Open Access ovvero...

«One of the most exciting and radical events in publishing in recent years»

[Mc Veigh, 2004]

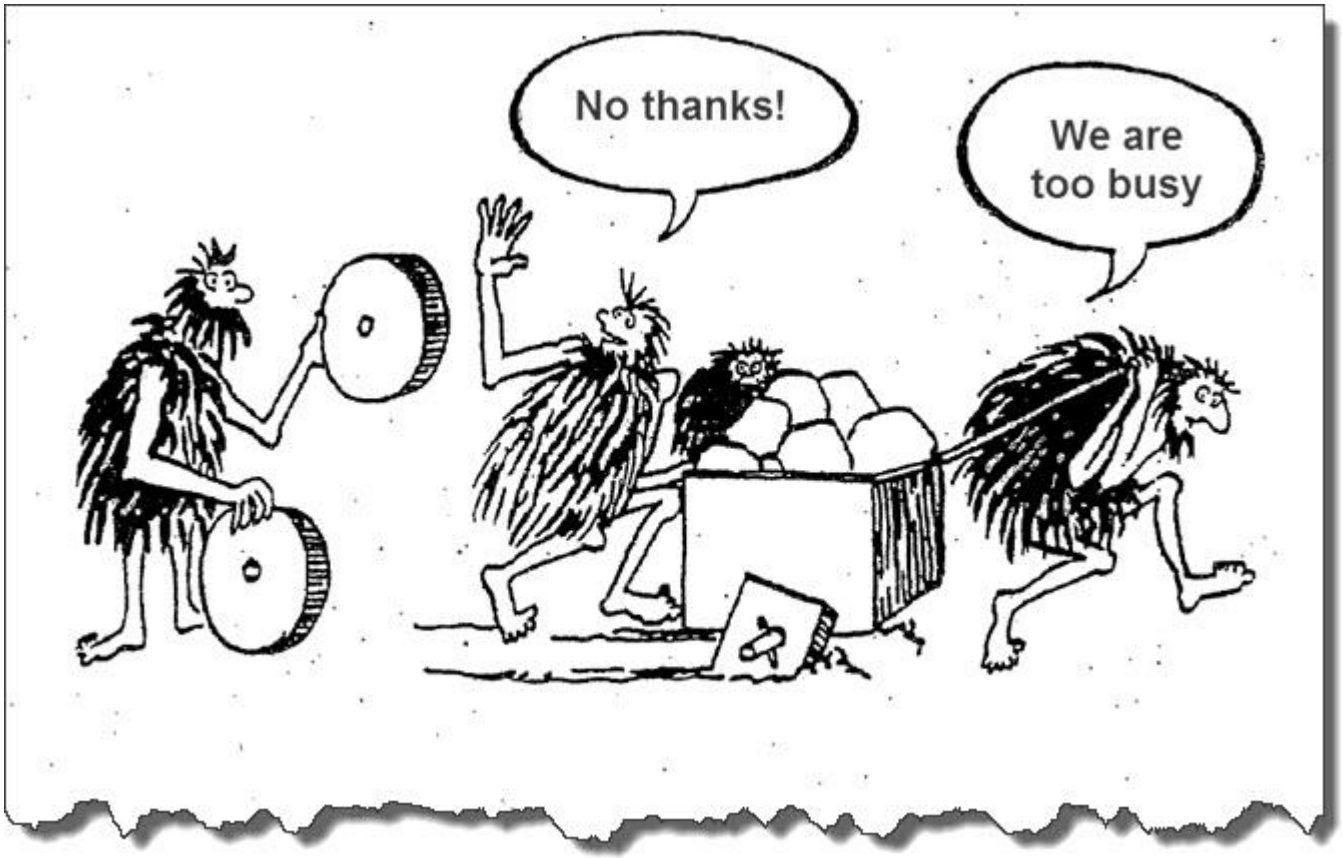
Elena Giglia

Ufficio Accesso aperto ed editoria elettronica

Università di Torino

Agenda

Open Data



Cit. da B.Brembs, Making Open the default, Nov 2015

Comunicazione scientifica è …

Accesso

GESTIONE DEI DIRITTI (autori, lettori, editori)

CONSERVAZIONE

Produzione

Economia (e profitti)

Costi (reali e di mercato – «anelastico»)

Nuovi modelli (e loro sostenibilità)

Tecnologia

Canali (monografie, riviste…)

VALUTAZIONE DELLA RICERCA

Open Access nel ciclo della comunicazione scientifica

Il meccanismo nelle riviste

Submission

Peer review

Acceptance/ rejection

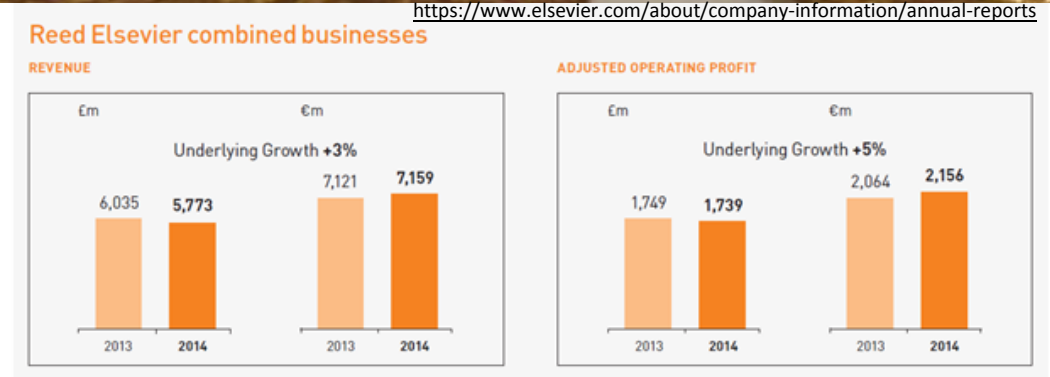
Publication

non c'è compenso economico

ritorno atteso: reputazione, citazioni

Parliamo di soldi

https://www.elsevier.com/about/company-information/annual-reports



WILEY

http://eit.wiley.com/WileyCDA/Section/id-370237.html

For the Years Ended April 30,

Dollars in millions (except per share data)	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Revenue	**$1,822.4**	$1,775.2	$1,760.8	$1,782.7	$1,742.6
Operating Income (a-c)	**237.7**	206.7	199.4	280.4	248.1
Net Income (a-d)	**176.9**	160.5	144.2	212.7	171.9
Working Capital (e)	**(62.8)**	60.1	(32.2)	(66.3)	(228.9)
Deferred Revenue in Working Capital (e)	**(372.1)**	(385.7)	(363.0)	(342.0)	(321.4)
Total Assets	**3,004.2**	3,077.4	2,806.4	2,532.9	2,430.1
Long-Term Debt	**650.1**	700.1	673.0	475.0	330.5

http://www.springer.com/gp/about-springer/company-information

Financial performance

Springer Science+Business Media S.A. achieved sales of € 981.1 m in FY 2012 which is growth of approximately 2.9 % from FY 2011 (adjusted for acquisitions/divestments and for the changes in the underlying currency exchange rates). FY 2012 adjusted EBITDA is € 342.8 m which is growth of approximately 5 % from FY 2011 (also adjusted for acquisitions/divestments and for the changes in the underlying currency exchange rates).

The Economist

Log in | Register | Subscribe | Digital & mobile

World politics | Business & finance | Economics | Science & technology | Culture | The World

Academic publishing

Of goats and headaches

One of the best media businesses is also one of the most resented

May 26th 2011 | from the print edition

Like 765 Tweet 467

HOW much would you pay for an annual subscription to *Small Ruminant Research*, *Queueing Systems* or *Headache*? University librarians pay rather a lot. In Britain, 65% of the money spent on content in academic libraries goes on journals, up from a little more than half ten years ago. With budgets tight, librarians are trying to resist price increases. But Derk Haank, the chief executive of Springer, a big publisher, is firm: "We have to make a living as well."

Something to chew on

And what a living it is. Academic journals generally get their articles for nothing and may pay little to editors and peer reviewers. They sell to the very universities that provide that cheap labour. As other media falter, academic publishers have soared. Elsevier, the biggest publisher of journals with almost 2,000 titles, cruised through the recession. Last year it made £724m ($1.1 billion) on revenues of £2 billion—an operating-profit margin of 36%.

Academic publishers have jumped deftly from paper to the internet. For more than a decade the dominant model has been the "big deal". Publishers sell access to large bundles of electronic journals for a price based on what colleges used to pay for paper

Gli attori

Web

Ricercatori
[autori e lettori]

Finanziatori

Valutatori

Editori

Biblioteche

Lettori

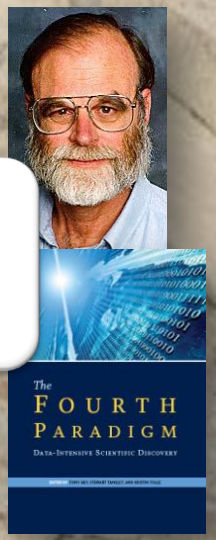
Il contesto

Knowledge economy

Informazione è strategica

ISI (Impact Factor)= Thomson Reuters

Data-intensive science



Academic social networks

101 Innovations in Scholarly Communication

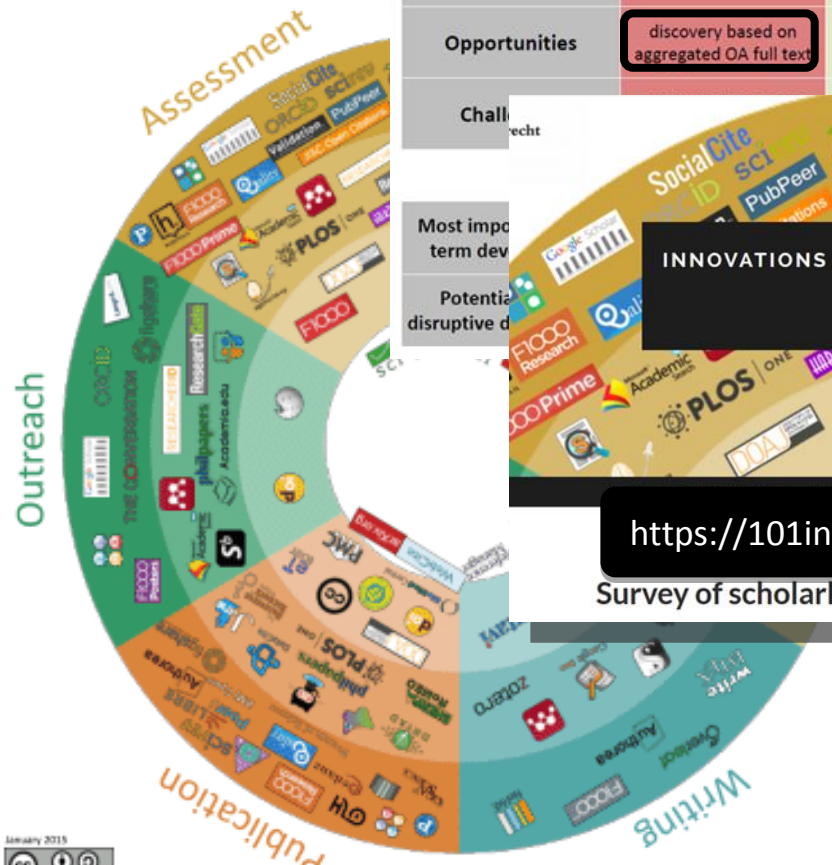
Jeroen Bosman @jero
Utrecht University Library

Most important developments in 6 research workflow phases

Science is in transition. This poste
phase of a project aiming to char
communication flows from evolut

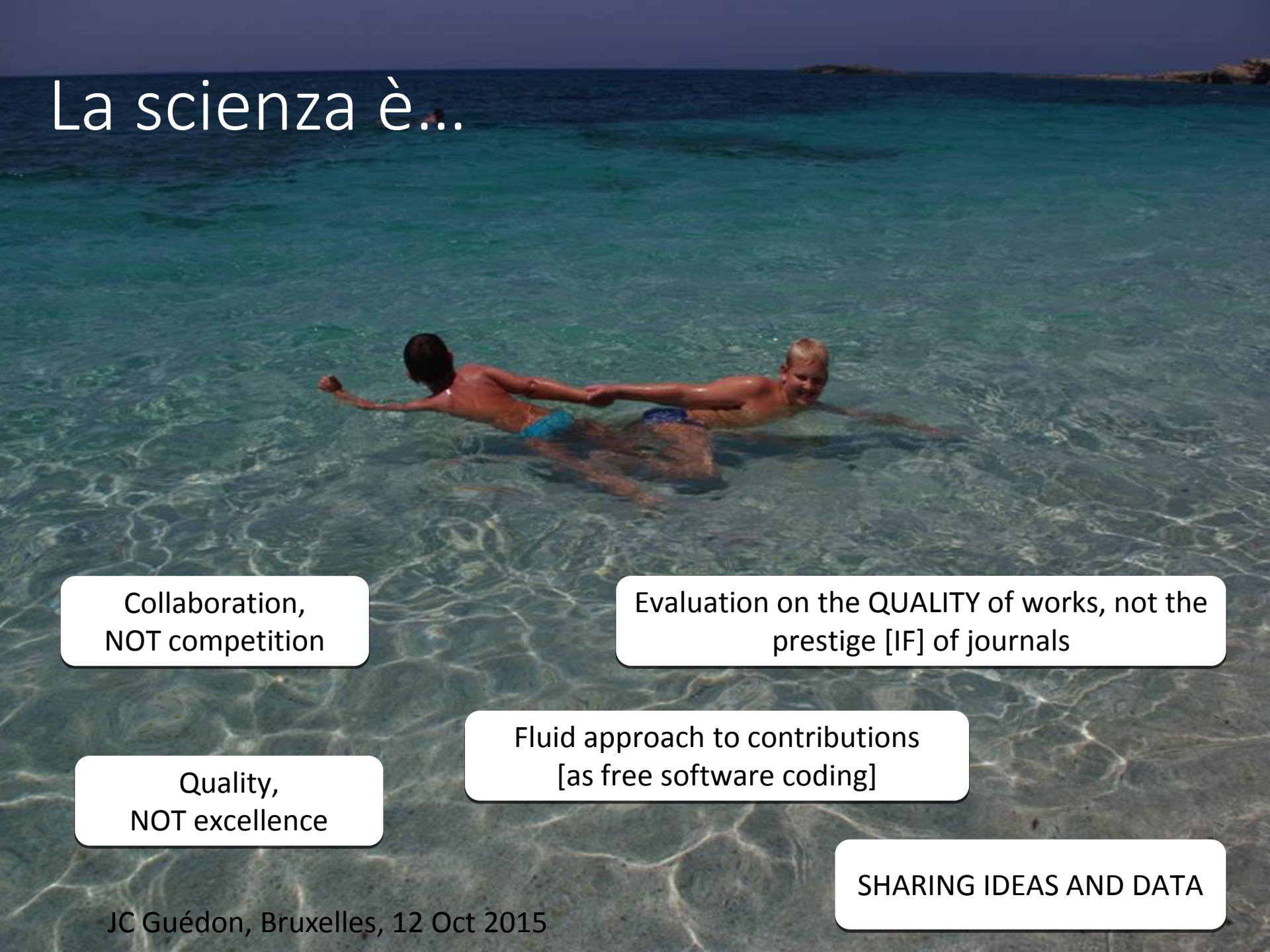
101 Innovative tools and si
(< 2

	Discovery	Analysis	Writing	Publication	Outreach	Assessment
Trends	social discovery tools	datadriven & crowdsourced science	collaborative online writing	Open Access & data publication	scholarly social media	article level (alt)metrics
Expectations	growing importance of data discovery	more online analysis tools	more integration with publication & assessment tools	more use of "publish first, judge later"	use of altmetrics for monitoring outreach	more open and post-publication peer review
Uncertainties	support for full-text search and text mining	willingness to share in analysis phase	acceptance of collaborative online writing	effect of journal/publisher status	requirements of funders & institutions	who pays for costly qualitative assessment?
Opportunities	discovery based on aggregated OA full text	open labnotes	semantic tagging while writing/citing	reader-side paper formatting	using repositories for institutional visibility	using author-, publication- and affiliation-IDs
Chall				globalization of	making outreach a two-way discussion	quality of measuring tools
Most impo term dev					more & better connected researcher profiles	importance of societal relevance + non-publication contributions
Potentia disruptive d				itional	public access to research findings, also for agenda setting	moving away from simple quantitative indicators



http://figshare.com/articles/101_Innovations_in_Scholarly_Communication_the_Changing_Research_Workflow/1286826

La scienza è…



Collaboration,
NOT competition

Evaluation on the QUALITY of works, not the prestige [IF] of journals

Fluid approach to contributions
[as free software coding]

Quality,
NOT excellence

SHARING IDEAS AND DATA

JC Guédon, Bruxelles, 12 Oct 2015

Zen scholarly communication?

