

DUE



Open Access

Comunicazione scientifica
Nuove funzioni Web

Nuove riviste
Open data

Disgregazione/riaggregazione

Nanopublications

Enhanced publications

Altmetrics

Workflows online

Data-driven science

Cos'è l'Open Access



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

- si applica solo alla **letteratura scientifica**
“give away” (senza alcun ritorno economico)
- ogni comunità scientifica
ha la sua via all'Open Access
- l'«**accesso**» ai risultati è **necessario**
per far progredire la ricerca,
che è un **processo cumulativo**, incrementale

If I have seen further it is by standing on ye sholders of Giants

I. Newton, Letter to Robert Hooke (15 February 1676)

and never has expected to SELL his words. He wants only to PUBLISH them, that is, to reach the eyes of his peers, his fellow esoteric scientists and scholars the world over, so that they can build on one another's work in that collaborative enterprise called learned inquiry. For centuries, it was only out of reluctant necessity that authors of esoteric publications made the Faustian bargain to allow a price-tag to be erected as a barrier between their work and its (tiny) intended readership because that was the only way to make their work public in the era when paper publication (and its substantial real expenses) were the only way to do so. But today there is another way, and that is PUBLIC FTP: If every esoteric author in the world this very day established a globally accessible local ftp archive for every piece of esoteric writing he did from this day forward, the long-heralded transition from paper publication to purely electronic publication (of esoteric research) would follow suit almost immediately. The only two factors blocking it at the moment are (1) quality control (i.e., peer review and editing), which happen to be implemented today almost exclusively by paper publishers and (2) the patina of paper publishing, which results from this monopoly on quality control. If all scholars' preprints were universally available to all scholars by anonymous ftp (and gopher, and World-wide web, and the search/retrieval wonders of the future), NO scholar would ever consent to WITHDRAW that preprint from the public eye after the refereed version was accepted for paper "PUBLICATION." Instead, everyone would, quite naturally, substitute the refereed, published reprint for the unrefereed preprint. Paper publishers will then either restructure themselves (with the cooperation of the scholarly community) so as to arrange for the minimal true costs and a fair return on electronic-only page costs (which I estimate to be less than 25% of paper-page costs, contrary to the 75% figure that appears in most current publishers' estimates) to be paid out of advance subsidies (from authors' page charges, learned society dues, university publication budgets and/or governmental publication subsidies) or they will have to watch as the peer community spawns a brand new generation of electronic-only publishers who will. The subversion will be complete, because the (esoteric -- no-market) literature will have taken to the airwaves, where it always belonged, and those airwaves will be free (to the benefit of us all) because their true minimal expenses will be covered the optimal way for the unimpeded flow of esoteric knowledge to all: In advance.

La proposta sovversiva (1994)



Subversive Proposal

5 posts by 4 authors



Stevan Harnad



Proposal for Presentation
The Network Services Conference (NSC)
London, England, 28-30 November 1994

Name(s): Stevan Harnad
Affiliation(s): University of Southampton
E-mail address(es): har...@mail.soton.ac.uk
Postal address(es): Department of Psychology and Cognitive Sciences
Title of presentation: PUBLICLY RETRIEVABLE FTP ARCHIVES FOR
AND SCHOLARSHIP: A SUBVERSIVE PROPOSAL

Rendere PUBBLICA
la PUBBLICAZIONE
via Web

Poi raccolto in volume, Okerson A. [Scholarly Journals at the Crossroads: A Subversive Proposal for Electronic Publishing](#), ARL 1995

Open Access overview



OA removes
price barriers
(subscriptions,
licensing fees, pay-per-
view fees) and
permission barriers
(most copyright and
licensing restrictions)

OA should be
immediate, rather
than delayed, and
should apply to
full texts, not
just abstracts or
summaries

OA is compatible with
copyright, peer
review, revenue (even
profit), print,
preservation,
prestige, quality,
career-advancement,
indexing...

I manifesti



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.

Budapest Open Access Initiative

An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet. The public good they make possible is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds. Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge.

findings. There are many degrees and kinds of wider and easier access to this literature. By "open access" to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.

Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2002
Berlin Declaration, 2003

A 10 anni dalla BOAI...

Politiche

Licenze e riuso

Advocacy e coordinamento

Infrastruttura e sostenibilità



<http://vimeo.com/37356754>



<http://vimeo.com/37061139>



<http://vimeo.com/37179227>

[BOAI 10 anni dopo: raccomandazioni, 2012](#)



Open Access: perché?

Il paradosso

1. stipendio

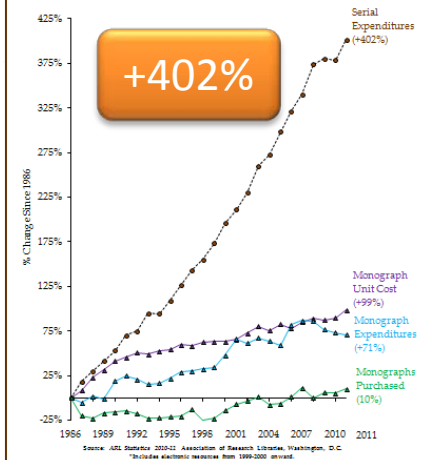
tagli ai budget=
minore possibilità
• di leggere
• di essere letti



WHY SHOULD YOU PAY TO READ THEM ?



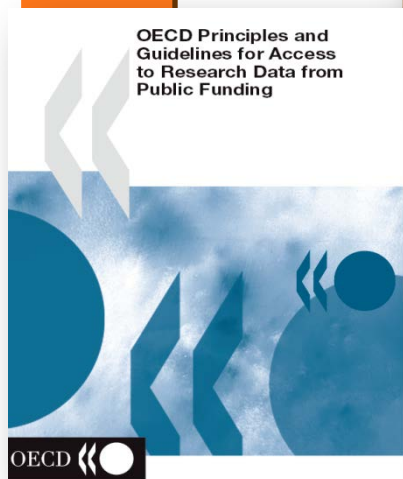
Graph 2
Monograph and Serial Costs
in ARL Libraries, 1986-2011*



ARL Statistics

Open Access: perché?

... lo chiede l'OCDE...



Innovative scientific research has a crucial role in addressing global challenges [...]. The speed and depth of this research depends on **fostering collaborative exchanges** between different communities and **assuring its widest dissemination**. Exchange [...] is fundamental for human progress and is part of the core of OECD values. Besides, access to research data increases the **returns from public investment** in this area; reinforces open scientific inquiry; encourages diversity of studies and opinion; promotes new areas of work...

Open Access: perché?

...lo chiede la Commissione Europea...



«In 2012, the Commission will propose a **European Research Area** framework and supporting measures [...]. They will notably seek to ensure through a common approach [...] **dissemination, transfer and use of research results, including through open access to publications and data from publicly funded research**»

Open Access: perché?



...lo chiede il Consiglio Europeo...

«ministers welcomed the Commission's view **to make open access to scientific publications a general principle** of the future research framework programme "Horizon 2020" [...].

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)**»



Open Access: perché?

... lo chiede la CRUI...

Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università Italiane



«nel prossimo futuro **sarà un'anomalia** per una università o ente di ricerca **non avere il proprio archivio istituzionale**: “non ci si può privare di uno **strumento unico e strategico** per pubblicizzare la produzione intellettuale dell'istituzione, **massimizzandone la visibilità e l'impatto** nei confronti dei vari portatori di interesse”»

Open Access: perché?



«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 della Commissione europea
e commissaria responsabile per l'Agenda digitale

<http://vimeo.com/22797810>

Open Access: perché?

29 January 2013, 1:28pm AEST

World wide web creator sees open access future for academic publishing



"I think that the open access activists will win out": world wide web creator, Sir Tim Berners-Lee.

Activists pushing for free, **open access** to academic papers will eventually defeat those who seek to lock scholarly findings behind paywalls, the founder of the world wide

The Conversation, 29 gennaio 2013

<http://goo.gl/bhFN7>

ABBONAMENTI | ARCHIVIO | PIÙ VISTI | SOCIAL | METEO | TUTTOAFFARI | LAVORO

LA STAMPA.it TUTTOSCIENZE

TUTTOSCIENZE
20/02/2013

<http://goo.gl/qKm3X>

Perché sono un paladino dell'open access

FRANCESCO PROFUMO

Caro direttore, in un mondo che cambia rapidamente, oggi più che mai l'Europa deve dimostrare di essere capace di pensiero strategico. Lo ha detto ieri il Presidente della Commissione José Manuel Barroso, pensando al ruolo complessivo dell'Europa nel contesto mondiale. Ma, ha aggiunto, dobbiamo sforzarci di pensare strategicamente in ogni settore. Nello



Ecco perché è importante che Horizon 2020, il programma di ricerca europeo in discussione che erogherà 71 miliardi di euro (rispetto ai 50 del precedente) nell'arco di 7 anni, abbracci con chiarezza il principio in base al quale i risultati della ricerca prodotta con fondi pubblici debbano essere liberamente disponibili online. Una modalità di comunicazione nota come «open access».

Ebbene, è proprio in tal senso che mi sono espresso ieri a Bruxelles nel Consiglio Competitività, manifestando l'impegno dell'Italia a sostenere e promuovere le politiche europee in materia di accesso aperto e per la creazione di un'infrastruttura elettronica pan-europea per l'informazione scientifica.

Un'occasione che non possiamo perdere, per **pensare alla ricerca in maniera strategica**. [La Stampa, 20 febb 2013]

Open Access: perché?

... lo chiede il nuovo Statuto di Ateneo...



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

STATUTO

Art. 38

(Principi dell'accesso aperto)

1. L'Università fa propri i principi dell'accesso pieno e aperto alla letteratura scientifica e promuove la libera disseminazione in rete dei risultati delle ricerche prodotte in Ateneo, per assicurarne la più ampia diffusione possibile.
2. L'Università, con apposito Regolamento, pone la disciplina finalizzata a dare attuazione ai principi dell'accesso pieno e aperto ai dati e ai prodotti della ricerca scientifica, incentivandone il deposito nell'archivio istituzionale e la comunicazione al pubblico, nel rispetto delle leggi concernenti la proprietà intellettuale, la riservatezza e la protezione dei dati personali, nonché la tutela, l'accesso e la valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale.

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
finanziati con i fondi pubblici
devono essere pubblicamente disponibili**

Le politiche

ROARMAP

<http://roarmap.eprints.org/>

...in virtù di questo principio,
382 enti di ricerca nel mondo [14 marzo 2013]
hanno adottato “**mandatory policies**”
che richiedono il **deposito** obbligatorio in un
archivio Open Access dei risultati delle
ricerche finanziate con fondi pubblici



Nel 7° Programma Quadro: **Progetto Pilota Open Access**
per 7 discipline, in **Horizon 2020: Open Access per tutti e**
Progetto Pilota Open Data [iter in corso a marzo 2013]

Le politiche / USA

13 febbraio 2013: introdotta al Congresso USA il [Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act \(FASTR\)](#) per estendere la policy Open Access a tutti gli enti federali di ricerca

Commento di Heather Joseph, [SPARC press release](#), 14 feb 2013

22 febbraio 2013: [Direttiva](#) amministrazione Obama che richiede policy Open Access entro sei mesi per tutti gli enti di ricerca con budget superiore a 100M \$

SONO COMPLEMENTARI

Commento in Peter Suber, [SPARC Open Access Newsletter](#), 1 mar 2013



oltre
65.000
firme



Le politiche / EU

17 luglio 2012

Raccomandazione della Commissione Europea sull'accesso alla comunicazione scientifica e sulla sua conservazione

21.7.2012

IT

Gazzetta ufficiale dell'Unione europea

L 194/39

RACCOMANDAZIONI

RACCOMANDAZIONE DELLA COMMISSIONE

del 17 luglio 2012

sull'accesso all'informazione scientifica e sulla sua conservazione

(2012/417/UE)

<http://goo.gl/3XRtA>

(5) Le politiche di accesso aperto sono volte ad assicurare l'accesso gratuito ai dati di ricerca e alle pubblicazioni scientifiche oggetto di valutazioni inter pares quanto prima possibile nel processo di diffusione, nonché a consentire l'utilizzo e il riutilizzo dei risultati della ricerca scientifica. Tali politiche dovrebbero essere attuate tenendo conto degli aspetti legati ai diritti di proprietà intellettuale.

RIUSO
tenuto conto della
proprietà intellettuale

(6) Le politiche di accesso aperto ai risultati della ricerca scientifica dovrebbero applicarsi a tutte le ricerche che beneficiano di finanziamenti pubblici. Da tali politiche ci si attende un miglioramento delle condizioni in cui si effettua la ricerca; tale miglioramento, che si otterrebbe riducendo la duplicazione degli sforzi e il tempo dedicato alla ricerca delle informazioni e all'accesso alle stesse, permetterà di imprimere un'accelerazione al progresso scientifico e di agevolare la cooperazione entro e oltre i confini dell'UE. Le politiche di accesso aperto risponderanno anche agli appelli formulati nella comunità scientifica affinché vi sia un maggiore accesso all'informazione scientifica.

riduce duplicazione di sforzi

(7) Dando modo agli attori sociali di interagire nel ciclo di ricerca si migliorano la qualità, la pertinenza, l'accettabilità e la sostenibilità dei risultati dell'innovazione grazie all'integrazione delle attese, delle necessità, degli interessi e dei valori della società. L'accesso aperto è un elemento fondamentale delle politiche degli Stati membri che si prefiggono di assicurare una ricerca e un'innovazione responsabili mettendo i risultati della ricerca a disposizione di tutti e favorendo la partecipazione della società.

accelera il processo scientifico

ricerca e innovazione responsabili,
integrate con la società

- (8) I benefici derivanti da un accesso più ampio ai risultati della ricerca scientifica saranno avvertiti anche dalle imprese. Le piccole e medie imprese, in particolare, miglioreranno la propria capacità di innovazione. Le politiche riguardanti l'accesso all'informazione scientifica, quindi, dovrebbero anche agevolare l'accesso all'informazione scientifica per le imprese private.

Piccole Medie Imprese

- (9) Internet ha modificato in profondità il mondo della scienza e della ricerca. Ad esempio, le comunità di ricerca hanno sperimentato nuove modalità di registrazione, certificazione, diffusione e conservazione delle pubblicazioni scientifiche. È necessario che le politiche di ricerca e di finanziamento si adattino a questo nuovo contesto. È opportuno raccomandare agli Stati membri di adeguare ed elaborare le proprie politiche in materia di accesso aperto alle pubblicazioni scientifiche.

Internet ha modificato le
modalità di comunicazione
scientifica...
è necessario che le politiche
di ricerca e finanziamento si
adeguino

ACCESSO AI DATI

- (10) L'accesso aperto ai dati della ricerca scientifica migliora la qualità dei dati, riduce le necessità di duplicazione delle attività di ricerca, accelera il progresso scientifico e contribuisce alla lotta contro le frodi scientifiche. Nella sua relazione finale «Cavalcare l'onda: in che modo l'Europa può trarre vantaggio dal flusso crescente di dati scientifici» ⁽¹⁾ dell'ottobre 2010, il gruppo di esperti di alto livello sui dati scientifici ha posto l'accento sull'importanza cruciale che rivestono la condivisione e la conservazione dei dati attendibili generati nel processo scientifico. Pertanto, urge l'adozione di interventi politici sull'accesso ai dati ed è opportuno raccomandarla agli Stati membri.

CONSERVAZIONE

- (11) La conservazione dei risultati della ricerca scientifica risponde all'interesse pubblico. Questo compito è affidato in genere alle biblioteche, in particolare alle biblioteche nazionali di deposito legale. Il volume di risultati di ricerca sta crescendo in maniera esponenziale. Per consentire la conservazione a lungo termine dei risultati di ricerca in formato digitale, occorrono meccanismi, infrastrutture e soluzioni software. Il finanziamento sostenibile della conservazione riveste un'importanza cruciale, perché i costi legati alla cosiddetta *curation* (raccolta, ordinamento e condivisione) dei contenuti digitalizzati sono ancora relativamente elevati. Vista l'importanza della conservazione per l'uso futuro dei risultati di ricerca, è opportuno raccomandare agli Stati membri l'elabo-

Le politiche / ITA



Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca

HORIZON 2020 ITALIA

H+I
2020

ricerca
& innovazione

Mar



Presentazione al Miur del documento "Horizon2020 Italia"

Italia primo Paese a dotarsi di una programmazione settennale su ricerca e innovazione

Una base per una programmazione settennale su ricerca e innovazione, un metodo che superi frammentazione e duplicazione nei progetti per un impiego efficace ed efficiente delle risorse. Sono i punti principali del documento finale "Horizon 2020 Italia", presentato oggi, alla presenza del Ministro dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca Francesco Profumo e di John Bell, capo di Gabinetto del Commissario alla Ricerca, Innovazione e Scienza Maire Geoghegan-Quinn.

