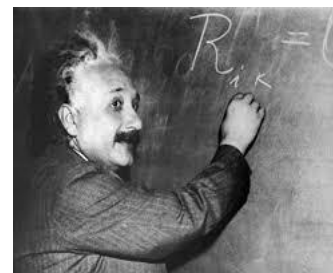




Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri



Pubblicazioni scientifiche e impatto: open access, citazioni e bibliometrie

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





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Open science?

dati BISA.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

File Modifica Vista Finestra ?

Home Strumenti dati BISA.pdf x

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

Accedi

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’?



[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/>





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POPPE SCIENZ APERTA - Cerc... (Libro) La società aperta e i suoi... Popper e La società aperta 50...
https://books.google.it/books?id=OeRZHbXmSsC&printsec=frontcover&dq=LA+SOCIETÀ+APERTA+E+I+SUOI+NEMICI+POPPER&hl=it&sa=...
Google LA SOCIETÀ APERTA E I SUOI NEMICI POPPER

Libri



Aggiungi alla mia biblioteca

Scrivi recensione

Pagina 7



ACQUISTA EBOOK - 9,45 €

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★★★★★

0 Recensioni

[Scrivi recensione](#)

Popper e La società aperta 50 anni dopo

Di Sandra Pralong

LA SOCIETÀ APERTA E I

Vai

[Informazioni su questo libro](#)

► Biblioteca personale

► La mia cronologia

Libri su Google Play

[Termini di servizio](#)



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Armando Editore. Copyright.

Risultato 1 di 12 in questo libro per LA SOCIETÀ APERTA E I SUOI NEMICI POPPER - [Indietro](#) [Avanti](#) - [Visualizza tutto](#)

[Cancella ricerca](#)

Premessa all'edizione italiana

LE RAGIONI DELLA SOCIETÀ APERTA

Dario Antiseri e Massimo Baldini

«Il passaggio dalla **società** chiusa alla **società** aperta può essere considerato come una delle più profonde rivoluzioni attraverso le quali è passato il genere umano».

KARL R. POPPER

1. Società aperta e società chiusa

La **società** aperta è la **società** aperta a più valori, a più visioni del mondo filosofiche e religiose, a più proposte politiche, e quindi a più partiti, alle critiche incessanti e severe dei diversi punti di vista delle differenti proposte. La **società** aperta è aperta al maggior numero possibile di idee ed ideali diversi e magari contrastanti. La **società** aperta è chiusa solo agli intolleranti.

Questa, dunque, la **società** aperta. Ma: da che cosa è aperta la **società** aperta? Essa, nel pensiero di Popper, è aperta dalla fallibilità della conoscenza umana e dalla consapevolezza che, per quel che riguarda i valori ultimi, viviamo e vivremo in un mondo politeista¹. Vivremo in un mondo politeista giacché la cosa più importante che



11:15
23/09/2019



1. Caratteristiche principali



IL POTENZIALE TRASFORMATIVO DELLA OPEN SCIENCE

- 1) La comunicazione scientifica oggi: **funziona?**
- 2) L'alternativa Open: **cos'è** e come si fa in pratica?
- 3) Cosa succede in **Europa?**
- 4) **è l'ennesimo fardello amministrativo?**

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



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





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1. Caratteristiche principali OPEN INNOVATION

Open 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.

Perciò 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"**.

Articoli per Argomento

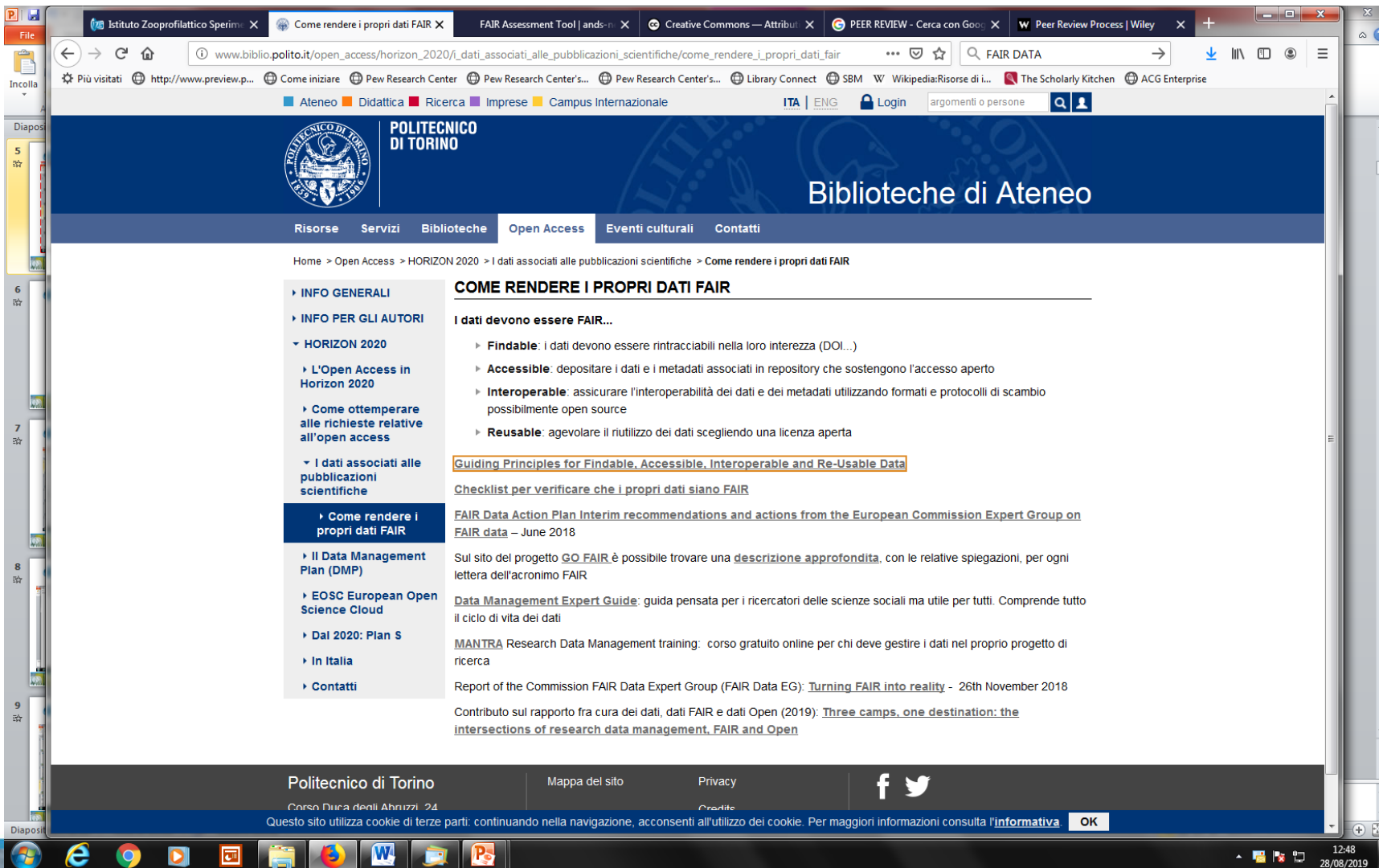
- Aumentare la motivazione in azienda e ripartire con energia
- Le attività HR da pianificare ora per il rientro dalle vacanze
- Pausa pranzo alternativa? Utilizza il buono pasto negli agriturismi!
- Vacanze a casa? Gli spunti per organizzare il tempo libero al meglio
- welfare aziendale (46)
- benessere 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 Libraries (Biblioteche di Ateneo). The page is titled "COME RENDERE I PROPRI DATI FAIR" and provides information on how to make research data FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable).

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

Left Sidebar (Menu):

- 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
 - Contatti

Main Content Area:

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](#)

Footer: Politecnico di Torino, Mappa del sito, Privacy, Social media icons (Facebook, Twitter), and a cookie consent banner.

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

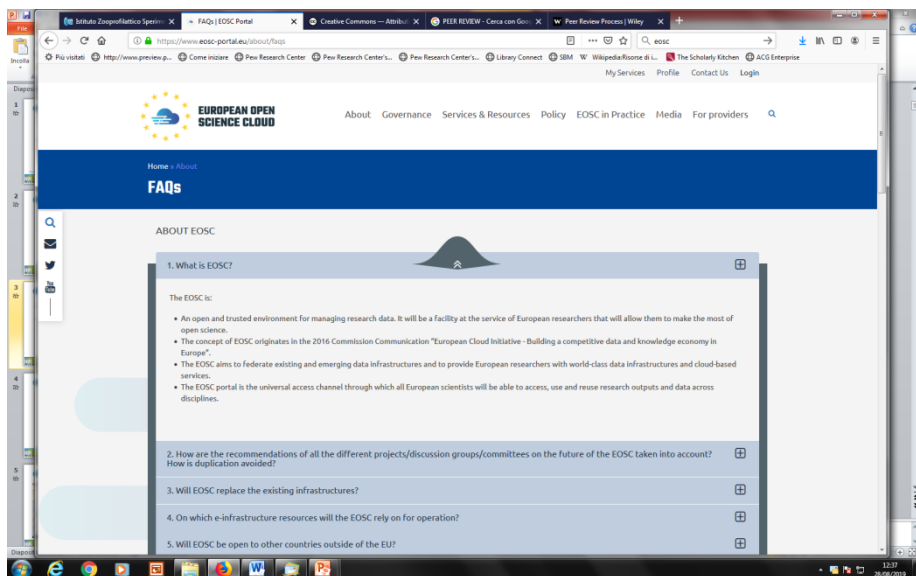
1. Caratteristiche principali

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

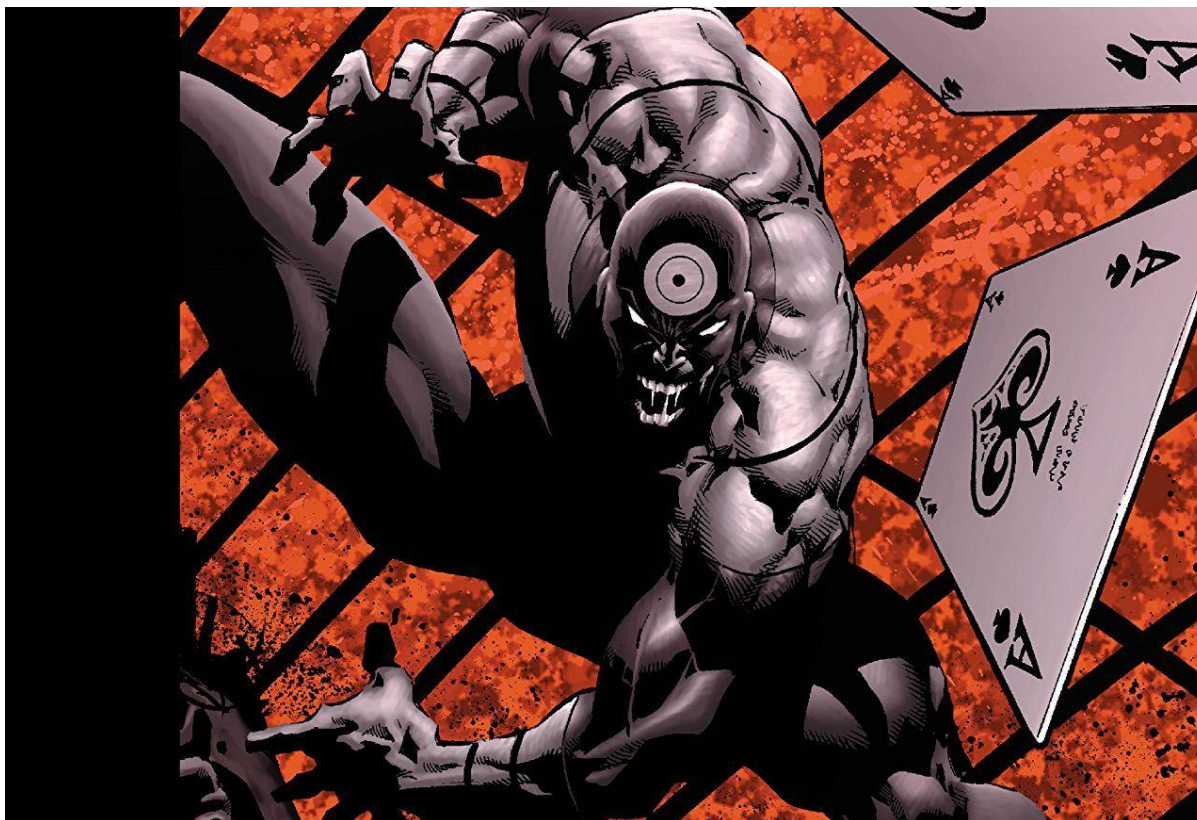
L'EOSC è stato finanziato dal programma Horizon 2020





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Open science è un'opportunità





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1. Caratteristiche principali

QUIZ: La scienza aperta è importante per un ricercatore?

The screenshot shows a web browser window with an edX quiz interface. 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

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

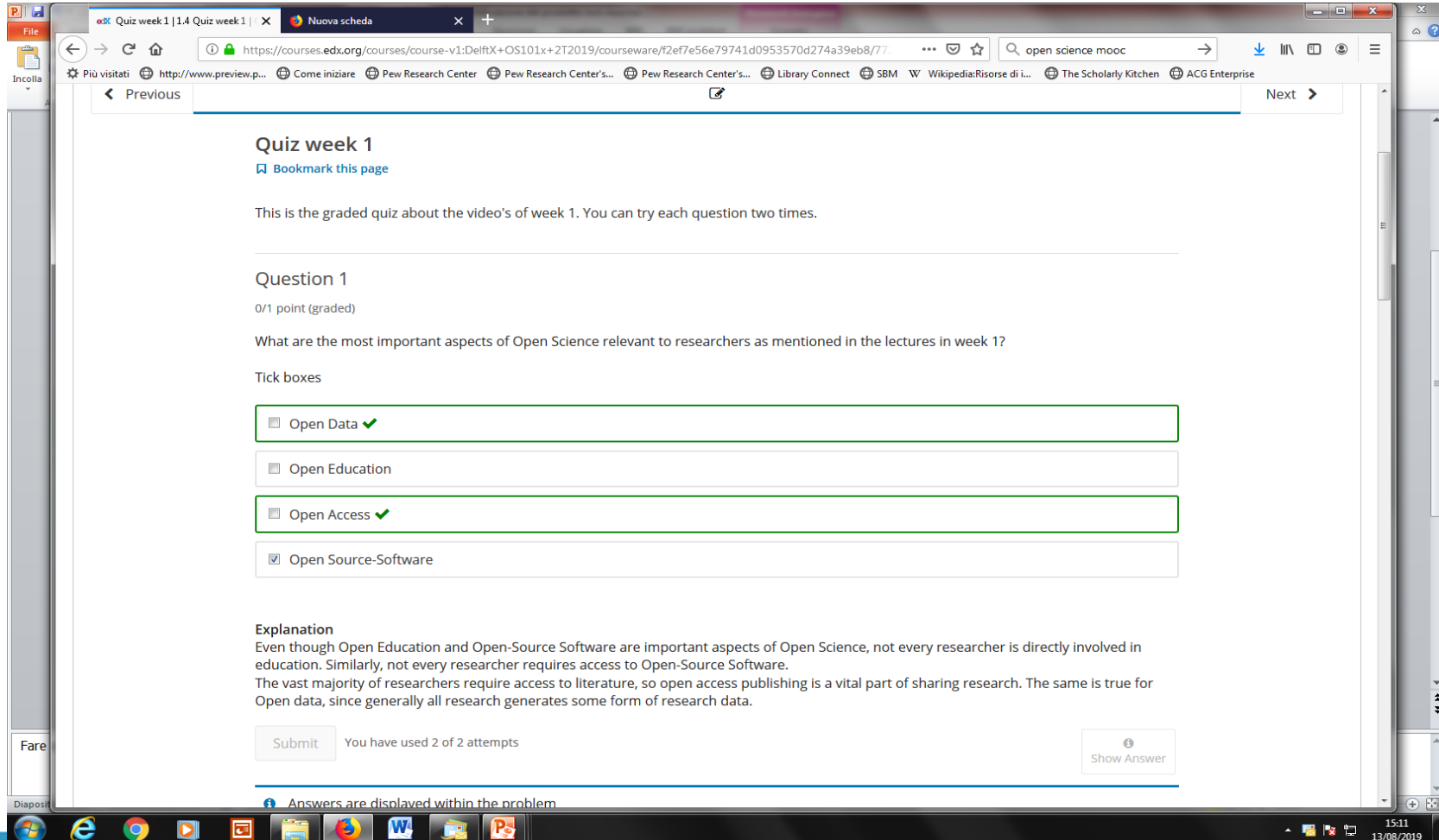
Question 2
0.0/1.0 point (graded)
'FAIR' is an acronym that describes the usefulness of open data. What does 'F' in the acronym stand for?

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

Question 3
0.0/1.0 point (graded)

1. Caratteristiche principali

QUIZ: La scienza aperta è importante per un ricercatore?



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



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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-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

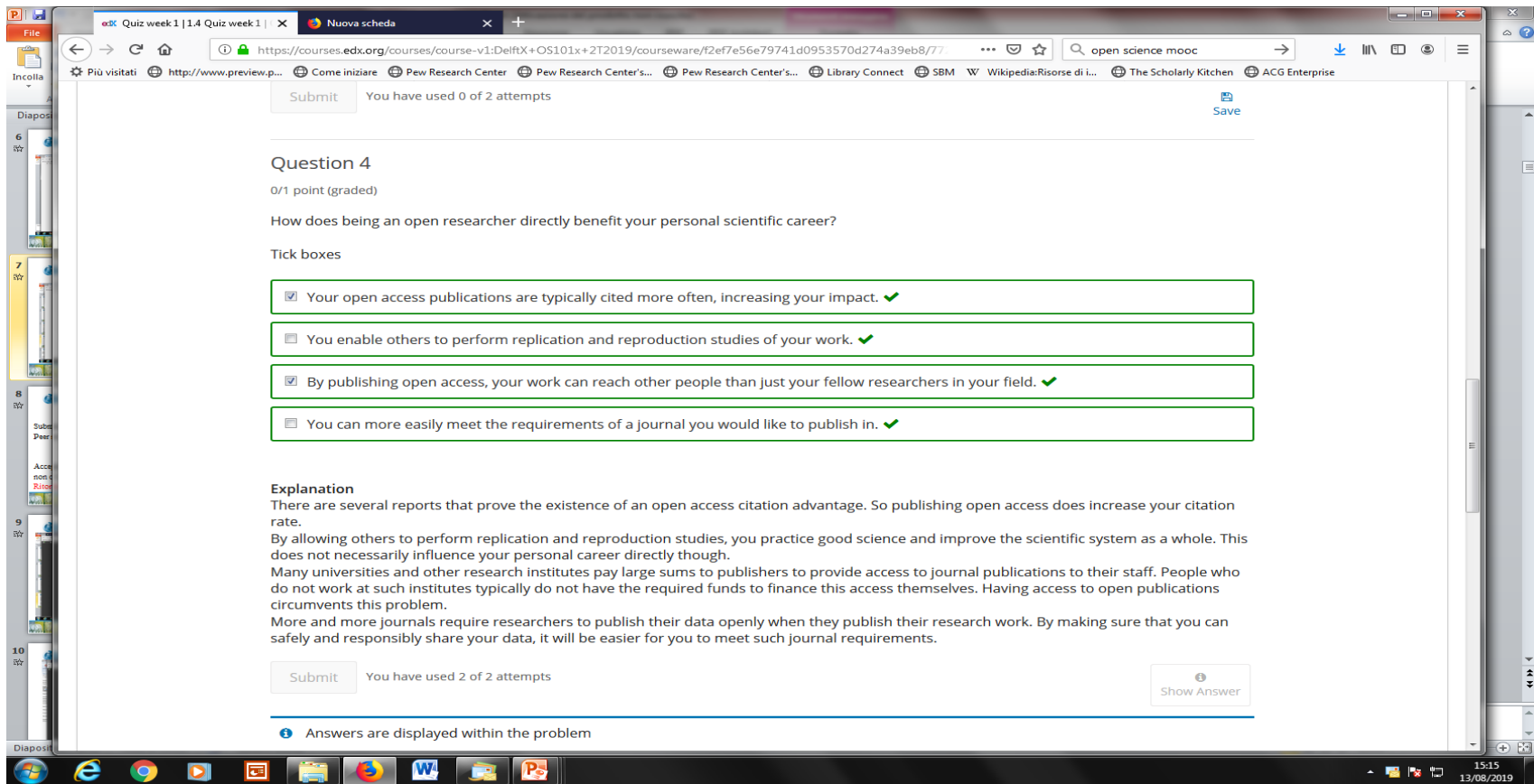
0.0/1.0 point (graded)

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



1. Caratteristiche principali

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



The screenshot shows a web browser window with an EdX quiz interface. The URL is <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". The quiz is titled "Question 4" and is worth "0/1 point (graded)". The question is "How does being an open researcher directly benefit your personal scientific career?". There are four tick boxes for answers, all of which are checked and marked as correct with a green checkmark:

- ☒ 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. ✓

Below the questions is an "Explanation" section:

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.

