo della rivista)

Autore/i: _____ (nome e cognome)

Editore: _____

L'addendum è parte integrante del contratto di edizione e assegna tutti i diritti d'autore relativi ad ogni versione dell'articolo. Le parti concordano che, in caso di conflitto tra questo addendum ed il contratto di edizione, le disposizioni contenute nell'addendum sono prevalenti e perciò il contratto di edizione sarà regolato in accordo ad esse.

Conservazione dei diritti d'autore

In deroga a qualsiasi indicazione contraria contenuta nel contratto di edizione, l'Autore e l'Editore concordano che, in aggiunta a qualsiasi diritto spettante all'Autore presente nel contratto di edizione, l'Autore rimane titolare dei seguenti diritti:

Per poter pubblicare, non è necessario cedere o licenziare tutti i diritti patrimoniali alla **casa editrice**, alla quale serve soltanto il diritto di **prima pubblicazione** sebbene la maggior parte dei contratti editoriali (**Copyright Transfer Agreements**) preveda la cessione completa dei diritti. Al momento della firma del contratto, l'autore deve avere cura di **leggerlo** in tutte le sue parti. È bene che l'autore si accordi con l'editore specificatamente per quanto riguarda:

la **riproduzione e la divulgazione** della propria opera per **fini didattici e/o di ricerca**

la pubblicazione della propria opera su **siti personali e/o istituzionali** e il suo **deposito in archivi istituzionali ad accesso aperto**

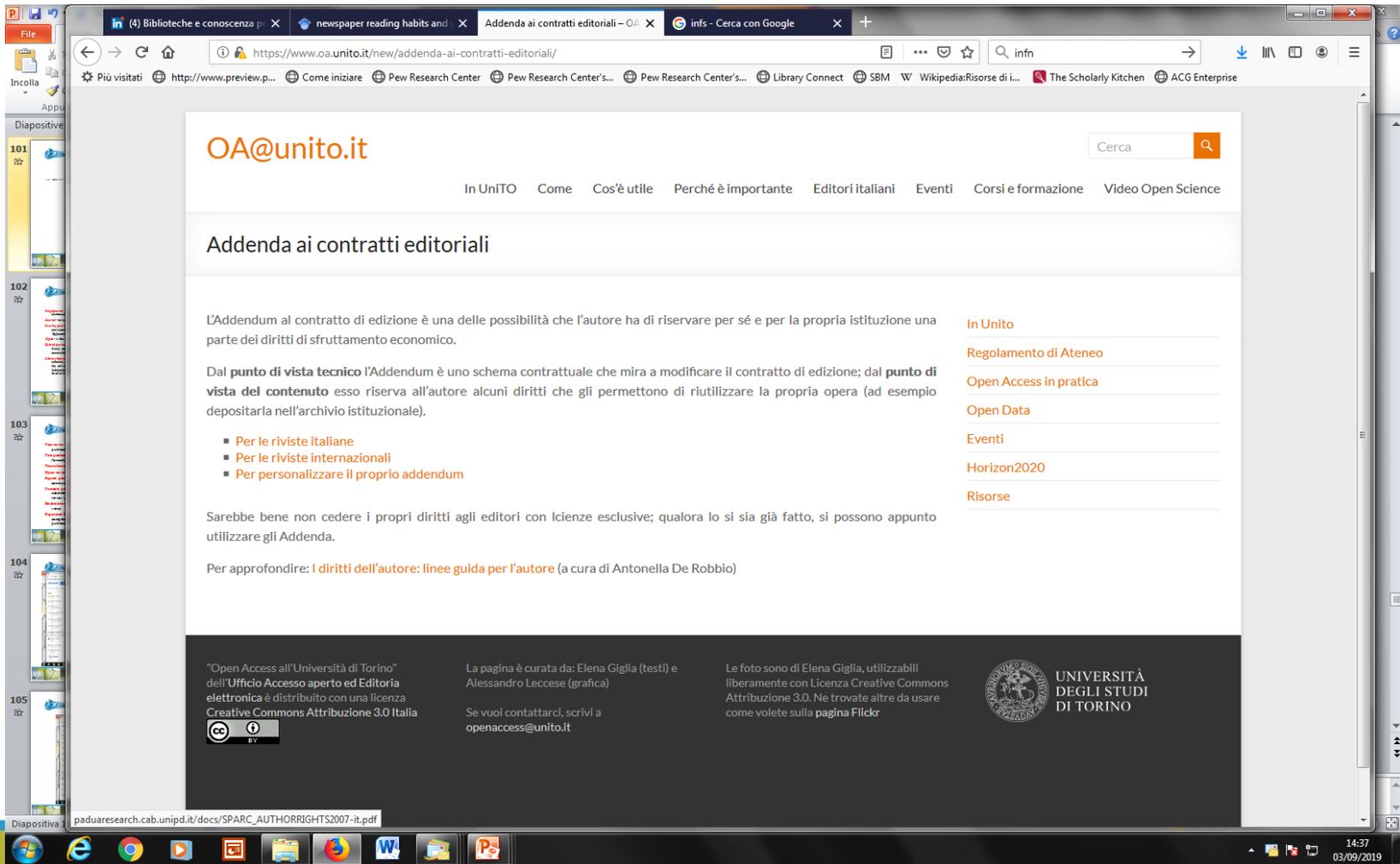
la **produzione di opere derivate a scopo didattico**