Scholarly communication is distributed process of knowledge creation that requires a great conversation.

Much of scientific work is made up of collaboration rather than competition. Science exhibits the nature of networks, not that of Olympic games. Concern of quality has been replaced by an obsession for competition

Imagine writing the history of print from the perspective of the scriptoria…

1) **What will it be like?** The question can be framed in two ways:

The first is the scriptorium way: how to adapt the present to the (yet unknown) future. Open Access debate has followed this path.

The second way, more fundamentally, strongly foregrounds the notion of "scientific communication": **WHAT DOES IT NEED TO WORK BEST?**

- **a set of useful, credible, peers;**
- **"crystals" of knowledge**

2) **Who will control it?**

SKILLS AND SERVICES NEEDED FOR THE GREAT CONVERSATION SHOULD SERVE ITS OBJECTIVES, NOT THE REVERSE.

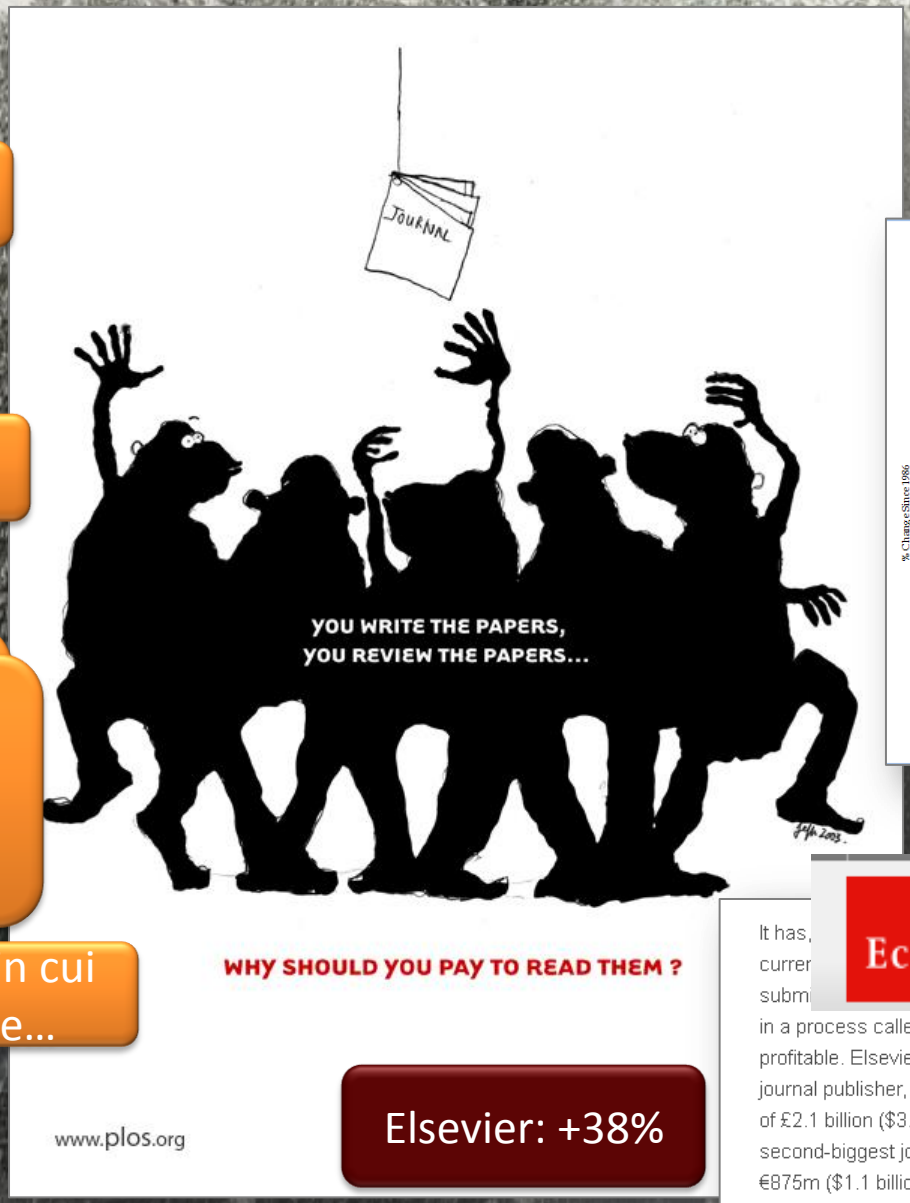
Funzionale???

Il paradosso

1. stipendio

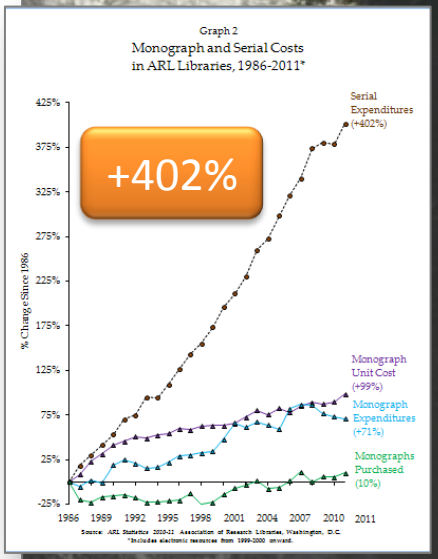
tagli ai budget=
minore possibilità
• di leggere
• di essere letti

… nell'era del web in cui tutto è disponibile…



Elsevier: +38%

ARL Statistics



+402%

Free for all, 4 may 2013

The Economist

It has, ood bash. The curren ther people's work, subm thing by third parties in a process called peer review, has been immensely profitable. Elsevier, a Dutch firm that is the world's biggest journal publisher, had a margin last year of 38% on revenues of £2.1 billion ($3.2 billion). Springer, a German firm that is the second-biggest journal publisher, made 36% on sales of €875m ($1.1 billion) in 2011 (the most recent year for which figures are available). Such firms are now, though, faced with cor


…ritrovare
maggiore
equilibrio nella
comunicazione
scientifica

Openness

Every day I meet people from our vast community of thinkers and innovators. People who are tireless in their willingness to guide Europe towards ever-greater peace and prosperity.
Their defining quality is openness.

C. Moedas, The importance of research for the future of Europe, August 31, 2015

Openness

Common to all these people – common to success in the research and innovation community – is openness. It is my opinion that the future of innovation lies in bringing as many different people, concepts and fields together. The future of research in Europe lies in people like you setting its course as a community, and with those who are different from you.

In my eyes, the future lies in open innovation, because openness fuels innovation.

C. Moedas, The importance of research for the future of Europe, August 31, 2015

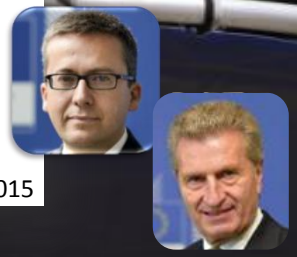
Open science: il futuro dell'Europa

Today's conference "Opening up to an ERA of Innovation" features a session devoted to open science.

What is open science about?

Open Science describes the on-going transitions in the way research is performed, researchers collaborate, knowledge is shared, and science is organised. It represents a systemic change in the modus operandi of science and research. It affects the whole research cycle and its stakeholders, enhances science by facilitating more transparency, openness, networking, collaboration, and refocusses science from a 'publish or perish' perspective to a knowledge-sharing perspective.

Open science is also about making sure that science serves innovation and growth. It guarantees open access to publicly-funded research results and the possibility of knowledge sharing by providing infrastructures. Facilitating access to those data will encourage re-use of research output. For example, companies, and particularly SMEs, can access and re-use data, infrastructures and tools easily and at a reasonable cost and can accelerate the implementation of ideas for innovative products and services.



Moedas – Oetinger, Opening up to an ERA of innovation, 22 giugno 2015

Open science: il futuro dell' Europa

We have to ensure that open science develops in the right way to contribute to the common effort to make the EU more competitive and maintain excellence in science.

First, it is crucial to advance open science at national, European and global levels. This requires mutual responsiveness of all key-stakeholders involved - research performing organisations, research funding organisations, and businesses, and will imply a review of how science is evaluated, the creation of new research funding mechanisms, and alternative ways of publishing.

Second, we need to create an open science environment that is friendly to both science and business.

Third, open science should be an inclusive process. We need to stimulate further engagement of open science stakeholders ranging from individual researchers to universities, from start-ups to large companies. Open science is also about making sure that science becomes more responsive to socio-economic and citizens' demands. It will enable faster innovation

Moedas – Oetinger, Opening up to an ERA of innovation, 22 giugno 2015

[Fifth freedom]

Janez Potočnik

2007

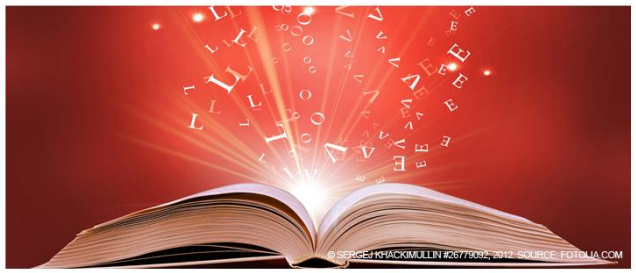
European Commissioner for Science and Research

The EU's Fifth Freedom: creating free movement of knowledge

The ERA priorities

- **More effective national research systems** – including increased competition within national borders and sustained or greater investment in research
- **Optimal transnational co-operation and competition** - defining and implementing common research agendas on grand-challenges, raising quality through Europe-wide open competition, and constructing and running effectively key research infrastructures on a pan-European basis
- **An open labour market for researchers** - to ensure the removal of barriers to researcher mobility, training and attractive careers
- **Gender equality and gender mainstreaming in research** – to end the waste of talent which we cannot afford and to diversify views and approaches in research and foster excellence
- **Optimal circulation, access to and transfer of scientific knowledge including via digital ERA** - to guarantee access to and uptake of knowledge by all.

http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/index_en.htm



Optimal circulation, access to and transfer of scientific knowledge

To guarantee access to and uptake of knowledge by all.

Research and innovation benefit from scientists, research institutions, businesses and citizens accessing, sharing and using existing scientific knowledge and the possibility to express timely expectations or concerns on such activities. A major challenge is to broadly implement Open Access - i.e. free internet access to and use of publicly-funded scientific publications and data - given the uneven state of advancement of Member State policies in this area. More generally, to increase the economic impact of research, we need to foster Open Innovation, links between research, business and education (the knowledge triangle) as via EIT and in particular knowledge transfer between public research institutions and the private sector while respecting intellectual property rights. As most knowledge creation and transfer uses digital means, all barriers preventing seamless online access to digital research services for collaboration, computing and accessing scientific information (e-Science) and to einfrastructures must also be removed by promoting a digital ERA. The different types of knowledge transfer, circulation and access should also be judiciously factored into research cooperation with non-EU countries.

An open labour market for researchers

Facilitating mobility, supporting training and ensuring attractive careers

While researcher mobility contributes to excellence, several obstacles stand in the way of a genuine European research labour market. One of the most important is the lack of transparent, open and merit-based recruitment, which makes research careers less attractive and hampers mobility, Gender equality and research performance.

Giving non-nationals/ non-residents access to national grants and making them portable across borders would make mobility easier. In some cases, legal and administrative barriers prevent this. Initiatives such as 'Money Follows Researcher' show how those barriers can be removed and how Member States and research organisations can organise access to and portability of national grants, while upholding the interests of all parties.

euraxess RESEARCHERS IN MOTION

I am convinced **that excellent science is the foundation of future prosperity,**
and that **openness is the key to excellence**. […]
We need more open access to research results and the underlying data. Open access publication is already a requirement under Horizon 2020, but we now need to look seriously at open data[…]

Let's dare to make Europe open to innovation, open to science and open to the world.

Opening up to an ERA of innovation, Bruxelles, 22 giugno 2015

Vague but exciting ...

CERN DD/OC

Tim Berners-Lee, CERN/DD

Information Management: A Proposal

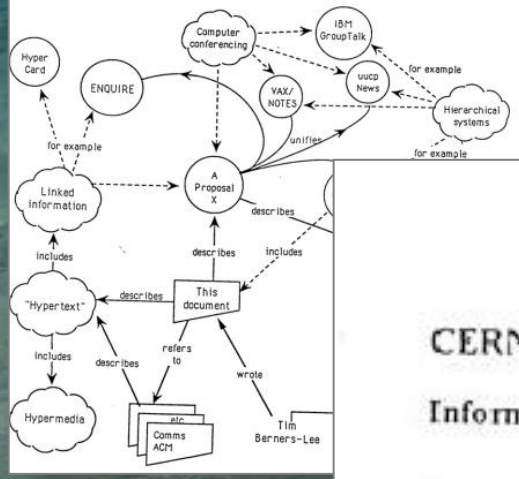
March 1989

Information Management: A Proposal

Abstract

This proposal concerns the management of general information about accelerators and experiments at CERN. It discusses the problems of loss of information about complex evolving systems and derives a solution based on a distributed hypertext sytstem.

Keywords: Hypertext, Computer conferencing, Document retrieval, Information management, Project control



Open?

Riuscite a immaginare
il protocollo http chiuso?

Open?