2.1.4

**Valorizzazione, anche economica, dei risultati della ricerca
ed accesso aperto: conciliare l'inconciliabile?**

Un approccio strategico all'innovazione ed alla ricerca presuppone un impegno per l'ottimizzazione dell'impatto dei finanziamenti pubblici per la ricerca, anche attraverso un efficiente accesso, una libera circolazione ed un ampio utilizzo dei risultati sia da parte dello stesso sistema della ricerca, pubblica e privata, sia da parte del sistema produttivo. La Consultazione

Le politiche / ITA

Accesso aperto elettronico ai risultati della ricerca

L'accesso aperto, gratuito, senza restrizioni e in formato interoperabile a dati e informazioni frutto delle attività finanziate esclusivamente con fondi pubblici è essenziale per **rinforzare la relazione tra scienza e società, rinsaldare la fiducia collettiva nella ricerca e massimizzare anche in termini di consenso il ritorno dell'investimento pubblico in ricerca.**

Nell'ambito di HIT 2020 saranno definite misure specifiche per conseguire un adeguato bilanciamento tra l'ottimale divulgazione della conoscenza ed un livello sufficiente di incentivi all'innovazione. Non è possibile rinviare oltre una risposta soddisfacente alla richiesta della 'quinta libertà' - libertà cioè di libera circolazione dei ricercatori e delle idee innovative - che con forza proviene dalla società civile europea. La comunità scientifica globale, appoggiata in questo dal sistema biblioteconomico, sostiene infatti che l'avvento del *world wide web* debba essere considerato un fattore determinante per **cambiare i modelli di disseminazione della conoscenza scientifica** in modo da garantirne l'adeguata fruizione da parte della società e del sistema scientifico stesso.⁴⁴

Le politiche / ITA

In considerazione del target indicato nella Raccomandazione della Commissione: rendere liberamente accessibile, entro il 2016, il **60% delle pubblicazioni** realizzate come output di progetti finanziati con fondi pubblici europei, HIT 2020 si propone di perseguire un risultato almeno di pari livello, relativamente ai risultati della ricerca finanziata con il Programma Quadro nazionale.

Per raggiungere l'obiettivo, le pubblicazioni finanziate dai fondi di HIT 2020 saranno rese accessibili secondo una delle due modalità previste dalla Raccomandazione europea:

- immediatamente, da parte dell'editore che li pubblicherà online ('via aurea'), con la possibilità di indicare i costi di pubblicazione tra quelli eleggibili per il finanziamento della ricerca;
- al più tardi 6 mesi (12 per gli articoli nell'area delle scienze sociali ed umane) dopo la pubblicazione ('via verde'), anche tramite l'auto-archiviazione da parte dei ricercatori stessi.

Le politiche / ITA



A tal proposito, il portale **ResearchItaly** rappresenta il *gateway* ideale per aggregare le iniziative sull'accesso aperto del sistema nazionale della ricerca. All'interno della piattaforma, il MIUR intende fornire agli altri Ministeri competenti e a tutti i soggetti pubblici e privati di disporre di uno spazio centralizzato in cui siano elencati i *repositories* locali di università e centri di ricerca ed un *repository* nazionale aperto per l'archiviazione volontaria delle pubblicazioni e degli altri risultati della ricerca, che potrà integrare o sostituire gli 'spazi' offerti dalle singole strutture.

Al fine di promuovere ed accelerare il conseguimento degli obiettivi indicati, nell'ambito di HIT 2020 **saranno introdotti specifici indicatori da utilizzare tanto nelle procedure di valutazione dei progetti di ricerca quanto nelle procedure per il reclutamento e la progressione professionale dei ricercatori.**

Le politiche / ITA



Posto che un'innovazione realmente aperta esige la costruzione di reti cui tutti gli operatori possono partecipare su base di uguaglianza, HIT 2020 si propone, coerentemente con gli obiettivi prioritari definiti a livello europeo,⁴² di definire e implementare una **strategia condivisa per l'accesso ai risultati della ricerca del sistema pubblico nazionale** competitivo pur nel rispetto dei diritti di proprietà intellettuale.

Tale obiettivo sarà perseguito attraverso la realizzazione di una piattaforma per l'offerta di servizi informativi *smart* per la ricerca, che permetta deposito, archiviazione e ricerca integrale (*full text*) dei contenuti, allo scopo di facilitare l'individuazione e l'accesso ai risultati dei progetti di ricerca finanziati da fondi pubblici. A tale scopo, è di fondamentale importanza l'adozione di standard e formati interoperabili per la circolazione della produzione scientifica, la costituzione di *data centers*, *repositories* ufficiali e relativi applicativi a disposizione del sistema della ricerca, delle imprese e del pubblico.

MedOANet




Mediterranean Open Access Network

[Home](#) [The Project](#) [News](#) [Events](#) [Documents](#) [Useful Links](#) [Partners](#) [Open Access Tracker](#)


MedOANet
coordinated Open Access policies and strategies in Mediterranean Europe

Latest news

02.18.2013
The French Ministry for Higher Education and Research on Open Access
[open access](#)

02.14.2013
The MedOANet European Workshop
[project](#)

02.12.2013
EC Recommendation on access to and preservation of scientific information in local languages
[open access](#)

Next events

18-20 March 2013
Research Data Alliance Launch Meeting
Gothenburg (SE)
[open access](#)

28 May 2013
'Dealing with Data – what's the role for the library?'
Ghent (BE)
[open access](#)

2-5 April 2013
IS&T Archiving Conference
Washington DC (USA)
[open access](#)

**OPEN ACCESS TRACKER**

2011: Horizon 2020
Further steps will be taken towards Open Access, to ensure that research results are available to those who need them (European Commission)

2010: Innovation Union
(flagship initiative/Europe 2020): The European Commission will "promote open access to the results of publicly funded research. it will aim to make open access to publication the general principle for projects funded by the EU research Framework Programmes

<http://www.medoanet.eu/>


EKT/NHRF


FECYT


UMINHO


CNRS


CASPUR


HACETTEPE


ENCS


LIBER


UNOTT



COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT

accompanying the document

RECOMMENDATION ON ACCESS TO AND PRESERVATION OF SCIENTIFIC
INFORMATION

Impact assessment

1.1. Scope

This impact assessment (IA) investigates whether, in the light of current developments in the scholarly publications system, more needs to be done at EU level with a view to improving the efficacy of research and fostering an innovative Union that is a global science leader. The IA examines the policy options on furthering EU action to improve access to and the preservation of scientific information in the digital age, in particular the impact of a Commission Recommendation to the Member States on that topic.

1.2. Context

conoscenza e innovazione = vantaggio competitivo

Knowledge and innovation give a competitive advantage as stressed in the Europe 2020 Communication¹. Structurally low growth in Europe can be tackled by creating optimal conditions for innovation. In order to become an increasingly competitive knowledge-based economy, Europe must not only improve the production of knowledge, but also the dissemination and sharing of the scientific results of publicly funded research

produzione E
disseminazione

With the advent of the digital age, the scientific community sees greater opportunities for the electronic dissemination of the results of research. One of these opportunities is open access (OA). Open access enables the provision of free online access to and the re-use of knowledge in the form of scientific publications, data, monographs and related material.

accesso e riutilizzo per pubblicazioni, dati, monografie

Le questioni aperte

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION

The scholarly dissemination system is confronted with a series of problems that prevent the achievement of the desired policy outcome, i.e. to offer researchers in the ERA an integrated system of practices and infrastructures that allows easy, open access to, and the use and re-use of, the results of research. These problems are:

(a) Suboptimal access to scientific research publications

a) scarso accesso alle pubblicazioni scientifiche

Journal subscription prices have risen above inflation levels and continue to rise, putting libraries under pressure and making it difficult to access the results of publicly funded research.

...ma la ricerca è un processo incrementale,
l'accesso ai risultati è **NECESSARIO**

Access to the content of scientific journals and opportunities to use and re-use scientific information remain limited for researchers, industry (in particular small and medium-sized enterprises) and the public at large.

For a number of years, the scientific community has been calling for open access to the results of publicly funded research, in particular peer-reviewed publications. Open access to scientific publications takes two forms:

Le questioni aperte



(b) Suboptimal access to research data

b) scarso accesso ai dati

Currently, research data from publicly funded research are not systematically available for others to build upon.

One part of the problem is that many different kinds and categories of data are generated at different stages of the research process. There is also a lack of career rewards and/or recognition for sharing data. Finally, infrastructures are not yet in place for researchers to find, access, use and re-use data in a trusted way.

(c) The rising tide of scientific data, making the long-term preservation of scientific information necessary

c) l'onda lunga dei dati e la loro conservazione

The advent of born-digital material and the generation of enormous amounts of data has given rise to new difficulties for the long-term preservation of scientific information. Very few research funding organisations and academic institutions undertake data preservation activities. Appropriate financing and organisational models are lacking. While publishers have made an effort to digitise in the past, the long-term preservation of scientific information should be a public task. Preservation cannot be allowed to depend on the life-cycle of a commercial enterprise. Stakeholders include researchers, businesses (including SMEs), scientific publishers (for profit and not-for-profit), governments (national or regional), academic institutions (including their libraries) and citizens.

Le due vie / 1

Auto-archiviazione

L'autore **deposita**,
nel **rispetto delle norme di copyright**,
la **sua versione finale** dell'articolo
uscito su rivista tradizionale
in un **archivio Open Access**,
che può essere **disciplinare o istituzionale**



- ✓ il **68% degli editori** internazionali lo **consente** (Elsevier, Wiley, Springer...), elenco: 
- ✓ l'autore **non cambia le sue abitudini editoriali**: continua a pubblicare per motivi di **carriera** o **valutazione** sulle migliori riviste, ma **rende anche disponibile per tutti** il suo lavoro **depositando** il **pre-print o post-print [NON il pdf]**

Editore	Pre-print	Post-print	Pdf editoriale
BMJ - British Medical Journal	✓	✓	✓
SEED Medical Publisher (Torino)	✓	✓	✓
Elsevier	✓	✓	✗
Springer	✓	✓	✗
Cambridge University Press	✓	✓	✗
IEEE	✓	✓	✗
Institute of Physics	✓	✓	✗
Karger	✓	✓	✗
Kluwer	✓	✓	✗
Nature Publishing Group	✓	✓ (6 mesi)	✗
Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins	✓	✓ (12 mesi)	✗
Taylor&Francis	✓	✓ (12/18 mesi)	✗
Wiley	✓	✓ (24 mesi)	✗
Blackwell	✓	✗	✗
Taylor&Francis	✓	✗	✗
Oxford University Press	✓	✗	✗
SAGE	✗	✓	✗
Mary Ann Liebert	✗	✓	✗
Thieme	✗	✓	✗
Kluwer Law International	✗	✗	✗
American Chemical Society	✗	✗	✗

Politiche di copyright



Il 68% degli editori internazionali **consente** di depositare una versione dell'articolo:

PRE-PRINT

(versione prima della lettura dei referees)

POST-PRINT

(versione finale dopo la lettura dei referees)

Alcuni (300+82) consentono anche il deposito del pdf editoriale

L'elenco delle politiche di copyright di 1.204 editori si trova nella banca dati SHERPA- RoMEO



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

Auto-archiviazione in UniTO



1)
inserire i dati del
prodotto in UGOV

validazione
biblioteconomica

si diventa subito
- **visibili** (citabili)
- **pubblici** (per trasparenza)
- **accessibili** (al lettore e al
valutatore)
- **disponibili** anche in futuro
GRATUITAMENTE

oggi invece UniTO
spende ogni anno
2.100.000
per abbonamenti
alle riviste...

2)
verificare le politiche di
copyright degli editori

3)
inserire il
full text

nella
versione
consentita
dall'editore



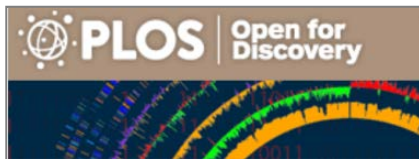
Le due vie / 2

Riviste Open Access



Sono riviste **scientifiche peer reviewed**,
con ottimi indici di **Impact Factor**,
senza alcun abbonamento per il lettore

- ✓ l'autore **mantiene i diritti sulla sua opera**
[al contrario, le riviste tradizionali chiedono la cessione di tutti i diritti]
- ✓ alcune (23%) richiedono una spesa di edizione



- ✓ hanno una peer review più aperta e innovativa

Riviste Open Access UniTO

UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TORINO
ALMA UNIVERSITAS
TAURINENSIS



SIRIO@unito.it Sistema Riviste Open access beta

Artifara

Revista electrónica de Lenguas y Literaturas Ibéricas y Latinoamericanas

[Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici - Università di Torino](#)

[SITO DELLA RIVISTA](#) | [USCITA CORRENTE](#) | [ISCRIVITI](#)

CoSMo | Comparative Studies in Modernism

CoSMo | Comparative Studies in Modernism è la rivista del [Centro Studi "Arti della Modernità"](#). Vi pubblica le pubblicazioni che il Centro Studi promuove.

La rivista è strutturata in tre sezioni: *Percorsi*, *Focus* e *Lettere*. Gli articoli sono pubblicati al termine

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Gli spazi della musica

Revista open access di ricerca musicologica e culture comparate pubblicata presso la

Università degli Studi di Torino - Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici (StudiUm)

ISSN 2240-7944

[SITO DELLA RIVISTA](#) | [USCITA CORRENTE](#) | [ISCRIVITI](#)

HISTORIKÁ Studi di storia greca e romana

International Open Access Journal of Greek and Roman History published by

UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO - DIPARTIMENTO DI STUDI STORICI

ISSN 2240-774X

e-ISSN 2039-4985

[SITO DELLA RIVISTA](#) | [USCITA CORRENTE](#) | [ISCRIVITI](#)

Journal of Interdisciplinary History of Ideas

[SITO DELLA RIVISTA](#) | [USCITA CORRENTE](#) | [ISCRIVITI](#)

Machiavelli e Machiavellismi / Machiavelli and Machiavellism

[SITO DELLA RIVISTA](#) | [USCITA CORRENTE](#) | [ISCRIVITI](#)

Mimesis Journal

Revista semestrale di studi sulla vita e le forme del teatro

[SITO DELLA RIVISTA](#) | [USCITA CORRENTE](#) | [ISCRIVITI](#)

Rivista di Storia dell'Università di Torino

La «Rivista di Storia dell'Università di Torino» nasce dalla precedente esperienza dei «Quaderni di storia».



Gratis e libre

The term "open access" is now widely used in at least two senses. For some, "OA" literature is digital, online, and free of charge. It removes price barriers but not permission barriers. For others, "OA" literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of unnecessary copyright and licensing restrictions. It removes both price barriers and permission barriers. It allows reuse rights which exceed fair use.

There are two good reasons why our central term became ambiguous. Most of our success stories deliver OA in the first sense, while the major public statements from Budapest, Bethesda, and Berlin (together, the BBB definition of OA) describe OA in the second sense.

I've decided to use the term "gratis OA" for the removal of price barriers alone and "libre OA" for the removal of price and at least some permission barriers. The new terms allow us to speak unambiguously about these two species of free online access.

On this new terminology, the BBB definition describes one kind of libre OA. A typical funder or university mandate requires gratis OA. Many OA journals provide libre OA, but many others provide only gratis OA.

There is more than one kind of permission barrier to remove. Therefore, there is more than one kind or degree of libre OA.