Per salvaguardare alcuni dei propri diritti patrimoniali l'autore può avvalersi, in fase di stipula di contratto con l'editore, degli **addenda editoriali**: e l'**addendum** è un **contratto addizionale** che ha come scopo la modifica del contratto di edizione **riservando all'autore i diritti che gli consentono di riutilizzare la propria opera**, ad esempio a **fini didattici** o per il **deposito della stessa in un archivio istituzionale/disciplinare ad accesso aperto**

Spare e Science Commons hanno predisposto un **"Addendum al contratto editoriale"**



<https://www.ia.unibo.it/new/addenda-ai-contratti-editoriali/>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.ia.unibo.it/new/addenda-ai-contratti-editoriali/>. The page content is as follows:

OA@unibo.it

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Addenda ai contratti editoriali

L'Addendum al contratto di edizione è una delle possibilità che l'autore ha di riservare per sé e per la propria istituzione una parte dei diritti di sfruttamento economico.

Dal **punto di vista tecnico** l'Addendum è uno schema contrattuale che mira a modificare il contratto di edizione; dal **punto di vista del contenuto** esso riserva all'autore alcuni diritti che gli permettono di riutilizzare la propria opera (ad esempio depositarla nell'archivio istituzionale).

- [Per le riviste italiane](#)
- [Per le riviste internazionali](#)
- [Per personalizzare il proprio addendum](#)

Sarebbe bene non cedere i propri diritti agli editori con licenze esclusive; qualora lo si sia già fatto, si possono appunto utilizzare gli Addenda.

Per approfondire: [I diritti dell'autore: linee guida per l'autore](#) (a cura di Antonella De Robbio)

In Unibo

- [Regolamento di Ateneo](#)
- [Open Access in pratica](#)
- [Open Data](#)
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- [Horizon2020](#)
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La pagina è curata da: Elena Giglia (testi) e Alessandro Leccese (grafica)

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UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

Diapositiva: paduaresearch.cab.unipd.it/docs/SPARC_AUTHORRIGHTS2007-it.pdf

Journal Types

Megajournal - a journal with editorial criteria based on scientific soundness instead of a priori estimated newsworthiness or 'impact'

Journal - an aggregation of published research articles. Historically divided into volumes and issues.

Overlay journals - An open access, electronic journal that does not produce its own content, but selects and curates groups of articles that are already freely available online. An example of this is an 'Epijournal'

Epub - A free and open [e-book](#) standard by the [International Digital publishing Forum](#)

Hybrid journal - Some traditional journals offer an option for authors to make their individual articles freely accessible to anyone worldwide, for an additional fee. Other articles in the journal remain accessible only through subscription. Such journals are known as "hybrid journals"

Library-based publishing - Many academic libraries are now beginning to act as publishers for scholarly works produced in their institutions and elsewhere. In some cases, the library works with the university scholarly press to publish works. In other cases, the library publishes works independently or separately from the academic press. Library-based publishers are often strongly in favor of Open Access



Peer Review

Peer review - a process by which a research article is vetted by experts in community before publication

Post publication peer review - standard peer review, but after a research article has been formally published

Transferable peer review - reviews that travel with a paper if it is rejected from a journal

Open review - when reviews are made openly available, typically alongside the article

Signed peer review - when the individual reviews are publicly signed by those who conducted them

Portable peer review - independent peer review that travels with a manuscript that is submitted to subsequent different journals, designed to combat redundancy in the peer review process

Double blind peer review - when the reviewers don't know who the authors are, and vice versa

Registered Reports - A type of publication in which peer review of the suggested method is completed prior to data collection and analysis. Accepted papers then are guaranteed publication in the journal if the authors follow through with the registered methodology



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a Coursera course page. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/sciwrite/lecture/mu4ZE/6-7-doing-a-peer-review>. The page title is "6.7: Doing a peer review". The main content area features a video player with the title "Types of Peer Review" and a list of review types:

- **Single-blind**
 - Most common; authors are blinded to reviewers
- **Double-blind**
 - Reviewers are additionally blinded to authors
- **Open**
 - Neither reviewers nor authors are blinded; reviewers names (and reviews) may be publicly available
- **Post-publication Peer Review**
 - Blogs, online comments, etc. More formal systems for post-publication vetting are emerging, such as PubMed Commons.