Display Settings: GenBank Send:

Influenza A virus (A/Cygnus olor/Italy/742/2006(H5N1)) polymerase basic protein 2 (PB2) gene, complete cds

GenBank: DQ533586.1

FASTA Graphics

Go to:

```
LOCUS       DQ533586               2280 bp    cRNA    linear   VRL 01-DEC-2008
DEFINITION  Influenza A virus (A/Cygnus olor/Italy/742/2006(H5N1)) polymerase
            basic protein 2 (PB2) gene, complete cds.
ACCESSION   DQ533586
VERSION     DQ533586.1  GI:95020630
```

```
ORIGIN
        1 atggagagaa taaaggaatt aagagatc
       61 acaaagacca ctgtggacca tatggcca
      121 aagaaccctg ctctcagaat gaaatgga
      181 aagagaataa tagagatgat tcctgaaa
      241 acaaatgatg ctggatcgga cagggtga
      301 aggaatgggc cgacgacaag tacagttcat
      361 aaggttgaaa ggttaagaca tggaaccttc ggtcccgttc atttccgaaa ccaagttaaa
      421 atacgccgcc gagttgatac aaatcctggc catgcagatc tcagtgctaa agaagcacaa
      481 gatgtcatca tggaggtcgt tttcccaaat gaagtgggag ctagaatatt gacttcagaa
      541 tcacaattga caataacaaa agagaagaaa gaagagctcc acgattgtaa gattgctccc
      601 ttaatggttg catacatgtt ggaaagggaa ctggtccgca aaaccagatt cctaccagta
      661 gcaggcggaa caagcagtgt gtacattgag gtattgcatt tgactcaagg aacctgctgg
      721 gaacagatgt acactccagg cggagaagta agaaatgacg atgttgacca gagtttgatc
      781 attgctgcca gaaacattgt taggagagca acggtatcag cggatccact ggcatcactg
      841 ctggagatgt gttacagcac acaaattggt gggataagga tggtggacat ccttaggcaa
      901 aatccaactg aggaacaagc tgtggatata tgcaaagcag caatgggtct gaggattagt
      961 tcatccttta gctttggagg cttcactttc aaaagaacaa gtggatcatc catcacgaag
     1021 gaagaggaag tgcttacagg caacctccaa acattgaaaa taagagtaca tgaagggtat
     1081 gaggaattca caatggttgg gcagagggca acagctatcc tgaggaaagc aactagaagg
     1141 ctgattcagt tgatagtgag tggaagaaac gaacaatcaa tcgctgaggc aatcattgta
     1201 gcaatggtgt tctcacagga ggattgcatg ataaaagcag tacgaggcga tctgaatttc
     1261 gtaaacagag caaaccaaag attaaacccc atgcatcaac tcctgagaca ttttcaaaag
     1321 gacgcaaaag tgctatttca gaattgggga actgaaccca ttgataatgt catggggatg
     1381 atcggaatat tacctgacat gactcccagc acagaaatgt cactgagagg agtaagagtt
     1441 agtaaaatgg gagtagatga gtattccagc actgagagag tagttgtaag cattgaccgc
     1501 ttcttaaggg ttcgagagca ggggtggaag gtagtattat ctcccgaaga ggtcagcgaa
     1561 acccaggga                                    atgatgtg ggaaatcaac
     1621 ggtcctgag                                    gaaactg ggagaccgtg
     1681 aaaattcac                                    tggagtt tgaaccgttc
```

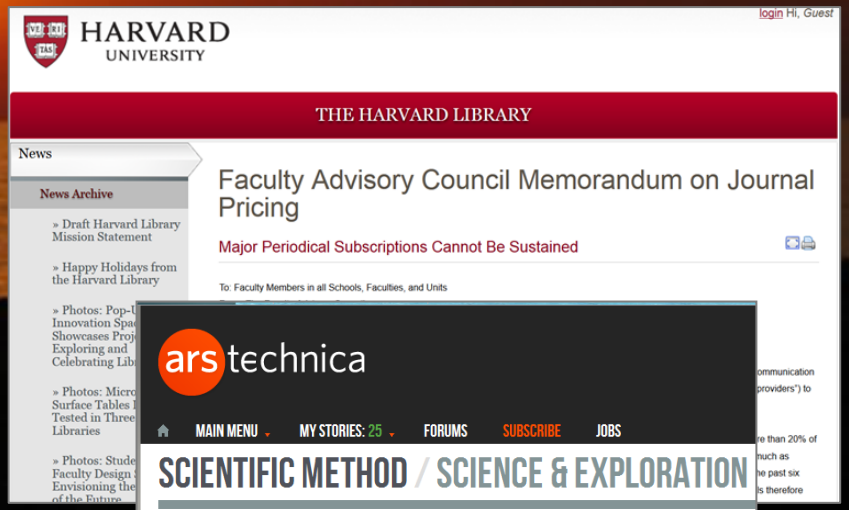
… nel 2006 Ilaria Capua depositò la sequenza del virus H5N1 (influenza aviaria) in GenBank , sfidando l'OMS.
…l'OMS adottò poi il suo approccio trans-disciplinare per le strategie pre-epidemiche, che riguarda la salute di tutti

Access?

Thomson Reuters, Elsevier, Nature
mettono a disposizione gratuitamente
i dati e le pubblicazioni
su contaminazione nucleare

Fukushima, 11 marzo 2011

…che fino al 10 marzo erano chiuse dietro abbonamenti a riviste che nemmeno Harvard può più permettersi…



Harvard Memorandum

Open Access

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

Open Access:
canale alternativo e complementare

Open Access

Berlin Declaration

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

Open Access / i pilastri

si applica solo alla
letteratura scientifica
"give away"
**(ritorno atteso:
reputazione, citazioni)**

ogni comunità scientifica
ha la **sua** via all'Open Access
es. medici VS fisici

l'«accesso» ai risultati
è **necessario**
per far progredire la ricerca,
che è un processo cumulativo, incrementale

I principî

La conoscenza è un bene comune

La comunicazione scientifica
è una grande conversazione,
più è aperta più è ricca

I risultati delle ricerche
finanziate con i fondi pubblici
devono essere pubblicamente disponibili

Chi ha paura dell'Open Access?


M Sciences http://goo.gl/cGiRM

SCIENCES Archéologie Biologie Cosmos Géologie Mathématiques M

Qui a peur de l'open access ?

Le Monde.fr | 15.03.2013 à 12h39 • Mis à jour le 15.03.2013 à 15h28

Un savoir enfermé derrière des barrières et accessible aux seuls happy few des universités les plus riches est un savoir stérile, et pour tout dire confisqué alors qu'il est produit grâce à des financements publics

Open Access: le politiche

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
National Institutes of Health
NIH...Turning Discovery Into Health

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

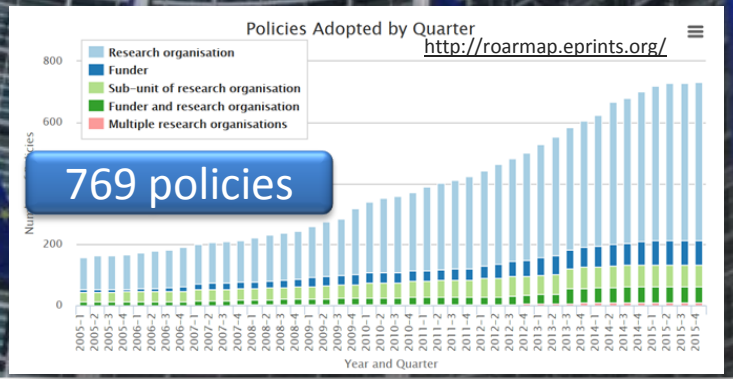
TeleThon.it il portale della Ricerca.

THE WORLD BANK
Working for a World Free of Poverty

European Organization for Nuclear Research

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

European Research Council
Supporting top researchers from anywhere in the world



The optimal circulation, access to and transfer of scientific knowledge is one of the objectives for the establishment of a genuine European Research Area (ERA)

THE FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
HORIZON 2020

«L'informazione scientifica ha il potere di migliorare la nostra esistenza ed è troppo importante per essere tenuta sotto chiave. Inoltre, **ogni cittadino dell'UE ha diritto di accedere e trarre vantaggio dalla conoscenza prodotta utilizzando fondi pubblici**»

Neelie Kroes

Vicepresidente (2010-2014) della Commissione Europea
e Commissaria responsabile per l'Agenda digitale

Horizon 2020: open by default

Open Access: shall apply
Open Data: may

Login | Create A

European Commission

HORIZON 2020

The EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation

European Commission > Horizon 2020

Article 43

Exploitation and dissemination of results

With regard to the dissemination of results through scientific publications, open access shall apply under the terms and conditions laid down in the grant agreement. Costs relating to open access to scientific publications that result from research funded under Horizon 2020, incurred within the duration of an action, shall be eligible for reimbursement under the conditions of the grant agreement. With due regard to Article 18 of Regulation (EU) No 1291/2013, the grant agreement shall not stipulate conditions regarding open access to publications which would result in additional publishing costs after the completion of an action.

With regard to the dissemination of research data, the grant agreement may, in the context of the open access to and the preservation of research data, lay down terms and conditions under which open access to such results shall be provided, in particular in ERC frontier research and FET (Future and Emerging Technologies) research or in other appropriate areas, and taking into consideration the legitimate interests of the participants and any constraints pertaining to data protection rules, security rules or intellectual property rights. In such cases, the work programme or work p
nation of research data through

DATI SU CUI SI BASA L'ARTICOLO, NON inediti

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/legal_basis/rules_participation/h2020-rules-participation_en.pdf

I vantaggi / 1

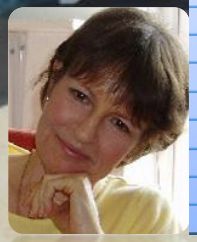
…le idee circolano prima, circolano di più…
ACCELERAZIONE
NEL PROCESSO DI CREAZIONE DELLA CONOSCENZA

I vantaggi / 2

è tutto **SUBITO VISIBILE**
(ed è visibile su Google, ovvero dove tutti vanno a cercare)

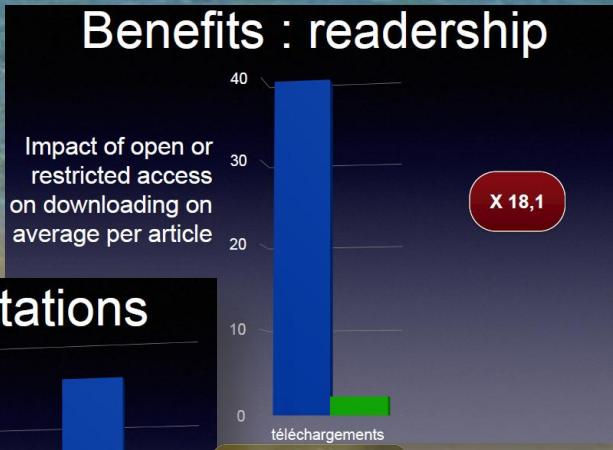
I vantaggi / 3

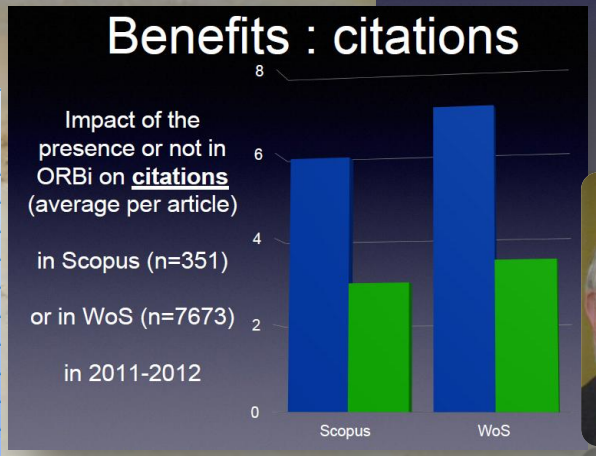
…maggiore **visibilità**: incremento di **citazioni**



Size of OA citation advantage when found (and where explicitly stated by discipline)	% increase in citations with Open Access
Physics/astronomy	170 to 580
Mathematics	35 to 91
Biology	-5 to 36
Electrical engineering	51
Computer science	157
Political science	86
Philosophy	45
Medicine	300 to 450
Communications studies (IT)	200
Agricultural sciences	200 to 600

http://eprints.soton.ac.uk/id/eprint/268516





http://decennale.unime.it/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Rentier_Messina_04112014.pdf

I vantaggi / 4

Disrupting the subscription journals' business model for the necessary large-scale transformation to open access

A Max Planck Digital Library Open Access Policy White Paper

Scenario of transformation based on current operating numbers per year

Global view

Subscription market today	Global market volume 7.6 bn EUR	1.5 M research papers (WoS); up to ~ 2 M overall	5,000 EUR/ article WoS; 3,800 EUR/ article overall
After an OA transformation	**Global basis volume 4 bn EUR**	2 M research papers	2,000 EUR/article

Schimmer, R et al. (2015). Disrupting the subscription journals' business model for the necessary large-scale transformation to open access.

risparmi globali per nazione in Open Access

UK: media 338 milioni £ /anno

NL: 133 milioni euro /anno

DK: 70 milioni euro/anno

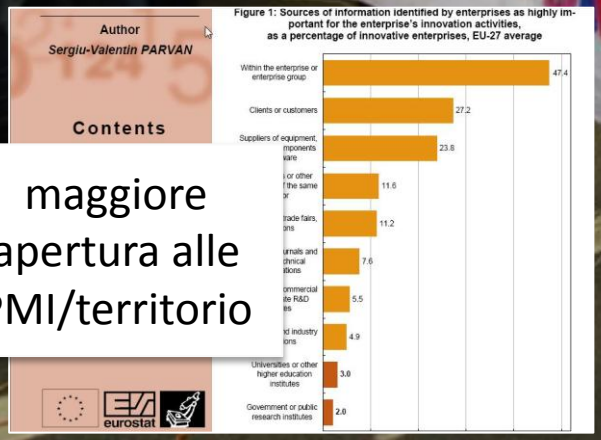
D: media 332 milioni euro/ anno

Studi di John Houghton, Victoria Univ., 2011-13

I vantaggi / 5

Dibattito in corso a livello EU su diritti per text and data mining (LIBER)

I vantaggi / 6



maggiore apertura alle PMI/territorio

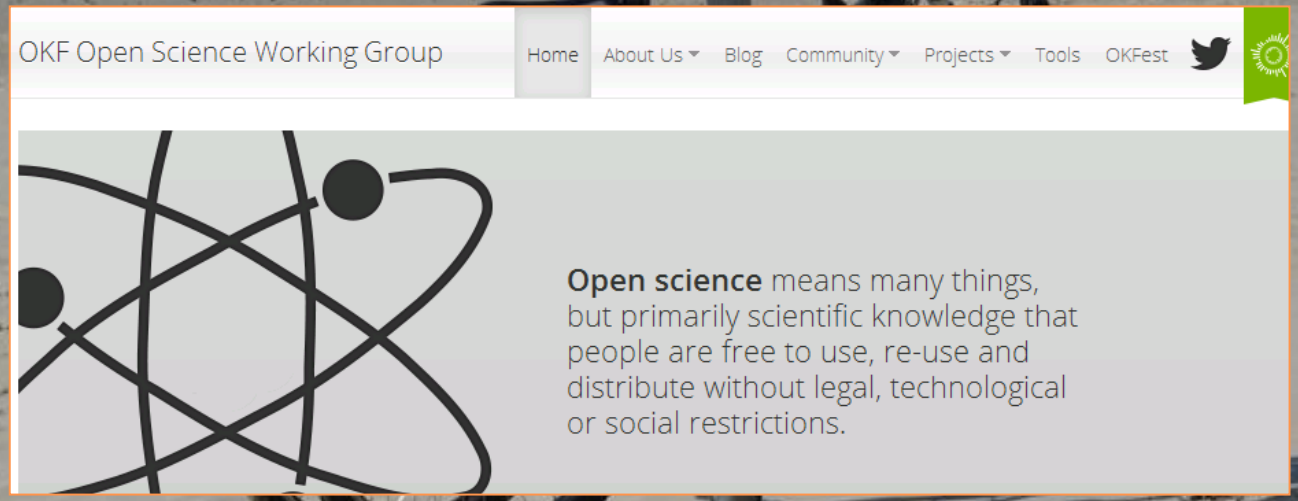
I vantaggi / 7

…contorni più sfumati …

- maggiori ricerche **interdisciplinari**
- maggiori collaborazioni **internazionali**