At the bottom of the quiz, there is a "Submit" button and a "Show Answer" button. The status bar at the bottom of the browser window shows the time as 15:15 on 13/08/2019.



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

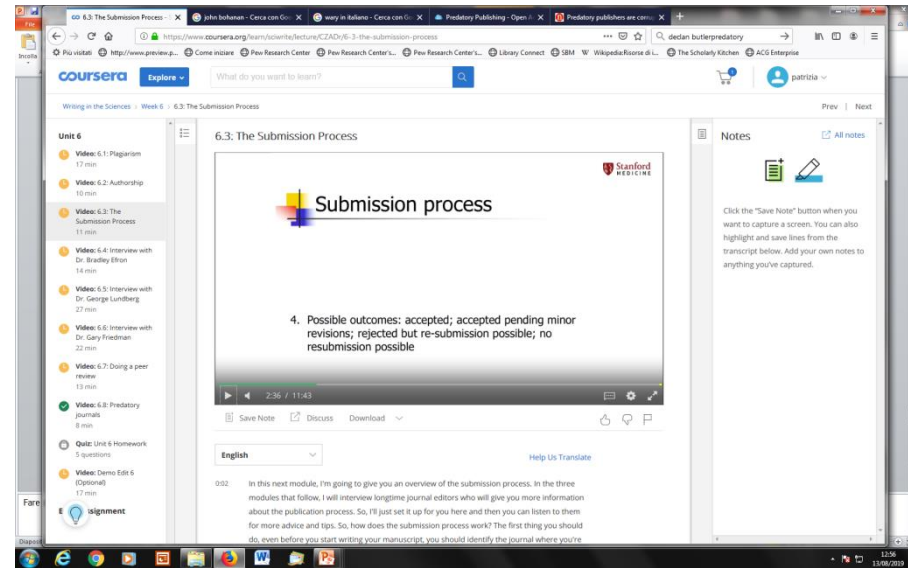
Processo per pubblicare

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



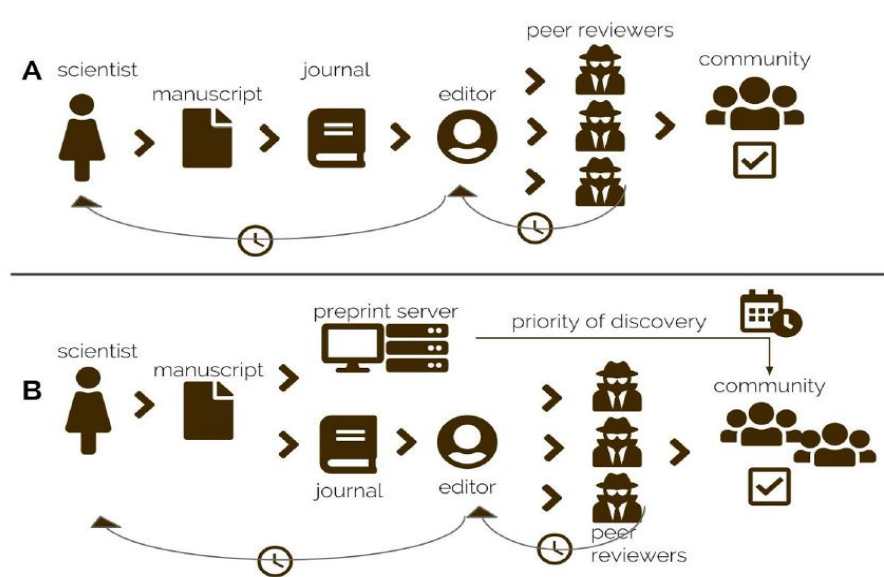
Review - Ten Hot Topics around Scholarly Publishing

hot topics- 2019.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

File Modifica Vista Finestra ?

Home Strumenti hot topics- 2019.pdf x

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.



A scientist manuscript journal editor peer reviewers community

B scientist manuscript preprint server priority of discovery journal editor peer reviewers community

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

Adobe Acrobat Reader DC interface details:

- Search: Cerca 'Ruotare la pagina'
- Export PDF: Esporta PDF
- 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 button
- Other options: Crea PDF, Modifica PDF, Commento, Combinate i file, Organizza pagine, Redigere
- Footer: Converti e modifica i PDF con Acrobat Pro DC, Attiva versione di prova
- System tray: 08:13 17/09/2019



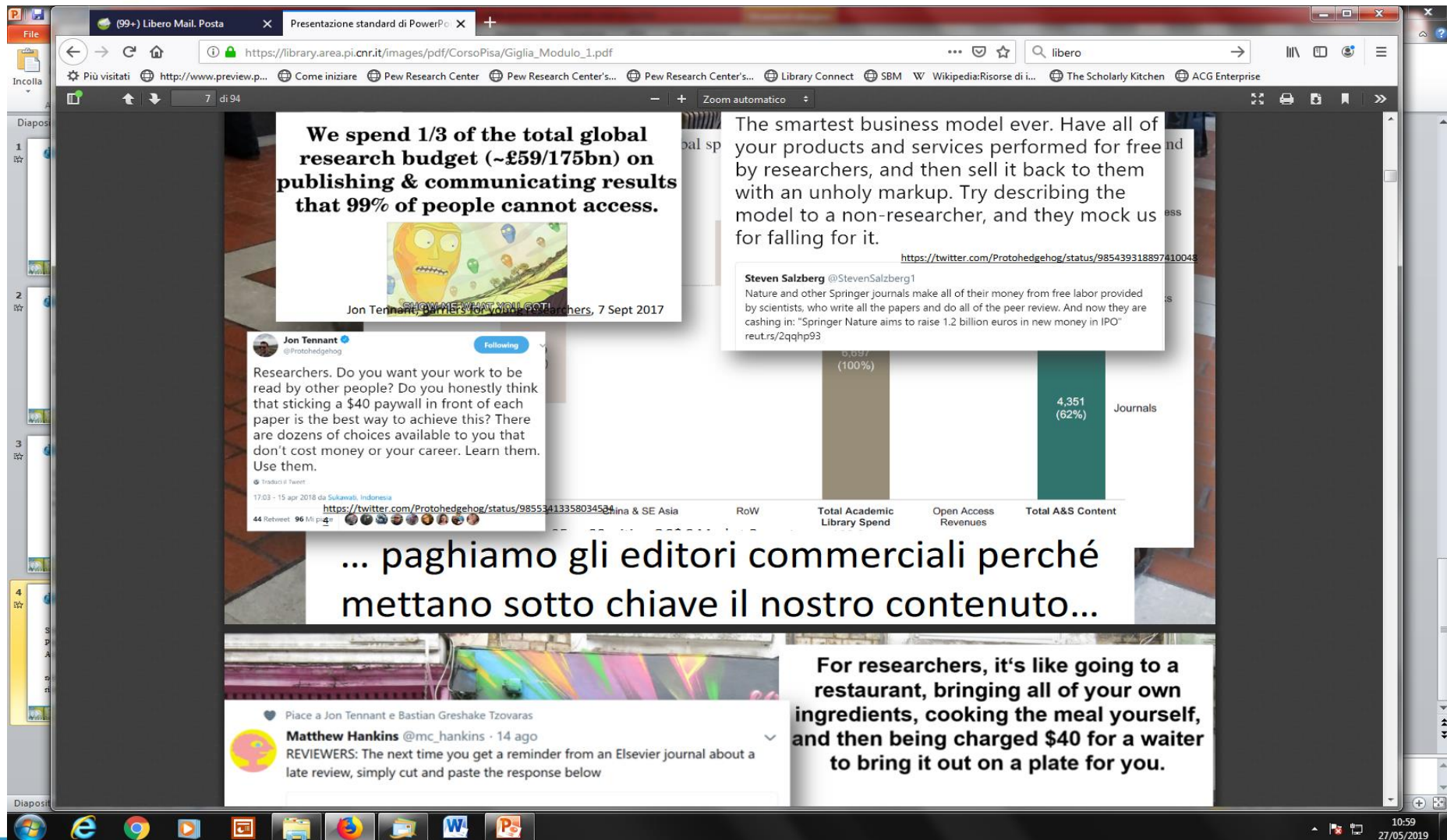
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**Ritorno atteso: reputazione,
citazioni, disseminazione**



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/2qqhp93

Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog
Researchers. Do you want your work to be read by other people? Do you honestly think that sticking a \$40 paywall in front of each paper is the best way to achieve this? There are dozens of choices available to you that don't cost money or your career. Learn them. Use them.
17:03 · 15 apr 2018 da Sukunabi, Indonesia
<https://twitter.com/Protohedgehog/status/985534133580345844>

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

Matthew Hanks @mc_hanks · 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

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.

Category	Value	Percentage
Total Academic Library Spend	9,039	(100%)
Open Access Revenues	4,351	(62%)
Total A&S Content		

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

... è «comunicazione»

The Future Of Academic Publishing Beyond Sci-Hub

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 might be changed (hardly).

How did we get and universities desktop published rendered some

...chiudere i risultati della ricerca non solo è anti-accademico ma inasprisce le disuguaglianze. 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.

regional inertia, they academic research. publishing, including increasingly higher

we shielded and even embargoing the results anti-academic, it

<https://goo.gl/PbYLMM>

Costo degli abbonamenti

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying https://library.area.pi.cnr.it/images/pdf/CorsoPisa/Giglia_Modulo_1.pdf. The main content area shows a Guardian article titled "Accesso? Higher Education Network Scientists should be solving problems, not struggling to access journals" by Benjamin Kaube, dated May 21, 2018. The article text states: "It takes an average of 15 clicks for a researcher to find and access a journal article. This time could be much better spent". Below the article is a tweet from Joanne Kamens (@JKamens) dated January 4, 2018, which reads: "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." To the right of the tweet is a snippet of a Harvard University document titled "Faculty Advisory Council Memorandum on Journal Pricing" dated April 11, 2012, which states: "Major Periodical Subscriptions Cannot Be Sustained".

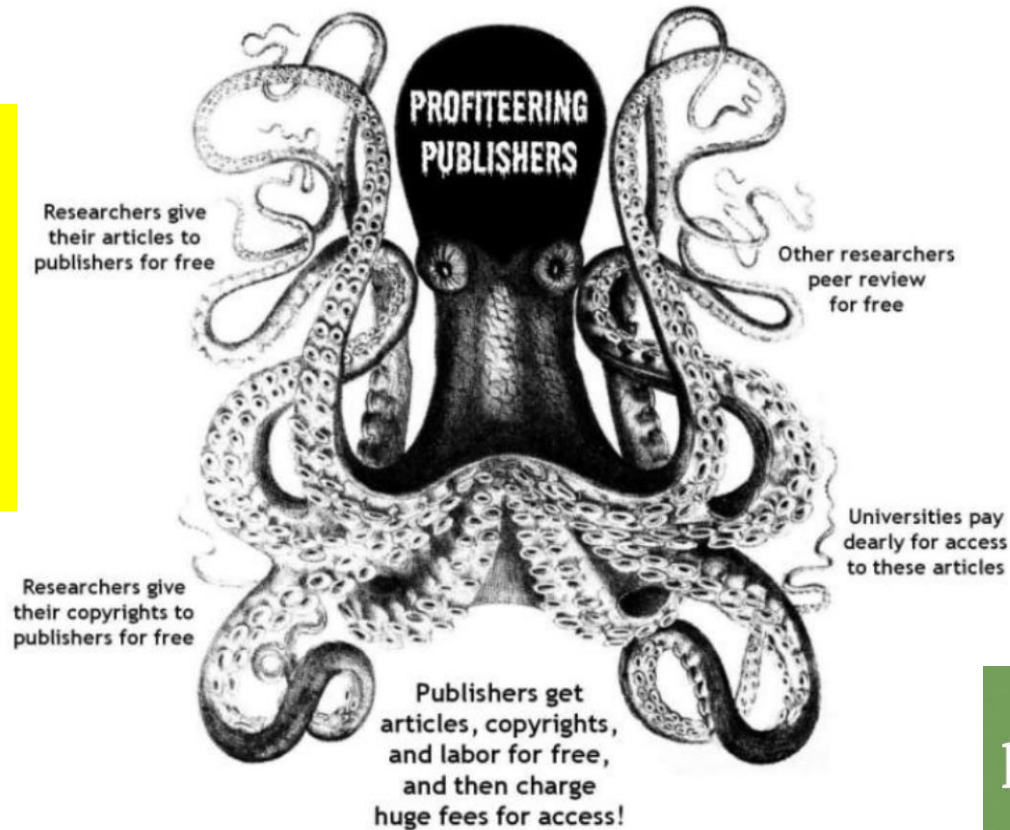
ters, Elsevier,
posizione
e
azioni
nucleare

erano chiuse dietro
abbonamenti a riviste che nemmeno Harvard
può più permettersi...

Joanne Kamens
@JKamens
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>

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
THE HARVARD LIBRARY
News
Faculty Advisory Council Memorandum on Journal Pricing
Major Periodical Subscriptions Cannot Be Sustained
To: Faculty Members in all Schools, Faculties, and Units
From: The Faculty Advisory Council
Date: April 11, 2012
Re: Periodical Subscriptions
We write to communicate an unfortunate situation facing the Harvard Library. Many large journal publishers have made the scholarly communication environment faculty uncomfortable and academically restrictive. This situation is exacerbated by efforts of certain publishers to add "provenance" to articles, handsets, and increase the pricing of journals.
Harvard's annual cost for journals from these providers now approaches \$3.75M. In 2010, the comparable amount accounted for more than 20% of all periodical subscription costs and just under 10% of all collection costs for everything the Library acquires. Some journals cost as much as \$40,000 per year, others in the tens of thousands. Please be aware that our providers have increased by about 140% over the past six years, which far exceeds not only the consumer price index, but also the higher education and the library price indices. These journals therefore

**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!

“Open Access crash course”, su slideshare


Jill Cirasella, Associate Librarian for Public Services and Scholarly Communication at The Graduate Center, CUNY



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



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.”

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

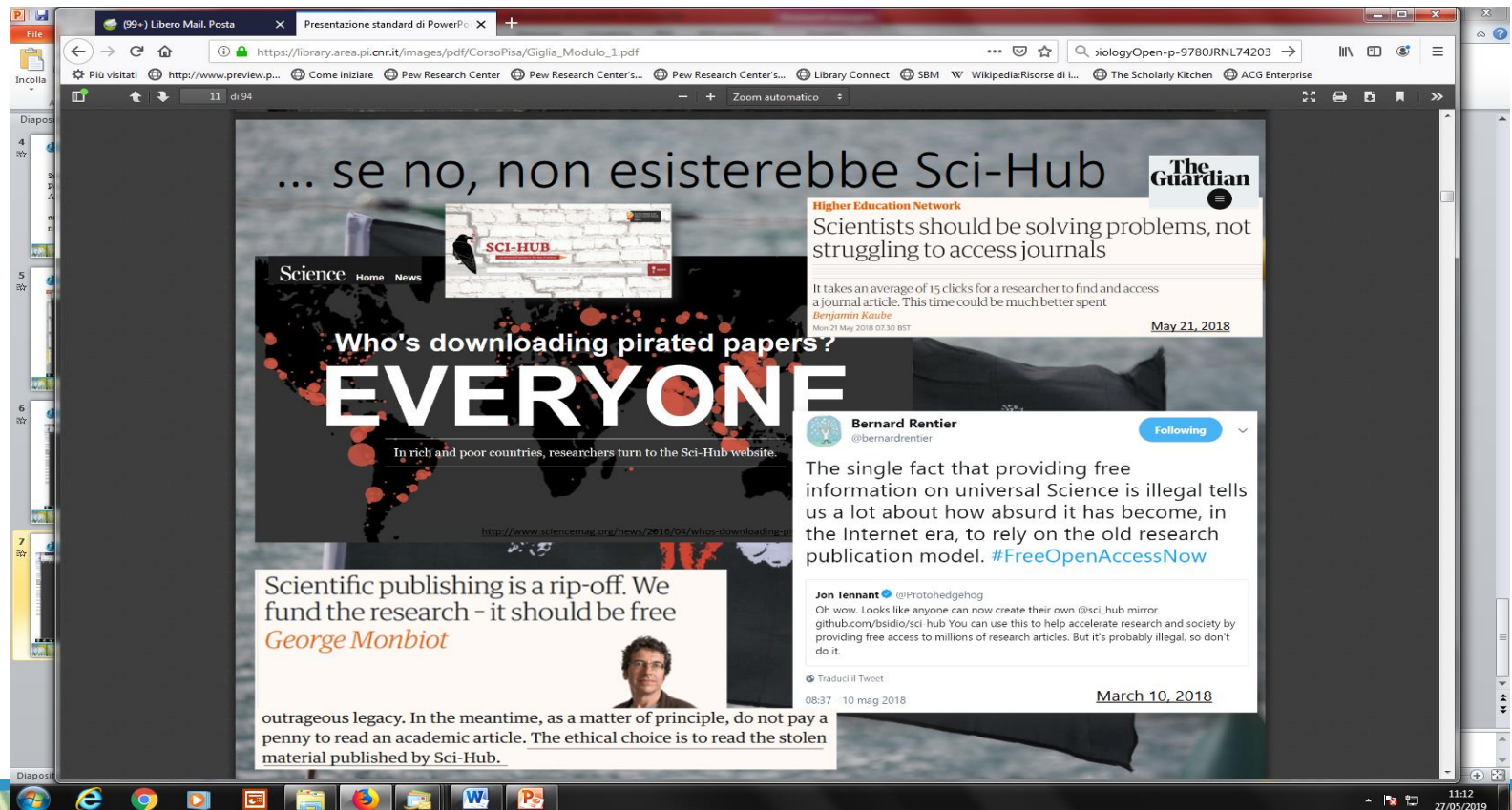
Published: 19 May 2015

“Open science 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

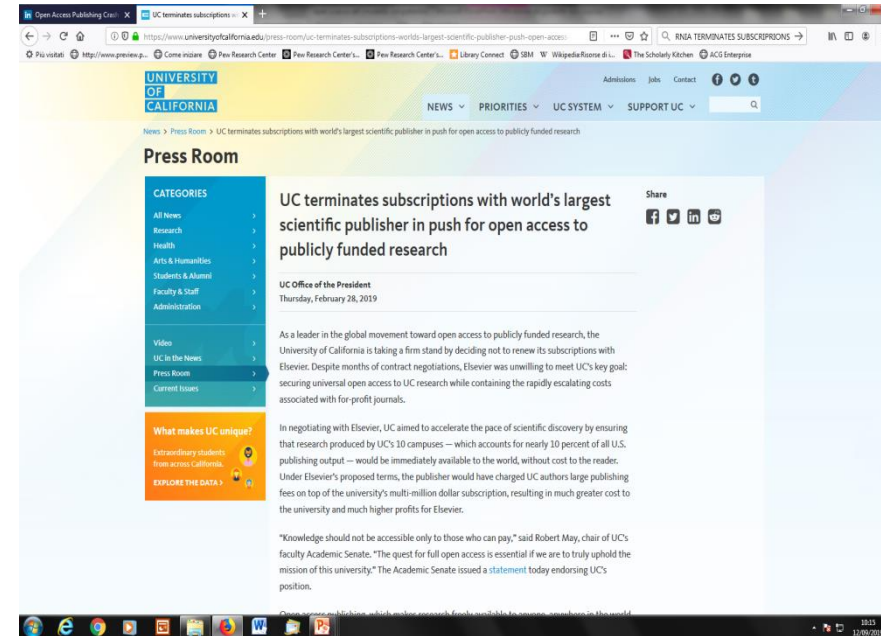


Da "Open Science: what's in it for me?" Elena Giglia, Università di Torino

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

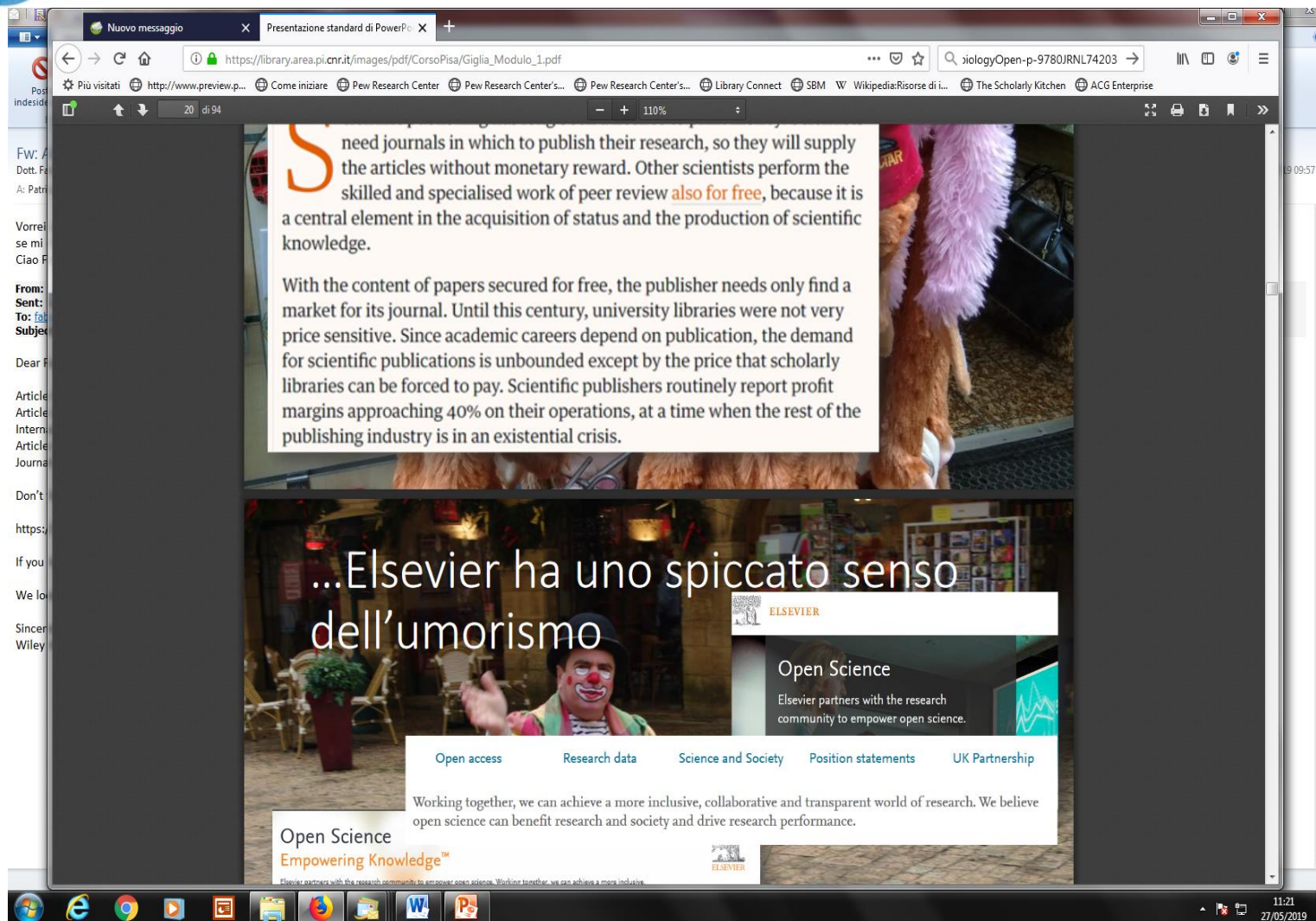
<https://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/press-room/uc-terminates-subscriptions-worlds-largest-scientific-publisher-push-open-access-publicly>

“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





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™

Elsevier partners with the research community to empower open science.