Below the video player, there is a transcript section with a "Play" button and a "Save Note" button. The transcript includes the following text:

0:02 Once you've been published, it won't be long before you're asked to do a peer review. If you're invited, take the opportunity. Peer review is a great way to learn and to build confidence.

0:15 The first time you're asked to do a peer review, you may feel intimidated. You may feel like, I'm too inexperienced, I don't have enough knowledge of the field, I'm just a graduate student. But if

The right sidebar contains a "Notes" section with a "Save Note" button and a "Discuss" button. The bottom of the screenshot shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock displaying 14:22 on 13/08/2019.



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a Coursera course page. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/sciwrite/lecture/mu4ZE/6-7-doing-a-peer-review>. The page title is "Peer Review: Process".

Unit 6

- Video: 6.1: Plagiarism (17 min)
- Video: 6.2: Authorship (10 min)
- Video: 6.3: The Submission Process (11 min)
- Video: 6.4: Interview with Dr. Bradley Efron (14 min)
- Video: 6.5: Interview with Dr. George Lundberg (27 min)
- Video: 6.6: Interview with Dr. Gary Friedman (22 min)
- Video: 6.7: Doing a peer review (13 min)**
- Video: 6.8: Predatory journals (8 min)
- Quiz: Unit 6 Homework (5 questions)
- Video: Demo Edit 6 (Optional) (17 min)

Peer Review: Process

My system:

- 1. Scan the abstract.**
- 2. Jump to the data: review the tables and figures first.**
 - Draw your own conclusions.
 - Do the tables and figures stand on their own?
 - Are there any obvious statistical errors?
 - Is there repetitive information?
- 3. Read the paper once through.**
 - Do the authors conclusions match their data?
 - Is the paper clearly written, or did you struggle to get through it? You should not have to struggle!
 - Is the length of the paper justified given the amount of new information that the data provide?

00:2 Once you've been published, it won't be long before you're asked to do a peer review. If you're invited, take the opportunity. Peer review is a great way to learn and to build confidence.

0:15 The first time you're asked to do a peer review, you may feel intimidated. You may feel like, I'm too inexperienced, I don't have enough knowledge of the field, I'm just a graduate student. But if you get asked to do peer review, you should absolutely take advantage of that opportunity. Journal editors are looking for young reviewers. Young reviewers are often more up on the latest in a field, on the latest techniques. Young reviews also tend to do a more careful job than people who have been reviewing for eons. There was a research study presented at a conference a few years back where they traced the natural history of peer reviewers. And they found that the

Notes: Click the "Save Note" button when you want to capture a screen. You can also highlight and save lines from the transcript below. Add your own notes to anything you've captured.

14:23 13/08/2019





Peer Review

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Coursera course page. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/sciwrite/lecture/mu4ZE/6-7-doing-a-peer-review>. The page title is "6.7: Doing a peer review - Start". The Coursera logo and navigation menu are visible at the top. The main content area is titled "Writing in the Sciences > Week 6 > 6.7: Doing a peer review". On the left, a sidebar lists "Unit 6" with several video lessons, including "Video: 6.1: Plagiarism", "Video: 6.2: Authorship", "Video: 6.3: The Submission Process", "Video: 6.4: Interview with Dr. Bradley Efron", "Video: 6.5: Interview with Dr. George Lundberg", "Video: 6.6: Interview with Dr. Gary Friedman", "Video: 6.7: Doing a peer review" (highlighted), "Video: 6.8: Predatory journals", and a "Quiz: Unit 6 Homework". Below the sidebar is an "Assignment" icon. The main content area features two sections: "5. Read the methods carefully." and "6. Read the results carefully.", each with a list of bullet points. The "5. Read the methods carefully." section includes points about scanning for questions, objectivity, study design flaws, and careful reading of statistics. The "6. Read the results carefully." section includes points about reading tables and figures, summarizing trends, handling graphs, honesty in interpretation, and avoiding over-interpretation of statistical significance. Below these sections are icons for "Save Note", "Discuss", and "Download", along with a language dropdown set to "English" and a "Help Us Translate" link. A video player at the bottom shows a transcript starting with "0:02 Once you've been published, it won't be long before you're asked to do a peer review. If you're invited, take the opportunity. Peer review is a great way to learn and to build confidence." and "0:15 The first time you're asked to do a peer review, you may feel intimidated. You may feel like, I'm too inexperienced, I don't have enough knowledge of the field, I'm just a graduate student. But if you get asked to do peer review, you should absolutely take advantage of that opportunity. Journal editors are looking for young reviewers. Young reviewers are often more up on the latest in a field, on the latest techniques. Young reviews also tend to do a more careful job than people who have been reviewing for eons. There was a research study presented at a conference a few years back where they traced the natural history of peer reviewers. And they found that the". On the right, a "Notes" sidebar contains a "Save Note" icon and instructions: "Click the 'Save Note' button when you want to capture a screen. You can also highlight and save lines from the transcript below. Add your own notes to anything you've captured." The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 14:24 on 13/08/2019.