Peter Suber, [Open Access Newsletter](#), August 2008

OA milestones

JLIS.it

Italian Journal of Library and Information Science
Rivista italiana di biblioteconomia,
archivistica e scienza dell'informazione

HOME ABOUT REGISTER CATEGORIES SEARCH THE

Home > Archives > Vol 3, No 2 (2012)

Vol 3, No 2 (2012)

Special issue: Open access milestones

Guest editor: Ilaria Fava

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Editorial

Open access: a work in progress
Gianfranco Crupi, Mauro Guerrini

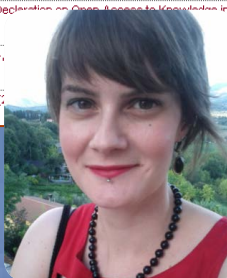
Making the Point on

Open Access Milestones 2002-2012
Ilaria Fava TESTO (ITALIANO)

Documents

Budapest Open Access Initiative (2002)	TEXT
Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing (2003)	TEXT
The Berlin declaration on Open Access to Scientific Knowledge (2003)	TESTO (ITALIANO) TEXT
Italian Declaration supporting the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities (2004)	TESTO (ITALIANO) TEXT
IFLA Statements on Open Access (2004)	TEXT
Alhambra Declaration on Open Access (2005)	TEXT TESTO (ITALIANO)

contiene un panorama
dell'Open Access
2002-2012,
tutti i manifesti e
dichiarazioni



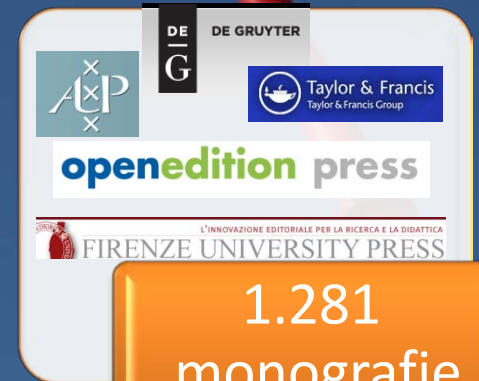
Fava, I. [Open Access Milestones](#), JLIS 2012, 3 (2)

Status quo

8.750
riviste



2.265
archivi aperti



1.281
monografie

OpenDOAR <http://www.opendoar.org/>
The Directory of Open Access Repositories

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS
<http://www.doaj.org/>

doab directory of open access books
<http://www.doabooks.org/>

Status quo / 2

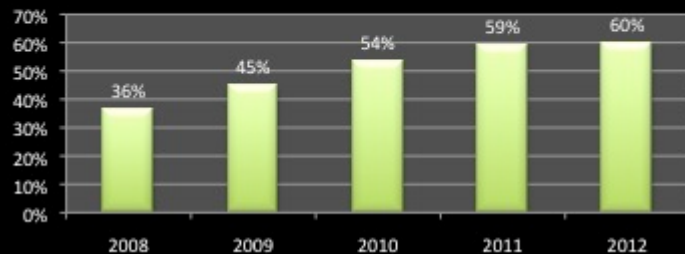


The Imaginary Journal of Poetic Economics

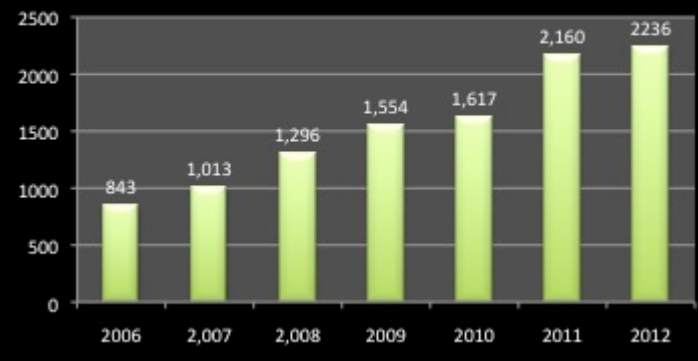
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 2012

Dramatic Growth of Open Access 2012: early year-end edition

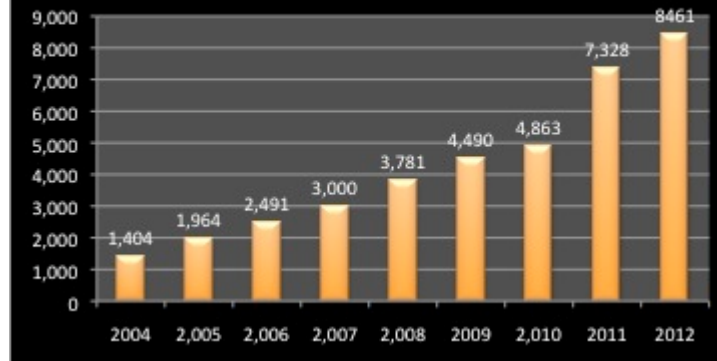
NIH External Funded Researchers: % free fulltext in PMC within 3 years of publication



OpenDOAR 2006 - 2012 # OA archives



DOAJ growth 2004 - 2012



Status quo / 3



What are the main OA achievements of the last ten years? And, on the other side, what went wrong?

Before I reply, let me give a context. In my view there is only one sure way to reach 100% OA globally, and that is for all the world's research institutions and funders to mandate Green OA self-archiving. It's important to understand why Green OA mandates are the only sure way to reach universal OA:

Green OA self-archiving is entirely in the hands of the research community, not the publishing community, it calls for no extra money, it can be mandated immediately, and mandates work, even when the publisher embargoes Green OA.

The alternatives – to wait for publishers to convert to Gold OA, to pay extra for Gold OA while publication is still being funded by subscriptions, or to try to renegotiate rights with publishers – are not only slow, costly and uncertain, but most important, they distract and sometimes even deter institutions and funders from the sure solution that is immediately within reach: to mandate Green OA.

the digital data in the articles. But there is no immediate way to get publishers to allow that, so mandating Gratis Green OA (with the ID/OA compromise) is still the fastest, surest and cheapest way to reach the outcome these fields require. Hence it is a handicap (with disastrous results, such as Finch/RCUK in the UK) when Libre advocates keep agitating for unreachable Libre Gold OA instead of first grasping Gratis Green OA. It is not just venal publishers but well-meaning yet short-sighted researchers and OA advocates that are retarding the optimal and inevitable outcome for research.

But perhaps the biggest retardant is and always has been researchers' own fingers (Zeno's Paralysis), for they could already have been providing OA globally, un-mandated, for the past two decades, by simply self-archiving. Historians and sociologists will have to explain this, once the optimal and inevitable is behind us.

Status quo / Green



PEER

Publishing and the Ecology of European Research



co-funded by the European Union

Per OA è necessaria
la collaborazione di
tutti gli attori
coinvolti

pragmatismo
>
ideologia

...anche se, ovviamente, gli
editori preferiscono Gold OA

Self-archiving
ancora poco
comune fra i
ricercatori

- infrastruttura
e strumenti
appetibili
- licenze

Non ci sono prove
che Green OA possa
essere dannoso per la
vitalità delle riviste
tradizionali

Status quo / Gold



89%

giudica utili le riviste OA

39%

giudica una
barriera le APC
[anche se il 50% non ne
ha pagate]

è preoccupato
della qualità

31%

Nel 2011 pubblicati
340.000 articoli
su riviste OA

In
biomedicina
articoli OA
cresciuti di
16 volte dal
2000

49% su riviste
che richiedono
APC

Sul totale di 1,66
milioni di articoli
pubblicati nel 2011 il
17% è disponibile in OA
sul sito dell'editore



Dallmeier-Thyssen S. et al, [Highlights from the SOAP project survey. What Scientists Think about Open Access Publishing](#), submitted, 2012

Laasko, M – Bjork BC. [Anatomy of open access publishing: a study of longitudinal development and internal structure](#), BMC Medicine 2012, 10:124

Open
Access =
buono?

Status quo / Gold



“predatory publishers”



...una minaccia per la
comunicazione scientifica

...una minaccia
per la scienza
in sè

nati con
l'intento di
truffare

falsa peer
review,
plagio

raggirano
PhD e
giovani
desiderosi di
pubblicare

alto tasso di
falsificazioni
e cattiva
condotta

pubblicano
non-scienza

Scholarly Open Access

Critical analysis of scholarly open-access publishing

Home About the Author Appeals Disclaimer Research **LIST OF PUBLISHERS**

LIST OF INDIVIDUAL JOURNALS

<http://scholarlyoa.com/>

Spam from Predatory Open Access Publishers is Dominating my Inbox

March 14, 2013

Guest blog post by: Al...
University of Nottingham

I was a graduate student in the form of communication in the early 1990's. School was the advent of the internet and collaboration. More than the dominating academic life without them. However, starting to take over the...
[Read the rest of this e](#)

225 editori e 106 periodici

Criteria for Determining Predatory Open-Access Publishers (2nd edition)

In August 2012, I published the first edition of my *Criteria for Determining Predatory Open-Access Publishers*. I received many helpful comments and am now publishing a second edition of the work. I am especially grateful to Bill Cohen and Dr. Michael W. Firmin for their helpful suggestions. Also, thanks to all the those who left helpful comments or who sent in emails with suggestions. This document is also available as a [PDF](#).

Criteria for Determining Predatory Open-Access Publishers

By Jeffrey Beall

2nd edition / December 1, 2012

1. Complete an analysis of the publisher's content, practices, and websites according to ethical standards established by membership organizations.

A. Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA) [Code of Conduct](#)

B. Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) [Code of Conduct for Journal Publishers](#) [PDF]

C. International Association of Scientific, Technical & Medical Publishers (STM) [Code of Conduct](#)

2. Complete an analysis of the publisher's content, practices, and websites: contact the publisher if necessary, read statements from the

A.De Robbio, [Chi sorveglia gli editori predatori?](#), Il Bo, 20 febbraio 2013

- o The publisher does not use ISSN numbers. DOI numbers or uses them improperly.
- o For the name of the publisher, the publisher uses names such as "Network," "Center," "Association," "Institute," and the like when it is only a publisher and does not meet the definition of the term used.
- o The publisher has excessive advertising on its site to the extent that it interferes with site navigation and content access.
- o The publisher has no membership in industry associations and/or intentionally fails to follow industry standards.
- o The publisher includes links to legitimate conferences and associations on its main website, as if to borrow from other organizations' legitimacy, and emblazon the new publisher with the others' legacy value.
- o The publisher displays prominent statements that promise rapid publication and/or unusually quick peer review.
- o The publisher focuses on authors (not readers) and on getting their fees at the expense of due quality, and offers few or no value adds to readers such as RSS feeds, hotlinked references, or the like.
- o The publisher creates a publishing operation that is set up and run by a single individual who engages in rapacious entrepreneurial behavior. The individual might have business administration experience, and the site may have business journals but it also has journals that are outside the experience of the entrepreneur or anyone on staff.
- o The publisher or its journals are not listed in standard periodical directories or are not widely cataloged in library databases.
- o The publisher copies or egregiously mimics journal titles from other publishers.
- o The publisher uses text on the publisher's main page that describes the open access movement and then foists the publisher as if the publisher is active in fulfilling the movement's values and goals.
- o None of the members of a particular journal's editorial board have ever published an article in the journal.



Scenario / Gold

The Inevitability of Open Access

David W. Lewis



Disruptive Innovation

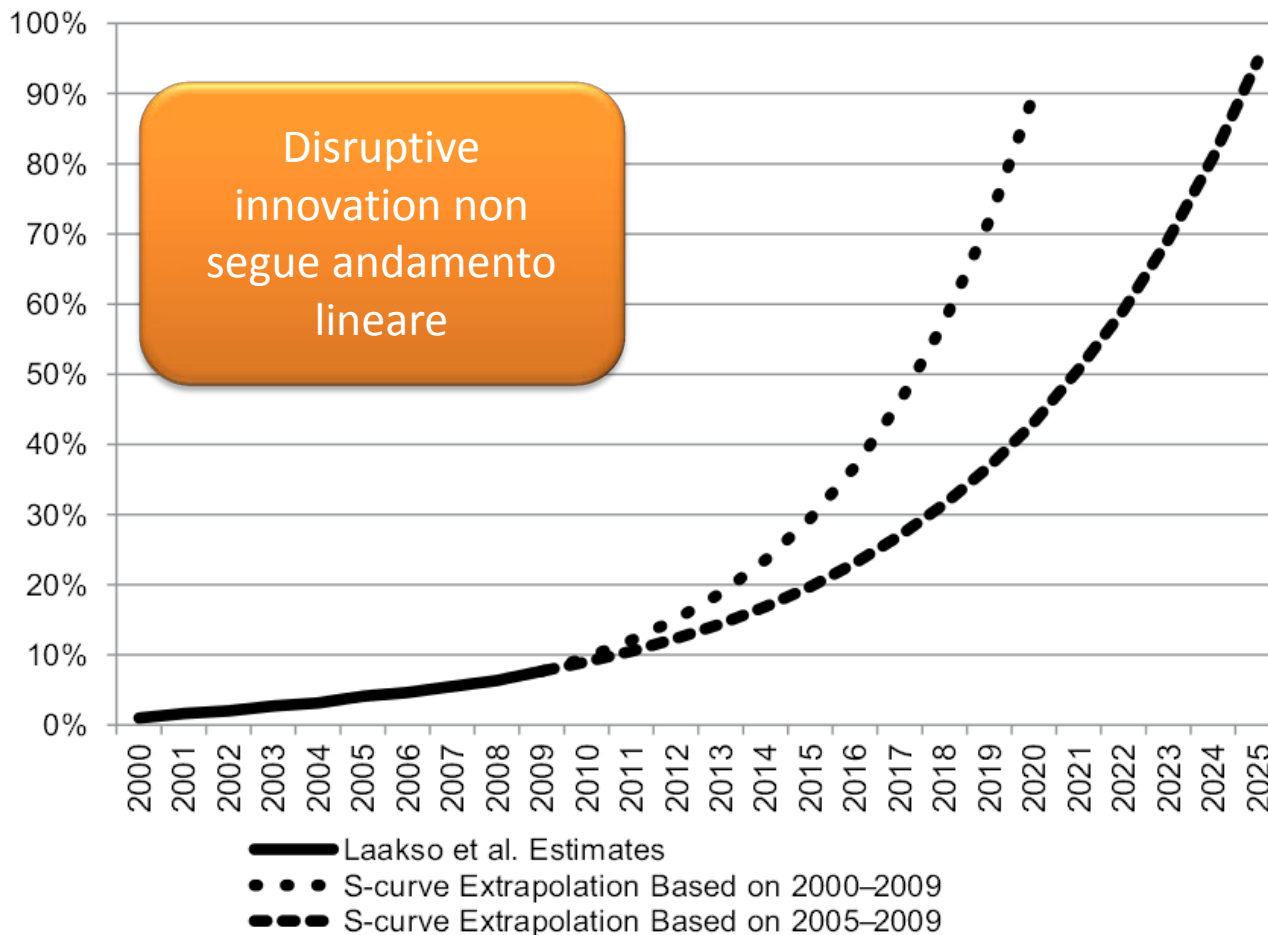
In his many books and articles, Clayton Christensen has developed a rich theory of disruption.¹⁰ When established firms confront disruptive innovations, they nearly always fail to adapt and are often forced out of business. However, for customers, disruptive innovation is the mechanism that brings products and services that had previously been available only to those with special skills or the ability to pay high prices. Disruptive innovation is the mechanism that makes products cheaper and easier to use.

Open access (OA) is an alternative business model for the publication of scholarly journals. It makes articles freely available to readers on the Internet and covers the costs associated with publication through means other than subscriptions. This article argues that Gold OA, where all of the articles of a journal are available at the time of publication, is a disruptive innovation as defined by business theorist Clayton Christensen. Using methods described by Christensen, we can predict the growth of Gold OA. This analysis suggests that Gold OA could account for 50 percent of the scholarly journal articles sometime between 2017 and 2021, and 90 percent of articles as soon as 2020 and more conservatively by 2025.

Scenario / Gold



Pace of Substitution of Direct Gold OA for Subscription Journals (normal scale)



Scenario / Gold



- Riviste OA: meno costi legati a
 - ✓ Controllo accessi non autorizzati (DRM sono costosissimi)
 - ✓ Gestione abbonamenti
- Riviste OA: più flessibili al cambiamento: possono accettare disgregazione a livello di articolo perché NON vendono nulla!
- Editori tradizionali: in crisi perché
 - ✓ Controllano e vendono contenuto, ma questo è contrario all'ambiente di rete in cui vige il paradigma della condivisione
 - ✓ Competitività: se cresce il materiale disponibile OA, le biblioteche troveranno difficile giustificare abbonamenti esosi, cancelleranno, con la conseguente spirale di abbonamenti residui ancora più cari e definitivamente cancellati perché insostenibili
- Contrazione di mercato: 57% (calcolo 2009)

Scenario / Gold

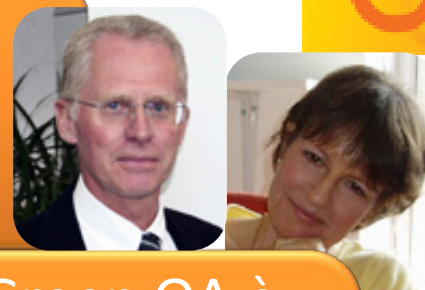
For as long as I have been a librarian, one of the most difficult problems I have confronted has been how to pay for a scholarly communication system based on ever more expensive subscription journals. As Christensen frames it in the context of healthcare, this is the wrong question.³⁰ The question should not be how do we afford the system we have, but rather how to create a system that we can afford.