I vantaggi / 8

Open Access è veicolo per la scienza aperta



I vantaggi / 9

Nuovi indicatori per la valutazione

PLoS Article Level Metrics

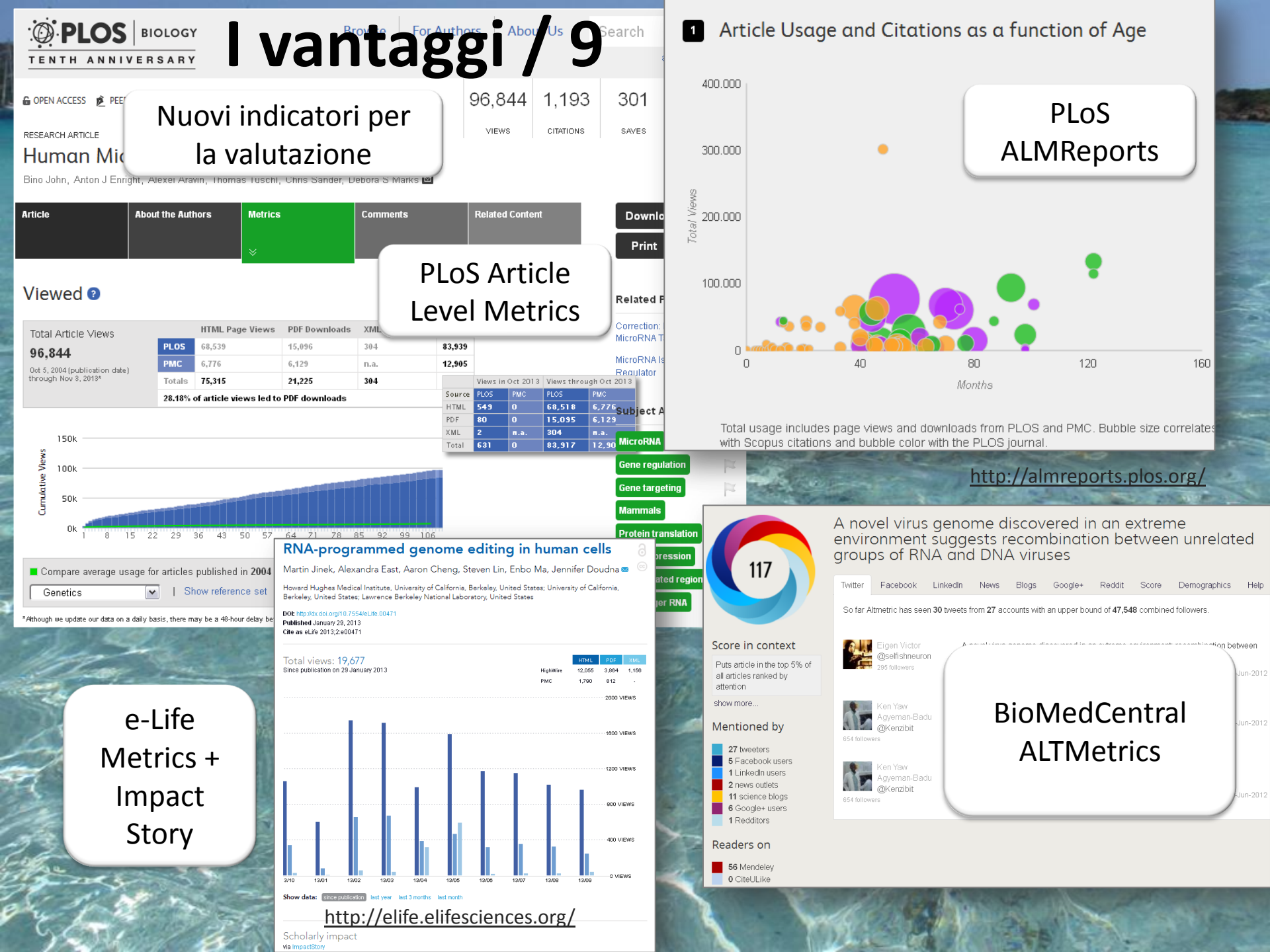
PLoS ALMReports

http://almreports.plos.org/

e-Life Metrics + Impact Story

http://elife.elifesciences.org/

BioMedCentral ALTMetrics



I vantaggi / 10

… trasparenza…

Principio generale di trasparenza

1. La trasparenza e' intesa come accessibilita' totale delle informazioni concernenti l'organizzazione e l'attivita' delle pubbliche amministrazioni, allo scopo di favorire forme diffuse di controllo sul perseguimento delle funzioni istituzionali e sull'utilizzo delle risorse pubbliche.

2. La trasparenza, nel rispetto delle disposizioni in materia di segreto di Stato, di segreto d'ufficio, di segreto statistico e di protezione dei dati personali, concorre ad attuare il principio democratico e i principi costituzionali di eguaglianza, di imparzialita', buon andamento, responsabilita', efficacia ed efficienza nell'utilizzo di risorse pubbliche, integrita' e lealta' nel servizio alla nazione. Essa e' condizione di garanzia delle liberta' individuali e collettive, nonche' dei diritti civili,

D.Legls. 14 marzo 2013, n. 33


Le due vie / green and gold

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la sua versione finale del lavoro
[quasi mai il pdf con layout editoriale]
uscito su riviste/sedi editoriali tradizionali

Perché in un archivio Open Access (istituzionale o disciplinare)?
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- è no-profit VS Research Gate e Academia.edu

Green road - deposito

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SHERPA/RoMEO

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

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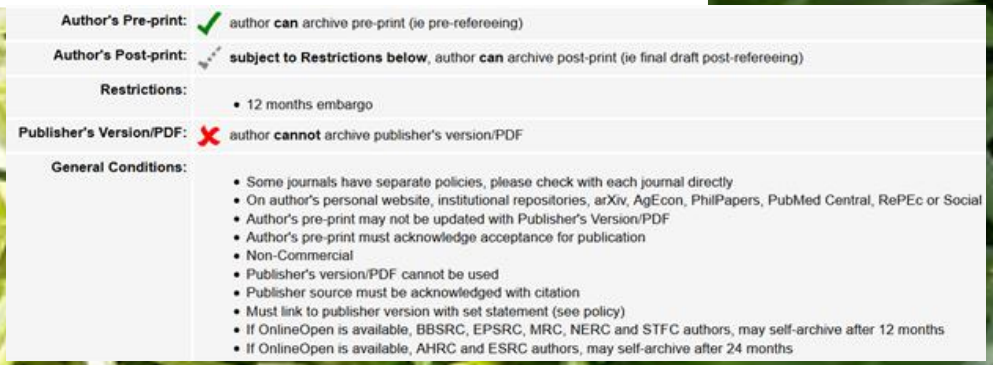
- possibile **embargo**

[=mesi in cui articolo pur depositato non è visibile]



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Attenzione…
l'editore ha voce in capitolo
SOLO SE avete firmato CONTRATTO
con CESSIONE DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

Arsenate toxicity on the apices of *Pisum sativum* L. seedling roots: Effects on mitotic activity, chromatin integrity and microtubules

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

Abstract

Arsenic (As) is one of the most to
plant growth. Despite the growing
this element on meristem activity
study, short-term experiments wit
whether plant growth impairment
was studied by evaluating ap
fragmentation and microtubule or
that arsenate, at the lowest co
parameters, whilst the other con
mitotic and labelling index (after b
(through immunofluorescence). T
metaphases increased, as did the
mitotic spindles, which closely
ana/telophase bridges were virtua
onwards. These data point to a p
the main targets of As.

Keywords

Pea; Arsenic; Apical meristems; Aberrations; Immunofluorescence; TUNEL test

1. Introduction

Arsenic (As) is a toxic element, frequently found in soils and water. A main natural source of As is the erosion of mother rock, even though a consistent part of As environmental pollution comes from human activities (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002 and Patra et al., 2004). The As in unpolluted fresh water is usually in the range 1–10 μg/l. According to EPA and WHO, the maximum permissible As concentration in drinking water is 50 μg/l (Mandal and Suzuki, 2002).

Arsenic is a well-established human carcinogen (Qin et al., 2008a) and has been shown to be genotoxic in a variety of *in vitro* studies (Hughes, 2002). In plants, it severely affects growth and development, and its toxicity is strongly dependent on the concentration, exposure time and physiological state of the plant (Singh et al., 2007). However, plants vary in their sensitivity to As, and a wide range of species have been identified in As-contaminated soils (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Besides, hyperaccumulators such as *Pteris vittata*, which tolerate high internal As content, may also use this As to defence themselves against herbivore attack (Mathews et al., 2009).

Higher plants take up As mainly as arsenate (V), the dominant form of phytoavailable As in aerobic soils. According to Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker (2002), As competes with phosphate for plant phosphate transporters. Upon absorption, most arsenate is rapidly reduced to arsenite (III), due to an arsenate reductase activity (Xu et al., 2007), hence, the arsenate cytoplasmic concentration is generally not high enough to exert toxicity (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Both As species interfere with various metabolic pathways: arsenate, as an analogous chemical to phosphate, may replace phosphate in the ATP and in various

Environmental and Experimental Botany 69 (2010) 17–23

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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envexpbot

Arsenate toxicity on the apices of *Pisum sativum* L. seedling roots: Effects on mitotic activity, chromatin integrity and microtubules

Stefania Dho[a], Wanda Camusso[a], Marco Mucciarelli[b], Anna Fusconi[a,*]

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TUNEL test

ABSTRACT

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic pollutants in the environment, where it severely affects both animal and plant growth. Despite the growing literature data on As effects on plant development, alterations induced by this element on meristem activity of the root have not been explored to any great extent. In the present study, short-term experiments with arsenate have been conducted on *Pisum sativum* L. seedlings to assess whether plant growth impairment is due to DNA/chromosome or mitotic microtubule damages. Root growth was studied by evaluating apical meristem activity and cell elongation. Mitotic aberrations, DNA fragmentation and microtubule organization of the apical cells were also analyzed. The results have shown that arsenate, at the lowest concentration (0.25 μM), slightly increases root growth and some related parameters, whilst the other concentrations have a dose-dependent negative effect on root growth, on the mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine administration), and on the mitotic arrays of microtubule (through immunofluorescence). The main effects on mitosis occurred for 25 μM As. The percentage of metaphases increased, as did the irregular metaphases and c-mitoses. This was related to alterations in the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and ana/telophase bridges were virtually absent, whilst DNA fragmentation only increased from 25 μM arsenate onwards. These data point to a poor clastogenetic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one of the main targets of As.

1. Introduction

Arsenic (As) is a toxic element, frequently found in soils and water. A main natural source of As is the erosion of mother rock, even though a consistent part of As environmental pollution comes from human activities (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004). The As in unpolluted fresh water is usually in the range 1–10 μg/l. According to EPA and WHO, the maximum permissible As concentration in drinking water is 50 μg/l (Mandal and Suzuki, 2002).

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Higher plants take up As mainly as arsenate (V), the dominant form of phytoavailable As in aerobic soils. According to Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker (2002), As competes with phosphate for plant phosphate transporters. Upon absorption, most arsenate is rapidly reduced to arsenite (III), due to an arsenate reductase activity (Xu et al., 2007), hence, the arsenate cytoplasmic concentration is generally not high enough to exert toxicity (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002). Both As species interfere with various metabolic pathways: arsenate, as an analogous chemical to phosphate, may replace phosphate in the ATP and in various phosphorylation reactions, leading to the disruption of the energy flow in cells. The toxicity of arsenite is mainly ascribed to its reaction with sulphydril groups of proteins that interfere with their functions (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004).

Exposure to high concentrations of As induces the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) (Singh et al., 2007; Wang et al., 2007; Lin et al., 2008; Shri et al., 2009) and the conversion of arsenate to arsenite is regarded as one of the causes of ROS generation (Wang et al., 2007). Oxidative stress induced by As can damage cells, mainly through lipid peroxidation of membranes (Singh et al., 2007) and DNA fragmentation, as has been demonstrated in leaves and roots

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doi:10.1016/j.envexpbot.2010.02.010

Perché non Research Gate?

	Open access repositories	Academia.edu	ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No	No
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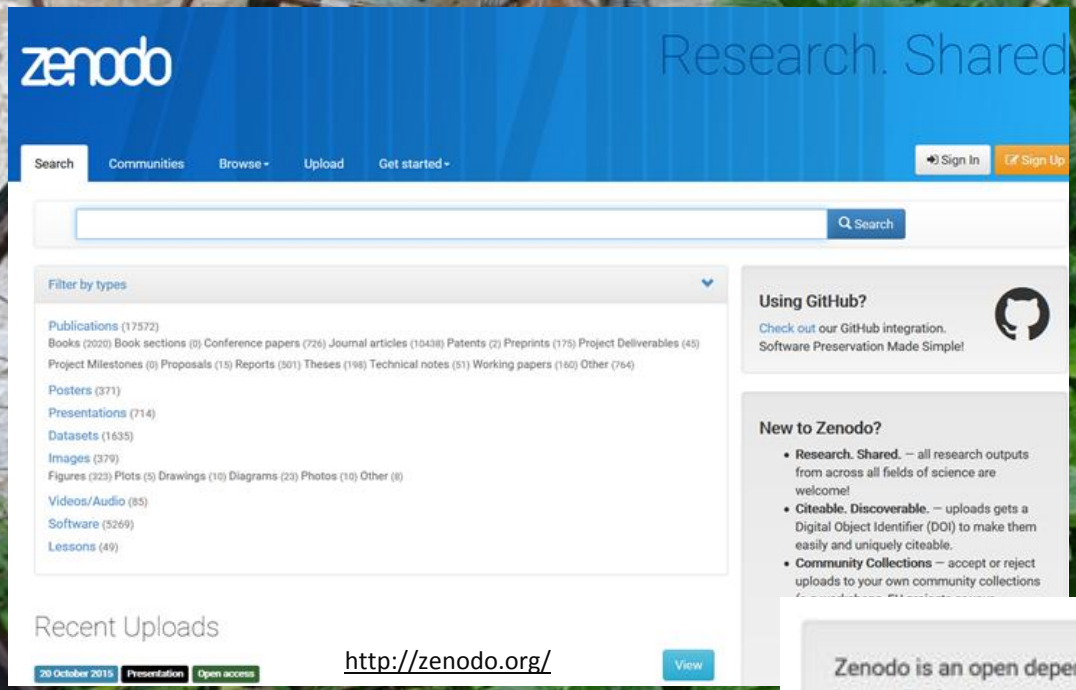
Sends you lots of emails (by default)	No	Yes	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes	Yes
Fulfills requirements of UC's OA policies	Yes	No	No

http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/2015/12/a-social-networking-site-is-not-an-open-access-repository/

Cercate un green repository per i dati?