Peer Review: Process

8. Read the discussion carefully.

- Does the first paragraph succinctly and clearly tell you what was found and what is new?
- Are the authors' conclusions justified or are they overreaching?
- Do they clearly distinguish hypothesis-driven conclusions and exploratory conclusions?
- Is the writing clear and to the point (active voice!)? Is there some sense of order and structure or are they just rambling on aimlessly?
- Could the discussion be shortened?
- Did they address the limitations you care about? (as opposed to any old irrelevant limitations that they threw in just to have some)
- Are the references that they cite current?
- Have they omitted key references?



Peer Review: Content

Comments to authors:

- **1. Start with a one-paragraph "general overview."**
 - **State what you think is the major finding and importance of the work**
 - **Give 2-3 positive, encouraging statements about the work.** If the methods are problematic, is the writing nice, for example? Is the research question particularly interesting or novel? (E.g., "This is an interesting manuscript, with several strengths." "The authors should be commended for ..." "The finding that XX is important.")
 - **State 1-2 major limitations** (if there are any) to the study design, writing/presentation, or conclusions. (E.g., "The study is limited because there is no control group." "The overall writing or presentation needs improvement." "The authors may have over-stated their findings." "The paper provides only weak evidence for its conclusions." "The study is exploratory, not hypothesis-driven.")





Peer Review

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Coursera course page. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/sciwrite/lecture/mu4ZE/6-7-doing-a-peer-review>. The page title is "6.7: Doing a peer review". A yellow box with the word "quiz" is overlaid on the page. The course content is organized into a sidebar on the left under "Unit 6", listing several video lectures and a quiz. The main content area shows a quiz question: "Question 1 of 2: What is a single-blind peer review?". Below the question are four radio button options. The right sidebar contains a "Notes" section with a "Save Note" button and a pencil icon. The bottom of the browser window shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock displaying 14:27 on 13/08/2019.

quiz

6.7: Doing a peer review

Question 1 of 2

What is a single-blind peer review?

- Authors are blinded to the peer reviewers' identities.
- Journal editors are blinded to the authors' identities.
- Peer reviewers are blinded to the authors' identities.
- Readers are blinded to the authors' identities.

[Skip](#) [Submit](#)

[Save Note](#) [Discuss](#) [Download](#)

English

[Help Us Translate](#)

- 0:02 Once you've been published, it won't be long before you're asked to do a peer review. If you're invited, take the opportunity. Peer review is a great way to learn and to build confidence.
- 0:15 The first time you're asked to do a peer review, you may feel intimidated. You may feel like, I'm too inexperienced, I don't have enough knowledge of the field, I'm just a graduate student. But if

Notes [All notes](#)



Click the "Save Note" button when you want to capture a screen. You can also highlight and save lines from the transcript below. Add your own notes to anything you've captured.



Peer Review

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Coursera course page. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/scwrite/lecture/mu4ZE/6-7-doing-a-peer-review>. The page title is "6.7: Doing a peer review".

The main content area displays a quiz question: "Question 1 of 2: What is a single-blind peer review?". The selected answer is "Authors are blinded to the peer reviewers' identities.", which is marked as "Correct" with a green checkmark. A yellow box with the text "Risposta corretta" (Correct answer) is overlaid on the page.

The left sidebar shows the course structure for "Unit 6", including videos on plagiarism, authorship, submission process, and interviews with Dr. Bradley Efron, Dr. George Lundberg, and Dr. Gary Friedman. The current video, "6.7: Doing a peer review", is highlighted with a green checkmark.

The right sidebar shows a "Notes" section with a "Save Note" button and a "Discuss" button. Below the notes, there is a video player with a transcript. The transcript includes the following text:

0:02 Once you've been published, it won't be long before you're asked to do a peer review. If you're invited, take the opportunity. Peer review is a great way to learn and to build confidence.

0:15 The first time you're asked to do a peer review, you may feel intimidated. You may feel like, I'm too inexperienced, I don't have enough knowledge of the field, I'm just a graduate student. But if



Selezionare rivista OA



La disperazione dell'eroe, autoritratto.(G. Courbert, 1845)





<http://whyopenresearch.org/journals>

How to find a suitable open access journal?

