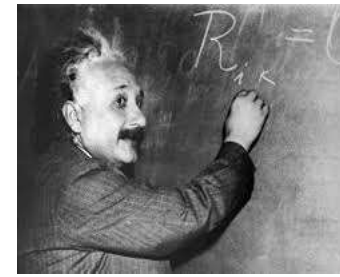




Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri



PUBBLICARE UN ARTICOLO SCIENTIFICO

Open science e open access

caratteristiche principali

peer review

il processo della pubblicazione

copyright





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Open science?

dati BISA.pdf

Home Strumenti

Rapporti ISTISAN 17/32

QUADRO EUROPEO SUI DATI APERTI DELLA RICERCA E CONTESTO ITALIANO

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

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

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

Condividi

Cerca "Bates"

Esporta PDF

Adobe Export PDF

Converti file PDF in Word o Excel online

Selezionare il file PDF

dati BISA.pdf

Converti in

Microsoft Word (.docx)

Lingua documento

Italiano Cambia

Converti

Crea PDF

Modifica PDF

Commento

Combinare i file

Organizza pagine

Redigere

Converti e modifica i PDF con Acrobat Pro DC

Altre opzioni di prova

07:58 17/09/2019

Gruppo BISA

RACCOGLIERE LA SFIDA DELLA SCIENZA APERTA

Gruppo di lavoro BISA (Bibliosan per la Scienza Aperta)

Il tema della diffusione aperta della scienza coinvolge tutti gli operatori dell'informazione scientifica, da chi la produce (i ricercatori) a chi la promuove (gli organismi finanziatori), la diffonde (strutture editoriali e biblioteche di istituzioni scientifiche) mettendo in atto modelli innovativi di comunicazione scientifica, fino a chi ne definisce modi 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.

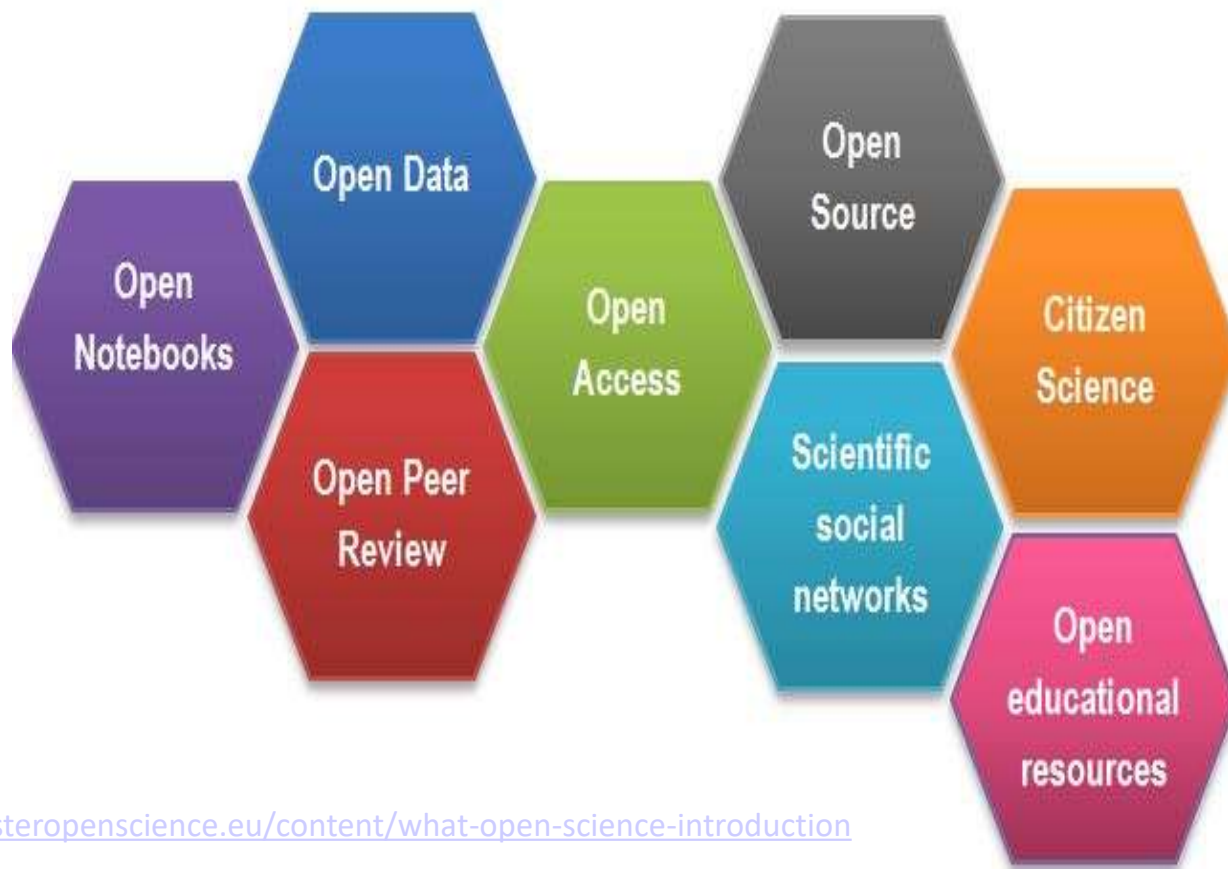
Altrettante sono le sfide che emergono nei processi di creazione di nuovi servizi e infrastrutture. Con riguardo a questo ultimo aspetto, dovrà affermarsi una competenza specifica da dedicare alla realizzazione di strategie comuni, poiché la configurazione di una rete di istituzioni come Bibliosan impone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



What is ‘Open Science’?



<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/content/what-open-science-introduction>

<https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2021/10/08/guest-post-the-uns-sustainable-development-goals-and-open-access-timon-oerlem-interviews-gerald-beasley-part-1-of-2/?informz=1>



What is it?

Open Science is the practice of science in such a way that others can collaborate and contribute, where research data, lab notes and other research processes are *freely available*, under terms that enable reuse, redistribution and reproduction of the research and its underlying data and methods ([FOSTER Open Science Definition](#)). In a nutshell, Open Science is transparent and accessible knowledge that is shared and developed through collaborative networks (Vicente-S  ez & Mart  nez-Fuentes 2018).

Open Science is about increased rigour, accountability, and reproducibility for research. It is based on the principles of inclusion, fairness, equity, and sharing, and ultimately seeks to change the way research is done, who is involved and how it is valued. It aims to make research more open to participation, review/refutation, improvement and (re)use for the world to benefit.

There are several definitions of "openness" with regards to various aspects of science; the [Open Definition](#) defines it thus: "Open data and content can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose". Open Science encompasses a variety of practices, usually including areas like open access to publications, open research data, open source software/tools, open workflows, citizen science, open educational resources, and alternative methods for research evaluation including open peer review ([Pontika et al., 2015](#)).

Open Science Taxonomy

Open Access

- Open Access Definition
- Open Access Initiatives
- Open Access Routes
 - Gold Route
 - Green Route

Open Data

- Open Data Definition
- Open Data Journals
- Open Data Standards
- Open Data Use and Reuse
- Open Government Data

Open Reproducible Research

- Definition of Open Reproducible Research
- Reproducibility Studies
- Open Lab/Notebooks
- Open Science Workflows
- Open Source in Open Science
- Reproducibility Guidelines
- Reproducibility Testing

Open Science Evaluation

- Open Metrics and Impact

Open Science Guidelines

- Organisational mandates

Open Science Policies

- Subject policies

Open Science Tools

- Open Repositories
- Open Services



keywords

<https://jamboard.google.com/d/1ykt3Ijja8Hz-vmJhWz4VPygnvkiHWxm-U-DUasDdgi0/edit?usp=sharing>

Google jamboard



keywords

RIGOUR

ACCOUNTABILITY

reproducibility

INCLUSION

EQUITY

FAIRNESS



What is Open Science? Intro... X Open-Science-Training-Hand... X accountability - Dizionario ing... X

https://github.com/Open-Science-Training-Handbook/Open-Science-Training-Handbook_EH/asset/master/02OpenScienceBasis/01OpenScienceBasis.pdf

110 1 lines (61 slot) 10.3 KB

FOSTER
www.fosteropen.org

Pontika et al. (2015)

The aims and assumptions underlying the push to implement these various practices have been analysed by Fecher & Friesike (2013), whose analyses of the literature found five broad concerns, or "schools of thought". These are:

- **Democratic school:** Believing that there is an unequal distribution of access to knowledge, this area is concerned with making scholarly knowledge (including publications and data) available freely for all.
- **Pragmatic school:** Following the principle that the creation of knowledge is made more efficient through collaboration and strengthened through critique, this area seeks to harness network effects by connecting scholars and making scholarly methods transparent.
- **Infrastructure school:** This thread is motivated by the assumption that efficient research requires readily available platforms, tools and services for dissemination and collaboration.
- **Public school:** Based on the recognition that true societal impact requires societal engagement in research and readily understandable communication of scientific results, this area seeks to bring the public to collaborate in research through citizen science, and make scholarship more readily understandable through lay summaries, blogging and other less formal communicative methods.
- **Measurement school:** Motivated by the acknowledgement that traditional metrics for measuring scientific impact have proven problematic (by being too heavily focused on publications, often only at the journal-level, for instance), this strand seeks "alternative metrics" which can make use of the new possibilities of digitally networked tools to track and measure the impact of scholarship through formerly invisible activities.

Rationale

Open Science, as defined above, encompasses a huge number of potential structural changes to academic practice, whose culture can often be hierarchical and conservative. Moreover, even where researchers are sympathetic to the aims of Open Science, they might not yet see the worth in taking them up, as existing incentive mechanisms do not yet reflect this new culture of openness and collaboration. As a consequence, convincing researchers of the need to change their practices will require a good understanding not only of the ethical, social and academic benefits, but also of the ways in which taking up Open Science practices will actually help them succeed in their work. This section will describe some of the core concepts, principles, actors, and practices in Open Science, and how these fit within a broader research ecosystem.

Preparation

- Define & crowdsource research priorities

Discovery

12:38 25/10/2021



What is Open Science? Introdu... X Open-Science-Training-Handb... X Istituto Zooprofilattico Speim... X Open-Science-Training-Handb... X

https://github.com/Open-Science-Training-Handbook/Open-Science-Training-Handbook_EN/blob/master/02OpenScienceBasics/01OpenCon... accountability

118 lines (41 sloc) 10.3 KB

Rationale

Open Science, as defined above, encompasses a huge number of potential structural changes to academic practice, whose culture can often be hierarchical and conservative. Moreover, even where researchers are sympathetic to the aims of Open Science, they might not yet see the worth in taking them up, as existing incentive mechanisms do not yet reflect this new culture of openness and collaboration. As a consequence, convincing researchers of the need to change their practices will require a good understanding not only of the ethical, social and academic benefits, but also of the ways in which taking up Open Science practices will actually help them succeed in their work. This section will describe some of the core concepts, principles, actors, and practices in Open Science, and how these fit within a broader research ecosystem.

```
graph TD; Preparation[Preparation] --> Discovery[Discovery]; Discovery --> Analysis[Analysis]; Analysis --> Writing[Writing]; Writing --> Publication[Publication]; Publication --> Outreach[Outreach]; Outreach --> Assessment[Assessment]; Assessment --> Preparation;
```

- Preparation**
 - Define & crowdsource research priorities
 - Organize project, team, collaborations
 - Get funding / contract
- Discovery**
 - Search literature / data / code / ...
 - Get access
 - Get alerts / recommendations
 - Read / view
 - Annotate
- Analysis**
 - Collect, mine, extract data / experiment
 - Share protocols / notebooks / workflows
 - Analyze
- Writing**
 - Write / code
 - Visualize
 - Cite
 - Translate
- Publication**
 - Archive / share publications
 - Archive / share data & code
 - Select journal to submit to
 - Publish
- Outreach**
 - Archive/share posters
 - Archive/share presentations
 - Tell about research outside academia
 - Researcher profiles/networks
- Assessment**
 - Comment / peer review
 - Determine impact of research output
 - Determine impact of researchers

https://github.com/Open-Science-Training-Handbook/Open-Science-Training-Handbook_EN/blob/master/images/image_1.png

Scrivi qui per eseguire la ricerca

25/10



[Open] Science is a Human Right

Article 27 *Dichiarazione Universale dei Diritti Umani*

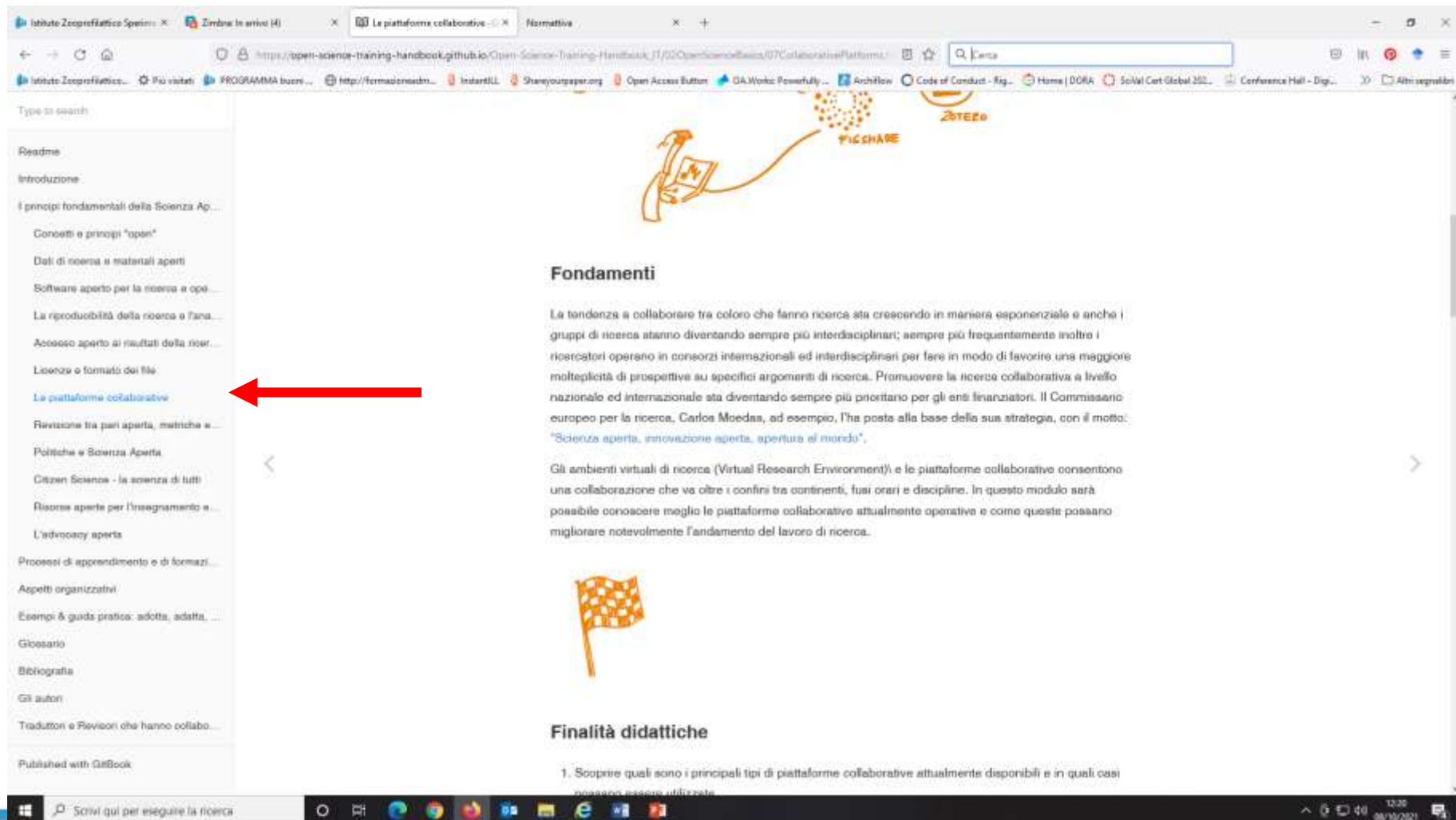
10 dicembre 1948

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/>





Le piattaforme collaborative

Fondamenti

La tendenza a collaborare tra coloro che fanno ricerca sta crescendo in maniera esponenziale e anche i gruppi di ricerca stanno diventando sempre più interdisciplinari; sempre più frequentemente inoltre i ricercatori operano in consorzi internazionali ed interdisciplinari per fare in modo di favorire una maggiore molteplicità di prospettive su specifici argomenti di ricerca. Promuovere la ricerca collaborativa a livello nazionale ed internazionale sta diventando sempre più prioritario per gli enti finanziatori. Il Commissario europeo per la ricerca, Carlos Moedas, ad esempio, l'ha posta alla base della sua strategia, con il motto: "Scienza aperta, innovazione aperta, apertura al mondo".

Gli ambienti virtuali di ricerca (Virtual Research Environment) e le piattaforme collaborative consentono una collaborazione che va oltre i confini tra continenti, fusi orari e discipline. In questo modulo sarà possibile conoscere meglio le piattaforme collaborative attualmente operative e come queste possano migliorare notevolmente l'andamento del lavoro di ricerca.

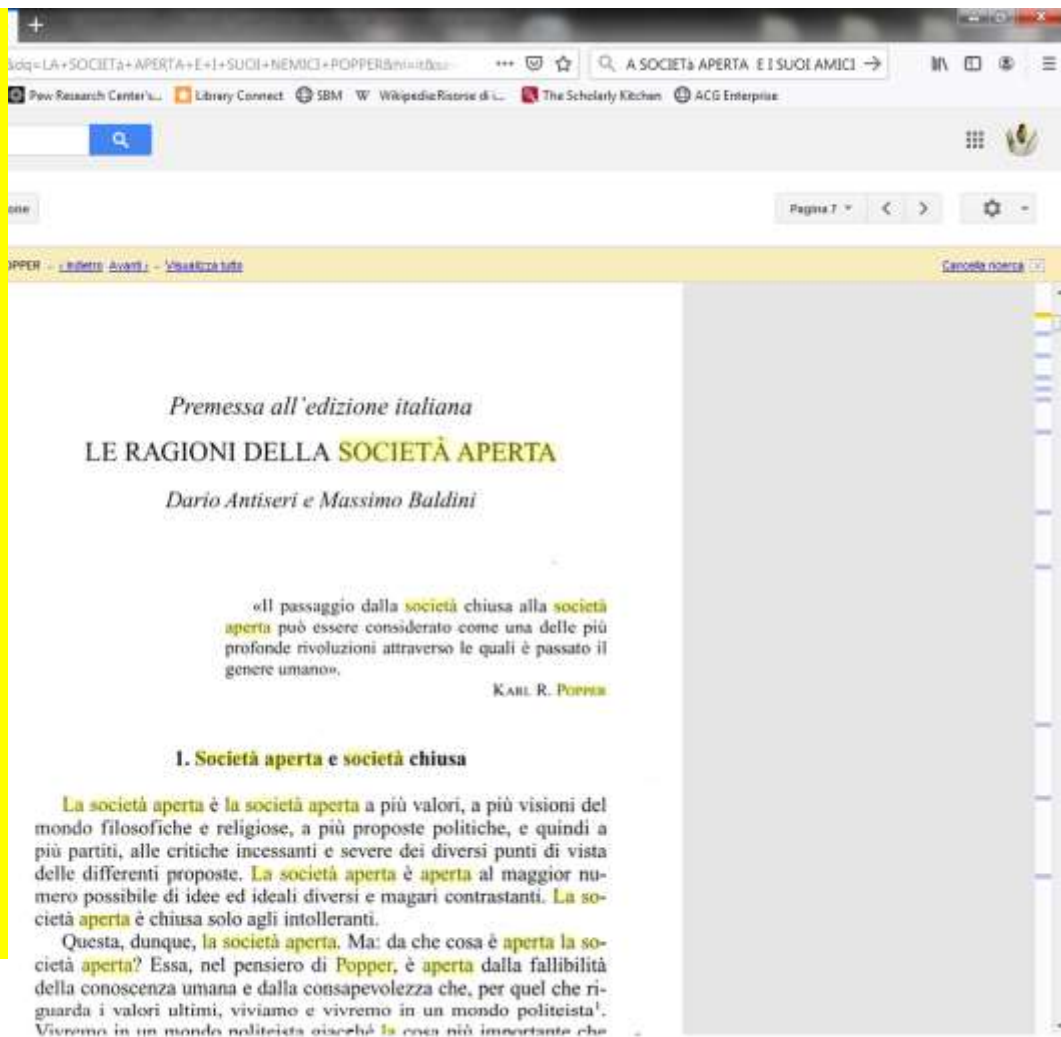
Finalità didattiche

1. Scoprire quali sono i principali tipi di piattaforme collaborative attualmente disponibili e in quali casi possono essere utilizzate.

La teoria popperiana della **falsificabilità** per cui la **conoscenza è provvisoria e fallibile** implica che la società deve essere aperta a punti di vista alternativi. Una società aperta è associata al **pluralismo**; è sempre **aperta al cambiamento perché la conoscenza non è mai completa ma sempre in divenire**:

“Se vogliamo rimanere uomini – egli avverte – c’è unicamente una strada, la strada verso la società aperta, per proseguire la nostra marcia verso l’ignoto, verso ciò che non sappiamo, verso l’incerto (...) per pianificare due cose: non solo la nostra **sicurezza**, ma al medesimo tempo la nostra **libertà**”.

Nella società chiusa, proclami di conoscenza certa e **verità insondabile** conducono all'imposizione di una certa visione della realtà. Una tale società è chiusa alla **libertà di pensiero**. Diversamente, nella società aperta ogni cittadino si adopera nel **pensiero critico per il miglioramento** che richiede **libertà di pensiero ed espressione**, mentre le istituzioni culturali e legali aiutano questo **sviluppo**





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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.

burning=hot

@protohedge

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://en.unesco.org/science-sustainable-future/open-science/recommendation>. The page features a header with a graphic of an open book and icons representing science, technology, and education. The main content area, outlined by a red dashed line, includes the title "UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science" and several paragraphs of text. A sidebar on the right contains a navigation menu with links to "Home", "UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science", "Multistakeholder Consultations on Open Science", "Open Science Advisory Committee", "UNESCO Global Open Science Partnership", and "Contact us". At the bottom of the main content area, there is a section titled "Draft text of the UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science" with a brief description of the draft and its adoption timeline.

UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science

At the 40th session of UNESCO's General Conference, 193 Members States tasked the Organization with the development of an international standard-setting instrument on Open Science in the form of a UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science to be adopted by Member States in 2021.

The Recommendation is expected to define shared values and principles for Open Science, and identify concrete measures on Open Access and Open Data, with proposals to bring citizens closer to science and commitments to facilitate the production and dissemination of scientific knowledge around the world. The Recommendation will be developed through a regionally balanced, multistakeholder, inclusive and transparent consultation process.

UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science will complement the 2017 Recommendation on Science and Scientific Research. It will also build upon the UNESCO Strategy on Open Access to Scientific Information and Research and the new UNESCO Recommendation on Open Educational Resources.

UNESCO Recommendations are legal instruments in which "the General Conference formulates principles and norms for the international regulation of any particular question and invites Member States to take whatever legislative or other steps may be required in conformity with the constitutional practice of each State and the nature of the question under consideration to apply the principles and norms aforesaid within their respective territories". Emanating from the Organization's supreme governing body and hence possessing great authority, recommendations are intended to influence the development of national laws and practices.

Draft text of the UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science

Following the consensus reached during the intergovernmental meeting of experts held from 6 to 11 May 2021, the Draft text of the Recommendation will be put forward for adoption by UNESCO's General Conference during its next session in November 2021.

English | Français | Español | Русский | العربية | 中文

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf00000378381/PDF/378381eng.pdf.multi>



<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000378381/PDF/378381eng.pdf.multi>

Draft text of the UNESCO Reco... X unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000378381/PDF/378381eng.pdf.multi

7. **Open scientific knowledge** refers to open access to scientific publications, research data, metadata, open educational resources, software, and source code and hardware that are available in the public domain or under copyright and licensed under an open licence that allows access, re-use, repurpose, adaptation and distribution under specific conditions, provided to all actors immediately or as quickly as possible regardless of location, nationality, race, age, gender, income, socio-economic circumstances, career stage, discipline, language, religion, disability, ethnicity or migratory status or any other grounds, and free of charge. It also refers to the possibility of opening research methodologies and evaluation processes. Users therefore gain free access to the following:

(a) **Scientific publications** that include, among others, peer-reviewed journal articles and books, research reports and conference papers. Scientific publications may be disseminated by publishers on open access online publishing platforms and/or deposited and made immediately accessible in open online repositories upon publication, that are supported and maintained by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency or other well-established not-for-profit organization devoted to common good that enables open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability and long-term digital preservation and archiving. Scientific outputs related to publications (e.g. original

- 5 -

scientific research results, research data, software, source code, source materials, workflows and protocols, digital representations of pictorial and graphical materials and scholarly multimedia material) that are openly licensed or dedicated to the public domain should be deposited in a suitable open repository, following appropriate technical standards that allow them to be properly linked to publications. A paywalled method of publication, where immediate access to scientific publications is only granted in exchange for payment, is not aligned with the present Recommendation. Any transfer or licensing of copyrights to third parties should not restrict the public's right to immediate open access to a scientific publication.

(b) **Open research data** that include, among others, digital and analogue data, both raw and processed, and the accompanying metadata, as well as numerical scores, textual records, images and sounds, protocols, analysis code and workflows that can be openly

Scrivi qui per eseguire la ricerca

11:58
14/10/2021





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Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale X Zimbra: [Nuovo articolo] Open X 2021 Open Access Week Theme X 2021-OAW-01-09b310-Eng.png (x) X

https://storage.ning.com/topology/rest/1.0/file/get/94105078803/profile+original

Cerca

OPEN ACCESS WEEK 2021

It Matters How We Open Knowledge:
Building Structural Equity

OCTOBER 25-31

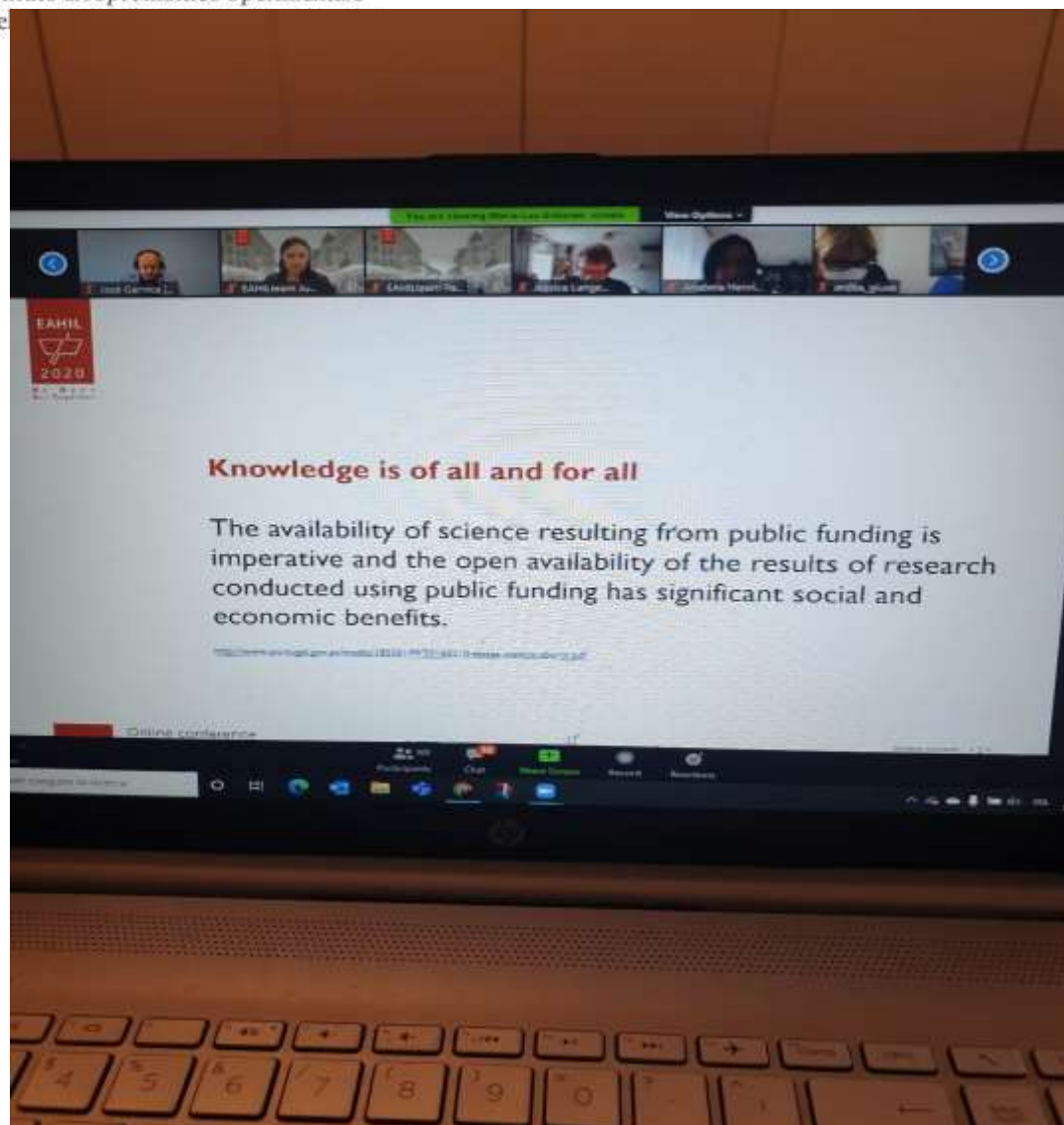
Scrivi qui per eseguire la ricerca

Windows taskbar icons

11:06
14/10/2021



Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
de

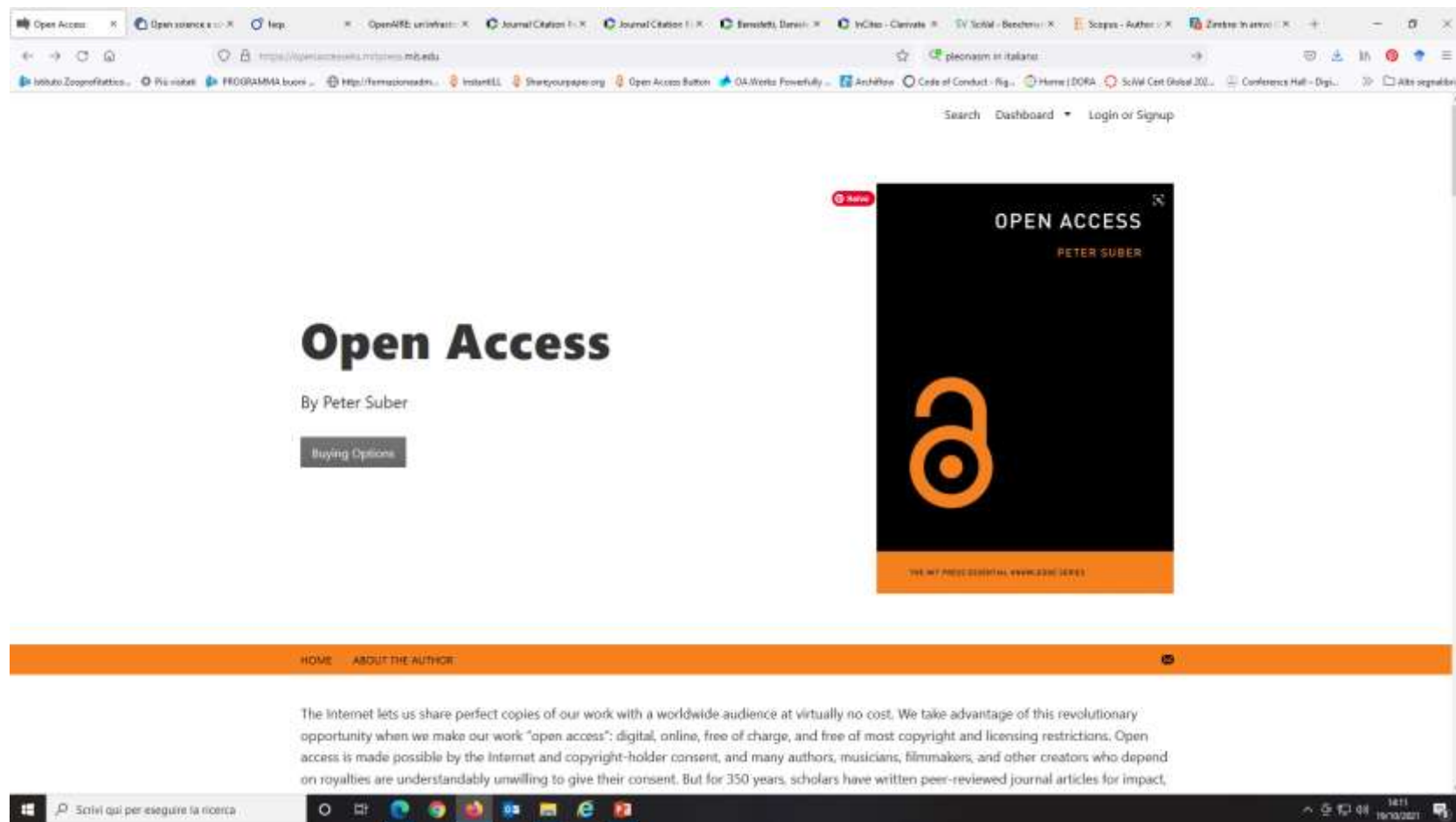


Esempi di piattaforme di risorse per l'insegnamento e l'apprendimento aperte sono:

- [Creative Commons Search](https://search.creativecommons.org/) per file di immagini, audio e video
<https://search.creativecommons.org/>
- [Open Education Consortium](https://www.oeconsortium.org/) per materiali didattici aperti
<https://www.oeconsortium.org/>
- [OERCommons](https://www.oercommons.org/) per risorse per l'apprendimento e l'insegnamento
<https://www.oercommons.org/>



<https://openaccesseks.mitpress.mit.edu/>



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Open Access' website by Peter Suber. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://openaccesseks.mitpress.mit.edu/>. The website has a clean, minimalist design with a white background. The main heading 'Open Access' is in a large, bold, black font. Below it, the author's name 'By Peter Suber' is displayed. A dark grey button labeled 'Buying Options' is positioned to the right of the author's name. On the right side of the page, there is a vertical black banner with the text 'OPEN ACCESS' and 'PETER SUBER' at the top, and a large orange padlock icon in the center. The banner also features a red 'New' tag in the top left corner and the text 'THE MIT PRESS DIGITAL MONOGRAPH SERIES' at the bottom. At the bottom of the page, there is a navigation bar with links for 'HOME' and 'ABOUT THE AUTHOR'. Below the navigation bar, a paragraph of text explains the concept of open access: 'The Internet lets us share perfect copies of our work with a worldwide audience at virtually no cost. We take advantage of this revolutionary opportunity when we make our work "open access": digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. Open access is made possible by the Internet and copyright-holder consent, and many authors, musicians, filmmakers, and other creators who depend on royalties are understandably unwilling to give their consent. But for 350 years, scholars have written peer-reviewed journal articles for impact,'. The browser window also shows several open tabs at the top, including 'Open Access', 'Open science', 'OpenARE: univ...', 'Journal Citation', 'Benelelli, Bened...', 'InCite - Clarivate', 'SciVal - Bencher...', 'Scopus - Author', and 'Zotero in arvo...'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar with the text 'Scrivi qui per eseguire la ricerca' and several application icons.