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.

Open access Research data Science and Society Position statements UK Partnership

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/Flickr (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



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del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

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

The screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "...funziona?" (Does it work?). The slide contains several elements:

- Bar chart:** A bar chart showing the number of publications over time. The y-axis is labeled "Months" and ranges from 0 to 20. The x-axis is labeled "Biorxiv" and "Engineering". The text "...tempi di pubblicazione? 9-18 mesi" (publication times? 9-18 months) is overlaid on the chart.
- Nature journal cover:** A screenshot of the Nature journal cover, dated May 25, 2016. The headline reads "1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility".
- Twitter post:** A tweet from Jelte Wicherts (@JelteWicherts) dated March 2018. The text reads: "Gaming the system: When in 2010 Italian universities incorporated citations in promotion decisions, self-citation rates among social scientists went up by 81-179%".
- Line graph:** A line graph showing self-citation rates over time. The y-axis is labeled "Self-citation rates" and ranges from 0 to 10. The x-axis is labeled "Year" and ranges from 2000 to 2010. The text "...autocitazioni +179%" (self-citations +179%) is overlaid on the graph.
- Leaderboard:** A section titled "Leaderboard" with the text "...crescente numero di ritrattazioni per dati falsificati o fabbricati" (increasing number of retractions for falsified or fabricated data). It lists eight items, each with a name and a number in parentheses, followed by a link to a report or statement.
- Scatter plot:** A scatter plot showing the relationship between the Retraction Index (x-axis, 0 to 4) and the Impact Factor (y-axis, 0 to 60). The plot shows a positive correlation, with a line of best fit. The text "...nelle riviste più «prestigiose»" (in the most prestigious journals) is overlaid on the plot. Journals plotted include Lancet, Nature, NEJM, Cell, Science, J Exp Med, EMBO J, PNAS, J Immunol, and IAI.
- Footer:** The footer of the slide reads "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



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Nuovo messaggio x Presentazione standard di PowerPoint x

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

17 di 94

... e la valutazione? «Ossessione»

“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

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 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.”

THE ROYAL SOCIETY
The future of scholarly scientific communication
https://roo.sr/p6V2z

Journal: CURRENT BIOLOGY

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
1	CURR BIOL	0960-9822	20020	2.007	2.713	343	3.5	3.7

Journal Impact Factor

Cites in 2002 to items published in: 2001 = 3314
2000 = 911
Sum: 7221
Calculation: Cites to report items / Number of report items = 7221 / 3600 = 2.007

Journal: CURRENT BIOLOGY

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
1	CURR BIOL	0960-9822	22069	11.515	2.853	335	3.8	4.0

Journal Impact Factor

Cites in 2003 to items published in: 2001 = 3314
2000 = 911
Sum: 7221
Calculation: Cites to report items / Number of report items = 7221 / 3600 = 2.007

Times Chosen in Survey Shared Widely

Times Chosen in Survey Most Significant

Times Chosen in Survey Most Cited

Response Frequency

Citations (2013)

Citations (2013)

Citations (2013)

Times Chosen in Survey h-index

Times Chosen in Survey Shared: Chemists

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 Biblosan*)

Cesare Peccarisi, Accademia Limpe-DISMOV La Sapienza, Roma





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2. fugare 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**

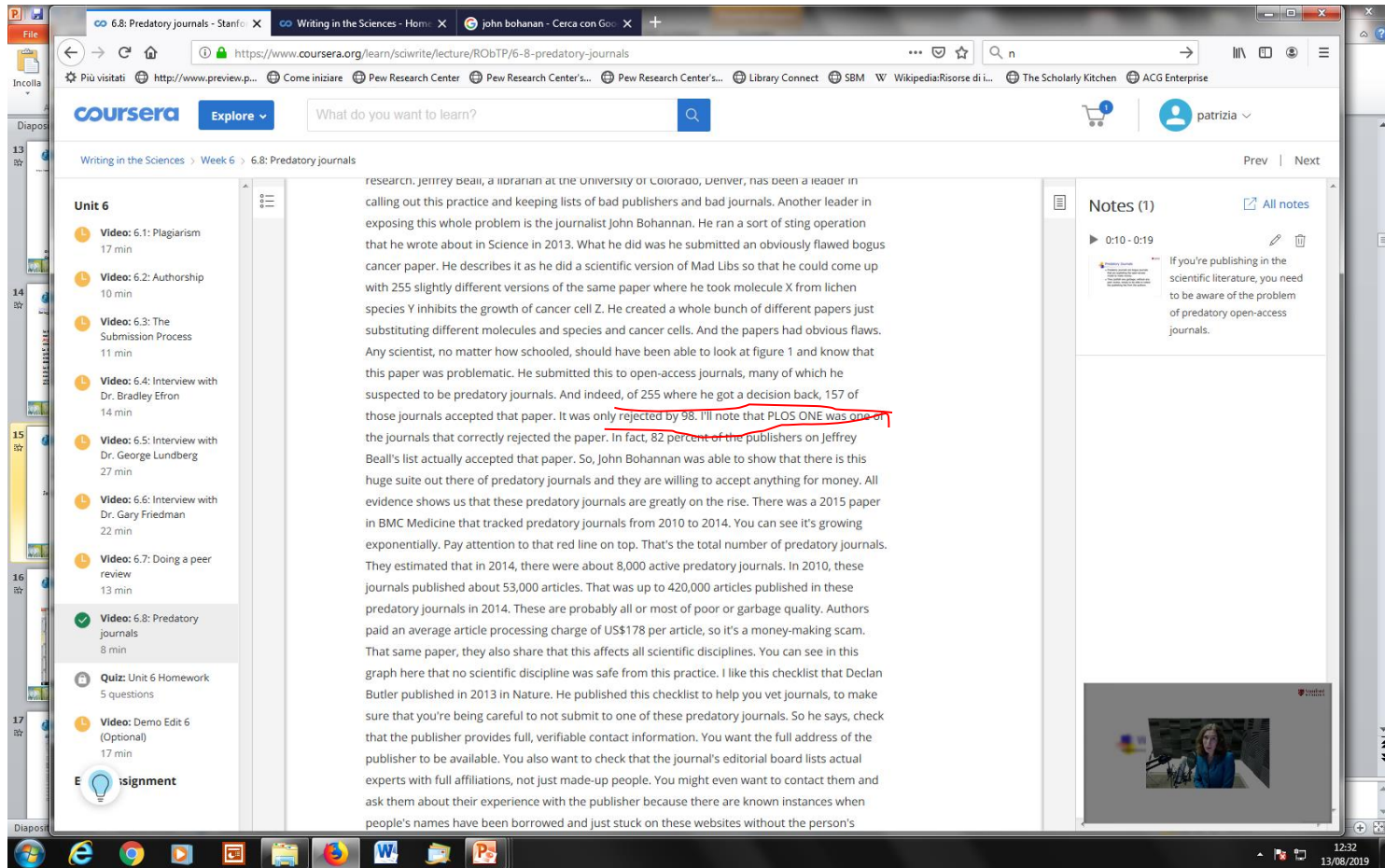
La forma di frode più artistica è il *cooking*: lo studioso che **cucina i risultati** sceglie “fra cento misure le quindici o venti che più gli aggradano, trova l’accordo con una teoria predefinita, oppure cercando fra i lavori altrui – cui ad arte con risparmio lodi – seleziona un po’ qui e un po’ 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>





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

open access - Cerca con Google X Open Access Scholarly Publishi X cattivi scienziati - Cerca con Google X Cacciatori di frodi. Cattive prat X

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

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

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 Baccini 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.

Cacciatori di frodi: Cattive pratiche scientifiche e valutazione della ricerca

Guarda più tardi Condividi

BIOCHEMIA MEDICA
http://www.biochemia-medica.com/

This Article Aims and Scope Instructions for Authors e-Submission

Biochem Med (Zagreb). 2013 Oct; 23(3): 237-241.
Published online 2013 Oct 15. doi: [10.11613/BM.2013.030](https://doi.org/10.11613/BM.2013.030) PMID: PMC3900084

Salami publication: definitions and examples
[Vesna Šupak Smolčić](#)

Salami publication can be roughly defined as a publication of two or more articles derived from a single study (2). Articles of such type report on data collected from a single study split into several segments just large enough to gain reasonable results and conclusions, also known as "minimal publishable unit" (3).

How to detect salami publication? Go to: ☺

There is no software application or algorithm for detection of salami publication. Identifying this type of publication misconduct is complex because salami publications do not often include text plagiarism so that manuscripts can easily evade strict software checking. Only under the rare circumstances of encountering both the original and the salami manuscript can some editors or reviewers suspect salami publication. Even

ALTRI VIDEO

▶ 🔊 13:51 / 37:39

YouTube

CACCIATORI DI FRODI

Diapositiva 14

16:10 12/08/2019





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

<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 Connect platform. The article is titled "5 surprising facts about Elsevier and open access" and is written by Gemma Hersh, dated June 13, 2017. The article's main text states: "As the world's 2nd largest gold Open Access publisher – and with thousands of articles green OA enabled – we continue to meet researchers' needs however they choose to publish". The article is categorized under "Elsevier Connect".

The article features a large orange graphic with the title "5 surprising facts about Elsevier and open access" and a lightbulb icon with the text "THE ANSWERS ARE ILLUMINATING!". Below the graphic, the first fact is highlighted: "Fact #1: Elsevier Publishes Open Access". The text for Fact #1 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".

Fact #4 is also visible: "Fact #4: Elsevier supports green open access".

The browser window shows several tabs open, including "open access - Cerca con Google", "5 surprising facts about Elsevier", "Scienza aperta e dati della ricerca", and "h2020-hi-oa-data-mgt_en.pdf". The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.elsevier.com/connect/5-surprising-facts-about-elsevier-and-open-access>. The browser's search bar contains the text "not all that count einstein".

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons, including the Start button, File Explorer, Google Chrome, and several office applications. The system clock in the bottom right corner shows the time 11:42 and the date 12/08/2019.





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

https://www.elsevier.com/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/880973/Elsevier_Supporting_Open_Access.pdf

not all that count einstein

Zoom automatico

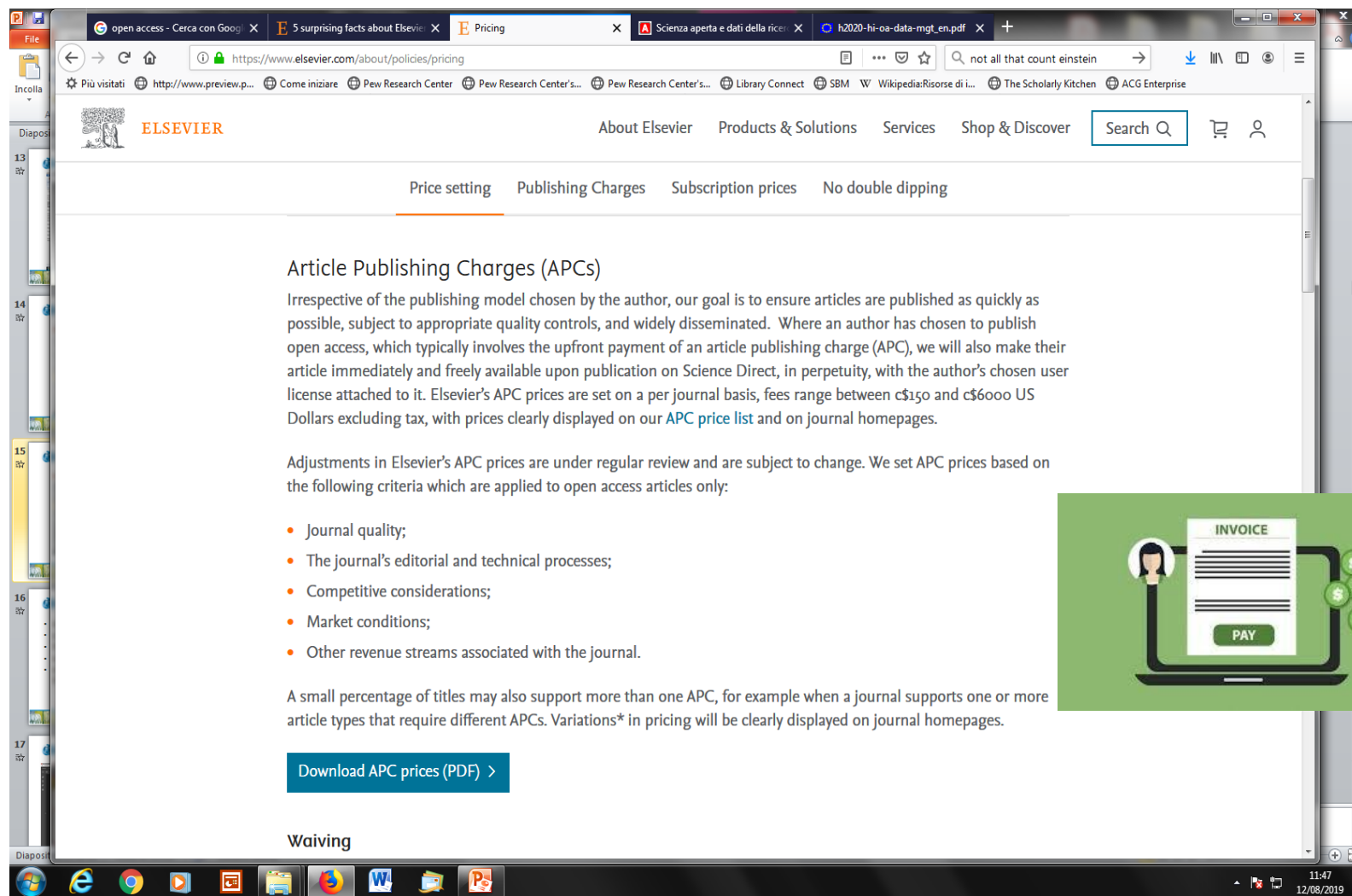
Open Access

There is growing demand for open access and we are working hard to meet that option for researchers. Here are 10 ways in which we do that.

- #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.
- #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 closely with funders to ensure that research is made available as soon as possible.
- #8 We make it easy for researchers to find and use open access content.

11:45 12/08/2019





The screenshot shows the Elsevier website's pricing page. The browser tabs include 'open access - Cerca con Google', '5 surprising facts about Elsevier', 'Pricing', 'Scienza aperta e dati della ricerca', and 'h2020-hi-oa-data-mgt_en.pdf'. The address bar shows 'https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/pricing'. The page title is 'Price setting | Publishing Charges | Subscription prices | No double dipping'. The main heading is 'Article Publishing Charges (APCs)'. The text explains that Elsevier's goal is to ensure articles are published as quickly as possible, subject to appropriate quality controls, and widely disseminated. It states that where an author has chosen to publish open access, which typically involves the upfront payment of an article publishing charge (APC), Elsevier 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

An inset image on the right shows a laptop displaying an 'INVOICE' with a 'PAY' button and several dollar signs, symbolizing payment.



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

Carattere Paragrafo Stili

Spostamento

Cerca nel documento

Acquisto monografie

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

IZSL Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
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Acquisto monografie

RICHIEDENTE: Paola Scaramozzino
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FAX:
CENTRO DI COSTO COD. RICERCA* DIR. OES IZSLT
FIRMA RESPONSABILE STRUTTURA Paola Scaramozzino
DATA: 17/7/2019
*quando possibile

OGGETTO DELLA RICHIESTA

AUTORI: Paola Scaramozzino, Sabrina Battisti, Rossana Deiana, Marco Tambia, Giorgio Pedrini,
Alessandro Uboldi, Maria Cristina Abete, Giuseppe Ru
TITOLO: Animal bio-monitoring in environmental risk assessment: application of good practices
EDITORE: Springer
N° EDIZIONE:
ANNO DI PUBBLICAZIONE:
TECV:
COSTO (ANCHE PRESUNTO)*: 2490 Euro
NOTE:
Richiesta scolta 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. 2 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





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263_2019 FORM.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

File Modifica Vista Finestra ?

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

1 / 6 146%

**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

Cerca 'Bates'

Esporta PDF

Adobe Export PDF
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263_2019 FORM.pdf

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Lingua documento:
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Organizza pagine

Redigere

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

12:09
23/09/2019



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



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

Browser window showing the article "I professori si citano da soli. Così si gonfia la ricerca" on the Corriere della Sera website.

Page header: **COSÌ IL CALCIO È ANCORA PIÙ BELLO**

Left sidebar (Sky Calcio):

- 7 partite su 10 ogni giornata
- 16 big match su 20 a stagione
- Verifica le partite trasmesse da Sky su Sky.it

Main article header: **CORRIERE DELLA SERA / CRONACHE**

Section: **FIVE LIVE THE HIGH LIFE** PRIVATE POOLS AND AWARD-WINNING DESIGN

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

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

Author: **di Gian Antonio Stella**

Image: A stack of books on a desk.

Right sidebar (Sky Calcio):

- Scopri di più
- 1 partita a giornata anche in 4K HDR
- SOLO ONLINE: PROMOZIONE DEDICATA

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

Bottom right: **Passa a Fibra** SOLO ONLINE



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**»





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

Insieme: quali diritti ho con il
formato convenzionale?

Video 3.7: Copyright and Subscri... Slides Module 3 - 3.8 Copyright and Subscri... 3.6 Open Science MOOC - publish...

https://delftxdownloads.tudelft.nl/OS101x_Open_Science/OS101x_2018_Module_3_3-7_Copyright_and_subscription_based...

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

4 di 5 Zoom automatico

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

"Basic Selections of the 'Open Access Book' by Gerd is in the Public Domain. CC0
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TU Delft

14:08 02/08/2019

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

L'alternativa OPEN

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a presentation slide. The slide has a blue background with a window frame in the center. The text on the slide is as follows:

Open Science

Principles of Open Scholarship

Transparency	Accountability	Inclusivity
Responsibility	Community & Collaboration	Visibility
Rigour	Equality	Public good

OPEN SCIENCE:
JUST
SCIENCE
DONE RIGHT

At the top of the slide, there are two smaller images: one labeled 'Researcher behaviour' by C. MacCallum, UKSG, April 2018, and another labeled 'Researcher behaviour' by Eva Mendez, 2017. At the bottom right, there is a credit: 'by Ross-Hellauer, 2017'.