The following resource was created in collaboration with Ross Mounce, Scott St. Louis, and Joe McArthur, along with feedback from the open community.

Scroll down to see our one-page, shareable guide and download via [figshare](#).

Want to publish openly and looking for a suitable journal? Here are some steps you can take...

1. Browse the Directory of Open Access Journals

The [DOAJ](#) is the foremost trusted listing of over 10,000 registered open access journals. Searches by subject, article processing charges, journal license, publisher, country of publisher, and full text language, type of peer review (blind, double-blind, open, etc.), and archiving policy (CLOCKSS, PubMed Central, etc.) are available.

To be included in the DOAJ, each journal must apply and meet a number of criteria, including open licensing of all published materials and editor-mediated peer-review. In addition, select journals who:

- use DOIs as permanent identifiers

- provides DOAJ with article metadata
- deposits content with a long term digital preservation or archiving program
- embeds machine-readable CC licensing information in articles
- allows generous reuse and mixing of content, in accordance with a CC BY, CC BY-SA or CC BY-NC license
- has a deposit policy registered with a deposit policy registry
- allows the author to hold the copyright without restrictions

receive a special DOAJ Seal of Approval. Thus, researchers can find high-quality open access journals in their field through the DOAJ.



2. Use the CoFactor Journal Selector Tool

The [Cofactor Journal Selector Tool](#) is not exclusive to open access journals, but

2. Use the CoFactor Journal Selector Tool



The [Cofactor Journal Selector Tool](#) is not exclusive to open access journals, but allows authors to filter by several options, including whether the journal is fully open, or has an open publishing option (hybrid journal).

In addition, authors can search journals by article processing charges, fee waivers policy, and open licensing options. Other search filters include subject, peer review type, speed of revision and publication, impact factor, copyediting, and more.

The database is new and still growing, but provides an excellent starting point for researchers to customize their journal selection.

3. Talk to your mentors, librarians, and colleagues who focus on scholarly communication issues in your field

Scholars from many disciplines are seeking to promote the development and growth of rigorous open access publishing options in their fields. For example, neuroscientist Erin McKiernan created this shareable list of such options for her colleagues.

OANeuroscienceJournals.pdf	view	download
OANeuroscienceJournals.ods	view	download
OANeuroscienceJournals.xls	view	download
 figshare		Share

4. Check that your journal choice is compliant with your funder's policies



SHERPA/FACT
Funders & Authors Compliance Tool

[SHERPA/FACT](#) is a database that allows researcher's to check whether specific journals meet their funder's sharing policies. Just type in the name of the journal and the name of your funder. Currently available only for UK funders.



For researchers outside the UK, [SHERPA/JULIET](#) is a database of funder policies on article and data sharing. Researchers can search by funder name or country, and check licensing and embargo requirements.





Quality checks to conduct before submitting

1. Look at the journal's content.
Read a selection of articles that have previously been published there. If they're interesting and relevant to your work, the journal may be suitable. If not, keep looking.
2. Learn more about the journal's leadership and professional affiliations
Have a look at the editorial board of the journal. Do you know who any of the editors are? Is their research relevant to your broad subject area? Is the publisher a member of the [Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association \(OASPA\)](#)? If not, tread carefully. However, a small society-operated journal of good quality that is not an OASPA member is not a big concern.
3. Examine the journal's identifying information
Ensure that the journal has an ISSN and that the ISSN is validated. Ensure the journal provides all new articles with 'resolvable persistent identifiers', such as DOI's or Handles, e.g. or . Articles are arguably less discoverable and trackable without these.

In other words...

! THINK ✓ CHECK ➔ SUBMIT

Choose the right journal for your research

The new site [thinkchecksubmit.org](#) outlines steps you should take and questions you should answer (see their checklist) before submitting to any journal.

Also check out this handy flow chart from the Australasian Open Access Support Group



Flowchart*

Open Access journal options flowchart

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

Is journal Open Access?

- NO?** Check the journal's website
- YES** Does journal permit deposit of work in a repository?
 - NO** Does journal offer Open Access for a fee? (Hybrid)
 - NO** Send a copy of the version your publisher allows
 - YES** Do you have the funds or are you eligible for a waiver?
 - NO** Choose another journal appropriate for your content which reaches its intended audience
 - YES** Fantastical! Your Published Article is freely available from the time of publication

AOASG
Australasian Open Access Strategy Group

? Your work is only immediately available to those institutions that can afford to subscribe to this journal

> The Accepted Version is the author's final peer-reviewed and corrected version.