Open Access

By Peter Suber

Buying Options

OPEN ACCESS

PETER SUBER

HOME ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The Internet lets us share perfect copies of our work with a worldwide audience at virtually no cost. We take advantage of this revolutionary opportunity when we make our work "open access": digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. Open access is made possible by the Internet and copyright-holder consent, and many authors, musicians, filmmakers, and other creators who depend on royalties are understandably unwilling to give their consent. But for 350 years, scholars have written peer-reviewed journal articles for impact,



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QUIZ

La scienza aperta è importante per un ricercatore?





<https://www.menti.com>

81226949



<https://www.menti.com>
81226949

Q: "What is the difference between **Open Science** and ‘science’?"

Q: "Does ‘**Open Science**’ exclude the Humanities and Social Sciences?"



<https://www.menti.com>
33976536

Q: "Does **Open Science** lead to misuse or misunderstanding of research?"

Q: "Will **Open Science** lead to too much information overload?"



Q: "What is the difference between **Open Science** and 'science'?"

A: Open Science refers to doing traditional science with more **transparency** involved at various stages, for example by **openly sharing** code and **data**. Many researchers do this already, but don't call it Open Science.

Q: "Does '**Open Science**' exclude the Humanities and Social Sciences?"

A: **No**, the term Open Science is inclusive. Indeed, the case is that sometimes Open Science is more broadly referred to as '**Open Research**' or '**Open Scholarship**' to be more **inclusive of other disciplines**, principles and practices. However, Open Science is a commonly used term at multiple levels and so it makes sense to adopt it for **communication purposes**, with the proviso that it includes all **research disciplines**.

proviso = clause/condition



Q : "Does **Open Science** lead to misuse or misunderstanding of **research**?"

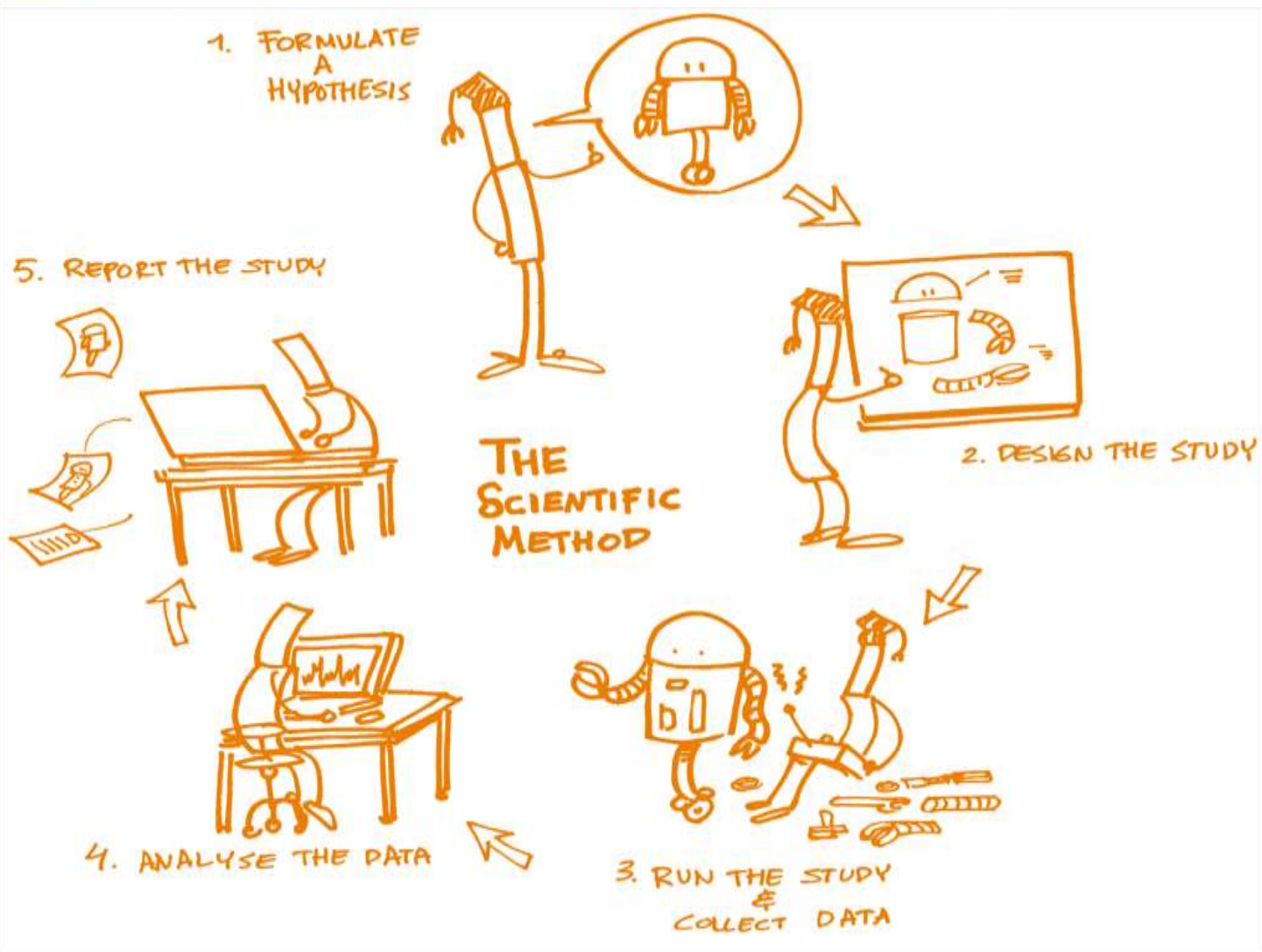
A: No, the application of Open Science principles is in fact a safeguard against misuse or misunderstanding. Transparency breeds trust, confidence and allows others to verify and validate the research process.

Q: "Will **Open Science** lead to too much **information overload**?"

A: It is better to have too much information and deal with it, than to have too little and live with the risk of missing the important parts. And there are technologies such as **RSS feeds**, machine learning and artificial intelligence that are making **content aggregation** easier.

https://github.com/Open-Science-Training-Handbook/Open-Science-Training-Handbook_EN/blob/master/02OpenScienceBasics/07CollaborativePlatforms.md







Data dredging

Also known as p-hacking, this involves repeatedly searching a dataset or trying alternative analyses until a 'significant' result is found.



Omitting null results

When scientists or journals decide not to publish studies unless results are statistically significant.



Underpowered study

Statistical power is the ability of an analysis to detect an effect, if the effect exists – an underpowered study is too small to reliably indicate whether or not an effect exists.

Data dredging = analisi esplorativa/
analisi senza ipotesi a priori

**Micsonducts
= obstacles**

<https://www.wired.it/scienza/lab/2016/03/18/scienza-problema-statistica/>

Issues



Errors

Technical errors may exist within a study, such as misidentified reagents or computational errors.



Underspecified methods

A study may be very robust, but its methods not shared with other scientists in enough detail, so others cannot precisely replicate it.



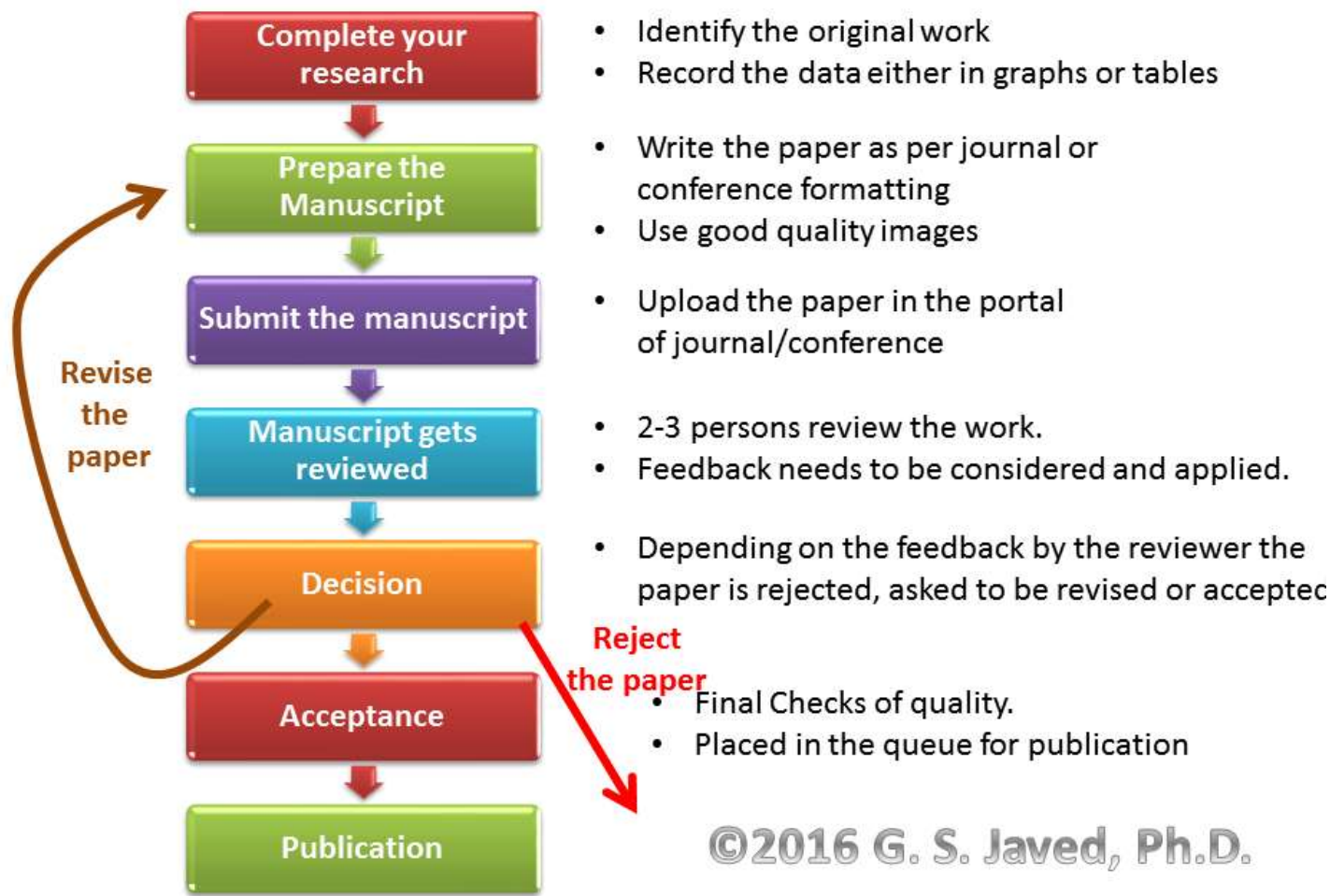
Weak experimental design

A study may have one or more methodological flaws that mean it is unlikely to produce reliable or valid results.





Paper Publication Process



©2016 G. S. Javed, Ph.D.



Cycle of Academic Research



1. Caratteristiche principali



IL POTENZIALE TRASFORMATIVO

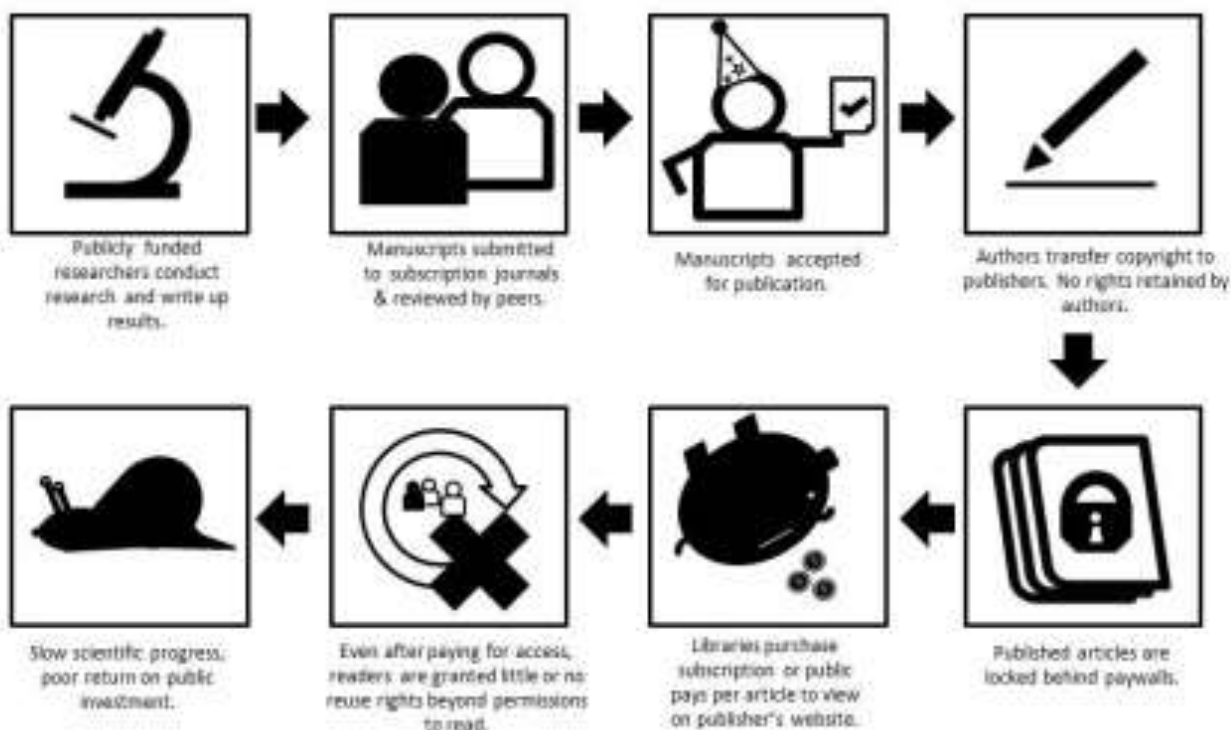
- 1) La comunicazione scientifica oggi: **funziona?**
- 2) L'alternativa Open: **cos'è** e come si fa in pratica?
- 3) Cosa succede in **Europa?**
- 4) **è l'ennesimo fardello amministrativo?**

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



TRADITIONAL SUBSCRIPTION PUBLISHING

limited dissemination, economic efficiency & social impact



Model and text adapted from "Timothy Vissler and Teresa Benavere Garcia 'Research article cycles'" <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1745-6216-10-104>



Paola Collari & Sarah Brown, QUT 2014 CC-BY 4.0

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**



**Open Access/Open Science è un'opportunità
non una minaccia**



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



E la pandemia?

<https://aibstudi.aib.it/article/view/12054/11576>

*Keep sharing, stay open*¹ *Nature* del 4 febbraio 2020

Michael Hiltzik *Los Angeles times*:

«Covid-19 could kill the for-profit science publishing model. That would be a good thing»³¹, 3 marzo 2020

Cameron Neylon *The weekend Australian*:

«Covid-19 is shining a spotlight on the benefits of open access»³²,
23 aprile 2020





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7476615/pdf/TFSR_5_1767754.pdf

Abstract

- Introduction
- Concepts of scientific and academic integrity
- Scientific misconduct and other unethical practices
- Possible causes of research misconduct
- Possible consequences of research misconduct
- Scientific policies and proposals for resolutions
- Analyses of specific publications for COVID-19 treatment
- The specific case of ibuprofen and COVID-19 progression
- Conclusion and future perspectives
- Author's contribution
- Compliance with ethical standards
- Disclosure statement
- References

COMMENTARY

COVID-19 research: pandemic versus "paperdemic", integrity, values and risks of the "speed science"

Ricardo Jorge Dinis-Oliveira [ORCID](#)

ABSTRACT
Scientific integrity is a learned skill. When researchers and students learn integrity in laboratories or in the classroom, they are empowered to use similar principles in other aspects of their lives. This commentary reviews the concepts related to scientific integrity at a time when science faces important challenges related to the increase number of articles produced regarding research on coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has ignited another parallel viral pandemic, with science ranging from robust studies to dishonest studies being conducted, posted, and shared at an unprecedented rate. A balance is needed between the benefits of the rapid access to new scientific data and the threat of causing panic or erroneous clinical decisions based on mistakes or misconduct. The truth is that the "scientific research has changed the world" but now, and more than ever, "it needs to change itself". A pandemic with a "paperdemic" will be even more complicated to manage if it progresses in an uncontrolled manner and is not properly scrutinized.

ARTICLE HISTORY
Received 18 April 2020
Accepted 8 May 2020

KEYWORDS
SARS-CoV-2; COVID-19; research and academic integrity; peer review; pandemic; paperdemic

Introduction

In late December 2019, an outbreak of an emerging disease (coronavirus disease 2019, COVID-19) due to a novel virus named severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) started in Wuhan, China, and rapidly spread throughout the world [1]. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the epidemic of COVID-19 as a pandemic on 12 March 2020. Since then, research on SARS-CoV-2 became unique in this context. Indeed, articles related to SARS-CoV-2 are published every minute in high-impact journals, thus demonstrating how popular the topic currently is [2]. To obtain an estimate of the scale of research activity, Nature predatory publications and the time between submission and acceptance in several articles is much less than a week. Therefore, it is obvious that the peer review process is being weakened and was never so rife in coronavirus papers [3].

Of course, these are difficult times and we need rapid results to save people, and thus some journals are "asking editors to accept without delay submitted manuscripts that in their judgment can stand as eLife papers, even if they feel that the manuscript would be stronger" [4]. Although this is an altruistic attitude aiming fast publication without delay, and prone to some degree of success, the truth is also



Search Dashboard Login or Signup


Rapid Reviews: COVID-19 is an open-access overlay journal that seeks to accelerate peer review of COVID-19-related research and prevent the dissemination of false or misleading scientific news

**Rapid Reviews
COVID-19**

RR:C19




HOME HOT TOPICS ABOUT EDITORIAL INFO RR:C19 REVIEWS RR:C19 EDITORIALS MEDIA WORK WITH US

Editor's Spotlight



Reviews of "SARS-CoV-2 Aerosol Transmission in Schools: The Effectiveness of Different Interventions"

Published: Sep 19, 2021

Reviewers: Jacobo Bueno de Mesquita, Ph.D (UC Berkeley) |  5
Richard M. Lynch, Ph.D (Pratt Management Corporation) |  4
D. Brian Pavlovic (CUNY School of Public Health) |  3

Scrivi qui per eseguire la ricerca

19:16 09/10/2021



Gli **overlay journals** sono riviste che selezionano i **preprint** archiviati negli archivi aperti come *ArXiv* aggiungendo la certificazione tramite la **peer review** assegnano a questi articoli un DOI

[Discrete Analysis](#)

[Open Journal of Astrophysics](#)

[SIGMA \(Symmetry, Integrability and
Geometry: Methods and Applications\)](#)

[Logical Methods in Computer Science](#)
[Bollettino telematico di filosofia politica](#)

una piattaforma per la creazione degli
overlay journals, [Episciences](#)
gestita dal [CCSD](#)
(Centre pour la Communication
Scientifique Directe)



RR:C19 è un overlay journal ad accesso aperto della casa editrice MIT Press, in collaborazione con l'Università della California Berkeley

con lo scopo di **provare a filtrare**
l'enorme flusso di preprint sul
COVID-19 e di selezionare solo
quelli più affidabili





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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aJHdDRa1iQc&t=119s>
1.29-2-57

<https://eahil.digicon.ist/exhibition-hall/>



Identificati **preprint** sul **COVID-19** caricati
sui **principali archivi ad accesso aperto** come
medRxiv, bioRxiv e SSRN

Questi lavori vengono poi sottoposti ad una
rapida open peer review nel tentativo di
bilanciare la necessità di **rigore** propria della
peer review con il bisogno di risposte **rapide**





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

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

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

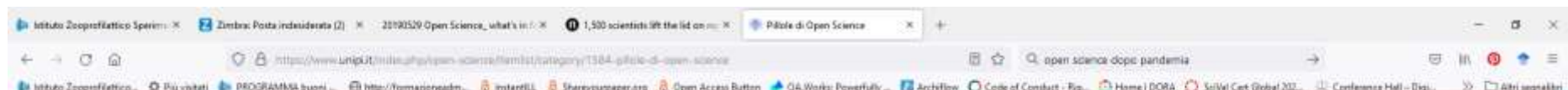
- **Access** – Most research still **paywalled** to most people
- **Reproducibility** – Much research fails basic reproducibility tests
- **Serials** – The dramatic price increases of journals
- **Evaluation** – The metric at issue
- **Copyright** – No longer serves researchers or creators





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<https://www.unipi.it/index.php/open-science/itemlist/category/1584-pillole-di-open-science>



ATENEIO STUDENTI RICERCA INTERNAZIONALE TERRITORIO/IMPRESE PERSONALE

You are here: Home / RICERCA / STRATEGIA E RISULTATI / OPEN SCIENCE / Pillole di Open Science

- » Strategia e risultati
- » Trasferimento tecnologico
- » Finanziamenti
- » Valutazione
- » Dottorati
- » Strutture e servizi

PILLOLE DI OPEN SCIENCE



Rubrica dedicata al tema della Open Science, sempre più attuale nella progettazione e nel dibattito europeo.

1 - Dalle origini allo European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)

Open Science è il movimento teso a rendere la ricerca scientifica e la diffusione dei dati e dei risultati accessibili a tutti, dalla...

2 - Le regole per l'Open Access (OA) in Horizon 2020

Secondo quanto disposto dall'Art. 29.2 del Model Grant Agreement, i beneficiari di progetti finanziati da Horizon 2020 devono assicurare il libero accesso online alle pubblicazioni...

3 - Le nuove Raccomandazioni sull'accesso e la conservazione dell'informazione scientifica

Con la pubblicazione da parte della Commissione Europea, lo scorso 25 aprile, delle nuove Raccomandazioni sull'accesso e la conservazione dell'informazione scientifica, si...

4 - Open Access ibrido e double dipping

Negli ultimi anni molti dei grandi editori scientifici si sono aperti alla modalità di pubblicazione nota come open access ibrido, che...

5 - Open Science: pro e contro

La Commissione europea vuole una ricerca sempre più aperta, collaborativa e vicina alla società (la proposta di "Horizon Europe" prevede...

6 - Open Data e Data Management Plan

Dal 2017 i progetti finanziati da Horizon 2020 hanno l'obbligo di rendere accessibili (Open Access), oltre alle pubblicazioni scaturite dalla...

7 - Accelerata la transizione verso l'Open Access entro il 2020

Il 4 settembre sono stati varati il "Plan S" e la "Coalition S", che sanciscono un forte passo in avanti verso l'accesso aperto...

CONTATTI

NEWSLETTER

BANDI RICERCA

BORSE DI RICERCA

PROGETTI FINANZIATI



Scrivi qui per eseguire la ricerca



11:00 24/06/2021



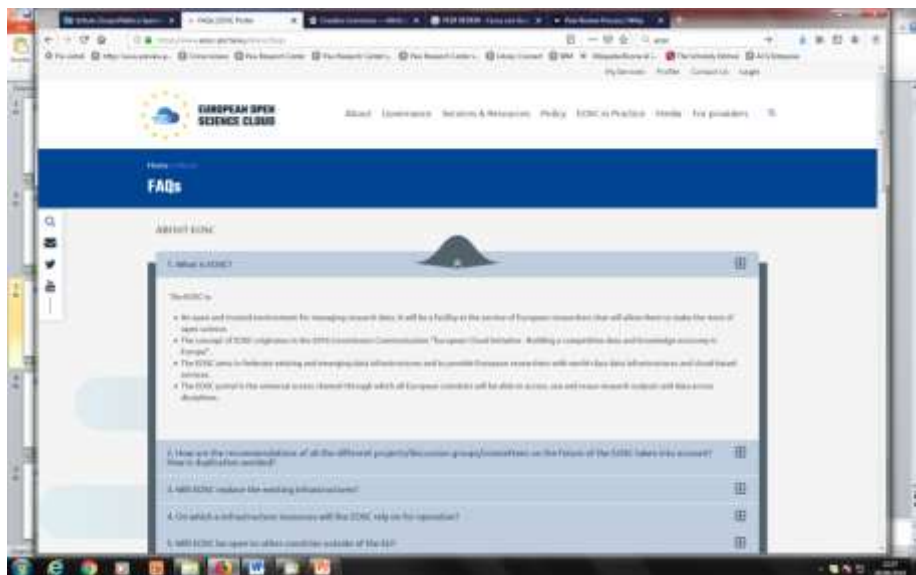
1. Caratteristiche principali

EOSC

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

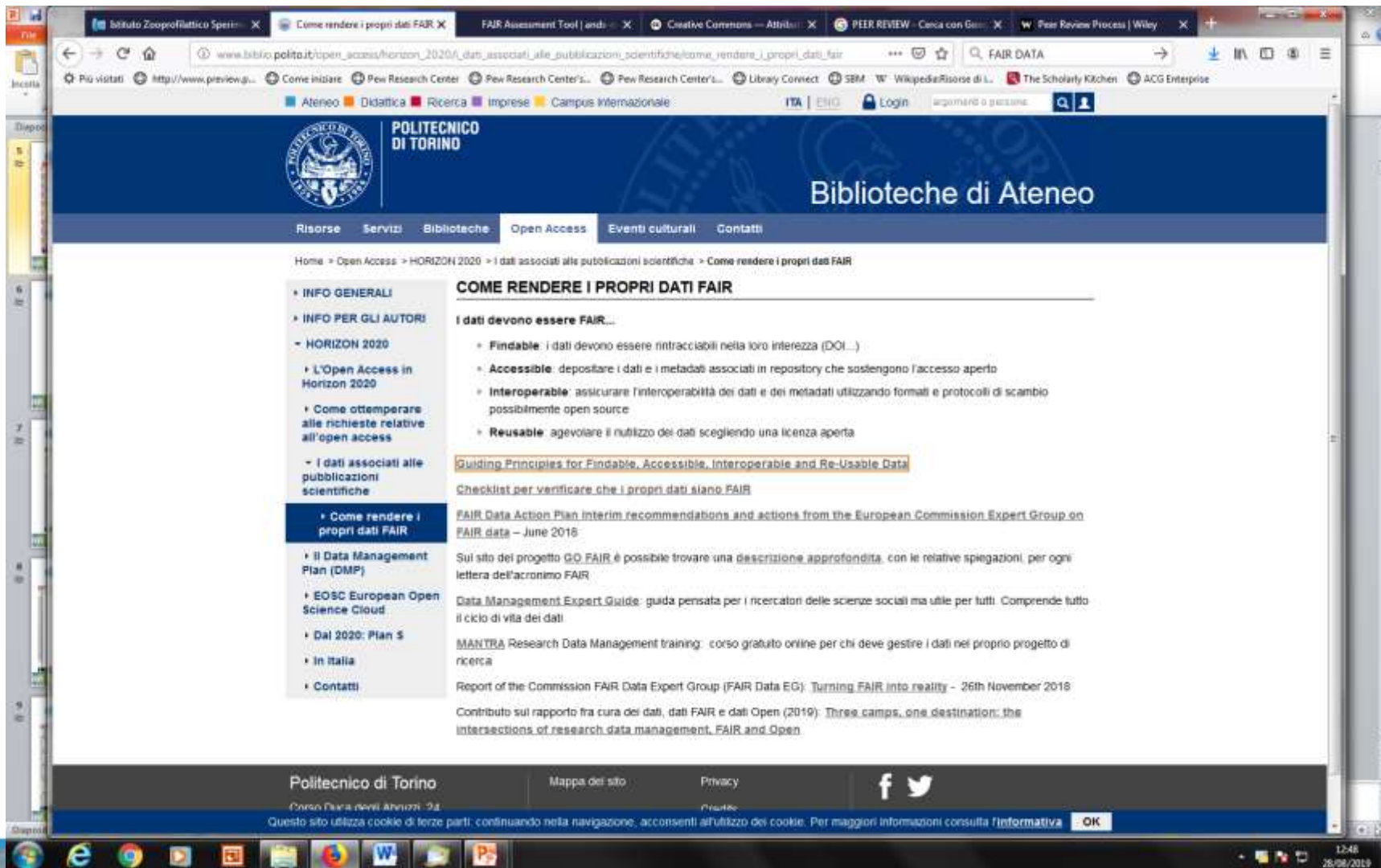
Il progetto, su iniziativa della Commissione Europea di promuovere l'open science, è iniziato nel 2015 con l'obiettivo di completarne lo sviluppo entro il 2020

L'EOSC è stato finanziato dal programma Horizon 2020



1. Caratteristiche principali

FAIR DATA



The screenshot displays the website of the Politecnico di Torino Libraries (Biblioteche di Ateneo). The page is titled "COME RENDERE I PROPRI DATI FAIR" (How to make your own data FAIR). The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with the following items:

- 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

The main content area is titled "COME RENDERE I PROPRI DATI FAIR" and lists the four FAIR principles:

- 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

Below the principles, there are links to "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 2016", "Sul sito del progetto G.O 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 2016", and "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".

The footer of the website includes the Politecnico di Torino logo, a map of the site, a privacy policy link, and social media icons for Facebook and Twitter. A cookie consent banner is visible at the bottom, stating: "Questo sito utilizza cookie di terze parti: continuando nella navigazione, acconsenti all'utilizzo dei cookie. Per maggiori informazioni consulta l'informativa".

Open science è un'opportunità



https://open-science-training-handbook.github.io/Open-Science-Training-Handbook_IT/

https://open-science-training-handbook.github.io/Open-Science-Training-Handbook_IT/02OpenScienceBasics/02OpenResearchDataAndMaterials.html





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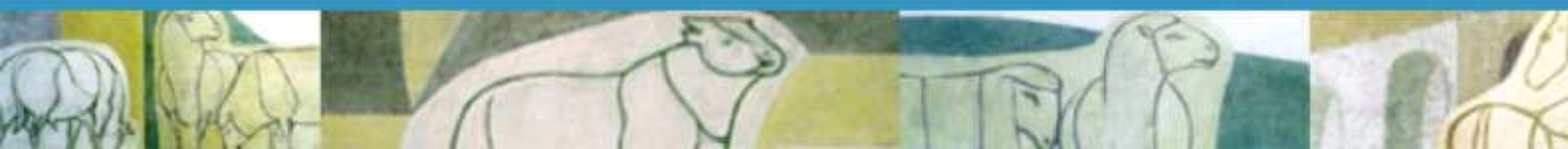
QUIZ

**La scienza aperta è importante per
un ricercatore?**





<https://www.menti.com>
79503194



<https://www.menti.com>

79503194

Question 1
0.0/1.0 point (graded)

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

Tick boxes

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

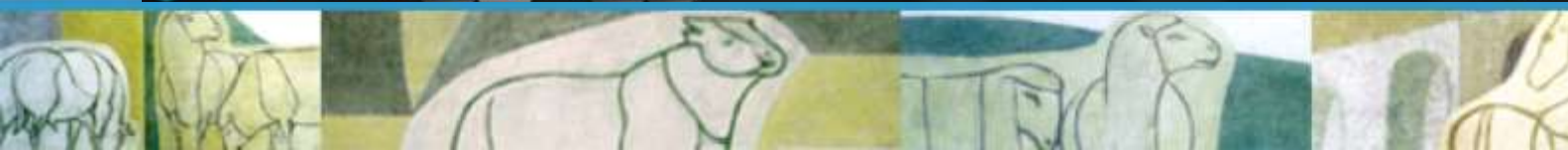
Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts Show Answer

Question 2
0.0/1.0 point (graded)

'FAIR' is an acronym that describes the usefulness of open data. What does 'F' in the acronym stand for?

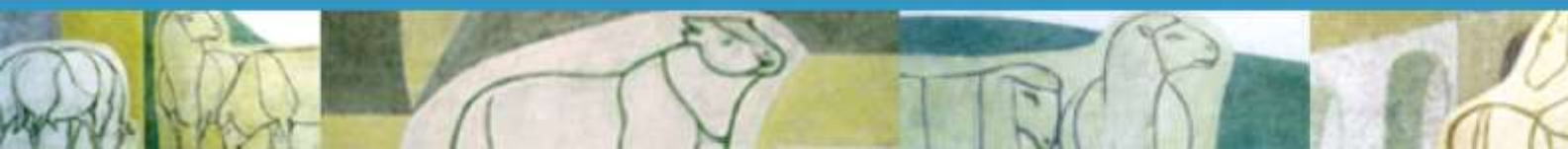
Submit You have used 0 of 2 attempts Save

Question 3
0.0/1.0 point (graded)





<https://www.menti.com>
79503194



<https://www.menti.com>

79503194

Quiz week 1 | 1.4 Quiz week 1 | Nuova scheda

<https://resources.edx.org/courses/course-v1:DelftX+Q5101x+2T2019/courseware/2ef7e56e79741d0953570d2744354b2/7/> open science mood

☐ Through the golden road you can publish your paper open access and readers will never have to pay to gain access to it.

☐ Through the golden road you can only publish in a full open access journal.

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.

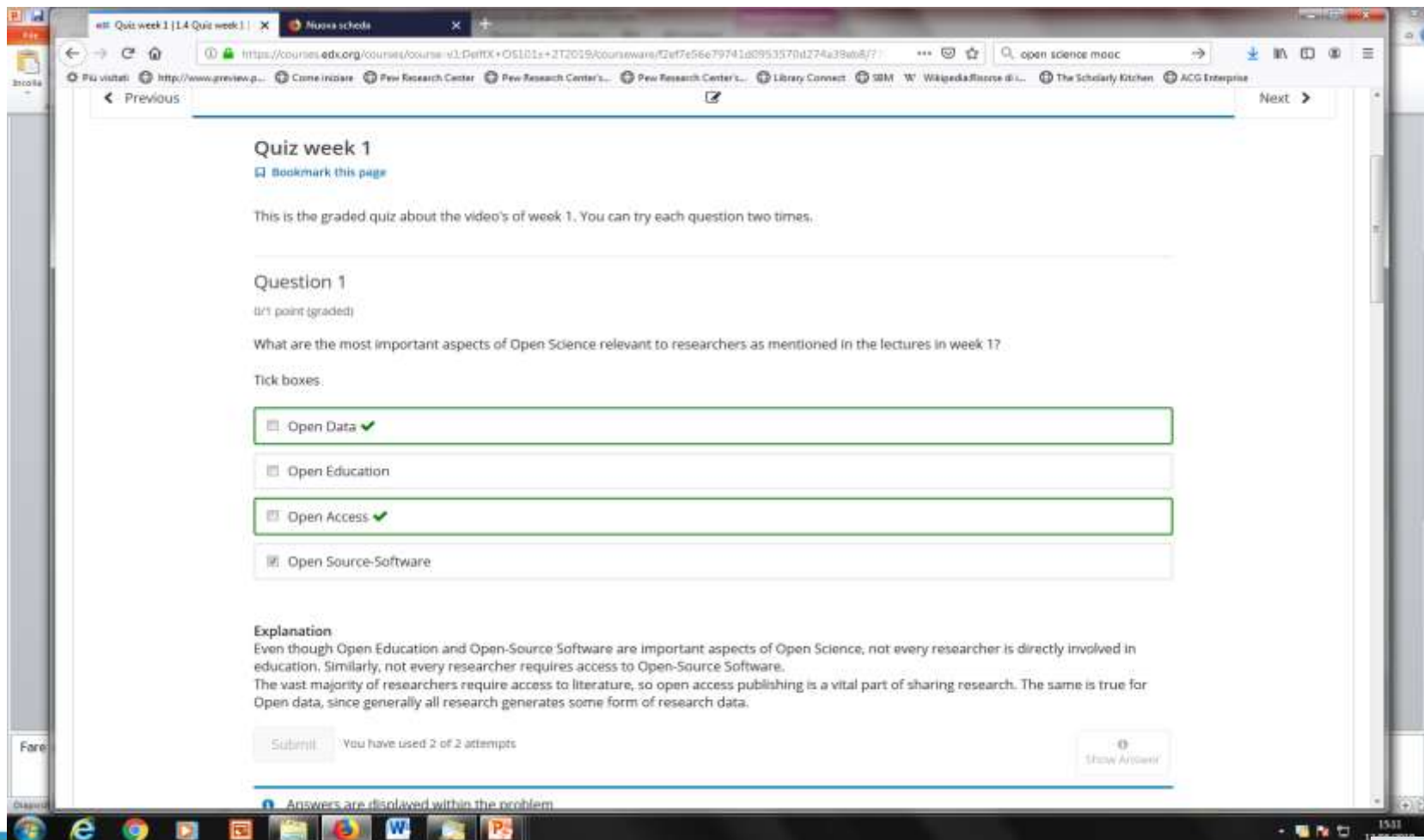
☐ You can more easily meet the requirements of a journal you would like to publish in.