The browser window shows the URL: https://library.area.pi.cnrit.it/images/pdf/CorsoPisa/Giglia_Modulo_1.pdf. The browser tabs include 'Nuovo messaggio', 'Presentazione standard di PowerPo...', and 'xologyOpen-p-9780JRN74203'. The browser address bar shows 'xologyOpen-p-9780JRN74203'. The browser tabs include 'Più visitati', 'http://www.preview...', 'Come iniziare', 'Pew Research Center', 'Pew Research Center's...', 'Library Connect', 'SBM', 'Wikipedia:Risorse di i...', 'The Scholarly Kitchen', and 'ACG Enterprise'.

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the following icons: Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, VLC media player, Microsoft PowerPoint, Microsoft Word, and Adobe Photoshop. The system clock in the bottom right corner shows '11:24 27/05/2019'.



L'alternativa OPEN

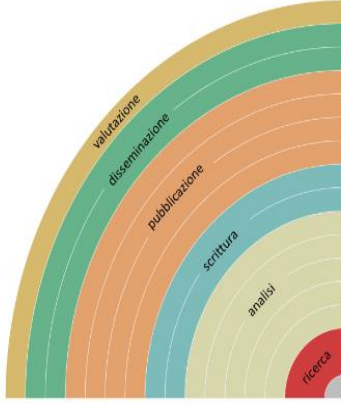
Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale

Nuovo messaggio x Presentazione standard di PowerPoint x +

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

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

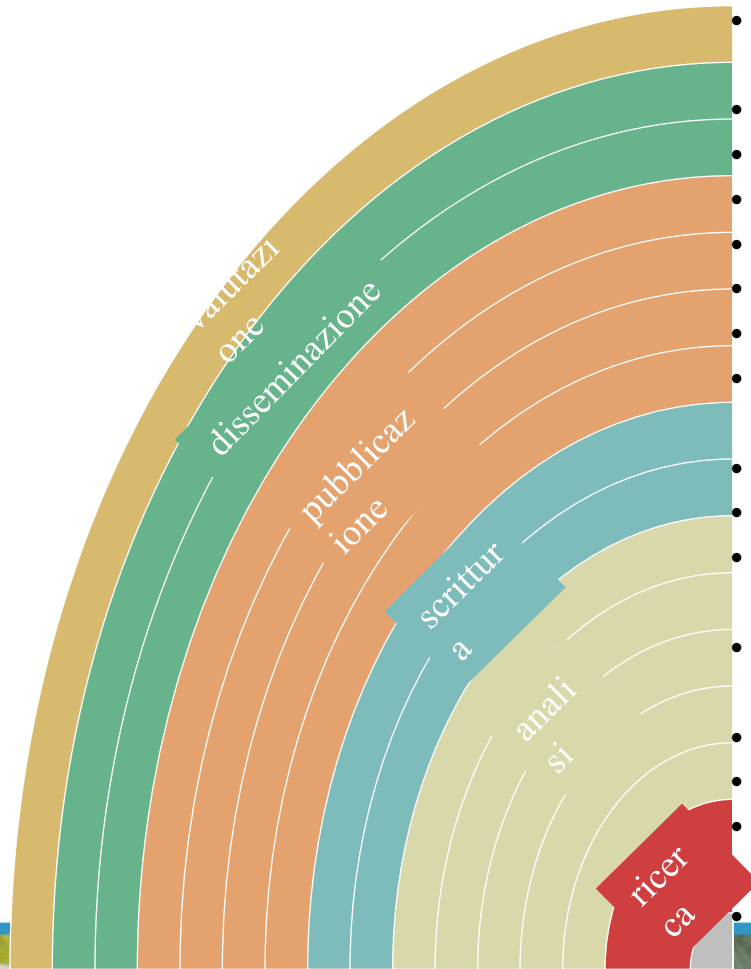
Elenco Kromer & Jeroen Bosman <https://101innovations.wordpress.com> DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1147025 Traduzione: Elena Giglio DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1195648

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

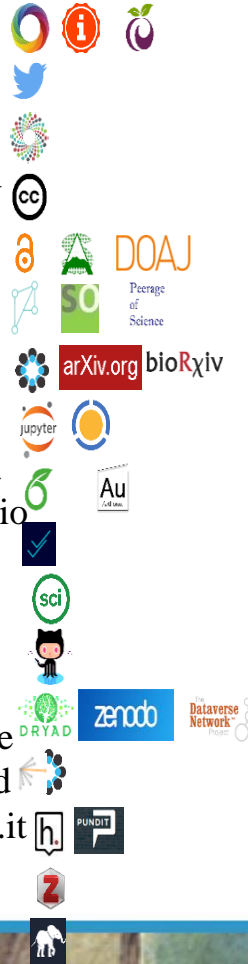
Report, marzo 2018

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





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

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

The website header includes the logo **OA@unito.it** and a search bar labeled "Cerca". Navigation links are: In UnitO, Come, Cos'è utile, Perché è importante, Editori italiani, Eventi, Corsi e formazione, Video Open Science.

... 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

On the right side, there is a vertical list of links: [In UnitO](#), [Regolamento di Ateneo](#), [Open Access in pratica](#), [Open Data](#), [Eventi](#), [Horizon2020](#), [Risorse](#).

Footer information:

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- UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

System tray shows the date 03/09/2019 and time 14:59.

L'alternativa OPEN

The screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "Step by step" with a background image of a white dog. A tweet by Jon Tennant (@Protohedgehog) is overlaid on the slide. The tweet text is: "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 tweet is dated 18:09 - 27 feb 2018 and is attributed to 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 also shows a search for "biologyOpen-p-9780/RNL74203". The presentation is titled "Open Science: what's in it for me (torino, 6 e 7 marzo 2018)".

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





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del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

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

Chi beneficia dell'OA?

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





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

Riepiloghiamo...

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

10 Myths around Open Scholarly Publishing

Myth 1

Preprints will get your research 'scooped'

Preprints typically provide a time-stamp and a DOI, therefore establishing priority of discovery

Myth 6

Copyright transfer is required to publish and protect authors

Copyright transfer procedures do not protect authors nor contribute to the advancement of scientific progress

Myth 2

JIF and journal branding are measures of quality for researchers

The JIF is a flawed metrics that was never meant to be used for evaluation of research and researchers

Myth 7

Gold Open Access is synonymous with the APC business model

Most DOAJ-indexed journals do not have APCs and are funded from other sources, such as research institutes and grants

Myth 3

Approval by peer review proves that you can trust a research article

The current peer review system is prone to a number of flaws including corruption, human bias and ghostwriting

Myth 8

Embargo periods on 'green' OA are needed to sustain publishers

Traditional journals can peacefully coexist with zero-embargo self-archiving policies on author manuscripts

Myth 4

Without journal peer review, the quality of science suffers

Researchers are more than responsible and competent enough to ensure their own quality control as part of intrinsic scientific integrity

Myth 9

Web of Science and Scopus are global databases of knowledge

Neither represent the sum of current global research knowledge including Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia

Myth 5

Open Access has created predatory publishers

Predatory journals have been around for a long time before the recent push towards Open Access publishing

Myth 10

Publishers add no value to the scholarly communication process

Publishers are responsible for quite some key functions, from peer-review management to production and archiving of final version articles



Cosa succede in Europa?

[illegible]

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



Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

3. Cenni sulle politiche europee: HORIZON2020 e PLAN-S

Cosa succede in Europa?

Libero - Mail, Ricerca e tanto altro... Presentazione standard di PowerPoint...
https://library.area.pi.cnr.it/images/pdf/CorsoPisa/Giglia_Modulo_1.pdf
corriere dello sport
Pew Research Center
Library Connect
SBM
Wikipedia:Risorse di i...
The Scholarly Kitchen
ACG Enterprise
110%
Open Science in Europa

- Rewards and Incentives
- Research Indicators and Next-Generation Metrics
- Future of Scholarly Communication
- European Open Science Cloud
- FAIR Data
- Research Integrity
- Skills and Education
- Citizen Science

Providing researchers with the skills and competencies they need to practise Open Science
Open Science Skills Working Group Report

Integrated advice of the Open Science Policy Platform on 8 prioritised Open Science ambitions May 29, 2018 Report, Sept. 2017

Removing barriers to open science

1. Change assessment, evaluation and reward systems in science
2. Facilitate text and data mining of content
3. Improve insight into IPR and issues such as privacy
4. Create transparency on the costs and conditions of academic communication

Developing research infrastructures

5. Introduce FAIR and secure data principles
6. Set up common e-infrastructures

Fostering and creating incentives for open science

7. Adopt open access principles
8. Stimulate new publishing models for knowledge transfer
9. Stimulate evidence-based research on innovations in open science

Mainstreaming and further promoting open science policies

10. Develop, implement, monitor and refine open access plans

Stimulating and embedding open science in science and society

11. Involve researchers and new users in open science
12. Encourage stakeholders to share expertise and information on open science

Politiche nazionali e di ogni ateneo su Open Access e Open Data

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 25.4.2011 on access to and preservation of

Evaluation of Research Careers fully acknowledging Open Science Practices
Rewards, incentives and/or recognition for researchers practicing Open Science
Report on OS and careers, July 2017

Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science

...servono testi... quindi Open Access

13:51 27/05/2019

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





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
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The Free Encyclopedia

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Contents
Featured content
Current events
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Interaction
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Learn more

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]

- 1 Database and projects
 - 1.1 History
- 2 Open access
- 3 Technology
- 4 Controversy
- 5 See also
- 6 References
- 7 Further reading
- 8 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
Cost	Free
Coverage	Multidisciplinary
Disciplines	Index, abstract & full-text
Record depth	Academic journal articles
Format	Geospatial coverage
Geospatial coverage	Latin America, Iberian Peninsula, South Africa
No. of records	573,525 ^[1]

Links

- Website
- Title list



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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

Address bar: <https://scielo.org/en/>

Search bar: sciELO

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

Scientific Electronic Library Online

Search articles: Enter one or more words

ADVANCED SEARCH

Collections Journals

JOURNALS

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica

- Cuba
- Mexico
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Portugal
- Public Health

- South Africa
- Spain
- Uruguay

IN DEVELOPMENT

- Ecuador
- Venezuela
- West Indies

BOOKS

- SciELO Books

OTHERS

- Biodiversity Heritage Library
- Ciência e Cultura
- Pesquisa FAPESP

SciELO in Perspective Twitter @RedeSciELO YouTube



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

checklist per FAIR

- F=METADATI, IDENTIFICATIVI PERSISTENTI...
- A= CONSERVAZIONE SUL LUNGO PERIODO
- I=FORMATI APERTI, INTEROPERABILI
- R=DOCUMENTAZIONE E LICENZE

Findable
Accessible
Interoperable
Reusable

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

improve the infrastructure supporting the diverse set of stakeholders—representing agencies, and scholarly publishers—have jointly endorse a concise and measurable set of as the FAIR Data Principles. The intent is to provide a baseline for those wishing to enhance the data management from peer initiatives that...

March 2016

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

Will the metadata record be available even if the data is no longer available?

Unclear

Piccadilly line

Work-based platform 5

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



Cosa succede in Europa?

Libero - Mail, Ricerca e tanto al x Presentazione standard di PowerPoi x

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

tarocchi on line la forza

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

40 di 94

110%

...mantenendo i «diritti»

KEEP CALM AND NON CEDETE I VOSTRI DIRITTI

CC

ALCUNI DIRITTI RISERVATI

Majesty The Queen

Elementi della licenza

La tua scelta in questo pannello aggiorna gli altri pannelli su questa pagina.

Consenti che vengano condivisi adattamenti della tua opera?

☐ No ☐ Sì, fintanto che gli altri condividono allo stesso modo

Consenti che la tua opera venga utilizzata a scopi commerciali?

☒ Sì ☐ No

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Simbolo	Sigla	Condizione
	BY	Attribuzione Attribution
	NC	Non commerciale Non-Commercial
	ND	Non opere derivate No Derivative Works
	SA	Condividi allo stesso modo Share-Alike

TUTTI I DIRITTI RISERVATI

...provocazione. Ma servono ancora le

14:56 27/05/2019

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 **Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable**) 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?

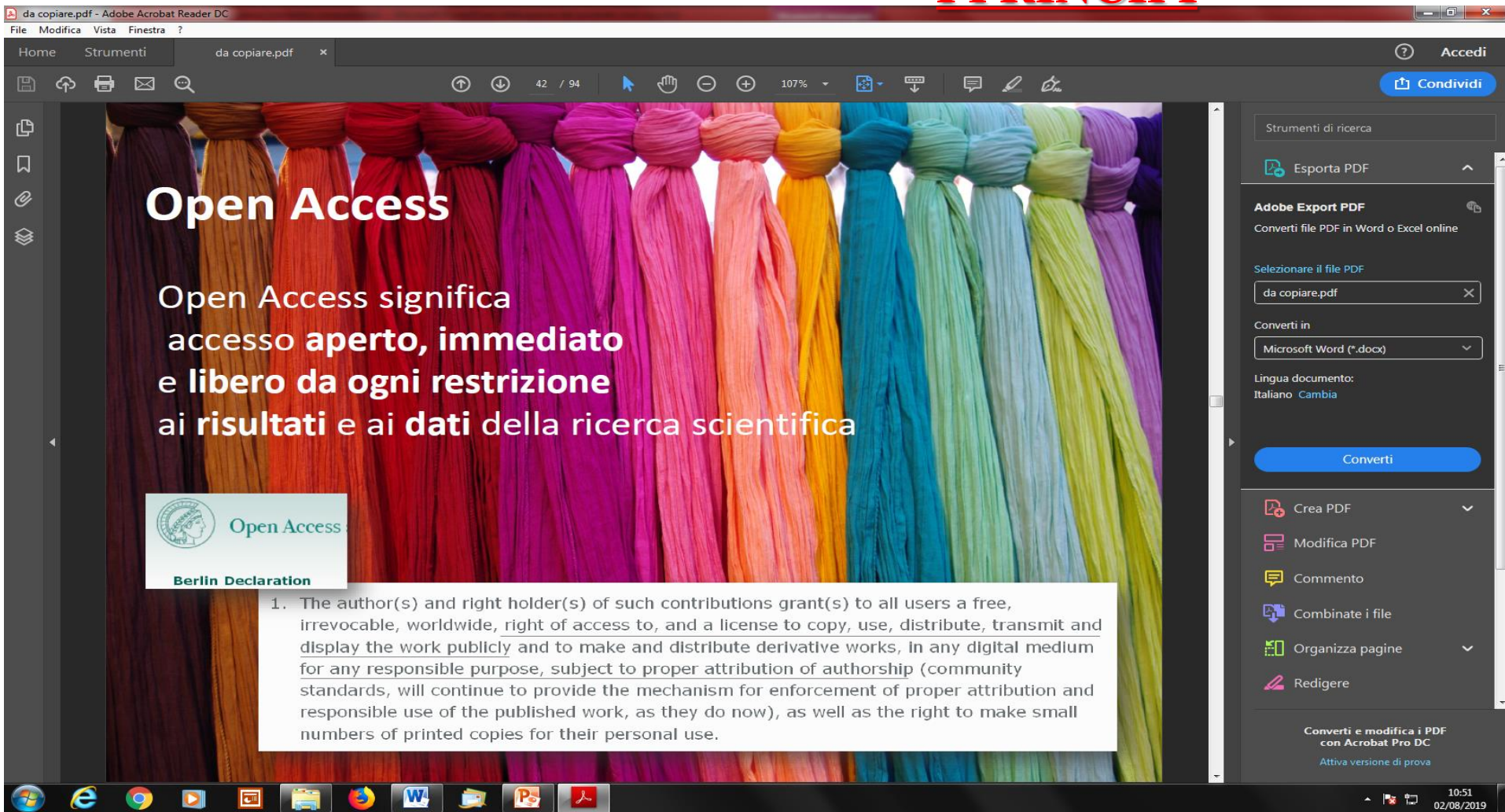
Open Access significa **accesso aperto**
immediato e libero da ogni restrizione

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

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



I PRINCIPI



da copiare.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

File Modifica Vista Finestra ?

Home Strumenti da copiare.pdf x


107%

Accedi

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

1. The author(s) and right holder(s) of such contributions grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship (community standards, will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now), as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

Strumenti di ricerca

Esporta PDF

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Converti file PDF in Word o Excel online

Selezionare il file PDF

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Lingua documento:
Italiano Cambia

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10:51 02/08/2019



Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
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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

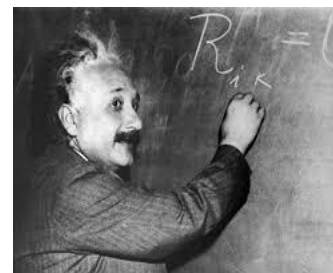
- harms **research authors** by limiting the **usefulness** of their work
- harms **research readers** by limiting the **uses** they may make of works even when they have access
- and thereby harms **research** from both directions

OA removes these permission barriers





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri



**Pubblicazioni scientifiche e impatto:
open access, citazioni e bibliometrie**

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





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Tre vie?

[Nuovo articolo] Prime reazioni degli editori a PlanS - Unicode (UTF-8)

Messaggio

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[Nuovo articolo] Prime reazioni degli editori a PlanS
Bibliosan 2.0 (comment-reply@wordpress.com) [Aggiungi contatto](#)
A: Patrizia Gradito;

24/05/2019 13:07

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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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 the ScienceMag.org website. The main article is titled "To meet the 'Plan S' open-access mandate, journals mull setting papers free publication". The article text discusses the challenges of Plan S, a mandate from funders requiring open access. Key points include:

- Web hosting for nonprofit scientific publishers, many have warned to another compliance option: "green" open access. In that model—permitted in the draft version of Plan S, unveiled in September 2018—Plan S-funded authors could deposit free-to-read papers in public repositories without a waiting period. The journal would continue to collect subscription fees, and the mechanism could benefit some authors who lack funding to pay for gold open access.
- In recent months, HighWire surveyed 27 nonprofit publishers and found that they rated green open access without an embargo period more favorably than other options, including switching their subscription-based journals to entirely gold open access.
- "It seems like green open access would be a viable way for us to continue with the subscription model" while accommodating funder mandates such as Plan S, says Nancy Winchester, director of publications for the American Society of Plant Biologists in Rockville, Maryland, which publishes two subscription journals that offer gold open access. "We would give it serious consideration."
- The draft form of Plan S allows open-access archiving of a prepublication version of an article called the author accepted manuscript. It contains changes in response to peer review but lacks features of the published version such as a designed layout, hyperlinks to referenced articles, and supplementary materials. Few publishers allow archiving a paper's published version because it carries the most commercial value. But many, including AAAS (publisher of *Science*), now allow the author accepted version to appear in public repositories—such as the U.S. National Institutes of Health's PubMed Central—albeit typically not until after an embargo period of 6 months to 12 months.
- Plan S requires more openness: No embargo is allowed, and publishers have to give up copyright to the freely accessible articles. Plan S calls for a "CC-BY" license, which allows others to distribute and reuse content if they simply cite the original source. Even so, some publishers judge that offering Plan S-funded authors green open access without an embargo is the least threatening option for compliance because only an estimated 3.3% of the world's scholarly papers were written by authors who receive support from the Plan S funders and fall under its requirements. The United States has indicated it will not join Plan S, although it continues to require public archiving of federally funded research within a year of publication. China's funders have expressed

On the right side of the page, there is a "ScienceInsider" section with several articles:

- ELECTRONIC SKIN** (with a "Submit Today" button)
- Study on DNA spread by genetically modified mosquitoes prompts backlash** (BY KELLY SERVICE | SEP. 17, 2019)
- New deals could help scientific societies survive open access** (BY JEFFREY BRAINARD | SEP. 16, 2019)
- Congo arrests former health minister for alleged misuse of Ebola funds** (BY JON COHEN | SEP. 16, 2019)
- Why the U.S. Census Bureau could have trouble complying with Trump's order to count citizens** (BY JEFFREY MERVIS | SEP. 16, 2019)
- First peanut allergy treatment gains backing from FDA advisory panel** (BY JENNIFER COITIN)

The bottom of the page shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system clock indicating 10:24 on 18/09/2019.