COME RENDERE LA VOSTRA RICERCA OPEN ACCESS

LEGALMENTE E GRATUITAMENTE



Verificate su
thinkchecksubmit.org
The DOAJ

Conoscete una
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rivista Open
Access
(Gold road)



La maggior parte delle
riviste Open Access
non richiedono spese
di pubblicazione



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il vostro Ateneo
il vostro ente di finanziamento

Avete un fondo per
pubblicare Open
Access?



Pubblicate in una
rivista Open
Access
(Gold road)

Attenzione:
alcuni editori richiedono
un periodo di embargo
prima che il postprint
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diventi pubblico



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Potete pubblicare il
postprint?



Pubblicate
il postprint



Postprint: ultima
vostra versione del lavoro,
con le correzioni dei
revisori, ma senza il layout
finale dell'editore



Verificate su
sherpa.ac.uk/romeo

Potete pubblicare il
preprint?



Pubblicate
il preprint



Preprint: manoscritto
non ancora sottoposto a
formale revisione,
distribuito per ricevere da
subito i commenti dei pari

Scegliete
un'altra rivista



Jon Tennant and Lisa
Matthias
Translated by Elena Gigli

Selezionare rivista OA





<https://r.unitn.it/it/ateneo/open-access/risorse-ad-accesso-aperto>

The screenshot displays the UniTrento Open Access website. The browser address bar shows the URL <https://r.unitn.it/it/ateneo/open-access/risorse-ad-accesso-aperto>. The page header includes the UniTrento logo and the text "Open Access UniTrento". A search bar labeled "myunitn" is present. The main content area is titled "Risorse ad accesso aperto" and features several sections:

- Open Access - Accesso Aperto | Risorse ad accesso aperto**
- Che cos'è l'Open Science - Scienza Aperta**
 - Open Access - Accesso Aperto
 - I vantaggi dell'accesso aperto
 - Risorse ad accesso aperto
 - Open data - Dati aperti
 - L'accesso aperto a UniTrento
 - Enti finanziatori e requisiti in materia di accesso aperto
 - Strategie di pubblicazione e proprietà intellettuale
 - Risorse didattiche e di approfondimento
 - FAQ
- Risorse ad accesso aperto**
 - Principali archivi ad accesso aperto**
 - OPENDOAR**

Questa *Directory of Open Access Repositories* permette di svolgere delle ricerche per area disciplinare (molti archivi istituzionali sono multidisciplinari), lingua, tipologia, nazione, software utilizzato.
 - DOAJ**

Questa *Directory of Open Access Journals* Permette la **consultazione di articoli a testo pieno pubblicati su riviste digitali**, online, gratuite, scientificamente controllate e libere da buona parte delle restrizioni dettate dalle licenze per i diritti di sfruttamento commerciale.
 - DOAB**

Questa *Directory of Open Access Books* è un servizio per le **monografie ad accesso aperto**.
 - BEALL'S LIST**

Elenco di **editori e di riviste scientifiche ad accesso aperto non affidabili** (predatory publishers&journals)
 - Selezione DOAJ per disciplina**
 - Archivi multi-disciplinari**
 - ZENODO** rende possibile l'autoarchiviazione anche ai ricercatori il cui ente fosse **privato di un deposito istituzionale o non ammettesse l'archiviazione di certi formati (come codice sorgente e open data)**.
 - DSpace**
 - WorldBank**
 - PERIODICA**
 - Archivi disciplinari**
 - arXiv** (fisica, matematica, informatica, biologia quantistica, finanza, statistica, ingegneria elettronica, economia)
 - bepress** (giurisprudenza)
 - e-Lis** (scienza dell'informazione)
 - RePEc** (economia)
 - PubMed Central** (biomedicina, scienze naturali)
 - SSRN** (scienze applicate, scienza naturali, scienze umanistiche, fisica, scienze sociali, scienze sanitarie)
- LINK UTILI**
 - OpenAIRE / ZENODO Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe
 - ROAR Registry of Open Access Repositories
 - OPENDOAR Directory of Open Access Repositories
 - DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals





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Sai su WebTV - Archivio - Eventi

Mercoledì 26 Settembre 2018 Settembre ore 15:00

Audizioni su valorizzazione Pompei e accesso all'informazione scientifica Sept-Oct 2018

VIDEO COMPLETO

DESCRIZIONE

La Commissione Cultura ha svolto le seguenti audizioni alle ore 15 - Vincenzo Marano, presidente del Distretto turistico "Pompeii, Monti Lattari, Valle del Sarno", nell'ambito della discussione della risoluzione n. 7-00007 Gallo, sulla valorizzazione dell'area culturale circostante il sito di Pompei;