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?





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

1/1 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

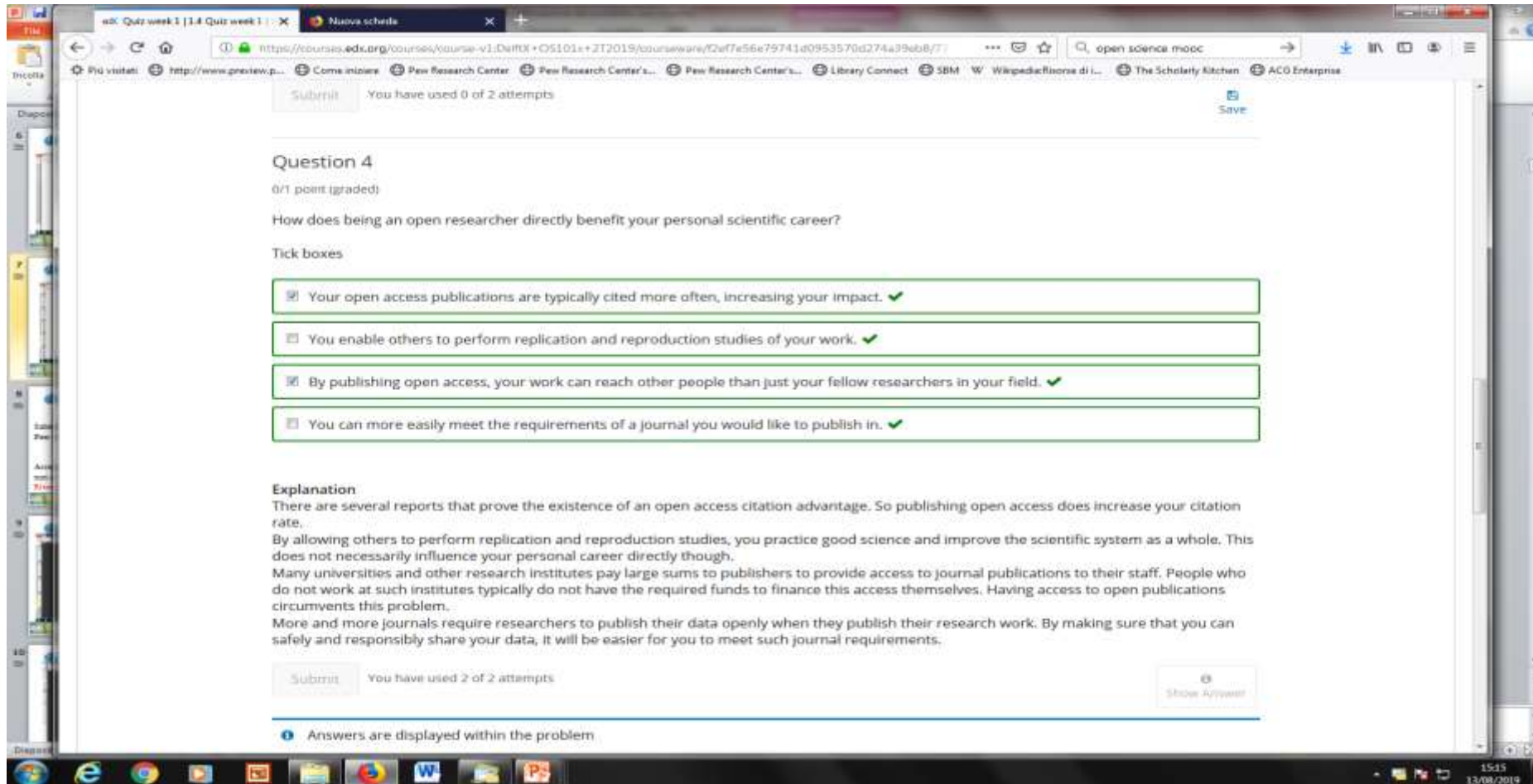
Explanation

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



Quiz week 1 [1.4 Quiz week 1] X Nuova scheda X

<https://courses.edx.org/courses/course-v1:DelftX+OS101x+2T2019/courseware/2def7e56e79741d0953570d274a39eb8/77> open science mood

Submit You have used 0 of 2 attempts Save

Question 4
0/1 point (graded)

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

Tick boxes

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

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

Submit You have used 2 of 2 attempts Show Answer

Answers are displayed within the problem



Processo per pubblicare

Submission > Peer review

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DWzKI4WhSPQ&ab_channel=AmericanChemicalSociety

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m8gaq7ei7zc&ab_channel=CarletonUniversityLibrary

Acceptance/rejection > Publication

non c'è compenso economico... nessun profitto

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



STRATEGIC SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING





6.3: The Submission Process

john bohanan - Cerca con Google

wary in italiano - Cerca con Google

Predatory Publishing - Open A...

Predatory publishers are commo...

https://www.coursera.org/learn/sciwrite/lecture/CZADR/6-3-the-submission-process

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 L...

The Scholarly Kitchen

ACG Enterprise

coursera

Explore

What do you want to learn?

dedan butlerpredatory

patrizia

Writing in the Sciences

Week 6

6.3: The Submission Process

Prev

Next

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

6.3: The Submission Process

Stanford
MEDICINE

Submission process

4. Possible outcomes: accepted; accepted pending minor revisions; rejected but re-submission possible; no resubmission possible

2:36 / 11:43

Save Note

Discuss

Download

English

Help Us Translate

0:02 In this next module, I'm going to give you an overview of the submission process. In the three modules that follow, I will interview longtime journal editors who will give you more information about the publication process. So, I'll just set it up for you here and then you can listen to them for more advice and tips. So, how does the submission process work? The first thing you should do, even before you start writing your manuscript, you should identify the journal where you're

Notes

All notes

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

12:56

13/08/2019

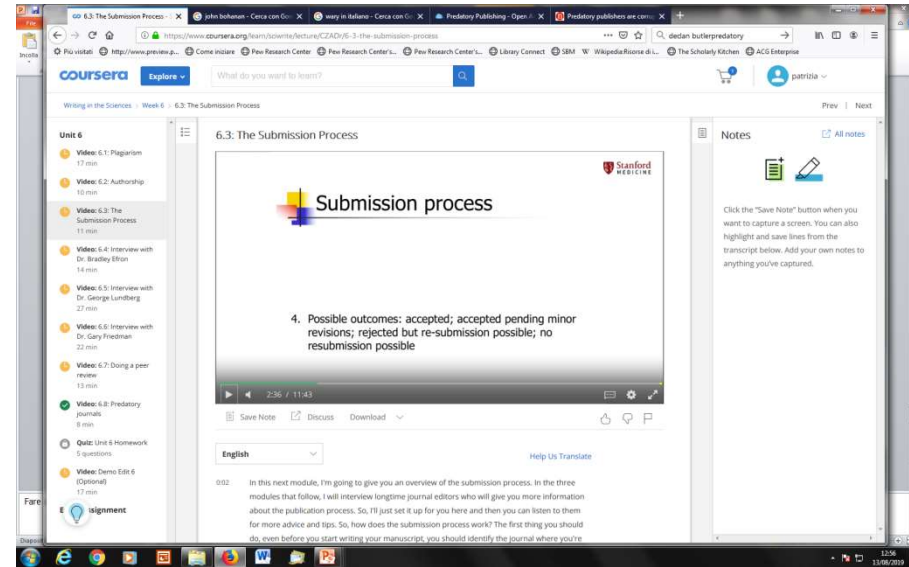
Processo per pubblicare

Submission > Peer review

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

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

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



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GISCMx9-fGA&ab_channel=umnWritingStudies

Acceptance/rejection > Publication





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Browser tabs: Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale, Zimbra: in arrivo (7), Posta in arrivo (357) - gradito.p..., Free Music Archive, What is a peer reviewed journal...

Address bar: youtube.com/watch?v=m8gaq7ei7zc&ab_channel=CarletonUniversityLibrary

Taskbar: App, YouTube, Nicola, Gmail, Maps, Gruppo di lavoro Bl..., Microsoft Word - C...

YouTube search bar: Cerca

STEP 3 PEER REVIEWERS READ THE MANUSCRIPT:

PURPOSE

SCOPE

THESIS

OUTCOME

Riproduci (k)

and outcome and ask questions such as is the
topic worth investigating?

1:37 / 3:25

What is a peer reviewed journal article?

11.353 visualizzazioni • 31 lug 2019

130 2 CONDIVIDI SALVA ...

Carleton University Library



How To Write A Literature Review In 3 Simple Steps (FRE...
Grad Coach
455.661 visualizzazioni • 1 anno fa



What is a journal and a peer reviewed article?
NEIU Libraries
1310 visualizzazioni • 8 mesi fa



How to Write a Paper in a Weekend (By Prof. Pete Carr)
Surviving and Thriving in Higher E...
1,2 Min di visualizzazioni • 4 anni fa



Nursing Research - How to Critique an Article
Patrick Heyman
16.889 visualizzazioni • 1 anno fa



How Do I Know if Articles Are Scholarly or Peer-Reviewed?...
Concordia University Library
1917 visualizzazioni • 1 anno fa



What is an academic journal?
University of Worcester Library S...
2055 visualizzazioni • 4 anni fa



LECTURE: Introduction to Epithelial & Connective Tissues

Windows taskbar: Scrivi qui per eseguire la ricerca, 12:16 09/03/2021





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

Browser tabs: Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale, Zimbra: in arrivo (7), Posta in arrivo (357) - gradito.p..., Free Music Archive, What is a peer reviewed journal article...

YouTube URL: youtube.com/watch?v=m8gaq7ei7zc&ab_channel=CarletonUniversityLibrary

YouTube Search: Cerca

Video Title: What is a peer reviewed journal article?

Video Description: 11.353 visualizzazioni • 31 lug 2019

Video Content:

- IS THE TOPIC WORTH INVESTIGATING?
- ARE RELEVANT SOURCES BEING USED?
- DOES THE EVIDENCE SUPPORT THE THESIS?
- IS THE THESIS CLEARLY AND CONVINCINGLY ARGUED?
- IS THE WORK ORIGINAL?

Video Player: Riproduci (k), 1:52 / 3:25

Video Controls: Play, Stop, Volume, Full Screen, etc.

Video Interactions: 130 Likes, 2 Comments, Condividi, Salva, ...

Channel: Carleton University Library

Taskbar: Windows Start, Search, Taskbar icons (Edge, File Explorer, etc.), System Clock: 12:17 09/03/2021

Right Sidebar Recommendations:

- How To Write An A-Grade Literature Review (40:13)
- How To Write A Literature Review In 3 Simple Steps (FRE... (455.661 visualizzazioni • 1 anno fa)
- What is a journal and a peer reviewed article? (1:23)
- How to Write a Paper in a Weekend (By Prof. Pete Carr) (11:39)
- Nursing Research - How to Critique an Article (42:04)
- How Do I Know if Articles Are Scholarly or Peer-Reviewed?... (2:40)
- What is an academic journal? (2:32)
- LECTURE: Introduction to Epithelial & Connective Tissues





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

istituto Zooprofilattico Sperime... x | Zimbra: PIANO FORMATIVO AZI... x | Posta in arrivo (356) - gradito.p... x | Free Music Archive... x | Peer Review: Commenting Strate... x

youtube.com/watch?v=GISCMk9-IGA&ab_channel=umnWritingStudies

App YouTube G Nicola Gmail YouTube Maps Gruppo di lavoro B... Microsoft Word - C...

YouTube Cerca

Strategy: Focus on local aspects next.

Local aspects address sentence-level items.

Spelling

Studies show that stress is decreased in dog owners, not increased. This is because owners are more likely to exercise that lowers blood pressure and also puts people in better moods.

Punctuation

Word Usage

Riproduci (k)

2:09 / 5:04

Peer Review: Commenting Strategies

72.171 visualizzazioni • 7 giu 2013

223 18 CONDIVIDI SALVA ...

umnWritingStudies

Scrivi qui per eseguire la ricerca

12:01 09/03/2021



The Peer Review Process
American Chemical Society
18.092 visualizzazioni • 2 anni fa



How to Review a Research Paper
Patricia Morton
143.829 visualizzazioni • 5 anni fa



How to Write Effective Peer Review Comments
Odyssey Learning Project
1738 visualizzazioni • 6 mesi fa



Feedback and peer review
Akademiskt skrivande/Academic...
36.180 visualizzazioni • 4 anni fa



Effective feedback & peer review in academic writing
Nick Hopwood
21.338 visualizzazioni • 6 anni fa



Word: Track Changes and Comments
GCFLearnFree.org
605.228 visualizzazioni • 5 anni fa



NIH Peer Review Briefing for Basic Research Applicants

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 *

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.

The figure consists of two diagrams, A and B, illustrating different scholarly publishing workflows. Diagram A shows the traditional peer review process: a scientist submits a manuscript to a journal, which is then reviewed by an editor and peer reviewers before reaching the community. Diagram B shows a preprint submission process: a scientist submits a manuscript to a preprint server, which then goes through a journal and editor, with peer reviewers, before reaching the community. The preprint server is labeled 'priority of discovery'.

A scientist manuscript journal editor peer reviewers community

B scientist manuscript preprint server journal editor peer reviewers community

priority of discovery

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

Condividi

Cerca 'Ritornare la pagina'

Esporta PDF

Adobe Export PDF

Converti file PDF in Word o Excel online

Seleziona il file PDF

hot topics- 2019.pdf

Converti in

Microsoft Word (.docx)

Lingua documento: Italiano Cambia

Converti

Crea PDF

Modifica PDF

Commento

Combinare i file

Organizza pagine

Ridigare

Converti e modifica i PDF con Acrobat Pro DC

Attiva versioni di prova

08:13 17/09/2019



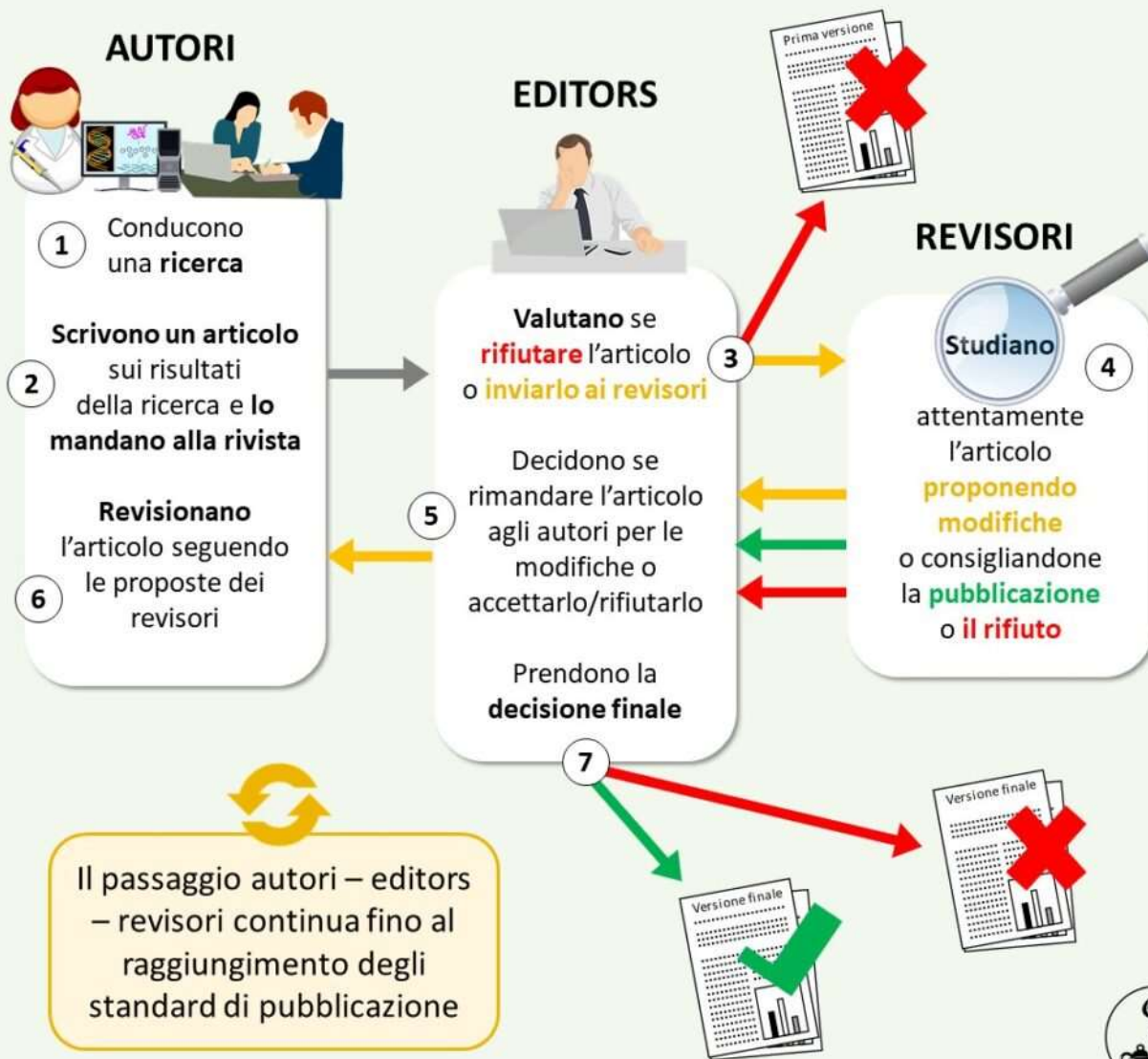
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del Lazio e della Toscana *M. Aleandri*



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



Come funziona la *peer review*?



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

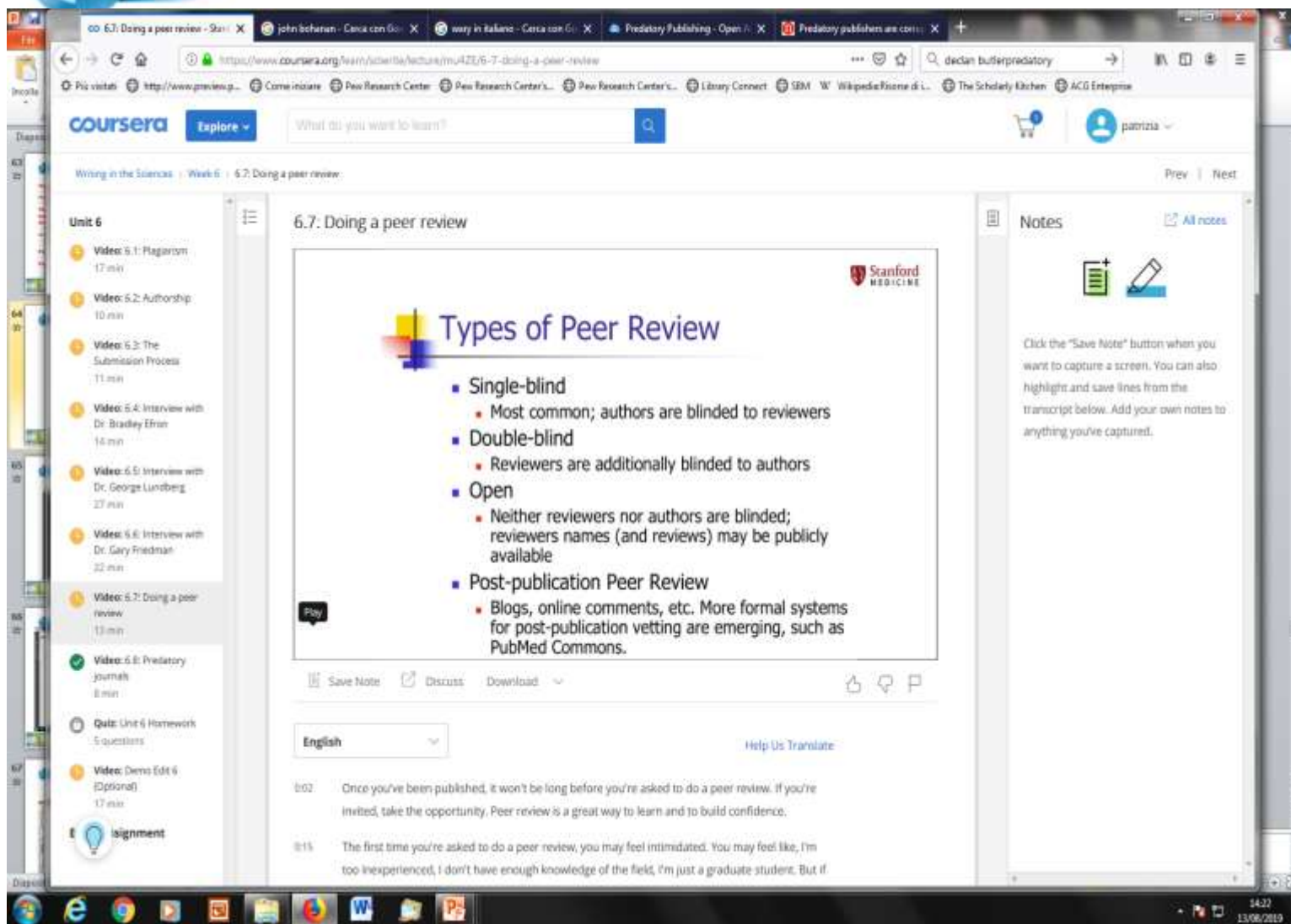
Signed peer review - when the individual reviews are publicly signed by those who conducted them

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





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

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.



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a Coursera course page. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/scientific-lecture/lecture/42E/S-7-Doing-a-peer-review>. The page title is "Peer Review: Process". The left sidebar lists the course content, including videos and a quiz. The main content area displays the title "Peer Review: Process" and a list of instructions for the peer review process. The right sidebar contains a "Notes" section with a "Save Note" button and a description of the note-taking feature. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons.

Unit 6

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- Video: Demo Edit 6 (Optional) (17 min)
- Assignment

Peer Review: Process

My system:

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

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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 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 years. 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

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The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Coursera website. The course is 'Writing in the Sciences' and the current unit is 'Unit 6'. The page lists several video lessons:

- Video: 6.1: Plagiarism (17 min)
- Video: 6.2: Authorship (10 min)
- Video: 6.3: The Submission Process (11 min)
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- 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)

The 'Assignment' section is highlighted. The main content area shows the following instructions:

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?

Below the instructions, there is a transcript of a video lesson. The transcript starts 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.

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The right side of the page shows a 'Notes' section with a 'Save Note' button and a '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 a yellow square, a red square, and a blue square, each with a black crosshair-like pattern.

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?





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.")

9:56 / 13:42



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K3EvLoLHRBM>





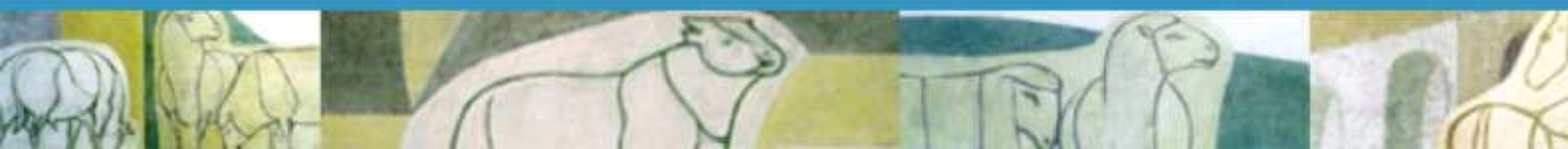
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QUIZ

Il processo della peer review è chiaro?



<https://www.menti.com>
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<https://www.menti.com>

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6.7: Doing a peer review - Skri... | john bohanan - Cerca con Google | wavy in italiano - Cerca con Google | Predatory Publishing - Open A... | Predatory publishers are coming...

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

dedan butlerpreatory

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

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

Unit 6

- Video: 6.1: Plagiarism 17 min
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- 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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Notes

All notes

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





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<https://www.menti.com>

55192609

Risposta
corretta

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a Coursera course page. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://www.coursera.org/learn/bdwrite/lecture/m44ZL6-7-doing-a-peer-review>. The page title is "6.7: Doing a peer review". The left sidebar lists the course content, including videos and a quiz. The main content area shows a quiz question: "What is a single-blind peer review?". The correct answer is selected: "Authors are blinded to the peer reviewers' identities." The right sidebar contains a "Notes" section with a "Save Note" button and a "Discuss" button. The bottom of the page shows a video player with a transcript.

Unit 6

- Video: 6.1: Plagiarism 17 min
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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

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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 @jon_tennant 7 Sept 2017

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.

Steven Salzberg @StevenSalzberg
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" <https://twitter.com/Protobedgehog/status/985439318897310080>

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.

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

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

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

Category	Value	Percentage
Total Academic Library Spend	100%	
Open Access	4.351	(62%)
Journals		

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

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

Libero Mail, Poste Presentazione standard di Power...

https://libero.unipi.it/Images/pdf/ConsoPisa/Giglia_Module_1.pdf

... è «comunicazione»

The Future Of Academic Publishing Beyond Sci-Hub

G. Getner

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 might also want to inquire with your local government or university how much they spend a year subscribing to journals that contain their own tax-paying citizens' and salaried employees' research (millions), how these terms were negotiated (in secret, sometimes at the publishers' insistence), what impact that has on the free exchange of ideas (devastating), and how that impacts on the free exchange of ideas (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.

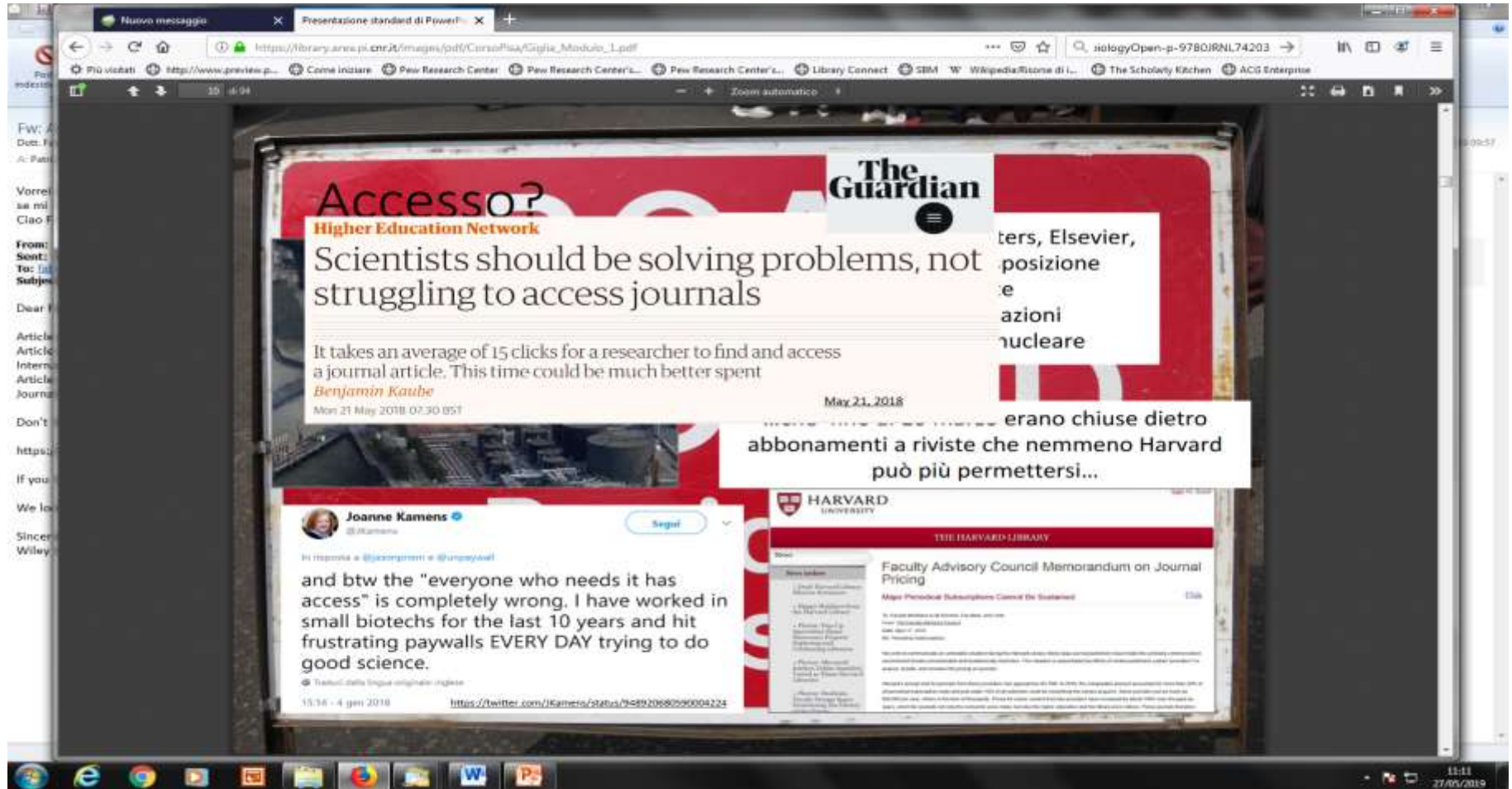
...ional inertia, they academic research. publishing, including increasingly higher

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

https://arxiv.org/abs/1705.04738

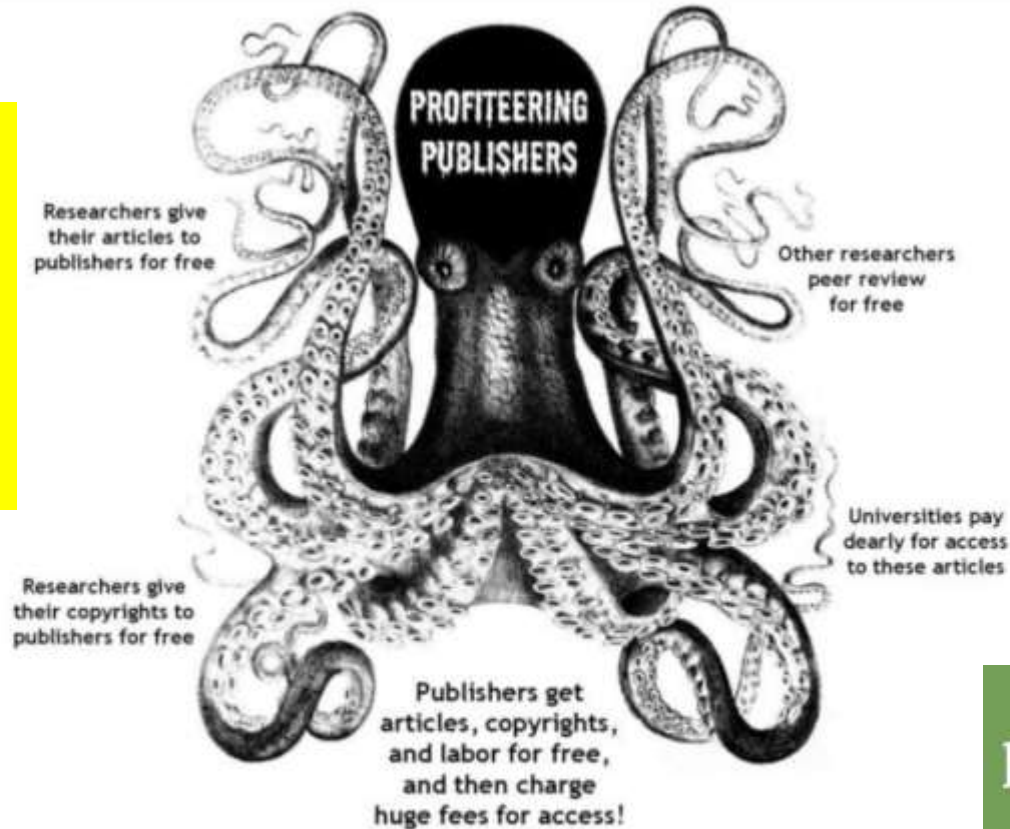
Da “Open Science: what’s in it for me?” Elena Giglia, Università di Torino

Costo degli abbonamenti





**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 

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

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

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

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

“Open science describes the practice of carrying out scientific research in a completely **transparent** manner, and making the results of that research **available** to everyone.

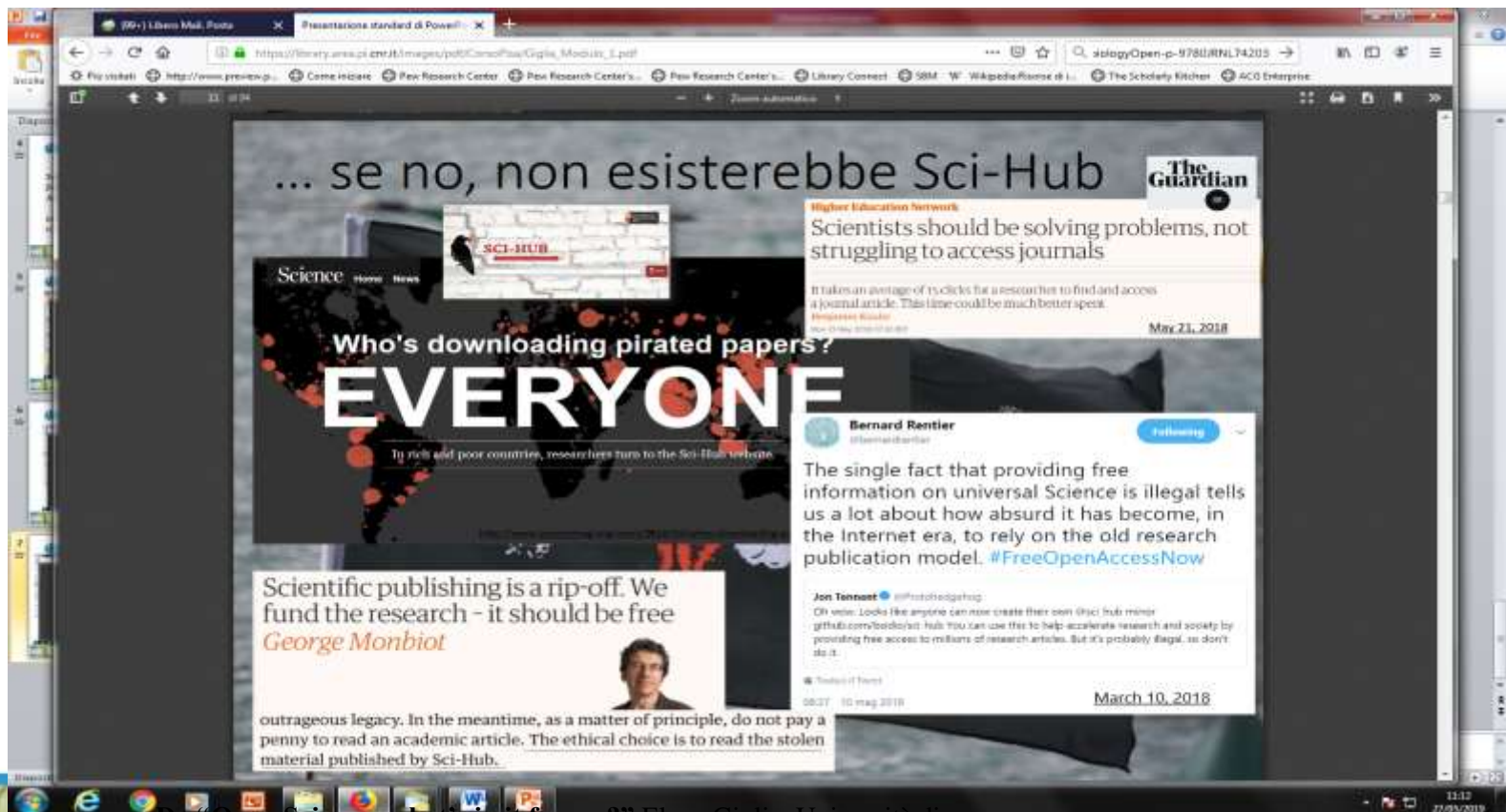
Isn't that just 'science'?”



