



# Comunicare la scienza oggi

## Open Access, Open Science: un altro mondo possibile

Elena Giglia



Torino, 20 settembre 2017  
elena.giglia@unito.it



Sarò breve...



- 1) Comunicazione scientifica oggi: funziona?
- 2) L'alternativa Open
- 3) Fare Open Access in pratica





# Qualcosa da portare via

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

Il valore dell'APERTURA è fondamentale come  
POTENZIALE, al di là dei ritorni immediati



Open Access e Open Science sono strumenti, non l'obiettivo

Open Science e Open Innovation hanno un legame stretto

Fare Open Access e farlo correttamente è molto semplice...

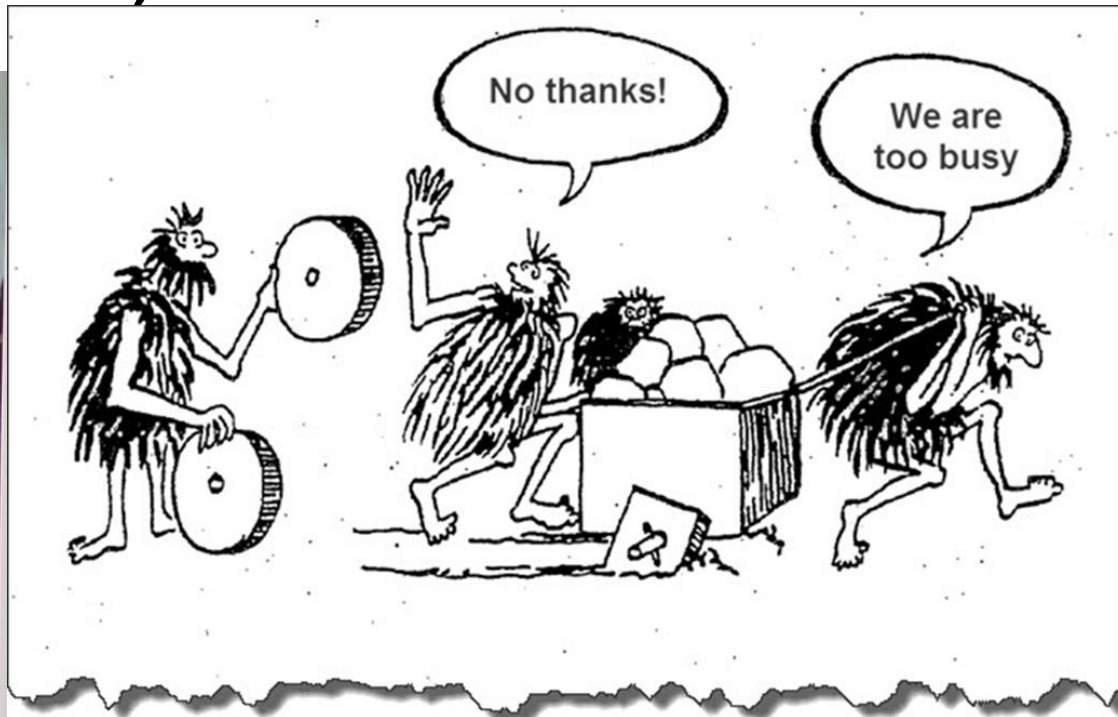


There are

no strangers here  
you haven't met yet!

just friend

Open Access? Open Science? ...concetti ancora  
«stranieri», ma forse basta conoscerli meglio...





# Comunicazione scientifica è ...

Accesso

CONSERVAZIONE

GESTIONE DEI  
DIRITTI  
(autori, lettori,  
editori)

Produzione

Economia  
(e profitti)

Costi

(reali e di mercato – «anelastico»)

Tecnologia

Nuovi modelli  
(e loro sostenibilità)

Canali  
(monografie, riviste...)

VALUTAZIONE  
DELLA RICERCA



# Comunicazione scientifica: le funzioni

**REGISTRATION**

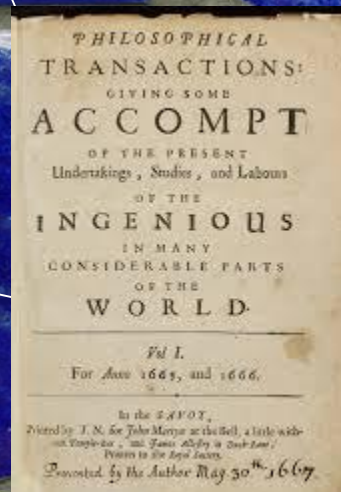
[Impact Factor]

**CERTIFICATION**

**REWARD**

**ARCHIVING**

**AWARENESS**







# 101 INNOVATIONS IN SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION



Jeroen Bosman @jeroenbosman  
Utrecht University Library

## Most important developments in 6 research workflow phases

Science is in transition. This post phase of a project aiming to characterize communication flows from evolution

	Discovery	Analysis	Writing	Publication	Outreach	Assessment
Trends	social discovery tools	datadriven & crowdsourced science	collaborative online writing	Open Access & data publication	scholarly social media	article level (alt)metrics
Expectations	growing importance of data discovery	more online analysis tools	more integration with publication & assessment tools	more use of "publish first, judge later"	use of altmetrics for monitoring outreach	more open and post-publication peer review
Uncertainties	support for full-text search and text mining	willingness to share in analysis phase	acceptance of collaborative online writing	effect of journal/publisher status	requirements of funders & institutions	who pays for costly qualitative assessment?
Opportunities	discovery based on aggregated OA full text	open labnotes	semantic tagging while writing/citing	reader-side paper formatting	using repositories for institutional visibility	using author-, publication- and affiliation-IDs
Challenges				globalization of research	making outreach a two-way discussion	quality of measuring tools

	Outreach	Assessment
Most important term developments	more & better connected researcher profiles	importance of societal relevance + non-publication contributions
Potential disruptive developments	public access to research findings, also for agenda setting	moving away from simple quantitative indicators



<https://101innovations.wordpress.com/>  
Survey of scholarly communication tool usage





# Comunicazione scientifica, ovvero...

## Scholarly Infrastructure

an obscenely expensive anachronism



<http://bjoern.brembs.net/>

<http://www.slideshare.net/brembs>

Two academics walk into a bar. They bring their own drinks, pay \$5000, and leave feeling proud and ashamed. It's a publishing metaphor.

Like Comment Share





# Comunicazione scientifica oggi, ovvero...

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



Jon Tennant, *Barriers for young researchers*, 7 Sept 2017

"Some foods come cheap but cause health or environmental problems that are not included in the price we pay. In the same way, some pay-walled purchases may seem to offer value in the moment, but may cost us dearly in lost opportunity through artificially limited access, less efficient science and scholarship, and the resulting slower progress working on the greatest problems facing humanity."

Ellen Finnie

Head, Scholarly Communications & Collections Strategy  
MIT Libraries

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



# ... se no, non esisterebbe Sci-Hub



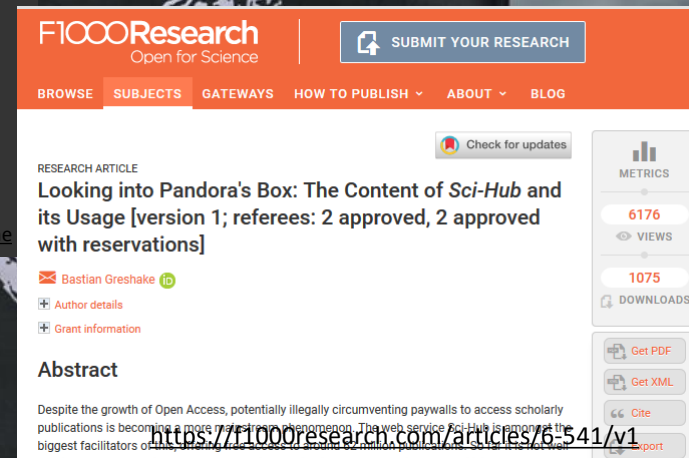
Preprint

## NOT PEER-REVIEWED

"PeerJ Preprints" is a venue for early communication or feedback before peer review. Data may be preliminary. Learn more about preprints or browse peer-reviewed articles instead.

### Sci-Hub provides access to nearly all scholarly literature

Bioinformatics Legal Issues Science and Medical Edu



findings in more detail. Finally, we estimate that over a six-month period in 2015–2016, Sci-Hub provided access for 99.3% of valid incoming requests. Hence, the scope of this resource suggests the subscription publishing model is becoming unsustainable. For the first time, the overwhelming majority of scholarly literature is available gratis to anyone with an Internet connection.

<https://peerj.com/preprints/3100/>



... ma, almeno, funziona?

The current state of scholarly communication?

Slowly but surely  
adapting to the  
Web of 1995

Jon Tennant, Barriers for young researchers, 7 Sept. 2017

Hartgerink is one of only a handful of researchers in on the problem of scientific fraud - and he is perfectly happy to upset his peers.

"The scientific system as we know it is pretty screwed up," he told me last

The international publishing system is broken!

unsustainable prices

big deal lock-in

publication biases

flawed quality and impact measures

publisher consolidation across the lifecycle

K. Shearer, Next gen repositories, 6 Sept. 2017

theguardian

The long read

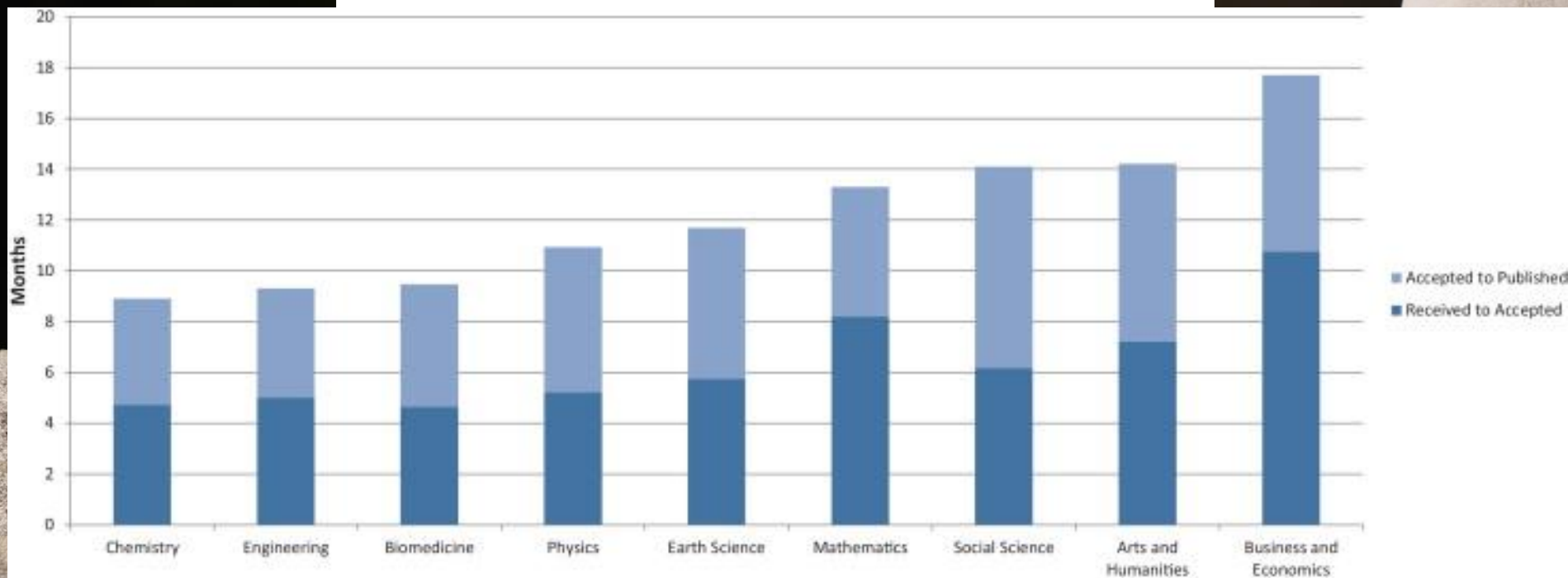
The hi-tech war on science fraud

The problem of fake data may go far deeper than scientists admit. Now a team of researchers has a controversial plan to root out the perpetrators



# ... la rapidità di pubblicazione?

Tempi medi di pubblicazione su rivista per disciplina



... da 9 a 18 mesi...



# ... e la garanzia della peer review?

Table 3. Most cited retracted articles

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

\*As of June 22, 2012.

[www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1212247109](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1212247109)

## Retraction Watch

Weekend reads: Improper influence by how common is failure to reproduce?

with 7 comments

The week at Retraction Watch featured [controversy over an economics paper](#), and a report of a researcher who [faked more than 70 experiments](#). Here's what was happening elsewhere: [Read the rest of this entry »](#)

Written by Ivan Oransky  
May 28th, 2016 at 9:30 am

<http://retractionwatch.com/>

## Retraction Watch

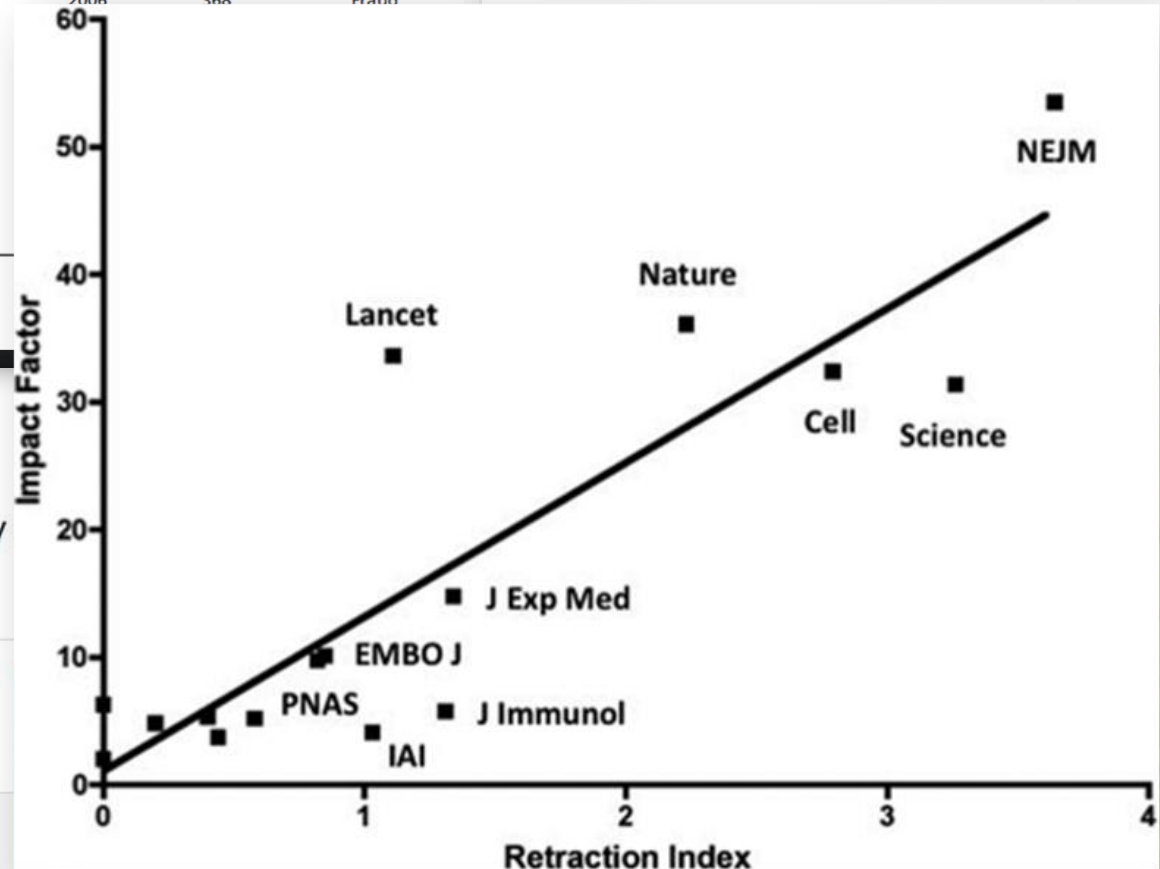
Tracking retractions

### The Retraction Watch Leaderboard

with 18 comments

Who has the most retractions? Here's our unofficial list (see notes on methodology), which we'll update as more information comes to light:

1. Yoshitaka Fujii (total retractions: 183) Sources: [Final report of investigating committee](#), [our reporting](#)





# [fake news, fake data...]

The man behind all this controversy was a 25-year-old Dutch scientist named Chris Hartgerink, based at Tilburg University's Meta-Research Center, which studies bias and error in science. Statcheck was the brainchild of Hartgerink's colleague Michèle Nuijten, who had used the program to conduct a 2015 study that demonstrated that about half of all papers in psychology journals contained statistical error. Nuijten's study was written up in Nature as a valuable contribution to the growing literature acknowledging bias and error in science - but she had not published an inventory of the specific errors it had detected, or

The long read

## The hi-tech war on science fraud

The problem of fake data may go far deeper than scientists admit. Now a team of researchers has a controversial plan to root out the perpetrators

by Stephen Buranyi

“Statcheck is a good example of what is now possible,” he said. The top priority, for Hartgerink, is something much more grave than correcting simple statistical miscalculations. He is now proposing to deploy a similar program that will uncover fake or manipulated results - which he believes are far more prevalent than most scientists would like to admit.