Alle ore 15.45 - rappresentanti dell'Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, dell'Associazione Italiana editori e dell'Ania (Associazione italiana per la promozione della scienza aperta), nonché di Gino Roncaglia e Roberto Della Dornia, nell'ambito dell'esame in sede referente della proposta di legge recante "Modifiche all'articolo 4 del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, convertito, con modificazioni, dalla legge 2 gennaio 2014, n. 112, in materia di accesso aperto

LAVORI PREPARATORI DEI PROGETTI DI LEGGE

Atto Camera: 395

Proposta di legge: GALLO: "Modifiche all'articolo 4 del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, convertito con modificazioni, dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, in materia di accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica" (395)

Itor Testi Emendamenti Esame in Commissione Discussione in Assemblea Dossieri Votazioni OperData

Documentazione degli uffici

Dossier	Titolo	Note
Dipartimento Cultura CU0023 (7 settembre 2018)	Interventi in materia di accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica	Schede di lettura

Legge 112/2013

«2. I soggetti pubblici preposti all'erogazione o alla gestione dei finanziamenti della ricerca scientifica adottano, nella loro autonomia, le misure necessarie per la promozione dell'accesso aperto ai risultati della ricerca finanziata per una quota pari o superiore al 50 per cento con fondi pubblici, quando documentati in articoli pubblicati su periodici a carattere scientifico che abbiano almeno due uscite annue. I predetti articoli devono includere una scheda di progetto in cui siano menzionati tutti i soggetti che hanno concorso alla realizzazione degli stessi. L'accesso aperto si realizza:

- tramite la pubblicazione da parte dell'editore, al momento della prima pubblicazione, in modo tale che l'articolo sia accessibile a titolo gratuito dal luogo e nel momento scelti individualmente;
- tramite la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in archivi elettronici istituzionali o disciplinari, secondo la stessa modalità, entro diciotto mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per le pubblicazioni delle aree disciplinari scientifico-tecnico-mediche e ventiquattro mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali.

Strumenti di ricerca

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Microsoft Word (*.docx)

Lingua documento:

Italiano Cambia

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Redigere

Converti e modifica i PDF con Acrobat Pro DC

Attiva versione di prova

10:53 02/08/2019

Da "Open Science: what's in it for me?" Elena Giglia, Università di Torino

Gruppo BISA

RACCOGLIERE LA SFIDA DELLA SCIENZA APERTA

Gruppo di lavoro BISA (Bibliosan per la Scienza Aperta)

Il tema della diffusione aperta della scienza coinvolge tutti gli operatori dell'informazione scientifica, da chi la produce (i ricercatori) a chi la promuove (gli organismi finanziatori), la diffonde (strutture editoriali e biblioteche di istituzioni scientifiche) mettendo in atto modelli innovativi di comunicazione scientifica, fino a chi ne definisce ruoli e responsabilità per una corretta condivisione dei risultati (i governi e i decisori politici, in genere). In definitiva, con il concetto di *open science* ci si riferisce ad un complesso articolato di strumenti e processi volti a concretizzare il concetto di trasparenza e condivisione della conoscenza scientifica.

Molte sono le implicazioni sul piano della valutazione della ricerca e dei sistemi di incentivazione che intervengono a regolare la carriera dei ricercatori; anche i sistemi di validazione, infatti, si avvantaggiano dell'applicazione di modelli aperti, nel senso che le risorse liberamente disponibili e riutilizzabili facilitano l'individuazione del sapere e dell'innovazione, anche ai fini dell'assegnazione di fondi.

Altrettante sono le sfide che emergono nei processi di creazione di nuovi servizi e infrastrutture. Con riguardo a questo ultimo aspetto, dovrà affermarsi una competenza specifica da dedicare alla realizzazione di strategie comuni, poiché la configurazione di una rete di istituzioni come Bibliosan impone di armonizzare contesti specifici che riflettono i vari profili organizzativi interni.

L'adeguamento tecnologico, l'offerta di infrastrutture, la disponibilità economica per nuovi investimenti e la maturità culturale sul fronte delle pratiche di apertura ai risultati della ricerca variano da istituzione a istituzione e soltanto affidandosi ad una politica condivisa di gestione del trattamento dei dati si potrà pervenire a un indirizzo unitario che si riveli al contempo flessibile, in risposta ad esigenze particolari delle singole comunità di ricerca. Questo punto rappresenta sicuramente una criticità da superare con il concorso coordinato di varie professionalità nell'interesse collettivo.