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

New deals could help scientific

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in

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

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

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

10 / 20

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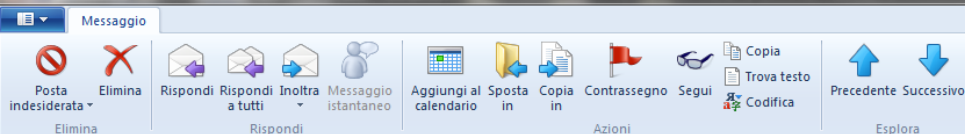
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G [redacted]

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Cc: [redacted] Antonella Bozzano (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]

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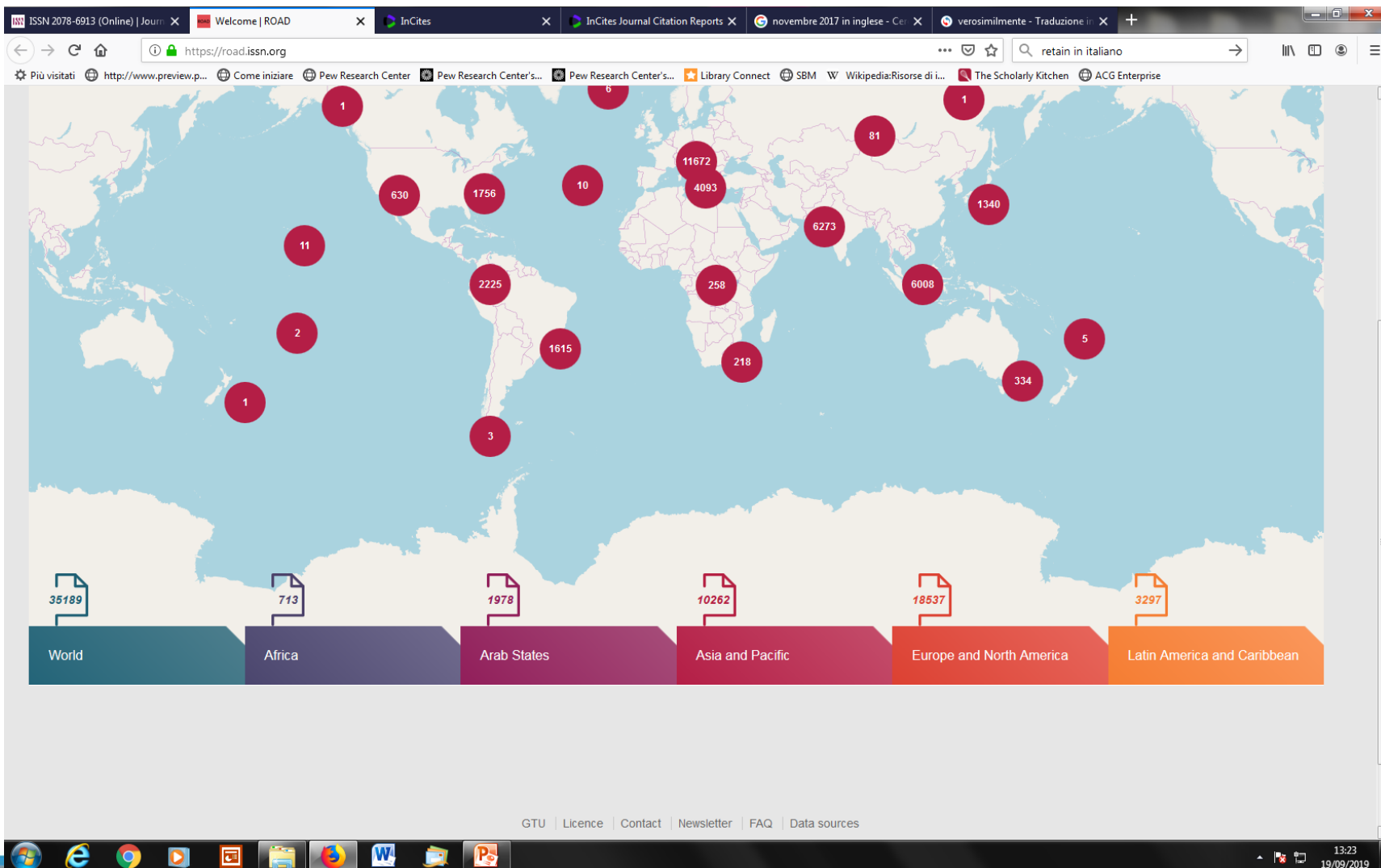




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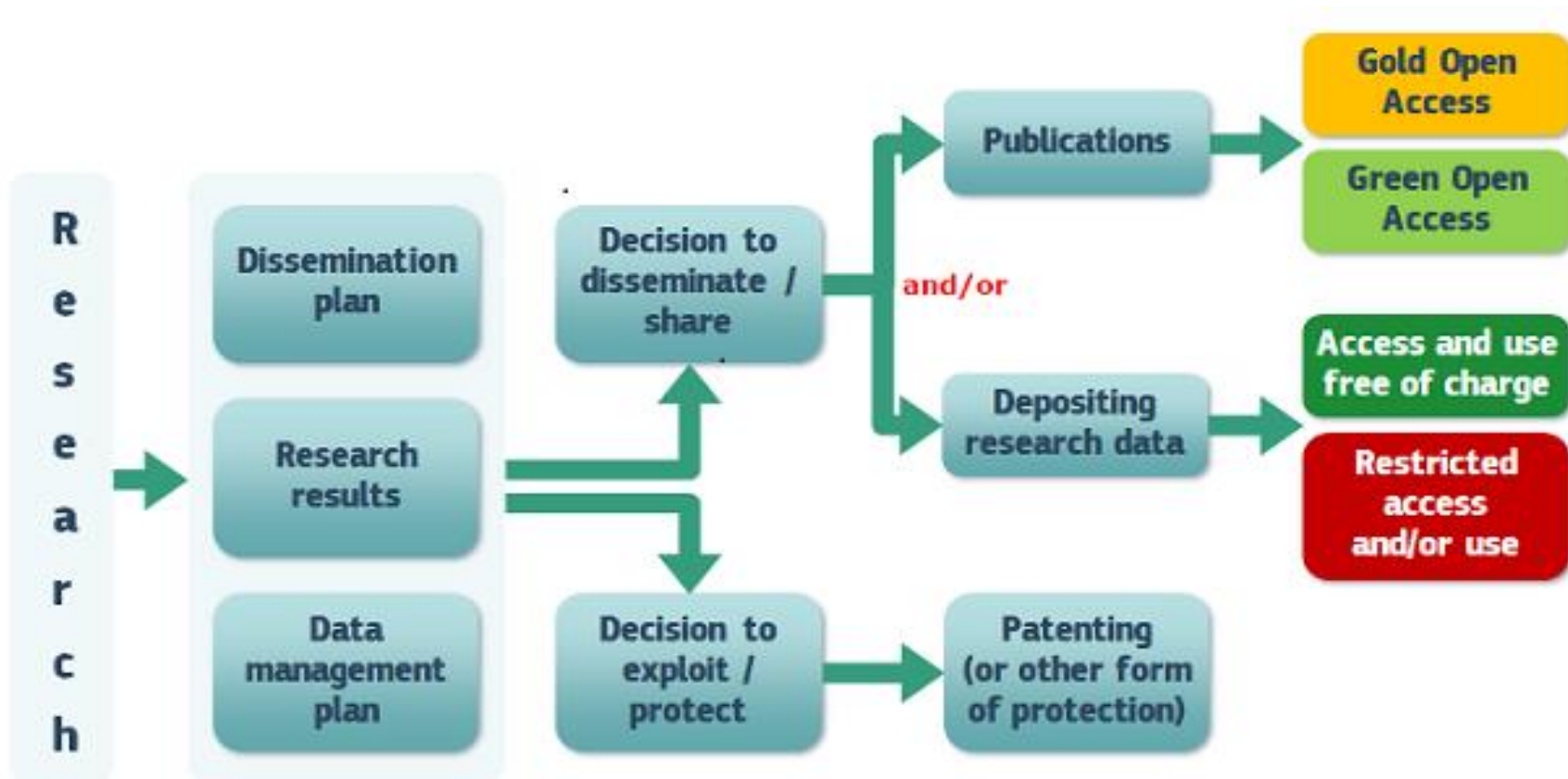
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LE TRE VIE DELL'OPEN ACCESS: la green, la red e la gold road

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→ **Research results** → **Decision to disseminate / share** → **Green Open Access**
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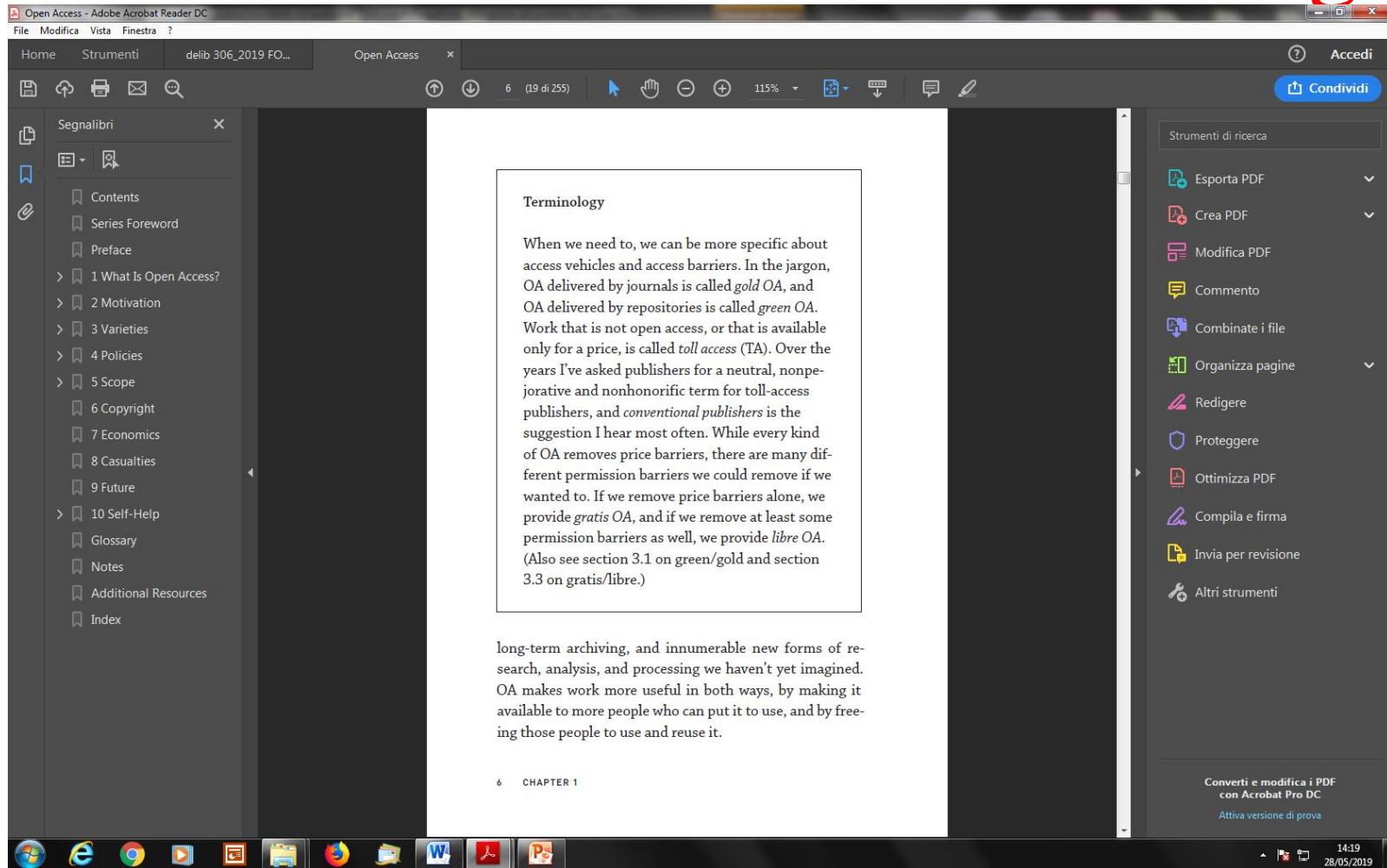




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LE TRE VIE DELL'OPEN ACCESS: la *green*, la *red* e la *gold* road

terminologia



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



terminologia

OA

TA (Toll access) or conventional Journal

GOLD OA

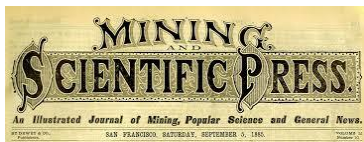
GREEN OA

RED OA

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TA vs OA



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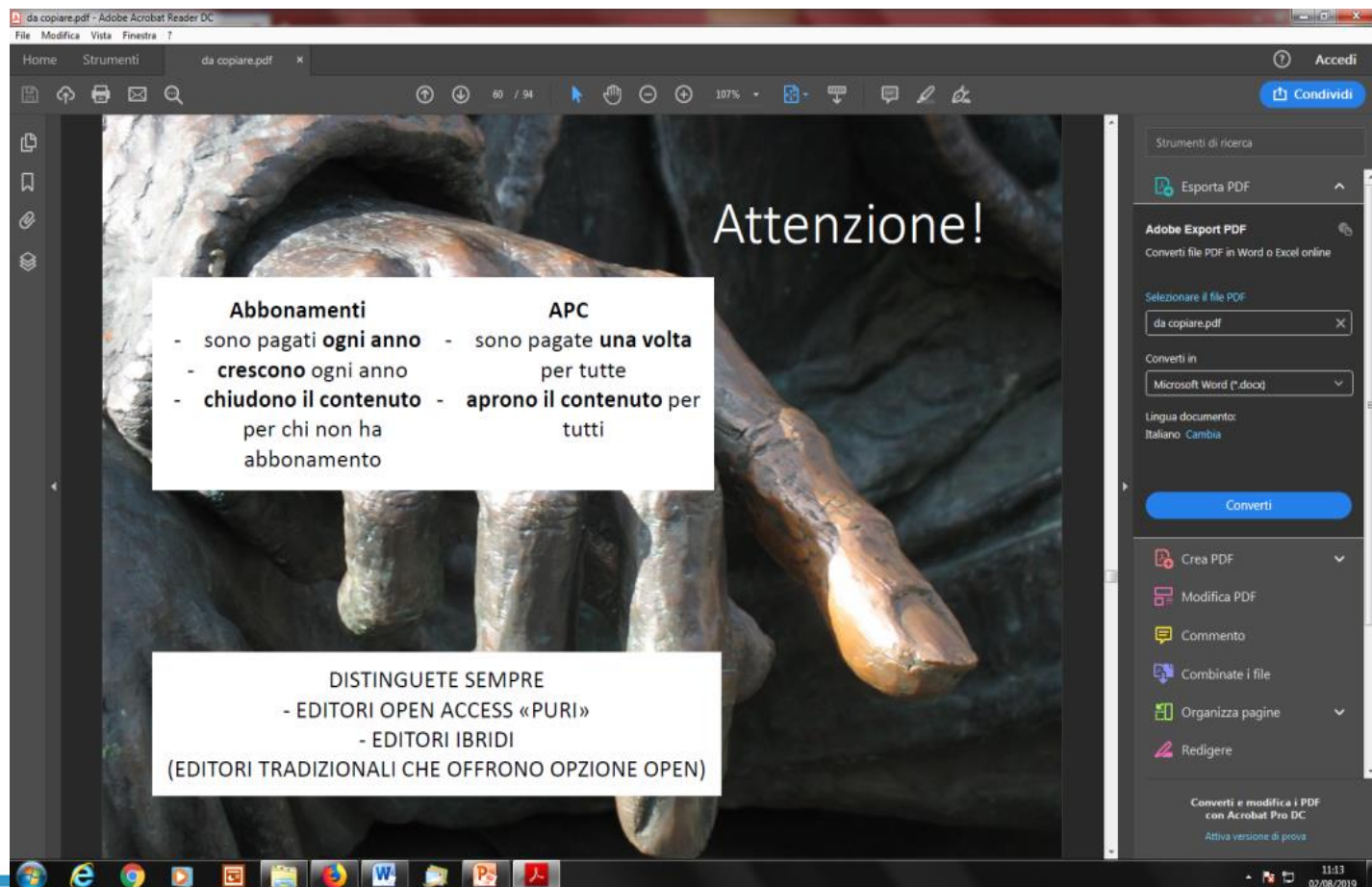
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- pagamento à la carte (**Pay-per-view**)

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



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per chi non ha	tutti
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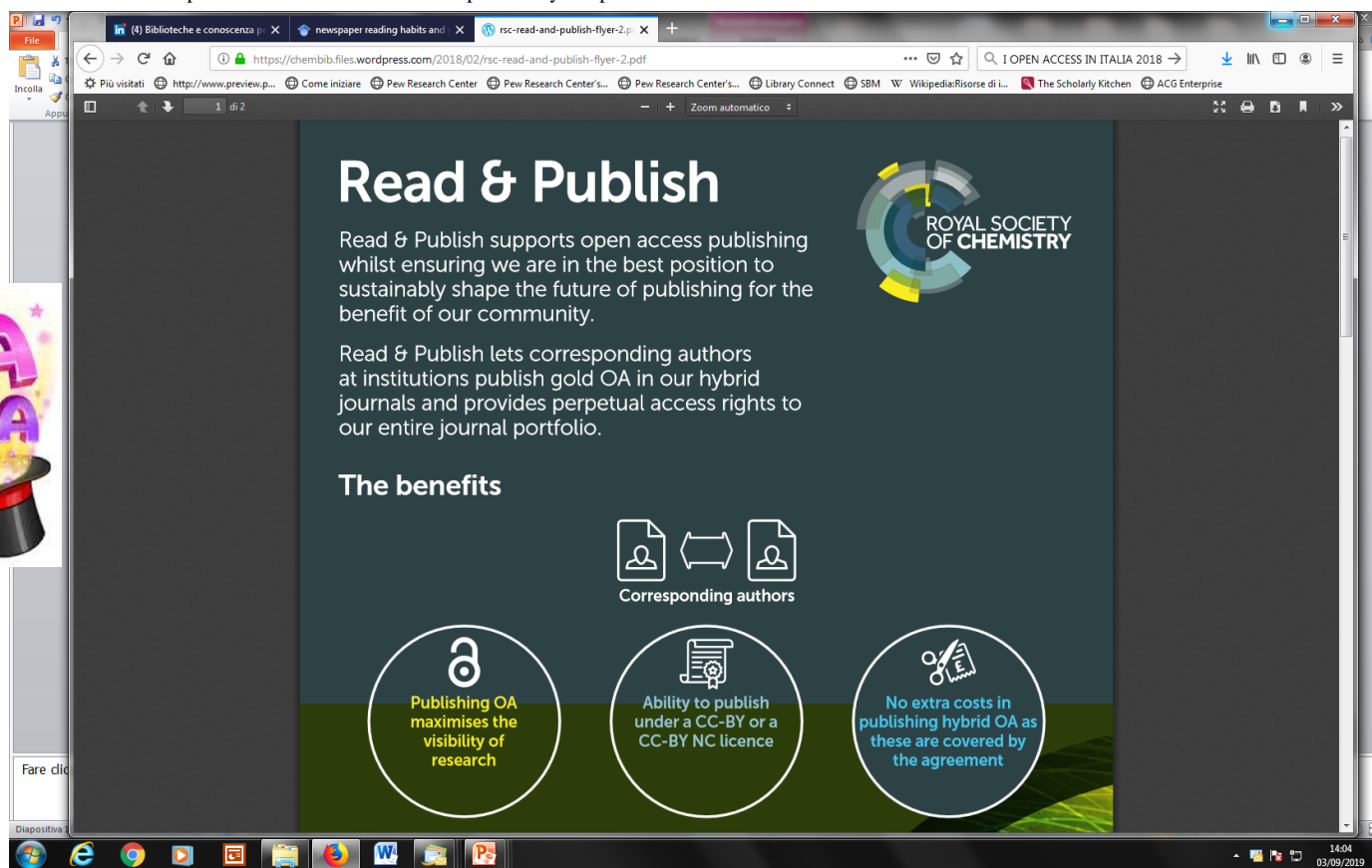
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03/09/2019

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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.

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Project Update - Society Publishers Accelerating Open access and Plan S (SPA-OPS) /8401664

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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](#).
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- 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.

Slide courtesy of MPDL

SPA OPS update_14 May 2019.pptx (13.14 MB) 13 / 20 MD5: de02e253d67abf0c60cc242db7c06ff8

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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

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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





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

Video 3.2: The Open Access model

3.2 Open Science MOOC - The open science model

3.6 Open Science MOOC - publishing

https://delftxdownloads.tudelft.nl/OS101x_Open_Science/OS101x_2018_Module_3_3-2_The_Open_access_model_versus_the_subscription_based_model.pdf

Open access versus Subscription-based

2. Usage of scientific publications

TU Delft

Subscription-based model

3

14:12 02/08/2019

**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

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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

metadata at 10-03-2019: tot nr of journals: 12770

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





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

Not always cost-prohibitive?

whyopenresearch.org/costs

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OPEN SCIENCE

2. Find a low-cost open access journal

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.

PeerJ has lifetime publishing plans from **\$99 per author**.