The Guardian, Feb. 2017

When it comes to fraud - or in the more neutral terms he prefers, “scientific misconduct” - Hartgerink is aware that he is venturing into sensitive territory. “It is not something people enjoy talking about,” he told me, with a weary grin. Despite its professed commitment to self-correction, science is a discipline that relies mainly on a culture of mutual trust and good faith to stay clean. Talking about its faults can feel like a kind of heresy. In 1981, when a young Al Gore led a congressional inquiry into a spate of recent cases of scientific fraud in biomedicine, the historian Daniel Kevles observed that “for Gore and for many others, fraud in the biomedical sciences was akin to pederasty among priests”.

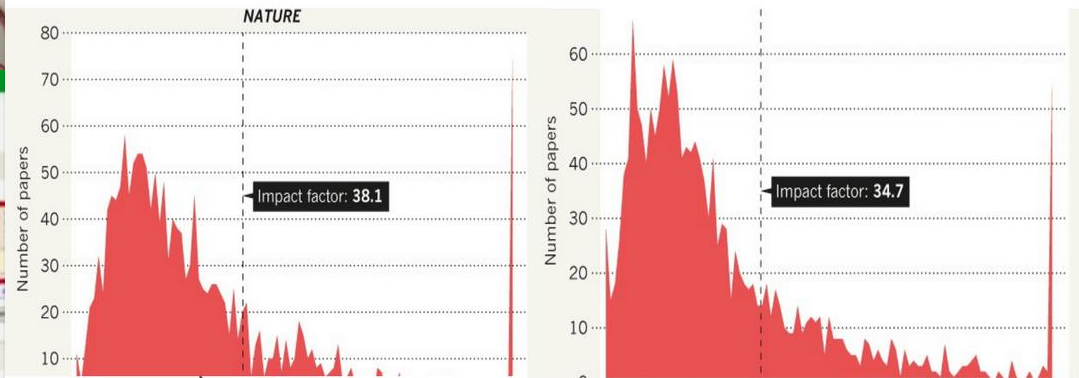


# ... e il prestigio dell'Impact Factor? / 1



## The Impact Factor is a bullshit statistic

J.Tennant Barriers for young researchers, 7 Sept 2017



is imposed by a very small number of highly cited papers

Journal: CURRENT BIOLOGY

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
<input type="checkbox"/>	CURR BIOL	0960-9822	22589	11.910	2.683	331	3.8	4.0

Cited Journal: Citing Journal: Source Data: Journal Self Cites:

Journal Impact Factor

Cites in 2003 to items published in: 2002 = 3628, 2001 = 3923, Sum: 7551  
Calculation: Cites to recent items 7551 = 11.910  
Number of recent items 634

Number of items published in: 2002 = 334, 2001 = 300, Sum: 634



# ... e il prestigio dell'Impact Factor? / 2



Times Higher Education, 5 Nov 2015

PROFESSIONAL JOBS RANKINGS STUDENT

## Journal impact factors 'no longer credible'

The measure of scholarly impact is now being manipulated so much that it has ceased to be meaningful editorial claims

November 5, 2015

By David Matthews Twitter: @DavidM10urne



click for updates

## Causes for the Persistence of Impact Factor Mania

Arturo Casadevall<sup>a</sup>, Ferric C. Fang<sup>b</sup>

+ Author Affiliations

Address correspondence to Arturo Casadevall, [arturo.casadevall@einstein.yu.edu](mailto:arturo.casadevall@einstein.yu.edu).

### ABSTRACT

Numerous essays have addressed the misuse of the journal impact factor for judging the value of science, but the practice continues, primarily as a result of the actions of scientists themselves. This seemingly irrational behavior is referred to as "impact factor mania." Although the literature on the impact factor is extensive, little has been written on the underlying causes of impact factor mania. In this perspective, we consider the reasons for the persistence of impact factor mania and its pernicious effects on science. We conclude that impact factor mania persists because it confers significant benefits to individual scientists and journals. Impact factor mania is a variation of the economic theory known as the "tragedy of the commons," in which scientists act rationally in their own self-interests despite the detrimental consequences of their actions on the overall scientific enterprise. Various measures to reduce the influence of the impact factor are considered.



Catriona MacCallum and 1 other Retweeted



Max Planck Society @maxplanckpress · Nov 15

"How much has your research changed the world -- that's **impact**! And **Impact Factors** have nothing to do with that." @DavidSweeneyNPR #OpenCon



81



48



OAI9 and 22 others follow



Jon Velterop @Villavelius · Nov 14

@barendmons: "The usefulness of an article at the bench, in the field, is inversely related to the **impact factor** of the journal." #opencon





# ... e la valutazione? «Osessione»

"Why do we do science? It's not to create careers for scientists. It's to increase knowledge for the benefit of mankind. If the need to sustain the careers of young scientists is getting in the way of the primary objective of science there is something wrong in the way in which we organise and motivate those careers."

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

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

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

As long as journal impact factors retain some role in the career development, journals should publish the distribution of their citations. The participants strongly supported the adoption of the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) by publishers, funders and universities. There was a call for open citation data (rather than having to

"Getting away from this obsession with measurement and going back to judgement might be a way forward."



# ... e la riproducibilità? / 1



## Rival Scientists Cast Doubt Upon Recent Discovery About Invincible Animals

A recent claim that tardigrades got a sixth of their DNA from microbes is starting to unravel.



ED YONG DEC 4, 2015 [Science Atlantic blog, Dec 4 2015](#)

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

News & Comment | News | 2016 | June | Article

NATURE | NEWS

## Sluggish data sharing hampers reproducibility effort

Initiative trying to validate 50 cancer papers finds difficulty in accessing original study data.

Richard Van Noorden

03 June 2015

[doi:10.1038/nature.2015.17694](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature.2015.17694)

## THE LANCET

Volume 383, Issue 9912, 11–17 January 2014, Pages 166–175



Series

[doi:10.1016/S0140-6736\(13\)62227-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(13)62227-8)

Increasing value and reducing waste in research design, conduct, and analysis

Prof John P A Ioannidis, MD<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100</sup>, Prof Sander Greenland, DrPH<sup>1</sup>, Prof Mark A Hlatky, MD<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100</sup>, Muin J Khoury, MD<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100</sup>, Prof Malcolm R Macleod, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Prof David Moher, PhD<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100</sup>, Prof Kenneth F Schulz, PhD<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100</sup>, Prof Robert Tibshirani, PhD<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100</sup>

These issues are often related to misuse of statistical methods, which is accentuated by inadequate training in methods. For example, a study<sup>2</sup> of reports published in 2001 showed that p values did not correspond to the given test statistics in 38% of articles published in *Nature* and 25% in the *British Medical Journal*. Prevalent conflicts of interest can also affect the design, analysis, and interpretation of results. Problems in study design go beyond statistical analysis, and are shown by the poor reproducibility of research. Researchers at Bayer<sup>3</sup> could not replicate 43 of 67 oncological and cardiovascular findings reported in academic publications. Researchers at Amgen could not reproduce 47 of 53 landmark oncological findings for potential drug targets.<sup>4</sup> The current system places insufficient emphasis on investigators doing rigorous obtaining reproducible results.

thebmj

Research

Education

News & Views

Campaigns

Archive

<http://www.bmj.com/content/351/bmj.h4320>

Research

Restoring Study 329: efficacy and harms of paroxetine and imipramine in treatment of major depression in adolescence


BMJ 2015 ; 351 doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.h4320> (Published 16 September 2015)

Cite this as: BMJ 2015;351:h4320

**Conclusions** Neither paroxetine nor high dose imipramine showed efficacy for major depression in adolescents, and there was an increase in harms with both drugs. Access to primary data from trials has important implications for both clinical practice and research, including that published conclusions about efficacy and safety should not be read as authoritative. The reanalysis of Study 329 illustrates the necessity of making primary trial data and protocols available to increase the rigour of the evidence base.



# ... e la riproducibilità? / 2



Home News Journals Topics Careers

Science Science Advances Science Immunology Science Robotics Science Signaling

SHARE RESEARCH ARTICLE

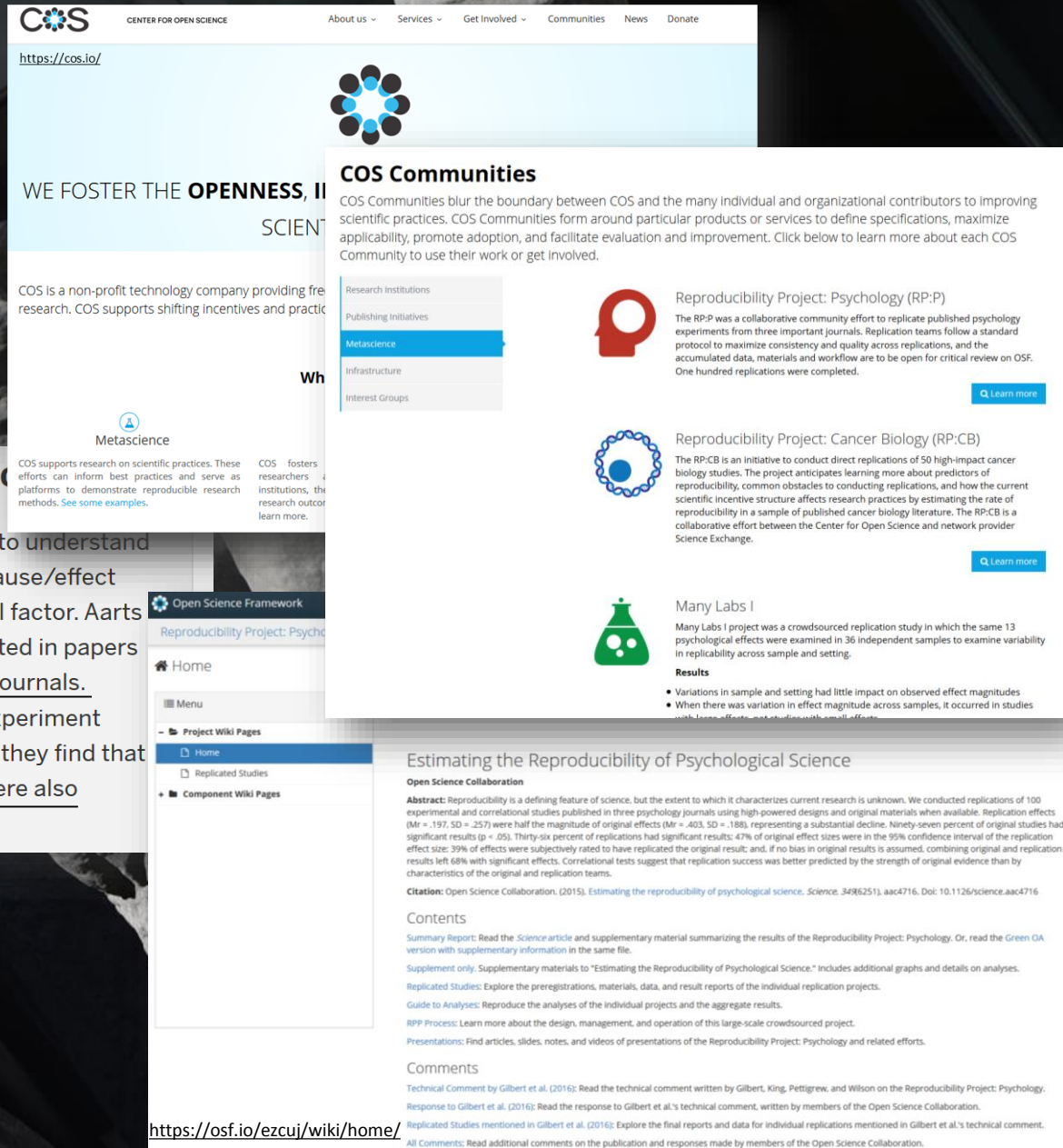
436

Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science

Open Science Collaboration<sup>\*†</sup>

## Empirically analyzing empirical evidence

One of the central goals in any scientific endeavor is to understand causality. Experiments that seek to demonstrate a cause/effect relation most often manipulate the postulated causal factor. Aarts *et al.* describe the replication of 100 experiments reported in papers published in 2008 in three high-ranking psychology journals. Assessing whether the replication and the original experiment yielded the same result according to several criteria, they find that about one-third to one-half of the original findings were also observed in the replication study.



**COS** CENTER FOR OPEN SCIENCE

About us Services Get Involved Communities News Donate

<https://cos.io/>

**WE FOSTER THE OPENNESS, IN SCIENCE**

COS is a non-profit technology company providing free research. COS supports shifting incentives and practices.

**COS Communities**

COS Communities blur the boundary between COS and the many individual and organizational contributors to improving scientific practices. COS Communities form around particular products or services to define specifications, maximize applicability, promote adoption, and facilitate evaluation and improvement. Click below to learn more about each COS Community to use their work or get involved.

- Research Institutions
- Publishing Initiatives
- Metascience**
- Infrastructure
- Interest Groups

**Reproducibility Project: Psychology (RP:P)**

The RP-P was a collaborative community effort to replicate published psychology experiments from three important journals. Replication teams follow a standard protocol to maximize consistency and quality across replications, and the accumulated data, materials and workflow are to be open for critical review on OSF. One hundred replications were completed.

**Reproducibility Project: Cancer Biology (RP:CB)**

The RP-CB is an initiative to conduct direct replications of 50 high-impact cancer biology studies. The project anticipates learning more about predictors of reproducibility, common obstacles to conducting replications, and how the current scientific incentive structure affects research practices by estimating the rate of reproducibility in a sample of published cancer biology literature. The RP-CB is a collaborative effort between the Center for Open Science and network provider Science Exchange.

**Many Labs I**

Many Labs I project was a crowdsourced replication study in which the same 13 psychological effects were examined in 36 independent samples to examine variability in replicability across sample and setting.

**Results**

- Variations in sample and setting had little impact on observed effect magnitudes.
- When there was variation in effect magnitude across samples, it occurred in studies with large effects, not studies with small effects.

**Estimating the Reproducibility of Psychological Science**

**Open Science Collaboration**

**Abstract:** Reproducibility is a defining feature of science, but the extent to which it characterizes current research is unknown. We conducted replications of 100 experimental and correlational studies published in three psychology journals using high-powered designs and original materials when available. Replication effects ( $M = .197$ ,  $SD = .257$ ) were half the magnitude of original effects ( $M = .403$ ,  $SD = .188$ ), representing a substantial decline. Ninety-seven percent of original studies had significant results ( $p < .05$ ). Thirty-six percent of replications had significant results; 47% of original effect sizes were in the 95% confidence interval of the replication effect size; 39% of effects were subjectively rated to have replicated the original result; and, if no bias in original results is assumed, combining original and replication results left 68% with significant effects. Correlational tests suggest that replication success was better predicted by the strength of original evidence than by characteristics of the original and replication teams.

**Citation:** Open Science Collaboration. (2015). Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science. *Science*, 348(6251), aac4716. Doi: 10.1126/science.aac4716

**Contents**

**Summary Report:** Read the *Science* article and supplementary material summarizing the results of the Reproducibility Project: Psychology. Or, read the *Green OA* version with supplementary information in the same file.

**Supplement only:** Supplementary materials to "Estimating the Reproducibility of Psychological Science." Includes additional graphs and details on analyses.

**Replicated Studies:** Explore the preregistrations, materials, data, and result reports of the individual replication projects.

**Guide to Analyses:** Reproduce the analyses of the individual projects and the aggregate results.

**RPP Process:** Learn more about the design, management, and operation of this large-scale crowdsourced project.

**Presentations:** Find articles, slides, notes, and videos of presentations of the Reproducibility Project: Psychology and related efforts.

**Comments**

**Technical Comment** by Gilbert *et al.* (2016): Read the technical comment written by Gilbert, King, Pettigrew, and Wilson on the Reproducibility Project: Psychology. **Response** to Gilbert *et al.* (2016): Read the response to Gilbert *et al.*'s technical comment, written by members of the Open Science Collaboration.

**Replicated Studies mentioned** in Gilbert *et al.* (2016): Explore the final reports and data for individual replications mentioned in Gilbert *et al.*'s technical comment.

**All Comments:** Read additional comments on the publication and responses made by members of the Open Science Collaboration.