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L'AUTORE NON CAMBIA LE SUE ABITUDINI EDITORIALI

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Gold road

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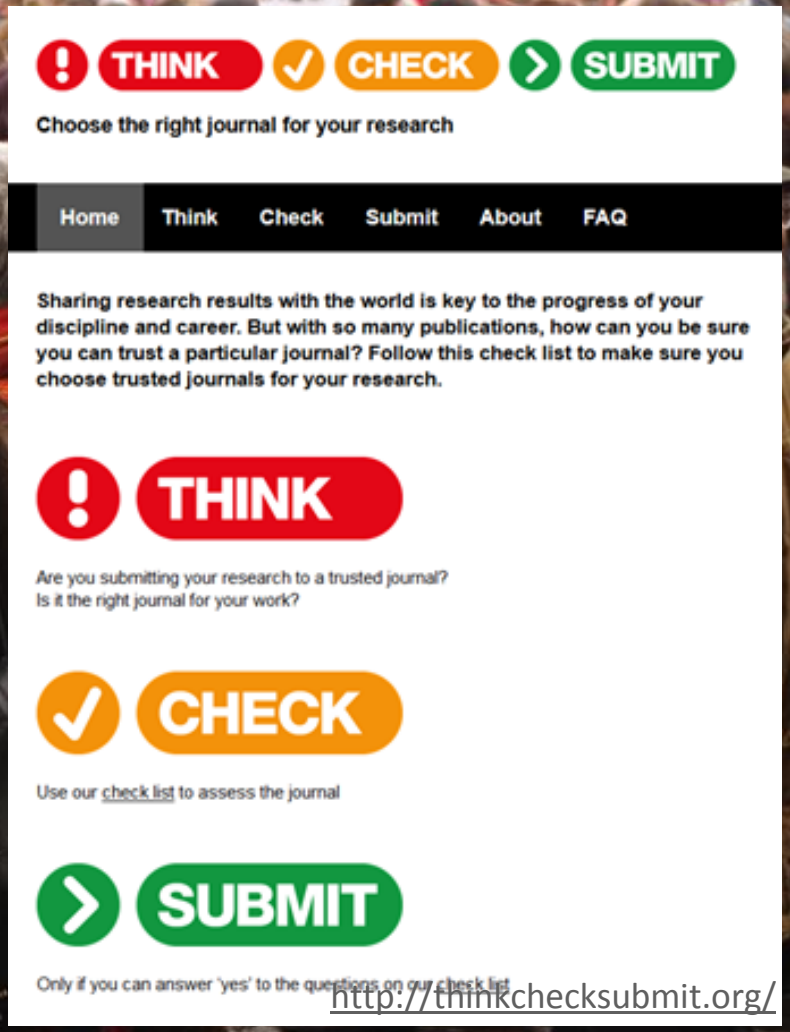

La «red road»

- la Gold road non è la «Open Choice» degli editori tradizionali, Elsevier, Springer, Wiley…
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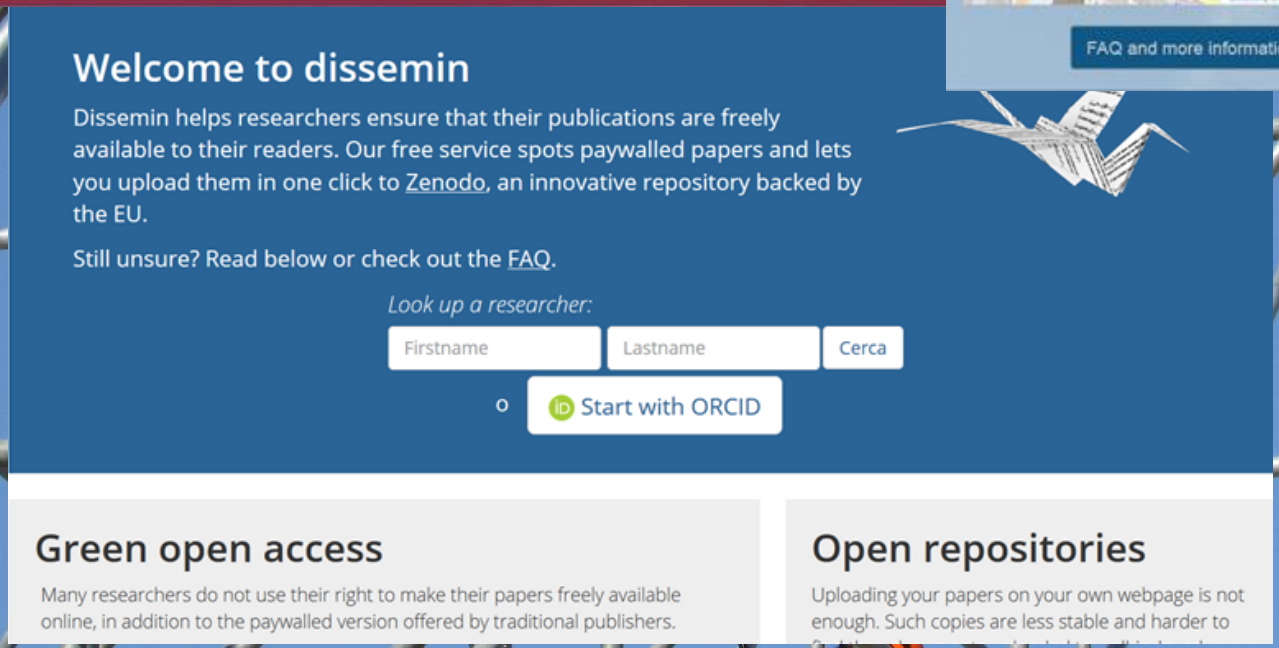
- [DA EVITARE SE POSSIBILE, perché auto-archiviando ottengo stesso effetto, gratis!!!]

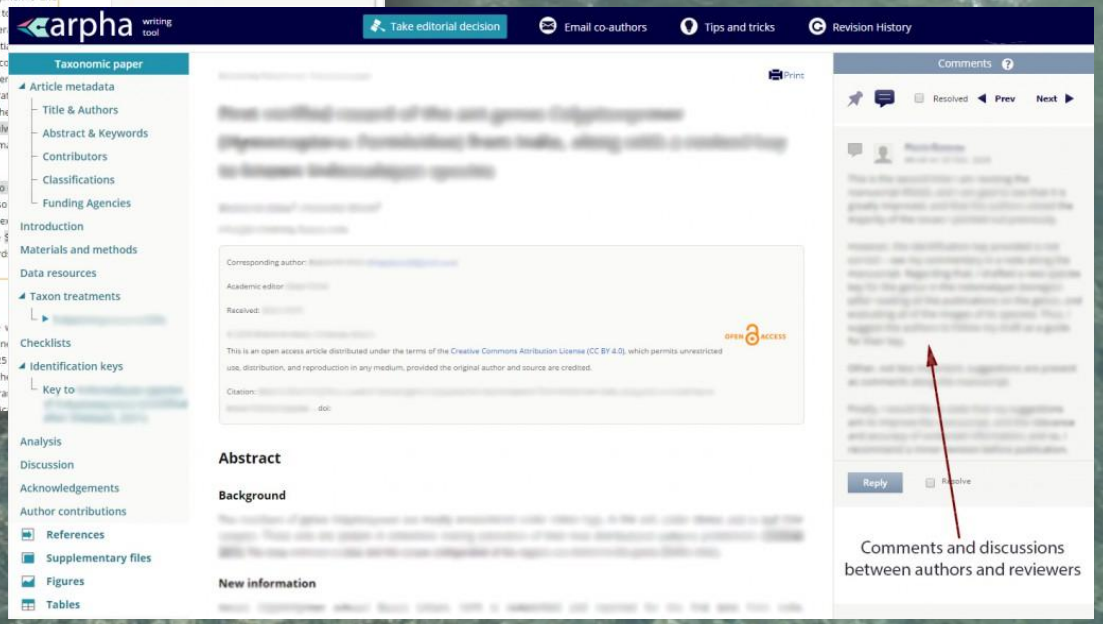
Nuove infrastrutture



http://dissem.in/

Nuovi modi di scrivere

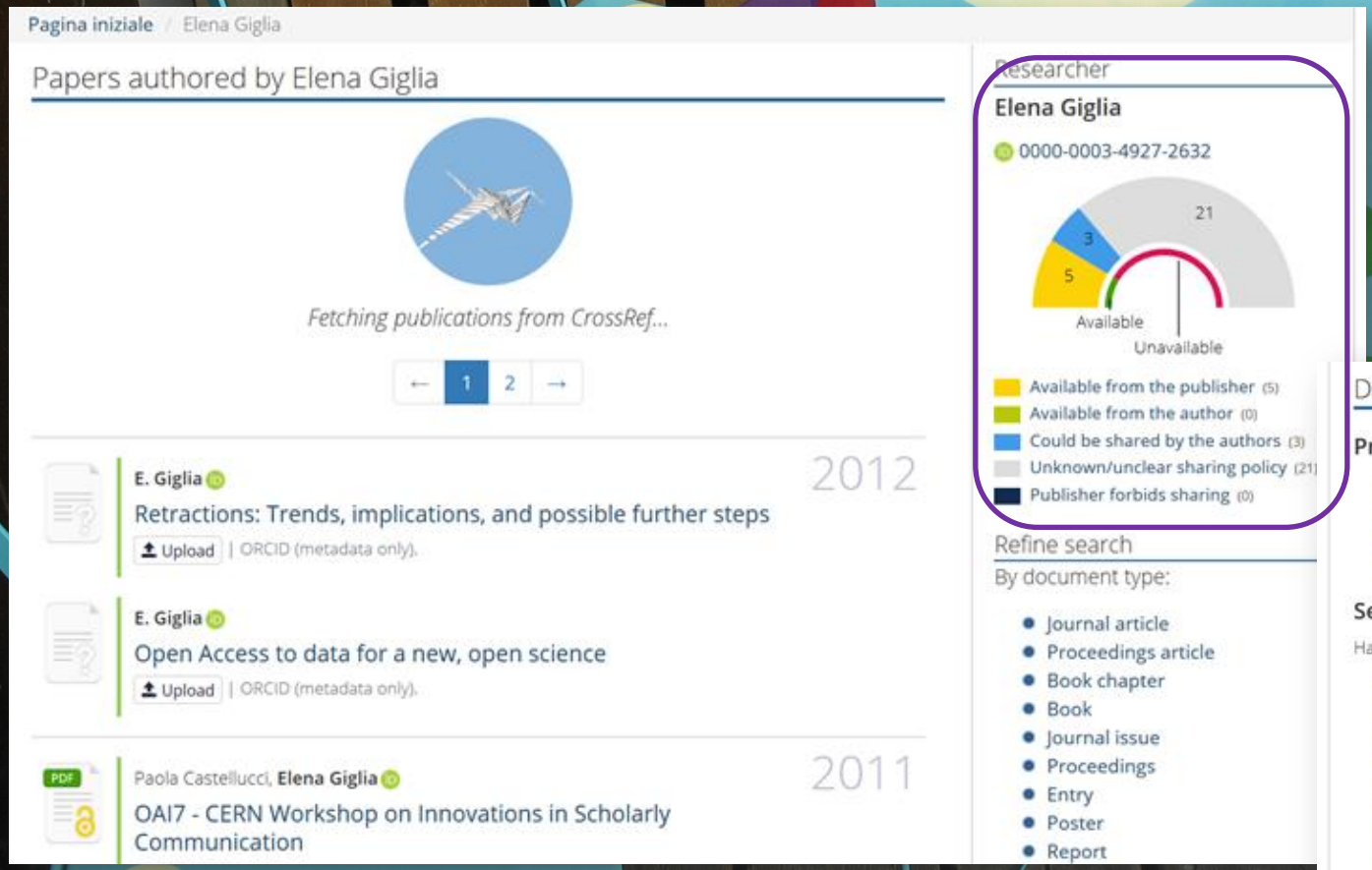
Scrittura collaborativa con ARPHA writing tool

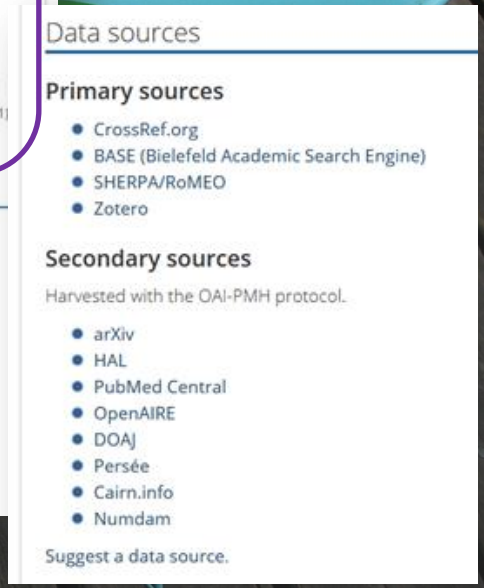


Review trasparente e associata alla pagina

http://rio.pensoft.net/

Nuovi servizi





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Professor Randy Schekman, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2013

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```
javascript:(function(){oabuid='3eb8bf65-61dc-4df6-8d95-589fba808330';_my_script=document.createElement('SCRIPT');_my_script.type='text/javascript';_my_script.src='https://openaccessbutton.org/static/oabutton_includer.js?';document.getElementsByTagName('head')[0].appendChild(_my_script);}())
```

Your API key is:

```
3eb8bf65-61dc-4df6-8d95-589fba808330
```

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Coming soon...

A list of the articles you wished for, and received!

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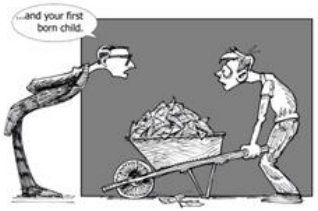
Increase your visibility

Build a name for yourself. Share your work and make it more visibile.



Reduce publishing costs

Open publishing can cost the same or less than traditional publishing.

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Get more funding

Meet funder requirements, and qualify for special funds.

Publish where you want

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Get that promotion

Open research is increasingly recognized in promotion and tenure.

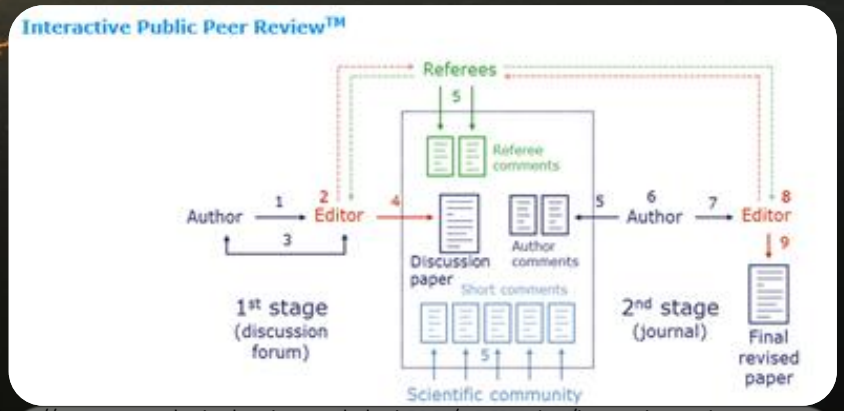
http://whyopenresearch.org/

Nuove direzioni: Open peer review

OpenAIRE

OpenAIRE Open Peer Review Tenders: Selected Projects

https://www.openaire.eu/openaire-open-peer-review-tenders



http://www.atmospheric-chemistry-and-physics.net/peer_review/interactive_review_process.h

…parliamo di peer review?

Retraction Watch

Tracking retract process

Search Results

"When we wonder what it all means": Stapel retraction count rises to 49

with 6 comments

Diederik Stapel is up to 49 retractions.

After three retractions, five expressions of concern, cardiologist Matsubara resigns post

with 2 comments

Hiroaki Matsubara, a leading Japanese cardiology researcher who has had three papers retracted and another five subject to expressions of concern, has resigned from Kyoto Prefectural University, according to local media.

Mainichi Shimbun reports — according to our roughest of (Google) translations — that Kyoto Prefectural University accepted Matsubara's That investigation — which the university had to problems with 27 studies.

As we noted last March:

> Matsubara is a big name in cardiology, trials. Twenty one of his papers have b

One of Matsubara's retractions was for duplicati problems.

Resveratrol researcher Das in video: Yes, I manipulated images, but only because the journals asked me to

with 82 comments

Dipak Das, who until earlier this year ran a high-profile cardiovascular research center at the University of Connecticut, has recorded a slick looking video defense against allegations that he cooked data and manipulated images in scores of published studies, 12 of which have been retracted to date.

Das, via UConn

Das, who was hit with a 60,000 pages of allegations stemming from a three-year investigation by the university, spends the bulk of the documentary-style interview — which is available on YouTube — talking about the wonders of resveretrol. But he gets into the misconduct charges at about the 15-minute mark.

Read the rest of this entry »

Written by amarcus41
June 18, 2012 at 3:15 pm

Posted in dipak das

Retraction count for resveratrol researcher Dipak Das rises to 12

with 7 comments

Dipak Das, the UConn researcher whom the university earlier ths year found to have fabricated or falsified data more than 100 times, has four more retractions to his name.

Das, via UConn

The notices appear in the June 1, 2012 issue of the *American Journal of Physiology: Heart and Circulatory Physiology*, and suggest that Das was not all that cooperative: Read the rest of this entry »

Retraction Watch

Tracking retracti process

Does scientific misconduct cause patient harm? The case of Joachim Boldt

with 23 comments

If you wanted to minimize the real-life effects of misconduct, you might note that some of the retractions we cover are in tiny obscure journals hardly anyone reads. But a new meta-analysis and editorial in JAMA today suggests — as a study by Grant Steen did a few years ago — that the risk of patient harm due to scientific misconduct is not just theoretical.

As the editorialists note, hydroxyethyl starches (HES) are "synthetic fluid products used commonly in clinical practice worldwide:"

> Synthetic colloids received market approval in the 1960s without evaluation of their efficacy and safety in large phase 3 clinical trials. Subsequent studies reported mixed evidence on their benefits and harms.

There has been controversy over the use of HES for decades, with the most recent high-level review showing "no significant mortality increase." But one of the reasons for that review — by the prestigious Cochrane Collaboration — was to see if the dozens of now-retracted studies by Joachim Boldt had an effect on the overall evidence for HES. Boldt's retractions resulted from a lack of evidence of IRB approval, as well as the likelihood of faked data.

An internal investigation found no evidence of harm to the patients Boldt treated, and the the Cochrane review found "no change in the findings related to the inclusion or exclusion of the studies by Boldt et al.," according to the editorial. But the new meta-analysis found something different:

> After exclusion of the studies by Boldt et al, Zarychanski et al found that hydroxyethyl starch was associated with a significantly increased risk of mortality (risk ratio [RR], 1.09; 95% CI, 1.02–1.17) and renal failure (RR, 1.27; 95% CI 1.09–1.47).

In other words, there was an increased risk of death and kidney failure among those given HES:

> The report … misconduc… have concl… these stud… demonstra… new syste… ect of scientific misconduct… ght reasonably have concluded… vses in which these studies… also demonstrate… elines in light of new systematic…

ha enormi limiti anche nelle riviste tradizionali

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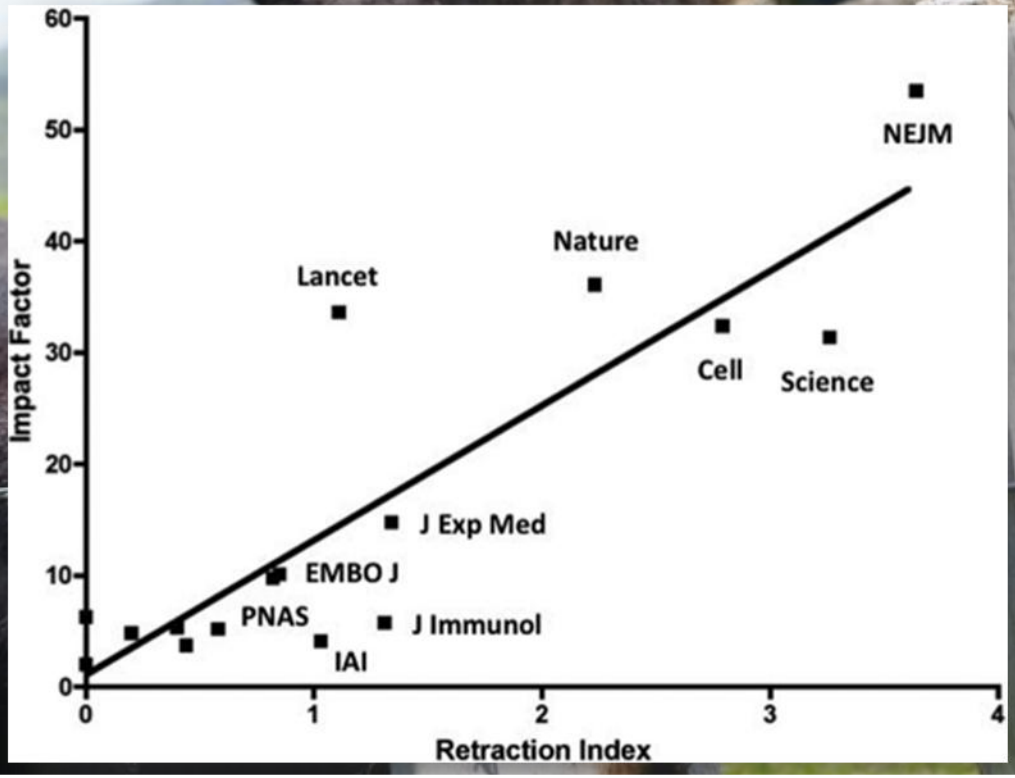
http://retractionwatch.wordpress.com/

Parliamo di peer review?



Forte correlazione fra numero di ritrattazioni e Impact factor della rivista

FC. Fang, A. Casadevall, Retracted Science and the Retraction Index, Infection and Immunity, 2011; 79(10): 3855–3859

Parliamo di peer review? / 3

Table 3. Most cited retracted articles

First author	Journal	Year published	Year retracted	Times cited*	Reason for retraction
Wakefield	*Lancet*	1998	2004; 2010	758	Fraud
Reyes	*Blood*	2001	2009	740	Error
Fukuhara	*Science*	2005	2007	686	Error
Nakao	*Lancet*	2003	2009	626	Fraud
Chang	*Science*	2001	2006	512	Error
Kugler	*Nature Medicine*	2000	2003	494	Fraud
Rubio	*Cancer Research*	2005	2010	457	Error
Gowen	*Science*	1998	2003	395	Fraud
Makarova	*Nature*	2001	2006	375	Error
Hwang	*Science*	2004	2006	368	Fraud
Potti	*The New England Journal of Medicine*	2006	2011	361	Fraud
Brugger	*The New England Journal of Medicine*	1995	2001	336	Fraud
Van Parijs	*Immunity*	1999	2009	330	Fraud
Potti	*Nature Medicine*	2006	2011	328	Fraud
Schön	*Science*	2000	2002	297	Fraud
Chiu	*Nature*	2005	2010	281	Error
Cooper	*Science*	1997	2005	264	Fraud
Le Page	*Cell*	2000	2005	262	Error
Kawasaki	*Nature*	2004	2006	243	Fraud
Hwang	*Science*	2005	2006	234	Error

*As of June 22, 2012.

Cosa non è l'Open Access / 1

NON è in contrasto con la peer review,
che anzi è spesso condotta in modo
più trasparente

Cosa non è l'Open Access / 2.1

NON è un canale di serie B - archivi

- negli archivi, lavori già pubblicati altrove (e referati altrove)
- che interesse ho a far vedere al mondo un lavoro mediocre,
  o copiato,
  o scientificamente non solido??????

Cosa non è l'Open Access / 2.2

NON è un canale di serie B - riviste

9

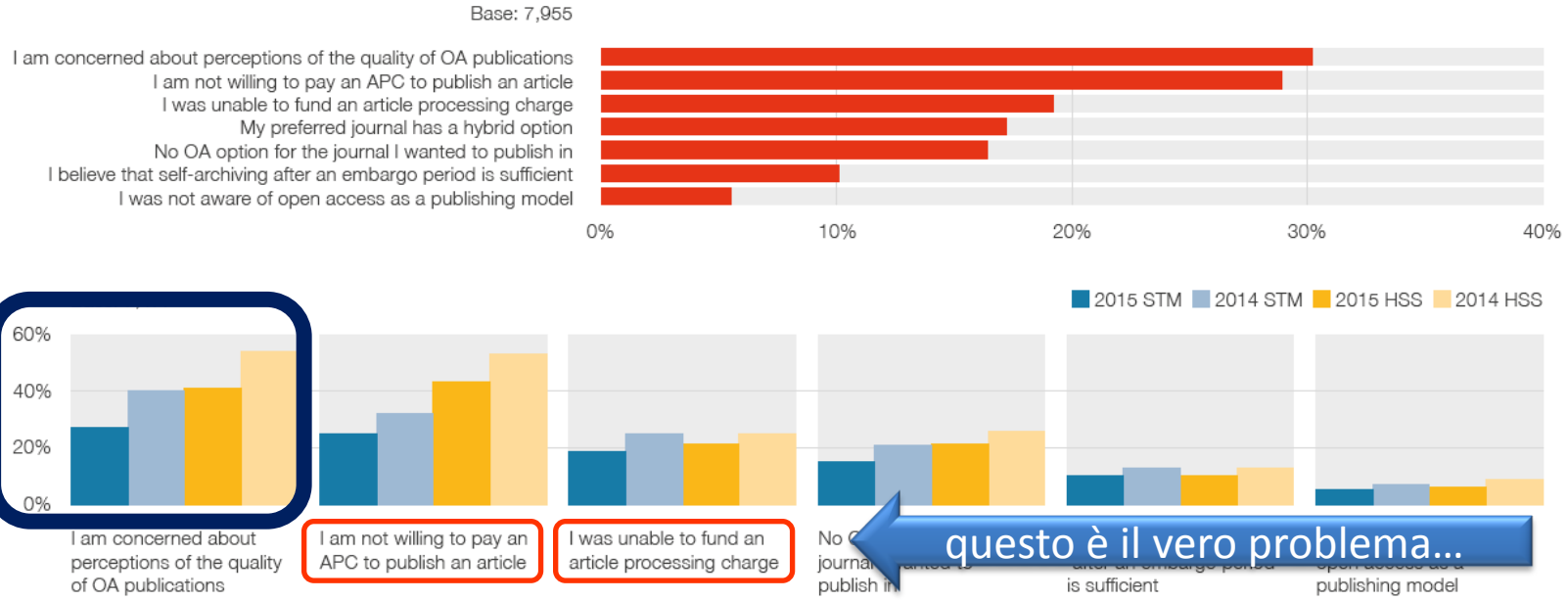
Reasons for not publishing OA?

Nature Pub. Group, 2015 Authors' insights survey

"Which of the following are reasons why you haven't published any of your articles via an immediate open access model in the past three years?" (select all that apply)

Anche per le riviste, la qualità è in crescita

The most common reason given for not publishing Open Access is a concern about perceptions of quality, but the proportion of authors with this opinion seems to be in decline.



questo è il vero problema...

Cosa non è l'Open Access / 3

NON è un veicolo di plagio, anzi,
deposito garantisce data certa.
E "attribuzione" è unico requisito

Open Access
Berlin Declaration

for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship

Nature Publishing Group, 15 agosto 2015

Cosa non è l'Open Access / 4

NON è in contrasto con il diritto d'autore

- negli archivi, solo materiale che non viola il copyright
- consigliate le Licenze Creative Commons

Copyright/diritto d’autore

Immagini e testi online: il diritto d’autore alla prova del web
Video
Slides

LEGGE 22 aprile 1941, n. 633
Protezione del diritto d'autore e di altri diritti connessi al suo esercizio. (041U0633) *(GU n.166 del 16-7-1941)*

vigenti al 24-11-2015

Articoli

TITOLO I
DISPOSIZIONI SUL DIRITTO DI AUTORE

CAPO I
Opere protette

1
2
3
4
5

Testo in vigore dal: 18-12-1942

Art. 6.

Il titolo originario dell'acquisto del diritto di autore e' costituito dalla creazione dell'opera, quale particolare espressione del lavoro intellettuale.