La questione non è come possiamo permetterci il sistema che abbiamo, ma piuttosto come creare un sistema che possiamo permetterci

There will be many who will object to the decline of the subscription journal. Publishers of these journals will certainly take this stance, especially for-profit publishers hoping to preserve their lucrative income streams. They will argue that the resulting changes will be detrimental to scholarship. Quality will suffer. But in the end, none of these arguments will matter. Disruptive innovations bring disruption. Disrupted institutions fail, and the disrupters succeed. The disruption results in cheaper and easier products that are available to a wider audience. For scholars and those who support the scholarly enterprise, Gold OA is a disruptive innovation that we should embrace. We should do everything we can to encourage and support its growth, because in the end it is a disruption whose success will make our world better.

Scenario / green and gold

Gold OA avrà i migliori benefici netti
una volta adottato globalmente



Nel nostro periodo di transizione, Green OA è
senza dubbio il modo più efficace per ottenere
accesso aperto
[costi 1/5 rispetto a Gold OA]

 D-Lib® Magazine

The Magazine of Digital Library Research

Abstract

The economic modelling work we have carried out over the past few years has been referred to and cited a number of times in the discussions of the Finch Report and subsequent policy developments in the UK. We are concerned that there may be some misinterpretation of this work. This short paper sets out the main conclusions of our work, which was designed to explore the overall costs and benefits of Open Access (OA), as well as identify the most cost-effective policy basis for transitioning to OA at national and institutional levels. The main findings are that disseminating research results via OA would be more cost-effective than subscription publishing. If OA were adopted worldwide, the net benefits of Gold OA would exceed those of Green OA. However, we are not yet anywhere near having reached an OA world. At the institutional level, during a transitional period when subscriptions are maintained, the cost of unilaterally adopting Green OA is much lower than the cost of unilaterally adopting Gold OA – with Green OA self-archiving costing average institutions sampled around one-fifth the amount that Gold OA might cost, and as little as one-tenth as much for the most research intensive university. Hence, we conclude that the most affordable and cost-effective means of moving towards OA is through Green OA, which can be adopted unilaterally at the funder, institutional, sectoral and national levels at relatively little cost.

Scenario / green and gold

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR
INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Exploring the Effects of a Transition to Open Access: Insights From a Simulation Study



- la pratica corrente di aumento dei prezzi degli abbonamenti associati ai tagli di budget delle biblioteche portano al collasso del sistema tradizionale
- il sistema degli abbonamenti, ammesso che i budget siano costanti, porta a una riduzione di accesso al contenuto
- per i singoli autori: aumento di visibilità si traduce in aumento di citazioni
- l'informazione disponibile cresce sia con Green sia con Gold OA
- l'adozione estesa di Green OA non significa la fine delle riviste tradizionali, possono coesistere
- la transizione a Gold OA è efficiente rispetto ai costi solo se non ci sono ulteriori spese
- per gli editori: passaggio all'OA particolarmente efficace per le riviste che abbiano alti indici di uso
- per l'offerta e per la qualità: è importante che si convertano le riviste top

Scenario / green and gold

...dal punto di vista degli scienziati, sia Green sia Gold OA soddisfano le esigenze di accesso ai contenuti e loro diffusione; ma per il sistema della comunicazione scientifica

Green OA sembra essere lo sviluppo con i maggiori benefici

Le simulazioni dimostrano che Green OA, combinato con un certo numero di riviste in abbonamento, fornisce un adeguato accesso all'informazione, con costi minori rispetto a un passaggio globale a Gold OA.

Policies in UK: green or gold?

Open Access in the News

6 Mar 2013 - [RCUK publishes revised guidance on Open Access](#). Research Councils UK (RCUK) has published the latest version of its guidance for its revised Policy on Open Access, which comes in to effect on 1 April 2013 inviting organisations to provide further input by 20 March 2013.

25 Feb 2013 - Hefce: [Call for advice on open access](#). HEFCE is inviting advice on developing the four UK funding bodies' joint policy on open access in the post-2014 Research Excellence Framework (REF). This advice will contribute to the development of consultation proposals on implementing an open access requirement in the next REF exercise. The consultation will run later in 2013. The deadline for responses to our letter is 25 March 2013.

25 Feb 2013 - THE: [Funding councils publish REF open-access proposals](#). The UK's higher education funding councils will not express a preference for either green or gold open access in their submission rules for future research excellence frameworks.

22 Feb 2013 - US Office of Science and Technology Policy: [Memorandum on Expanding Public Access to the Results of Federally Funded Research](#)

25 Feb 2013 - The New York Times: [U.S. Moves to Provide Quicker Access to Publicly Financed Scientific Research](#).

22 Feb 2013 - The House of Lords Science & Technology Committee's report: [Lack of clarity over open access is "unacceptable" – RCUK must clarify and monitor its implementation closely](#).

22 Feb 2013 - [RCUK's response](#)

22 Feb 2013 - THE: [Peers lament open access 'confusion'](#)

16 Feb 2013 - THE: [Congress opens door to US open access](#). A bill has been introduced into the United States Congress that would require most papers describing publicly-funded research to be made open access within six months of publication.

14 Feb 2013 - THE: [Fools' gold?](#) Open-access publishing, once a niche preoccupation, is now a hot-button issue. But concern is growing that unintended consequences of new publication mandates will cost individual scholars and the UK sector dear.

14 Feb 2013 - THE: [Willetts 'should have done open-access homework'](#). 'Summer reading lists' no basis for policy, says don.

7 Feb 2013 - THE: [High price of gold: How early career researchers will suffer](#).

6 Feb 2013 - [Researchers opt to limit uses of open-access publications](#). Advocates of open publishing fret that misunderstandings lead scientists to choose restrictive licenses.

Policies in UK: green or gold?



Excellence with Impact



Research Policy



Research Careers



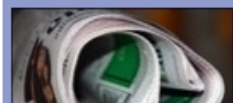
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2005 Press Releases

[Home](#) > [Press and Media](#) > [Press Releases](#) > [2013 Press Releases](#) > RCUK publishes revised guidance on Open Access

RCUK publishes revised guidance on Open Access

06 March 2013

Research Councils UK (RCUK) has today (6 March 2013) published the latest version of its guidance for its revised *Policy on Open Access*, which comes in to effect on 1 April 2013.

This latest version draws the policy and the guidance together into one document and aims to give researchers, research organisations as well as publishers further clarity on the implementation of the policy.

RCUK is keen to continue to engage with its stakeholders on the development of the guidance, so is inviting organisations to provide further input to this version where aspects may still not be clear. RCUK will then revise the guidance further to take into account these clarifications.

The deadline for further input is **Wednesday 20 March 2013**. Input should be sent directly to Alexandra Saxon by email to Alexandra.Saxon@rcuk.ac.uk.

- ends -

Further information

Contact:

Alexandra Saxon

Head of Communications

Tel: 01793 444474 or email: [Alexandra Saxon](mailto:Alexandra.Saxon@rcuk.ac.uk)

Notes to editors

1. The *RCUK Policy and Guidance on Open access* is available [here](#) 
2. **Research Councils UK (RCUK)** is the strategic partnership of the UK's seven Research Councils who annually invest around £3 billion in research. We support excellent research, as judged by peer review, that has an impact on the growth, prosperity and wellbeing of the UK. To maintain the UK's global research position we offer a diverse range of funding opportunities, foster international collaborations and provide access to the best facilities and infrastructure around the world. We also support the training and career development of researchers and work with them to inspire young people and engage the wider public with research. To maximise the impact of research on economic growth and societal wellbeing we work in partnership with other research funders including the Technology Strategy Board, the UK Higher Education funding bodies, business, government, and charitable organisations. www.rcuk.ac.uk.

2. RCUK Policy on Open Access

Aim of the Policy

The Research Councils work to ensure that the public investment in research secures the maximum economic and societal return. One of the ways of achieving this is through Open Access. The RCUK Policy on Open Access aims to achieve immediate, unrestricted, on-line access to peer-reviewed and published scholarly research papers, free of any access charge. Our vision is for all users to be able to read published research papers in an electronic format and to search for and re-use (including download) the content of published research papers, both manually and using automated tools (such as those for text and data mining), provided that any such re-use is subject to full and proper attribution.

Scope

The policy applies to peer-reviewed research papers, which acknowledge Research Council funding, that are submitted for publication from 1st April 2013, and which are published in journals or conference proceedings.

Expectations on Researchers

Researchers, as the generators of all of the research papers and responsible for much of their peer review, are expected to publish any peer-reviewed research papers which acknowledge Research Council funding in journals that are compliant with the RCUK policy on Open Access. All papers must include details of the funding that supported the research and, if applicable, a statement on how the underlying research materials – such as data, samples or models – can be accessed.

Compliance of Journals

RCUK recognises a journal as being compliant with this policy if:

The journal provides, via its own website, immediate and unrestricted access to the final published version of the paper, which should be made available using the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence. This may involve payment of an 'Article Processing Charge' (APC) to the publisher.

Or,

The journal consents to deposit of the final Accepted Manuscript in any repository, without restriction on non-commercial re-use and within a defined period. No APC will be payable to the publisher.

In this latter case, RCUK will accept a delay of no more than six months between on-line publication and the final Accepted Manuscript becoming Open Access. In the case of papers in the arts, humanities and social sciences (which will mainly be funded by the AHRC and the ESRC), the maximum embargo period will be twelve months. In some circumstances, where funding for APCs is unavailable during the

RCUK: gold?



...nella nuova
versione del
6 marzo
accettano anche
green OA

ma manca ancora
strumento per verificare
compliance con Green

Cambridge: green

Open Access at Cambridge

Policy Framework

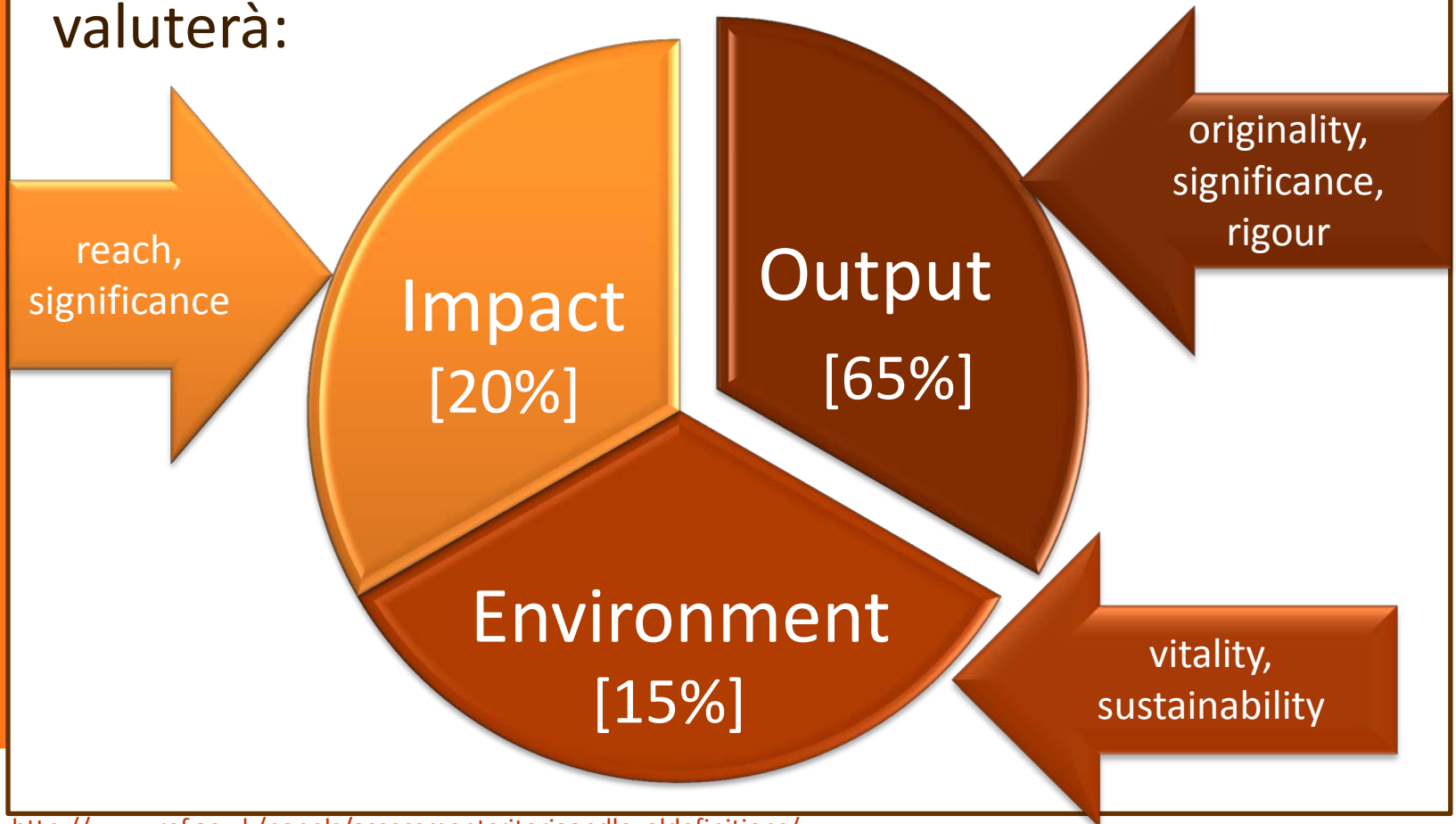
The General Board has set up a Project Board to manage the transition to Open Access. Membership of the Project Board and the current team can be found [here](#). The policy framework adopted by the Project Board is:

Open Access Policy Framework

- i. The University of Cambridge is committed to disseminating its research and scholarship as widely as possible. In keeping with that commitment, it supports the principle that 'the results of research that have been publicly funded should be freely accessible in the public domain' and therefore it supports its staff in making their research available through Open Access (OA).
- ii. The University affirms that academics should not be deterred from publishing in the journal of their choice.
- iii. The University recommends Green OA (self-archiving) as the most cost-effective, sustainable way to achieve greater public access to research outputs and supports Green OA through the development of its institutional repository, or through subject based repositories and other open websites.
- iv. The University will support Gold OA, whereby the author is usually required to pay an Article Processing Charge to publish in an OA journal, only where funding is made available for this purpose by the research funder.
- v. The University supports the use of the widest form of licensing so that the article may be read and re-used. CC-BY is currently required by the published RCUK policy; this allows articles to be read and re-used for both non-commercial and commercial purposes.
- vi. Funder mandates are evolving and this framework may need regular review.

[La valutazione della ricerca]

In UK, Research Excellence Framework (REF 2014) valuterà:



Funding councils publish REF open-access proposals

25 FEBRUARY 2013 | BY PAUL JUMP

The UK's higher education funding councils will not express a preference for either gold or green open access in their submission rules for the next REF exercise. The announcement comes in the form of a consultation document on open access frameworks.

The announcement has been made in a consultation document on open access frameworks.

The document restates the council's position on open access: "The REF will accept all research outputs submitted to post-2014 REFs to be made available in an open access repository, provided that it is 'as achievable'". However, it accepts the council's preference [for gold or green] in the submission rules.

The position is in contrast to that of the Higher Education Funding Councils UK, who have both expressed a preference for gold open access over repository-provided green open access.



PRINT

Open Access e valutazione



nessuna
preferenza
per Green o Gold

prossimo esercizio di valutazione della
ricerca:

- tutti i contributi in Open Access
- il canale di trasmissione saranno solo gli archivi istituzionali Open Access

Valutazione? Solo Open Access!

25 February 2013

Policy and principles

valuteranno solo quello
che è stato depositato
negli archivi
IMMEDIATAMENTE dopo
l'accettazione



quindi, di fatto, vale da subito!

8. To support and encourage the further implementation of open access we intend to introduce a requirement that all outputs submitted to the post-2014 Research Excellence Framework (REF) exercise are published on an open-access basis, where this is reasonably achievable and where, given the medium in which the output is presented, the concept of 'open access' applies.

13. As part of our commitment to increasing public access, we intend to require that outputs meeting the REF open access requirement (whether published by the gold or green route) shall be accessible through an institutional repository. This reflects our view of the significant role of institutional repositories in increasing sustainable and convenient public access to research. It is our intention to support the development and use of these repositories as far as possible. We envisage couching this requirement in the following terms:

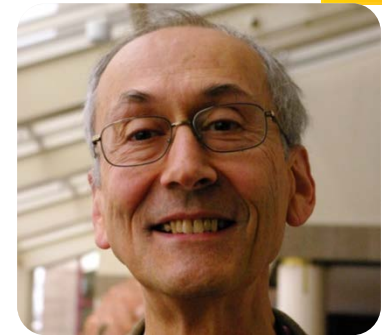
'All submitted outputs covered by our requirement for open access above, and other submitted outputs that are available electronically, shall be available through a repository of the submitting institution.'