<https://osf.io/ezcuj/wiki/home/>



# ... e la verità?



## A Disconnect Between What Is Good for Scientists and What Is Good for Science

On its own, the fact that publishing is essential to success is just a fact of the trade. Running faster defines better sprinters; conducting more high-impact research defines better scientists. The research must be published to have impact. And yet, publishing is also the basis of a conflict of interest between personal interests and the objective of knowledge accumulation. The reason? Published and true are not synonyms. To the extent that publishing itself is rewarded, then it is in scientists' personal interests to publish, regardless of whether the published findings are true (Hackett, 2005; Martin, 1992; Sovacool, 2008).

“novità” e “risultati  
positivi” sono utili alla  
pubblicabilità ma non alla  
verità

The solution requires making  
incentives for  
“getting it right” competitive  
with the incentives  
for “getting it published”.



# ...l'efficacia?

Il paradosso

2.100.000

1. stipendio



tagli ai budget=  
minore possibilità  
di leggere  
di essere letti

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

ARL Statistics

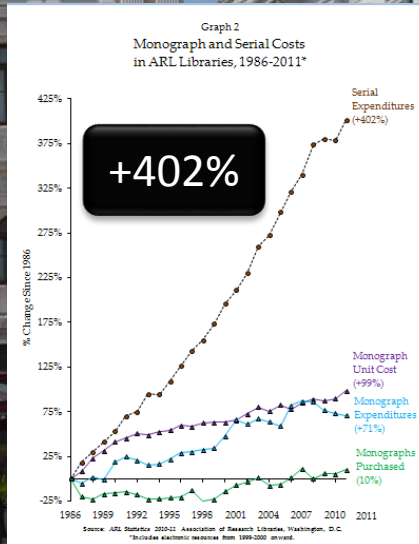


TABLE 1: AVERAGE 2016 PRICE FOR SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES

DISCIPLINE	AVERAGE PRICE PER TITLE	DISCIPLINE	AVERAGE PRICE PER TITLE
Chemistry	\$5,105	Technology	\$2,239
Physics	4,508	Zoology	2,221
Engineering	3,244	Math & Computer Science	1,895
Biology	3,104	Health Sciences	1,801
Food Science	2,729	General Science	1,717
Astronomy	2,718	Geography	1,713
Botany	2,418	Agriculture	1,687
Geology	2,400		

SOURCE: LJ PERIODICALS PRICE SURVEY 2016

<http://lj.libraryjournal.com/2016/04/publishing/fracking-the-ecosystem-periodicals-price-survey-2016/>

Reed Elsevier chief Erik Engstrom took home £4.5m last year

Reed Elsevier, group behind Lancet, LexisNexis and Comic-Con expo, enjoyed best year since Anglo-Dutch merger in 1993



© Reed Elsevier group behind Lancet, LexisNexis and Comic-Con expo, enjoyed best year since Anglo-Dutch merger in 1993

Erik Engstrom, chief executive of Reed Elsevier, received almost £4.5m in remuneration and share awards last year.

The company - owner of a diverse range of assets including the Lancet, the

The Economist

It has, however, been a good bash. The current year's profits, based on other people's work, submitted by third parties in a process called peer review, has been immensely profitable. Elsevier, a Dutch firm that is the world's biggest journal publisher, had a margin last year of 38% on revenues of £3.2 billion. Springer, a German firm that is the second biggest journal publisher, made 36% on sales of £1.1 billion in 2011 (the most recent year for which figures are available). Such firms are

Free for all, 4 May 2013

Elsevier: +38%



# ... e l'efficacia? / 2

SEP 9, 2017 @ 11:56 AM 1,527

## The Future Of Academic Publishing Beyond Sci-Hub



GUEST POST WRITTEN BY

G. Geltner

G. Geltner is a historian at the University of Amsterdam. You can visit his blog at [www.guygeltner.net](http://www.guygeltner.net)



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

How did we get and universities desktop published rendered some could still boast

on scholars' conservatism and addiction to prestige, and cashing in on institutional inertia, they not only weathered the storm but in fact became the global gatekeepers of academic research.

Instead of disappearing into thin air, conglomerates specializing in academic publishing, including Elsevier, Sage, Springer, Wiley-Blackwell and Taylor & Francis, began charging increasingly higher fees, which are currently estimated at **\$10 billion annually**.

These and other publishers, including some major university presses, may have shielded and even increased their revenue streams, but they couldn't solve the basic problem. **Embargoing the results of research, which is often funded by taxpayers' money, is not only inherently anti-academic, it also reinforces social and global inequalities, with devastating consequences to scientists and the public at large. The tiny club benefiting from huge subscription and processing fees has created, sometimes with the willing consent of academics, a situation whereby universities and governments are buying access to their own scholars' work (including in the form of peer review and editorship) at prices even Harvard can't afford.**



<https://goo.gl/PbYLMM>



# [Qualità e prezzo non correlano]

The subscription prices of peer-reviewed journals have in the past not been closely related to the scientific quality. This relationship has been further obscured by bundled e-licenses. The situation is different for open access (OA) journals that finance their operations via article processing charges (APCs). Due

Article processing charges in OA journals –relationship between price and quality.  
Published in Scientometrics March 2015 DOI 10.1007/s11192-015-1556-z  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11192-015-1556-z>

Bo-Christer Björk  
David Solomon

1. Title: CYTOSKELETON  
Publisher: Wiley Blackwell  
ISSN: 1949-3584  
Subject: Medicine  
Profit Status: For-Profit  
Year First Published:  
Price per article: 948.71  
Price per citation: 375.19  
Composite Price Index: 596.62  
**Relative Price Index 128.38**

2. Title: JOURNAL OF GERIATRIC ONCOLOGY  
Publisher: ELSEVIER INC  
ISSN: 1879-4068  
Subject: Medicine  
Profit Status: For-Profit  
Year First Published:  
Price per article: 630  
Price per citation: 735  
Composite Price Index: 680.47  
**Relative Price Index 146.4**

## Journal Cost-Effectiveness 2013

Use this search engine to find internationally-published journals and rank them by price per article or citation. Here are some [summary statistics](#) for this edition. If you wish, you can also [download an Excel spreadsheet](#) that contains all of our data. You can find explanations of our data sources and methods [at this link](#).

Title:   
Publisher:  Emerald  
ISSN:

Search tips:  
? for one unknown character  
\* for zero or more unknown characters  
quotes for "exact phrase"  
- for Not  
blank field = all

Restrict your search to the following subject areas (unchecking all boxes searches all journals):

☐ Agriculture ☐ Education ☐ Mathematics  
☐ Biology ☐ Engineering ☐ Medicine  
☐ Business ☐ Geology ☐ Physics  
☐ Chemistry ☐ History ☐ Psychology  
☐ Computer Science ☐ Humanities ☐ Social Science  
☐ Economics ☐ Law

Sort results by:

☐ Title  
☐ Publisher  
☐ ISSN  
☐ Year First Published  
☐ Price Per Article  
☐ Price Per Citation  
☐ Composite Price Index  
☐ Relative Price Index

Order results:

☐ Ascending  
☐ Descending

Limit to:

☐ Good value  
☐ Medium value  
☐ Bad value

Format results as tab-delimited text for saving or copying to Excel. Do not paste directly into wordpad or excel. Copying and then pasting into notepad, saving the page as a text file, or using "paste special" in wordpad, should work. You can download the full database in [Excel format](#), including past years.

<http://www.journalprices.com/>

- Abbonamenti tradizionali: scarsissima correlazione
- OA: maggiore competizione (editori) e scarsità di fondi (autori) portano a una certa attenzione nella scelta (per gli articoli la correlazione è più alta)

Field of science	Journal based analysis		Article based analysis	
	Number of journals	Correlation	Number of articles	Correlation
All fields	595	0.401±0.039	61081	0.670
Biomedicine	423	0.476±0.04	37494	0.676
Earth Sciences	53	0.176±0.12	5536	0.312
Technology and Engineering	49	0.228±0.14	3562	0.602
Physical Sciences	37	0.310±0.16	11026	0.932
Mathematics and Statistics	15	-	1307	-
Social Sciences	14	-	1362	-
General Science Journals	3	-	720	-
Arts and Humanities	1	-	74	-

Correlations were not calculated for disciplines with under 20 journals.



**A**

Natural and Medical Sciences

Social Sciences and Humanities

Percentage of papers

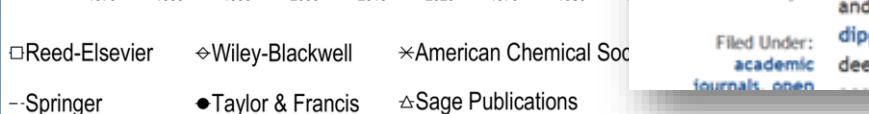
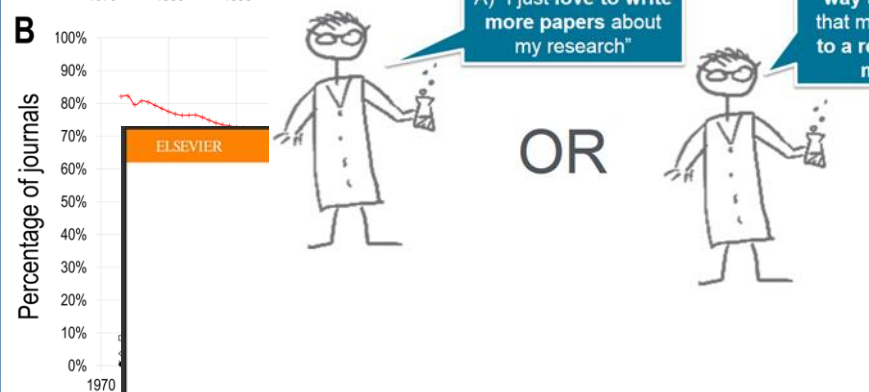
100%  
90%  
80%  
70%  
60%  
50%

100%  
90%  
80%  
70%  
60%  
50%

1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010

ELSEVIER

Oligopolio? Monopolio?



A) "I just love to write more papers about my research"

OR

## What can Elsevier do?

W. Haak, Elsevier and data, Venice 25 Nov 2016

HUM: 20%

n of the scientific publishing industry has been the topic of much debate within

[DIES](#) [NET NEUTRALITY](#) [FREE SPEECH](#) [TECHDIRT DEALS!](#)

G.Moody, Elsevier monopoly ... Aug 10 2017

## er Continues To Build Its Monopoly Solution For All ts Of Scholarly Communication

but-can-people-be-bothered-to-support-open-alternatives? dept

is just written about the amazing achievements of [Sci-Hub](#), and how it now offers the ability of academic papers free online. One implication may be that traditional publishing, cost journals hidden behind paywalls, is no longer [viable](#). But as we noted, that doesn't

mean that traditional publishers will disappear. For one thing, many are embracing open access, and finding it pretty profitable (some would say too profitable thanks to things like "double dipping".) But there's another way that academic publishers, particularly the biggest ones with deep pockets, can head off the threat to their profits from developments like Sci-Hub and open



# ... ma... la comunicazione scientifica è un mercato?

"They take our free labour, package it, and sell it back to us for windfall profits. The result is that one of our core activities - sharing research - is largely governed by the drive to deliver shareholder value.

It doesn't have to be that way."

Jefferson Pooley, Muhlenberg College



## Principles of the Self Journal of Science: bringing ethics and freedom to scientific publishing

VERSION 1 Released on 24 January 2015 under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

Michaël Bon<sup>1</sup>

<http://www.sjscience.org/article?id=46>

### Inappropriateness

The dissemination of Science is organized as a free market, where publishers compete for reputation and scientists compete for limited number of slots in journals. The rationale of the free market economy is to have efficient exchanges of rare and substitutable goods (apples, mobile phones, money...) between those who own them and those who want them. Yet scientific knowledge, unlike money, is something its owners want to share. It is not a substitutable good. Scientists do want to be paid, but in a different currency – one that involves recognition and credit – whose amount on Earth is not limited. Therefore, the current system is deeply inappropriate to disseminate Science: it creates an artificial rarity that overrides the exchanges naturally underlying Science.



# Competizione = doping

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

<https://royalsociety.org/events/2015/04/future-of-scholarly-scientific-communication-part-1/>



Mary Ann Liebert, Inc. publishers

## ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING SCIENCE

Journals

Search

Alerts

*Environ Eng Sci.* 2017 Jan 1; 34(1): 51–61.

PMCID: PMC5206685

Published online 2017 Jan 1. doi: [10.1089/ees.2016.0223](https://doi.org/10.1089/ees.2016.0223)

### Academic Research in the 21st Century: Maintaining Scientific Integrity in a Climate of Perverse Incentives and Hypercompetition

[Marc A. Edwards](#)<sup>\*,†</sup> and [Siddhartha Roy](#)<sup>†</sup>

[Author information](#) ► [Article notes](#) ► [Copyright and License information](#) ►

This article has been corrected. See *Environ Eng Sci.* 2017 August 01; 34(8): 616.

This article has been [cited by](#) other articles in PMC.

#### Abstract

Go to: ☒

Over the last 50 years, we argue that incentives for academic scientists have become increasingly perverse in terms of competition for research funding, development of quantitative metrics to measure performance, and a changing business model for higher education itself. Furthermore, decreased discretionary funding at the federal and state level is creating a hypercompetitive environment between government agencies (e.g., EPA, NIH, CDC), for scientists in these agencies, and for academics seeking funding from all sources—the combination of perverse incentives and decreased funding increases pressures that can lead to unethical behavior. If a critical mass of scientists become untrustworthy, a tipping point is possible in which the scientific enterprise itself becomes inherently corrupt and public trust is lost, risking a new dark age with devastating consequences to humanity. Academia and federal agencies should better support science as a public good, and incentivize altruistic and ethical outcomes, while de-emphasizing output.





*"Yes, the planet got destroyed. But for a beautiful moment  
in time we created a lot of value for shareholders."*

forb  
CN  
COLLECTION

©Tom Toro, <http://tomtoro.com/cartoons/#jp-carousel-135>



# ...intanto, in Europa...



But let's not ignore the facts: the science system is in landslide transition from data-sparse to data-saturated. Meanwhile, scholarly communication, data management methodologies, reward systems and training curricula do not adapt quickly enough if at all to this revolution. Researchers, funders and publishers (I always thought that meant making things public) keep each other hostage in a deadly embrace by continuing to conduct, publish, fund and judge science in the same way as in the past century.

So far, no-one seems to be able to break this deadlock. Open Access articles are indispensable but solve only a fraction of the problem. Neither 'open research data' alone will do. We still try to press





Welcome  
*We Are*  
**OPEN**

... cambiare prospettiva?



# Openness

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

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





# ... un po' di Zen...



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

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

Scholarly communication is changing. Two questions:

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

The first is the “scriptorium way” when press was invented:

**how to adapt the present** to the (yet unknown) future.

Open Access debate has followed this path.

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

- a set of useful, credible, peers;

- “crystals” of knowledge

2) **Who will control it?**

Scholars must regain possession of their own work (and its evaluation)

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



# Open Science

Open Definition

*"Open data and content can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose"*

<http://opendefinition.org/>

## Open Science Depends on Open Minds



Neelie Kroes ✓



851



SPARC Europe R

Iryna Kuchma

#Openscience is about making sure that science serves innovation & growth –  
Günther Oettinger & Carlos Moedas [ec.europa.eu/commission/201...](http://ec.europa.eu/commission/201...)

Open Science

Open Data

Open Source

Open Methodology

Open Peer Review

Open Access

10%

Open Educational  
Resources

YouTube

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TxNej\\_zHMwk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TxNej_zHMwk)



O@niel Mitchen @EvoMRI · 30 nov  
Brief #openscience definition: Sharing research with the world as soon as you  
record it for yourself  
[youtube.com/watch?v=LwW1-X...](https://youtube.com/watch?v=LwW1-X...)  
#KEevent15

Video, 30 nov 2015

condividere la ricerca  
subito in tutti i suoi  
passaggi



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LwW1-X3glak>



Open Science @openscience · 5 h

"Being open and transparent is an ongoing practice and not a check box at the end." - @biocrusoe #openscience

13 8



# Open Science



## Open Science principles

### Socio-cultural

- Inclusivity
- Equality
- Accountability
- Freedom
- Fairness



### Technical

- Rigour
- Transparency
- Reproducibility
- FAIR
- TOP

Jon Tennant

@protohedgehog

Open Science is just  
good science!

[J.Tennant]



# Open [collaborative] science

## Open and collaborative science

At OCSDNet, we propose that Open and Collaborative Science...

**Principle 1:** Enables a **knowledge commons** where every individual has the means to decide how their knowledge is *governed and managed* to address their needs

**Principle 2:** It recognizes **cognitive justice**, the need for *diverse* understandings of knowledge making to co-exist in scientific production

**Principle 3:** It practices **situated openness** by addressing the ways in which *context, power* and *inequality* condition scientific research

**Principle 4:** It advocates for every individual's **right to research** and enables different forms of *participation* at all stages of the research process.