Sci-hub: pirateria?

Sci-Hub è un archivio online gratuito la cui legalità è controversa. Il sito contiene, nel 2018, oltre 84 milioni di articoli scientifici, fondato il 5 settembre 2011 da Alexandra Elbakyan, una sviluppatrice software e ricercatrice sulle nanotecnologie del Kazakistan

<https://sci-hub.mkسا.top/>



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

<https://sci-hub.mkxa.top/>



IDEAS

Sci-Hub

<https://sci-hub.mkxa.top/>

OPEN

A research paper is a special publication written by scientists to be read by other researchers. Papers are *primary sources* necessary for research – for example, they contain detailed description of new results and experiments.

papers in Sci-Hub library:
more than **84,794,279**

At this time the widest possible distribution of research papers, as well as of other scientific or educational sources, is artificially restricted by copyright laws. Such laws effectively slow down the development of science in human society. The Sci-Hub project, running from 5th September 2011, is challenging the status quo. At the moment, Sci-Hub provides access to *hundreds of thousands research papers every day*, effectively bypassing any paywalls and restrictions.

” If it were not for Sci-Hub – I wouldn't be able to do my thesis in Materials Science (research related to the structure formation in aluminum alloys)
Alexander T.

share this

↑ go up about ideas community donate

11/09/2021



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

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

“The quest for full open access is essential, if we are to truly uphold the mission of this university.”

The Academic Senate issued a [statement](#) today endorsing UC’s position.

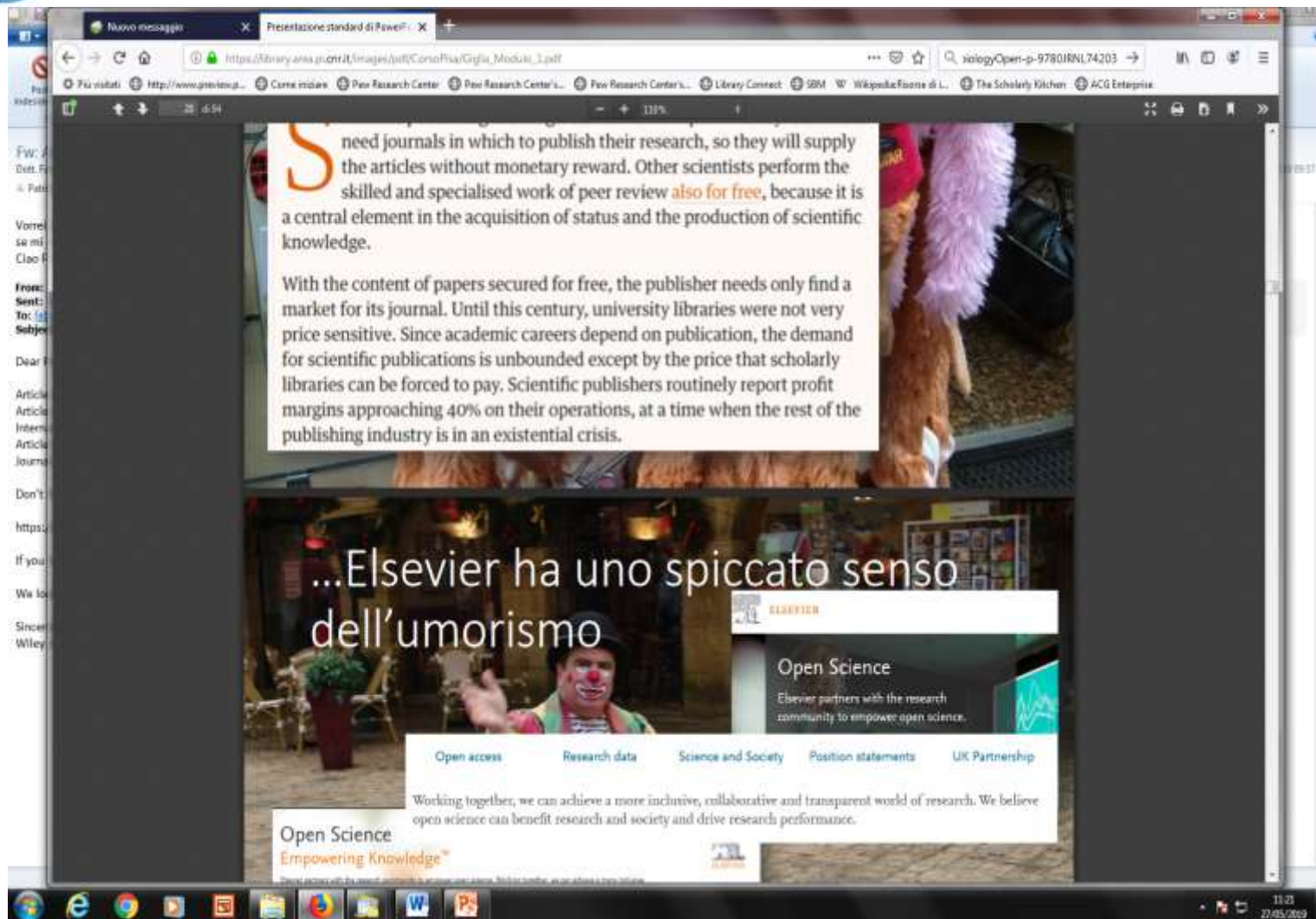


Elsevier is the largest scholarly publisher in the world, disseminating about **18 percent of journal articles produced by UC faculty**.

The transformative model that UC faculty and libraries are championing would make it easier and more affordable for UC authors to publish in an open access environment



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



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 LEVENS/FLOKID (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.”

€£\$€¥!€R

HERO



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



@protohedge

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

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

The presentation slide, titled "...funziona?", displays several key findings and statistics:

- ...tempi di pubblicazione? 9-18 mesi**: A bar chart showing publication times across different journals.
- Leaderboard**: A list of journals with their respective retraction counts and links to further information.
 1. Yoshitaka Fujii (total retractions: 183) See also: [Final report of investigating committee, our reporting, additional coverage](#)
 2. Joachim Boldt (96) See also: [Editors-in-chief statement, our coverage](#)
 3. Diederik Stapel (58) See also: [our coverage](#)
 4. Adrian Maxim (48) See also: [our coverage](#)
 5. Chen-Yuan (Peter) Chen (43) See also: [SAGE, our coverage](#)
 6. Hua Zhong (41) See also: [journal notice](#)
 7. Shigeaki Kato (39) See also: [our coverage](#)
 8. Yuhji Saitoh (37) See also: [our coverage](#)
- 1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility**: A headline from Nature.
- ...crisi della riproducibilità**: A central theme of the presentation.
- ...autocitazioni +179%**: A line graph showing a significant increase in self-citations over time.
- ...nelle riviste più «prestigiose»**: A scatter plot showing the relationship between the Impact Factor and the Retraction Index for various journals, with a positive correlation line. Journals plotted include NEJM, Lancet, Nature, Cell, Science, J Exp Med, EMBO J, PNAS, J Immunol, and SAGE. The source is cited as Fang, Casadevall 2011.
- Cut-throat academia leads to 'natural selection of bad science' claims study**: A headline at the bottom.

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

... 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 publi:

There was a call having to rely on

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 numi is that number purports to measur

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

Year	Impact Factor	Cited
2010	1.000	1.000
2011	1.000	1.000
2012	1.000	1.000
2013	1.000	1.000

Times Chosen in Survey
Shared Widely
Most Significant
Most Cited

Citations (2013)

May 14, 2018

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



<https://www.natureindex.com/news-blog/researchers-embracing-visual-tools-contribution-matrix-give-fair-credit-authors-scientific-papers>

lstituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale X Zimbra: in arrivo (1) X Researchers are embracing visu... +

← → ↺ ⌂ 🔒 🔍 [https://www.natureindex.com/news-blog/researchers-embracing-visual-tools-contribution-matrix-give-fair-credit-authors-scientific-papers](#) 🔖 ⚙️ 🔍 [natureindex on line](#) ⌵

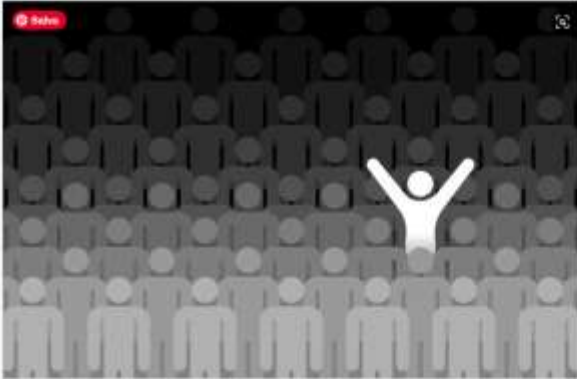
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Researchers are embracing visual tools to give fair credit for work on papers

Indicating the role each author played can be particularly important for early-career researchers.

22 January 2021
Andy Tay



[nature](#)

With the number of papers **with 20 or more co-authors** on the rise, it can be a major challenge to give fair credit to each contributor.

Because large, multidisciplinary teams are needed to deal with increasingly complex data sets and facilities, contributions can range from providing access to specialized equipment to spending months or years planning and executing experiments.

Related articles

- Paper authorship goes hyper**
30 January 2018
Sreeta Mukhopadhyay
- The A to Z of paper authorship**
21 August 2018
Gemma Conway
- Pairing with an influential co-author gives young researchers a career-long boost**
7 January 2020
Ben Crow
- What kind of scientist are you?**
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Scrivi qui per eseguire la ricerca

13:17 21/09/2021



AUTHORSHIP

	CS*	MP*	NAS	CBR	MCT	KDHT†
Conceptualization						
Funding Acquisition						
Investigation						
Methodology						
Resources						
Software						
Writing						

*, † these authors
contributed equally

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

	WY	MC	JAP	AF	AD	PP	CR	FM	OS	ILHO	JSW
Conceptualization											
Investigation											
Data Curation											
Analysis											
Supervision											
Funding acquisition											
Project Administration											
Writing – original draft											
Writing – revisions											



LEVELS OF CONTRIBUTION: MAJOR, SUPPORT





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

Browser window showing a presentation slide titled "THE EVOLUTION OF ACADEMIA". The slide compares the 19th century scientist and the 21st century academic.

19th century scientist	21st century scientist academic
I must find the explanation for this phenomenon in order to truly understand Nature...	I must get the result that fits my narrative so I can get my paper into Nature..
	

<https://www.eurascientist.com/open-scientists-in-the-shoes-of-frustrated-academics-ask-open-minded-scepticism/>

THE EVOLUTION OF ACADEMIA



Enrico Bucci in *Cattivi Scienziati*, 2015

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 Bibliosani)

Cesare Peccarisi, Accademia Linpe-DISMOV La Sapienza, Roma





<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





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

20190529 Open Science, what's in it for me_20190529

https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/bitstream/handle/1810/293291/20190529%20Open%20Science%20what%27s%20in%20for%20me%20.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Open Science, what's in it for me?

13 di 83

HARKING: HYPOTHESISING AFTER THE RESULTS ARE KNOWN

1. Design the study
2. Collect data
3. Analyze data as prespecified
4. Oops! $P > 0.05$?
5. Torture data until it confesses
6. Then, and only then...
7. ...write the manuscript

Adapted from:
Turner, Erick (2016): <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.3381379.v1>

THE LANCET
BMJ
JAMA
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL INVESTIGATION
JOURNAL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH
JOURNAL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH
JOURNAL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH


"IN MANY LABORATORIES, THE INCENTIVES TO BE FIRST CAN



Adapted from:
Turner, Erick (2016): <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.3381379.v1>

"IN MANY LABORATORIES, THE INCENTIVES TO BE FIRST CAN BE STRONGER THAN THE INCENTIVES TO BE RIGHT."

PRESSURED FINDINGS
A survey of US biomedical trainees suggests that the push to publish spurs unreliable results.



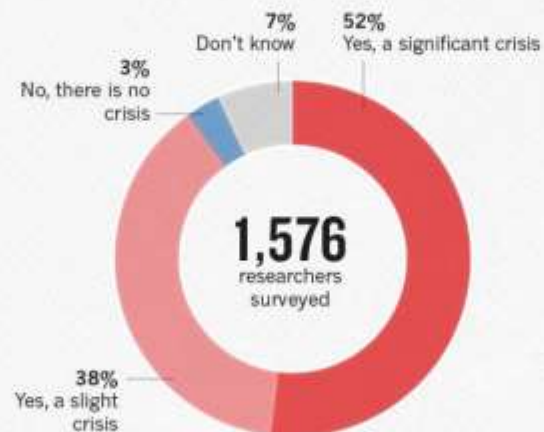
Category	Trainees reporting* (%)
Felt pressure to publish uncertain findings	~18
Felt pressure to support a mentor's hypothesis even when data did not support it	~31
Knew of mentors who required lab members to have a high-impact publication before moving on	~48

*Online survey of ~140 trainees at the MD Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, Texas.

Nature 525, 25–27 doi:10.1038/525025a



IS THERE A REPRODUCIBILITY CRISIS?



©nature

Nature 533, 452–454 doi:10.1038/533452a

HAVE YOU FAILED TO REPRODUCE

«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:»

The screenshot shows a Coursera course page for 'Writing in the Sciences'. The left sidebar lists 'Unit 6' with several video lectures, including 'Video: 6.3: Predatory journals' which is currently selected. The main content area displays a video transcript discussing predatory journals, citing John Bohannon's work and a BMC Medicine study. A red circle highlights a specific statistic in the text. The right sidebar shows a 'Notes' section with a handwritten note about publishing in scientific literature. At the bottom, there is a small video player showing a person speaking.

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 Ethon 16 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 19 min
- Video: 6.8: Predatory journals 6 min**
- Quiz: Unit 6 Homework 5 questions
- Video: Demo Edit 6 (Optional) 17 min

Assignment

researcher, Jeremy Beall, a historian at the University of Limerick, Ireland, has been a leader in calling out this practice and keeping lists of bad publishers and bad journals. Another leader in exposing this whole problem is the journalist John Bohannon. He ran a sort of sting operation that he wrote about in Science in 2013. What he did was he submitted an obviously flawed bogus cancer paper. He describes it as he did a scientific version of Mad Libs so that he could come up with 255 slightly different versions of the same paper where he took molecule X from lichen species Y, inhibits the growth of cancer cell Z. He created a whole bunch of different papers just substituting different molecules and species and cancer cells. And the papers had obvious flaws. Any scientist, no matter how schooled, should have been able to look at figure 1 and know that this paper was problematic. He submitted this to open-access journals, many of which he suspected to be predatory journals. And indeed, of 255 where he got a decision back, 157 of those journals accepted that paper. It was only rejected by 98. (10 note that PLOS ONE was one of the journals that correctly rejected the paper. In fact, 82 percent of the publishers on Jeffrey Beall's list actually accepted that paper. So, John Bohannon was able to show that there is this huge suite out there of predatory journals and they are willing to accept anything for money. All evidence shows us that these predatory journals are greatly on the rise. There was a 2015 paper in BMC Medicine that tracked predatory journals from 2010 to 2014. You can see it's growing exponentially. Pay attention to that red line on top. That's the total number of predatory journals. They estimated that in 2014, there were about 8,000 active predatory journals. In 2010, these journals published about 53,000 articles. That was up to 420,000 articles published in these predatory journals in 2014. These are probably all or most of poor or garbage quality. Authors paid an average article processing charge of US\$178 per article, so it's a money-making scam. That same paper, they also share that this affects all scientific disciplines. You can see in this graph here that no scientific discipline was safe from this practice. I like this checklist that Declan Butler published in 2013 in Nature. He published this checklist to help you vet journals, to make sure that you're being careful not to submit to one of these predatory journals. So he says, check that the publisher provides full, verifiable contact information. You want the full address of the publisher to be available. You also want to check that the journal's editorial board lists actual experts with full affiliations, not just made-up people. You might even want to contact them and ask them about their experience with the publisher because there are known instances when people's names have been borrowed and just stuck on these websites without the person's

Notes (1)

010-010

If you're publishing in the scientific literature, you need to be aware of the problem of predatory open-access journals.



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

open access - Cerca con Google X Open Access Scholarly Publish X cattivi scientifici - Cerca con Google X Cacciatori di frodi: Cattive pr...

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

Più visitati: <http://www.pewresearch.org/>, Come iniziare, Pew Research Center, Pew Research Center's..., Pew Research Center's..., Library Connect, SBM, Wikipedia:Risorsa 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 Bacchini discute la connessione tra cattive pratiche scientifiche e meccanismi di valutazione massiva della ricerca, con riferimenti specifici all'Abilitazione Scientifica Nazionale e alla VQR. Viene citato anche un testimone d'eccezione che dichiara di aver visto di tutto, anche la "pulizia etnica" in alcuni settori disciplinari. Di seguito trovate il video e le slide della presentazione.

Cacciatori di frodi: cattive pratiche scientifiche e valutazione della ricerca

BIOCHEMIA MEDICA

This Article About this page Instructions for Authors e Submission

Biochem Med (Taipei) 2013 Oct; 23(2): 287-291.
Published online 2013 Oct 15. doi: [10.1111/bme.12103](https://doi.org/10.1111/bme.12103) PMID: 24000084

Salami publication: definitions and examples

Yasara S. S. S. S.

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

19:51 / 17:21

YouTube

CACCIATORI DI FRODI

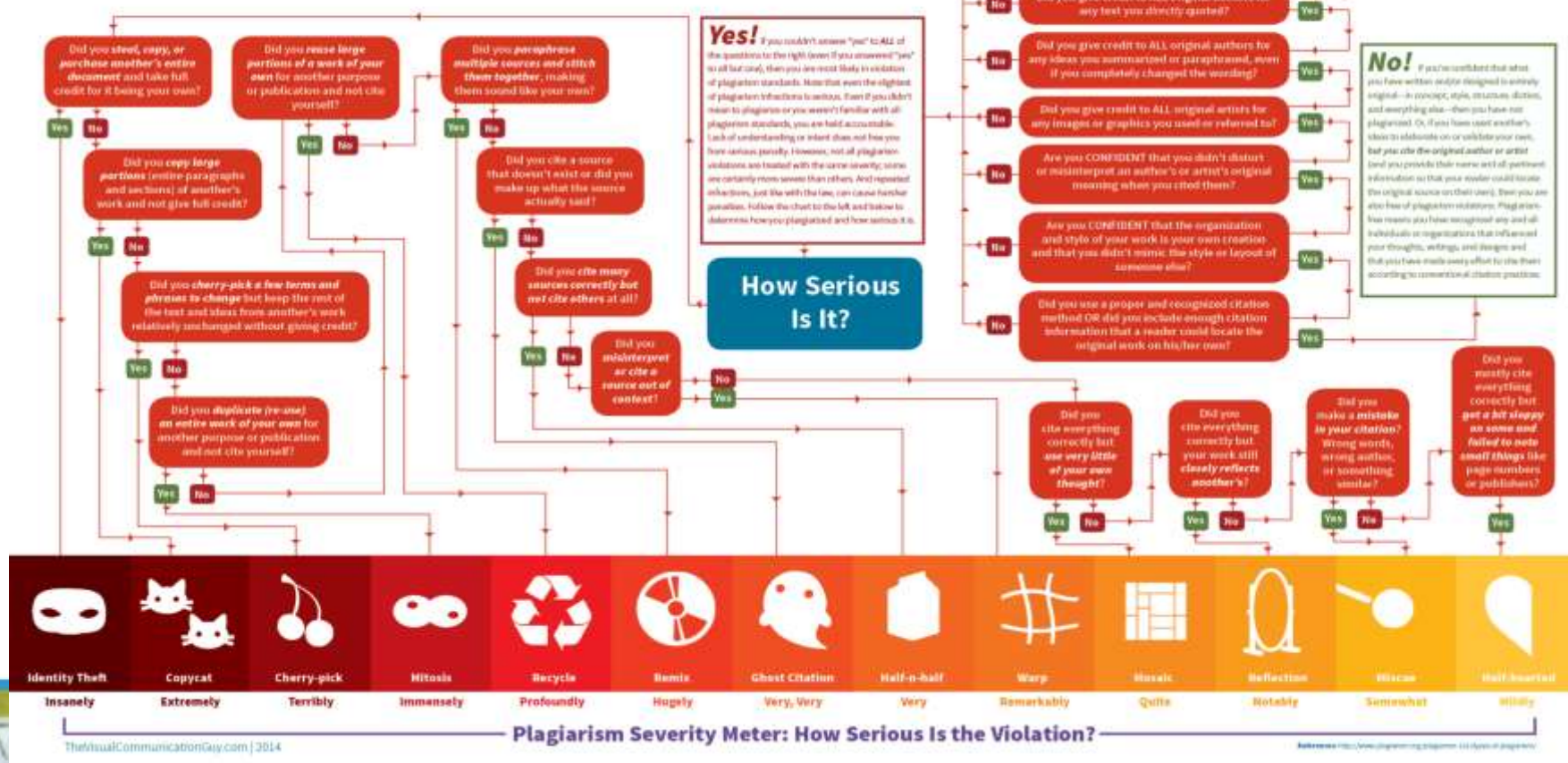




<http://thevisualcommunicationguy.com/2014/09/16/did-i-plagiarize-the-types-and-severity-of-plagiarism-violations/>

Did I Plagiarize?

The Types and Severity of Plagiarism Violations





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

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

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying an article on the Elsevier Connect platform. The article title is "5 surprising facts about Elsevier and open access". The subtext reads: "As the world's 2nd and 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 author is Gemma Hersh, dated June 13, 2017. The article features a large orange graphic with a lightbulb illustration and the text "THE ANSWERS ARE ILLUMINATING!". Below the graphic, the first fact is detailed: "Fact #1: Elsevier Publishes Open Access. 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". A second fact is partially visible: "Fact #4: Elsevier supports green open access". The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.elsevier.com/connect/5-surprising-facts-about-elsevier-and-open-access>. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 11:42 on 12/08/2018.





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Configurare Microsoft Edge come applicazione predefinita per la lettura dei file PDF? [Imposta come predefinito](#)

Advancing Open Access at Elsevier

2002

Elsevier is a founding member of ResearchLife, which gives **free or affordable access in 120 low- and middle- income countries**. 100K+ peer reviewed resources are currently available.

2004

- Elsevier **allows all authors to post a free copy of their article** in their repository.
- Selected journals make **archives free to read**. Now for 140+ journals, including Cell.

2005

Elsevier starts **sending articles to PubMed Central** to make freely available – 260k+ to date.

2009

Elsevier launches its **first fully gold open access journal**.

2013

- Elsevier **gives authors option to publish open access** in most journals that were previously subscription-only.
- Elsevier founds program to **make articles from major US federal funders freely available**. 50k+ now available

2018

Elsevier **signs OA agreement in Finland**, allowing their researchers to publish open access at no charge to the author.

2019

Elsevier **signs open access agreements in Norway, Poland, Hungary, Sweden, France and with Carnegie Mellon University in the US**, allowing their researchers to publish open access.

2020

- Elsevier **signs open access agreements in Switzerland, Ireland, Qatar and Korea and with the University of Florida in the US** to enable their researchers to publish open access at no charge to the author.
- Elsevier **signs open science agreement in the Netherlands** – a world first – to allow their researchers to publish open access at no charge to the author and jointly develop new services for disseminating and evaluating knowledge
- Elsevier launches 200+ new fully gold open access journals, bringing the total to **500 fully gold open access journals**.
- Elsevier publishes **81k+ gold open access articles** – a year-on-year growth rate of over 65%. This makes Elsevier one of the largest open access publishers in the world.
- Elsevier makes **all COVID-19 articles and data freely available** – 50k+ resources to date.

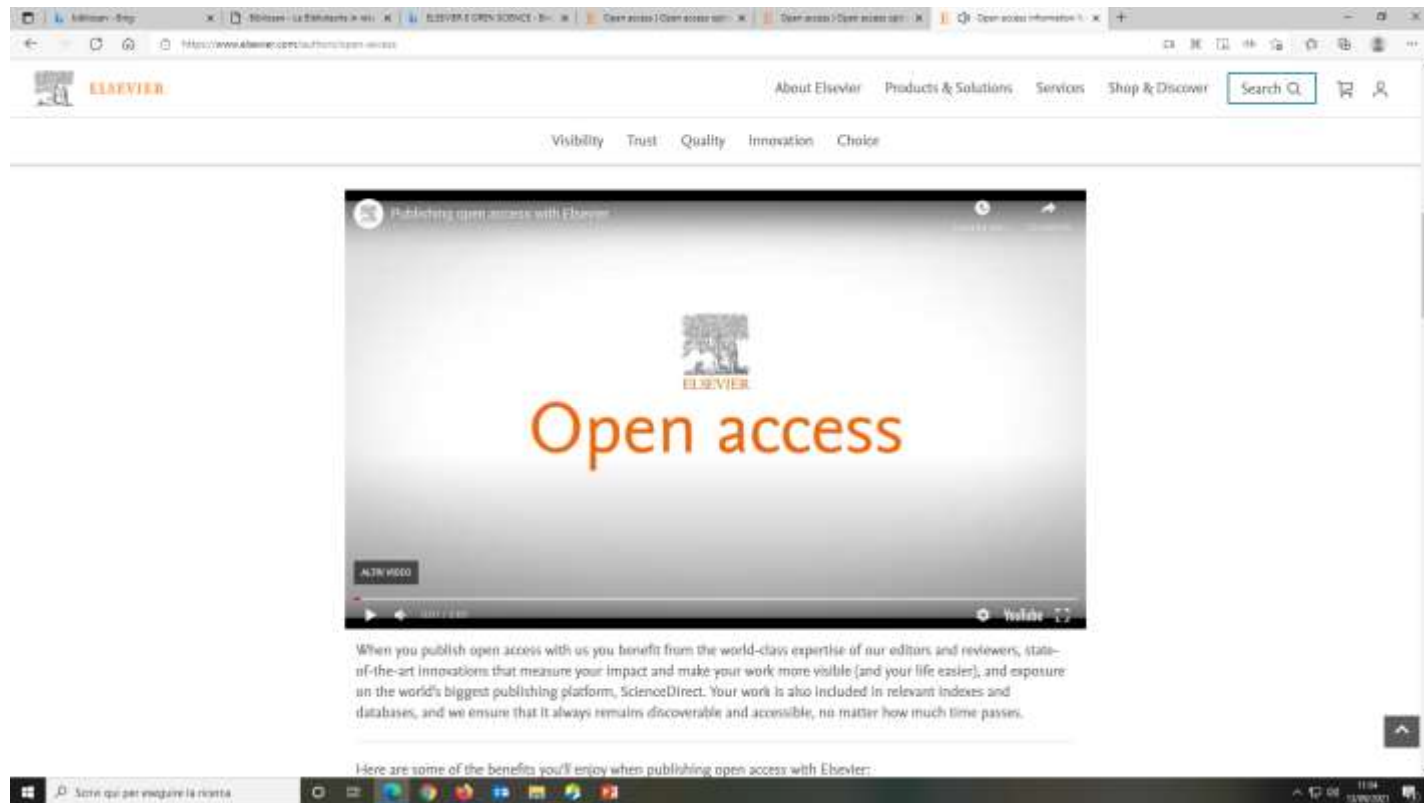
2021 ...

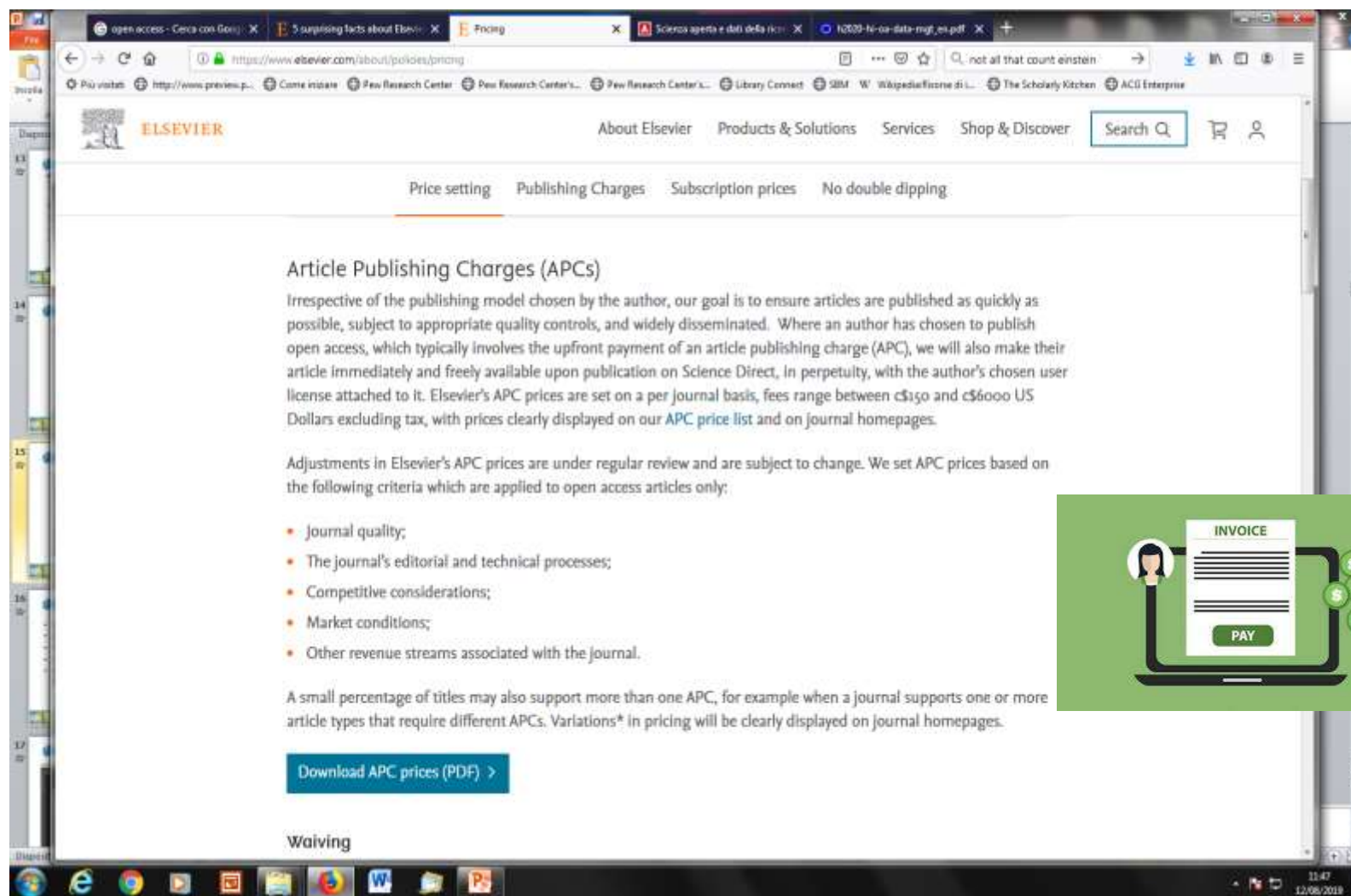
- Elsevier expands open access options for Cell Press journals and **converts 160 subscription-based journals into open access models**
- Elsevier is first publisher to sign an open access transformative agreement with the Royal Danish Library to support continued reading and OA publishing for Danish researchers.

Scrive qui per eseguire la ricerca

1143 13/09/2021

Open access information for journal authors (elsevier.com)





open access - Cerca con Google | 3 surprising facts about Elsevier | Pricing | Scienza aperta e dati della ricerca | 10339-H-00-data-mgt_en.pdf | not all that count einstein

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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



Centro di costo
Codice ricerca
motivazione

Procedura IZSLT per pubblicazioni OA

Res. 1 - 10.09.21 p. 1 di 2

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

RICHIESTA PUBBLICAZIONE

*Compila con * obbligatori*

Richiedente* _____

Struttura* _____

CENTRO DI COSTO* (indispensabile) _____
COD. RICERCA* (indispensabile) _____
quando possibile, specificare capitolo e voce di spesa

Firma responsabile struttura* _____

Data* _____

OGGETTO DELLA RICHIESTA

*Compila con * obbligatori*

Primo autore* *specificare nome e cognome* _____

Co-autori* *specificare nome e cognome* _____

Affiliazioni* *come riportate sul lavoro* _____

Titolo dell'articolo* _____

Periodico* _____
ISSN: _____
Impact Factor: _____
Codice del manoscritto / codice identificativo DOI: _____
Edizione: _____

Motivazione della scelta del periodico da inserire in Diritto* _____

COSTO: _____
Costi aggiuntivi eventuali per tutela grafica/leghe

Cerca: Ritorna la dimensione

Esporta PDF

Adobe Export PDF
Converti file PDF in Word o Excel online

Selezionare il file PDF
modulo.pdf_ricerca.pdf X

Converti in:
Microsoft Word (*.docx)

Lingua documento:
Italiano Cambia

Converti

Modifica PDF

Crea PDF

Commento

Combina i file

Organizza pagine

Converti, modifica e firma elettronicamente documenti e contratti in PDF

Prova gratuita 30 giorni

Scrivi qui per eseguire la ricerca

19:40 09/12/2021



<https://www.izslt.it/provvedimenti/?annodelibera=2021&categoria=Determina%20Dirigenziale>

The screenshot displays the website of the Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri. The browser window shows the URL <https://www.izslt.it/provvedimenti/>. The website features a navigation menu on the left with categories such as 'Cerca nel sito', 'L'ISTITUTO', 'LE SEDI', 'CENTRI DI RIFERENZA', 'SERVIZI E MODULISTICA', 'VACCINI STABILIZZANTI', 'FORMAZIONE E BIBLIOTECA', 'OSSERVATORIO EPIDEMIOLOGICO', 'RICERCA, INNOVAZIONE E COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE', 'SICUREZZA ALIMENTARE', 'SANITA' PUBBLICA', 'SANITA' E BENESSERE ANIMALE', 'AMBIENTE', 'COMUNICAZIONE', and 'NEWS'. Below the menu are buttons for 'REFERTI ONLINE' and 'DRIVE-IN COVID 19'. The main content area is titled 'PROVVEDIMENTI AMMINISTRATIVI' and lists three categories of administrative provisions: 'Provvedimenti Amministrativi: Direttoria Generale', 'Provvedimenti Amministrativi: Consiglio di Amministrazione', and 'Provvedimenti Amministrativi: Determine Dirigenziali'. Each category lists the years of deliberation.