<http://goo.gl/4efTJ>

Policies UK: green or gold?



S.Harnad, [blog post](#), 8 marzo 2013



[RCUK](#) has now made it clear that authors are free to choose Green or Gold.

That means authors no longer have to switch journals or pay for Gold if they do not wish to.

But RCUK has done nothing to implement a compliance monitoring and verification mechanism for Green: Quite the opposite. RCUK has simply turned the entire Green option into an unmonitored, unverified, open-ended delay of 24 months or more. (The only compliance monitoring proposed so far concerns how institutions spend the Gold funds!)

But the [proposed new HEFCE/REF mandate](#) has offered the remedy:

To be eligible for REF, all articles need to be deposited in the author's institutional repository immediately upon acceptance for publication (regardless of whether the journal is subscription or Gold, and regardless of whether the deposit is embargoed or unembargoed).

This (by recruiting UK institutions in monitoring and ensuring immediate deposit) will repair the glaring gap in the RCUK mandate.

And with the help of the institutional repositories' facilitated ["request copy" Button](#), immediate-deposit will also tide over researcher access needs during any embargo as delayed deposit could not have done.

[Request a copy](#)

The only remaining perverse effect of the RCUK mandate is the obvious incentive it gives to subscription publishers (including those publishers who currently [endorse immediate, unembargoed Green OA](#)) to instead offer [hybrid Gold](#) and adopt and extend a Green OA embargo beyond the RCUK limit to increase the pressure on UK authors to pick and pay for the hybrid Gold option.

But since the RCUK is not even bothering to monitor author compliance with its increasingly open-ended embargo limits, if the HEFCE/REF immediate-deposit mandate is adopted, this potential perverse effect of the RCUK mandate is somewhat reduced (though still not zero). Yet perhaps the reduced uptake of the UK Gold option, now that it is clarified that authors are free to choose -- along with the HEFCE/REF immediate-deposit requirement irrespective of Gold or embargoes -- will make the damage from the RCUK policy on international Green OA mandates negligible.

It's a long way...

scienza mainstream e scienza periferica:
circolo vizioso su SCI e JCR
[rendite di posizione: più citazioni se si è nelle
banche dati "giuste"]

rendere archivi
e riviste
strumenti UTILI
per i ricercatori

importanza delle
politiche
istituzionali

green? gold?
l'importante è dare
valore ai risultati
della ricerca

necessità di regole chiare
per la valutazione per una
competizione leale e sana



I vantaggi / 1



Maggiore visibilità...



...maggiore disseminazione...



...maggiore impatto...



...maggiori citazioni
(fino al 600% in più, secondo la disciplina)



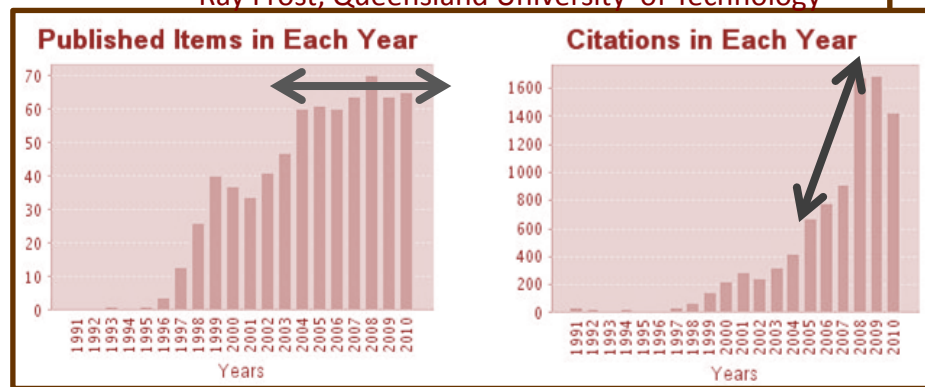
I vantaggi / 2



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

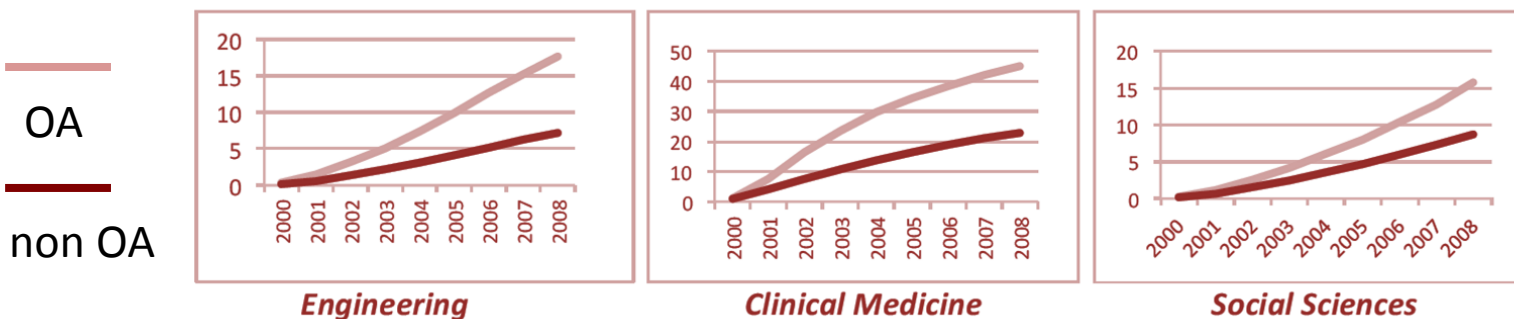
% di aumento delle citazioni

Ray Frost, Queensland University of Technology



produzione costante/picco di citazioni
dal 2004: adozione della policy

Swan, A. (2010) The Open Access citation advantage: Studies and results to date



Data from Gargouri & Harnad, 2010

I vantaggi / 3



...rapidità di circolazione
delle idee...



... ottima **visibilità** sui motori di
ricerca (Google, Google Scholar...)



...possibilità di associare i
dati grezzi...

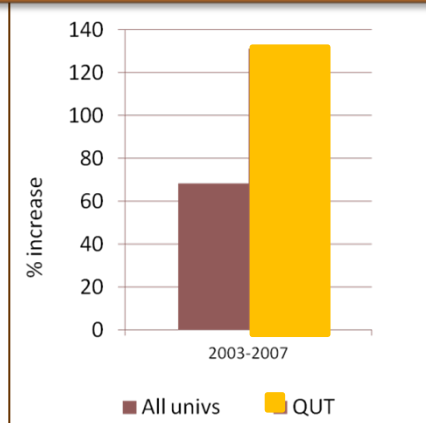


...accelerazione nel processo
di creazione della conoscenza

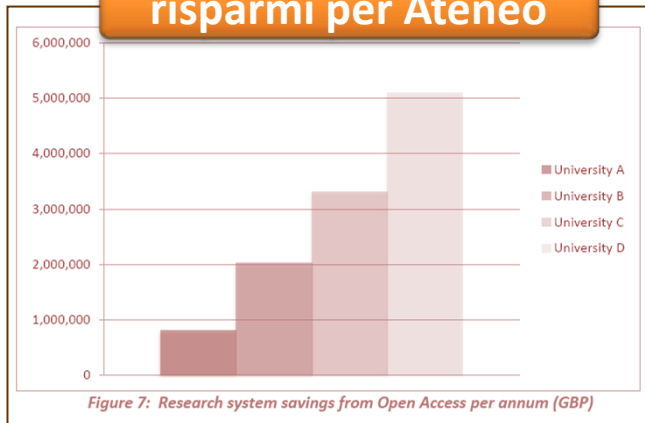
I risultati
si vedono
PRIMA,
si vedono
DI PIÙ

I vantaggi / 4

total research income



risparmi per Ateneo



Swan, A. – Friend, F. How to build a case for university policies and practices in support of OA, Feb. 2010

maggiore apertura alle PMI/territorio



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

Houghton, J. Economic Implications of Alternative Scholarly Publishing Models: Exploring the costs and benefits, JISC 2009

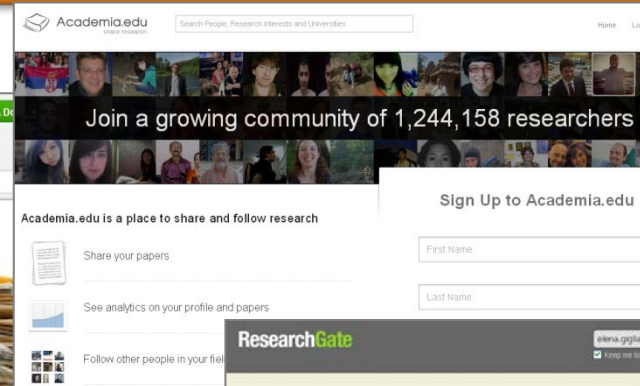


I vantaggi / 5

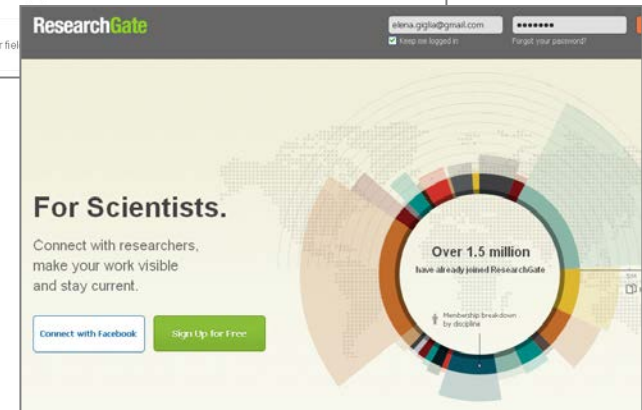
...connessione immediata con gli
academic social networks



The screenshot shows the Mendeley website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Get Mendeley', 'What is Mendeley?', 'Papers', and 'Groups'. Below this, a large heading reads 'It's time to change the way we do research.' followed by a description of Mendeley as a free reference manager and academic social network. A list of features is provided, including automatic bibliography generation, collaboration tools, and mobile app access. A sign-up form with fields for first name, last name, and email address is visible, along with a 'Sign up & Download' button. A video player with a 'WATCH THE VIDEO' button is also present. At the bottom, a quote states: 'Cross-platform Mendeley organizes, indexes, and even stores your documents in the cloud to make document management painless.'



The screenshot shows the Academia.edu website. It features a search bar at the top with the text 'Search People, Research Interests and Universities'. Below the search bar, a banner reads 'Join a growing community of 1,244,158 researchers'. A sign-up section titled 'Sign Up to Academia.edu' includes fields for 'First Name' and 'Last Name'. Below this, there are links for 'Share your papers', 'See analytics on your profile and papers', and 'Follow other people in your field'.



The screenshot shows the ResearchGate website. It features a navigation bar with a user profile 'elena.ggia@gmail.com' and a 'Keep me logged in' checkbox. Below the navigation bar, a large heading reads 'For Scientists.' followed by the text 'Connect with researchers, make your work visible and stay current.' A circular chart displays 'Over 1.5 million have already joined ResearchGate' and 'Membership breakdown by discipline'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Connect with Facebook' and 'Sign Up for Free'.

Open Access e diritto d'autore

- in Open Access viene chiesto di sottoscrivere una **Licenza Non Esclusiva** per la pubblicazione, così è possibile il **riuso**
 - la **proprietà intellettuale è garantita** con le **Licenze Creative Commons** [principio “Alcuni diritti riservati”]
 - per poter depositare liberamente, iniziate a contrattare con gli editori...
- ... la **cessione di tutti i diritti** al momento della firma del contratto editoriale è una **cattiva prassi**...



La **legge sul Diritto d'autore** (633/1941), **art. 19**, recita:

Articolo 19

[1] 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.

[2] Essi hanno per oggetto l'opera nel suo insieme ed in ciascuno delle sue parti.

...si può per legge cedere un diritto e mantenere gli altri...

...impariamo a usare gli **Addenda** ai contratti editoriali per garantire il diritto di deposito e riuso a scopo scientifico/didattico

Cosa si può fare in Open Access?



Riviste, blog, libri = Open Edition

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Natalie Newton – A queer political economy of 'community': Gender, space, and the transnational politics of community for Vietnamese lesbians (Dec) in Saigon

Gaston Couté
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Hier, lors d'une discussion avec des amis sur les expressions...

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22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

PRÉC. 013. SUIV.

MARDI 19 MARS 2013

À la Une

COLLOQUE | Histoire

Histoire de l'Algérie coloniale

16/04/2013

La guerre d'indépendance algérienne a longtemps constitué un point fort de l'historiographie donnant lieu à une riche bibliographie. Après avoir traversé une phase de déclin, l'histoire de la période coloniale suscite un regain d'intérêt avec une historiographie en plein renouvellement. Dans ce contexte, ce colloque privilégie l'approche réflexive, avec une double intention : ne pas se focaliser sur les vécus périodes de conflit qui ont marqué l'histoire de l'Algérie pour tenter de saisir la colonisation dans la longue durée, et proposer un réexamen de l'histoire de la guerre d'indépendance algérienne.

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En français

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ETHNOLOGIE, anthropologie, Logares, cultures, patrimoines. Jours de conférences nos centres lusophones 22/04/2013 - Vila Real

SOCIOLOGIE Marchés, organisations, institutions : regards croisés sur la sociologie et l'économie 02/04/2013 - Caen
HISTOIRE « Tour de Babel » ou réseaux planétaires en recomposition permanente ? 15/04/2013
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OpenEdition

EN SAVOIR PLUS

Philosophie

Jacques Bourdieu

Essai III

Éditions de la Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne

Jacques Bourdieu

Essai V

Éditions de la Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne

Jacques Bourdieu

Essai IV

Éditions de la Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne

Jacques Bourdieu

Essai IV

Éditions de la Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne

La connaissance métaphysique

Claudine Tiercelin

Jacques Bourdieu

Essai V

Éditions de la Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne

Jacques Bourdieu

Essai V

Éditions de la Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne

Jacques Bourdieu

Essai V

Éditions de la Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne

Freemium business model

Freemium programme



OpenEdition *Freemium*, an innovative programme for open access to scientific publishing

OpenEdition *Freemium* is an innovation in the domain of open-access academic publishing. It is based on a hybrid economic model combining open-access to information and paid services generating income for the producers of its resources. The program offers the perfect opportunity to place libraries at the heart of the development of open-access publication. It is OpenEdition's way of offering libraries and publishers a mean to create a sustainable alliance to promote open-access in the humanities and social sciences. Two-thirds of income is allocated to those journals and partner publishers who adopt the *freemium* model. The other third enables us to develop the platform. All income created by OpenEdition *Freemium* is then reinvested in the development of open-access academic publishing.

Since February 2011, the OpenEdition *Freemium* has enabled libraries:

- to access six premium services specially designed to respond to their needs;
- to take part in the construction of an economic model for open access and find an alternative to restricted access platforms, which constrict users and diminish the impact of academic production;
- to create a dynamic which will incite more journals of quality to become open-access.

OpenEdition serves the humanities and social sciences research communities through four complementary publication and information platforms in the humanities and social sciences :

- **Revues.org**: founded in 1999, which today distributes more than 380 journals and 75,000 articles on immediate or deferred open access.
- **Calenda**: founded in 2000, which has already published 20,000 academic event announcements in all disciplines of the humanities

openedition

REVUES.ORG CALENDAL HYPOTHESES.ORG

Freemium programme

Modello misto:

- HTML ad accesso libero sempre per tutti
- pdf o epub a pagamento
- in abbonamento per le biblioteche con possibilità di download e accessi illimitati

OpenEdition *Freemium*, a package with 6 main services

1. Premium access to the open-access journal and book collection service

Libraries subscribing to OpenEdition *Freemium* will be able to offer unlimited, DRM-free download access to PDF, ePub files of the articles of the 90 journals which have adopted the OpenEdition *Freemium* model.

Library access to the dedicated platform: headlining of new publications, thematic resource selection, advanced search engines, fast access to downloadable resources;

2. Assistance and training

Libraries and campuses who sign up to OpenEdition *Freemium* will have direct access, by email and telephone, to a technical assistant who will answer any questions relating to the platform's functioning and the state of collections. On-site or online training, in French or English, of library staff, including the presentation of documentary resources, the platform's functions and what is new in OpenEdition.

3. Data services and supply

The catalogue of journals and books available on Revues.org has been made user-friendlier by making its **references available in the MARC format**. Libraries subscribing to OpenEdition *Freemium* can automatically integrate these records in their ILMS.