**Principle 5:** It fosters **equitable collaboration** between scientists and social actors and cultivates *co-creation* and social innovation in society

**Principle 6:** It incentivizes **inclusive infrastructures** that empower people of *all abilities* to make, and use accessible open-source technologies.

And finally, open and collaborative science:

**Principle 7:** strives to use knowledge as a pathway to **sustainable development**, equipping every individual to improve the *well-being* of our society and planet





# Intelligent openness



PROFESSIONAL JOBS SUMMITS RANKINGS ST

## Jisc Futures: the digital revolution and the future of science

Geoffrey Boulton writes the first in a series of articles from Jisc on research in the age of open science

medicine, but also for the social sciences and humanities. A common challenge that they all face, however, is that their data should be “intelligently open” (findable, accessible, intelligible, assessable and reusable). Without openness, researchers are trapped inside a cage of their own data and a community of ideas and knowledge based on a powerful collaborative potential, and able to interact with wider society in a more open science, fails to materialise.

Boulton, July 2017



# ... intanto, in Europa...

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

What is open science about?

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

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



**Carlos Moedas** ✓  
@Moedas

Segui

2/4 "Open as possible, as closed as necessary" is the new principle for all [#data](#) from publicly funded [#research](#) in Europe [#openaccess](#)

RETWEET  
76

MI PIACE  
32



Commissie





# ... intanto, in Europa...

<http://ec.europa.eu/research/openvision/index.cfm?pg=expert-groups>

OPEN INNOVATION  
OPEN SCIENCE  
OPEN TO THE WORLD

Advisory Group

Research, Innovation and Science Policy Experts (RISE)

Europe's future: Open Innovation, Open Science, Open to the World



The RISE group published its book 'Europe's future: Open Innovation, Open Science, Open to the World' on 15 May 2017. The report was presented to Carlos Moedas, Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation, at discussed at a workshop in Brussels hosted by the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS).

Commissioner Moedas said: "Making our science and innovation more open and international will help Europe respond to the challenges of globalisation and social

We need to define **missions that breakdown silos**. We have made progress in Horizon 2020 to focus resources in selected areas. But we still support too many different projects that disperse or fragment our funding. We need to set our eyes on a specific target, and drive our scientific efforts towards reaching that target. And we need to be

This leads me to an important point on mission driven science: it needs to be interdisciplinary. We can set high targets, but if science remains in silos, we will not reach them. Mission driven means we need to step away from approaching challenges in a vertical thematic way.

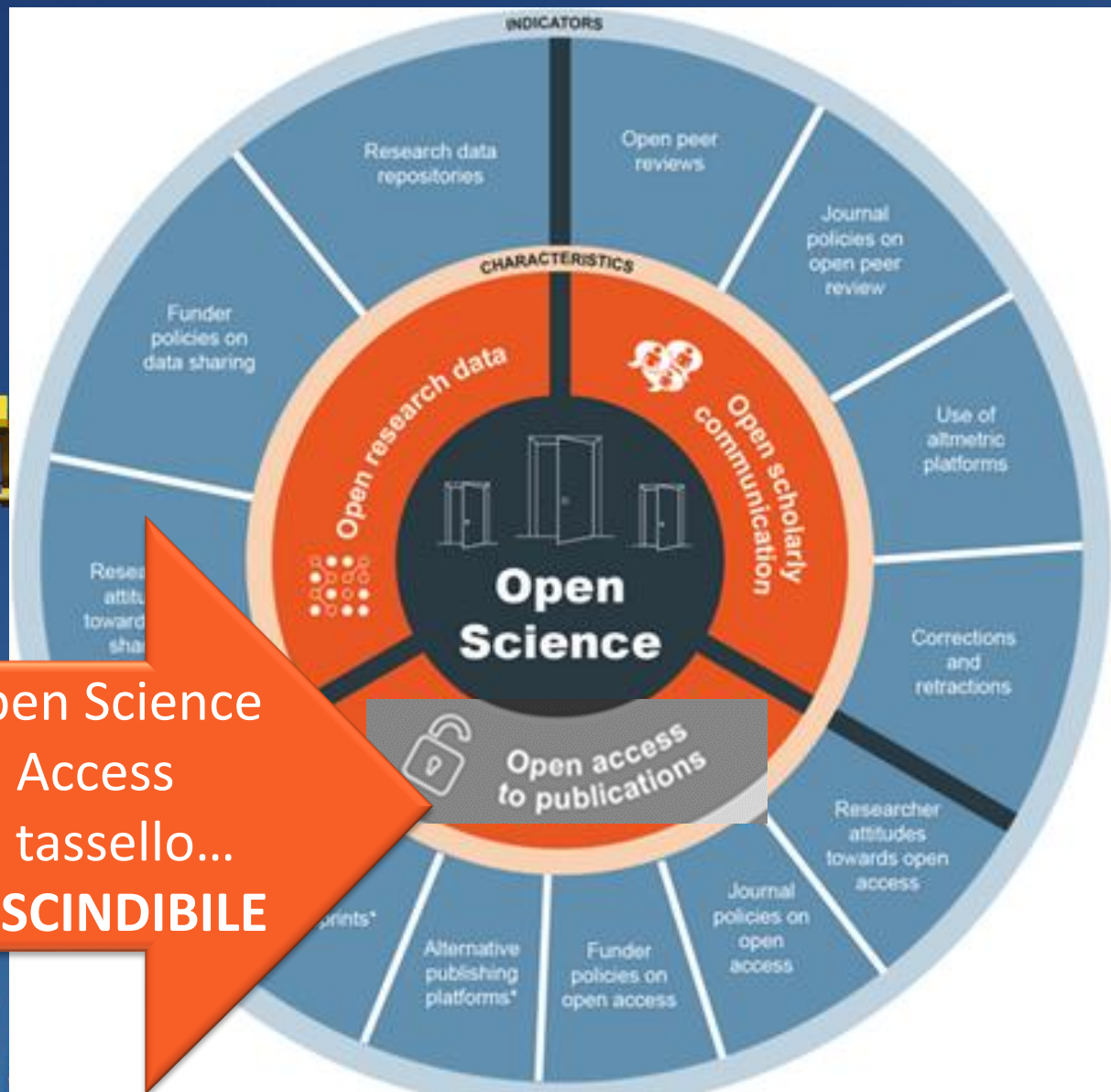
Now to my final point **we need to invest in science communication**. Communicating science is important, now more than ever.

Not just because we need to showcase the great work we are doing. But also because of the threats we face; the rise in populism, extremism and euro-scepticism. We're living in an era of distrust and confusion. And these kinds of threats are attacking the role and the legitimacy of science. For me, science is the only way we can reconnect citizens with the EU project.

This publication gives us the confidence. It shows us we have the tools, the knowledge, and the opportunity to shape the future. And the best possible future is an Open one.



...intanto, in Europa...



... nella Open Science  
l'Open Access  
è solo un tassello...  
ma **IMPRESINDIBILE**



# [non è solo un principio]

Browse by Topic

Select a Country

Statistics

Communities

## The rationales and impact of open science



The particularities of open science provide the policy and economic rationales for supporting it. Open search tools increase the efficiency of research as well as of its diffusion. Greater access to scientific inputs and outputs can improve the effectiveness and productivity of the scientific and research system, by: reducing duplication costs in collecting, creating, transferring and reusing data and scientific material; allowing more research from the same data; and multiplying opportunities for domestic and global participation in the research process. Scientific advice can also benefit from the greater scrutiny offered by open science, as it allows a more accurate verification of research results. In addition, increased access to research results (in the forms of both publications and data) can foster spillovers not only to scientific systems but also innovation systems more broadly (Box 1.1). With increased access to publications and data, firms and individuals may use and reuse scientific outputs to produce new products and services. Open science also allows the closer involvement and participation of citizens.

There is growing evidence that open science has an impact on the research enterprise, business and innovation, and society more generally. Recent analysis reveals that enhanced public access to scientific publications and research data increases the visibility of, and spillovers arising from, science and research.

There has been debate in the academic literature as to whether open access publications receive more citations than non-open access publications, which has led to attempting to measure the so-called *open access citation advantage*. Most of the studies conducted on this question do find that open access increases citations. It has also been argued that the open access citation advantage is caused by a quality bias (i.e. researchers tend to publish via open access their best-quality works, and this is why they get more citations); however, there is also evidence that the citation advantage is not caused by the quality bias but by the advantage from users self-selecting what to use and cite, without any constraint related to selective accessibility to subscribers only.

### Universities and Public Research Institutes

#### Table of Contents

- Processes and contributions of universities and PRIs
- Metrics and evaluation for universities and PRIs
- Demand for knowledge from universities and PRIs
- Research capabilities and resources of universities and PRIs
- Universities' and PRIs' access to research and engineering skills
- Research and engineering community norms and incentives
- Open Science
- Recent findings and policy messages for open science



### Universities and Public Research Institutes

#### Table of Contents

- Processes and contributions of universities and PRIs
- Metrics and evaluation for universities and PRIs
- Demand for knowledge from universities and PRIs
- Research capabilities and resources of universities and PRIs
- Universities' and PRIs' access to research and engineering skills
- Research and engineering community norms and incentives
- Open Science
- Recent findings and policy messages for open science
- The rationales and impact of open science
- Key actors for open science
- Policy trends in open science

## Open Science



Access the full report.

Related links

The OECD Daejeon Ministerial



### What is open science?

Open science commonly refers to efforts to make the output of publicly funded research more widely accessible in digital format to the scientific community, the business sector, or society more generally. Open science is the encounter between the age-old tradition of openness in science and the tools of information and communications technologies (ICTs) that have reshaped the scientific enterprise and require a critical look from policy makers seeking to promote long-term research as



...un altro mondo è possibile?





# ... un po' di trasparenza...

## Box 1. Some Research Practices that May Help Increase the Proportion of True Research Findings

- › Large-scale collaborative research
- › Adoption of replication culture
- › Registration (of studies, protocols, analysis codes, datasets, raw data, and results)
- › Sharing (of data, protocols, materials, software, and other tools)
- › Reproducibility practices
- › Containment of conflicted sponsors and authors
- › More appropriate statistical methods
- › Standardization of definitions and analyses
- › More stringent thresholds for claiming discoveries or “successes”
- › Improvement of study design standards
- › Improvements in peer review, reporting, and dissemination of research
- › Better training of scientific workforce in methods and statistical literacy

OPEN ACCESS

ESSAY

## How to Make More Published Research True

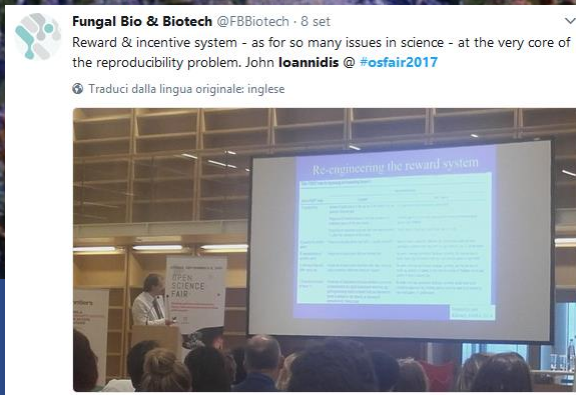
John P. A. Ioannidis 

Published: October 21, 2014 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001747>





# ...un altro modo di valutare / 1



**San Francisco DORA**  
Declaration on Research Assessment

DORA | Sign The Declaration | Inspiration and Good Practices | A Letter to Thompson Reuters

The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA), initiated by the American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB) and subsequently circulated a draft declaration among various stakeholders, many of the original signers listed below. It is a worldwide initiative covering all scholarly disciplines. We encourage you about the appropriate assessment of scientific research to sign DORA.

Download the Declaration (PDF) | Download the DORA Logo (PDF) | Download the DORA Poster (PDF)

**San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment**

Putting science into the assessment <http://www.ascb.org/dora/>

**Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition**  
Advocating change in scholarly communications for the benefit of researchers and society

**SPARC Europe**

**Better ways to evaluate research and researchers**  
A SPARC Europe BRIEFING PAPER

*"We may say, by the way, that success is a hideous thing. Its counterfeit of merit deceives people [...] Prosperity supposes capacity. Win in the lottery, and you are an able man."*  
— Victor Hugo<sup>1</sup>

## Measure what you want to improve

The problems are caused by short-cuts used to assess the quality of research and researchers. For example, the impact factor of the journal where a study is published is often used as a proxy for the quality of the research and therefore of the researcher. Even if journal impact factor were a good proxy, this practice would be harmful because rational researchers optimise their behaviour according to the criteria of evaluation. For this reason, some workers can invest as much effort in chasing publication in high-impact-factor journals as they do on their actual research. From the perspective of the broader goal of research – improving society – this effort is literally wasted. How can we do better?

Ideally, we would evaluate each work on its own merits, taking into account expert opinions, and ignoring numeric metrics. These after all are only proxies for the things we really care about: rigour, correctness, replicability, honesty.

Ideally, we would evaluate each work on its merits, taking into account expert opinions, ignoring numeric metrics.

In practice, this is simply not possible. For logistical reasons, metrics *are* going to be used whether they are good for the

Then the formula would be:

$$LWM = k_1 \cdot x_1^{e_1} + k_2 \cdot x_2^{e_2} + \dots + k_n \cdot x_n^{e_n}$$

## Choosing the parameters for the **Less Wrong Metric**

How should the parameters for this general formula be chosen? One approach would be to start with subjective assessments of the scores of a body of researchers – perhaps derived from the faculty of a university confidentially assessing each other. Given a good-sized set of such assessments, together with the known values of the metrics  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  for each researcher, techniques such as simulated annealing can be used to derive the values of the parameters  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n$  and  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$  that yield an LWM formula best matching the subjective assessments.

Where the results of such an exercise yield a formula whose results seem subjectively wrong, this might flag a need to add new metrics to the LWM formula: for example, a researcher might be more highly regarded than her LWM score indicates because of her fine record of supervising doctoral students who go on to do well, indicating that some measure of this quality should be included in the LWM calculation.

<http://sparc-europe.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Evaluate-SPARC-Briefing-Paper-1215.pdf>

**nature** International weekly journal of science

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

Archive | Volume 520 | Issue 7548 | Comment | Article

NATURE | COMMENT

**Bibliometrics: The Leiden Manifesto for research metrics**

Diana Hicks, Paul Wouters, Ludo Waltman, Sarah de Rijcke & Ismael Rafols

<http://www.nature.com/news/bibliometrics-the-leiden-manifesto-for-research-metrics-1.17351>

22 April 2015



# ...un altro modo di valutare / 2



But what is the Open Citation Index, and how is it calculated? The core of ScienceOpen is based

I4OC

About

Goals

Publishers

Stakeholders

Founders

FAQ

News

<https://i4oc.org/>

## Initiative for Open Citations

The Initiative for Open Citations I4OC is a collaboration between scholarly publishers, researchers, and other interested parties to promote the unrestricted availability of scholarly citation data.

.....

### About

Citations are the links that knit together our scientific and cultural knowledge. They are primary data that both provenance and an explanation for how we know facts. They allow us to attribute and credit scientific contributions, and they enable the evaluation of research and its impacts. In sum, citations are the most important vehicle for the discovery, dissemination, and evaluation of all scholarly knowledge.

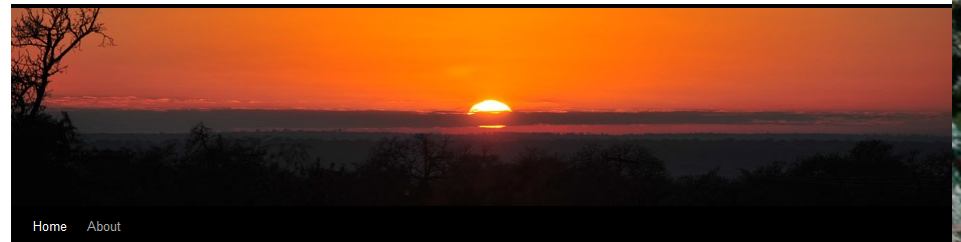
As the number of scholarly publications is estimated to double every nine years, citations – and the computational systems that track them – enable researchers and the public to keep abreast of significant developments in any given field. For this to be possible, it is essential to have unrestricted access to bibliographic and citation data in machine-readable form.

The present scholarly communication system inadequately exposes the knowledge networks that already exist within our literature. Citation data are not usually freely available to access, they are often subject to inconsistent, hard-to-parse licenses, and they are usually not machine-readable.

## OpenCitations

<http://opencitations.net/>

Publishing bibliographic and data citations as Linked Open Data within the OpenCitations Corpus, and developing tools and services over these citations.



### The Sloan Foundation funds OpenCitations

Posted on Mar 15, 2017 by David Shotton

### The OpenCitations Enhancement Project funded by Sloan

The [Alfred P. Sloan Foundation](#), which funds research and education in science, technology, engineering, mathematics and economics, including a number of key technology projects relating to scholarly communication, has agreed to fund **The OpenCitations Enhancement Project**, a new project to develop and enhance the OpenCitations Corpus.