PROVVEDIMENTI AMMINISTRATIVI

Provvedimenti Amministrativi: Direttoria Generale

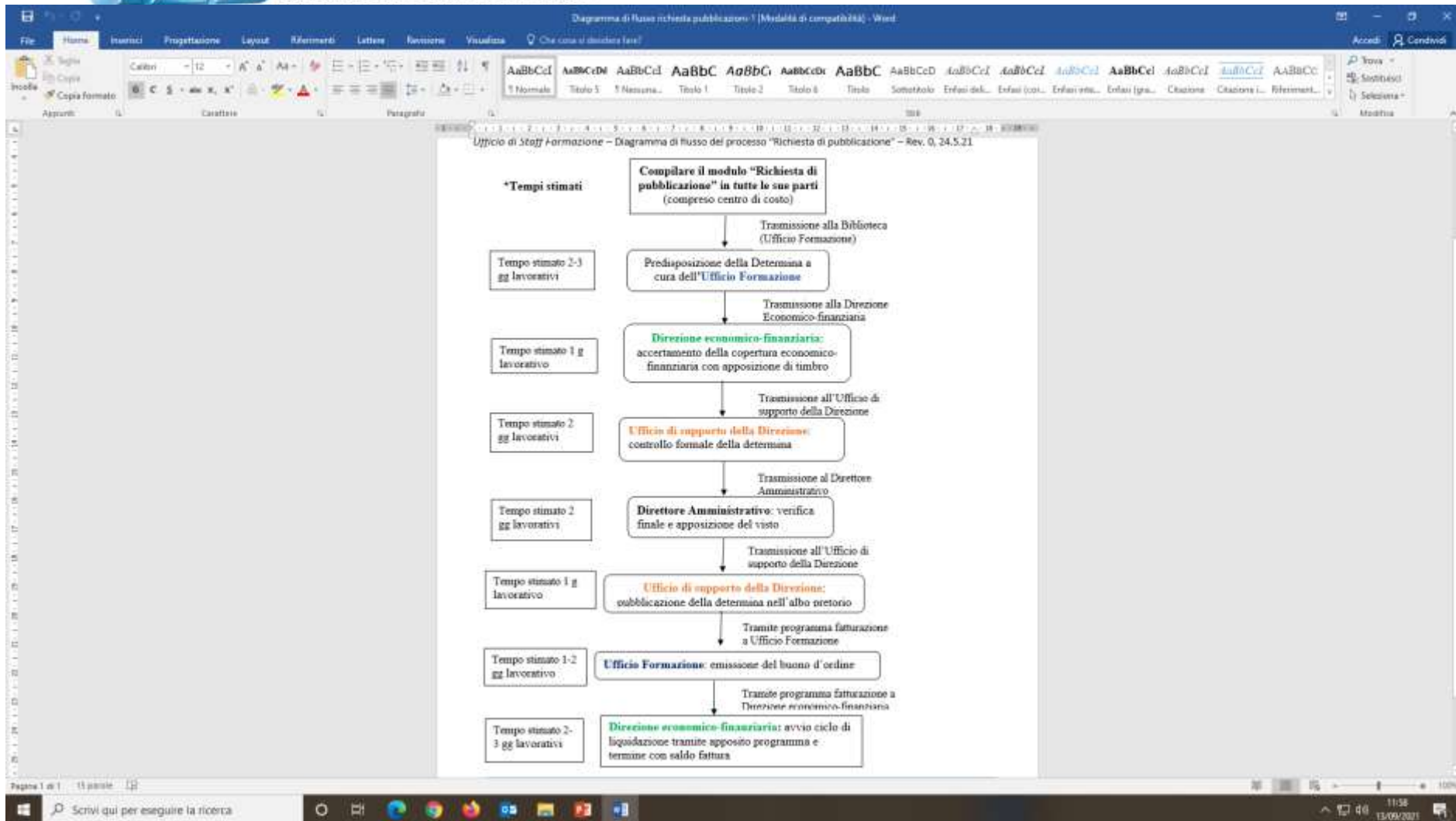
- Anno Delibera : 2021
- Anno Delibera : 2020
- Anno Delibera : 2019
- Anno Delibera : 2018
- Anno Delibera : 2017
- Anno Delibera : 2016

Provvedimenti Amministrativi: Consiglio di Amministrazione

- Anno Delibera : 2021
- Anno Delibera : 2020
- Anno Delibera : 2019
- Anno Delibera : 2018
- Anno Delibera : 2017
- Anno Delibera : 2016

Provvedimenti Amministrativi: Determine Dirigenziali

- Anno : 2021
- Anno : 2020
- Anno : 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

The screenshot shows the Corriere della Sera website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with sections like SEZIONI, EDIZIONI LOCALI, CORRIERE TV, ARCHIVIO, TROVACASA, TROVILAVORO, SERVIZI, and CERCA. Below this is a large banner for Sky Calcio with the text "COSÌ IL CALCIO È ANCORA PIÙ BELLO". The main content area features the article "I professori si citano da soli. Così si gonfia la ricerca" by Gian Antonio Stella. The article includes a sub-headline "Il «doping» delle citazioni. Il miracolo italiano dei ricercatori. Così l'autopromozione falsa i parametri" and a photo of a stack of books. To the right of the article is a sidebar with a "LIVE THE HIGH LIFE" advertisement and a "Le Newsletter del Corriere" section. At the bottom, there's a "Passa a Fibra" advertisement and a "SOLO ONLINE" badge. The website footer includes a subscription offer: "Offerta del mese: leggi il sito senza limiti 1€ al mese per 6 mesi".

skyQ COSÌ IL CALCIO È ANCORA PIÙ BELLO

CORRIERE DELLA SERA / CRONACHE

FIVE LIVE THE HIGH LIFE

RICERCA E UNIVERSITÀ

I professori si citano da soli Così si gonfia la ricerca

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

di **Gian Antonio Stella**

Le Newsletter del Corriere,
ogni giorno un nuovo
appuntamento con
l'informazione

Riceverai direttamente via mail la selezione
delle notizie più importanti scelte dalle nostre
redazioni

ISCRIVITI

I professori si citano da soli. Così si gonfia la ricerca

SOLO ONLINE

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misconducts

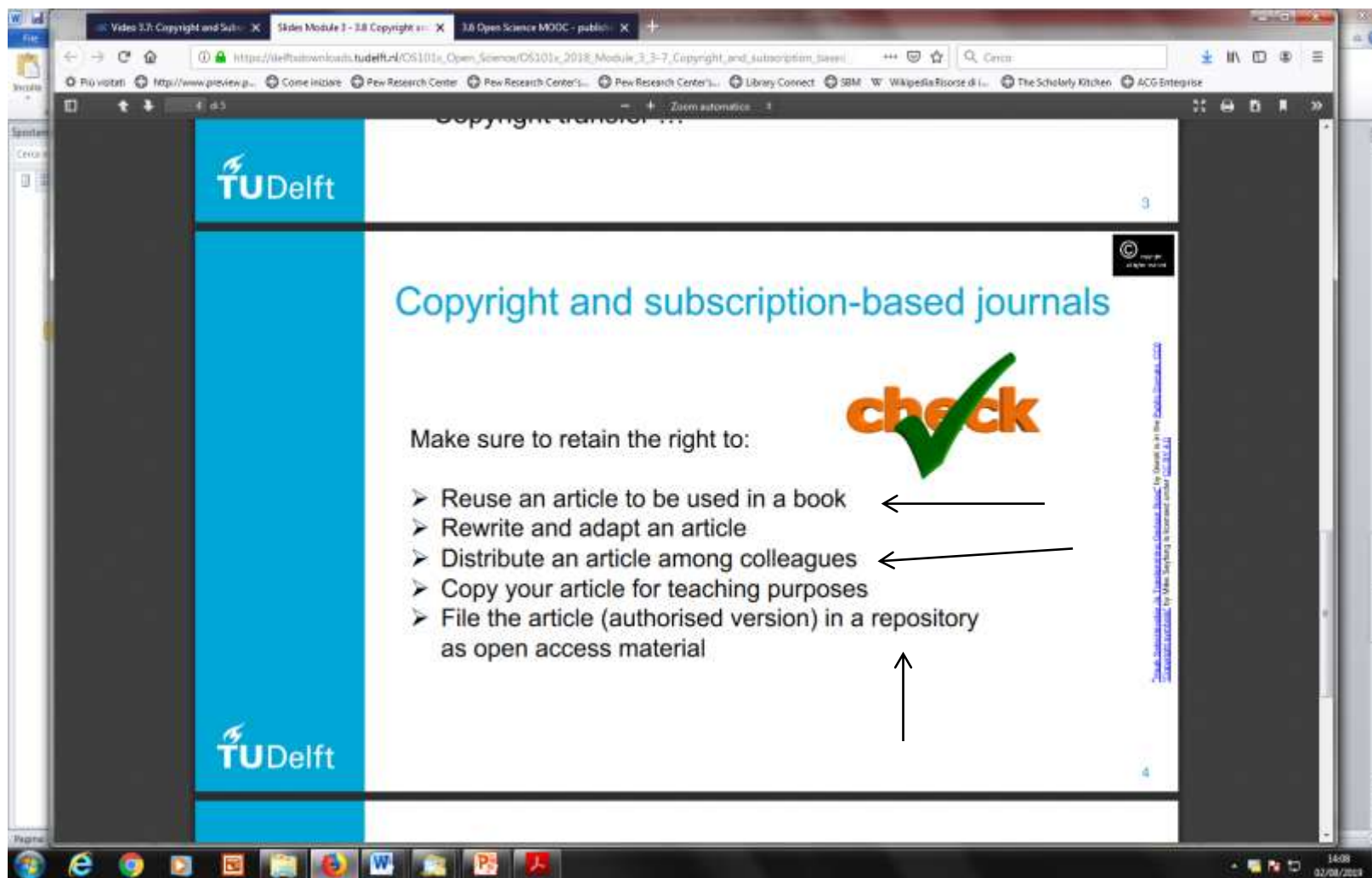
- metodologia non solida
- risultati falsi, manipolati
- Peer review debole
- enfasi sulla pretesa «novità»
- metriche onnipotenti, per cui truffare per gonfiarle è quasi un obbligo

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quali diritti ho con il formato convenzionale?



TU Delft

Copyright and subscription-based journals

check

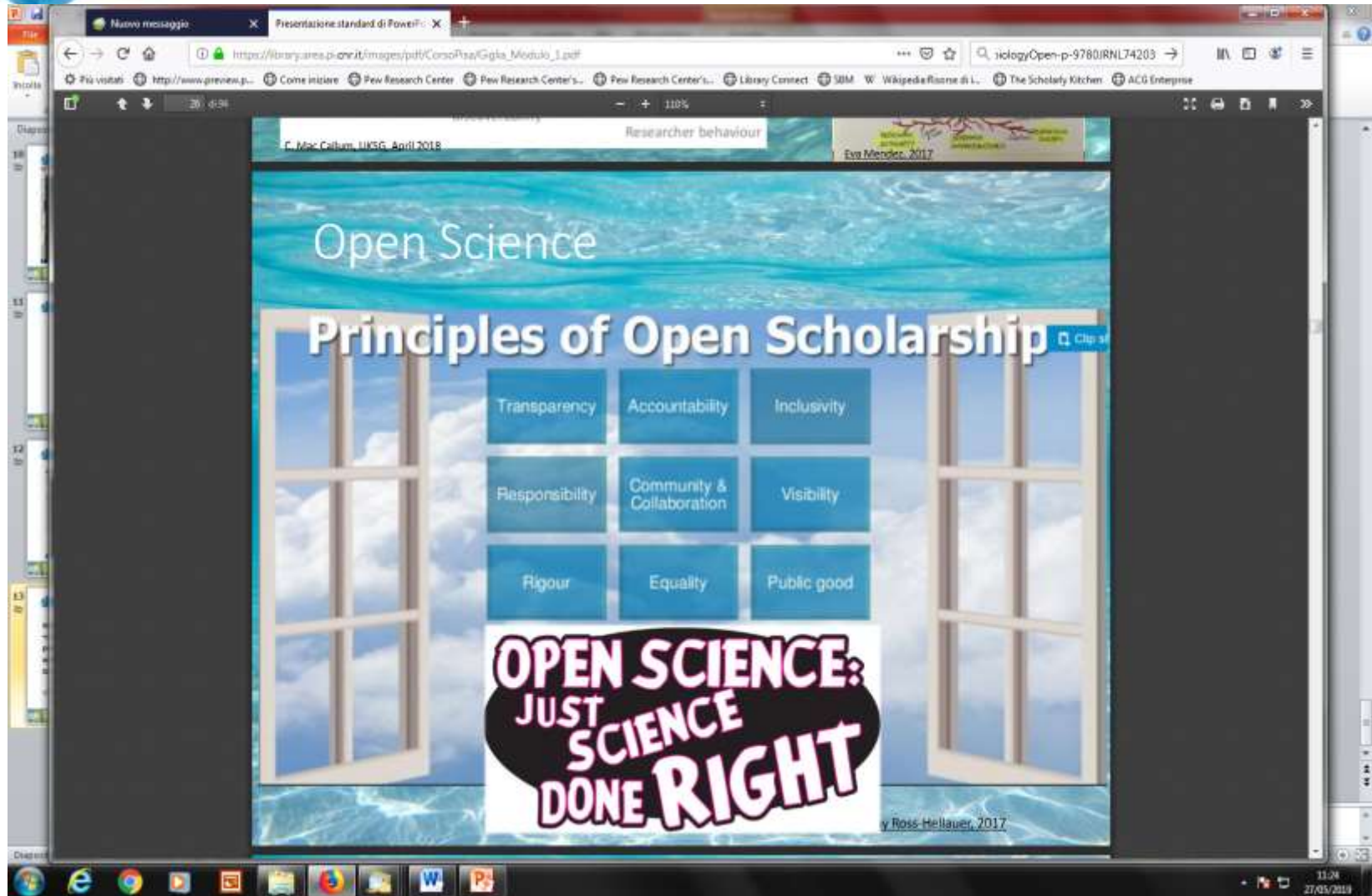
Make sure to retain the right to:

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- Rewrite and adapt an article
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- Copy your article for teaching purposes
- File the article (authorised version) in a repository as open access material

TU Delft



L'alternativa OPEN



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

L'alternativa OPEN

IZS Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale

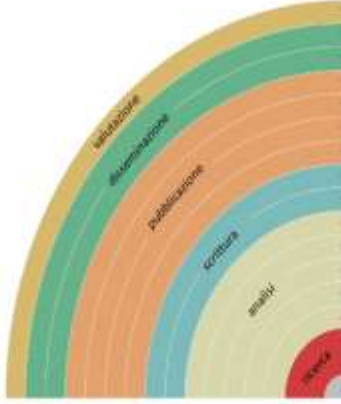
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Piu' visitati: http://www.preview.p... Come iniziare: Pew Research Center Pew Research Center's... Pew Research Center's... Library Connect SBM W Wikipedia: Risorse di L... The Scholarly Kitchen ACG Enterprise

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 R10 Journal

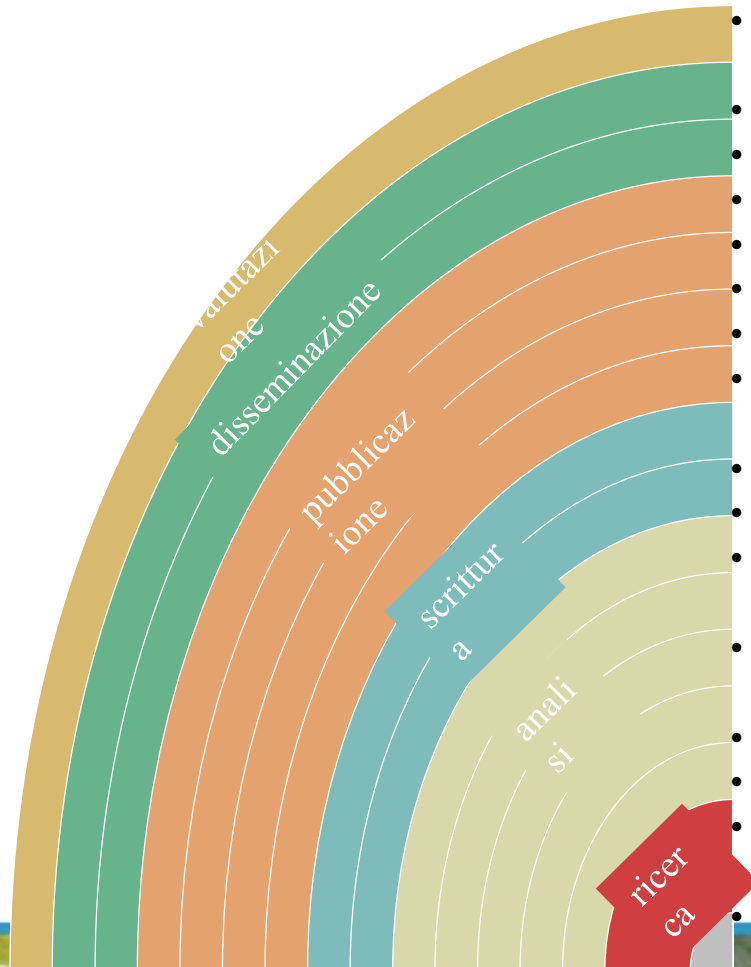
Giorgia Koster & stream poster <https://collaborative.ait0000.com> DOI: 10.1016/j.ymbs.2018.11.010 Traduzione: Elena Giglio <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ymbs.2018.11.010>

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 Pund.it
- 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 <http://www.oa.unito.it/new/per-scrivere-in-modo-collaborativo/>. The page title is "OA@unito.it". The navigation menu includes: In UniT0, 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: [Hypothes.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

In UniT0

- [Regolamento di Ateneo](#)
- [Open Access in pratica](#)
- [Open Data](#)
- [Eventi](#)
- [Horizon2020](#)
- [Risorse](#)

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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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Chi beneficia dell'OA?

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cic3EVbekMk>
2.36



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

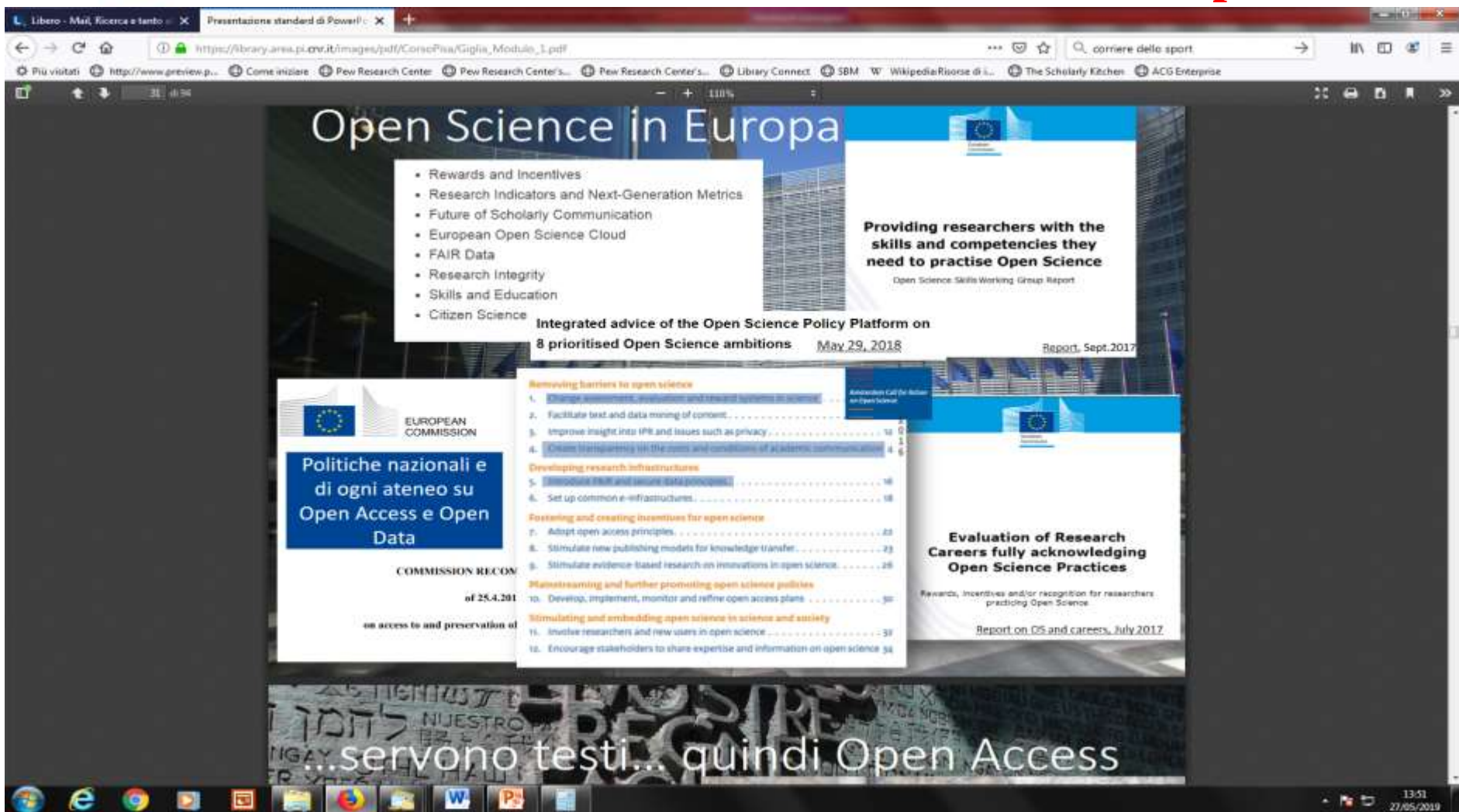
Publishers are responsible for quite some key functions, from peer-review management to production and archiving of final version articles

Cosa succede in Europa?

The screenshot shows a PDF viewer window titled "da copiare.pdf" with a toolbar and a sidebar on the right. The main content is a presentation slide titled "Open Science" with the subtitle "Open Definition". The slide features a quote from Jeff Rouder: "Open data and content can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose" (http://opendefinition.org/). Below the quote, there is a tweet from Jeff Rouder (@JeffRouder) asking "What is Open Science? It is endeavoring to preserve the rights of others to reach independent conclusions about your data and work." Another tweet from Neelke Kroes (@NeelkeKroes) is also visible, stating "Open Science: 'Being open and transparent is an ongoing practice and not a check box at the end.'" The slide includes a diagram showing "Open Science" as the sum of "Open Outputs + Open Infrastructure" and "X Culture (change)". The diagram also mentions "Access, reuse & discoverability" and "Evaluation & Researcher behaviour". At the bottom of the slide, it says "C. Mac Callum, UKSG, April 2018". On the right sidebar, there are options to "Esporta PDF", "Adobe Export PDF", "Converti file PDF in Word o Excel online", "Selezionare il file PDF", "Converti in", "Lingua documento", "Italiano", "Cambia", "Converte", "Crea PDF", "Modifica PDF", "Commento", "Combina i file", "Organizza pagine", "Redigere", and "Converti e modifica i PDF con Acrobat Pro DC".

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

Cosa succede in Europa?



The screenshot displays a presentation titled "Open Science in Europa" with the following content:

- 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 IPB and issues such as privacy
 4. Create transparency in the open and conditions of academic communication
- Developing research infrastructures**
 5. Improve trust and secure data principles
 6. Set up common e-infrastructure
- 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**
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

...servono testi... quindi Open Access

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

Cosa succede in Europa?

The screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "...con dati FAIR..." (with FAIR data...). The slide features the FORCE11 logo and the text "The Future of Research Communications and e-Scholarship". It lists the FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship:

- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable

A checklist for FAIR is also shown, with the following items:

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

The slide also includes a link to the FAIR Data Principles: <https://www.force11.org/data-principles>.

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



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



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



Il movimento FAIR

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

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





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

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





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 ERIC logo consisting of a stylized graphic and the text "ERIC" followed by "Full Text Provided by ERIC".

Wiki Loves Monuments: Photograph a monument, help Wikipedia and win!

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 - DRCME (Bras)

Languages	English, Portuguese, Spanish
------------------	---------------------------------

Access

Cost	Free
------	------

Coverage

Disciplines [Unified opinion](#)

Record depth index, abstract & full-text

Format: Academic journal articles

Coverage

Geospatial Latin America, Iberian

coverage [Peninsula, South Africa](#)

No. of records

Links

- Website: [http://www.pearsoncmg.com](#)
- Title list: [http://www.pearsoncmg.com](#)



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Collections Journals

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Chile	Peru	IN DEVELOPMENT	Biodiversity Heritage Library
Colombia	Portugal	Ecuador	Ciência e Cultura
Costa Rica	Public Health	Venezuela	Pesquisa FAPESP
		West Indies	

SciELO in Perspective Twitter @RedeSciELO YouTube

14:56 23/09/2019

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>

5.01





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the ACCESS revolution

Open Access (OA) literature is

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





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Open access e... X Isp... X OpenARE: un'inf... X Journal Citation... X Journal Citation... X Benedetti, Dario... X InCites - Clarivate... X SciVal - Benchmark... X Scopus - Author... X Zeebse la armo... X 1. What Is Open... X

https://openaccess.eks.mitpress.mit.edu/pub/6y6fc8k5/release/2

plecnum in italiano

1. What Is Open Access?

Open access is the name of the revolutionary kind of access these authors, unencumbered by a motive of financial gain, are free to provide to their readers.

Open access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.

We could call it "barrier-free" access, but that would emphasize the negative rather than the positive. In any case, we can be more specific about which access barriers OA removes.

A price tag is a significant access barrier. Most works with price tags are individually affordable. But when a scholar needs to read or consult hundreds of works for one research project, or when a library must provide access for thousands of faculty and students working on tens of thousands of topics, and when the volume of new work grows explosively every year, price barriers become insurmountable. The resulting access gaps harm authors by limiting their audience and impact, harm readers by limiting what they can retrieve and read, and thereby harm research from both directions. OA removes price barriers.

Copyright can also be a significant access barrier. If you have access to a work for reading but want to translate it into another language, distribute copies to colleagues, copy the text for mining with sophisticated software, or reformat it for reading with new technology, then you generally need the permission of the copyright holder. That makes sense when the author wants to sell the work and when the use you have in mind could undermine sales. But for research articles we're generally talking about authors from the special tribe

Scrivi qui per eseguire la ricerca

14:19 18/10/2021

<https://openaccess.eks.mitpress.mit.edu/pub/6y6fc8k5/release/2>





1.2 What OA Is Not¹⁰

We can dispel a cloud of objections and misunderstandings simply by pointing out a few things that OA is not. (Many of these points will be elaborated in later chapters.)

1. OA isn't an attempt to bypass peer review. OA is compatible with every kind of peer review, from the most conservative to the most innovative, and all the major public statements on OA insist on its importance. Because scholarly journals generally don't pay peer-reviewing editors and referees, just as they don't pay authors, all the participants in peer review can consent to OA without losing revenue. While OA to unrefereed preprints is useful and widespread, the OA movement isn't limited to unrefereed preprints and, if anything, focuses on OA to peer-reviewed articles. (More in section 5.1 on peer review.)
2. OA isn't an attempt to reform, violate, or abolish copyright. It's compatible with copyright law as it is. OA would benefit from the right kinds of copyright reforms, and many dedicated people are working on them. But it needn't wait for reforms and hasn't waited. OA literature avoids copyright problems in exactly the same way that conventional toll-access literature does. For older works, it takes advantage of the public domain, and for newer works, it rests on copyright-holder consent. (More in chapter 4 on policies and chapter 6 on copyright.)

3. OA isn't an attempt to deprive royalty-earning authors of income. The OA





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the ACCESS *r-evolution*

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

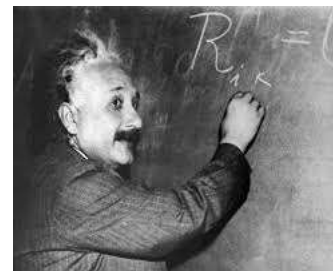
- ✓ harms **research authors** by limiting the **usefulness** of their work
- ✓ harms **research readers** by limiting the **uses** they may make of works even when they have access
- ✓ and thereby harms **research** from both directions

OA removes these permission barriers





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

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



Microsoft Word - [Documento] (Visualizza in anteprima)

Alcune immagini di questo messaggio non sono visualizzate. [Aggiungi all'elenco MMTI attendibili](#) | [Mostra immagini](#)

[Nuovo articolo] Prime reazioni degli editori a PlanS
Biblioscan 2.0 (commenti: reply@biblioscan2.com) [Aggiungi a contatto](#)

di: Patricia Greditto

Prime reazioni degli editori a PlanS
di [biblioscan2.0](#)

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 ricavo 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 osteggiata 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.

[biblioscan2.0](#) | 24 maggio 2019 alle 1:06 pm | Etichette: [Open Access](#), [PlanS](#) | Categoria: [Uncategorized](#) | URL: <https://wp.me/pq7yZg-17e>

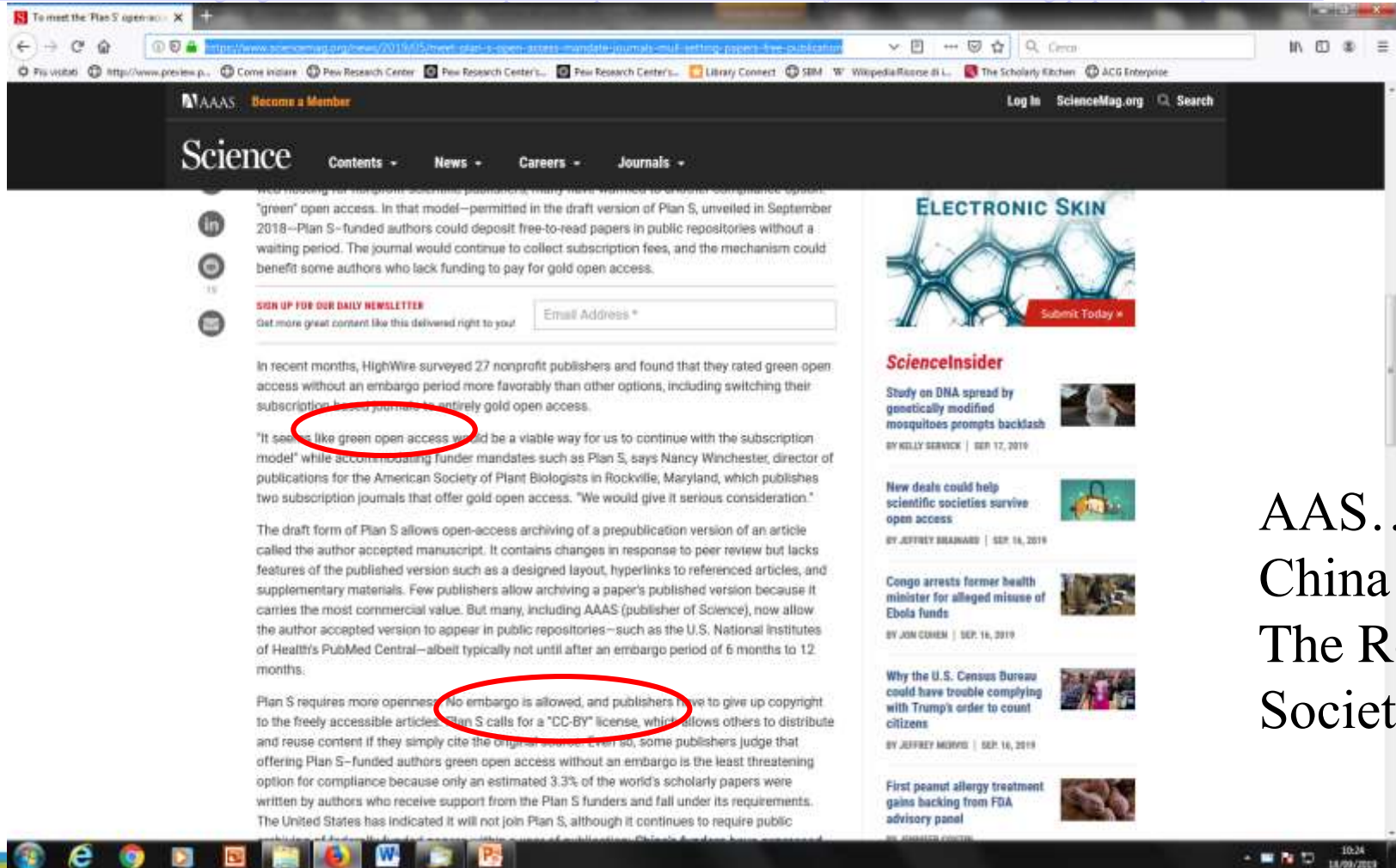
[Commenta](#) | [Visualizza tutti i commenti](#)

10:13
18/06/2019



Sempre più green

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



To meet the Plan S open access...

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Web hosting for nonprofit scientific publishers many have wanted to ensure compliance against "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.

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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 availability of federally funded research.

ELECTRONIC SKIN

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ScienceInsider

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Why the U.S. Census Bureau could have trouble complying with Trump's order to count citizens
BY JEFFREY MERRIFIELD | SEP 18, 2019

First peanut allergy treatment gains backing from FDA advisory panel
BY JACQUELYN KOSTER

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

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a Science magazine article. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2019/09/new-deals-could-help-scientific-societies-survive-open-access>. The Science magazine header is visible, with navigation links for Contents, News, Careers, and Journals. The article title is "New deals could help scientific societies survive open access" by Jeffrey Brainard, dated Sep. 16, 2019, 4:40 PM. The article text discusses the challenges small scientific societies face in the transition to open access and mentions a project called Plan S. A red dashed circle highlights a specific sentence in the text. On the right side of the page, there are two advertisements: one for career advice booklets and another for a special issue on "Electronic Skin". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 10:28 on 18/09/2019.

Science Contents News Careers Journals

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 which may soon be inked, that use the guidance; they will allow researchers served by library consortia to publish an unlimited number of open-access articles in return for a set fee paid to societies.