A **customised alerts system** is available to library users to automatically receive email notifications related to keywords or authors of their choice, or about of new publications in their discipline, and that on all platforms and all types of publications: journal issue, article, book, call for papers, conference announcement, blog post, etc..

4. Indicators

Access is also available to **campus statistics in accordance with the COUNTER norm**. We also supply editorial statistics tables, accessible online and sent monthly by email featuring:

- lists of the most consulted publications and documents by title;
- lists of referrer sites collated by type (search engines, blogs, documentary platforms, online encyclopaedias);
- visual statistics with progression curves for all types of information (visits, visitors, pages visited, referrer sites, connection country; etc.).

5. Information and documentation

Subscriber libraries regularly receive information about the evolution of OpenEdition *Freemium*, new additions to platforms and Cléo's activities:

- training sessions, public presentations and various conferences;
- posters and notices relating to Cléo's three platforms and Cléo's own activities: training, conferences, the open electronic publishing summer university, THATCamp Paris (a Digital humanities "unconference"), etc.
- printed documentation in French and English relating to the three platforms: Revues.org, Calenda and Hypotheses.org user guides; the catalogue of works available on Revues.org.

6. Management

Subscribing libraries automatically become member of the "Library working group" of the OpenEdition users' committee. The committee meets once a year and is constantly engaged in development work through workgroups operating in situ or at a distance on such areas as referencing and bibliometrics, internationalisation, bibliographical tools, the quality of metadata, among others. The members of the Committee receive OpenEdition annual activity report..

DepositMO



DepositMO

The DepositMO Project

The DepositMO project seeks to embed a culture of repository deposit into the everyday work of researchers. The project extended the capabilities of repositories to exploit the familiar desktop and authoring environments of its users, specifically, to deposit content directly from Microsoft Word and Windows Explorer.

The project produced **client tools** to add repository deposit capabilities to these familiar desktop applications, enabling them to communicate with the latest versions of popular repository software - DSpace and EPrints - which had been updated to include an **extended profile** of SWORDv2 specified by DepositMO.

The DepositMO project worked closely with the related SWORDv2 project, providing a sounding board for core profile developments, a testing base for software development and, most importantly, a representation of a critical use case.

The ultimate goal is to change the Modus Operandi of researchers so that repository deposit becomes standard practice across a wide range of disciplines using familiar desktop tools.

Resources produced by the Project



[Modus Operandi Blog](#)

Latest updates from the project, focussing on development and testing.



[SWORDv2 Extensions - Technical Specification](#)

Specification for the DepositMO profile extending SWORDv2. This specification is implemented in the latest versions of the following repository software: [DSpace](#) (v1.8), [EPrints](#) (v3.3).

Blog post on [SWORDv2 extensions](#).



Additional resources for DSpace
[Ingest packagers](#) for docx and xif formats. These are **not included** in the DSpace 1.8 [SWORDv2 server](#).



[User Test Data](#)

Archived record of deposits collected in an EPrints demo repository during user testing of DepositMO client tools.

Blog post on [User testing: what users did](#)

The DepositMO project is funded by

JISC

Client Application Downloads



[Watch Folder Client](#)

Download the Watch Folder application for deposit from Windows Explorer file manager. A [getting started](#) guide is available. Blog post on [Watch Folder](#).



[MS Word 2007-2010 Add-in](#)

Download the DepositMO Ribbon for Word 2007-2010 (**Windows only**) to allow direct submission into repositories. A getting started guide is available in [PDF](#) | [DOC](#). Blog post on [Word Add-in](#).



[Source Code](#)

Source code is available for both applications from the EPrints SVN. [Watch Folder](#) direct link. [Word Ribbon](#) direct link.

Server Endpoints



[EPrints Demo Repository](#)

Try the SWORDv2/DepositMO clients with a live repository at <http://demoprnts.eprints.org>. For those clients that don't do auto-discovery the collection endpoint is <http://demoprnts.eprints.org/id/contents>.

DepositMOre

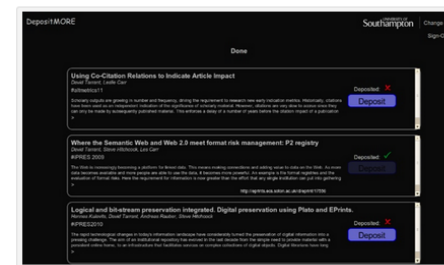
Extending DepositMO to deposit more content in real repositories

Categories: [Uncategorized](#)

DepositMOre: new deposit tools follow the content

DepositMO 2, Spiderman 3, Scream 4? There's a reason JISC doesn't do sequels, and not just because it isn't in the business of funding films. And there's a reason this project is DepositMOre and not DepositMO 2: it's in the call.

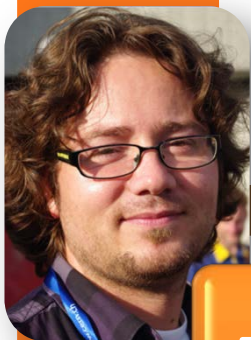
Where DepositMO developed new deposit tools, DepositMOre is intended to be about applying those tools to test if they can result in a measurable increase in content for real repositories – within 6 months – because that is what the JISC call for projects specified. We are learning early in this work that in the era of 'big data' institutions are identifying eligible content by their researchers in external sources and finding they need help to import this content to their repositories, that is, the deposit tools follow the content rather than the other way round. A follow-on project, but with a twist, not just more of the same.



EasyChair deposit tool: identifying content from the EasyChair conference system with a

<http://blog.soton.ac.uk/depositmo/>

<http://www.eprints.org/depositmo/>



Enhanced publications



Enhanced publications

“accresciute”

“valorizzate”

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DATA

collega la pubblicazione con materiale
multimediale, datasets, blogs, commenti
altrimenti dispersi sul web...



INTEGRAZIONE
[offre link espliciti]

Document



Article

Like my father before me:
intergenerational occupational
status transfer during
industrialization (Zeeland,
1811-1915)

Event



Conference

7th European Social Science
History Conference Lisbon,
Portugal March 2008



Aggregation

Zijdeman, R.L. 2009. Like my father
before me: intergenerational
occupational status transfer during
industrialization (Zeeland,
1811-1915)

Date Created

2012-01-27T14:29:51.741Z

Date Modified

2012-02-07T13:56:14.897Z

Made by

Richard L. Zijdeman

More info

Person



Academic staff

R.L. Zijdeman

<http://purl.utwente.nl/ns/escape-pubtypes.owl#Datafile>

<http://purl.utwente.nl/ns/escape-pubtypes.owl#Datafile>

Marriage records of the Civil
Register from all municipalities in
the Dutch province of Zeeland in
the period 1811-1915

<http://purl.utwente.nl/ns/escape-pubtypes.owl#Datafile>

Post Offices, Zeeland, 1803-1918

<http://purl.utwente.nl/ns/escape-pubtypes.owl#Datafile>

Secondary Education, Zeeland,
1860-1915

<http://purl.utwente.nl/ns/escape-pubtypes.owl#Datafile>

Steam Engines, Zeeland,
1851-1890

<http://purl.utwente.nl/ns/escape-pubtypes.owl#Datafile>

Train stations
1860-1915

Brandaris 128 (Example 2)

Related to:

- Video: On sound of snapping shrimp
- Article: Vibrating microbubbles poking individual cells: Drug transfer into cells via sonoporation

Has response:

- Video: Pistol Shrimp - BBC animal show 'Weird Nature'

Agreed by:

- Publication: rtext

Made by:

- Academic staff: Anna von der Heydt
- Academic staff: Detlef Lohse
- Academic staff: Barbara Schmitz
- Academic staff: Michel Versluis

Alternative to:

- Video: On sound of snapping shrimp

Article: How Snapping Shrimp Snap Through Cavitating Bubbles

More info

Enhanced publications e scienze umane

Semantic WORDS

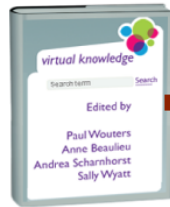
Project site for Enhanced Scholarly Publications using WordPress and the Semantic WORDS

HOME ABOUT THE BOOKS SEMANTIC WORDS THE PLUGINS INCONTEXT VISUALIZATION

Enhancing scholarly publications involves presentation in a Web environment with interlinking of the 'objects' of a document such as: data on which the publication is based, supplementary materials, post-publication reactions and secondary analyses. This Website is the central location for an ongoing project of creating, co-locating, and intertextual linking of [Enhanced Publications of traditionally published books](#) related to Digital Scholarship.

Central to this effort is the release of [Semantic WordPress for Digital Scholarship](#), or [Semantic WORDS](#), a pair of custom plugins developed to introduce traditionally published books to the realm of web-based scholarly communication. The four book Web sites developed to launch this project contain a broad range of features intended to enhance the printed versions of these books, including supplementary resources, visualizations, intertextual linking of content, and formal structuring of content using Semantic Web ontologies. In the next phase, this project involves development of a central database that allows for aggregation of content across the individual book Web sites, such that object relationships, discursive threads, and contextual factors can be made explicit.

The first of the Semantic WORDS plugins, [Enhanced Bibliography](#), provides a suite of features for authors, which are focused on organization and publication of academic content on the Web. Features include custom page templates for academic texts, integration with [Zotero](#) for citation management, and expanded author profile pages for CV content management, such as publications.



e-Research: Transformation in Scholarly Practice

An enhanced publication accompanying the book

HOME PURCHASE THE BOOK TABLE OF CONTENTS

About the Book

Acknowledgments

Editor and Authors

Index

RESOURCES

Presentation Slides

Related Publications

Related Videos

Institutions & Organizations

AUTHOR BLOGS

[Can You See What I Know?](#)

Digital Scholarship

The Citation Culture

VKS Ethnography

WCU Project Yeungnam

University

Welcome!

This site is a companion to *e-Research: Transformation in Scholarly Practice* (Routledge, 2009) and includes material both supplementing and expanding what is contained in the book. The site contains background information, new research and resources, visualizations, and opportunity to

Christine L. Borgman

[2011 Harvard Digital Scholarship Summit: Keynote - Christine Borgman \(UCLA\)](#)

Abstract

Several decades ago, access to scholarly information was the exclusive domain of publishers. Now research is disseminated by many formal and informal means, no libraries and publishers but also by preprint repositories and tweets. Access may be one can separate signal from noise amidst the plethora of communication channels. access are a result of the transition from a closed scholarly world to the open Web content and context of networked information, information services for readers are and differences between publications and data. If future scholars are to use the content of yesterday, today, and tomorrow, the scholarly community must reclaim retrieval, rethink partnerships throughout the information life cycle, share responsibility, information infrastructure, and address policy and incentive issues.



Related Publications



Borgman, C. (2007). *Scholarship in the Digital Age: Information, Infrastructure and the Internet*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.



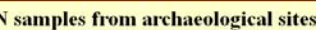
Hine, C. (2006). *New Infrastructures for Knowledge Production: Understanding E-science*. Hershey, PA: IGI Global.



<http://ep-books.ehumanities.nl/>



Mesolithic and Neolithic human remains in the Netherlands: physical anthropological and stable isotope investigations



This article presents
in the Lower Rhine.



Nanopublications



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entità univoche, con URI

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o1 p2 o2 .

Supporting

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s3 p4 o4 .
o4 p5 o5 .

Provenance

...e processabili dal computer
per creare percorsi inediti

<#26277419>	<#2121378>	<#13817745>
<protein kinase>	<phosphorylates>	<proteins>
<subject>	<predicate>	<object>

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isEvidencedBy - states that another statement, Y, should be considered evidence for this statement X

createdOn - states the date/time that the statement was created

hasAuthor - states who claims authorship of the statement

isApprovedBy - states who approves of the statement

isDeprecatedBy - states that the statement is no longer in use by the entity in question

Nanopublications

PLOS ONE A peer-reviewed, open access journal

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RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN

Novel Protein-Protein Interactions Inferred from Literature Context

Article Metrics Related Content Comments: 0

Herman H. H. B. M. van Haagen^{1*}, Peter A. C. 't Hoen¹, Alessandro Botelho Bovo², Antoine de Morrée¹, Erik M. van Mulligen¹, Christine Chichester¹, Jan A. Kors¹, Johan T. den Dunnen¹, Gert-Jan B. van Ommen¹, Silvère M. van der Maarel¹, Vinícius Medina Kern², Barend Mons¹, Martijn J. Schuemie¹

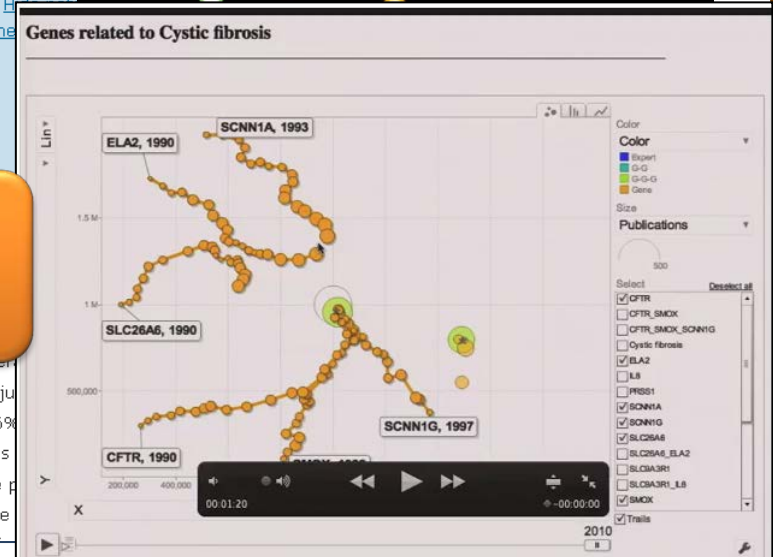
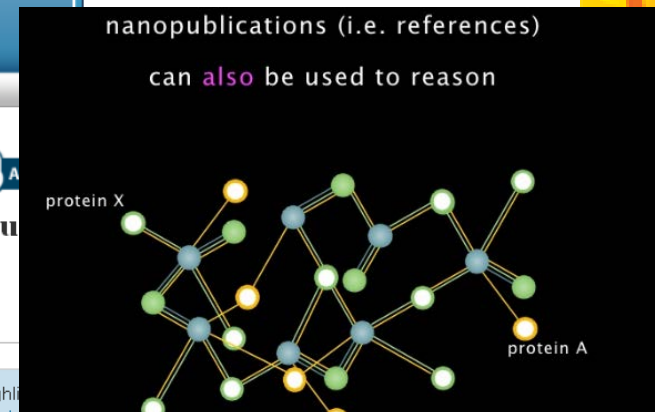
1 Biosemantics Association, Department of Human Genetics, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, and Department of Medical Informatics, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, **2** Department of Human Genetics, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, The Netherlands

*Correspondence: h.h.b.m.van.haagen@lumc.nl

Abstract

Protein-protein interactions (PPIs) are central to many biological processes. However, the number of known PPIs is still limited. We present a novel method for inferring PPIs from the context in which proteins appear in literature. This method outperforms previously developed PPI prediction algorithms that rely on the conjunction of two protein names in MEDLINE abstracts. We show significant increases in coverage (76% versus 32%) and sensitivity (66% versus 41% at a specificity of 95%) for the prediction of PPIs archived in 6 PPI databases. A retrospective analysis shows that PPIs can efficiently be predicted before they enter PPI databases and before their interaction is explicitly described in the literature.