As readers of this blog will know, the [OpenCitations Corpus](#) is an open scholarly citation database that freely and legally makes available accurate citation data (academic references) to assist scholars with their academic studies, and to serve knowledge to the wider public.

### Objectives

**The OpenCitations Enhancement Project**, funded by the Sloan Foundation for 18 months from May 2017, will make the OpenCitations Corpus (OCC) more useful to the academic community both by significantly expanding the volume of citation data held within the Corpus, and by developing novel data visualizations and query services over the

#### Recent Posts

- [The Sloan Foundation funds OpenCitations](#)
- [Querying the OpenCitations Corpus](#)
- [The Initiative for Open Citations](#)
- [Open Citations is dead. Long live OpenCitations.](#)
- [Three publications describing the Open Citations Corpus](#)

#### Recent Comments



davidshotton on [Introducing the Semantic Publ...](#)



davidshotton on [Three publications describing...](#)

Tuyen ngón San Franc... on [Open letter to publishers](#)

Brenda Clafin on [Open Citations and Related Wor...](#)

What constitutes... on [Nomenclature for citations and...](#)



# [dice il saggio]



Open Access: Toward the Internet of the Mind



By Andrei Romanenko [CC BY-SA 3.0](#), via [Wikimedia Commons](#)

Open Access: Toward the Internet of the Mind / Jean-Claude Guédon

Researchers need a good communication system, and Sci-Hub provides a concrete example of what such a system could begin to look like if everything were free. But researchers also need ways to manage visibility, authority and prestige. The question we should ask is *whether the communication system and the reputational system of science and scholarship should be one and the same*<sup>56</sup>.

The present science communication system, as we have seen earlier, conflates communication and evaluation through the status granted journals. Publishers do not sell authors; they sell journals. But, for obvious reason, authors cannot be entirely left out of the equation and publishers, thanks to the impact factor, have managed to link their fate with that of the journals. Judging the quality of an author by the reputation of a journal entirely foots this bill. It reinforces the privileged status of journals, and it ensures that the communication system ultimately serves the journal system, rather than the reverse. The APC-OA business model applied to journals, as noted earlier, simply adds the sweet security of upfront payments: investors intensely dislike uncertainty, we are told. It does not challenge the conflation between communication and evaluation.

From all that precedes, it becomes obvious that the kind of Open Access really needed should **dissociate communication from evaluation**. And the dissociation may be easier to achieve if one accepts the notion that the two functions of communication and evaluation do not need to be taken up by different entities. On the contrary, and with a few safeguards, these functions can be left in the



# ...intanto, in Europa...

Open Science Career Assessment Matrix (OS-CAM)	
Open Science activities	Possible evaluation criteria
<b>RESEARCH OUTPUT</b>	
<b>Research activity</b>	Pushing forward the boundaries of open science as a research topic
<b>Publications</b>	Publishing in open access journals Self-archiving in open access repositories
<b>Datasets and research results</b>	Using the FAIR data principles Adopting quality standards in open data management and open datasets Making use of open data from other researchers
<b>Open source</b>	Using open source software and other open tools Developing new software and tools that are open to other users
<b>Funding</b>	Securing funding for open science activities
<b>RESEARCH PROCESS</b>	
<b>Stakeholder engagement / citizen science</b>	Actively engaging society and research users in the research process Sharing provisional research results with stakeholders through open platforms (e.g. Arxiv, Figshare) Involving stakeholders in peer review processes
<b>Collaboration and Interdisciplinarity</b>	Widening participation in research through open collaborative projects Engaging in team science through diverse cross-disciplinary teams
<b>Research integrity</b>	Being aware of the ethical and legal issues relating to data sharing, confidentiality, attribution and environmental impact of open science activities Fully recognizing the contribution of others in research projects, including collaborators, co-authors, citizens, open data providers
<b>Risk management</b>	Taking account of the risks involved in open science
<b>SERVICE AND LEADERSHIP</b>	
<b>Leadership</b>	Developing a vision and strategy on how to integrate OS practices in the normal practice of doing research Driving policy and practice in open science Being a role model in practicing open science
<b>Academic standing</b>	Developing an international or national profile for open science activities Contributing as editor or advisor for open science journals or bodies
<b>Peer review</b>	Contributing to open peer review processes Examining or assessing open research
<b>Networking</b>	Participating in national and international networks relating to open science



## Evaluation of Research Careers fully acknowledging Open Science Practices

Rewards, incentives and/or recognition for researchers practicing Open Science

Report on OS and careers, July 2017



# ...intanto, in Europa...

RESEARCH IMPACT	
<b>Communication and Dissemination</b>	Participating in public engagement activities Sharing research results through non-academic dissemination channels Translating research into a language suitable for public understanding
<b>IP (patents, licenses)</b>	Being knowledgeable on the legal and ethical issues relating to IPR Transferring IP to the wider economy
<b>Societal impact</b>	Evidence of use of research by societal groups Recognition from societal groups or for societal activities
<b>Knowledge exchange</b>	Engaging in open innovation with partners beyond academia
TEACHING AND SUPERVISION	
<b>Teaching</b>	Training other researchers in open science principles and methods Developing curricula and programs in open science methods, including open science data management Raising awareness and understanding in open science in undergraduate and masters' programs
<b>Mentoring</b>	Mentoring and encouraging others in developing their open science capabilities
<b>Supervision</b>	Supporting early stage researchers to adopt an open science approach
PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE	
<b>Continuing professional development</b>	Investing in own professional development to build open science capabilities
<b>Project management</b>	Successfully delivering open science projects involving diverse research teams
<b>Personal qualities</b>	Demonstrating the personal qualities to engage society and research users with open science Showing the flexibility and perseverance to respond to the challenges of conducting open science



## Evaluation of Research Careers fully acknowledging Open Science Practices

Rewards, incentives and/or recognition for researchers practicing Open Science

Report on OS and careers, July 2017



# ...un altro sistema...

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 2017 NEWS

## Elsevier acquisition of based scholarly

Open Access · Open Data



Towards a global knowledge commons

Activities

Community

<https://www.coar-repositories.org/>

Home » Activities » Advocacy & Leadership » Next Generation

### Vision

Advocacy & Leadership

### Next Generation Repositories

To position repositories as the foundation for a distributed, globally networked infrastructure for scholarly communication, on top of which layers of value added services will be deployed, thereby transforming the system, making it more research-centric, open to and supportive of innovation, while also collectively managed by the scholarly community.

While we were disappointed, we were not surprised. Elsevier's interest in bepress and Digital Commons is reflective of the company's long term strategy to stake an ownership claim in all the functions vital to the research cycle—from data gathering and annotation, to sharing and publication, to analytics and evaluation. Prior high-profile acquisitions (including SSRN and Mendeley) have made this strategy crystal clear. While this might be a smart business move on the part of a commercial company, it presents significant challenges and risks to the academic and research community.

The dangers inherent in the increasing control of crucial research communication functions in the hands of a small number of commercial players are well-known and well-documented.<sup>3</sup> The dysfunction in the academic journal market serves as a case in point. This consolidated control has led to unaffordable costs, limited utility of research articles, the proliferation of western publishing biases, and a system in which publisher lock-in through big deal licenses is the norm. This situation is

**May 20 WHY HAVEN'T WE ALREADY CANCELED ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS?**  
By Science Politics • Tags: infrastructure, money, subscriptions

The question in the title is serious: of the ~US\$10 billion we collectively pay publishers annually world-wide to hide publicly funded research behind paywalls, we already know that only between 200-800 million go towards actual costs. The rest goes towards profits (~3-4 billion) and paywalls/other inefficiencies (~5 billion). What do we get for overpaying such services by about 98%? We get a literature that essentially lacks every basic functionality we've come to expect from any digital object:

- Limited access
- No global search
- No functional hyperlinks
- No data visualization
- No submission standards
- (Almost) no statistics
- No text/data-mining
- No effective way to sort, filter and discover
- No scientific impact analysis
- Lousy peer-review
- No networking feature
- Etc.

Moreover, inasmuch as we use the literature (i.e., in terms of productivity and/or journal rank) to help us select the scientists for promotion and funding, we select the candidates publishing the least reliable science.

Taken together, we pay 10 billion for something we could have for 200 million in order to buy us a completely antiquated, dysfunctional literature that tricks us into selecting the wrong people. If that isn't enough to hit the emergency brakes, what is?

We may not be able to buy paradise with 10b annually, but with such a low bar, it's easy to get anything that's at least not equally abysmal. The kind of modern technology we can buy would probably solve most of the most pressing issues with our literature, cover all our needs in terms of data and make sure we can cite and reuse all scientific code in a version-controlled manner – and then leave a few billion to play around with every year.

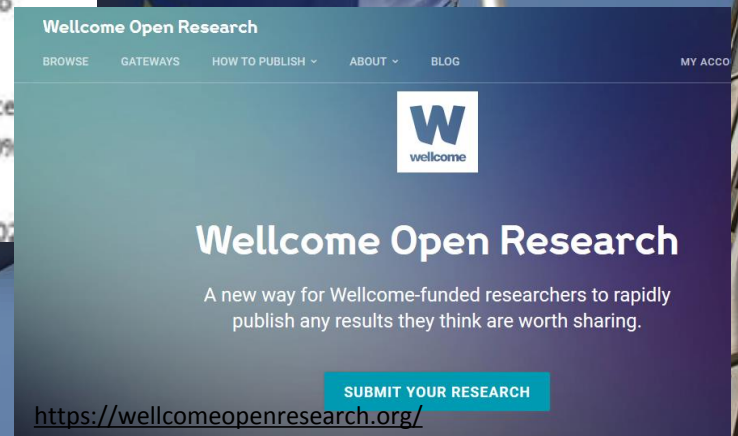
With the fruits of our labor firmly in our control, we would have a flourishing market of vendors, such that whenever our digital infrastructure would lack the functionalities we expect or become too expensive, we can either switch



# ...intanto, in Europa...



Call  
prevista per  
autunno 2017






# ... un altro modo di fare peer review

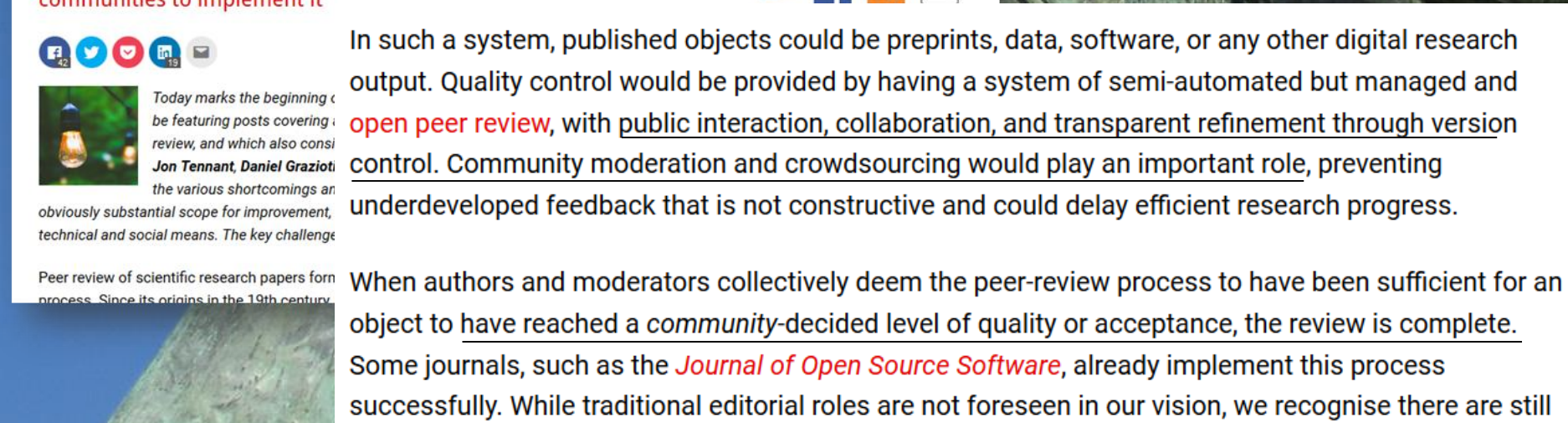


The screenshot shows the F1000Research website interface. The header includes the F1000Research logo, the tagline "Open for Science", and a "SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH" button. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: BROWSE, SUBJECTS, GATEWAYS, HOW TO PUBLISH, ABOUT, and BLOG. The main content area displays a "SYSTEMATIC REVIEW" titled "What is open peer review? A systematic review [referees: 1 approved, 3 approved with reservations]". The authors listed are Tony Ross-Hellauer and others. A "Check for updates" button is visible. At the bottom, a note states: "This article is included in the The Future of Scholarly Publishing collection".

T. Ross-Hellauer, What is Open peer review? Apr. 2017



The LSE Impact Blog header features the LSE logo (The London School of Economics and Political Science) and the title "LSE Impact Blog". Below the header, the text reads: "We have the technology to save peer review – now it is up to our communities to implement it". Social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, RSS, and Email are displayed.



The main text area includes social media icons for Facebook (42), Twitter, Messenger, LinkedIn (19), and Email. A small image of a lightbulb is shown next to the text: "Today marks the beginning of a new era for open peer review, and which also consists of the various shortcomings and obviously substantial scope for improvement, technical and social means. The key challenge is to..."

Peer review of scientific research papers forms a central part of the research process. Since its origins in the 19th century, it has evolved into a more formalized system. In such a system, published objects could be preprints, data, software, or any other digital research output. Quality control would be provided by having a system of semi-automated but managed and **open peer review**, with public interaction, collaboration, and transparent refinement through version control. Community moderation and crowdsourcing would play an important role, preventing underdeveloped feedback that is not constructive and could delay efficient research progress.

When authors and moderators collectively deem the peer-review process to have been sufficient for an object to have reached a community-decided level of quality or acceptance, the review is complete. Some journals, such as the *Journal of Open Source Software*, already implement this process successfully. While traditional editorial roles are not foreseen in our vision, we recognise there are still



# ... un altro modo di comunicare



A free preprint service for the psychological sciences  
Maintained by [The Society for the Improvement of Psychological Science](#)  
Powered by [OSF Preprints](#)

Search preprints...

or

<https://psyarxiv.com/>

Add a preprint

## Science

AAAAA

Home News Journals Topics Careers

Science Science Advances Science Immunology Science Robotics Science Signaling Science Translational Medicine

SHARE

**POLICY FORUM** <http://science.sciencemag.org/content/352/6288/899.full>  
**Preprints for the life sciences**

Jeremy M. Berg<sup>1</sup>, Needhi Bhalra<sup>2</sup>, Philip E. Bourne<sup>3</sup>, Martin Chaffie<sup>4</sup>, David G. Drubin<sup>5</sup>, James S. Fraser<sup>6</sup>, Carol W. Greider<sup>7</sup>, Michael Hendricks<sup>8</sup>, Chonnetia Jones<sup>9</sup>, Robert Kiley<sup>9</sup>, Susan King<sup>10</sup>, Marc W. Kirschner<sup>11</sup>, Harlan M. Krumholz<sup>12</sup>, Ruth Lehmann<sup>13</sup>, Maria Leptin<sup>14</sup>, Bernd Pulverer<sup>15</sup>, Brooke Rosenzweig<sup>15</sup>, John E. Spiro<sup>16</sup>, Michael Stebbins<sup>17</sup>, Carly Strasser<sup>18</sup>, Sowmya Swaminathan<sup>19</sup>, Paul Turner<sup>20</sup>, Ronald D. Vale<sup>21</sup>, K. VijayRaghavan<sup>22</sup>, Cynthia Wolberger<sup>23</sup>

Author Affiliations  
Email: [ron.vale@ucsf.edu](mailto:ron.vale@ucsf.edu)

Science 20 May 2016;  
Vol. 352, Issue 6288, pp. 899-901  
DOI: 10.1126/science.1271111



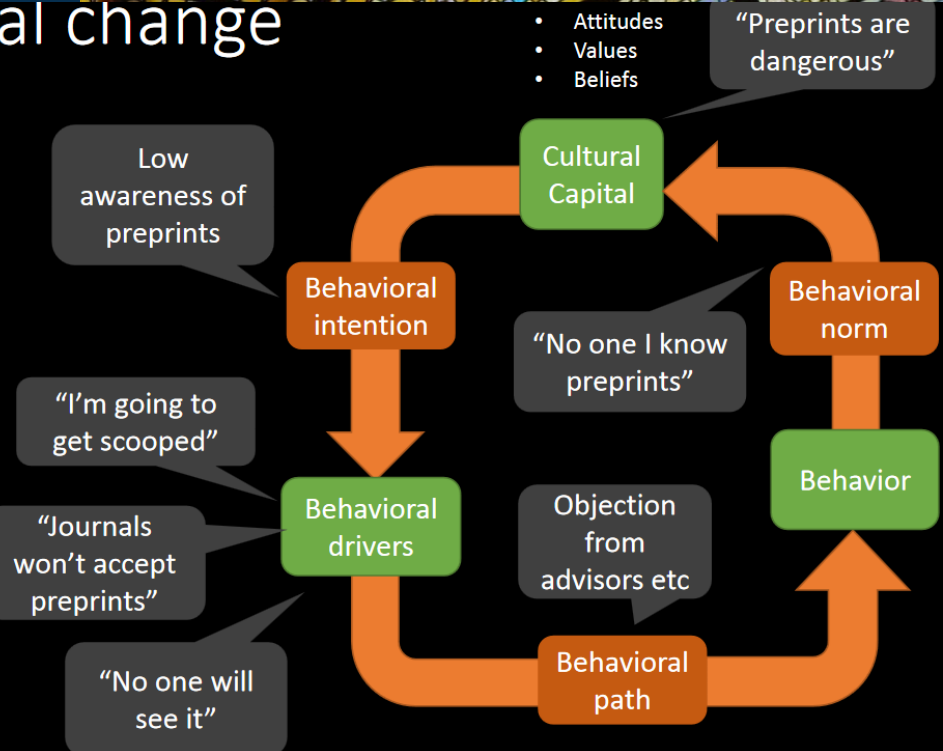
Mich@el Eisen @mbeisen · Feb 16

.@jessicapolka discussing results of #ASAPbio survey -- over 90% not satisfied with current state of publishing

← ↻ 6 ❤ 4 ...