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

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

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The models

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

Article

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

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

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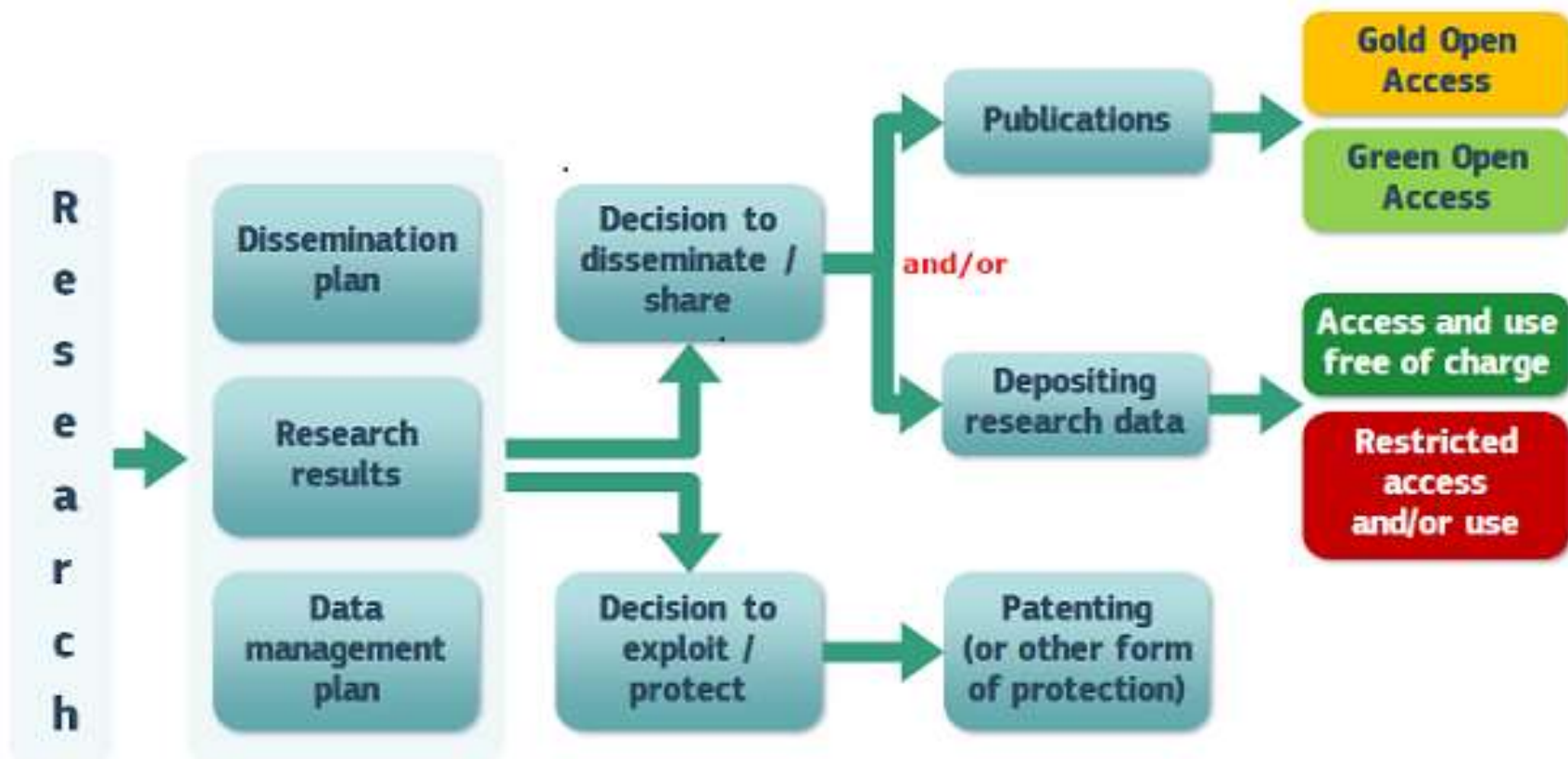
Project Update - Society Publishers Accelerating Open access and Plan S (SPA-OPS)

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Processo della produzione



open access - Cerca con Google X Strategie di pubblicazione in accesso aperto X 5 surprising facts about Elvira X Scienza aperta e dati della ricerca X N2030-bi-na-data-mgt_en.pdf X

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Strategie di pubblicazione in accesso aperto

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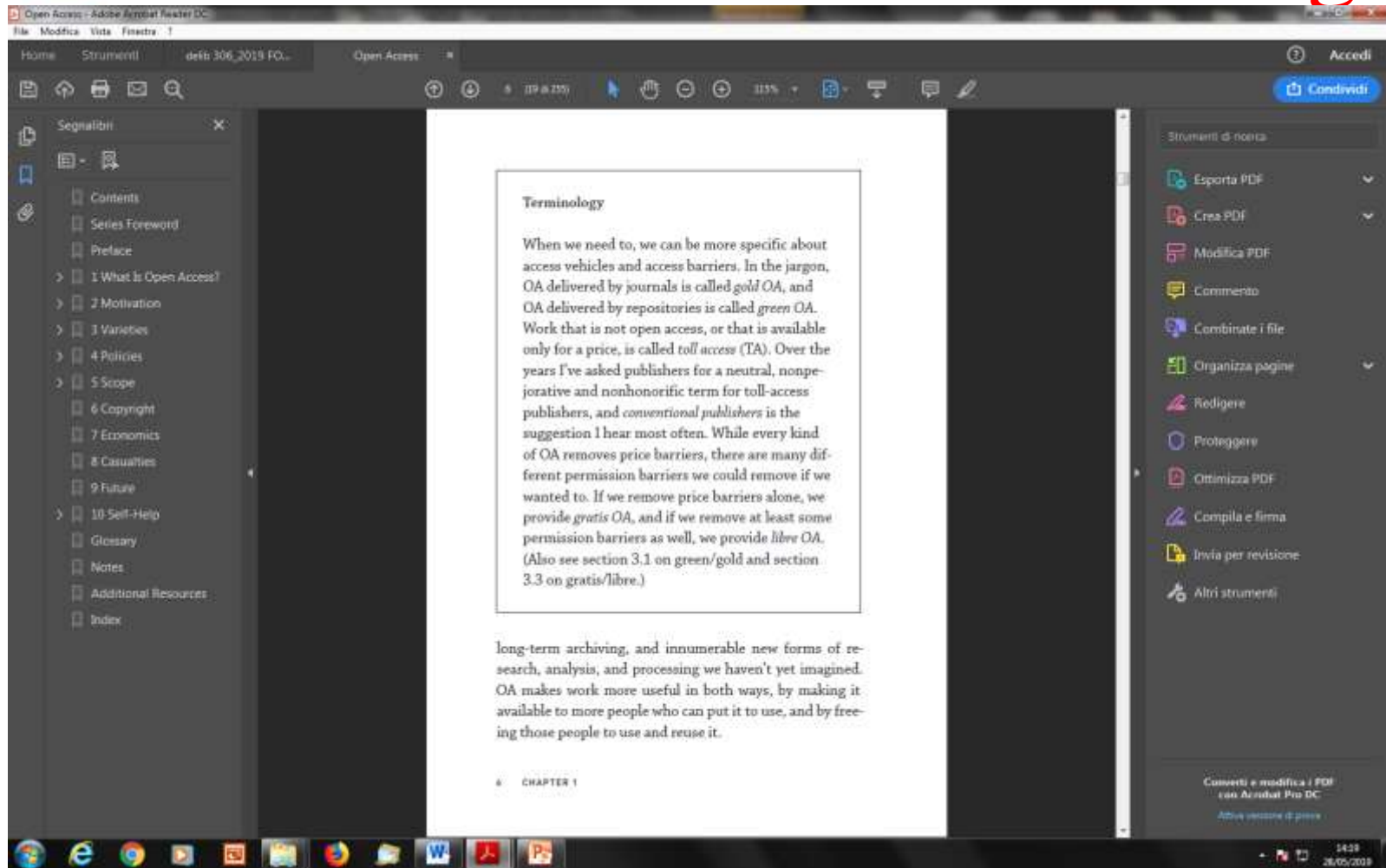
- IRIS - archivio di ateneo per le pubblicazioni
- SHERPA-ROME0 - autoarchiviazione e diritti di autore degli editori (Definitions&Terms)
- ORCID - identificativo univoco per ricercatori
- ZENODO - archivio pubblico per pubblicazioni e dati della ricerca
- APC - How much publishers charge for OA

GREEN ROAD - autoarchiviazione delle pubblicazioni in archivi ad accesso aperto
GOLD ROAD - pubblicazione in archivi ad accesso aperto
ZENODO - autoarchiviazione dei dati della ricerca in archivi ad accesso aperto
IRIS - archivio istituzionale delle pubblicazioni di UniTrento
ORCID - identificativo univoco per autori

Trasferimento tecnologico

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

terminologia



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

BLACK OA

Libre OA/gratis OA





TA *vs* OA



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

prevede l'accesso a pagamento ad un contenuto accademico digitale

Può assumere la forma di

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

l'accesso acquistato può essere temporaneo o permanente

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



TA vs OA

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60 / 94 107%

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- sono pagati ogni anno	- sono pagate una volta
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Da “Open Science: what’s in it for me?” Elena Giglia, Università di Torino



Re: Declined funding email to author

12/09/2019 13:30

Da: [redacted]
A: apc@tandf.co.uk
Cc: Antonella Bozzano (antonella.bozzano@izs.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]

From: apc@tandf.co.uk
To: [redacted]
Sent: [redacted]
Subject: Declined funding email to author

Dear Sir/Madam,

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

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ESERCITAZIONE: Cerchiamo la rivista....

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Key-title Journal of apicultural research (Online)

Resource Information

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

Record Information

Last modification date: 07/02/2021
Type of record: Confirmed
ISSN Center responsible of the record: CIEPS - ISSN

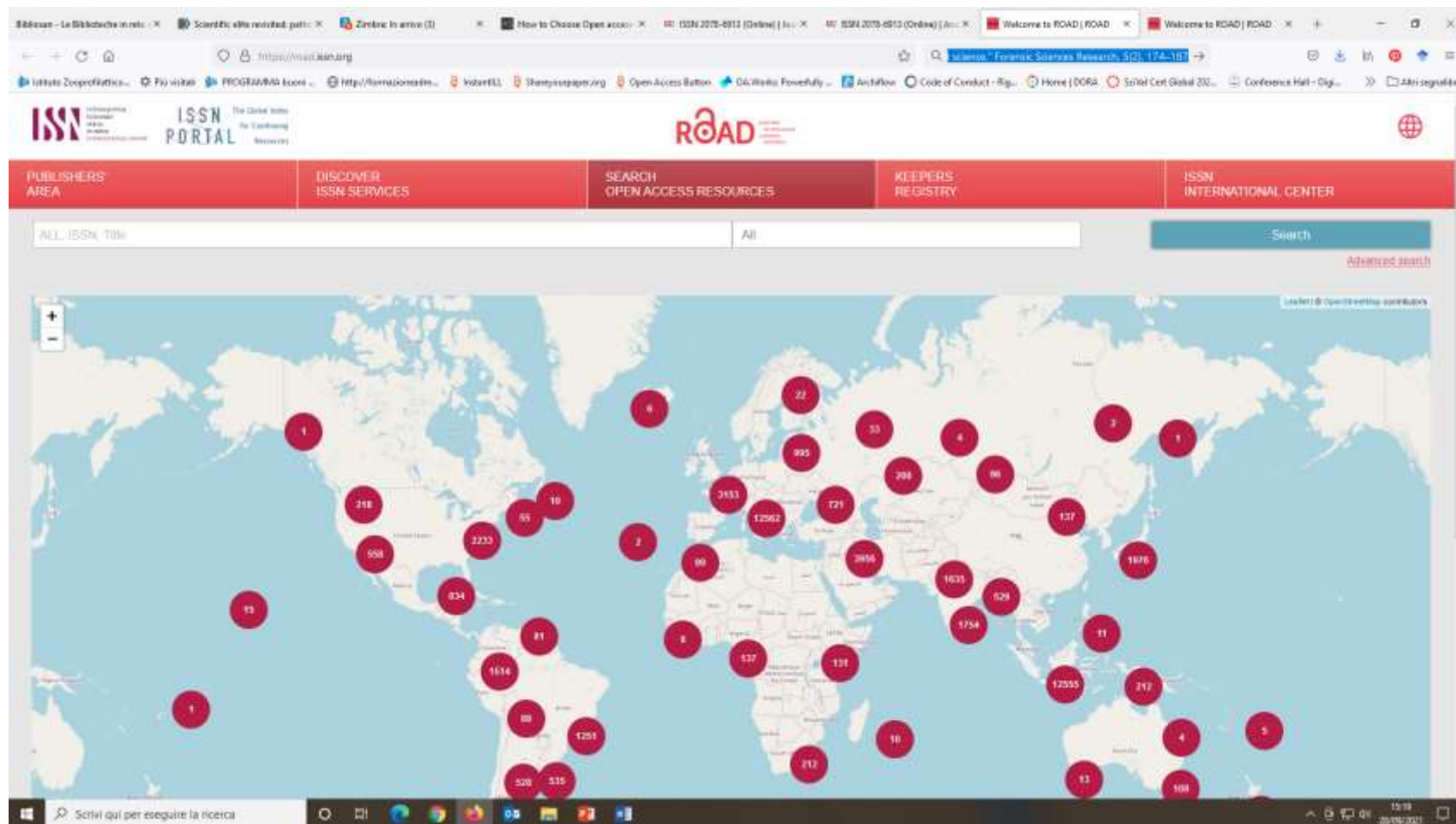
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PLoS sperimenta nuovi modelli di pagamento alternativi alle APC



PLoS, uno dei più conosciuti editori Open Access, sta sperimentando metodi di finanziamento **alternativi** al modello delle APC basati su accordi con le istituzioni che permettano la pubblicazione illimitata da parte di tutti gli autori che vi fanno parte.

Al momento, PLoS sperimenta 3 diversi tipi di finanziamento alternativi alle APC, differenti a seconda delle riviste su cui si intende pubblicare ma che presuppongono tutti e tre un corrispettivo fisso da parte delle istituzioni:

- **Fiat Fee Agreements**, dove la quota fissa annuale viene calcolata in base allo storico degli articoli pubblicati dall'istituzione ed in base alle tariffe di pubblicazione correnti
- **Community Action Publishing (CAP)**, in cui le spese di pubblicazione di un dato articolo sono valutate in base alle esigenze di pubblicazione di tutti gli autori che hanno contribuito al lavoro, in modo che siano distribuite in modo più equo tra tutte le istituzioni rappresentate (a fine anno, la parte di corrispettivo annuale fisso che risulta pagato in eccedenza viene restituito alle istituzioni al momento del rinnovo dell'accordo di pubblicazione)
- **Global Equity**, la quota annuale in questo caso viene calcolata in base al potenziale di pubblicazione dell'istituzione e alla sua classificazione secondo la World Bank (ad esempio, istituzioni di Paesi a reddito medio-basso pagheranno meno di quelle dei Paesi a reddito medio-alto)

Partendo dal presupposto che, in questo momento, diversi tipi di riviste possono essere supportati meglio da diversi tipi di modelli istituzionali a più piccoli autori a costi finanziari inferiori.

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Forme di transizione

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

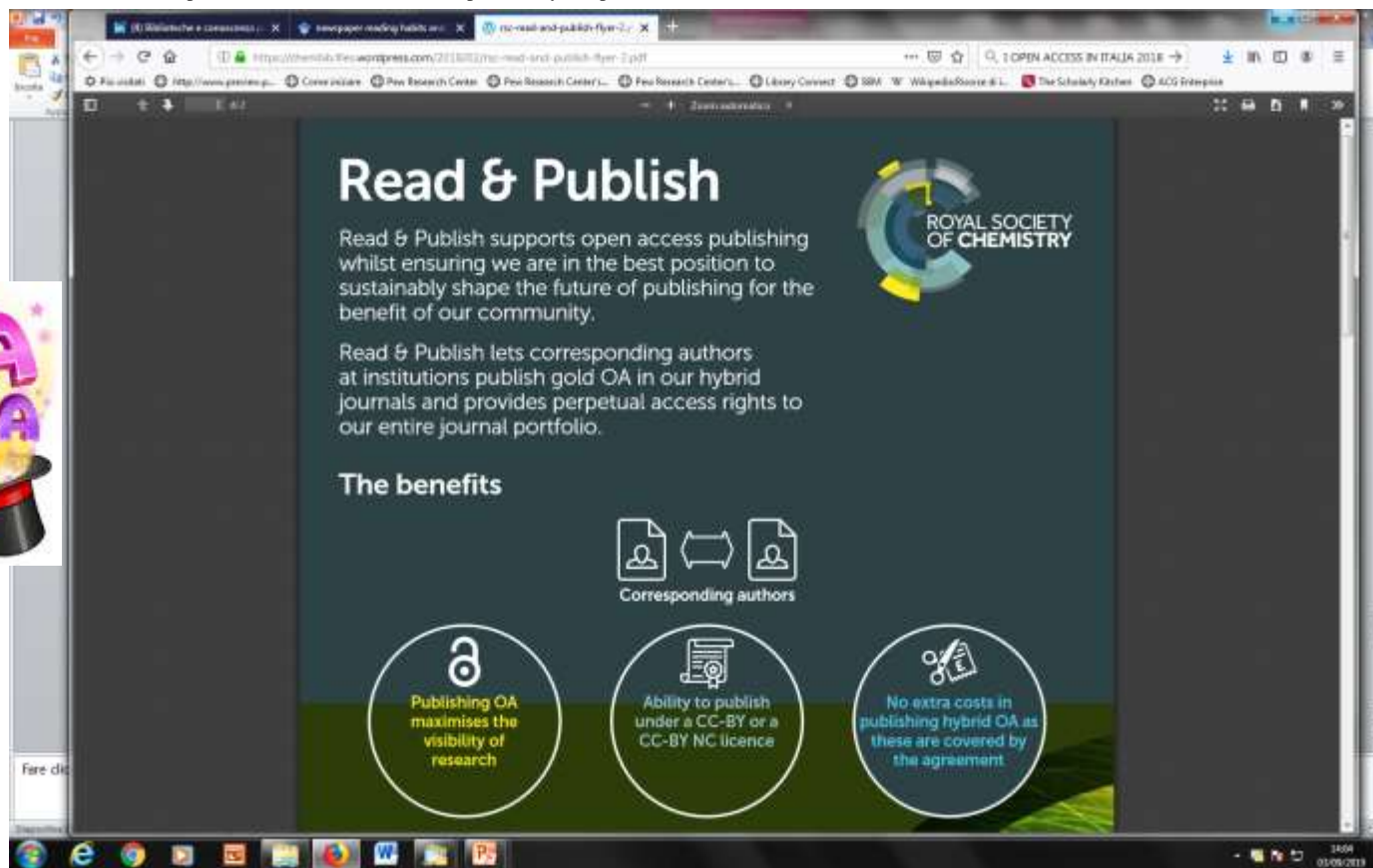
READ & PUBLISH agreements: prevedono il pagamento di **un'unica commissione** da parte degli istituti di ricerca per avere garantito l'accesso ai contenuti e la pubblicazione in *gold OA* da parte dei propri ricercatori

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



esempio

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



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Institutions

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Based on the publishing output of an institution's corresponding authors during the last full year.		Covers the cost of giving an institution perpetual access rights to all content behind the paywall (the articles that aren't published OA).		The combined publishing and reading fee is the price an institution will pay. Please note this will vary between institutions as it is based on publishing output.		We have built in a discount variable to support the transition from a subscription model to a publishing fee based model. This discount will be applied for a set period of time, which will be outlined in the agreement.

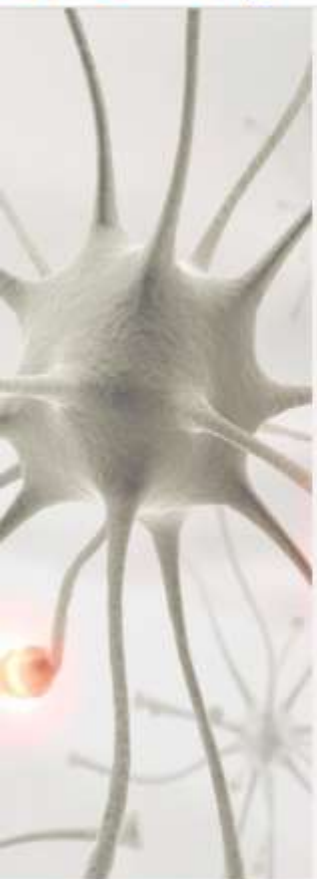


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Bibliosan per l'accesso aperto: nuovo accordo con Frontiers



Segnaliamo con piacere il recente **accordo** tra Bibliosan e
Frontiers, editore ad accesso aperto.

È infatti di dicembre scorso la firma del primo National Open
Access Framework, della durata di 3 anni a partire da gennaio
2021, siglato da Bibliosan per tutte e 51 istituzioni che lo
compongono.

L'accordo, in linea con i mandati internazionali per l'accesso
aperto, incluso PlanS, prevede, tra le altre cose, uno sconto sulle
APC, la fatturazione centralizzata e flessibile e un supporto per il
personale di biblioteca che si occupa di APC. Inoltre, i ricercatori
avranno pieno accesso agli strumenti e alle infrastrutture di
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Segui ...



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

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://chembib.files.wordpress.com/2018/02/rsc-read-and-publish-flyer-2.pdf>. The browser's address bar also shows a search for 'OPEN ACCESS IN ITALIA 2018'. The main content of the flyer is a circular diagram with seven numbered steps (1-7) illustrating the 'Read & Publish' process. The steps are as follows:

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

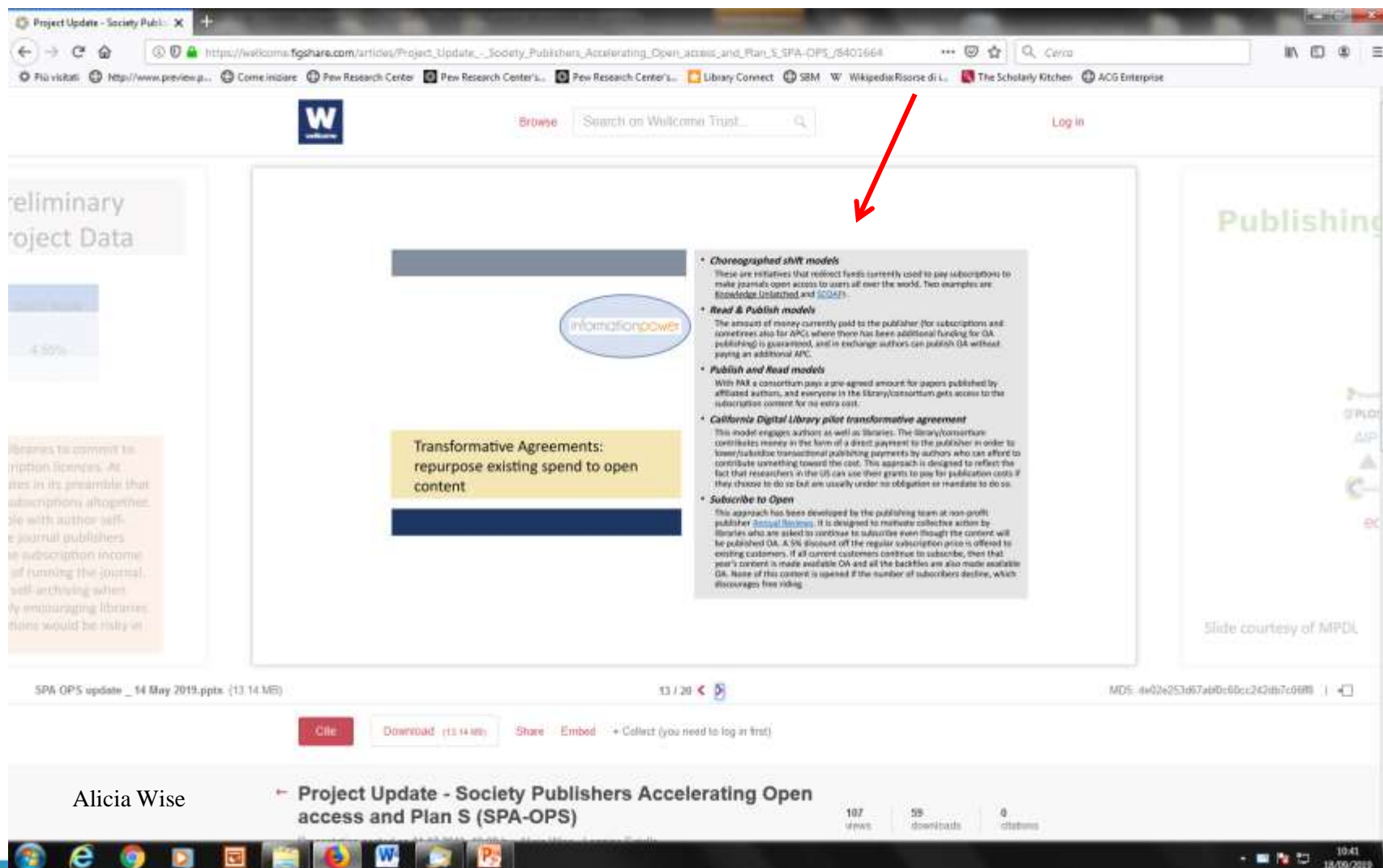
Below the diagram, the flyer is divided into two sections:

Why Read & Publish

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

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

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons, and the system clock in the bottom right corner displays the date 03/05/2019 and the time 14:06.



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

Transformative Agreements: repurpose existing spend to open content

- Choreographed shift models**
These are initiatives that redirect funds currently used to pay subscriptions to make journals open access to users all over the world. Two examples are [Knowledge Unlatched](#) and [SCOAP³](#).
- Read & Publish models**
The amount of money currently paid to the publisher (for subscriptions and sometimes also for APCs) where there has been additional funding for OA publishing is guaranteed, and in exchange authors can publish OA without paying an additional APC.
- Publish and Read models**
With PAR a consortium pays a pre-agreed amount for papers published by affiliated authors, and everyone in the library/consortium gets access to the subscription content for no extra cost.
- California Digital Library pilot transformative agreement**
This model engages authors as well as libraries. The library/consortium contributes money in the form of a direct payment to the publisher in order to lower/subsidize 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 [Intellect Publishing](#). It is designed to motivate collective action by libraries who are asked to subscribe to journals 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)

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Alicia Wise

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

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Choreographed shift models

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

Read & Publish models

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

Publish and Read models

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

California Digital Library pilot transformative agreement

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

Subscribe to Open

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





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

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

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2020

Custom publisher
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negotiating
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Next s

- Projects
 1. Transform
 2. Classify
- Final report
- Launch at the Conference 2

Countries with at least 1 transformative agreement – April 2019

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

19 / 20

MD5: de02e253d67abf0c60cc242db7c0680

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

107 views 59 downloads 0 citations

10/4/18/09/2019



What are transformative agreements?

- Transformative agreements, also known as «transitional» or «read and publish agreements», are ways for publishers to move from traditional subscription journals to an open access model.
- Transformative agreements relate to the way universities gain access to and publish in scholarly journals. They are also known as 'Read & Publish' agreements.
- Open access costs payable in these agreements are covered by library subscription payments to specific publishers.
- Paying article processing charges (APCs) to publishers, on behalf of academics, to ensure articles were fully open access at the point of publication.



Prof. Dr. Rümeysa KAL...

Prof. Dr. Rümeysa KAL...

Mehmet Cebeci

Mehmet Cebeci



Kübra Zayim

Kübra Zayim

Ç.A.

Ç.A.

Omer Faruk Duzenli

Omer Faruk Duzenli

Standard
Flanco a Flanco: Oratore
✓ Flanco a Flanco: Galleria

Attiva schermo intero

GraditoP

GraditoP



sbati

sbati

Emre Mayadagli

Emre Mayadagli



özlem yalçinkaya

özlem yalçinkaya

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Gülaçtı Topçu


Gülaçtı Topçu

Video 3.2: The Open Access MOOC - The open science MOOC - published

https://delftdownload.tudelft.nl/OS101x_Open_Science/OS101x_2018_Module_3_3-2_The_Open_access_model_versus_31...

Open access versus Subscription-based

2. Usage of scientific publications



TU Delft

Subscription-based model

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





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



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)

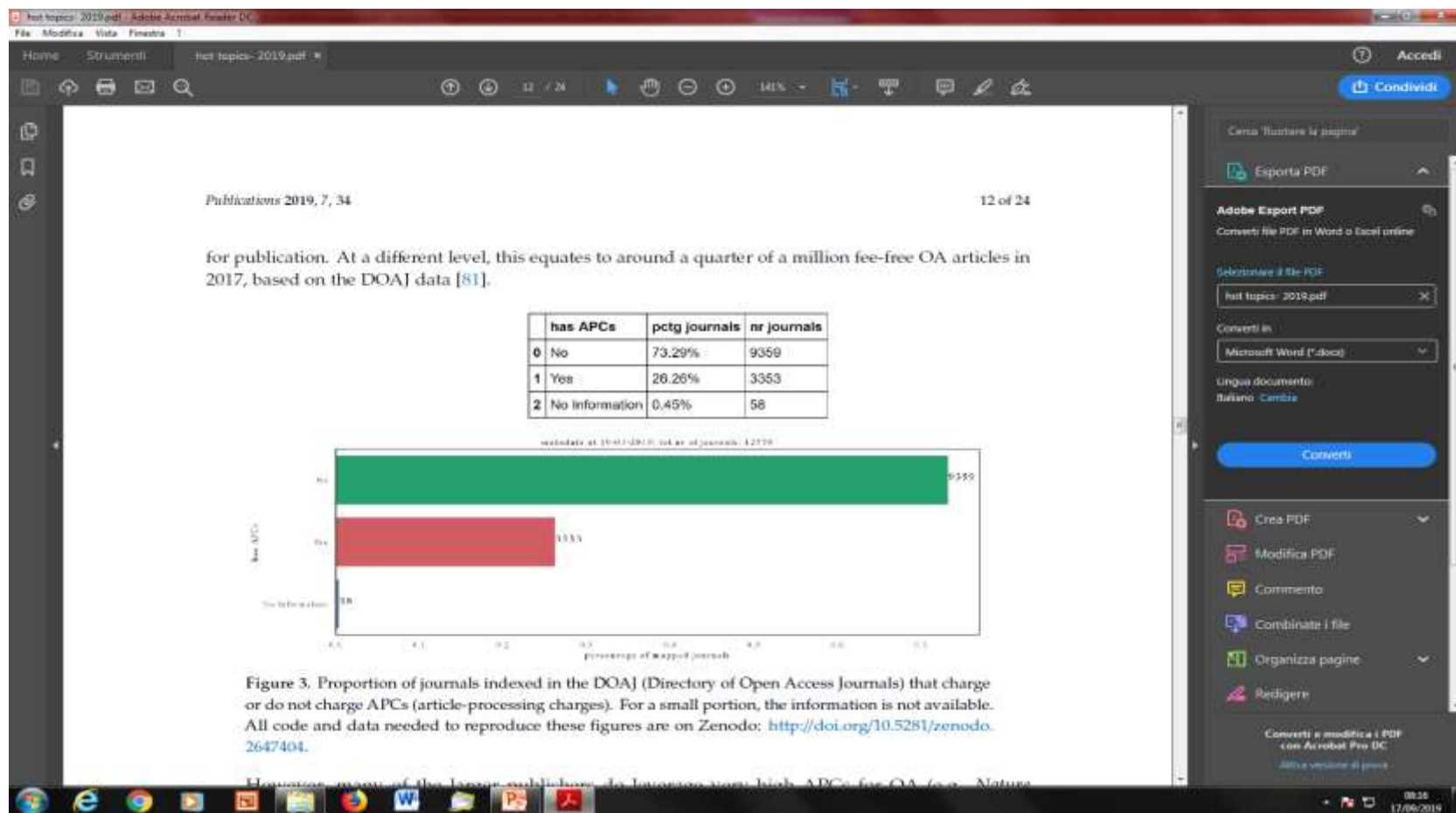
lets you browse by field to find an OA journal that meets your standards

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF
OPEN ACCESS
JOURNALS



Review

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



Not always cost-prohibitive?

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL whyopenresearch.org/costs. The page features the Royal Society Open Science logo at the top. Below the logo, the heading "2. Find a low-cost open access journal" is displayed. The text states: "Many open access journals charge publishing fees of less than \$500 (U.S. dollars). These fees are often lower than the submission, page, and color figure charges levied by many subscription journals." Below this text, three logos are shown with associated pricing information: PeerJ (lifetime publishing plans from \$99 per author), SAGE open (charges \$305 per article), and Ubiquity Press (open access journals average ~\$500 per article). At the bottom of the page, the heading "3. Request a waiver" is visible, followed by text about eligibility for fee waivers based on World Bank country classifications. A world map is partially visible at the bottom of the page content.



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.

Log in | Register | Share | Download (157.15 KB)

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





<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



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

Creative Commons-Attribuzione* (o **CC-BY)^[4], utilizzata per es. da **PLoS**^[5] e
consigliata ufficialmente dall'ente internazionale

"**Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition**" (SPARC)

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





How to Achieve OA: Go Gold

Full oppure
pure OA journals

Gold Open Access

Pleonasmo?

“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** (auto-archiviazione)

Il ricercatore pubblica su **toll access journal** (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

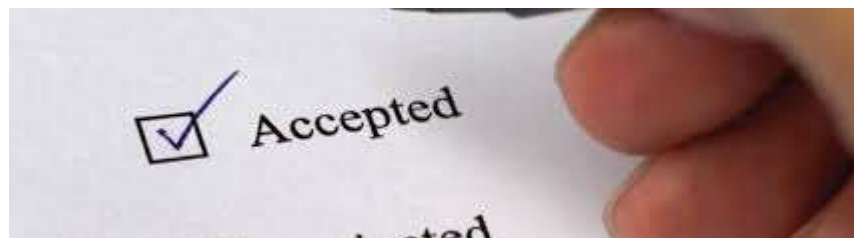
Per procedere con questa **autoarchiviazione** c'è bisogno però del **permesso** dell'editore
per esempio l'American Mathematical Society [pubblica in green OA tutte le sue riviste](#)



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



Tra le riviste di dati:

la [Scientific Data](#) (by SpringerNature)

e la [Data Science Journal](#) (by CODATA)

L'elenco completo delle riviste di dati è disponibile in [Candela et al](#)

Utilizzare un archivio dati gratuito come

[Dataverse](#), [Dryad](#), [figshare](#) o [Zenodo](#).

L'ente finanziatore o un altro soggetto esterno può richiedere l'utilizzo di uno specifico archivio. Altrimenti si possono seguire le seguenti [raccomandazioni di OpenAIRE](#):

1. utilizzare un **archivio per dati della ricerca esterno** o un archivio dati già reso disponibile per la propria disciplina/ambito di ricerca in modo da conservare i dati secondo gli **standard riconosciuti** da quella disciplina/ambito di ricerca specifico
2. se disponibile, utilizzare **un archivio dati istituzionale** o i servizi per la gestione dei dati della ricerca secondo le disposizioni concordate dal proprio gruppo di ricerca



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, fatterò 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





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri

<https://www.nature.com/articles/nature21360>

Esempio:

"Seven temperate terrestrial planets around the nearby ultracool dwarf star TRAPPIST-1"

pubblicato il 22 febbraio 2017 su *Nature*



<https://www.nature.com/articles/nature21360>

Esempio:

"Seven temperate terrestrial planets around the nearby ultracool dwarf star TRAPPIST-1" pubblicato il 22 febbraio 2017 su *Nature*

Come reperirlo?

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



unpaywall.org

1 OPEN ACCESS IN ITALIA 2018

unpaywall

User Guides Products Integrations About

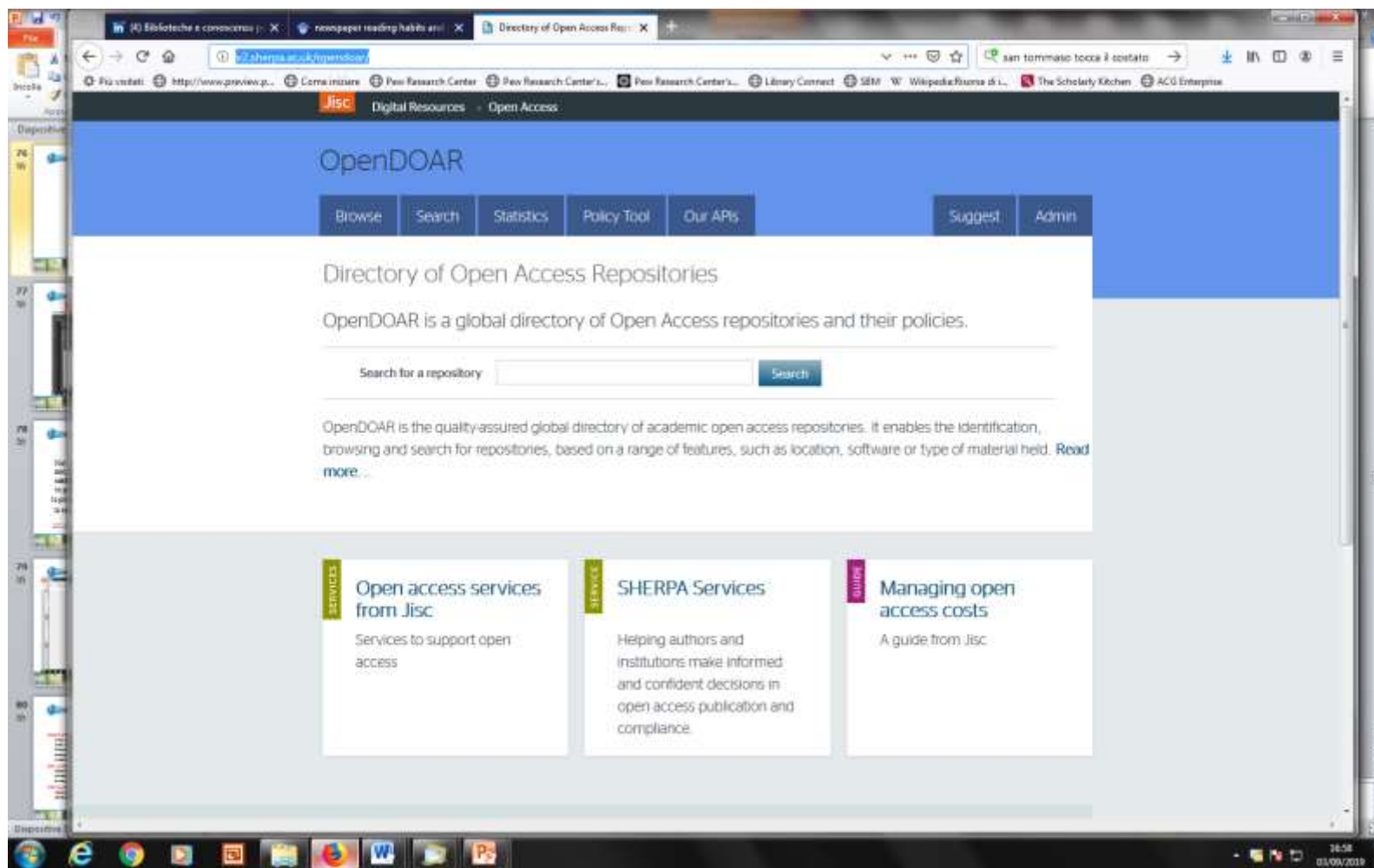
An open database of 24.104.897 free scholarly articles.