Legge 633/1941

Open rights / 2

Un concetto chiave:

- Diritti in entrata (ho i diritti per utilizzare materiale altrui?)
- Diritti in uscita (quali diritti associo alla mia opera? Cosa concedo di fare della mia opera?)

Open rights / 3

A. COPYRIGHT

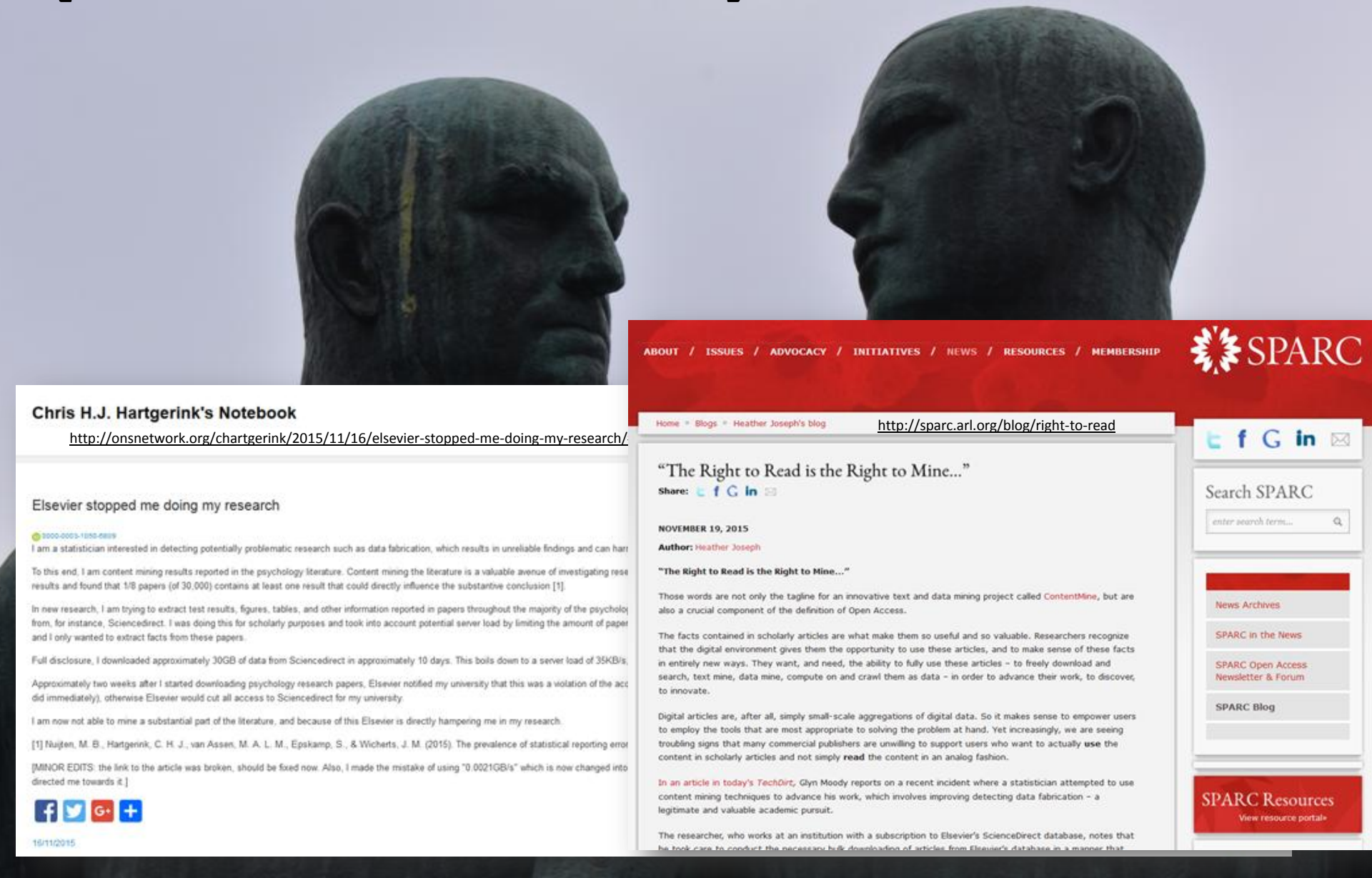
1. The Contributor assigns to the Owner, during the full term of copyright and any extensions or renewals, all copyright in and to the Contribution, and all rights therein, including but not limited to the right to publish, republish, transmit, sell, distribute and otherwise use the Contribution in whole or in part in electronic and print editions of the Journal and in derivative works throughout the world, in all languages and in all media of expression now known or later developed, and to license or permit others to do so.

2. Reproduction, posting, transmission or other distribution or use of the final Contribution in whole or in part in any medium by the Contributor as permitted by this Agreement requires a

Non cedete i vostri diritti

http://www.sparc.arl.org/resources/authors/addendum

[Uno scontro in atto]



Chris H.J. Hartgerink's Notebook

http://onsnetwork.org/chartgerink/2015/11/16/elsevier-stopped-me-doing-my-research/

Elsevier stopped me doing my research

I am a statistician interested in detecting potentially problematic research such as data fabrication, which results in unreliable findings and can harr

To this end, I am content mining results reported in the psychology literature. Content mining the literature is a valuable avenue of investigating rese results and found that 1/8 papers (of 30,000) contains at least one result that could directly influence the substantive conclusion [1].

In new research, I am trying to extract test results, figures, tables, and other information reported in papers throughout the majority of the psycholo from, for instance, Sciencedirect. I was doing this for scholarly purposes and took into account potential server load by limiting the amount of paper and I only wanted to extract facts from these papers.

Full disclosure, I downloaded approximately 30GB of data from Sciencedirect in approximately 10 days. This boils down to a server load of 35KB/s.

Approximately two weeks after I started downloading psychology research papers, Elsevier notified my university that this was a violation of the acc did immediately), otherwise Elsevier would cut all access to Sciencedirect for my university.

I am now not able to mine a substantial part of the literature, and because of this Elsevier is directly hampering me in my research.

[1] Nuijten, M. B., Hartgerink, C. H. J., van Assen, M. A. L. M., Epskamp, S., & Wicherts, J. M. (2015). The prevalence of statistical reporting error

[MINOR EDITS: the link to the article was broken, should be fixed now. Also, I made the mistake of using "0.0021GB/s" which is now changed into directed me towards it.]

16/11/2015

ABOUT / ISSUES / ADVOCACY / INITIATIVES / NEWS / RESOURCES / MEMBERSHIP

SPARC

Home » Blogs » Heather Joseph's blog

http://sparc.arl.org/blog/right-to-read

"The Right to Read is the Right to Mine..."

Share:

NOVEMBER 19, 2015

Author: Heather Joseph

"The Right to Read is the Right to Mine..."

Those words are not only the tagline for an innovative text and data mining project called ContentMine, but are also a crucial component of the definition of Open Access.

The facts contained in scholarly articles are what make them so useful and so valuable. Researchers recognize that the digital environment gives them the opportunity to use these articles, and to make sense of these facts in entirely new ways. They want, and need, the ability to fully use these articles – to freely download and search, text mine, data mine, compute on and crawl them as data – in order to advance their work, to discover, to innovate.

Digital articles are, after all, simply small-scale aggregations of digital data. So it makes sense to empower users to employ the tools that are most appropriate to solving the problem at hand. Yet increasingly, we are seeing troubling signs that many commercial publishers are unwilling to support users who want to actually **use** the content in scholarly articles and not simply **read** the content in an analog fashion.

In an article in today's *TechDirt*, Glyn Moody reports on a recent incident where a statistician attempted to use content mining techniques to advance his work, which involves improving detecting data fabrication – a legitimate and valuable academic pursuit.

The researcher, who works at an institution with a subscription to Elsevier's ScienceDirect database, notes that

Search SPARC

enter search term...

News Archives

SPARC in the News

SPARC Open Access Newsletter & Forum

SPARC Blog

SPARC Resources

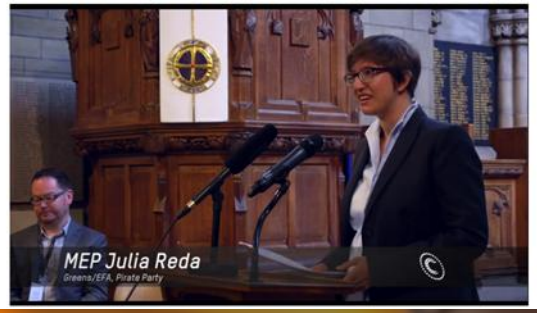
View resource portal»

[Uno scontro in atto]

Why academics need to lobby for copyright reform – now

https://juliareda.eu/2015/09/academics-for-copyright-reform/

This speech was given at EPIP 2015 in Glasgow, UK on September 2nd, 2015



Date: 10.09.15
Category: Genera
Comments: 1
Author: Julia Red

If we consider evidence-based policy making a desirable goal, then we need to take a stand for research and education.

> "CURRENTLY, COPYRIGHT IS UNDERMINING OUR ABILITY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH"

TWEET THIS!

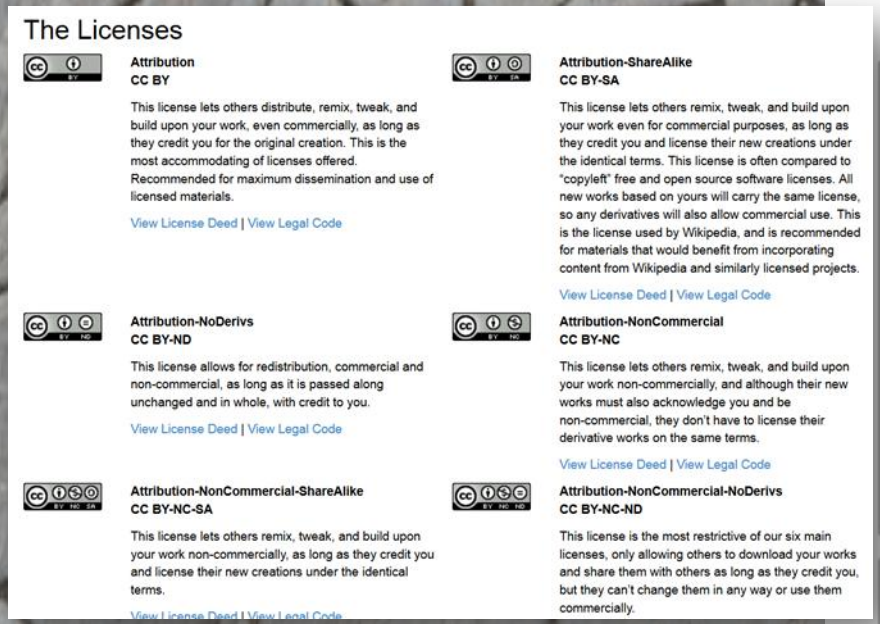
The current copyright regime is undermining our ability to produce evidence. It is time that academics in large numbers – and not just in the field of IP studies – speak up about this issue. Decreasing the very substantial burdens and transaction costs for research and education is one of the declared goals of the Commission's copyright reform proposal, and the European Parliament has echoed that sentiment in my report.

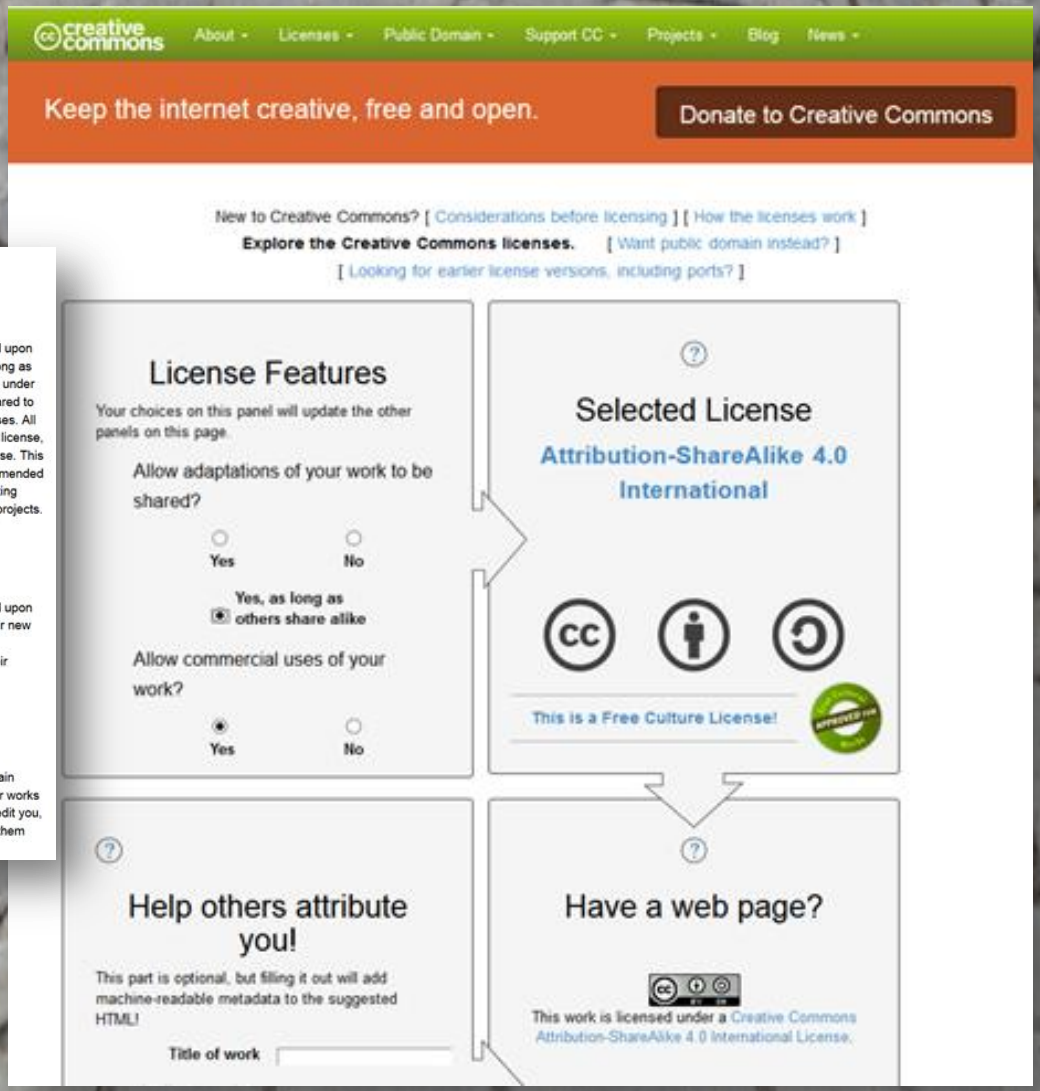
My copyright report, adopted by an overwhelming majority in the European Parliament, lists goals like:

- a new exception for content mining
- the harmonisation of exceptions for research and education
- simplifying cross-border and online projects
- new exceptions for libraries and archives
- legal protection of the public domain
- protection of exceptions and limitations from contractual override
- fully harmonising copyright terms at the lowest levels that currently exist in the EU
- a comprehensive set of users' rights

These reforms are within reach. But the proposals are heavily attacked by scientific publishers. In a situation where scientific publishers are among the most profitable businesses in the world, and universities are not just spending significant proportions of their budgets on licences, but also on navigating and negotiating terms of an overly complex copyright system, resources are unnecessarily diverted from creating sound evidence.

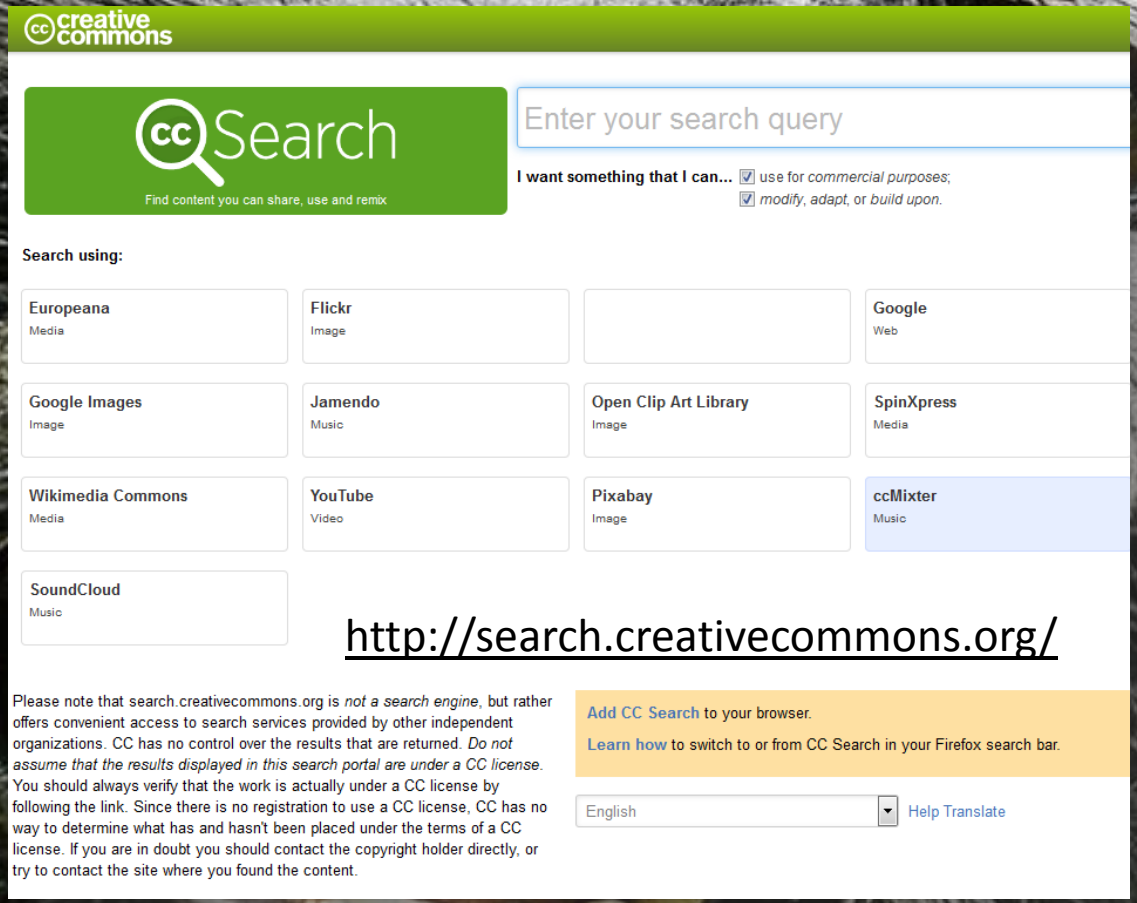
Open rights / 4



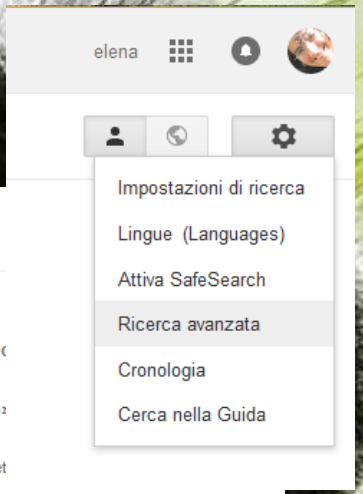


http://creativecommons.org/choose/?lang=en

[come cercare immagini free]



[come cercare immagini free]



Ricerca avanzata

Trova pagine web che contengono...

Per fare questo nella casella c

tutte queste parole:	unito media video aliprandi	Digita le parole importanti: labrador
questa esatta parola o frase:		Racchiudi le parole esatte tra virgolet
una qualunque di queste parole:		Digita OR tra tutte le parole che vuoi: miniatura OR standard
nessuna di queste parole:		Anteponi il segno - (meno) alle parole da escludere: -roditore, - "Jack Russell"
numeri da:	a	Inserisci due punti (..) tra i numeri e aggiungi un'unità di misura: 10..35 kg, € 300..€ 500, 2010..2011

Poi limita i risultati per...

lingua:	tutte le lingue	Trova le pagine nella lingua selezionata.
area geografica:	tutti i Paesi	Trova le pagine pubblicate in un'area geografica specifica.
ultimo aggiornamento:	in qualsiasi data	Trova le pagine aggiornate nel periodo di tempo specificato.
sito o dominio:		Cerca in un sito (come wikipedia.org) o visualizza soltanto i risultati relativi a un dominio, come .edu, .org o .gov
termini che compaiono:		Cerca i termini nell'intera pagina, nel titolo della pagina, nell'indirizzo web o nei link che rimandano alla pagina desiderata.
SafeSearch:		Indica a SafeSearch se filtrare i contenuti sessualmente espliciti.
tipo di file:		Trova le pagine nel formato che preferisci.
diritti di utilizzo:	risultati non filtrati in base alla licenza	Trova le pagine che puoi utilizzare liberamente.

- risultati non filtrati in base alla licenza
- risultati utilizzabili o condivisibili liberamente
- risultati utilizzabili o condivisibili liberamente, anche a scopo commerciale
- risultati utilizzabili, condivisibili o modificabili liberamente
- risultati utilizzabili, condivisibili o modificabili liberamente, anche a scopo commerciale

Ricerca avanzata

Legge italiana sull'Open Access

Legge 112/2013