A preprint is a manuscript that has not yet been peer-reviewed. It can be viewed without charge on the Web. Thus, preprint servers facilitate the direct and open delivery of new knowledge and concepts to the worldwide scientific community before traditional validation through peer review (1, 2). Although the preprint

## Cultural change



J. Polka, [Cultural change for preprints](#), June 2017





# ... un'altra prospettiva

scienceOPEN.com  
research + publishing network

Advanced Search for authors, groups and more than 1,000,000 articles

Research Journals Collections Blog About Sign in Register

Disciplines Dashboard Workspace

https://www.scienceopen.com/

ScienceOpen, the research + Open Access publishing network.

"If you believe in openness, stand up for it."

RECORD ABSTRACT ARTICLE

The neighbouring effect of isosorbide and its epimers in their reactions with dimethyl carbonate

Fabio Aricò, Pietro Tundo (corresponding) (2014)

Abstract The reactions of isosorbide and its epimers, isomannide and isoidide, with dimethyl carbonate have been herein investigated as easy access to bio-based products by a free-halogen chemistry approach. Show more

Articles 11,742,747  
Authors 9,014,423  
Collections 31

PubPub

## Open, Continuous Publishing

PubPub is a free and open tool for collaborative editing, instant publishing, continuous review, and grassroots journals.

Sign Up

For Readers  
All is free to read and share

For Authors  
Free, immediate publishing

For Reviewers  
Be rewarded for your work

For Journals  
Curate for your community

### Made with PubPub

JoDS Journal of Design and Science  
MIT Press and MIT Media Lab

CONSTRUCTION Construction CDMX  
Laboratorio CDMX, Government Mexico City

Journal of Open Engineering  
Devin Berg, University of Wisconsin

Responsive Science  
Kevin Esvelt, MIT

A full-stack publishing tool

https://www.pubpub.org/

## About ScienceOpen

ScienceOpen is a freely accessible research network to share and evaluate scientific information. We aggregate Open Access articles from a variety of sources – opening them up to commenting and discussion. Manuscripts submitted to ScienceOpen will be published Open Access and evaluated in a fully transparent Post-Publication Peer Review process.

GRAIN & CHAFF

## the WINNOWER

SUBMIT ABOL

### TUTTO DEGNO DI ESSERE DISCUSO

The Winnower is founded on the principle that all ideas should be openly discussed, debated, and archived.

### HOW IT WORKS

Submit your work. Collect Reviews. Assign DOI & Archive.

- Submission**  
Publish your research, class essays, peer reviews, grants, letters, how-to articles, conference summaries, conference talks, blogs - whatever format you choose.
- Review**  
Invite researchers and colleagues to review your work using The Winnower. The review period can be as long or as short as you need it to be.
- Revision**  
Revise your work based on the reviews you receive. You can make as many or as little changes as necessary before archiving.
- Archival**  
Once you are satisfied with your paper you can assign a digital object identifier (DOI). Metrics including Altmetrics, views, and reviews, will track the impact of your work.

Cost

It is free to post, read, and review for all members. See our membership options for archiving papers.

F1000Research  
Open for Science

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Search

HOME SUBJECTS CHANNELS & GATEWAYS HOW TO PUBLISH ABOUT

http://f1000research.com/articles/5-632/v1

## REVISIONI COME «PEZZI» DI CONOSCENZA

Abstract

Ongoing debates surrounding Open Access to the scholarly literature are multifaceted and complicated by disparate and often polarised viewpoints from engaged stakeholders. At the current stage, Open Access has become such a global issue that it is critical for all involved in scholarly publishing, including policymakers, publishers, research funders, governments, learned societies, librarians, and academic communities, to be well-informed on the history, benefits, and pitfalls of Open Access.

Referee Report 18 apr 2016

Peter Suber, Berkman Center for Internet & Society, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA

Approved

The article is very well-done, unusually thorough and detailed. Here are a few ways to improve it.

When I refer to page numbers, I mean the page num

http://f1000research.com/articles/5-632/v1

11 11, 2016.

Views 72

Cite



# ... un altro modo di scrivere

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

Authorea

## Write Research Together.

Authorea is the collaborative editor for research.  
Write and manage your documents in one place, for free.

Name:  Email:  Password:

Start Writing

A new way to  
read, write,  
publish, and  
interact with  
scientific  
content.

Write.

News: Overleaf partners with the RSC

Overleaf

FEATURES & BENEFITS · TEMPLATES

Collaborative  
Writing and  
Publishing

The easiest way to create,  
edit and publish your  
research.

Start writing now!

CREATE A NEW PAPER

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



Open Science Framework Help

<http://help.osf.io/m/projects>

## OSF Guides

Having trouble or don't know where to start? These articles will walk you through how to navigate and use the Open Science Framework.  
Go back to the OSF

Enter a keyword or topic to search

Subscribe to our feed

Topics

- Projects and Components 5
- Contributors and Permissions 2
- Management 6

Other Resources

- FAQs
- Managing Your Account
- Creating and Managing Projects
- Navigating the Dashboard and My Projects
- Sharing Projects
- Collaborating
- Adding Links
- Files and Version Control

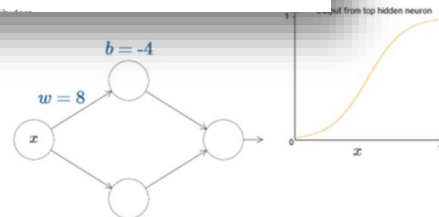
OSF Guides · Creating and Managing Projects

## Creating and Managing Projects

### Projects and Components

- Create a Project
- Create Components
- Create a Project from a Template
- Delete a Project
- Delete a Component

### Contributors and Permissions



As we learnt earlier in the book, what's being computed by the hidden neuron is  $\sigma(wx + b)$ , where  $\sigma(z) \equiv 1/(1 + e^{-z})$  is the sigmoid function. Up to now, we've made frequent use of this

<http://thepund.it/>



## Pin the web

Highlight and comment any page on the web

Install Pundit Annotator

## Annotate with anyone, anywhere

Our mission is to bring a new layer to the web. Use Hypothesis to discuss, collaborate, organize your research, or take personal notes.

Get Bookmarks

Or...

Paste a link...

Annotate!

There's also a Chrome extension or you can add it to your website.

... can compute any function

... is that they  
... someone hands

Neural Networks and Deep Learning  
What this book is about  
On the exercises and problems  
Using neural nets to recognize handwritten digits  
How the backpropagation algorithm works  
Improving the way neural networks learn  
A neural proof that neural nets can compute any function  
Deep neural networks in brain?  
Learning  
Index: Is there a simple

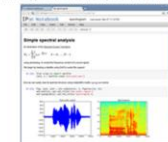
... work, let's focus on  
... click on the weight,  
... t to increase  $w$ . You  
... ed by the top hidden

IP[y]: IPython  
Interactive Computing

Install · Documentation · Project · Jupyter · News · Cite · Donate

The IPython Notebook <http://ipython.org/notebook.html>

The IPython Notebook is an interactive computational environment, in which you can combine code execution, rich text, mathematics, plots and rich media output may be combined.



It aims to be an agile tool for both exploratory computation and data analysis, and provides a platform to support reproducible research, since all inputs and outputs may be stored in a one-to-one way in notebook documents.

There are two components:

- The IPython Notebook web application, for interactive authoring of literate computations, in which explanatory text, mathematics, computations and rich media output may be combined. Input and output are stored in persistent cells that may be edited in-place.
- Plain text documents, called notebooks, for recording and distributing the results of the rich computations.

<https://hypothes.is/>

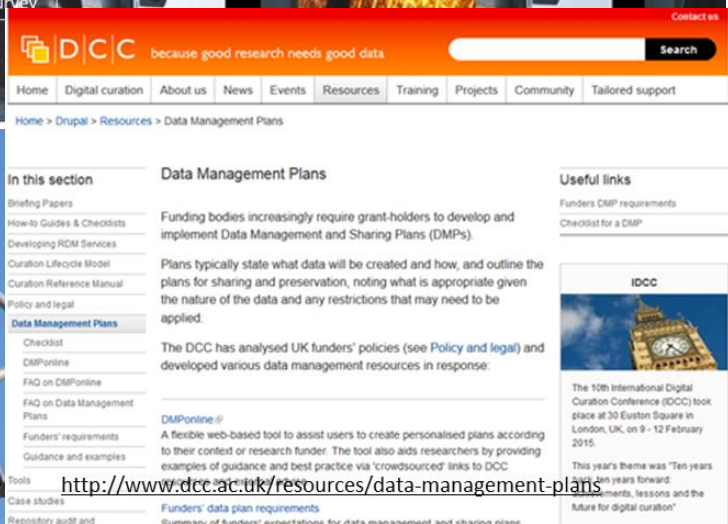
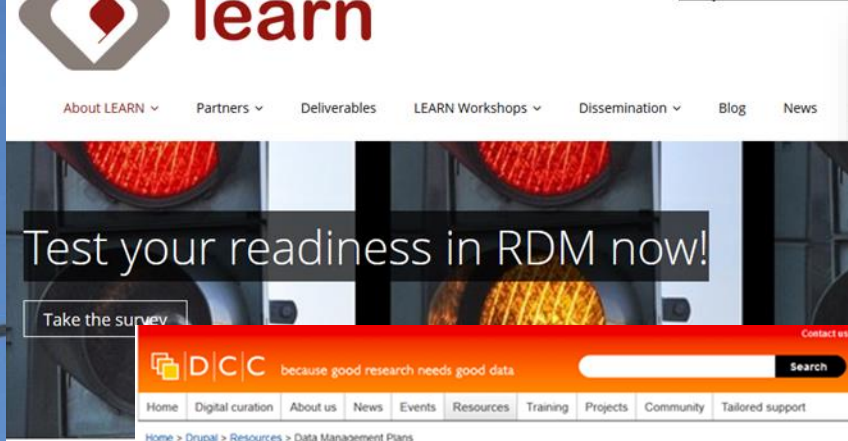
Michael Nielsen e il  
«deep learning»



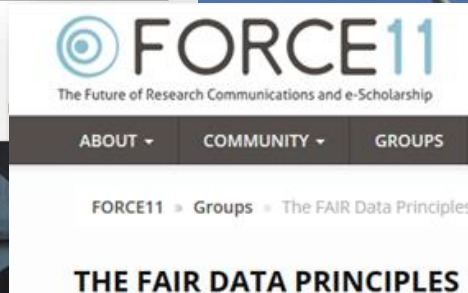




# ...una nuova infrastruttura



<http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/data-management-plans>



## The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson, Michel Dumontier [...] Barend Mons

### Abstract

There is an urgent need to improve the infrastructure supporting the reuse of scholarly data. A diverse set of stakeholders—representing academia, industry, funding agencies, and scholarly publishers—have come together to design and jointly endorse a concise and measurable set of principles that we refer to as the FAIR Data Principles. The intent is that these may act as a guideline for those wishing to enhance the reusability of their data holdings. Distinct from peer initiatives that focus on the human scholar, the FAIR Principles put specific emphasis

FAIR guide, Nature, March 2016

Conclusi

OA@unito.it

<http://www.oa.unito.it/new/eventi/>

- Open Research Data Management: policies and tools (Milano, 24-25 maggio 2017)
- FAIR data management: best practices and open issues. RDA National Event in Italy (Firenze, 14-15 novembre 2016)
- Open justice e open science: le esperienze di Juriswiki e OpenQuake (Torino, 25 ottobre 2016)
- Open Science and Open Research Data (Roma, 31 maggio 2016)
- OpenAIRE: a platform to support Open Science in Europe (Roma, 30 maggio 2016)
- Il blogging accademico con Hypotheses.org – OpenEdition (Torino, 30 novembre 2015)
- Data Management Plans, principles and practice (Bologna, 19 novembre 2015)

## Modello italiano DMP

della ricerca - Modello di Policy sulla gestione dei dati della ricerca - Documento elaborato dal gruppo di lavoro informale sui dati della ricerca costituito da o di Milano, Università di Milano, Università di Torino, Università di Venezia Ca' Foscari, Marzo 2017

della ricerca - Data Management Plan Checklist - Documento elaborato dal gruppo di lavoro informale sui dati della ricerca costituito da Politecnico di Milano, Università di Milano, Università di Torino, Università di Venezia Ca' Foscari, Maggio 2017

[http://wikimedia.sp.unipi.it/index.php/OA-Italia/Risorse\\_sugli\\_open\\_research\\_data#Data\\_Management\\_Plan](http://wikimedia.sp.unipi.it/index.php/OA-Italia/Risorse_sugli_open_research_data#Data_Management_Plan)



# ... intanto, in Europa...



RESEARCH & INNOVATION

European Commission

European Open Science

Home Open Access European Open Science

European Open Science

EOSC Summit 2017

12 June 2017

Open Science and 7 others Retweeted  
Carlos Moedas @Moedas - Jun 12  
Today we move from vision to implementation of the European Open Science Cloud. #EOSC #EOSCSummit #opensciencecloud #openscience #cloud



EOSC  
from vision  
to action



Carlos Moedas  
Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation

## BRINGING TOGETHER CURRENT AND FUTURE DATA INFRASTRUCTURES

A trusted, open environment  
for sharing scientific data

Open and seamless  
services to analyse and  
reuse research data

Linking data

Connecting across borders  
and scientific disciplines

Connecting scientists  
globally

Improving science

Long term  
and sustainable

CLOUD INITIATIVE, WITH ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT OF €4.7 BN REQUIRED TO FURTHER DEVELOP THE EUROPEAN DATA INFRASTRUCTURE.

0.2bn  
Widening the user  
base to the public  
and private sectors

1bn  
EU-wide Quantum  
technologies flagship

3.5 bn  
Data Infrastructure

First EOSC<sub>pilot</sub>  
Stakeholder engagement  
28-29 November 2017  
The Square, Brussels





# ...intanto, in Europa...

In 2016, the European Commission launched the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC). Now, a group of 'early mover' EU member states is preparing the GO FAIR initiative, which is a proposal for the practical implementation of the EOSC. The DTL FAIR data team is actively involved in GO FAIR, but its scope is much broader than the life sciences. In other words, GO FAIR is not a DTL-only activity.

🔗 Please open the **documents in the dedicated section at the bottom of this page** and send us your feedback about GO FAIR.

GO FAIR proposes the completely inclusive, open, and practical implementation of the recommendations of the **EOSC High Level Expert Group** through a federated approach, making optimal use of initiatives and infrastructures that already exist in the EU member states. The Netherlands has initiated and co-leads the early development of the GO FAIR initiative. Professor Barend Mons (DTL) and Professor Erik Fledderus (SURF) will lead GO FAIR's preparatory phase with a growing group of representatives from other countries.