We harvest Open Access content from over 50,000 publishers and repositories, and make it easy to find, track, and use.

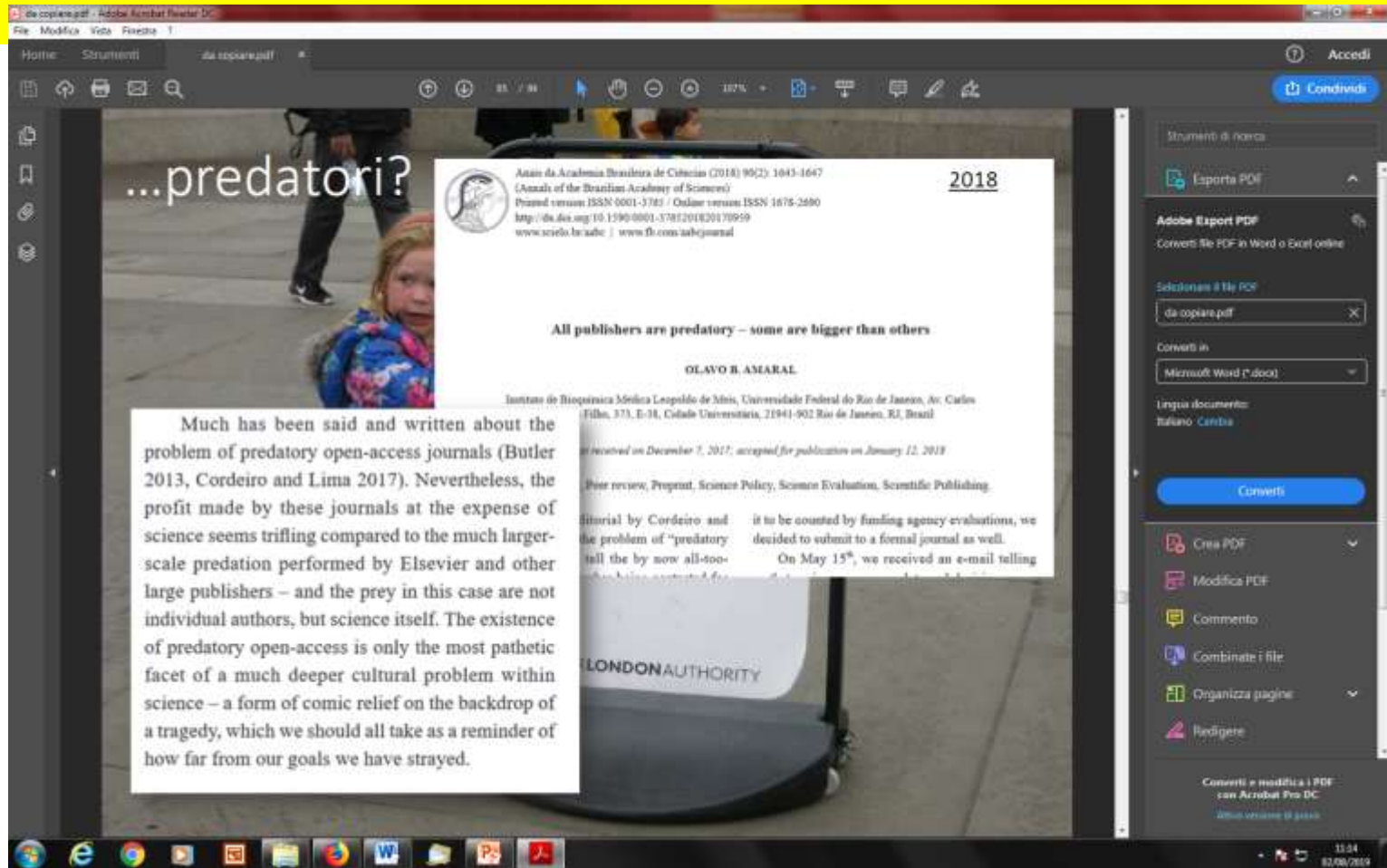
LEARN MORE GET THE EXTENSION

14:28 03/09/2019

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



Red road: riviste IBRIDE



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

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:

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*

per questi editori è fonte di profitto e di potere?





Double dipping

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



la varietà “**Bronze**” :
un mix della Gold e dell’Hybrid
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](#)

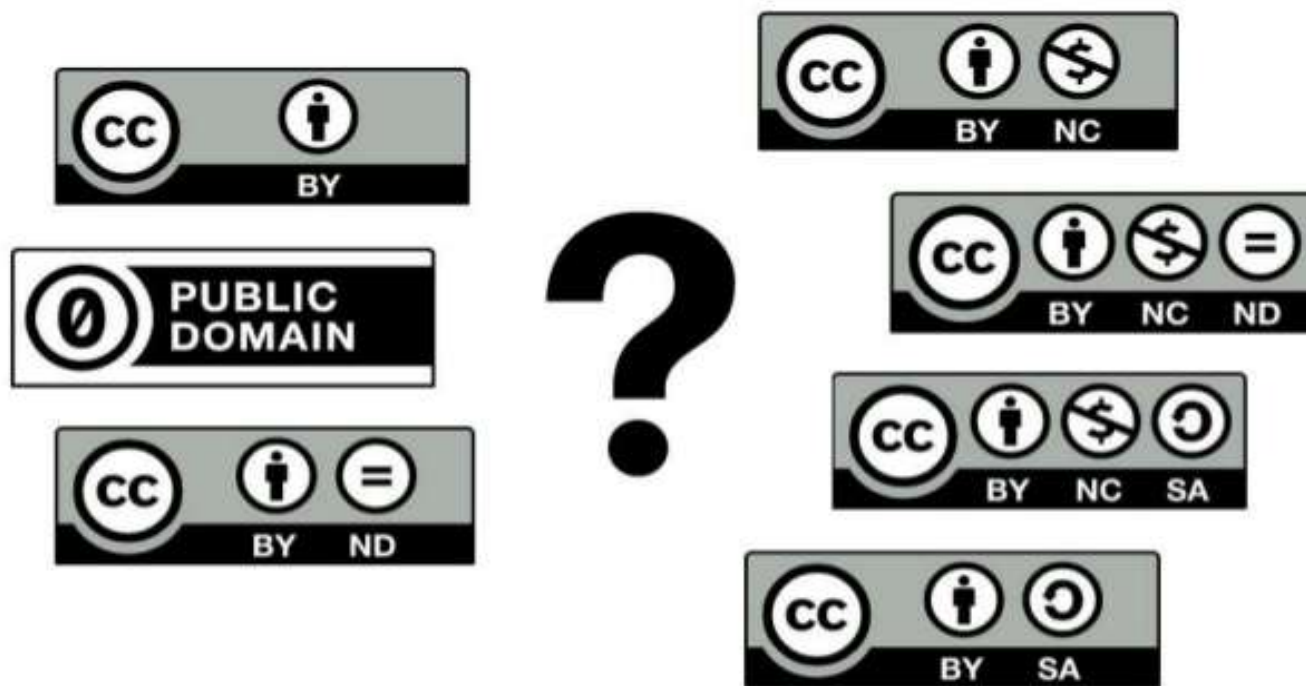
alle più ampie facoltà da concedersi agli utilizzatori, adesso si tace su questo punto. Ed è proprio partendo da questo aspetto che proviamo a definire uno **spettro di varietà** dell’Open Access basato non tanto sul modello economico che lo sostiene, ma piuttosto osservando il fenomeno dalla parte dell’utente.

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 sottostanno a 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 al Social network accademici dove gli autori caricano e condividono i propri articoli senza badare troppo al copyright).

Making Sense of CC Licenses





Licensing

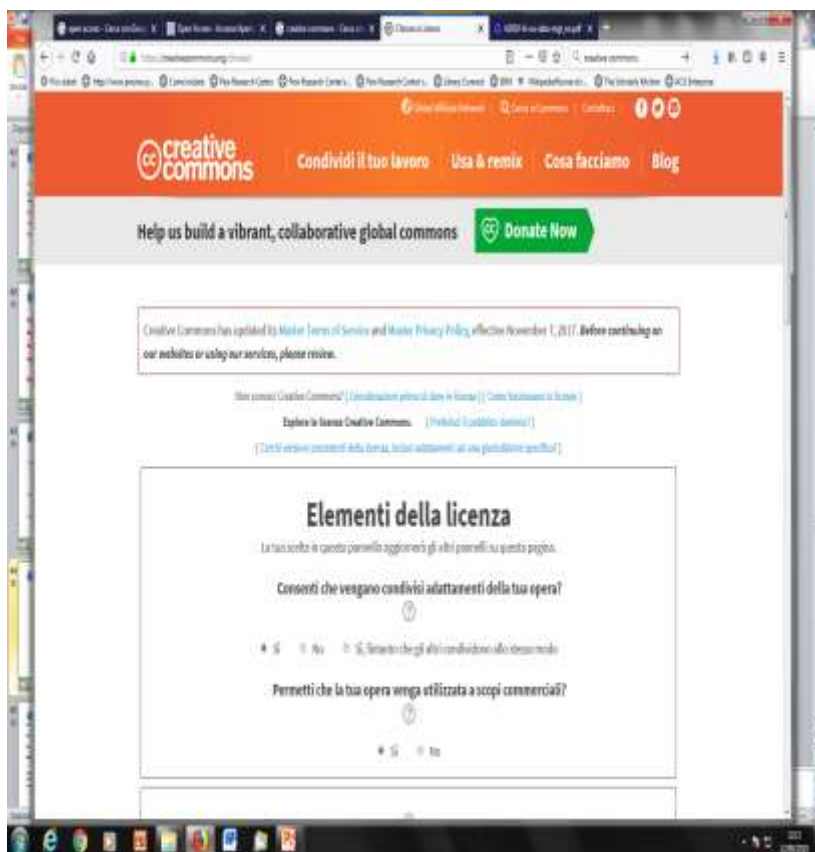
Creative Commons - A suite of licences that set out the rights of authors and users, providing alternatives to the standard copyright. **CC licences** are widely used, simple to state, machine readable and have been created by legal experts. There are a variety of CC licences, each of which use one or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

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

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



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



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

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

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

Quali sono i tipi di Licenze disponibili?

ben **6** licenze Creative Commons



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	CC BY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	CC BY-SA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	CC BY-ND	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
	CC BY-NC	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
	CC BY-NC-SA	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
	CC BY-NC-ND	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓

 You can redistribute
(copy, publish, display,
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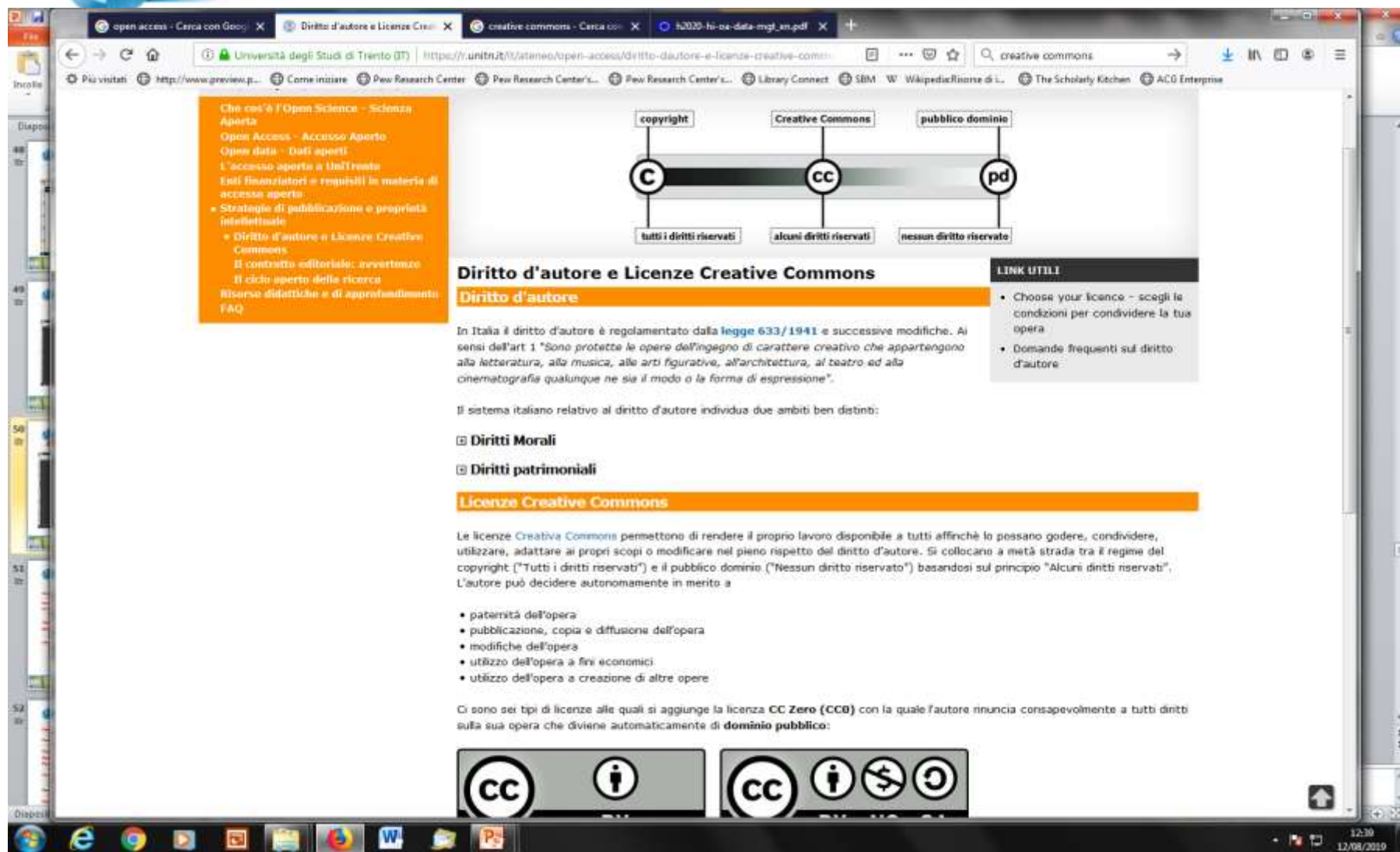
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the original work

 You can use the work
commercially

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adapt the original work

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of the work





open access - Cerca con Google **Diritto d'autore e Licenze Creative Commons** **creativecommons - Cerca con Google** **h2020-fu-qa-data-mgt_en.pdf**

Università degli Studi di Trento (IT) <https://r.unitn.it/it/ateneo/open-access/diritto-d'autore-e-licenze-creative-commons>

creative commons

che cos'è l'Open Science - Scienza Aperta
Open Access - Accesso Aperto
Open data - Dati aperti
 L'accesso aperto a UniTrento
 Enti finanziatori e requisiti in materia di accesso aperto
 Strategie di pubblicazione e proprietà intellettuale
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 Il contratto editoriale: avvertenze
 Il ciclo aperto della ricerca
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 FAQ

copyright **Creative Commons** **pubblico dominio**

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tutti i diritti riservati **alcuni diritti riservati** **nessun diritto riservato**

Diritto d'autore e Licenze Creative Commons

Diritto d'autore

In Italia il diritto d'autore è regolamentato dalla **legge 633/1941** e successive modifiche. Ai sensi dell'art 1 "Sono protette le opere dell'ingegno di carattere creativo che appartengono alla letteratura, alla musica, alle arti figurative, all'architettura, al teatro ed alla cinematografia qualunque ne sia il modo o la forma di espressione".

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

- Diritti Morali**
- Diritti patrimoniali**

Licenze Creative Commons

Le licenze Creative Commons permettono di rendere il proprio lavoro disponibile a tutti affinché lo possano godere, condividere, utilizzare, adattare ai propri scopi o modificare nel pieno rispetto del diritto d'autore. Si collocano a metà strada tra il regime del copyright ("Tutti i diritti riservati") e il pubblico dominio ("Nessun diritto riservato") basandosi sul principio "Alcuni diritti riservati". L'autore può decidere autonomamente in merito a:

- paternità dell'opera
- pubblicazione, copia e diffusione dell'opera
- modifiche dell'opera
- utilizzo dell'opera a fini economici
- utilizzo dell'opera a creazione di altre opere

Ci sono sei tipi di licenze alle quali si aggiunge la licenza **CC Zero (CC0)** con la quale l'autore rinuncia consapevolmente a tutti i diritti sulla sua opera che diviene automaticamente di **dominio pubblico**:

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LINK UTILI

- Choose your licence - scegli le condizioni per condividere la tua opera
- Domande frequenti sul diritto d'autore





Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale
del Lazio e della Toscana M. Aleandri



Video 3.5: Open Licenses (3.5) X W: License Creative Commons X

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

Le licenze Creative Commons, giunte nel novembre 2013 alla versione 4.0^[1], sono idealmente strutturate in due parti: la prima parte indica le libertà concesse dall'autore per la propria opera, la seconda, invece, espone le condizioni di utilizzo dell'opera stessa.

Le libertà [modifica](#) [modifica wikitesto](#)

Le due libertà sono:

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

Le condizioni di utilizzo dell'opera [modifica](#) [modifica wikitesto](#)

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

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

Simbolo	Sigla	Condizione	Descrizione
	BY	Attribuzione <i>Attribution</i>	Permette che altri copino, distribuiscano, mostrino ed eseguano copie dell'opera e dei lavori derivati da questa a patto che venga indicato l'autore dell'opera, con le modalità da questi specificate. Ad esempio, potrebbe essere richiesto a chi crea un'opera di indicare oltre all'autore anche il link al sito web dell'opera o dell'autore.
	NC	Non commerciale <i>Non-Commercial</i>	Permette che altri copino, distribuiscano, mostrino ed eseguano copie dell'opera e lavori derivati da essa o sue rielaborazioni, solo per scopi non commerciali.
	ND	Non opere derivate <i>No Derivative Works</i>	Permette che altri copino, distribuiscano, mostrino ed eseguano soltanto copie identiche (verbatim) dell'opera, non sono ammesse opere derivate o sue rielaborazioni.
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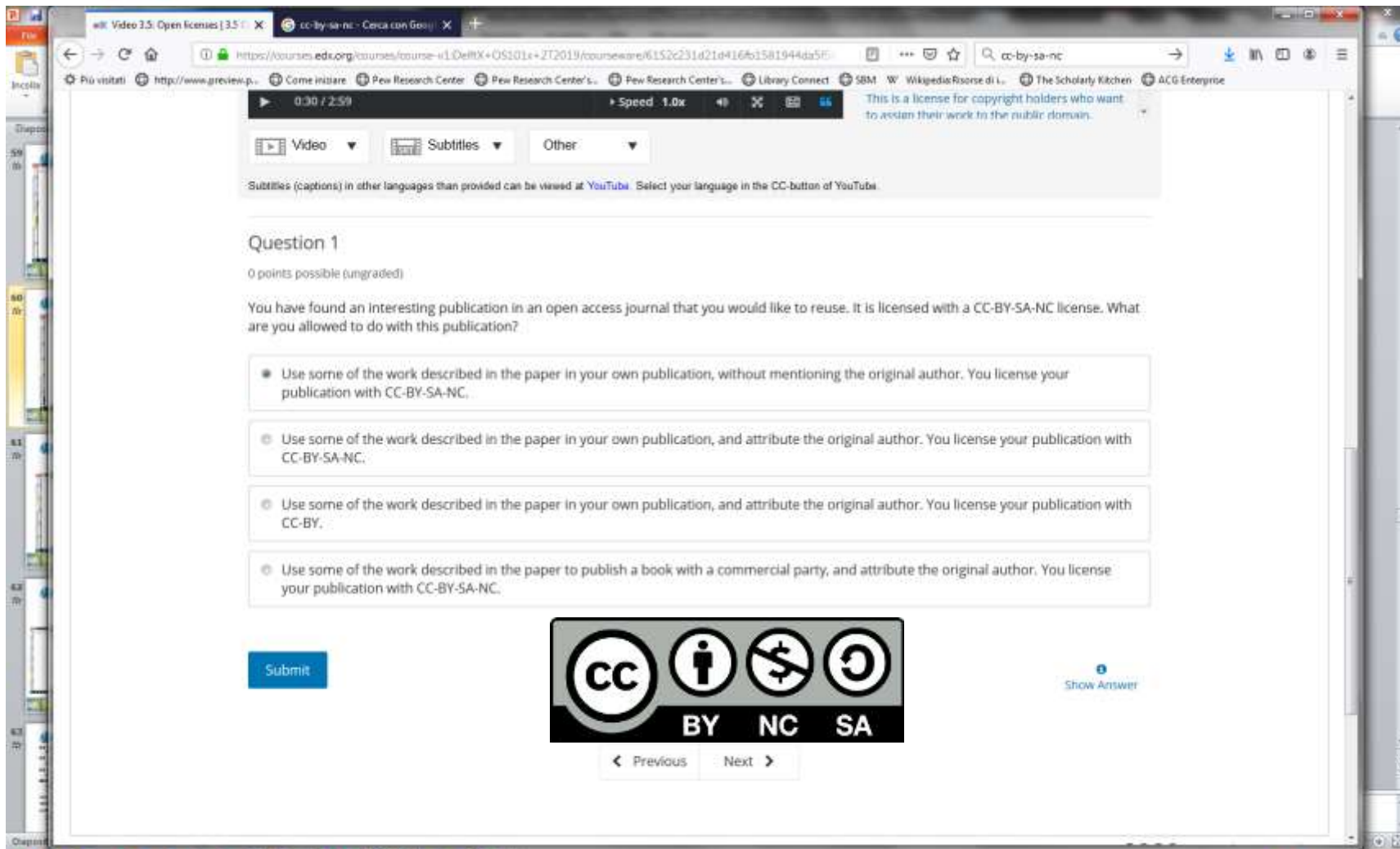
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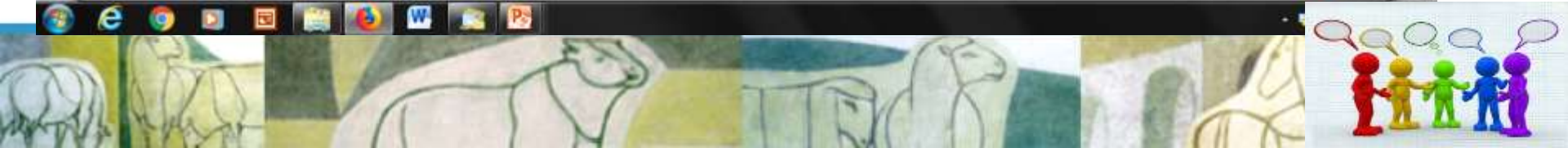
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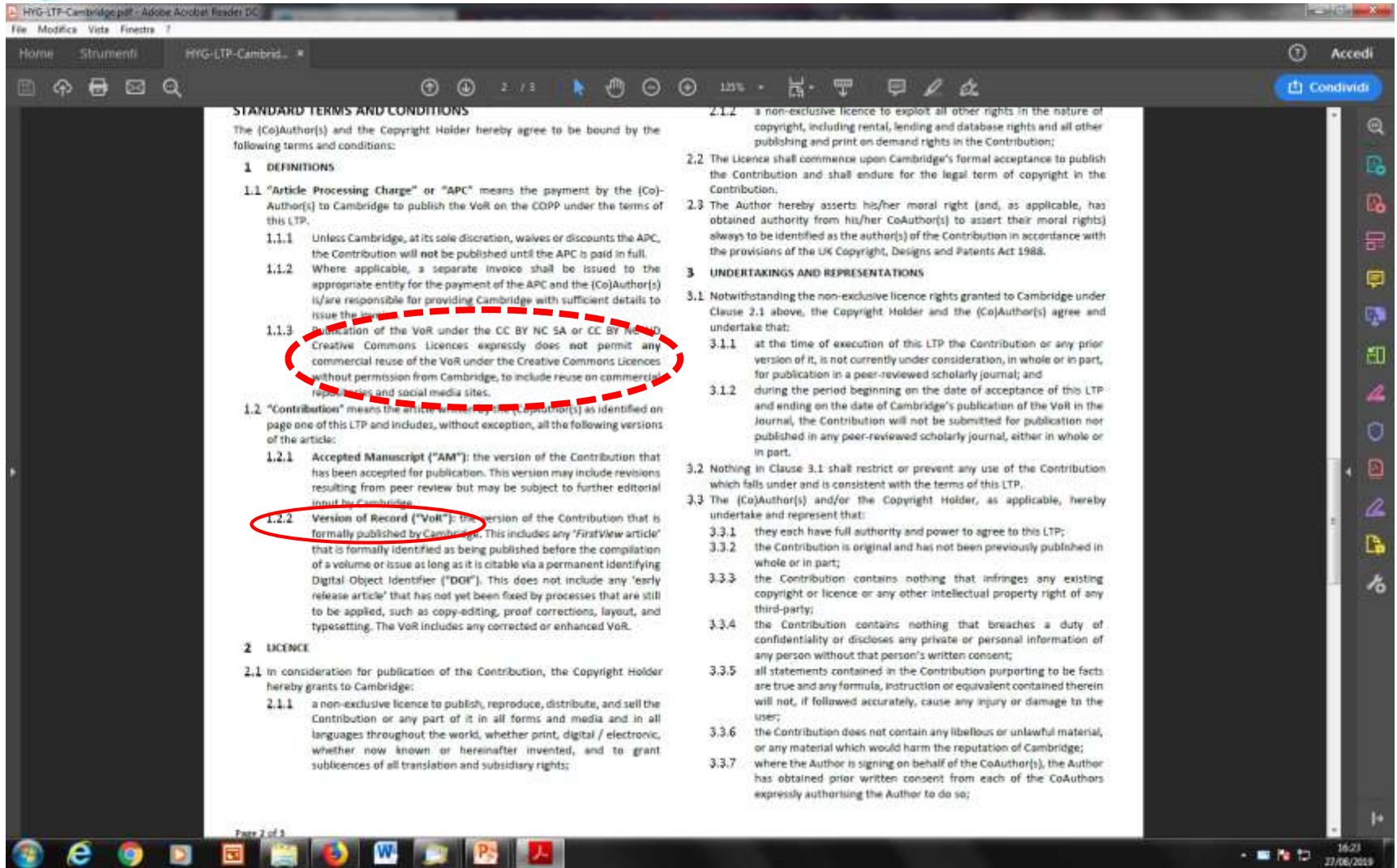
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ARTICLE TITLE ('Article'):	Acaricide efficacy and honey bee toxicity of three new formic acid-based products to control Varroa destructor
ARTICLE DOI:	10.1080/00218839.2019.1656788
AUTHOR(S):	Mario Pietropaoli, Giovanni Enrieato
JOURNAL TITLE ('Journal'):	Journal of Apicultural Research
JOURNAL ISSN:	2078-6913
APC Quote ID (if applicable):	Q-14550

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ARTICLE DOI:	10.1093/00218839.2019.1658788
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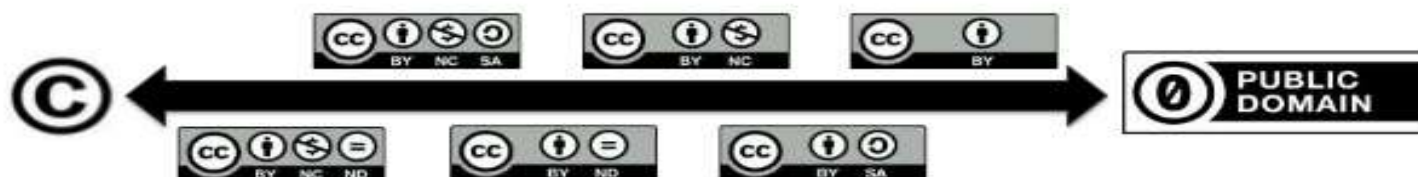
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4. In cosa consiste una violazione del diritto d'autore? Corro qualche rischio a non rispettarne le regole? Che cosa accade se commetto un illecito?

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 accedere in "streaming"). Esempi di licenze standard di carattere non commerciale sono le licenze elaborate da Creative Commons per vari tipi di utilizzazione, in assenza di una licenza o di un'autorizzazione standard, espressa in uno dei modi suddetti, è possibile che l'uso che s'intende realizzare con un'opera creativa altrui sia giustificato e reso libero da una delle eccezioni e limitazioni al diritto d'autore stabilite dalla legge per tutelare e incoraggiare utilizzazioni socialmente e/o economicamente utili. Citazioni ed estratti da opere protette, per esempio, sono permesse da specifiche eccezioni nella misura in cui l'utente non autorizzato indichi il nome dell'autore e la fonte dell'opera e citi l'opera per criticarla o discuterla o la utilizzi (parzialmente) per scopi non commerciali in attività di insegnamento o ricerca. Le citazioni e gli estratti appena menzionati sono permessi nei limiti giustificati dai fini di critica, discussione, insegnamento e ricerca e, per essere legittimi, non devono danneggiare lo sfruttamento commerciale dell'opera, riservato per legge al titolare dei diritti d'autore.

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

Secondo la legislazione vigente, non si può utilizzare una composizione musicale e la relativa registrazione per la produzione di un video amatoriale senza l'autorizzazione dei titolari dei diritti d'autore e dei diritti a questo connessi (e cioè i diritti degli artisti, dei musicisti interpreti e dei produttori discografici). Occorre considerare che l'uso non autorizzato di un'opera musicale preesistente e la relativa registrazione musicale non è un illecito se si tratta di una pubblicazione su una piattaforma digitale per uso personale e non a scopo commerciale, e se l'utente non ha scopo di lucro.



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<https://www.oa.unito.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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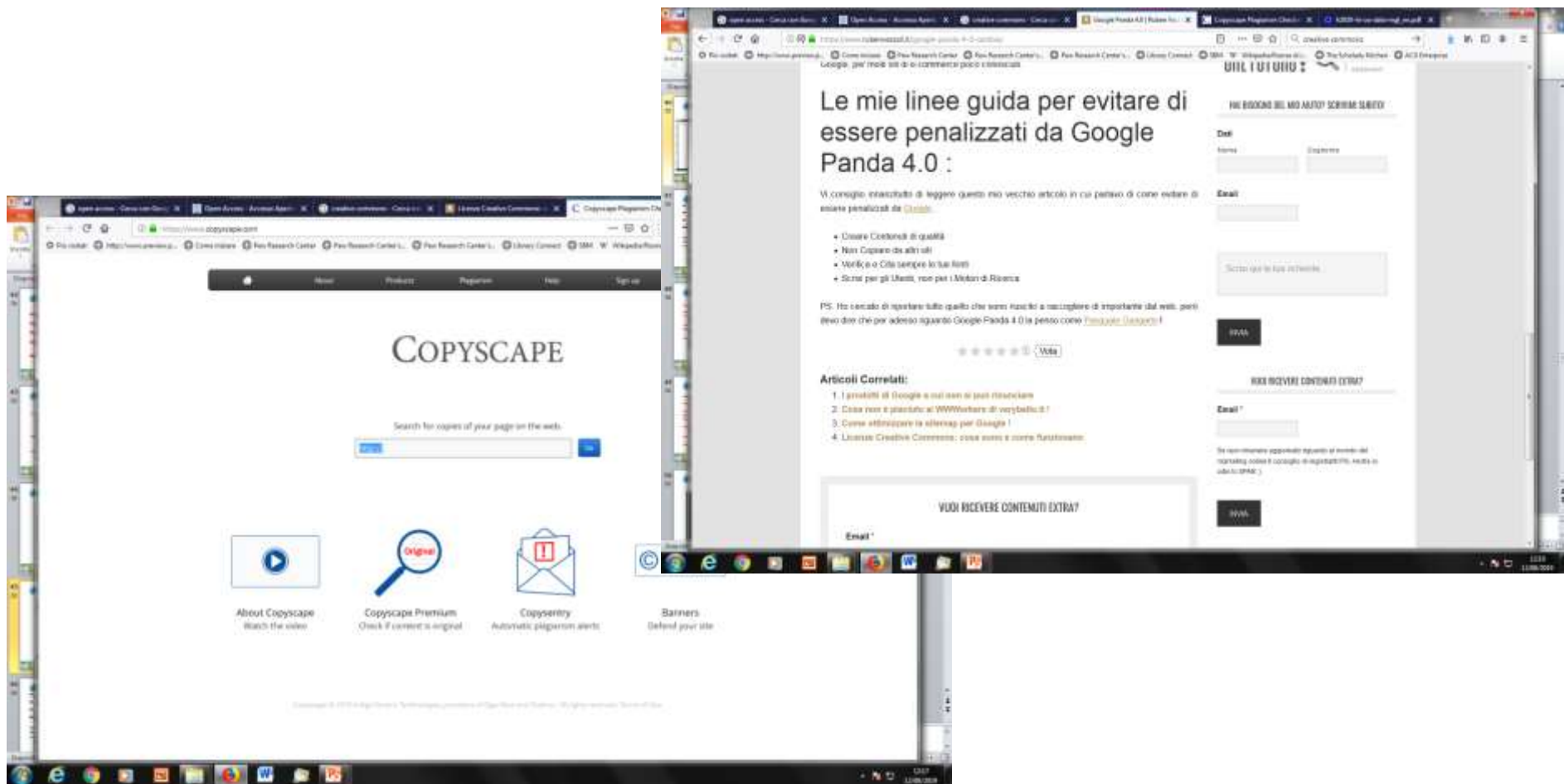
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- Posso inserire in Open Access il pdf con la versione finale dell'editore?
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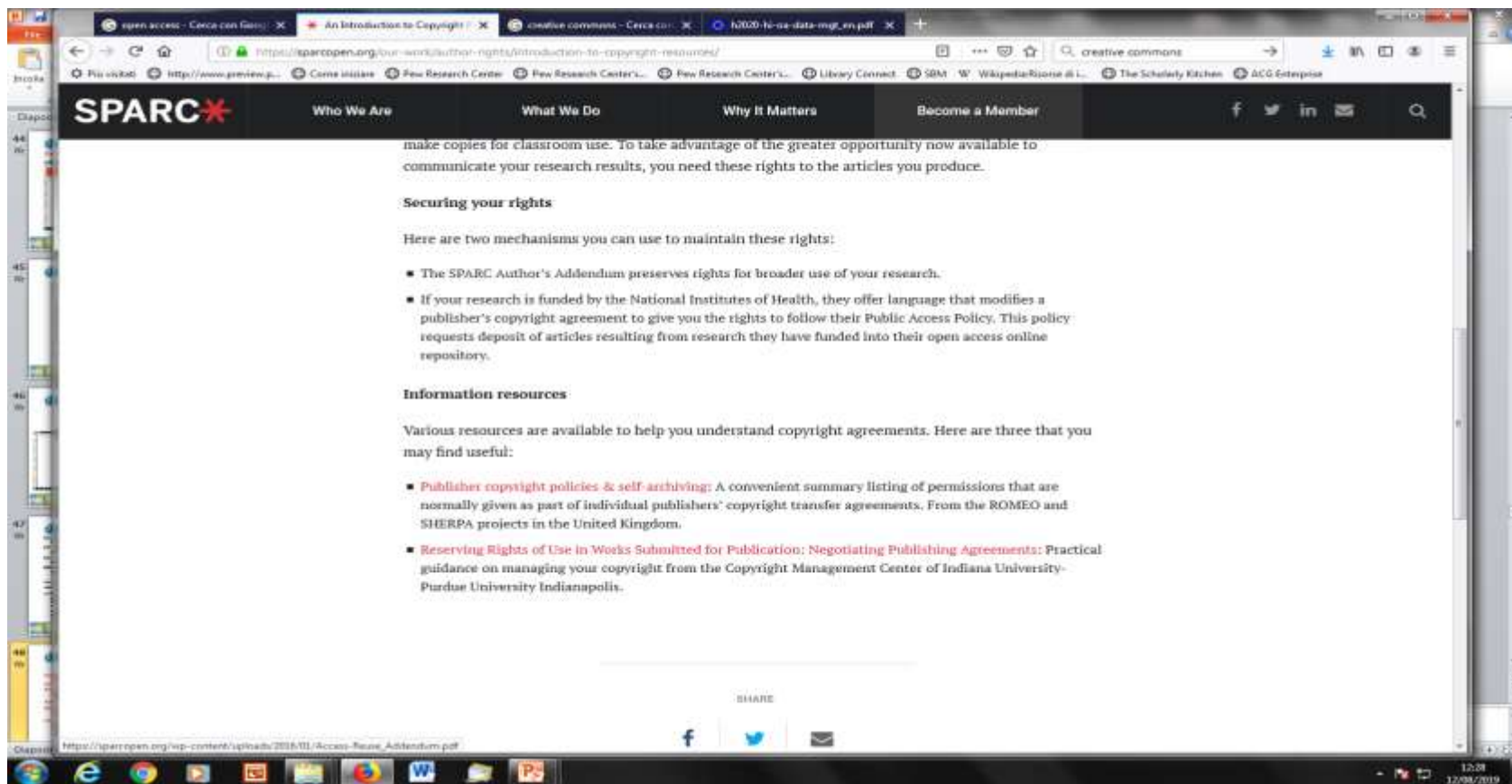
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Information resources

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.