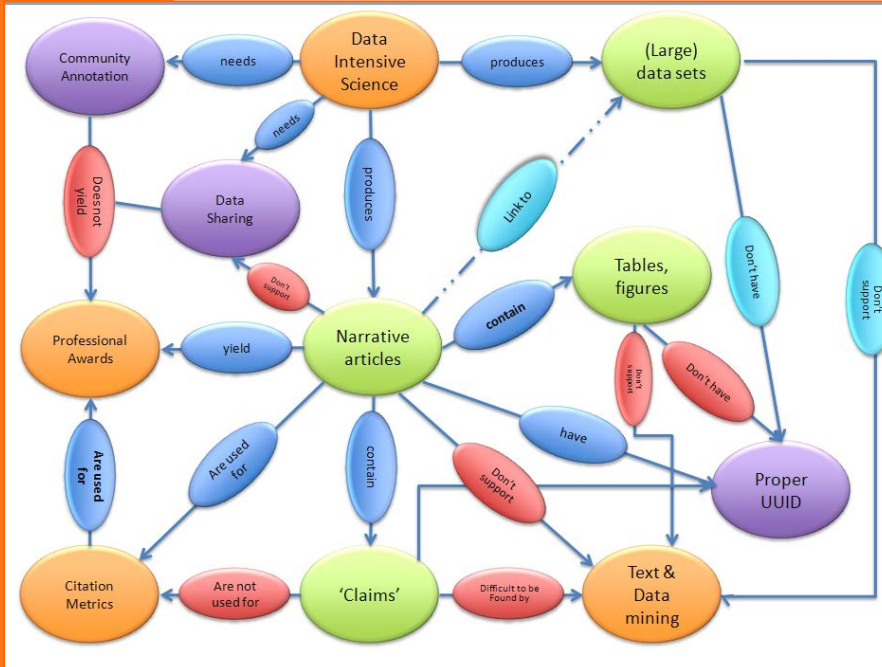
...non riflettono tutte le sfumature
ma indicano una direzione, una
ipotesi, una visione d'insieme



Nanopublications

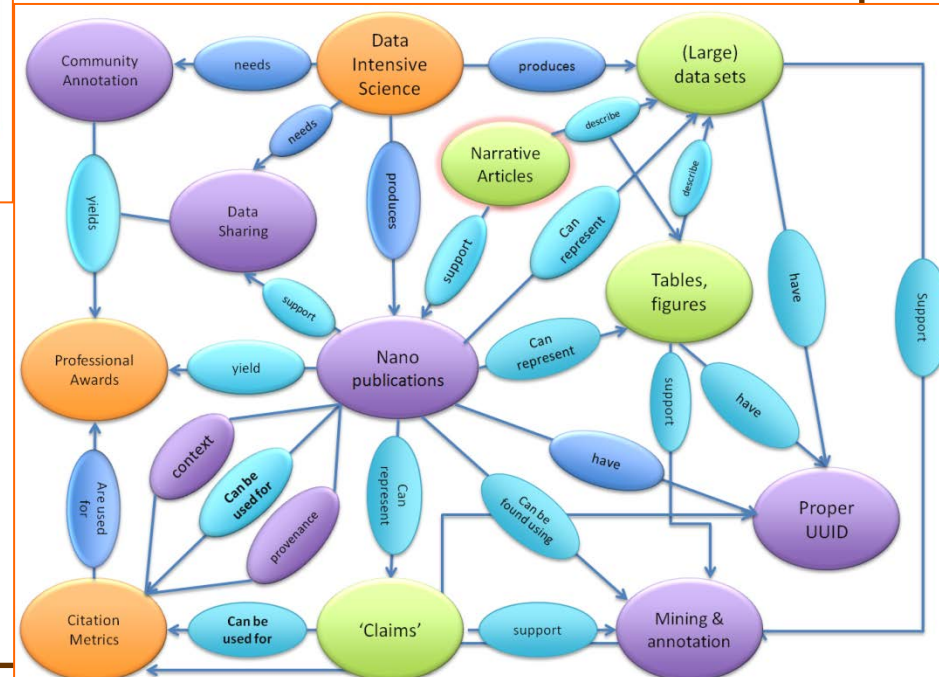


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più rispondenti alle nuove esigenze



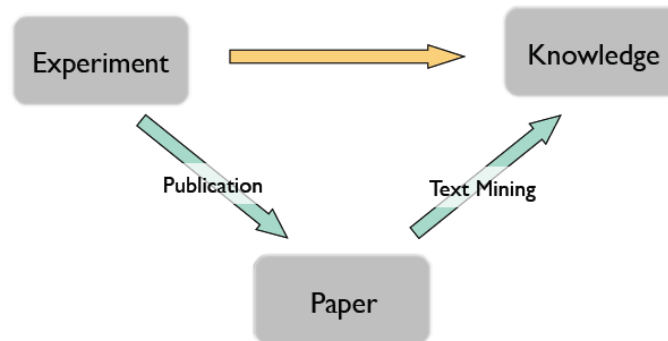
...occuperanno il posto
centrale riservato finora
alle pubblicazioni?

B.Mons, Nanopublications, OAI7, 2011



Workflow online

Knowledge Burying in paper publication



...servono strumenti per trasmettere/conservare la “digital knowledge”

- Publishing/mining cycle results in loss of knowledge
 - $\geq 40\%$ of information lost

S.Bechhofer, [Research Objects: Towards Exchange and Reuse of Digital Knowledge](#), OAI7, 2011

...Research Objects (RO) sono aggregazioni di risorse funzionali a un esperimento

my experiment

myExperiment makes it easy to **find, use** and **share scientific workflows** and other **Research Objects**, and to build **communities**.



<http://www.myexperiment.org/>

Workflow online

...riconoscere il ruolo centrale dei workflow per la e-research

- **Reusable** – used as part of new study;
- **Repurposeable** – reuse the pieces in a new (and different) study;
- **Repeatable** – repeat the study, possibly years later;
- **Reproducible** – a special case of repeatability with a complete set of information/results to work towards;
- **Replayable** – go back and see what happened;
- **Referenceable** – cite in publications;
- **Revealable** – provenance and audit;
- **Re-interpretable** – crossing boundaries;
- **Respectful** – appropriate credit and attribution;
- **Retrievable** – discover and acquire.

Workflow online



Workflow=
dati+processo



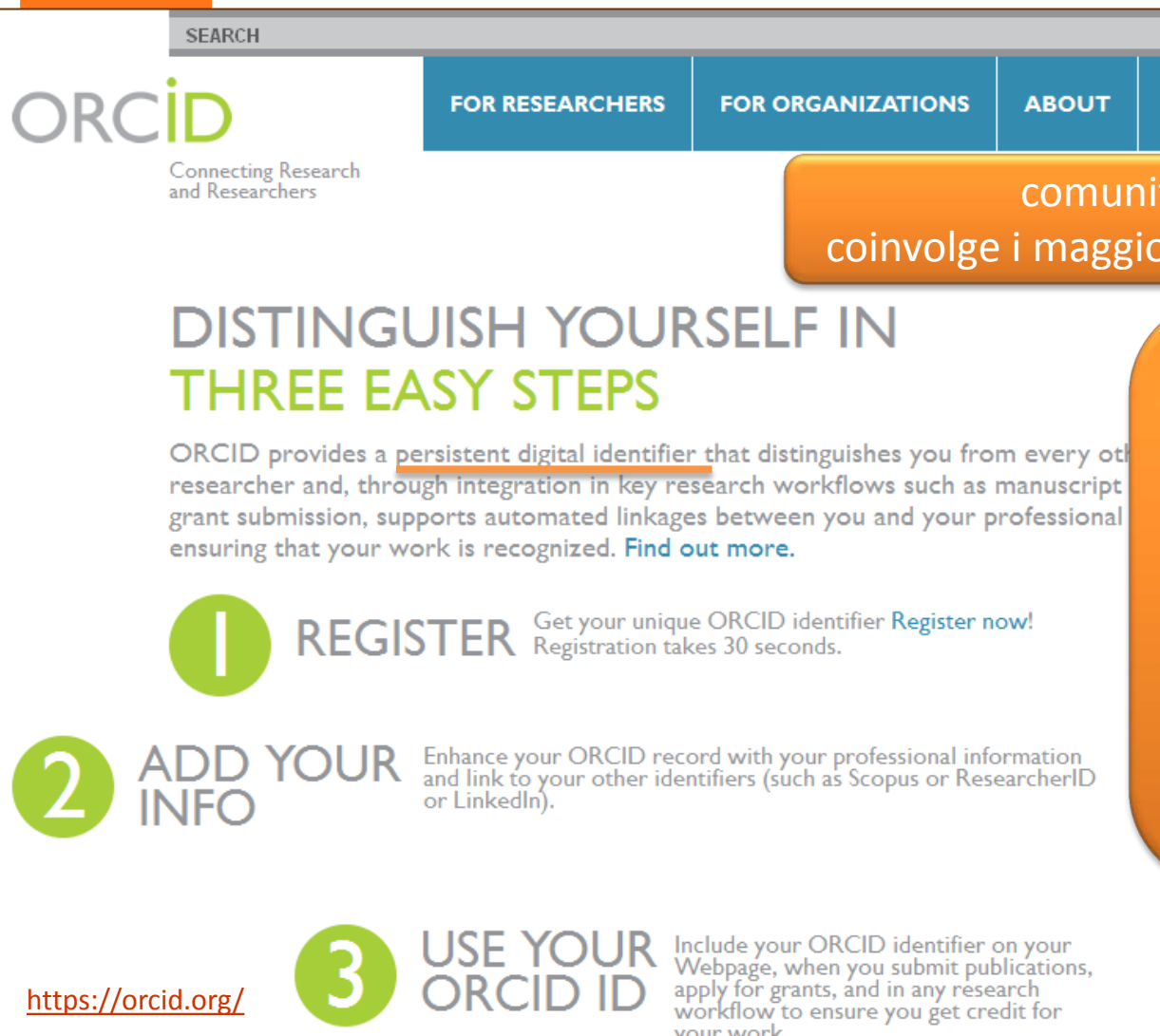
...creazione e gestione di
complessi Research Objects che
tengano conto della **natura
statica/dinamica dei workflows**

...conservazione e classificazione
di workflows e materiale
associato, in modo che sia
ricercabile e accessibile

...communities che condividano,
riusino e migliorino i workflow,
favorendo la **creazione
di nuova conoscenza**



Ricercatore ↔ Ricerca



The screenshot shows the ORCID website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a 'SEARCH' button and links for 'FOR RESEARCHERS', 'FOR ORGANIZATIONS', and 'ABOUT'. The ORCID logo is prominently displayed on the left, with the tagline 'Connecting Research and Researchers'. Below the logo, the text 'DISTINGUISH YOURSELF IN THREE EASY STEPS' is shown. The first step, 'REGISTER', is highlighted with a green circle and the number '1'. It includes the text 'Get your unique ORCID identifier Register now! Registration takes 30 seconds.' The second step, 'ADD YOUR INFO', is highlighted with a green circle and the number '2'. It includes the text 'Enhance your ORCID record with your professional information and link to your other identifiers (such as Scopus or ResearcherID or LinkedIn).' The third step, 'USE YOUR ORCID ID', is highlighted with a green circle and the number '3'. It includes the text 'Include your ORCID identifier on your Webpage, when you submit publications, apply for grants, and in any research workflow to ensure you get credit for your work.'

ORCID
Connecting Research and Researchers

SEARCH

FOR RESEARCHERS FOR ORGANIZATIONS ABOUT

DISTINGUISH YOURSELF IN THREE EASY STEPS

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional ensuring that your work is recognized. [Find out more.](#)

1 REGISTER Get your unique ORCID identifier [Register now!](#)
Registration takes 30 seconds.

2 ADD YOUR INFO Enhance your ORCID record with your professional information and link to your other identifiers (such as Scopus or ResearcherID or LinkedIn).

3 USE YOUR ORCID ID Include your ORCID identifier on your Webpage, when you submit publications, apply for grants, and in any research workflow to ensure you get credit for your work.

<https://orcid.org/>

comunità Open source;
coinvolge i maggiori enti di ricerca ed editori

- due funzioni:
1. **registro univoco** dei ricercatori (ORCID ID)
 2. creazione di APIs che supportano la comunicazione sistema-sistema e l'autenticazione

pubblica
annualmente il
registro in CC0

Altmetrics manifesto



peer review:
lenta, spesso inefficace

Retraction Watch

Diederik Stapel faces criminal
with 15 comments

The Dutch media are reporting that [Diederik Stapel](#), the Tilburg University social psychologist who fabricated data in dozens of studies, is facing a criminal probe for his misuse of some 2.2 million euros (roughly \$2.8 million U.S.) in government grant funding.

A [Retraction Watch](#) commenter tipped us off this morning that the newspaper *AfC Handelsblad* reports (thanks to Google Translate)

Investigators have last month the financial administration of Stapel will also have several witnesses to

Stapel is suspected of having applied for g Investigators also are exploring whether he is guilty of forgery by using forged



citazione:
considera solo chi scrive

Impact Factor:
facilmente manipolabile

... il lavoro dei ricercatori si
è spostato sul Web
dove possiamo:

contare i downloads

ascoltare i tweet

tracciare l'uso...

tutte queste "tracce" sono
ALT-METRICS

Impact



usage

downloads
views



peer-review

expert opinion



citations



alt-metrics

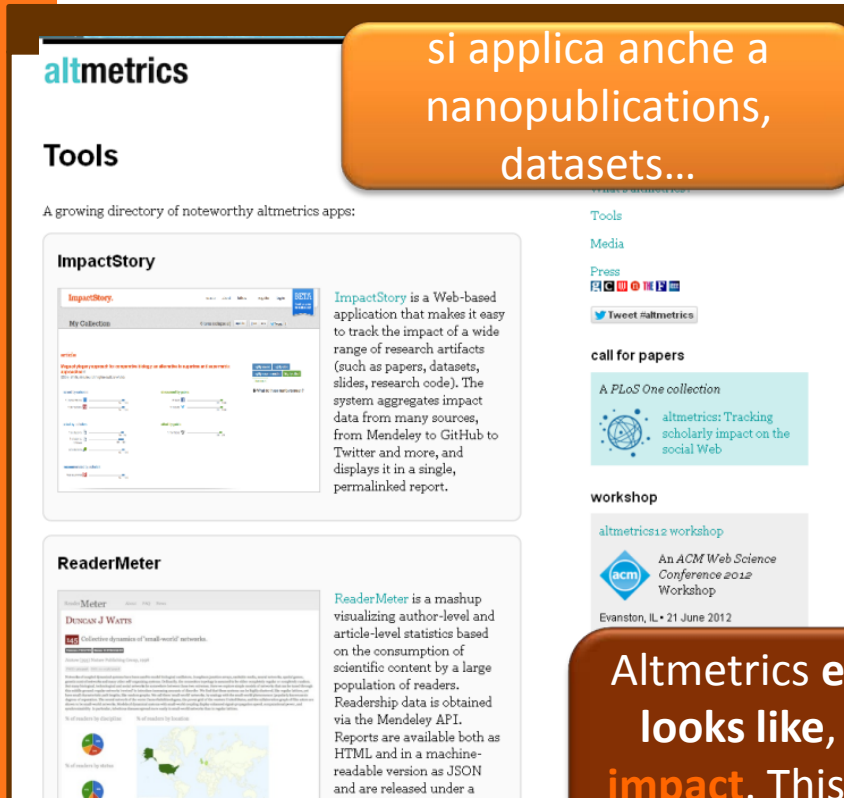
storage
links
bookmarks
conversations

altmetrics

<http://altmetrics.org/manifesto/>

Jason Prime, Dario Taraborelli, Cameron Neylon

Altmetrics manifesto



The screenshot shows the altmetrics website with the following content:

- altmetrics** logo
- Tools** section: "A growing directory of noteworthy altmetrics apps:"
- ImpactStory**: "ImpactStory is a Web-based application that makes it easy to track the impact of a wide range of research artifacts (such as papers, datasets, slides, research code). The system aggregates impact data from many sources, from Mendeley to GitHub to Twitter and more, and displays it in a single, permalinked report." It includes a screenshot of the ImpactStory interface.
- ReaderMeter**: "ReaderMeter is a mashup visualizing author-level and article-level statistics based on the consumption of scientific content by a large population of readers. Readership data is obtained via the Mendeley API. Reports are available both as HTML and in a machine-readable version as JSON and are released under a..." It includes a screenshot of the ReaderMeter interface.
- Tools** list: "Tools", "Media", "Press", "Twitter @altmetrics", "call for papers", "A PLoS One collection", "altmetrics: Tracking scholarly impact on the social Web", "workshop", "altmetrics12 workshop", "An ACM Web Science Conference 2012 Workshop", "Evanston, IL • 21 June 2012".

si applica anche a
nanopublications,
datasets...