GO FAIR

Google Docs

Global Open FAIR Implementation Nodes  
A lightweight, international network of the Internet of FAIR data and services

Rules of Engagement

GO FAIR

Google Docs

Rules of Engagement

**Working DRAFT**

Principles for Operation of the [GO-FAIR] initiative

Memorandum of Collaboration

GO FAIR

Google Docs

Memorandum of Collaboration



## Three pillars of GO FAIR

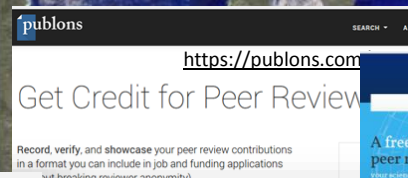
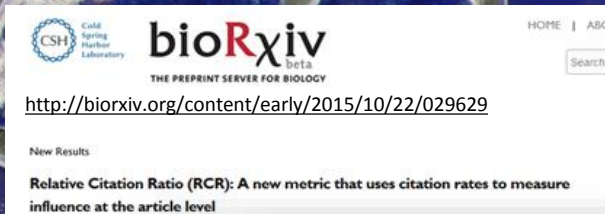
GO FAIR consists of three interconnected pillars:

- **GO CHANGE** aims to instigate cultural change to make the **FAIR principles** a working standard in science and to reform reward systems to incorporate open science activities.
- **GO TRAIN** is about locating, creating, maintaining, and sustaining the required data expertise in Europe through training and education. The aim is to have core certified data experts and to have at least one certified institute in each Member State and for each discipline to support implementation of data stewardship.
- **GO BUILD** deals with the need for interoperable and federated data infrastructures. In addition, it is about the harmonisation of standards, protocols, and services, which enable all researchers to deposit, access, and analyse scientific data across disciplines.

<https://www.dtls.nl/fair-data/go-fair/>



# ...altre funzioni



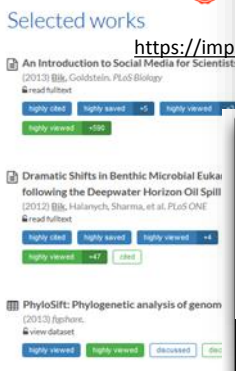
<https://opennessinitiative.org/>

## INITIATIVE for open science

transparency are core values of sci-  
tical obstacles existed preventing  
orm. With the advent of the internet,  
largely disappeared. The promise of  
alized, but this will require a cultural  
o create that change lies in the peer-re-

January 1, 2017, reviewers make open  
more comprehensive review. This is  
drive the change, all that is needed is  
ree that the time for change has come.

paper  
e  
ative



Tweets can predict highly cited articles within the first 3 days of article publication. Social media activity either increases citations or reflects the underlying qualities of the article that also predict citations [...]



# ...un altro mercato

No deal, no review

<http://www.nodealnoreview.org>

#nodealnoreview

## NO TO ELSEVIER'S UNFAIR DEALS

Since November 2016, more than 2700 members of the academic community in Finland have signed tiedonhinta.fi online petition which called for fair pricing for academic journal subscriptions and increased open access in the ongoing negotiation with international publishers. More than two thirds of those who signed the petition were prepared to abstain from editorial and reviewer duties in journals whose publishers are unwilling to meet the demands of the Finnish negotiators. It's time to stand by that commitment: no deal, no editing and reviews.

CONFIRM/JOIN THE BOYCOTT

**TheScientist**  
EXPLORING LIFE, INSPIRING INNOVATION

News ▾ Magazine ▾ Multimedia ▾ Subjects ▾ Surveys ▾ Careers ▾

## Major German Universities Cancel Elsevier Contracts

These institutions join around 60 others that hope to put increasing pressure on the publisher in ongoing negotiations for a new nationwide licensing agreement.

By Diana Kwon | July 17, 2017

<https://goo.gl/WUy3Qf>

**5 OPEN ACCESS PRINCIPLES for NEGOTIATIONS WITH PUBLISHERS**

**1 LICENSING & OPEN ACCESS GO HAND-IN-HAND**



**2 NO OPEN ACCESS, NO PRICE INCREASE**



**3 TRANSPARENCY FOR LICENSING DEALS: NO NON-DISCLOSURE**



**4 KEEP ACCESS SUSTAINABLE**



**5 USAGE REPORTS SHOULD INCLUDE OPEN ACCESS**



<http://libereurope.eu/blog/2017/09/07/open-access-five-principles-negotiations-publishers/>

Science

Home News Journals Topics Careers

**CULTIVATE CONSISTENCY**

Over 20,000 tools to achieve consistent cell culture.

LEARN MORE



MERCK

Log in | My account

SHARE



4K



13



619



The library at Berlin's Humboldt University is one of many that won't renew its Elsevier subscriptions.

HUUBOA/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

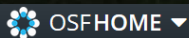
**A bold open-access push in Germany could change the future of academic publishing**

<https://goo.gl/VUFaMd>

By Gretchen Vogel, Kai Kupferschmidt | Aug. 23, 2017, 12:15 PM



# ... un'altra musica...



The Scholarly Commons - principles and practices to guide research communication

Files Wiki Analytics Registrations Forks

The Scholarly Commons - principles and practices to guide research communication

Contributors: Jeroen Bosman, Ian Bruno, Chris Chapman, Bastian Greshake Tzovaras, Nate Jacobs, Bianca Kramer, Maryann Martone, Flo

Despite all available technology and despite many sectors of modern life, scholarly communication is largely unaddressed. If we have alternative **coherent system?** Will it be interoperable? Will it be open and participatory for all?

The solution we propose is that of a scholarly commons: a set of principles and rules for the community of researchers and other stakeholders to ascribe to, the practices based on those principles, and the common pool of resources around which the principles and practices revolve. The tenets of the scholarly commons are that research and knowledge should be freely available to all who wish to use or reuse it (open, FAIR and citable), participation in the production and use of knowledge should be open to all who wish to participate, and there should be no systemic barriers and disincentives to prevent either such free use or open participation.

The Scholarly Commons



INCLUSIVITY



LEARN

PRINCIPLES



LEARN

PRACTICE



LEARN

<https://www.force11.org/scholarly-commons>

The scholarly commons is an *agreement among knowledge producers and users* that

research and knowledge should be *freely available to all who wish to use or reuse it* (open, FAIR and citable)

participation in the production and use of knowledge should be *open to all who wish to participate*

there should be *no systemic barriers and disincentives* to prevent either such free use or open participation



# ...un'altra idea di università

## OPEN SCHOLARSHIP CAN TRANSFORM RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

A comprehensive discussion of the benefits of open scholarship is beyond the scope of this paper (see instead [6, 31, 32]). Here, I focus on just a few ways sharing can transform research and education, falling largely into the democratic ('equal access for all') and pragmatic ('sharing improves research and education') schools of thought [22]. In each section, I begin by outlining some of the democratic and pragmatic benefits of open scholarship, and then describe how I see such practices also benefiting universities and fitting in well with institutional missions. While many of the societal benefits of open scholarship have sometimes been considered to be at odds with the interests of institutions, I argue there are several points of intersection where what is good for the public may also be good for the university. In my opinion, many universities have drifted away from their stated missions of knowledge dissemination, community engagement, and public good. Open scholarship provides an opportunity for universities to return to these core values.

### Creating Inclusive Knowledge Societies

In 2010, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) committed to the creation of Inclusive Knowledge Societies [33]:

“In the past, information and knowledge have too often been the preserve of powerful social or economic groups. Inclusive Knowledge Societies are those in which everyone has access to the information that s/he needs and to the skills required to turn that information into knowledge that is of practical use in her/his life.”

Currently, our societies are far from inclusive. All over the world, people lack access to scientific information (Fig 1). A study by Laakso and Björk reported that only 17% of 1.6 million articles published in 2011 were available without a subscription [34]. Studies up to 2012 [35] and 2015 [10] put the estimate around 22-24%, though this number is likely to vary with discipline. A new study by Piwowar *et al.* estimates that overall 28% of the academic literature is free to access online, and though that number is growing, it was only 45% as of 2015 [36]. A study by the World Health Organization demonstrates the scope of the problem [37]:


Preprint

**NOT PEER-REVIEWED**

"PeerJ Preprints" is a venue for early communication or feedback before peer review. Data may be preliminary. Learn more about preprints or browse peer-reviewed articles instead.

## Imagining the 'open' university: Sharing scholarship to improve research and education

Science and Medical Education Science Policy

Erin C McKiernan  McKiernan, [Open university](#), Sept. 2017

September 14, 2017





# ... un altro mondo è possibile, SE...



<https://zenodo.org/record/34079#.WOOwY2fOPIU>



Recommendations for the Transition to

## VALTO

Valtioneuvoston julkaisuarkisto



DSpace Home > Opetus- ja kulttuuriministeriö > Julkaisut > Mostra Item

Open science and research leads to surprising discoveries and creative insights: Open science and research roadmap 2014–2017

Julkaissun pysyvä osoite on <http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-263-319-4>  
<http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/handle/10024/75210>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C9a3Ap3yyak>

## Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science

### Removing barriers to open science

1. Change assessment, evaluation and reward systems in science . . . . . 8
2. Facilitate text and data mining of content . . . . . 10
3. Improve insight into IPR and issues such as privacy . . . . . 12
4. Create transparency on the costs and conditions of academic communication . . . . . 14

### Developing research infrastructures

5. Introduce FAIR and secure data principles. . . . . 16
6. Set up common e-infrastructures. . . . . 18

### Fostering and creating incentives for open science

7. Adopt open access principles. . . . . 22
8. Stimulate new publishing models for knowledge transfer. . . . . 23
9. Stimulate evidence-based research on innovations in open science. . . . . 26

### Mainstreaming and further promoting open science policies

10. Develop, implement, monitor and refine open access plans . . . . . 30

### Stimulating and embedding open science in science and society

11. Involve researchers and new users in open science . . . . . 32
12. Encourage stakeholders to share expertise and information on open science . . . . . 34



# Open Access

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

Open Access:  
canale alternativo e complementare



Open Access

Berlin Declaration

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



# I pilastri

The background of the slide is a photograph of ancient Greek architecture. It features several tall, fluted columns with Corinthian capitals. The columns are made of light-colored stone and are set against a clear, bright blue sky. The architecture appears to be part of a larger temple or public building, with some parts of the structure showing signs of wear and age.

La conoscenza è un bene comune

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

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



# Come funziona



SI **DEPOSITA** IN UN ARCHIVIO OPEN  
ACCESS LA VERSIONE FINALE  
DELL'ARTICOLO, OVUNQUE ESSO SIA  
STATO PUBBLICATO, NEL RISPETTO  
DELLE NORME DI COPYRIGHT  
DELL'EDITORE



SI **PUBBLICA** IN UNA RIVISTA OPEN ACCESS  
[senza abbonamento, 23% chiede spese pubblicazione]





# modern art on the Rembrandtplein square



## Vantaggi del deposito:

- fattibile subito, a costo zero
- si **continua a pubblicare sulle riviste di riferimento**
- si **continua a pubblicare sulle riviste che «servono» per la valutazione** (con tutti i suoi limiti)
- si rende comunque disponibile il proprio lavoro in Open Access
- **PERCHE' IN UN ARCHIVIO OA?**
  - assegna identificativo univoco
  - assicura conservazione



A social networking site is not an open access repository

# Due specie diverse

	Open access repositories	Academia.edu	ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting services, hopes to sell data	Commercial. Sells ads, job posting services
Sends you lots of emails (by default)	No	Yes	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes	Yes
Fulfills			



Rezensionsüberblicke Disziplinen Grundwissenschaften Mittelalterliche Autoren Varia

CUM IRA ET STUDIO / DIGITAL HUMANITIES / SUMMA SUMMARUM

<http://mittelalter.hypotheses.org/7123>

## Upon Leaving Academia.edu

BY G. GELTNER 07/12/2015

Early last week I uploaded to my Academia.edu homepage [a brief note](#) signaling and explaining my decision to close my account on that site. As a medieval historian, I had been an active and enthusiastic member since 2010, with moderately high exposure, and while "On leaving Academia.edu" was meant as a provocative goodbye, I hadn't expected. Above all, however, comments exposed the complacency of users regarding the portal's financial horizons, its plans to monetize, and the political implications thereof, be it for professional academics or the freedom of scholarship in general. The latter—more than any specific feature of the site—was the root cause of my decision to close my account. It is a position I have been invited to explain in the current blog post, using the example of Academia.edu and last week's discussions. In many ways, however, it illuminates the challenges academia and the free exchange of ideas is facing, especially if scholars remain uncritical users of new digital technologies.

extension underwrite independent research). It is time to stop being naïve, and do something for the freedom of scholarship. Open access to scholarship should be a human right, not a business model.



# Due specie diverse / 2

## Copyright com journal articles

Article · February 2017 with 7,9  
DOI: 10.1007/s11192-017-2291-4



1st Hamid R. Jama  
36.04 · Charles Stu

## Abstract

ResearchGate is increasingly used to investigate the extent to which R full-text of their articles on Rese articles (21.6%) were open acces post-print and 307 (78.3%) were published (publisher) PDF. The ke were non-compliant with publishers' policy. While 88.3% of journal the majority of non-compliant cases (97.5%) occurred when autho authors infringe copyright most of the time not because they are n their lack of understanding of copyright policies and/or complexity

Hai ritwittato



Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog · 16 set

In risposta a @Protohedgehog, @STMAssoc e altri 2

This is the important bit. By overly-relying on RG, people are going to lose public access to millions of articles if RG comply with this.

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

- For the large number of articles (final versions/proofs) that are currently hosted on RG's site without authorization or permission and which are being made available publicly, STM is able to offer a two-pronged solution:
  - For content posted before September 2016, STM members would grant permission for you to keep such material available until the end of June 2018, to enable the parties to review and assess whether such content could remain publicly available and under what terms; and
  - For content posted on or after September 2016, but before the new system above is implemented, STM and RG would work together to assess the number of final versions of articles posted without authorization or permission. RG and STM would be using methods that STM and its members have been reviewing and testing and

<https://twitter.com/Protohedgehog/status/909068523112198145>

Hai ritwittato



Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog · 16 set

The @STMAssoc are finally going after @ResearchGate. This is bigger than Elsevier vs SciHub. [elsevier.com/\\_data/assets/...](https://elsevier.com/_data/assets/...) HT @McDawg

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

13 121 72

<https://goo.gl/RnUszK>

## Attorneys and Notaries

### Basel

Attorneys - Notaries:  
Dr. Felix Iselin, notary  
Dr. Gert Thoenen, LL.M.  
Dr. Benedikt A. Suter, notary  
Dr. Caroline Cron  
Dr. Martin Lenz, notary  
Certified Specialist SBA Inheritance Law  
Dr. Beel Eisner  
Ceko Scollio Levizzen, LL.M.  
Dr. Lucius Huber  
Prof. Dr. Andrea Eisner-Kiefer  
Dr. Christine von Holzen  
Dr. Damian Schel  
Dr. Philipp Ziegler  
Swiss Certified Tax Expert  
Marlene Müllershausen, LL.M.  
Attorney to the bar of Paris - EU-Attorney  
van Duy Peter Tran  
Michel Jutzeler  
admitted to the bar in Basel-Stadt  
André Myburgh  
Foreign Counsel

### Karlsruhe

Attorneys:  
Dr. Hans Caemmerer  
Dr. Eberhard Meiningen  
Dr. Michael Pap  
Dr. Oliver Melber  
Alexander Doll  
Herkmut Wichmann  
Christian Wetz  
Herkmut Stegmaier  
Dr. Gisbert Reel  
Bernd Schmitz  
Stefan Flieg  
Karen Fiege  
Dr. Michael Arthor  
Bernhard Fritz  
Ulrich Eidenmüller  
Tina Neff

Basel, 15 September 2017

Dear Sirs/Mesdames

**RE: STM proposal – RG platform to become consistent with usage and access rights for article sharing**

I am instructed by my Client, the International Association of Scientific Technical and Medical Publishers (STM), to write to you regarding the content, activities and conduct related to the platform service ResearchGate located at the domain [www.researchgate.net](http://www.researchgate.net) and other as-



# I benefici, oltre al potenziale

<http://pasteur4oa.eu/resources/150#.WOOqLmfOPIU>

Open Access to scientific information: facilitating knowledge transfer and technological innovation from the academic to the private sector



TEXT E DATA MINING sono cruciali... ma servono i testi e dati aperti

Open Access to scientific information: facilitating knowledge transfer and technological innovation from the academic to the private sector

Author: Mafalda Picarra, Jisc

Finding KNOWLEDGE about



ZIKA

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5lYzOZ>  
In the Scientific

## La véritable mission des revues

On peut identifier cette mission en la divisant en trois points :

- **Permettre la création de communautés.** Les revues doivent créer des espaces où puissent se rencontrer et discuter des communautés. C'est ce que Jean-Claude Guéron appelle des « territoires » : à savoir des espaces organisés par des moyens de communication. Cf. cette conférence
- **Mettre la conversation au centre.** L'objectif des revues ne doit pas être celui de diffuser des contenus, mais plutôt de créer des espaces de dialogue. À la limite, la présence de textes publiés n'est qu'accessoire. Ces textes peuvent se trouver ailleurs (par exemple sur des blogs, ou sur des portails de diffusion comme Érudit ou revues.org). La revue est le lieu où on échange des idées et les textes ne sont qu'un des outils possibles pour mettre en place la conversation. Les formes que ces textes peuvent prendre sont diverses et hétérogènes : il peut s'agir d'article, mais aussi de formes beaucoup plus courtes ou beaucoup plus longues.
- **Créer des modèles de semi-stabilisation des connaissances.** C'est ce que Jean-Claude Guéron appelle des cristaux de connaissance. La discussion arrive parfois à des moments de stabilité et laisse émerger des contenus (plus ou moins fragmentaires) qui semblent s'imposer comme des connaissances. Ce sont ces cristaux qui portent les résultats de la recherche.