SAGE open SAGE Open charges **\$395 per article**.

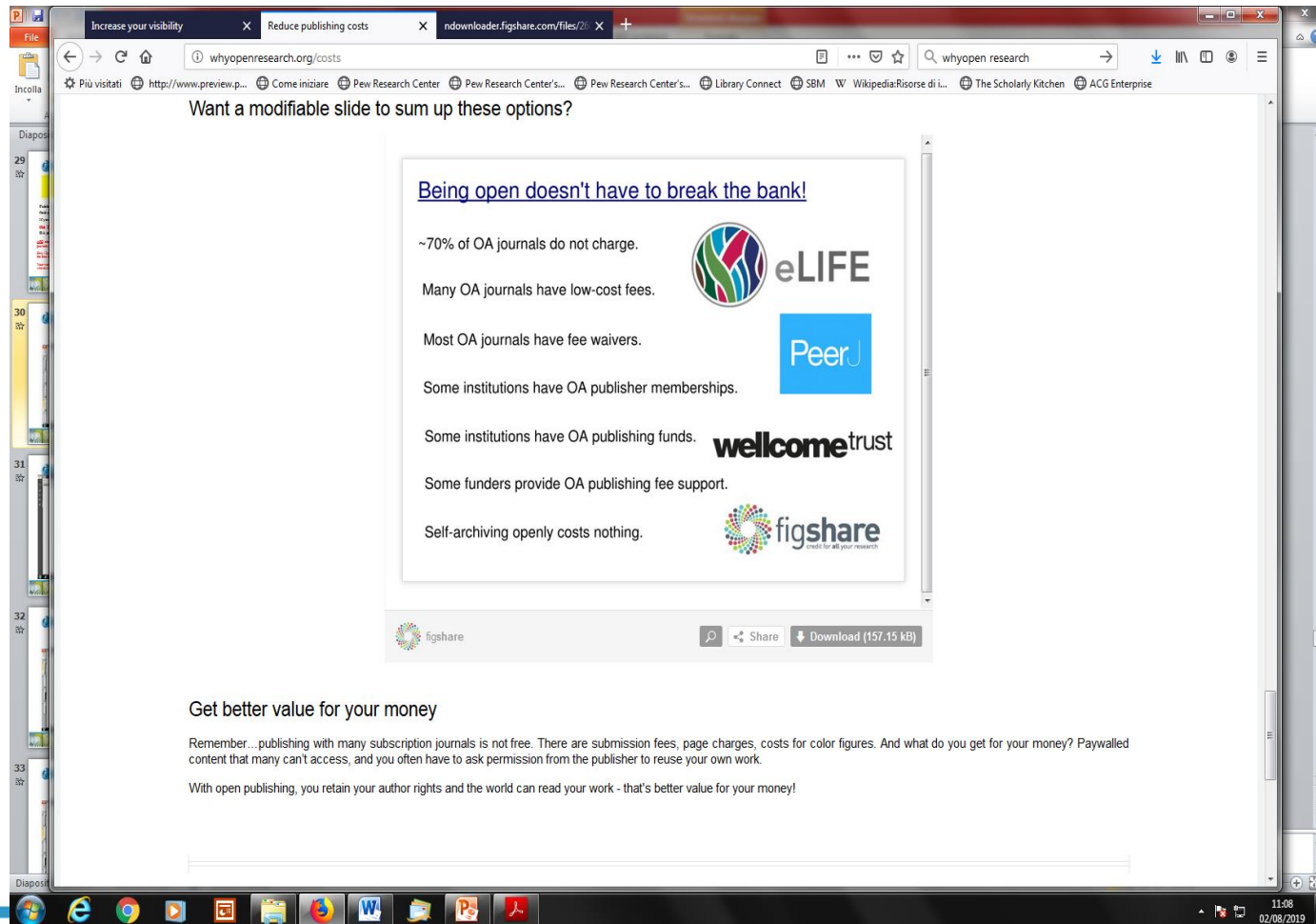
ubiquity press open scholarship Ubiquity Press open access journals average **~\$500 per article**.

3. Request a waiver

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.



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.
- Many OA journals have low-cost fees.
- Most OA journals have fee waivers.
- Some institutions have OA publisher memberships.
- Some institutions have OA publishing funds.
- Some funders provide OA publishing fee support.
- Self-archiving openly costs nothing.

Logos: eLIFE, PeerJ, wellcome trust, 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!



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





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

<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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consigliata ufficialmente dall'ente internazionale "[Scholarly Publishing and
Academic Resources Coalition](#)" (**SPARC**)

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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

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



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](https://arxiv.org) per la fisica e la matematica, di social network come **Academia.edu** o **ResearchGate** o dei molti archivi mantenuti dalle singole università

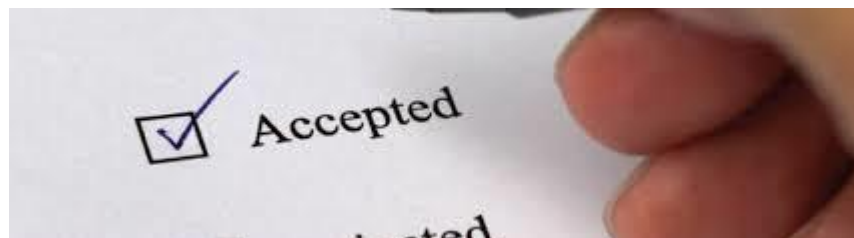
Per procedere con questa **autoarchiviazione** c'è bisogno però del **permesso** dell'editore
per esempio l'American Mathematical Society [pubblica in green OA tutte le sue riviste](#)



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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unpaywall.org

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Elenco archivi aperti

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

OpenDOAR

Directory of Open Access Repositories

OpenDOAR is a global directory of Open Access repositories and their policies.

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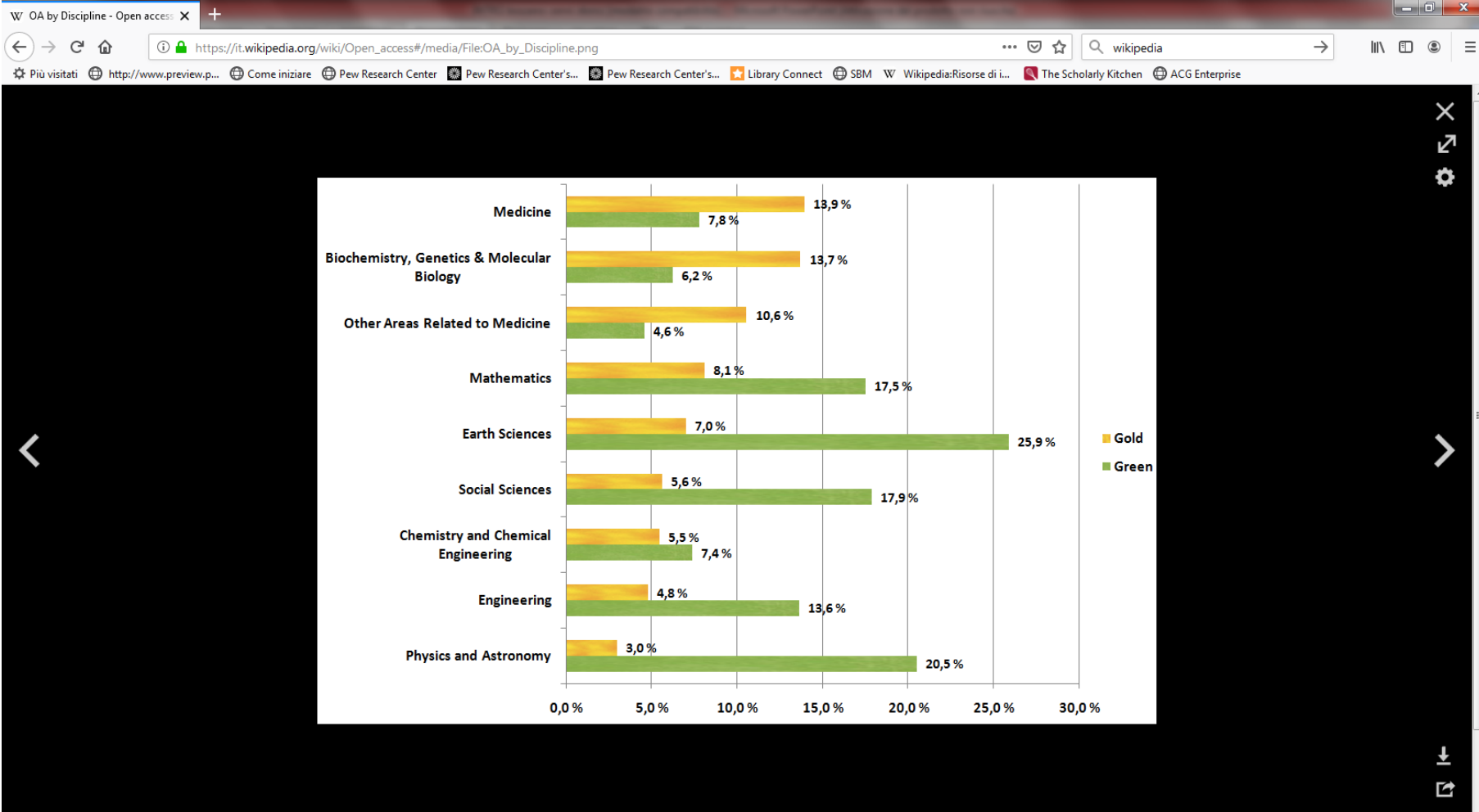
OpenDOAR is the quality-assured global directory of academic open access repositories. It enables the identification, browsing and search for repositories, based on a range of features, such as location, software or type of material held. [Read more...](#)

SERVICES Open access services from Jisc
Services to support open access

SERVICE SHERPA Services
Helping authors and institutions make informed and confident decisions in open access publication and compliance.

GUIDE Managing open access costs
A guide from Jisc





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.

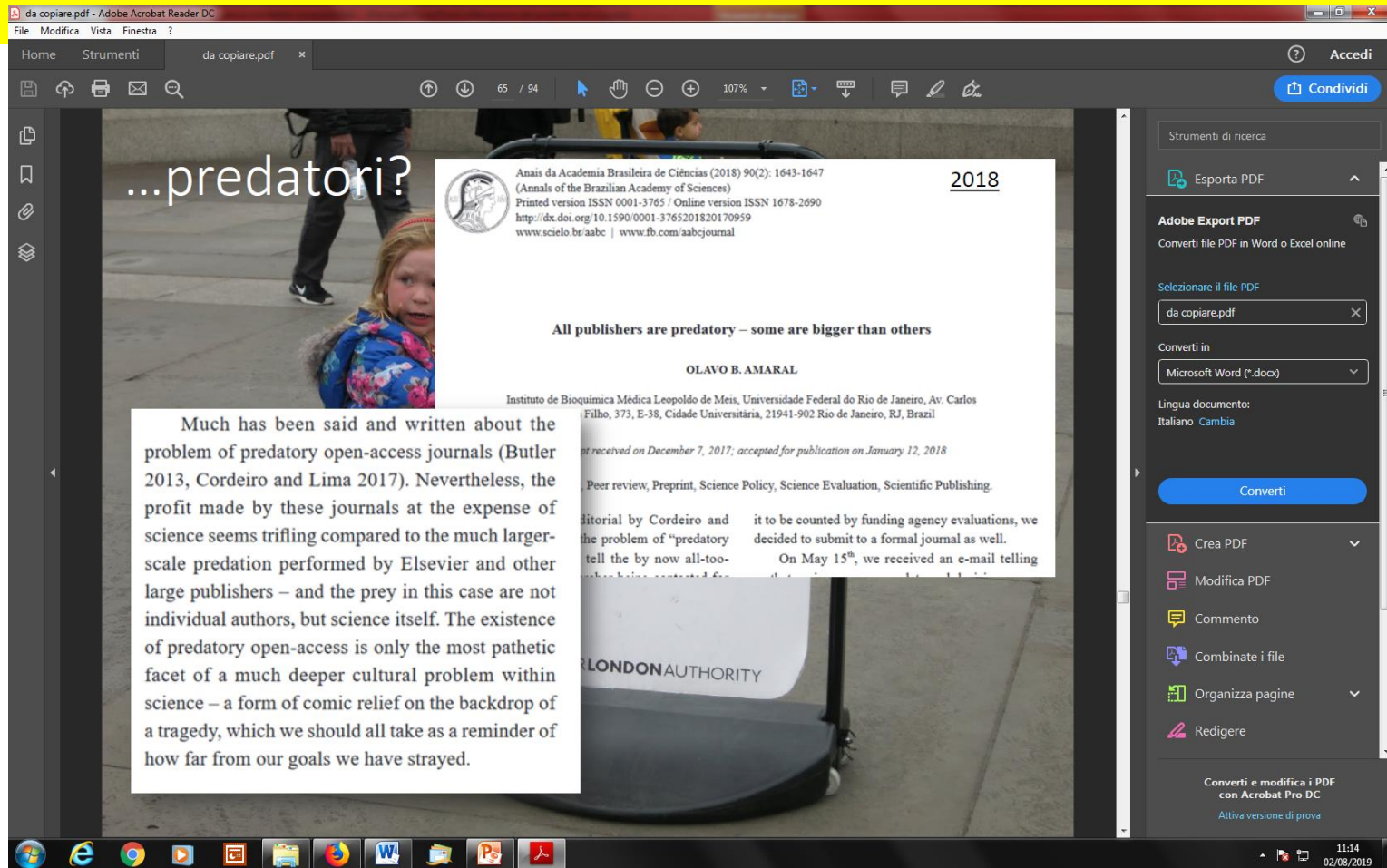
[Ulteriori dettagli](#)

Björk B-C, Welling P, Laakso M, Majlender P, Hedlund T, Gudnason G - Björk et al. (2010). "Open Access to the Scientific Journal Literature: Situation 2009". *PLoS ONE*

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Red road: riviste IBRIDE





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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*



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:

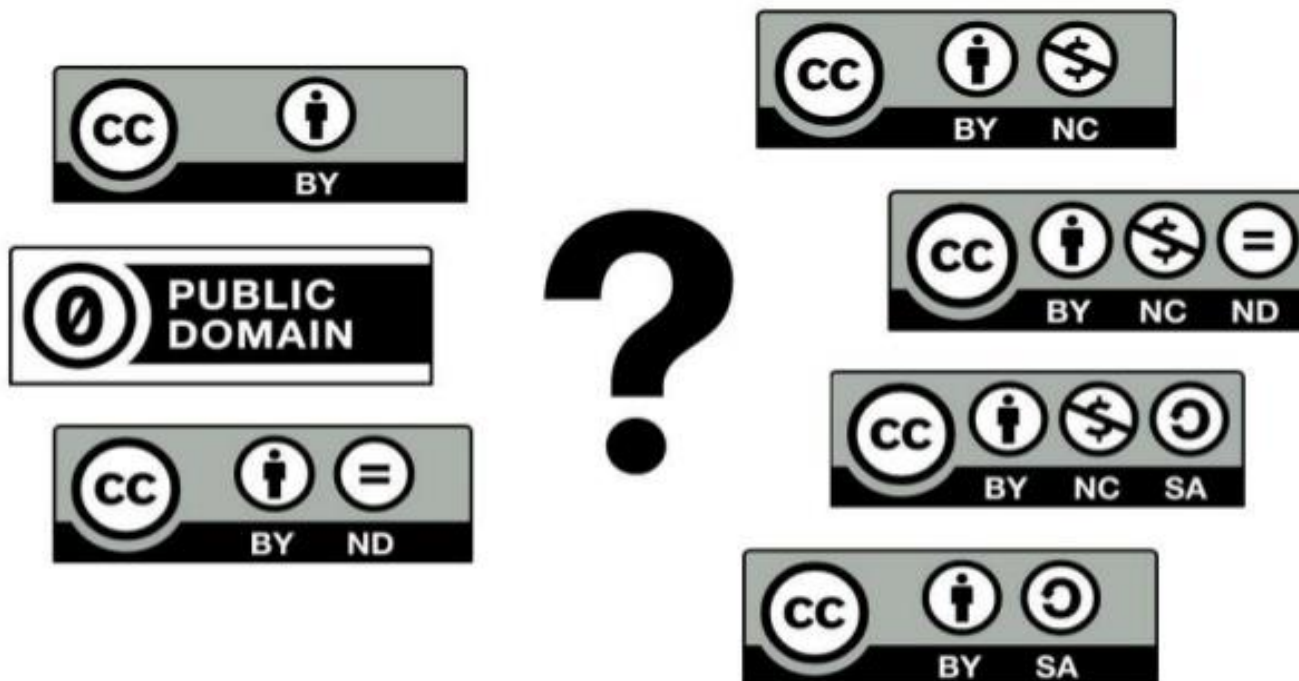
1. Articolo disponibile in una rivista interamente in Open Access (**Gold Open Access** nella definizione di DOAJ, quindi senza embargo) con una certa licenza open di riutilizzo
2. Articolo pubblicato su una rivista a pagamento ma disponibile in un repository istituzionale (**Green Open Access**) con 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





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Licensing



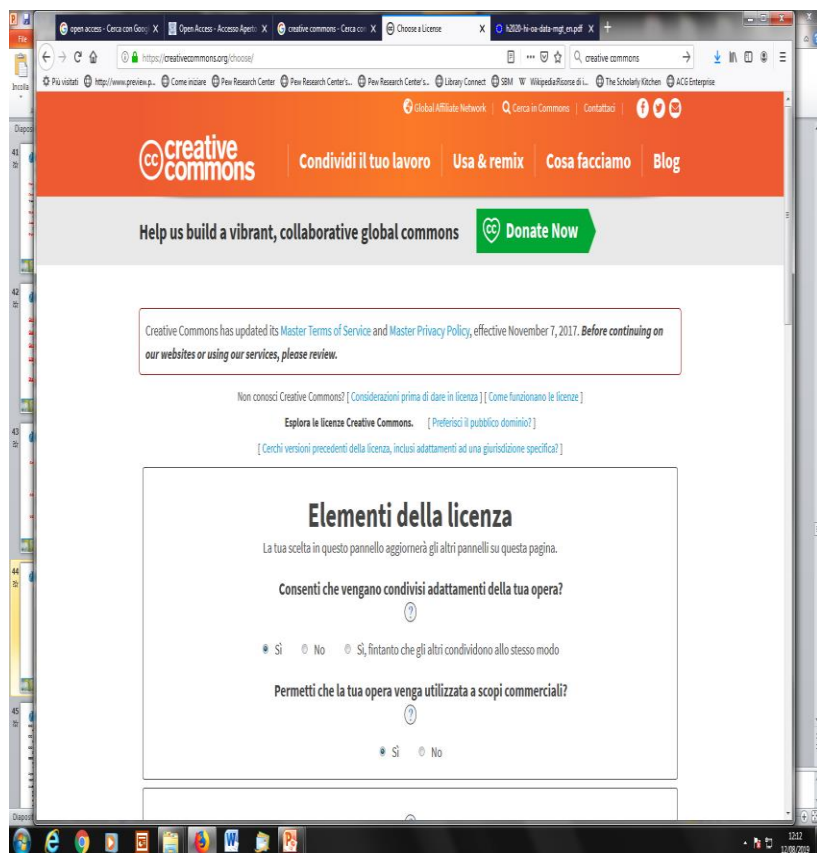
Creative Commons - A suite of licences that set out the rights of authors and users, providing alternatives to the standard copyright. **CC licences** are widely used, simple to state, machine readable and have been created by legal experts. There are a variety of CC licences, each of which use one or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

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

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Quali sono i tipi di Licenze disponibili?

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

















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Il sistema italiano relativo al diritto d'autore individua due ambiti ben distinti:

- Diritti Morali
- Diritti patrimoniali

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- utilizzo dell'opera a fini economici
- utilizzo dell'opera a creazione di altre opere

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The Scholarly Kitchen

ACG Enterprise

Diapositiva 50

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QUIZ

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ARTICLE TITLE ('Article'):	Acaricide efficacy and honey bee toxicity of three new formic acid-based products to control Varroa destructor
ARTICLE DOI:	10.1080/00218839.2019.1656788
AUTHOR(S):	Marco Pietropaoli, Giovanni Corrado
JOURNAL TITLE ('Journal'):	Journal of Apicultural Research
JOURNAL ISSN:	2078-6913
APC Quote ID (if applicable):	Q-14550

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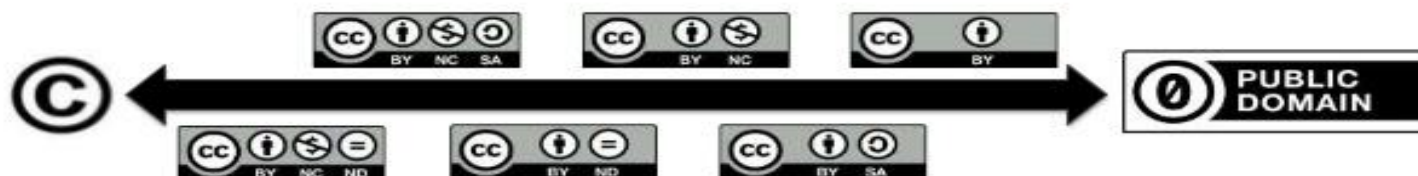
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In questa specifica categoria di opere protette per diritto d'autore, la creazione del carattere e l'aspetto (o gruppo di immagini) non sono di per sé particolarmente originali e ritrae semplicemente persone o aspetti, elementi o fatti della vita naturale e sociale (comprese le riproduzioni dell'arte figurativa e i fotogrammi delle pellicole cinematografiche) la foto è protetta da un diritto esclusivo limitato ad una durata di 20 anni decorrenti dalla realizzazione della foto.