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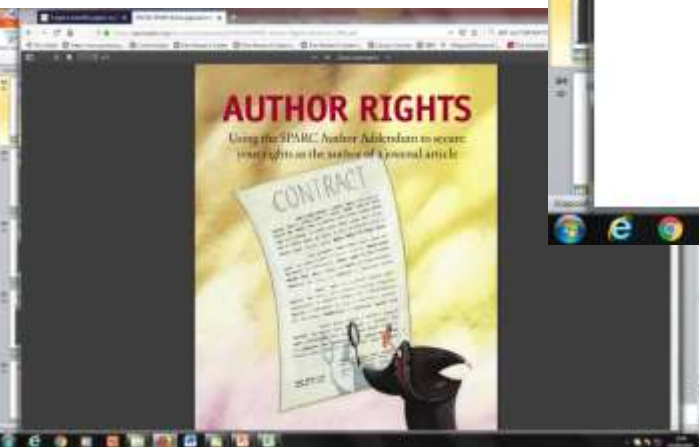
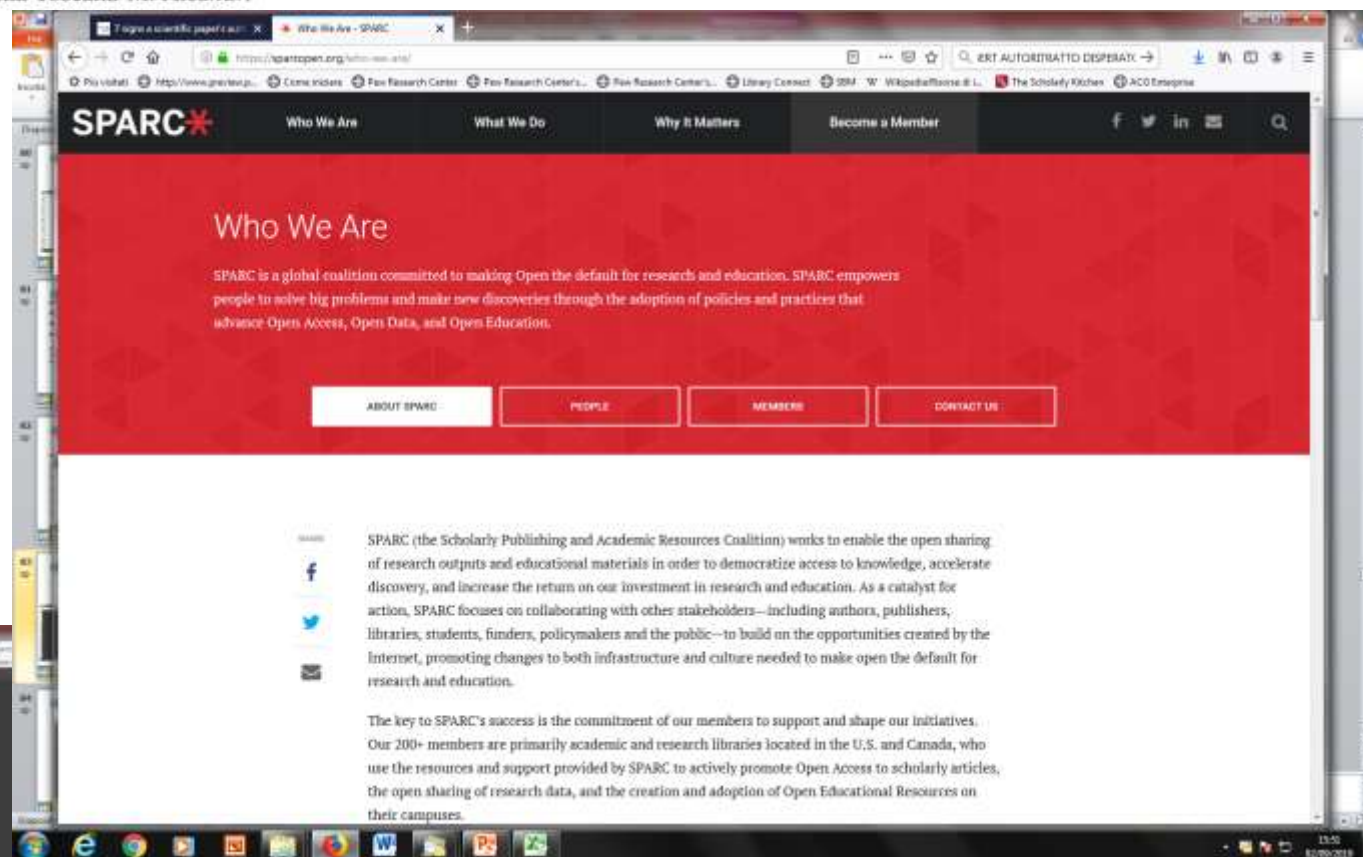
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The screenshot shows a PDF viewer window with the title "Transformative agreements / cosa sono". The document content includes the ES@C logo (Efficiency and Standards for Article Charges) and a table titled "Agreement Registry".

TRANSFORMATIVE AGREEMENTS

What are transformative agreements?

Transformative agreements are those contracts negotiated between institutions libraries, national and regional consortial 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.

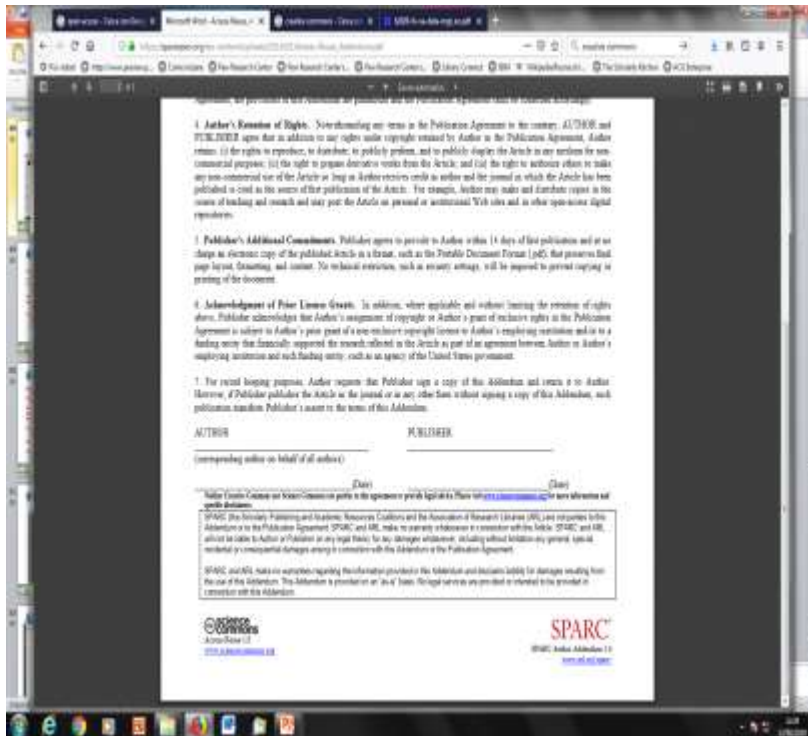
Put into practice, instead of paying fees for access to journals behind subscription paywalls, funds are repurposed to remunerate publishers for their editorial services associated with the open access publication of accepted articles.

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

Agreement Registry

Publisher	Country	Customer	Size (annual publications)	Start Date	End Date	Details/ID
Springer Nature	Germany	Max Planck Digital Library	100	2015/11/1	12/31/2019	View Details
Wiley	Germany	Royal Society Open Access	8000	2018/01/1	12/31/2021	View Details
Wiley	Germany	Royal Society Open Access	8000	2018/01/1	12/31/2021	View Details
Wiley	Germany	Royal Society Open Access	8000	2018/01/1	12/31/2021	View Details
Wiley	Germany	Royal Society Open Access	8000	2018/01/1	12/31/2021	View Details

Lo SPARC Author Addendum



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- 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**

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

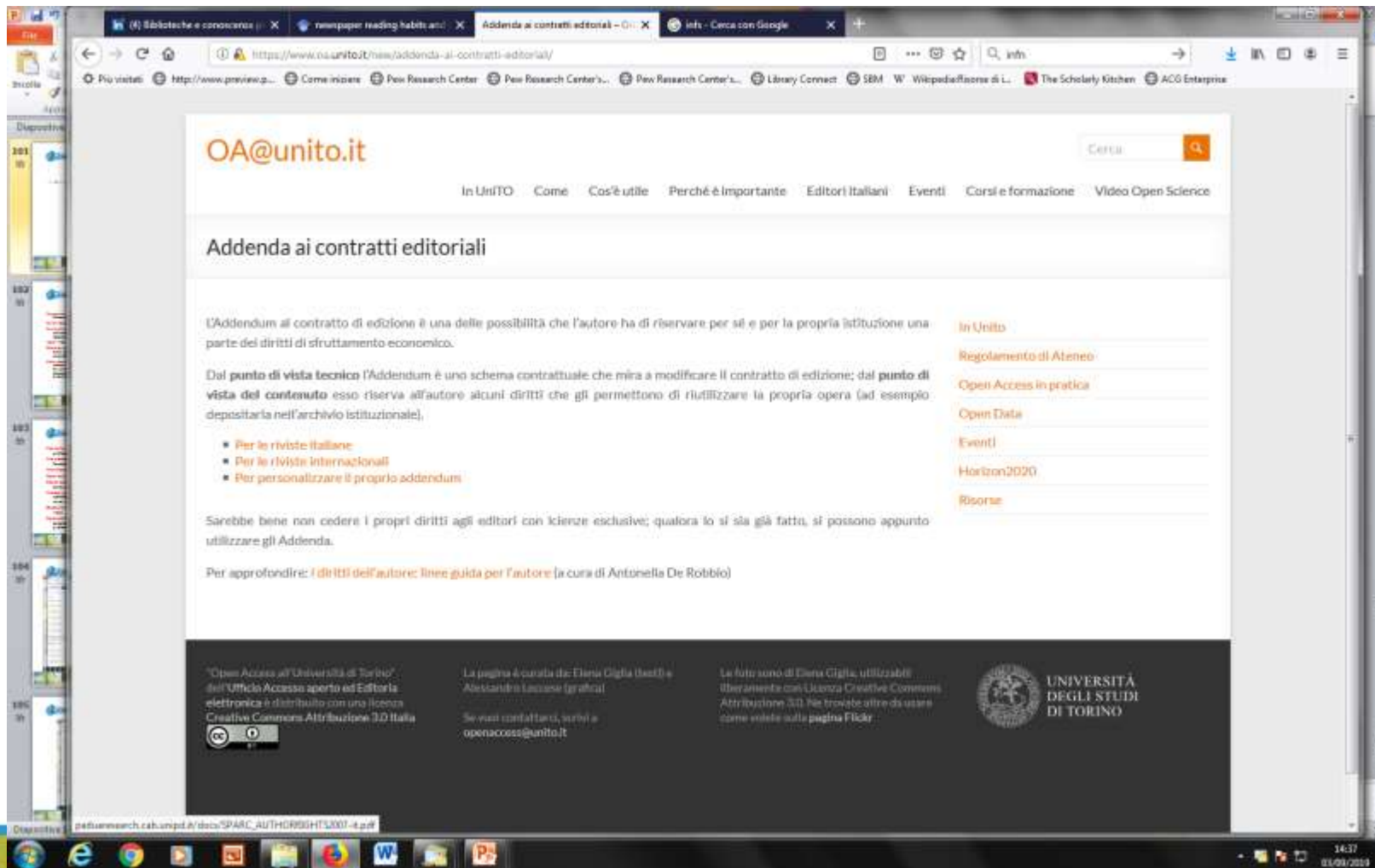
la **produzione di opere derivate a scopo didattico**

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

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



<https://www.oa.unito.it/new/addenda-ai-contratti-editoriali/>



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Addenda ai contratti editoriali

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

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

- [Per le riviste italiane](#)
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Per approfondire: [i diritti dell'autore: linee guida per l'autore](#) (a cura di Antonella De Robbio)

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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



Selezionare rivista OA



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



http://whyopenresearch.org/journals

How to find a suitable open access journal?

The following resource was created in collaboration with Ross Mounce, Scott St. Louis, and Joe McArthur, along with feedback from the open community.
Scroll down to see our one-page, shareable guide and download via [figshare](#)

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


1. Browse the Directory of Open Access Journals

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

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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 Enn McKernan created this shareable list of such options for her colleagues.

OAneuroscienceJournals.pdf	view	download
OAneuroscienceJournals.odt	view	download
OAneuroscienceJournals.xls	view	download
 Sphero	 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

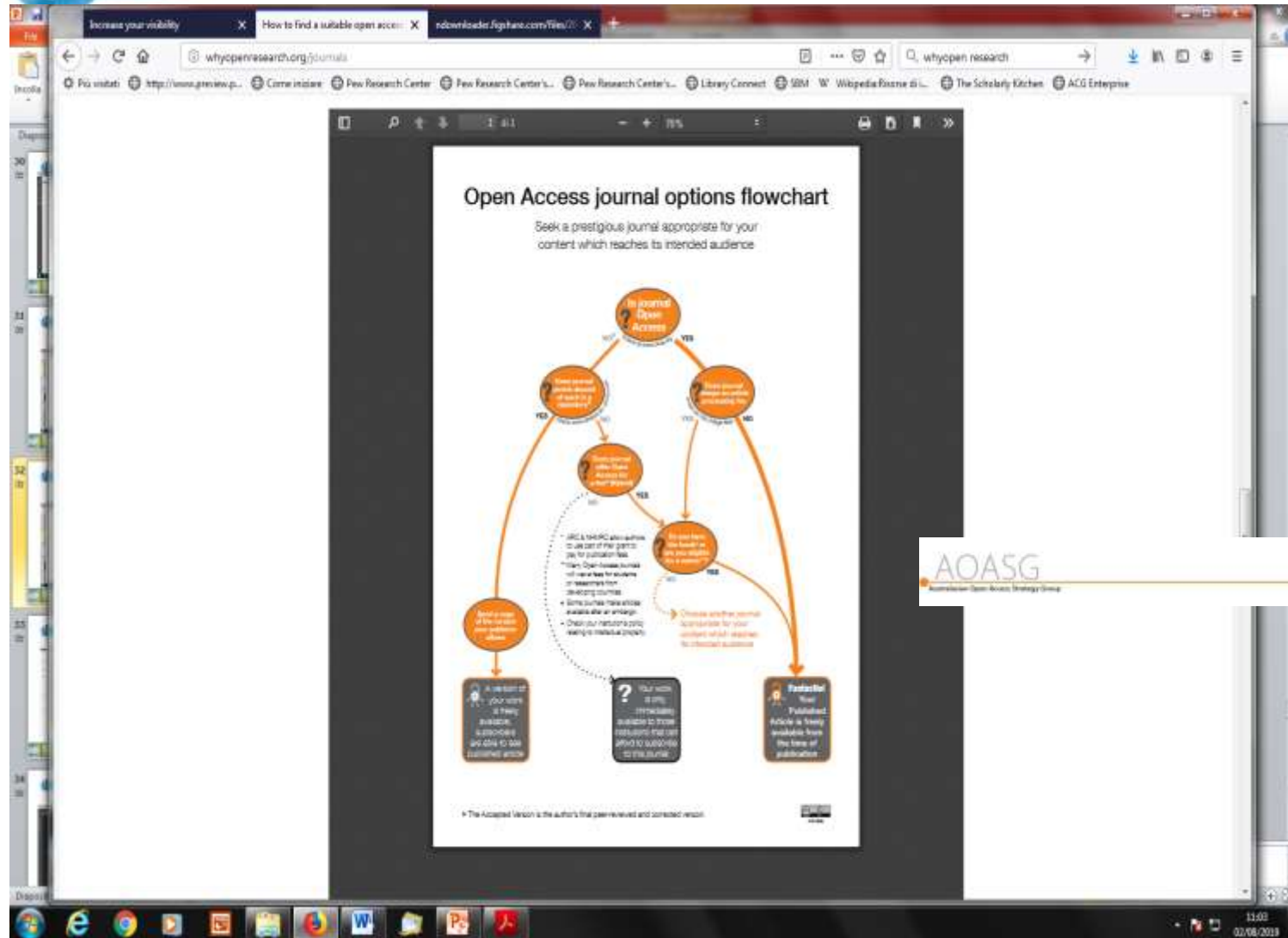
Choose the right journal for your research

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*



COME RENDERE LA VOSTRA RICERCA OPEN ACCESS

LEGALMENTE E GRATUITAMENTE



Verificate su
thinkchecksubmit.org
The DCAJ

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
shegpa.ac.uk/roemco

Potete pubblicare il
postprint?

Pubblicate
il postprint



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



Verificate su
shegpa.ac.uk/roemco

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

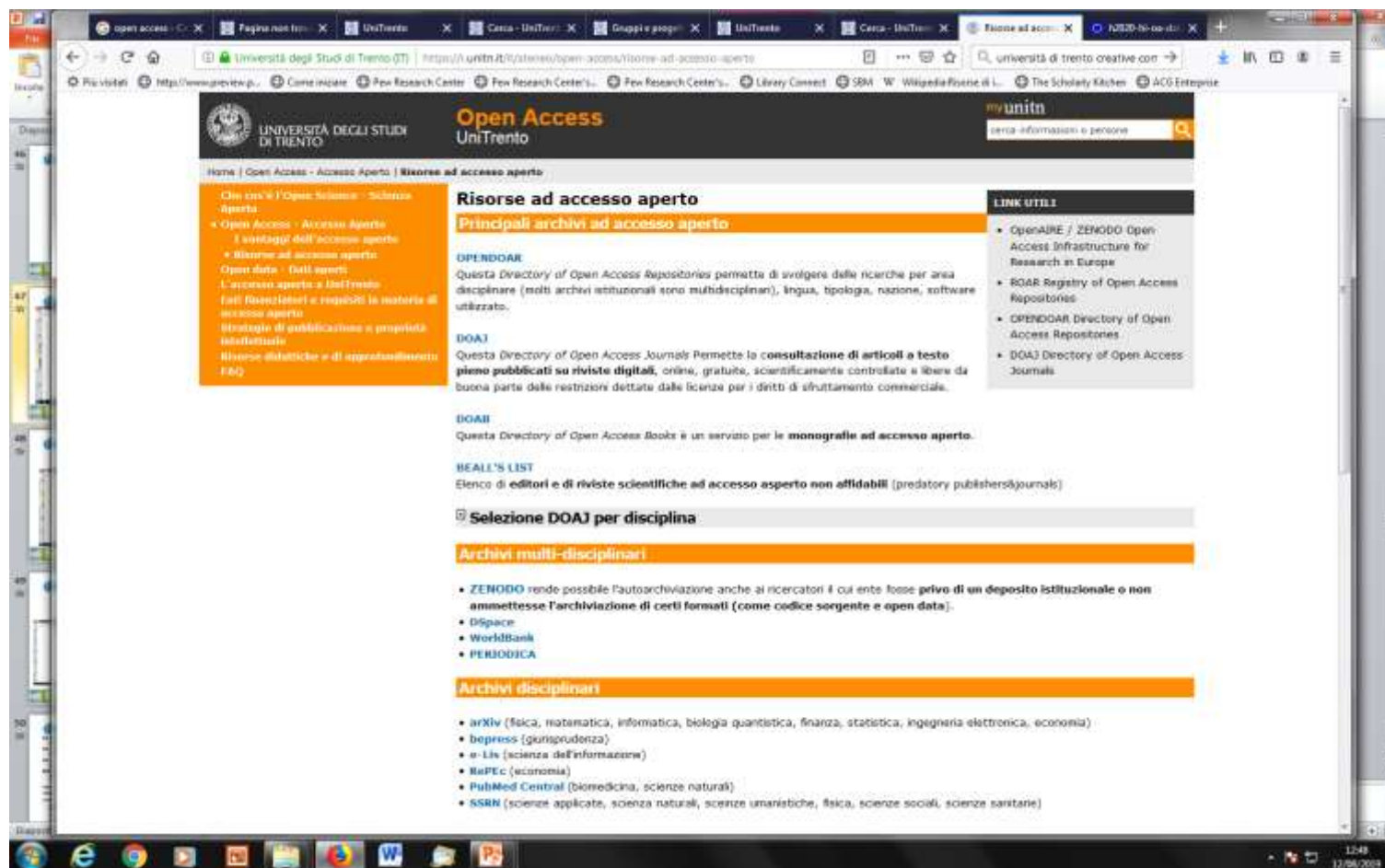


Zero licenza
Mantova
Traduzione di Elena Gagli

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 navigation links. The main content area is titled 'Risorse ad accesso aperto' (Open Access Resources) and features several sections:

- Principali archivi ad accesso aperto** (Main open access archives):
 - OPENDOAR**: A directory of open access repositories for multidisciplinary research.
 - DOAJ**: A directory of open access journals.
 - DOAB**: A directory of open access books.
 - BEALL'S LIST**: A list of predatory publishers.
- Selezione DOAJ per disciplina** (DOAJ selection by discipline):
 - Archivi multi-disciplinari** (Multidisciplinary archives):
 - ZENODO: Allows self-archiving of research results.
 - Dispace
 - WorldBank
 - PERIODICA
 - Archivi disciplinari** (Disciplinary archives):
 - arXiv (physics, mathematics, computer science, etc.)
 - bepress (jurisprudence)
 - e-Liv (science of information)
 - RuPEC (economics)
 - PubMed Central (biomedicine, natural sciences)
 - SSRN (applied sciences, natural sciences, etc.)
- LINK UTILI** (Useful links):
 - OpenAIRE / ZENODO Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe
 - ROAR Registry of Open Access Repositories
 - OPENDOAR Directory of Open Access Repositories
 - DOAJ Directory of Open Access Journals



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The screenshot displays a computer interface with a PDF document and a web browser window. The PDF document, titled "Legge 112/2013", contains the following text:

Legge 112/2013

«2. I soggetti pubblici preposti all'organizzazione e alla gestione dei finanziamenti della ricerca scientifica ordinari, nella loro autonomia, le risorse necessarie per la promozione dell'accesso aperto ai risultati della ricerca finanziaria per una quota pari a: a) esperienze di 50 per cento dei fondi pubblici, quando documentati in articoli pubblicati su periodici a carattere scientifico che abbiano almeno due recensori; i predetti articoli devono includere una scheda di progetto in cui siano menzionati tutti i soggetti che hanno contribuito 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 esatti dell'originale; b) tramite la pubblicazione senza fini di lucro in archivi elettronici istituzionali o disciplinari, secondo la stessa modalità, entro diciotto mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per la pubblicazione delle aree disciplinari riconosciute come prioritarie e ventiquattro mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali.

The web browser window shows a news article from "webtv.camera.it" titled "Novità / Italia". The article is dated "Sept-Oct 2018" and discusses the "Legge 112/2013" and its impact on the scientific community. The article mentions that the law aims to promote open science and that it will be implemented by the Italian government.



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Per approfondire

Materiali sui nuovi scenari

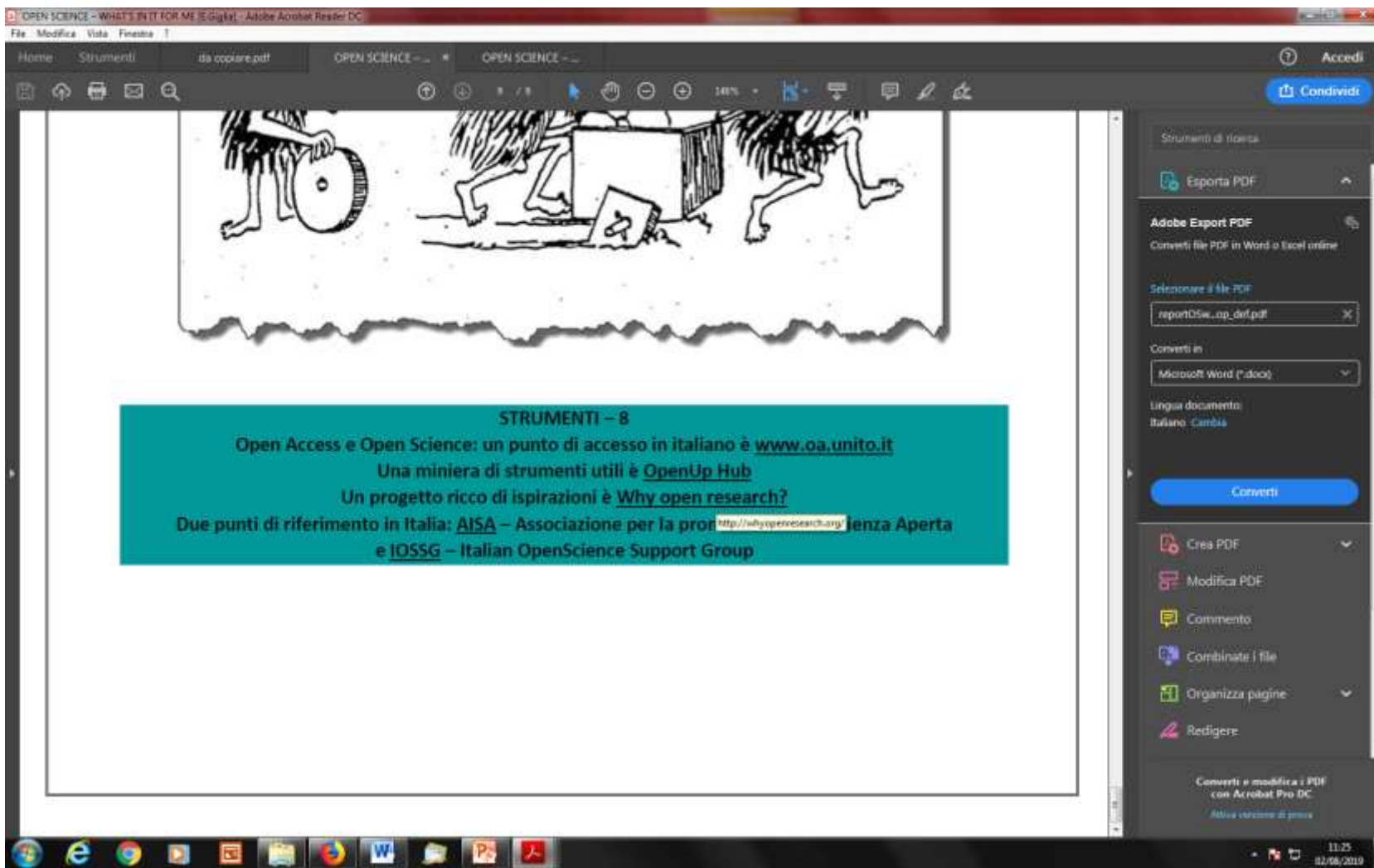
<https://www.openuphub.eu/disseminate/must-reads>

Faq in materia di banche dati

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



Per approfondire



OPEN SCIENCE - WHAT'S IN IT FOR ME (E.Gigly) - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

File Modifica Vista Finestra

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148%

Accedi Condividi

Strumenti di ricerca

Esporta PDF

Adobe Export PDF

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Seleziona il file PDF

reportOSw...op_def.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

11:25 02/06/2019

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



Why open research.org

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Why Open Research?". The address bar displays "http://whyopenresearch.org". The website content is organized into two rows of three items each, each featuring a cartoon illustration and a text block.

- Top Row:**
 - Cartoon 1:** A person in a small boat on a vast sea, looking up at a large, dark, stormy cloud. A speech bubble says "...sake...? ...anybody...?".
 - Cartoon 2:** Two men in a room. One man is pushing a wheelbarrow full of papers towards the other. A speech bubble says "...and your first born child".
 - Cartoon 3:** A man in a suit stands next to a small, excited dog. A speech bubble says "El Seveho!".
- Bottom Row:**
 - Cartoon 4:** A man in a white lab coat is running through a field of money, holding a small object in his hand.
 - Cartoon 5:** A man is sleeping at a desk covered with papers. A speech bubble says "Congratulations! Your paper was accepted by the Yak Breeders Journal".
 - Cartoon 6:** A man in a suit is standing on a large, open seashell, looking up at a small angel flying above him.

Text blocks below the cartoons:

- 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 Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, and several folders. The system clock in the bottom right corner indicates the date 02/04/2014 and time 10:35.



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open access - Cerca con... How to recognize pres... OpenUP Hub - Disservi... African Journals Online... H2020-hi-oa-data-mgt... EAHS 2019 - European... InCites

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

OpenUP HUB

HOME ABOUT SIGN IN COMMUNITY SEARCH

Rate this item (0 votes)

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

FULL CITATION

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

SUMMARY

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

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

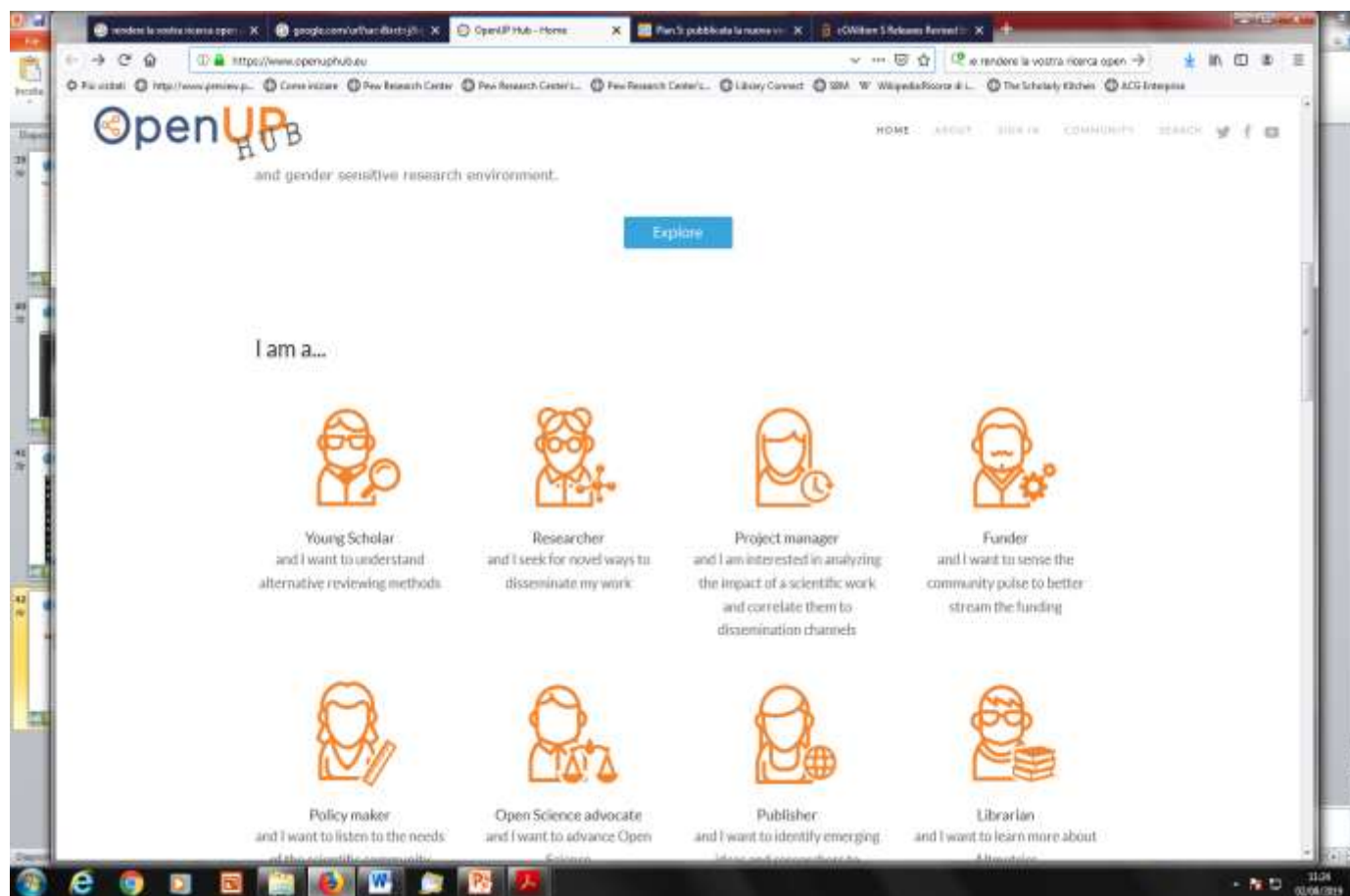
Persuasive communication can be seen as the theoretical base for these guidelines. They are rooted in the understanding of dissemination as Public Understanding of Science (stage 1 in Beaufort's model), with some elements of Public Engagement with Science (PES). The accompanying guide focuses on one-way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

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

1. Ensure good management



Open up hub



Evitare il Pay-per-view

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

```
graph TD
    Q1[Is there a Open Access version of this article available that we are showing?] -- 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 --> Q4[How quickly do you need a copy of this article?]
    Q2 -- Yes --> D2[Done!]
    Q2 -- No / Didn't check --> Q4
    Q4 -- Within a couple days --> Q5[Use regular ILL cost service. Should have it to you within 2-48 hours.]
    Q5 --> D3[Done!]
    Q4 -- ASAP! --> Q6[Use our commercial Document Delivery service. The article will be emailed to you in 15-15 minutes.]
    Q6 --> D4[Done!]
```

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.

**REGISTRASI
IN**


- NILDE
- in Bibliosan

ASK THE LIBRARIAN!



Go to www.menti.com and use the code 4960 0702

Do you have any questions for the speaker?

 Mentimeter

No questions from the audience!

Incoming questions will show up here so that you can answer them one by one.