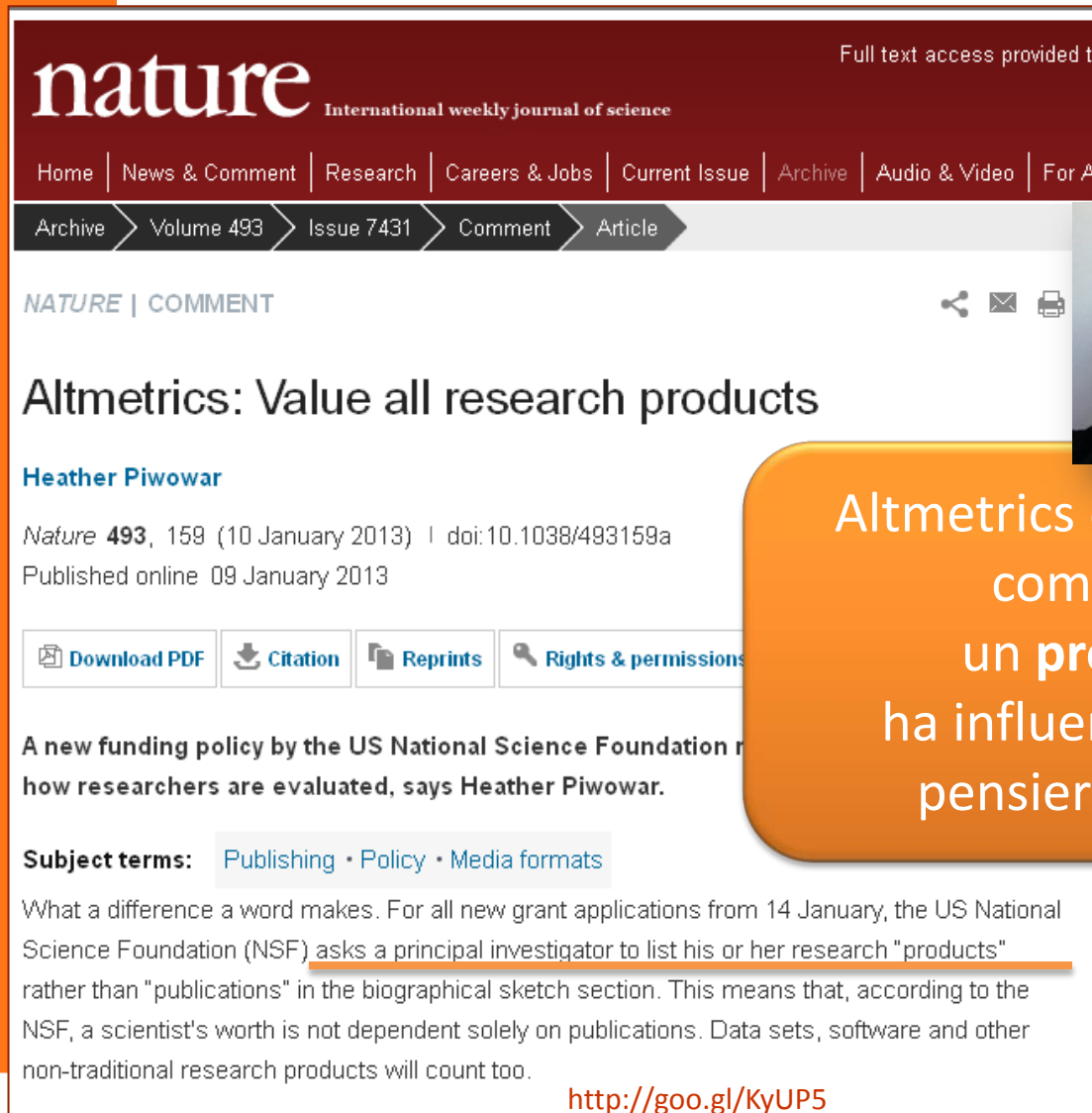
permette di tracciare
l'impatto sul
social web

è immediato, più
aderente alla nuova
realtà di e-science

Altmetrics expand our view of what impact
looks like, but also of **what's making the
impact**. This matters because expressions of
scholarship are becoming more diverse.

Because altmetrics are themselves diverse,
they're great for measuring impact
in this **diverse scholarly ecosystem**.

Altmetrics: value all research products



The screenshot shows the top of a Nature journal article page. The header includes the 'nature' logo and navigation links like 'Home', 'News & Comment', 'Research', etc. The article title 'Altmetrics: Value all research products' is prominently displayed, along with the author's name 'Heather Piowar'. Below the title, there are buttons for 'Download PDF', 'Citation', 'Reprints', and 'Rights & permissions'. The abstract begins with 'A new funding policy by the US National Science Foundation...'. A subject term 'Publishing' is highlighted. At the bottom, a URL is provided: <http://goo.gl/KyUP5>.

nature International weekly journal of science

Full text access provided to

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video | For Authors

Archive > Volume 493 > Issue 7431 > Comment > Article

NATURE | COMMENT

Altmetrics: Value all research products

Heather Piowar

Nature **493**, 159 (10 January 2013) | doi:10.1038/493159a
Published online 09 January 2013

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A new funding policy by the US National Science Foundation **how researchers are evaluated, says Heather Piowar.**

Subject terms: [Publishing](#) • [Policy](#) • [Media formats](#)

What a difference a word makes. For all new grant applications from 14 January, the US National Science Foundation (NSF) asks a principal investigator to list his or her research "products" rather than "publications" in the biographical sketch section. This means that, according to the NSF, a scientist's worth is not dependent solely on publications. Data sets, software and other non-traditional research products will count too.

<http://goo.gl/KyUP5>



Altmetrics offrono un quadro più completo di quanto un prodotto di ricerca ha influenzato conversazioni, pensieri e comportamenti

PRODOTTO,
non più "pubblicazione"

Impact story

ImpactStory.

create embed follow about sign in

BETA
Send us your
feedback!

Tell the full story of your research impact.

ImpactStory aggregates [altmetrics](#): diverse impacts from your articles, datasets, blog posts, and more.

Make my impact report

or, show me a
sample report

Mega-phylo
approaches
(2009) Smith, B

saved by sch

16 bookmarks

3 readers

cited by sch

1 citations
reviews

3 citations

	scholars	public
recommended	citations by editorials, f1000	press article
cited	citations, full-text mentions	wikipedia mentions
saved	citeulike, mendeley	delicious
discussed	science blogs, journal comments	blogs, twitter, facebook, etc.
viewed	pdf downloads	html downloads

We track impact
across the Web:

citeulike

crossref

delicious

dryad

F1000
FACULTY1000

figshare

github

MENDELEY

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PLOS

Public
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Embed them anywhere

Use ImpactStory's full-featured API to add metrics to your own projects. Or drop our embeddable Javascript widget into your publishing platform's HTML.



Open data, open source.

Our data (like our source code) is wide open. As a non-profit organization, we are in this because we believe open altmetrics are key for building the coming era of Web-native science.

<http://impactstory.org/>

Impact story

article

Mega-phylogeny approach for comparative biology: an alternative to supertree and supermatrix approaches

(2009) Smith, Beaulieu, Donoghue *BMC Evol Biol*

Computational toxicology using the OpenTox application programming interface and Bioclipse.

(2011) Willighagen, Jeliazkova, Hardy et al. *BMC research notes*

saved by scholars



cited by scholars



discussed by public



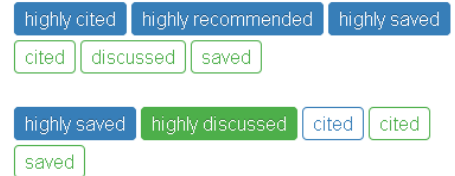
saved by public



cited by public



Percentile range for this metric relative to a random set of items published the same year



misura lungo due dimensioni:

- AUDIENCE (accademici e pubblico)
- ENGAGEMENT (vista, discussione, salva, citazione, raccomanda)

dataset

Data from: Data archiving is a good investment

(2011) Piwowar, Vision, Whitlock *Dryad Digital Repository*

viewed by scholars



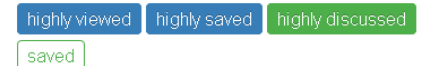
saved by scholars



discussed by public



saved by public



What do these numbers mean?

Altmetric



Altmetric

Home

Plans & Pricing

Altmetric Explorer

Services for Publishers

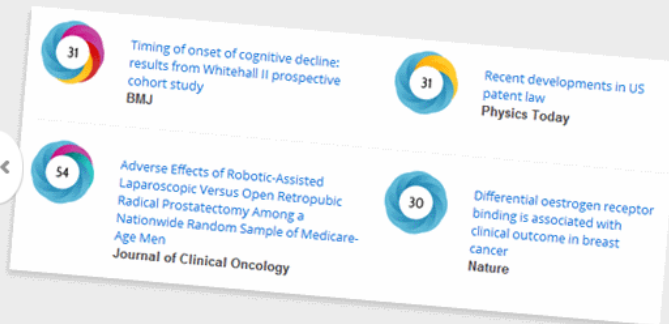
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Altmetric



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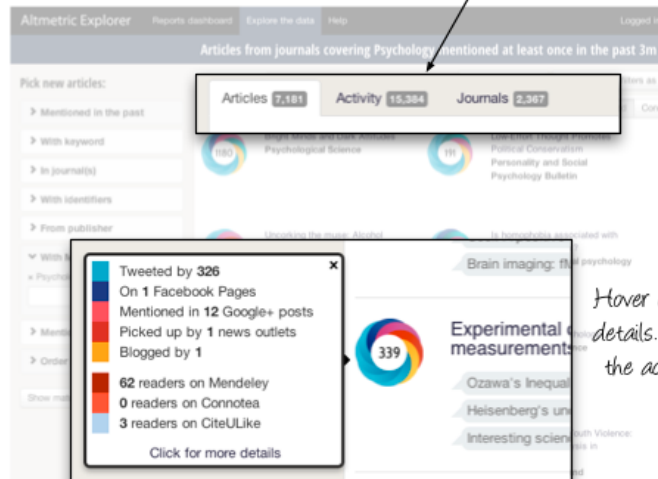
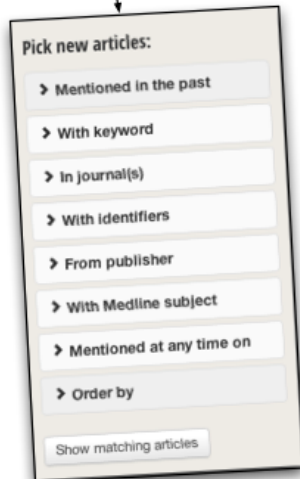
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or the rankings of the journals they're from



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Filter articles by journal or publisher
Search
Filter articles by keywords or identifiers
Reports
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Altmetric per editori

Su PLoS: Altmetric nell'ultimo minuto



This page mashes up alt-metrics data from [Altmetric](#) with articles from the [Public Library of Science](#) (PLOS). Check which articles are seeing the most buzz from social media sites, newspapers and in online reference managers.



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- ☐ Biology
- ☐ Neglected Tropical Diseases

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▲ New study: walking/standing 6 hours improves metabolic health better than 1 hr vigorous exercise ▲ Long, low-intensity exercise may have more health benefits than short, intense workouts ▲ Interesting paper on -ve effects of sedentary behaviour ▲ Standing and walking improves insulin action and plasma lipids more than moderate to vigorous exercise



Tweeted by 410
On 39 Facebook Pages
Mentioned in 1 Google+ posts
Reddited by 1
Picked up by 3 news outlets
Blogged by 1

Concentration of Strontium-90 at Selected Hot Spots in Japan PLOS ONE

▲ 10 Bq/Kg Strontium-90 in the main gate of Fukushima plant, 8,960,000 Bq/Kg of Cs-134/137 from vegetation.



Red Brain, Blue Brain: Evaluative Processes Differ in Democrats and Republicans PLOS ONE

▲ Brain differences between Democrats and Republicans. Peer reviewed literature ▲ My newly published paper shows that brain activity can predict party ID with 82.9% accuracy. #neuropolitics ▲ Our fMRI study shows Democrats and Republicans use different parts of their brain when thinking about risk. ▲ Liberals and conservatives have different cognitive styles.



Social Behaviors Increase in Children with Autism in the Presence of Animals Compared to Toys PLOS ONE

▲ Animals May Boost Social Interaction in Kids With Autism re ▲ Children with autism show increased positive social behaviors around animals ▲ Potential BIG role animals may play in autism behaviors ▲ study shows that the presence of an animal can significantly increase positive social behaviors in children with asd



Serum Levels of Choline-Containing Compounds Are Associated with Aerobic Fitness Level: The HUNT-Study PLoS ONE



Devastating Decline of Forest Elephants in Central Africa PLOS ONE

▲ New report at #CITES reveals DRC has lost 99% of its #elephants, primarily due to rampant poaching ▲ PLoS article on the huge decline of forest #elephants in the past decade. ▲ Afrikanska skogsefanten akut hotad. Minskat med två tredjedelar på tio år ▲ Roads, conflict facilitate the slaughter: Devastating Decline of Forest Elephants in Central Africa #PLOSONE



High Impact=High Statistical Standards? Not Necessarily So PLOS ONE

▲ Low statistical standards in high impact journals ▲ It's ironic that a paper looking at statistical rigour in journals uses Impact Factor as a measure of journal quality ▲ High Impact = High Statistical Standards? Not Necessarily So not good in Nature and Science! ▲ If you use stats, you need to read this

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The screenshot shows a Nature journal article titled "Free online availability substantially increases a paper's impact" by Steve Lawrence. The article is from Volume 411, Issue 521 (31 May 2001). The Altmetric bookmarklet overlay is visible in the top right corner, showing 41 metrics. The article content discusses the impact of free online availability on scientific research.

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Nature 411, 521 (31 May 2001) | doi:10.1038/55079551

Free online availability substantially increases a paper's impact

Steve Lawrence¹

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These letters form part of Nature's current debate on access to the scientific literature. For more examples, see <http://www.nature.com/nature/debate/access/index.html>

SIR

The volume of scientific literature far exceeds the ability of scientists to identify and use all relevant information. The ability to locate relevant research quickly will dramatically improve communication and scientific progress. Although availability varies greatly by discipline, more than a million research articles are now freely available on the web.

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Different categories of impact



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 - Downloads, views, book holdings, ILL, document delivery
- **Captures**
 - Favorites, bookmarks, saves, readers, groups, watchers
- **Mentions**
 - Blog post, news story, Wikipedia article, comments, review
- **Social Media**
 - Tweets, Google +1s, likes, shares, ratings
- **Citations**
 - Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar, Microsoft Academic Search, patents

Categories of Impact

Plum allows you to drill into the specifics behind each type of impact.



Clicking on any category shows more detailed metrics.

... ma non si accenna al business plan...

Plum Analytics

Current List of Metrics

Below is a listing of the current type of metrics that Plum supports, and samples of providers where is growing fast / stay tuned.

Metrics as of January 24, 2013

Type	Metric	Example Source(s)	Description
Usage	Abstract Views	PLoS	The number of times an abstract has been viewed
Usage	Clicks	bit.ly, Facebook	The number of clicks on a link
Usage	Collaborators	GitHub	The number of collaborators on a project
Usage	Downloads	Dryad, Figshare, Slideshare, Github	The number of times a file has been downloaded
Usage	Figure Views	figshare, PLoS	The number of times a figure has been viewed
Usage	Full Text Views	PLoS	The number of times a full text article has been viewed
Usage	Holdings	WorldCat	The number of library holdings of a book
Usage	HTML Views	PLoS	The number of times an HTML page has been viewed
Usage	PDF Downloads	ePrints, dSpace, PLoS	The number of times a PDF file has been downloaded
Usage	PDF Views	PLoS	The number of times a PDF file has been viewed
Usage	Plays	Vimeo	The number of times a video has been played
Usage	Supporting Data Views	PLoS	The number of times a supporting data file has been viewed
Captures	Bookmarks	CiteULike, Delicious	Number of times a link has been bookmarked
Captures	Favorites	Slideshare, YouTube	The number of times a video has been added to a favorites list
Captures	Followers	GitHub	The number of followers of a user

Captures	Groups	CiteULike, Mendeley	Number of times an artifact has been added to a group's library
Captures	Readers	Mendeley	The number of people who have added an artifact to their library
Captures	Subscribers	Vimeo, YouTube	The number of people who have subscribed for a video update
Captures	Watcher	Github	The number of people watching the artifact for updates
Mentions	Comment count	Facebook, Reddit, Slideshare, Vimeo, YouTube	The number of comments made about an artifact
Mentions	Forum Topic Count	Vimeo	The number of topics in a forum discussing the artifact
Mentions	Gist count	GitHub	The number of gists in the source code repository
Mentions	Links	Wikipedia	The number of links to the artifact
Mentions	Review count	SourceForge	The number of user reviews of the artifact
Social Media	Likes	Facebook, Vimeo, YouTube	The number of times an artifact has been liked
Social Media	+1	Google	The number of times an artifact has gotten a +1
Social Media	Ratings	SourceForge	The average user rating of the artifact.
Social Media	Recommendations	Figshare, SourceForge	The number of recommendations an artifact has received
Social Media	Score	Reddit	The number of upvote minus downvotes on Reddit
Social Media	Tweets	Twitter	The number of tweets that mention the artifact
Citations	PubMed Reference Count	PubMed	The number of PubMed Central articles that cite the artifact
Citations	Scopus Cited-by Count	Scopus	The number of articles that cite the artifact according to Scopus



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