4. In cosa consiste una violazione del diritto d'autore? Corro qualche rischio a non rispettarne le regole? Che cosa accade se commetto un illecito?

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 accedervi 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



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

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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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La pagina è curata da: Elena Giglia (testi) e
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Browser window showing the website **IRIS ApeTO** (Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri).

The page title is **IRIS ApeTO**.

The page content is titled **Dubbi sul copyright** (Copyright questions).

The page lists 14 questions related to copyright and Open Access:

- 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 ApeTO?
- 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 ApeTO?
- Devo sempre cedere tutti i diritti all'editore?

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

Antiplagio e copyright

The screenshot shows a computer screen with two web pages open. The left page is the Copyscape website, which features a search bar for finding copies of a page on the web, a video about Copyscape, and links to Copyscape Premium and Copysentry. The right page is an article titled "Le mie linee guida per evitare di essere penalizzati da Google Panda 4.0". The article provides advice on how to avoid penalties from Google Panda 4.0, including creating quality content, not copying from other sites, and verifying and citing sources. The article also includes a list of related articles and a section for receiving extra content.

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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](#)!

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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

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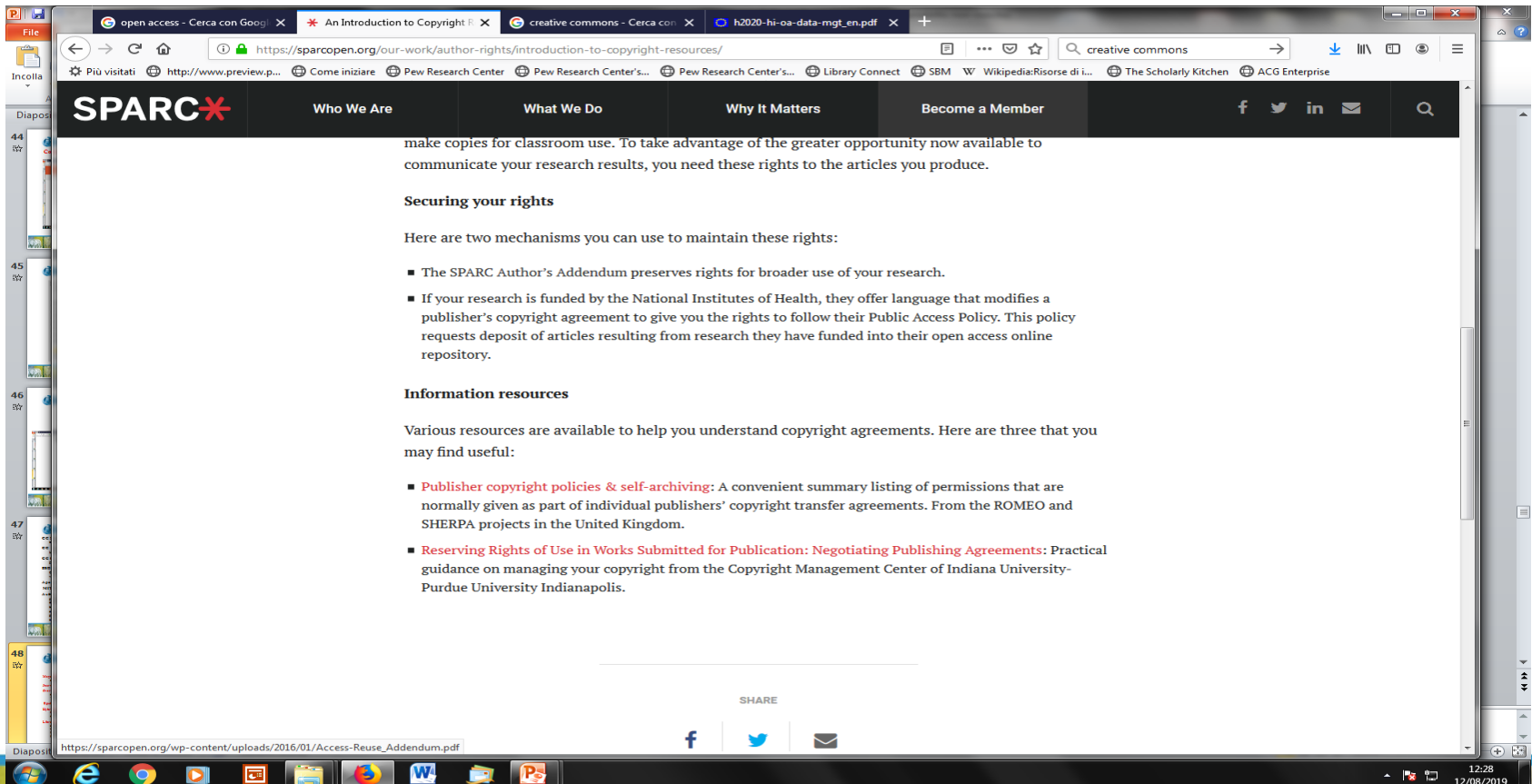
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<https://sparcopen.org/our-work/author-rights/introduction-to-copyright-resources/>

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 Ressources 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 has a dark header with the SPARC logo and navigation links: Who We Are, What We Do, Why It Matters, and Become a Member. Social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Email are also present.

The main content area includes the following text:

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Here are two mechanisms you can use to maintain these rights:

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- 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

Various resources are available to help you understand copyright agreements. Here are three that you may find useful:

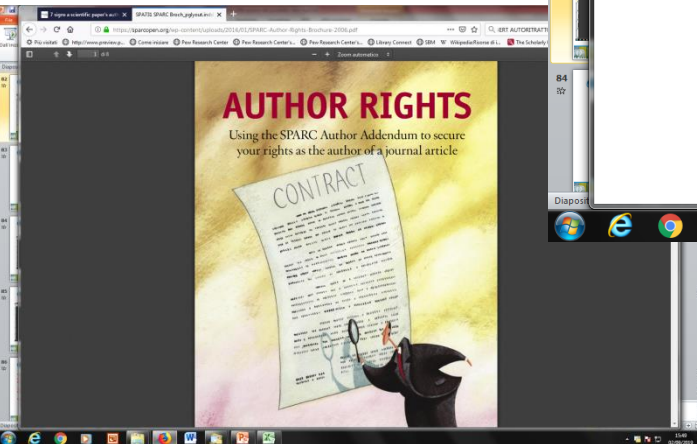
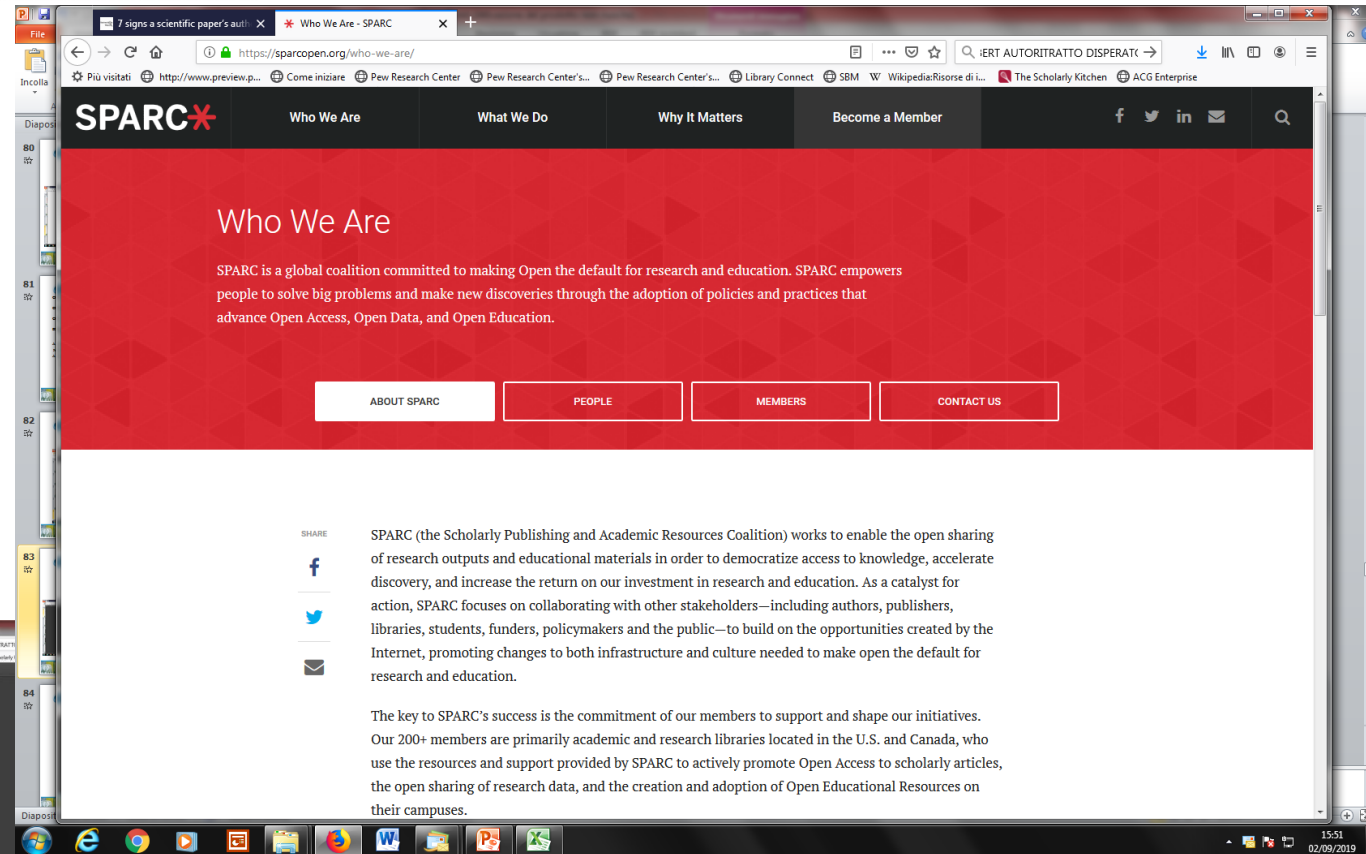
- **Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving:** A convenient summary listing of permissions that are normally given as part of individual publishers' copyright transfer agreements. From the ROMEO and SHERPA projects in the United Kingdom.
- **Reserving Rights of Use in Works Submitted for Publication: Negotiating Publishing Agreements:** Practical guidance on managing your copyright from the Copyright Management Center of Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis.

At the bottom of the page, there is a 'SHARE' section with icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Email. The footer shows the URL: https://sparcopen.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Access-Reuse_Addendum.pdf.



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Transformative agreements / cosa sono

ES@C Efficiency and Standards for Article Charges

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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**

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

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	sc2015mpdi
Wiley	Germany	Projekt DEAL/MPDL Services GmbH	9500	2019/01/01	12/31/2021	wile2019deal
IOP Publishing	Germany	Max Planck Digital Library	140	01/01/2018	12/31/2020	iopri2018mpdi
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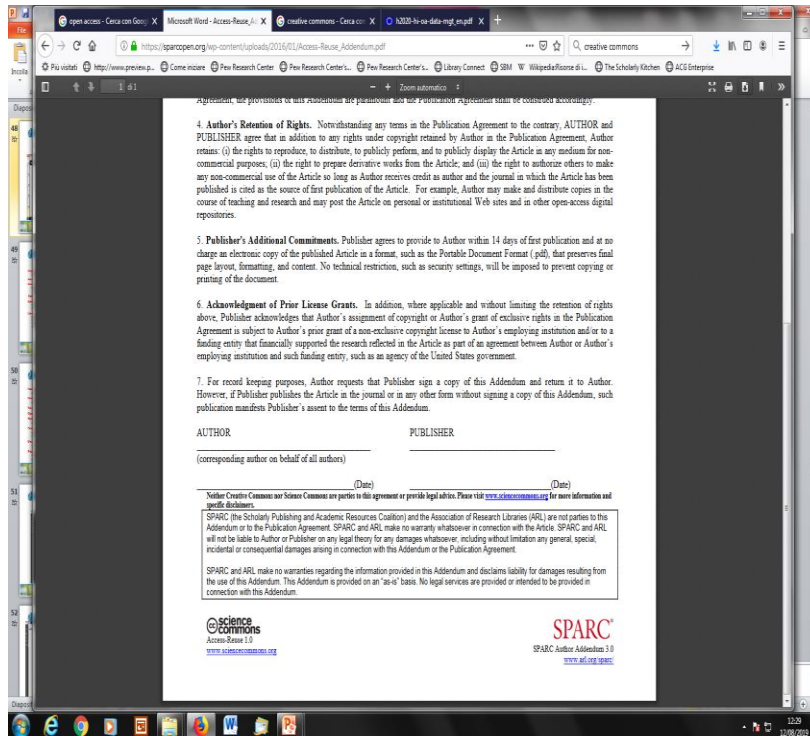
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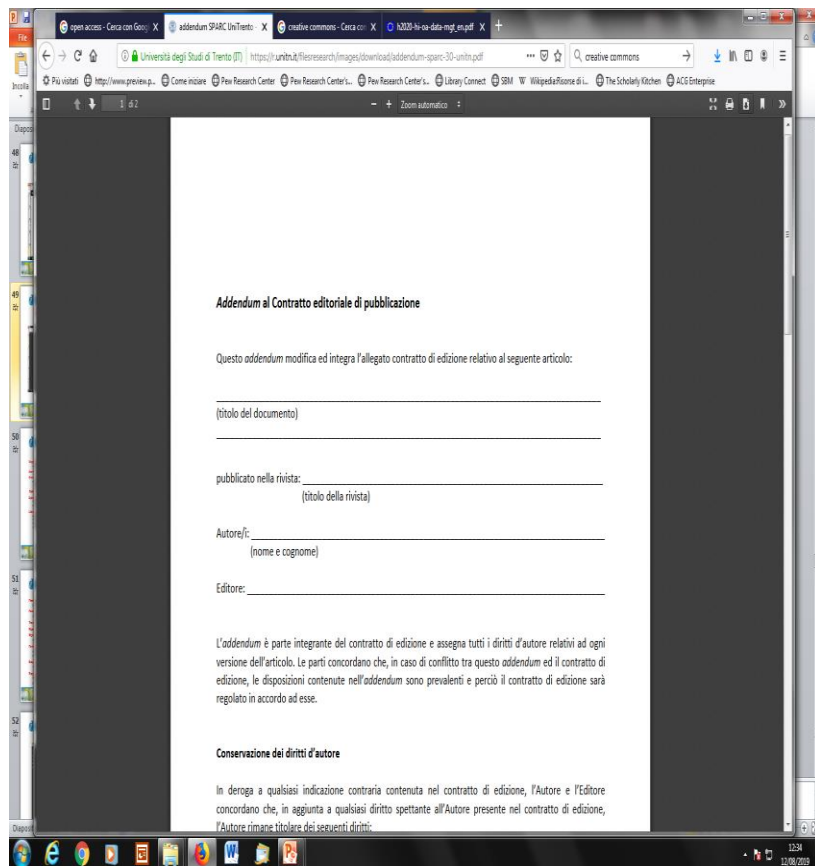


The **SPARC Author Addendum** is a legal instrument that you can **use to modify your copyright transfer agreements with non-open access journal publishers**

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



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**

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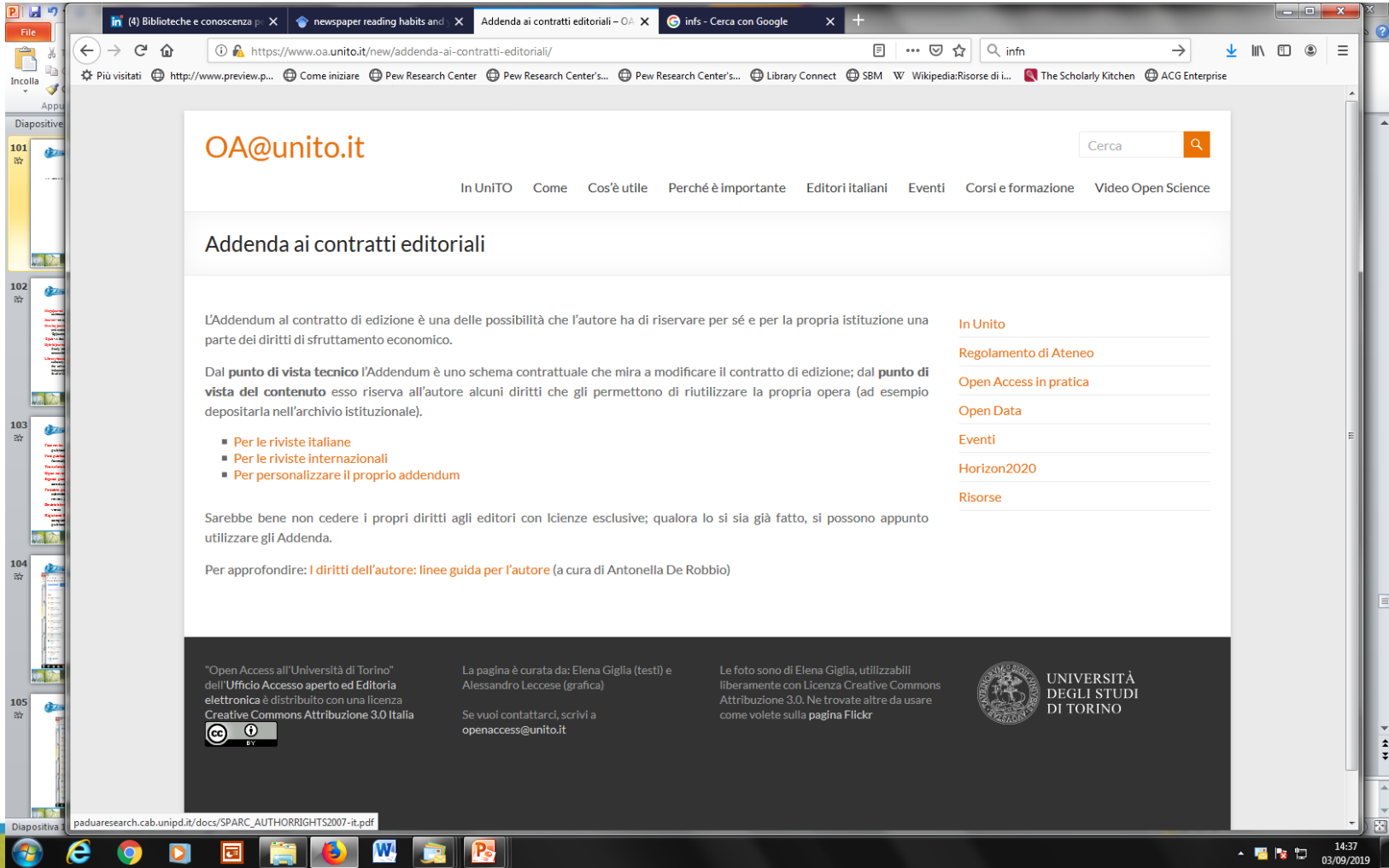
la **produzione di opere derivate a scopo didattico**

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"



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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).

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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)

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

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openaccess@unito.it

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UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TORINO

Diapositiva 105 paduaresearch.cab.unipd.it/docs/SPARC_AUTHORRIGHTS2007-it.pdf

14:37
03/09/2019



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





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

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 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". The Coursera logo and navigation links are visible at the top. On the left, a sidebar lists the course content, including videos and a quiz. The main content area features a slide titled "Types of Peer Review" with a list of review types: Single-blind, Double-blind, Open, and Post-publication Peer Review. A "Notes" panel on the right provides instructions on how to use the "Save Note" button. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system clock indicating 14:22 on 13/08/2019.

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)

6.7: Doing a peer review

Types of Peer Review

- 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.

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

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 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 - Stan". The Coursera logo and navigation links are visible at the top. The main content area is titled "Peer Review: Process" and includes a section "My system:" with three numbered steps:

- 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?

Below the steps, there is a video player showing a lecture titled "6.7: Doing a peer review" with a duration of 13 min. The video player includes a "Save Note" button, a "Discuss" button, and a "Download" button. The video player also shows a transcript of the lecture, 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."