Sicuramente, nella realizzazione di questo processo di integrazione, è imprescindibile volgersi alle esperienze condotte a livello internazionale e seguire le iniziative di formazione, i progetti, le





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana *M. Aleandri*

Per approfondire

[Materiali sui nuovi scenari](#)

<https://www.openuphub.eu/disseminate/must-reads>

Faq in materia di banche dati

<https://zenodo.org/record/2875400#.XUQB3mRS-71>





Per approfondire

OPEN SCIENCE – WHAT'S IN IT FOR ME [E.Giglia] – Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

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STRUMENTI – 8

Open Access e Open Science: un punto di accesso in italiano è www.aa.unito.it

Una miniera di strumenti utili è [OpenUp Hub](#)

Un progetto ricco di ispirazioni è [Why open research?](#)

Due punti di riferimento in Italia: [AISA](#) – Associazione per la promozione della Ricerca Aperta e [IOSSG](#) – Italian OpenScience Support Group

11:25
02/08/2019





Why open research.org

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar at whyopenresearch.org. The page content is as follows:

- Increase your visibility**
Build a name for yourself. Share your work and make it more visible.
- Reduce publishing costs**
Open publishing can cost the same or less than traditional publishing.
- Take back control**
Know your rights. Keep your rights. Decide how your work is used.
- Get more funding**
- Publish where you want**
- Get that promotion**





open access - Cerca con X How to recognize predat... X OpenUP Hub - Dissemin... X African Journals Online X h2020-hi-oa-data-mgt_e X EAHS 2019 - European A X InCites X

https://www.openuphub.eu/component/k2/item/624-dissemination-guidelines-for-horizon-2020-projects

Più visitati http://www.preview.p... Come iniziare Pew Research Center Pew Research Center's... Pew Research Center's... Library Connect SBM W Wikipedia:Risorse di L... The Scholarly Kitchen ACG Enterprise

OpenUP HUB HOME ABOUT SIGN IN COMMUNITY SEARCH

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Rate this item (0 votes)

H2020 The European Commission has published a guide for Horizon 2020 projects on communicating projects.

FULL CITATION

European Commission (2014). Communicating EU Research and Innovation - A Guide for project participants.

SUMMARY

The European Commission has published a guide for Horizon 2020 projects on communicating projects. The website lists the following best practices:

- Start communication at the outset of the project and continue throughout its entire lifetime
- Plan communication strategically
- Set clear communication objectives
- Adapt communication to and target audiences beyond the project's own community
- Use the right medium and means
- Set communication to the scale of the project

Persuasive communication can be seen as the theoretical base for these guidelines. They are rooted in the understanding of dissemination as Public Understanding of Science (stage 1 in Beaufort's model), with some elements of Public Engagement with Science (PES). The accompanying guide focuses on one-way communication with sporadic mention of engagement strategies and methods.

The checklist in the guide mentions the following steps for successful dissemination:

1. Ensure good management

15:14
12/08/2019





Open up hub

The screenshot shows the OpenUP HUB website in a browser window. The URL is <https://www.openuphub.eu>. The page features the OpenUP HUB logo and the tagline "and gender sensitive research environment." A blue "Explore" button is centered on the page. Below this, the text "I am a..." is followed by eight icons representing different roles in the scientific community, each with a corresponding description:

- Young Scholar**: and I want to understand alternative reviewing methods
- Researcher**: and I seek for novel ways to disseminate my work
- Project manager**: and I am interested in analyzing the impact of a scientific work and correlate them to dissemination channels
- Funder**: and I want to sense the community pulse to better stream the funding
- Policy maker**: and I want to listen to the needs of the scientific community
- Open Science advocate**: and I want to advance Open Science
- Publisher**: and I want to identify emerging ideas and researchers to
- Librarian**: and I want to learn more about Alternatives





Evitare il Pay-per-view

When you add the open access linking options, there seems to be a nice little flow chart here:

```
graph TD; Q1[Is there a Open Access version of this article available that we are showing?]; Q2[Does this Open Access Version suit your purposes?]; Q3[Is there maybe a copy on Google Scholar? That you could use?]; Q4[How quickly do you need a copy of this article?]; Q5[Use regular ILL cost service. Should have it to you within 2-48 hours.]; Q6[Use our commercial Document Delivery service. The article will be emailed to you in 10-15 minutes]; A1[No]; A2[Yes]; A3[No]; A4[Yes]; A5[No / Didn't check]; A6[Within a couple days]; A7[ASAP!]; A8[Done!]; A9[Done!]; A10[Done!]; A11[Done!]; Q1 --> A1; Q1 --> A2; A2 --> Q2; Q2 --> A3; Q2 --> A4; A4 --> A8; A3 --> Q3; Q3 --> A5; Q3 --> A6; A6 --> Q5; Q5 --> A7; Q5 --> A8; A7 --> Q6; Q6 --> A9;
```

I really like this approach, it both empowers the user and allows the library to provide multiple options before going with the most expensive one.

Now, all of the above focuses on *just* articles, book chapters, or other shorter scholarly publications. Users requesting whole books is another beast, because they can't be emailed

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