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

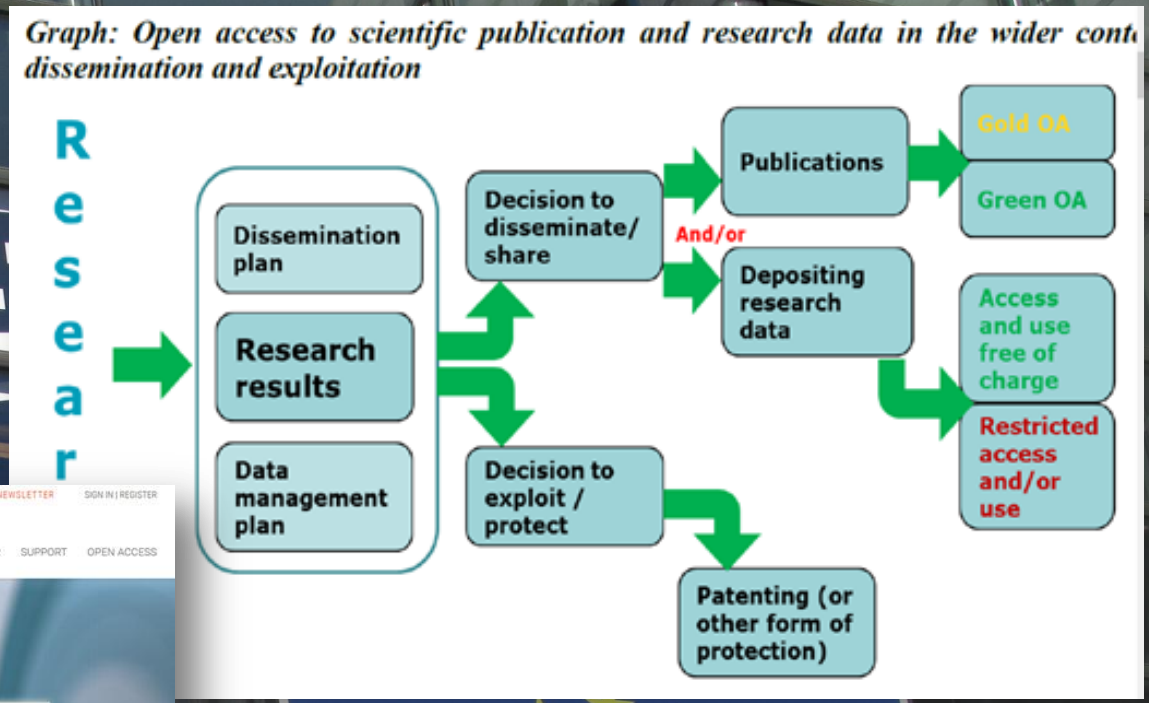
a) tramite la pubblicazione da parte dell'editore, al momento della prima pubblicazione, in modo tale che l'articolo sia accessibile a titolo gratuito dal luogo e nel momento scelti individualmente;

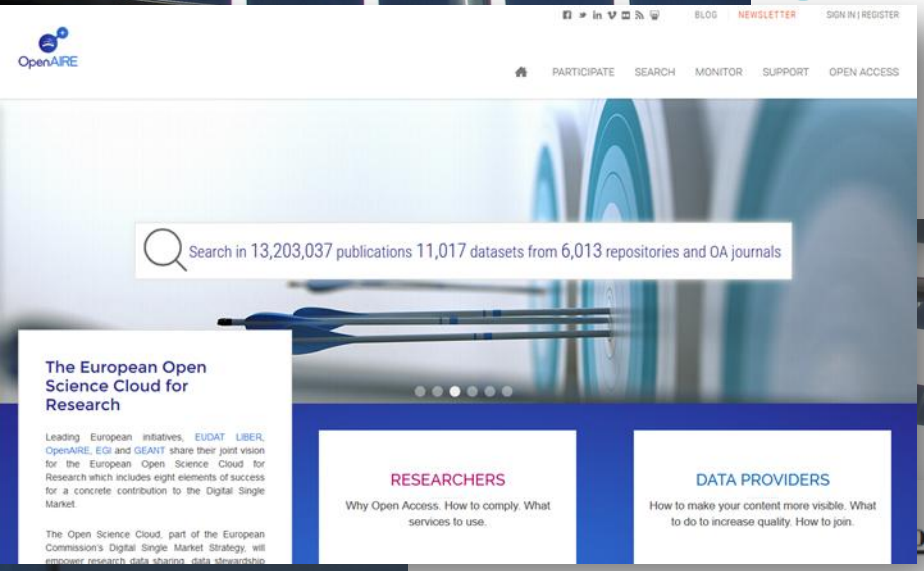
b) tramite la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in archivi elettronici istituzionali o disciplinari, secondo le stesse modalita', entro diciotto mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per le pubblicazioni delle aree disciplinari scientifico-tecnico-mediche e ventiquattro mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General for Research & Innovation

http://goo.gl/Lr1MXM

Guidelines on Open Access
to Scientific Publications and Research Data
in Horizon 2020





o publications

The detailed legal requirements on open access to publications are contained in article 29.2 of the Model Grant Agreement.

Under Horizon 2020, each beneficiary must ensure open access to all peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to its results.

Horizon 2020

Chi è finanziato con fondi Horizon 2020 ha **l'obbligo** di

a) depositare in un archivio

b) rendere disponibili in Open Access tutti i risultati della ricerca entro 6/12 mesi dalla pubblicazione

- il deposito in AperTO **assolve l'obbligo purché** non sia previsto embargo superiore ai 6/12 mesi
- in caso di **embargo** di durata **superiore**, va scelta la **Open Choice degli editori tradizionali [unico caso]**.

Le **spese** per le Article Processing Fees sono **rimborsabili**. Prevederle nel budget iniziale

Pilota Open Data

- Future and Emerging Technologies
- Research infrastructures
- Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies – Information and Communication Technologies
- Nanotechnologies, Advanced Materials, Advanced Manufacturing and Processing, and Biotechnology: 'nanosafety' and 'modelling' topics
- Societal Challenge: Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine and maritime and inland water research and the bioeconomy - selected topics as specified in the work programme
- Societal Challenge: Climate Action, Environment, Resource Efficiency and Raw materials – except raw materials
- Societal Challenge: Europe in a changing world – inclusive, innovative and reflective Societies
- Science with and for Society
- Cross-cutting activities - focus areas – part Smart and Sustainable Cities

- Poche clausole di opt-out
- Si può aderire volontariamente (opt-in)
- Prevedere Data Management Plan

Qualcosa all'orizzonte…

English (en) Search

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

http://goo.gl/3VQE6W

European Commission > The Commissioners > Carlos Moedas > Announcements >

STATEMENT - 12 October 2015

Commissioner Moedas and Secretary of State Dekker call on scientific publishers to adapt their business models to new realities

JOINT STATEMENT

Commissioner Moedas and Secretary of State Dekker call on scientific publishers to adapt their business models to new realities

Brussels, 12 October 2015

In Horizon 2020, the EU's research and innovation programme, all costs for open access are eligible for reimbursement during the duration of the project. However, the Commissioner warned that the Commission will adapt this policy if it finds that publishers are charging excessive article processing charges for opening access to articles.

http://www.leru.org/index.php/public/extra/signtheLERUstatement/

Il Regolamento

Il Regolamento Open Access (DR 4481 del 20/8/2014) prevede che
- al momento della pubblicazione vengano inseriti per i prodotti pubblicati dal 1 nov. 2013
•i dati bibliografici
•il file nella versione consentita per l'Open Access
(se non viene consentita nessuna versione: deroga)
NON è più richiesto pdf editoriale ad accesso riservato

- per la VALUTAZIONE INTERNA verranno presi in considerazione SOLO i prodotti che hanno allegato il file nella versione consentita per l'Open Access [art. 4.3]
(se non viene consentita nessuna versione: deroga)
NB: **si tratta di un pre-requisito non di un criterio**

Fattori chiave / 1

…un forte legame fra valutazione della ricerca e Open Access

non viene escluso chi non può depositare (embargo/deroga)
ma chi, potendo, **non** deposita

Fattori chiave / 2

la copia digitale del prodotto nella versione consentita dall'editore per la diffusione in accesso aperto, che verrà messa a disposizione del pubblico senza finalità di lucro; lad

NON SIGNIFICA «PUBBLICARE SU UNA RIVISTA OPEN ACCESS»…
…MA DEPOSITARE (=ripubblicare) in AperTO IL TESTO,
OVUNQUE esso sia stato PUBBLICATO,
NELLA VERSIONE CONSENTITA DALL'EDITORE

…massima autonomia nella scelta del "contenitore" editoriale

Fattori chiave / 3

… poche vie d’uscita

Fattori chiave / 4

…un deciso supporto istituzionale

Fattori chiave / 5

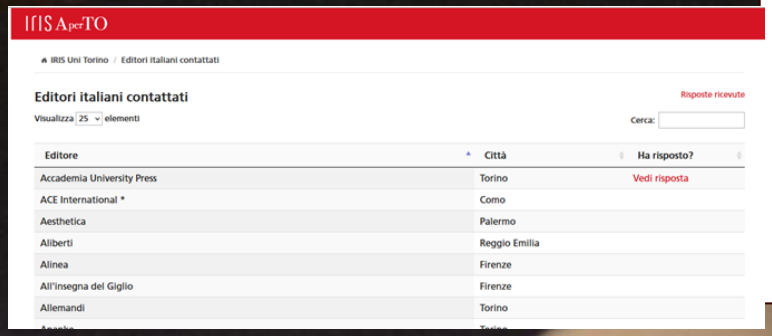
…rispetto del copyright e dei contratti in essere


IRIS AperTO

IRIS Uni Torino / Dubbi sul copyright

Dubbi sul copyright

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


IRIS AperTO

IRIS Uni Torino / Editori italiani contattati

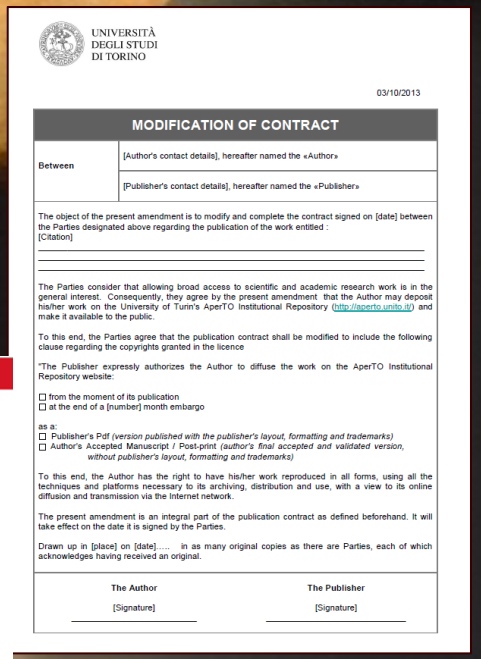
Editori italiani contattati

Risposte ricevute

Visualizza 25 elementi

Cerca:

Editore	Città	Ha risposto?
Accademia University Press	Torino	Vedi risposta
ACE International *	Como	
Aesthetica	Palermo	
Aliberti	Reggio Emilia	
Alinea	Firenze	
All'insegna del Giglio	Firenze	
Allemandi	Torino	


UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

03/10/2013

MODIFICATION OF CONTRACT

Between	[Author's contact details], hereafter named the «Author»
	[Publisher's contact details], hereafter named the «Publisher»

The object of the present amendment is to modify and complete the contract signed on [date] between the Parties designated above regarding the publication of the work entitled :
[Citation]

The Parties consider that allowing broad access to scientific and academic research work is in the general interest. Consequently, they agree by the present amendment that the Author may deposit his/her work on the University of Turin's AperTO Institutional Repository (http://aperto.unito.it/) and make it available to the public.

To this end, the Parties agree that the publication contract shall be modified to include the following clause regarding the copyrights granted in the licence

"The Publisher expressly authorizes the Author to diffuse the work on the AperTO Institutional Repository website:

☐ from the moment of its publication
☐ at the end of a [number] month embargo

as a:
☐ Publisher's Pdf *(version published with the publisher's layout, formatting and trademarks)*
☐ Author's Accepted Manuscript / Post-print *(author's final accepted and validated version, without publisher's layout, formatting and trademarks)*

To this end, the Author has the right to have his/her work reproduced in all forms, using all the techniques and platforms necessary to its archiving, distribution and use, with a view to its online diffusion and transmission via the Internet network.

The present amendment is an integral part of the publication contract as defined beforehand. It will take effect on the date it is signed by the Parties.

Drawn up in [place] on [date]..... in as many original copies as there are Parties, each of which acknowledges having received an original.

The Author	The Publisher
[Signature]	[Signature]

Fattori chiave / 6

fornire tutto il supporto possibile

IRIS AperTO | Sfoglia | Aiuto | Cerca nel repository | Login

CINECA IRIS Institutional Research Information System

IRIS è il sistema di gestione integrata dei dati della ricerca (persone, progetti, pubblicazioni, attività) adottato dall'Università degli Studi di Torino.

AperTO è l'archivio istituzionale Open Access destinato a raccogliere, rendere visibile e conservare la produzione scientifica dell'Università degli Studi di Torino.

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

Prodotti recenti

Open Access: istruzioni

Come depositare

- Come allegare il file Open Access
- Tutorial
- Domande frequenti

Politiche di copyright

- Editori italiani
- Editori stranieri (banca dati SHERPA RoMEO)
- Riviste Elsevier (embargo specifico)
- Dubbi sul copyright
- Versioni ed embargo già calcolato

Open Access, ovvero...

- Open Access in breve
- Il Regolamento di Ateneo sull'accesso aperto
- Open Access in UniTO

Disclaimer

- Form e contatti
- Le politiche di AperTO

Help-desk

- Aprire un ticket

Strumenti

- Richiesta di deroga
- Copertine
- Moduli editori e Addenda ai contratti
- Glossario

Le reazioni…

ENTUSIASTI
depositano tutto

CONVINTI
depositano più del richiesto e aprono riviste OA

RASSEGNATI
minimo sindacale, visto come ennesimo carico burocratico

RIOTTOSI
fanno rimostranze ma poi si adeguano

CONTRARI A OLTRANZA

…adesso tocca a voi

elena.giglia@unito.it