The right sidebar contains a "Notes" section with a "Save Note" button and a "Notes" icon. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system clock indicating 14:23 on 13/08/2019.



Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

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". The Coursera logo and navigation links are visible at the top. The main content area is titled "Unit 6" and lists several video lectures and a quiz. The current video lecture is "6.7: Doing a peer review" (13 min). The video content shows a list of bullet points under the heading "5. Read the methods carefully." and "6. Read the results carefully." The video player controls are visible at the bottom of the video frame. The right sidebar contains a "Notes" section with a "Save Note" button and a "Discuss" button. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock indicating 14:24 on 13/08/2019.

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)

5. Read the methods carefully.

- Scan this section to find answers to your questions about the data.
- Were things measured objectively or subjectively? What instruments were used?
- Are there flaws in the study design, such as no control group?
- Read the statistics section carefully.

6. Read the results carefully.

- Read this section with the tables and figures in front of you.
- Does each section roughly correspond to one table or figure?
- Do the authors summarize the main trends and themes from the table, or do they just repeat what is in the tables?
- If there are graphs, do the authors give precise numerical values in the text if it is not given in the graph?
- Are the authors honest or do they try to draw your eye to what they want you to see??
- Do the authors over-interpret statistical significance, by ignoring the fact that the magnitude is small or by ignoring the fact that they have done multiple subgroup analyses?
- Is this section unnecessarily long?

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 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

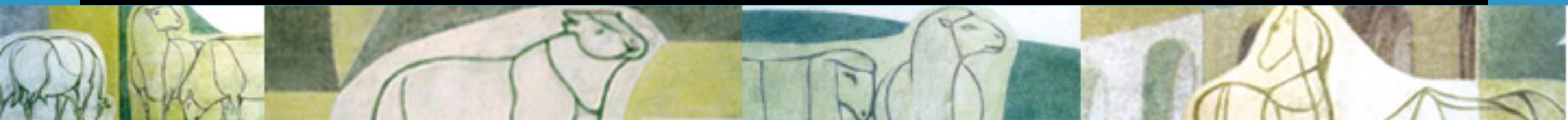
Click the "Save Note" button when you want to capture a screen. You can also highlight and save lines from the transcript below. Add your own notes to anything you've captured.

A decorative graphic consisting of overlapping yellow, red, and blue squares with a black crosshair.

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



coursera.org è ora visualizzato a schermo intero

Esci da schermo intero (Esc)



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

6.7: Doing a peer review - Stanf... | john bohanan - Cerca con Go... | wary in italiano - Cerca con Go... | Predatory Publishing - Open A... | Predatory publishers are corrup... | +

https://www.coursera.org/learn/sciwrite/lecture/mu4ZE/6-7-doing-a-peer-review

What do you want to learn?

Writing in the Sciences > Week 6 > 6.7: Doing a peer review

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

Assignment

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

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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

quiz

Notes

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14:27 13/08/2019



Peer Review

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 left sidebar shows the course structure, including Unit 6 and various video lectures. The main content area displays a quiz question: "Question 1 of 2: What is a single-blind peer review?". The correct answer is selected: "Authors are blinded to the peer reviewers' identities." A yellow overlay with the text "Risposta corretta" (Correct answer) is placed over the question. The right sidebar shows a "Notes" section with a "Save Note" button and a "Discuss" button. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock indicating 14:28 on 13/08/2019.

Risposta corretta

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
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- 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

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.

Correct
This is the correct answer.

Continue

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.

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Notes

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Selezionare rivista OA



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



da co
File M

Increase your visibility X How to find a suitable open access X +

whyopenresearch.org/journals

whyopen research

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

<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



**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

10:59
02/08/2019

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

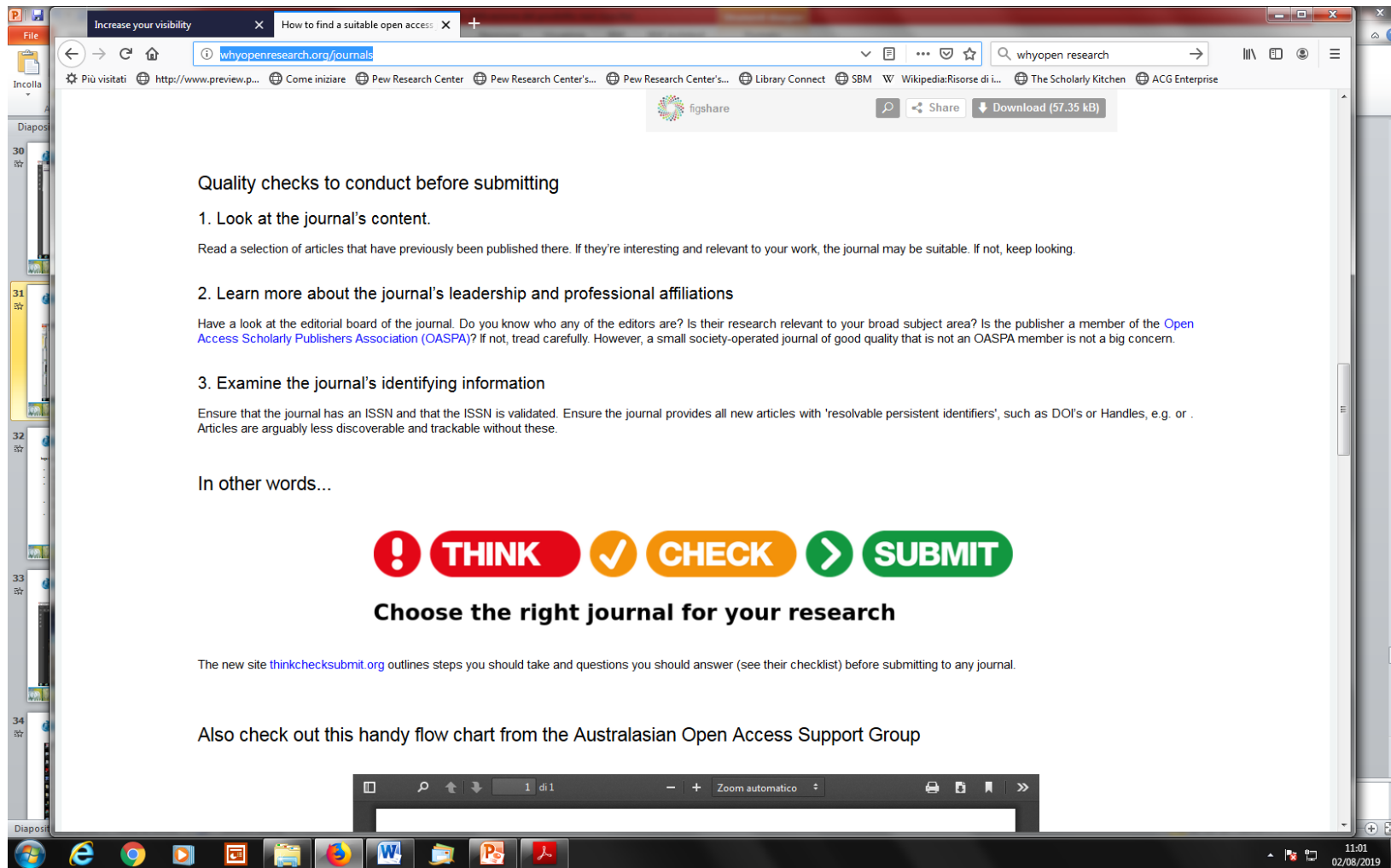
[SHERPA/FACT](#) is a database that allows researcher's to check whether specific journals meet their funder's sharing policies. Just type in the name of the journal and the name of your funder. Currently available only for UK funders.



SHERPA/JULIET

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*

whyopenresearch.org/journals

Open Access journal options flowchart

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

```

graph TD
    Q1{Is journal Open Access?} -- NO --> Q2{Does journal permit deposit of work in a repository?}
    Q1 -- YES --> Q3{Does journal charge an article processing fee?}
    Q2 -- YES --> Q4{Does journal offer Open Access for a fee? Hybrid}
    Q2 -- NO --> Q5[Send a copy of the version your publisher allows]
    Q3 -- YES --> Q4
    Q3 -- NO --> Q6[Fantastical! Your Published Article is freely available from the time of publication]
    Q4 -- YES --> Q7{Do you have the funds or are you eligible for a waiver?}
    Q4 -- NO --> Q8[Choose another journal appropriate for your content which reaches its intended audience]
    Q7 -- YES --> Q6
    Q7 -- NO --> Q8
    Q5 --> Q9[A version of your work is freely available; subscribers are able to see published article]
    
```

ARC & NHMRC allow authors to use part of their grant to pay for publication fees
Many Open Access journals will waive fees for students or researchers from developing countries
Some journals make articles available after an embargo
Check your institution's policy relating to intellectual property

AOASG
Australian Open Access Strategy Group

* 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
rivista Open Access
gratuita?

Pubblicate in una
rivista Open
Access
(Gold road)

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

Verificate con
la vostra biblioteca
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
anche depositato
diventi pubblico

Verificate su
sherpa.ac.uk/romeo

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

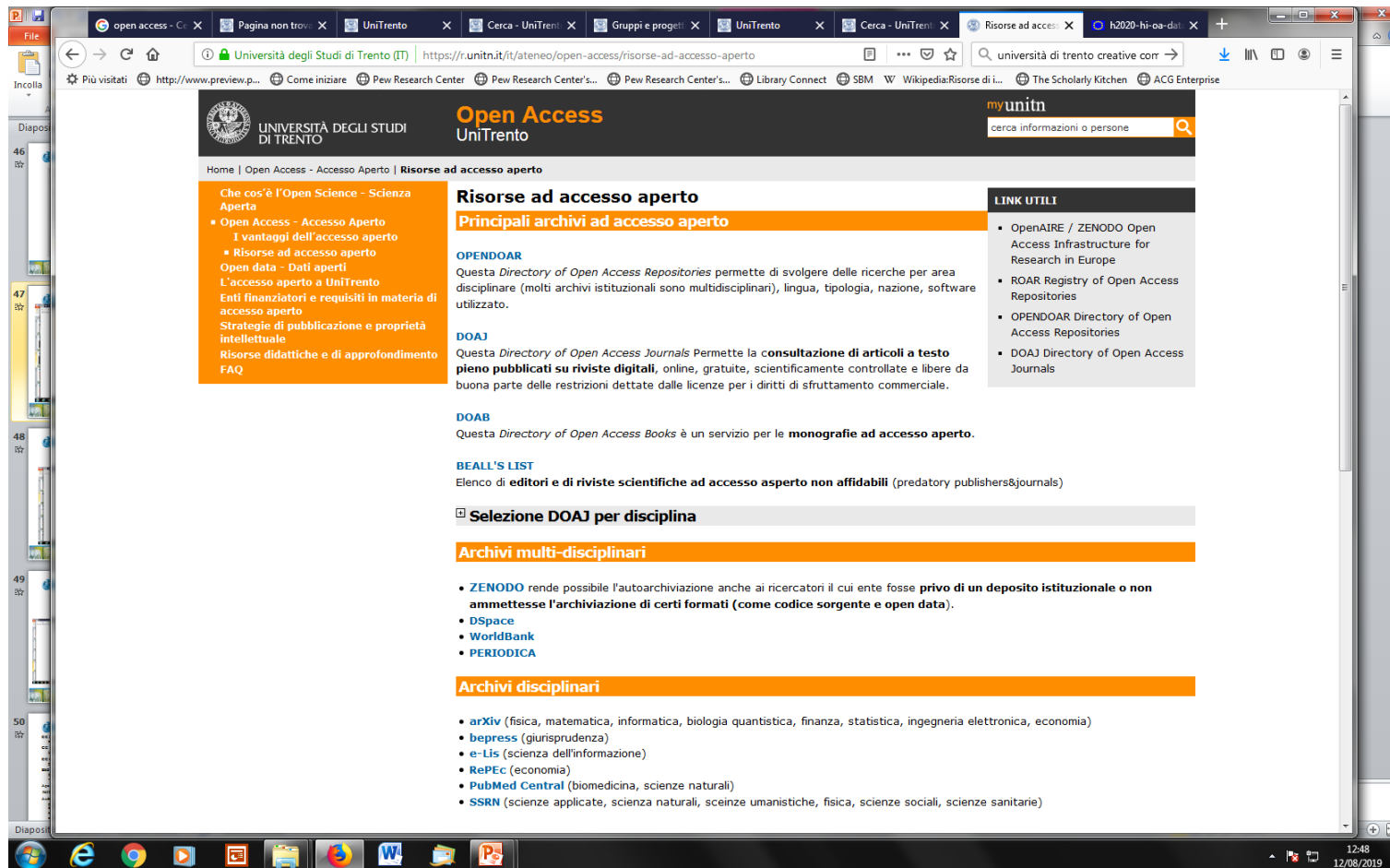


Jon Tennant and Lisa
Matthias
Translated by Elena Giglia

Selezionare rivista OA



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



The screenshot shows the 'Open Access UniTrento' website. The header includes the University of Trento logo and the 'myunitn' search bar. The main content area is titled 'Risorse ad accesso aperto' (Open Access Resources). It features a sidebar on the left with links to 'Open Access - Accesso Aperto', 'Open data - Dati aperti', and 'Enti finanziatori e requisiti in materia di accesso aperto'. The main text area lists several directories and resources:

- 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).

Below this, there is a section titled 'Selezione DOAJ per disciplina' (DOAJ selection by discipline) with two sub-sections:

- Archivi multi-disciplinari** (Multi-disciplinary archives):
 - ZENODO** rende possibile l'autoarchiviazione anche ai ricercatori il cui ente fosse **privo di un deposito istituzionale o non ammettesse l'archiviazione di certi formati (come codice sorgente e open data)**.
 - DSpace**
 - WorldBank**
 - PERIODICA**
- Archivi disciplinari** (Disciplinary archives):
 - 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, scienze naturali, scienze umanistiche, fisica, scienze sociali, scienze sanitarie)

The right sidebar contains a 'LINK UTILI' (Useful Links) section with links to OpenAIRE, ROAR, OPENDOAR, and DOAJ.



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del Lazio e della Toscana *M. Aleandri*



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Home Strumenti da copiare.pdf x

107%

Condividi

Novità / Italia

webtv.camera.it

Mercoledì 26 Settembre 2018 Settembre ore 15:00

Audizioni su valorizzazione Pompei e accesso all'informazione scientifica

Sept-Oct 2018

VIDEO COMPLETO

15:00

DESCRIZIONE

La Commissione Cultura ha svolto le seguenti audizioni alle ore 15: - Vincenzo Menzies, presidente del Distretto turistico "Pompei, 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;

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:

a) 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;

b) 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.

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)

Iter Testi Emendamenti Esame in Commissione Discussione in Assemblea Dossier Votazioni OpenData

Documentazione degli uffici

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

Strumenti di ricerca

Esporta PDF

Adobe Export PDF

Converti file PDF in Word o Excel online

Selezionare il file PDF

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Condividi

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

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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>




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.oa.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 in Open Science e IOSSG – Italian OpenScience Support Group

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Why open research.org

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Why Open Research?' website. The browser's address bar shows 'whyopenresearch.org'. The website features six cartoon illustrations arranged in a 2x3 grid, each representing a benefit of open research. The illustrations are as follows:

- Top Left:** A cartoon of a person standing in a vast, open landscape, looking out at a large, dark, cloud-like shape. A speech bubble says: "...hello...? ...anybody...?".
- Top Middle:** A cartoon of two men. One man is pushing a wheelbarrow full of papers towards another man. A speech bubble says: "...and your first born child."
- Top Right:** A cartoon of a man in a suit standing next to a small, round, furry creature. The man is holding a sign that says "El Severo!".
- Bottom Left:** A cartoon of a man in a lab coat running through a field of papers, holding a large, glowing lightbulb.
- Bottom Middle:** A cartoon of a man sitting at a desk, looking exhausted. A speech bubble says: "Congratulations! Your paper was accepted by the Yak Breeders Journal!".
- Bottom Right:** A cartoon of a man in a suit standing on a large, striped, circular object, holding a trophy. A small, winged figure is flying above him.

Below each illustration is a heading and a short paragraph:

- 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**

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various icons, including the Windows logo, Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, and several application icons. The system clock in the bottom right corner shows the time as 10:55 on 02/08/2019.



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

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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

Diapositiva 1

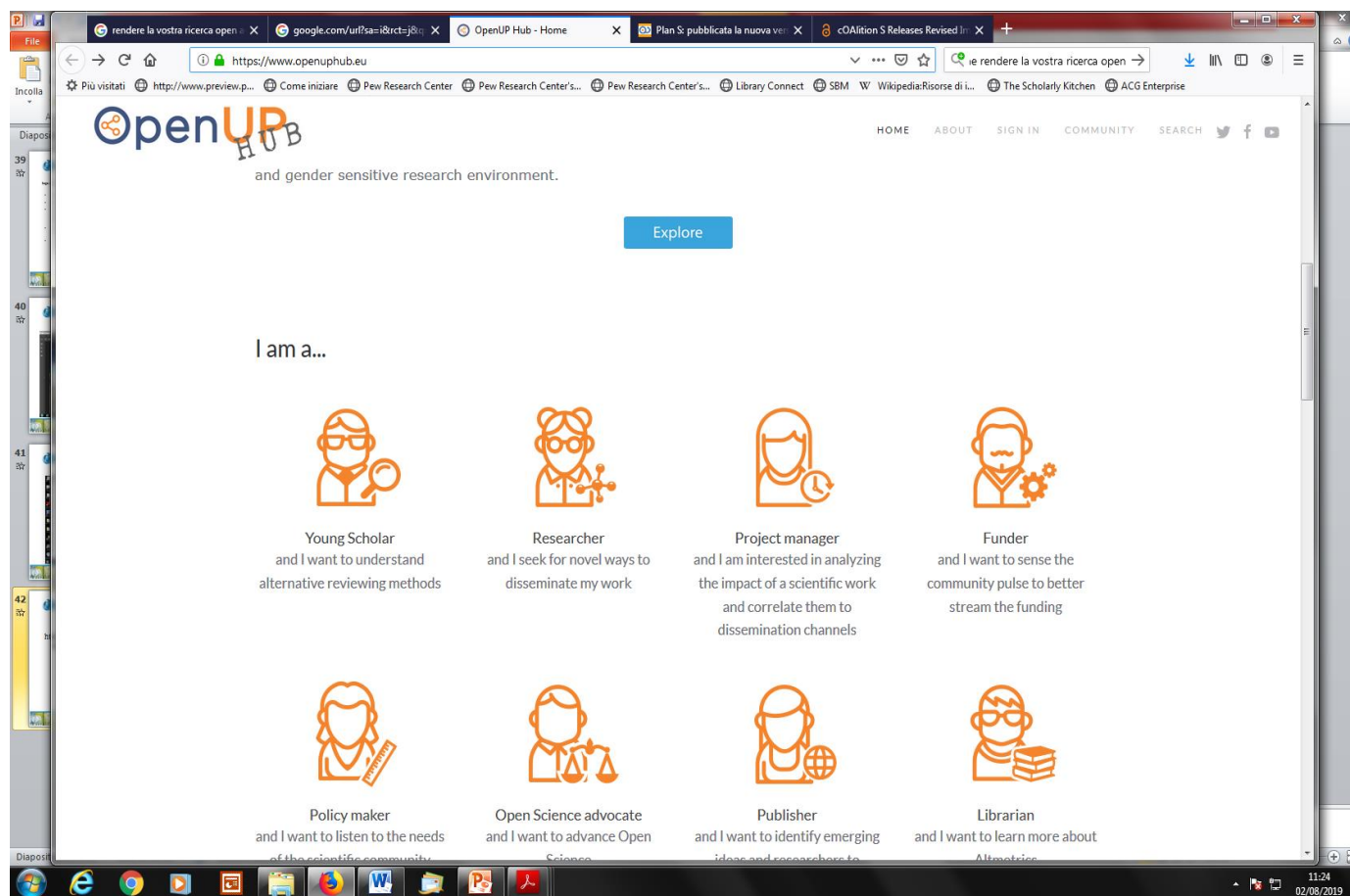
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Open up hub





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

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graph TD; Q1[Is there a Open Access version of this article available that we are showing?] -- No --> Q2[Is there maybe a copy on Google Scholar? That you could use?]; Q1 -- Yes --> Q3[Does this Open Access Version suit your purposes?]; Q3 -- Yes --> D1[Done!]; Q3 -- No --> Q2; Q2 -- Yes --> D2[Done!]; Q2 -- No / Didn't check --> Q4[How quickly do you need a copy of this article?]; Q4 -- Within a couple days --> D3[Use regular ILL cost service. Should have it to you within 2-48 hours.]; D3 --> D4[Done!]; Q4 -- ASAPI --> D5[Use our commercial Document Delivery service. The article will be emailed to you in 10-15 minutes]; D5 --> D6[Done!];
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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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