...PMI: nuovi prodotti sul  
UE ANNI prima se  
avuto accesso ai  
i delle ricerche

<http://goo.gl/0smE3N>

evaluating 20/2011



# ... nuovi servizi



unpaywall

Access paywalled research papers, free.

Just click the green tab and skip paywalls on millions of articles. It's fast, free, and legal, powered by our database of author-uploaded PDFs.

Free for Chrome and Firefox

+ Add Unpaywall to Firefox  
on the Firefox web store

<http://unpaywall.org/>



Open Access Button

<https://openaccessbutton.org/>

If you have any feedback or notice an issue, let us know



Avoid  
Paywalls,  
Request  
Data.

Free, legal research articles and data delivered instantly or automatically requested from authors.

Enter an article URL, DOI, PMID, PMC ID, Title, or Citation



POSSIBILI **SOLO SE RICERCATORI**  
DEPOSITANO IN OPEN ACCESS



# La qualità

March, 2015

## Beyond Beall's List Better understanding predatory publishers

Monica Berger and Jill Cirasella

Author Affiliations

If you have even a fleeting interest in the evolving landscape of scholarly communication, you've probably heard of predatory open access (OA) journals. These are OA journals that exist for the sole purpose of profit, not the dissemination of high-quality research findings and furtherance of knowledge. These predators generate profits by charging author fees, also known as article processing charges (APCs), that far exceed the cost of running their low-quality fly-by-night operations.

## Cites & Insights

Crawford at Large  
Libraries • Policy • Technology • Media

Volume 14, Number 4: April 2014

ISSN 1534-0937

Walt Crawford

Intersections

### Ethics and Access 1: The Sad Case of Jeffrey Beall

Open access (OA) is all about ethics, economics and equity, and the three interact in various ways. OA is

ways a little different, however. He first encountered OA when reviewing a publisher, Bentham Open, for *The Charleston Advisor*. It's a very negative review for what seem to be good reasons, and at the time Beall seemed to be at least potentially positive about OA itself, based on the first sentence of this extract:

The Open Access model is a good one, for it makes research freely available to everyone. However, Bentham Open is exploiting the good will of those who established the Open Access model by twisting it 'just because a journal is legitimate or high

## Scholarly Open Access

PUBLISHING

### Why Beall's List Died — and What It Unresolved About Open Access

By Paul Basken | SEPTEMBER 12, 2017 ✓ PREMIUM



Theo Stroomer for The Chronicle

Jeffrey Beall, an academic librarian at the U. of Colorado at Denver, abruptly shuttered a blacklist of journals he deemed untrustworthy nine months ago. But while the project has ended, debates over its merit and impact live on.

Nine months after an academic librarian deleted his carefully curated list shaming more than a thousand scientific journals as unscrupulous, the Beall's List Mystery remains unsolved.

Why, after toiling so hard for finding and creating a resource cherished by scientists wary of exploitative publishers — did the University of Colorado at Denver's Jeffrey Beall abruptly give it all up? Who, or what, forced his hand?

## it is NOT junk

a blog about genomes, DNA, evolution, open science, baseball and other important things

### Beall's Litter

By MICHAEL EISEN | Published: DEC 12, 2017

Jeffrey Beall, a librarian at the University of Colorado at Denver, in science publication circles for his work on access publishers and curating a list of people seeking to navigate the so-called legitimate, many scammers — that is,

Unfortunately, as he has gained a reputation for trying to identify bad open access publishing in general. Then that Beall is a credible contributor with an article he published last year can't really describe it. So I'm just going to publish in an open access journal do so, along with my comments

### The Open-Access Movement is

Jeffrey Beall

published

<http://www.michaeliseisen.org/blog/?p=1500>

## Walt at Random

The library voice of the radical middle.

<http://walt.lishost.org/2016/01/trust-me-the-other-problem-with-87-of-bealls-lists/>

« Gold Open Access Journals 2011-2015: A SPARC Project

Not quite gone: a short catchall post »

### “Trust Me”: The Other Problem with 87% of Beall's Lists

Here's the real thing: I could only find any discussion at all in Beall's blog for 230 of the 1,834 journals and publishers in his 2016 lists—and those cases don't include even 2% of the journals in DOAJ.

Now for the shorter version...

As long-time readers will know, I don't much like blacklists. I admit to that prejudice belief: I don't think blacklists are good ways to solve problems.

And yet, when I first took a hard look at Jeffrey Beall's lists in 2014, I was mostly assessing whether the lists represented as massive a problem as Beall seemed to assert. As you may know, I concluded that they did not.

But there's a deeper problem—one that I believe applies whether you dislike blacklists or mourn the passing of the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*. To wit, Beall's lists don't meet what I would regard as minimal standards for a blacklist even if you agree with all of his

iv1414.pdf

UC  
ator  
ghes  
work  
my  
tion,  
sical  
rong  
nder  
most  
dore

o The 5th Publisher

o ABC Journals

o article proces

o Australia

o Mandates

o Misleading re



...meglio utilizzare



## Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association

Search this website

HOME

ABOUT OASPA

CONFERENCE

MEMBERSHIP

INFORMATION  
RESOURCES

BLOG

CONTACT



FOLLOW OASPA  
ON TWITTER

### Members

The following organizations and individuals are recognized as Members of OASPA.

#### Professional OA Publisher (Small)

- Cogitatio
- F1000Research
- Hipatia Press
- Institute of Slavic Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences
- JMIR Publications Inc. (formerly JMIR – Journal of Medical Internet Research)
- Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information
- Leibniz Institute for Psychology Information / PsychOpen
- Open Book Publishers
- PAGEPRESS Publications
- PeerJ
- Pensoft Publishers Ltd.
- Polish Botanical Society
- Scholarly Exchange, Inc
- ScienceOpen
- Stockholm University Press
- The British Editorial Society of Bone & Joint Surgery
- Ubiquity Press
- Universitätsverlag Göttingen
- University Library System, University of Pittsburgh
- University of Adelaide Press
- Vilnius Gediminas Technical University Press "Technika"

#### Professional OA Publisher (Medium)

- AOSIS OpenJournals, division of AOSIS (Pty) Ltd
- Co-Action Publishing

<https://oaspa.org/>



Sharing research results with the world is key to the progress of your discipline and career. But with so many publications, how can you be sure you can trust a particular journal? Follow this check list to make sure you choose trusted journals for your research.



Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?  
Is it the right journal for your work?



Use our [check list](#) to assess the journal



Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our [check list](#)



# In cosa le riviste Open Access sono diverse?

PUBBLICANO I **DATI** INSIEME ALL' ARTICOLO

- **TRASPARENZA**
- **RIPRODUCIBILITÀ**

PUBBLICANO LE **REVISIONI** INSIEME ALL' ARTICOLO

- **TRASPARENZA**
- **CONOSCENZA**

PUBBLICANO CON **LICENZE** CREATIVE COMMONS E  
NON CHIEDONO CESSIONE DEI DIRITTI

- **RIUSO**
- **TEXT E DATA MINING**

PUBBLICANO RAPIDAMENTE

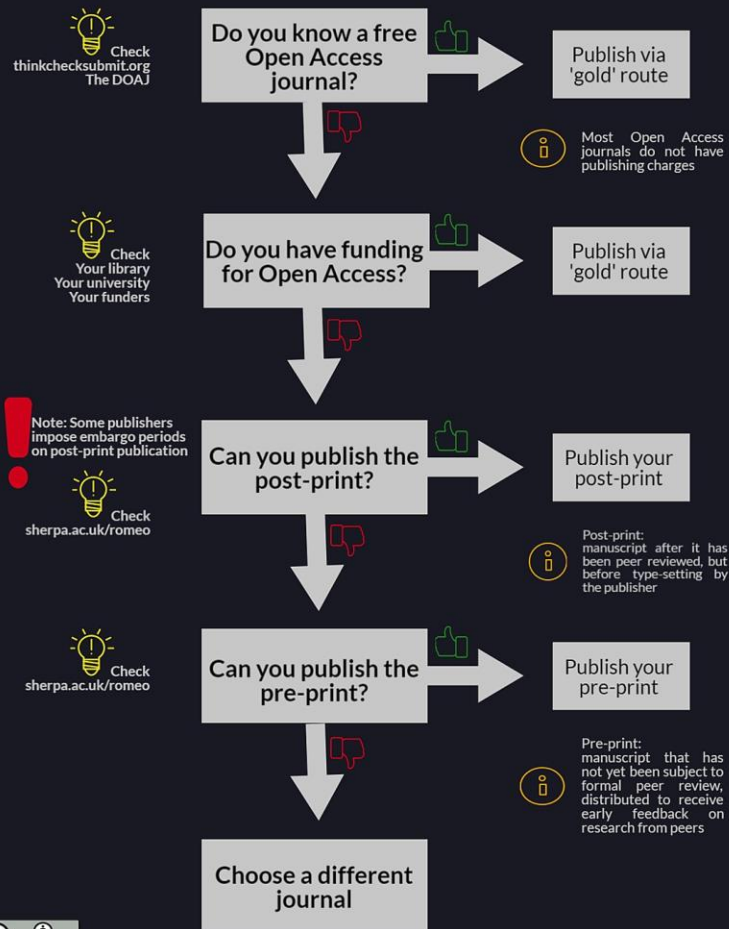
(spesso) PUBBLICANO IN FORMATI MACHINE-READABLE

- **TEXT E DATA MINING**



# HOW TO MAKE YOUR RESEARCH OPEN ACCESS

FOR FREE AND LEGALLY



... in pratica

C'è sempre un modo per  
fare Open Access  
(e questo non rovina la  
vostra carriera)

“Open Access is too expensive.”






# ... in pratica

**DOAJ** DIRECTORY OF  
OPEN ACCESS  
JOURNALS

SUPPORT DOAJ

Home Search Browse Subjects Apply News About For Publishers API Login



☒ journals ☒ articles [\[Advanced Search\]](#)

**Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)**

DOAJ is a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals. DOAJ is independent. All funding is via donations, 50% of which comes from [sponsors](#) and 50% from [members and publisher members](#). All DOAJ services are free of charge including being indexed in DOAJ. All data is freely available.


**Latest News**

[DOAJ gets its first sponsor from Mexico! | ¡DOAJ consigue su primer patrocinador de México!](#)





DOAJ has had excellent connections and representation throughout Latin America for many years, thanks to previous work by Redalyc, sponsorship from SciELO and, more recently, our fantastic DOAJ Latin America Ambassador. This week we welcome our first sponsor from Mexico: the Tecnológico de Monterrey. This sponsorship is of great importance to both DOAJ and the open [...] [Read More...](#)

*Published Fri, 25 Aug 2017 at 07:00*

**10,011 Journals**  
**7,272** searchable at Article level  
**122 Countries**  
**2,593,811 Articles**

**FAQs**  
[Interacting with DOAJ](#)  
[Open Access Information](#)  
[Best Practice](#)  
[Download metadata](#)  
 [New Journals Feed](#)

[Our members](#)  
[Our publisher members](#)  
[Our sponsors](#)  
[Our volunteers](#)

<https://doaj.org/>



# ... in pratica

The screenshot shows the OpenUP Hub website. At the top left is the logo "OpenUP HUB" with the tagline "Opening UP the research lifecycle". To the right are links for "HOME", "ABOUT", and "SIGN". Below the header, there are three large icons representing the research lifecycle: "Review" (a magnifying glass over a document), "Assess" (a magnifying glass over a bar chart), and "Disseminate" (a megaphone). The main section is titled "OpenUP hub" and contains a paragraph describing it as an open, dynamic, and collaborative knowledge environment. Below this is a blue "Explore" button. Further down, under the heading "I am a...", there are eight user roles, each with an icon and a description: Young Scholar (reading books), Researcher (microscope), Project manager (person with a clock), Funder (person with a gear), Policy maker (person with a document), Open Science advocate (person with a balance scale), Publisher (person with a globe), and Explorer (person with a magnifying glass).

OpenUP HUB  
Opening UP the research lifecycle

HOME ABOUT SIGN

Review Assess Disseminate

OpenUP hub

OpenUP Hub is an open, dynamic and collaborative knowledge environment that systematically captures, organizes and categorizes research outcomes, best practices, tools and guidelines. Explore the given material about opening up the review-dissemination-assessment phases of the research lifecycle and practices to support the transition to a more open and gender sensitive research environment.

Explore

I am a...

Young Scholar  
and I want to understand alternative reviewing methods

Researcher  
and I seek for novel ways to disseminate my work

Project manager  
and I am interested in analyzing the impact of a scientific work and correlate them to dissemination channels

Funder  
and I want to sense the community pulse to better stream the funding

Policy maker  
and I want to listen to the needs of the scientific community

Open Science advocate  
and I want to advance Open Science

Publisher  
and I want to identify emerging ideas and researchers to publish their work

Explorer  
and I want to search & navigate



# ... intanto, in Europa...

Preprint

**NOT PEER-REVIEWED**

<https://peeri.com/preprints/2689/>

"PeerJ Preprints" is a venue for early communication of feedback before peer review. Data may be preliminary.  
Learn more about preprints or browse peer-reviewed articles instead.

## Do you speak open science? Resources and tips to learn the language

Science and Medical Education

Paola Masuzzo<sup>1,2</sup>, Lennart Martens<sup>1,2</sup>

January 3, 2017



## Providing researchers with the skills and competencies they need to practise Open Science

Open Science Skills Working Group Report

### FARE OPEN ACCESS

LA LIBERA DIFFUSIONE DEL SAPERE SCIENTIFICO NELL'ERA DIGITALE

Con contributi di Simone Aliprandi, Nicola Cavalli, Elena Giglia, Valeria Scotti, Ivana Truccolo

A cura di Simone Aliprandi



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Simone\\_Aliprandi\\_Fare\\_Open\\_Access.pdf](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Simone_Aliprandi_Fare_Open_Access.pdf)

Report, Sept.2017





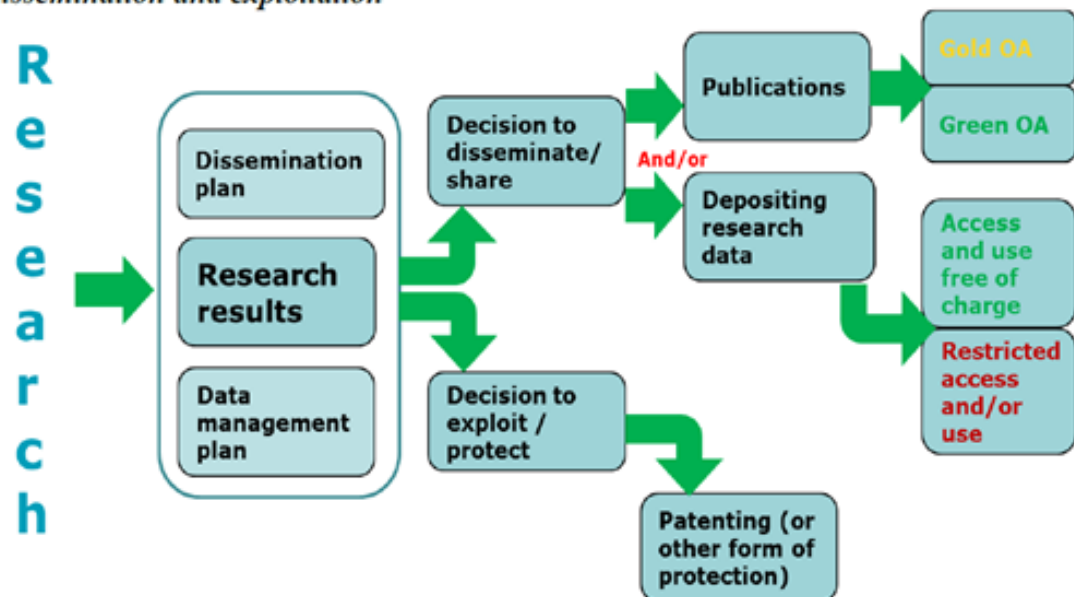
EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
Directorate-General for Research & Innovation

<http://goo.gl/Lr1MXM>

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

# Il dovere...

*Graph: Open access to scientific publication and research data in the wider context of dissemination and exploitation*



<https://www.openaire.eu/>

PARTICIPATE SEARCH MONITOR

OpenAIRE survey on  
attitudes to Open Peer  
Review

Get funding for your FP7 Post



#### RESEARCHERS

Why Open Access. How to comply. What  
services to use.

#### DATA PROVIDERS

How to make your content more visible. What  
to do to increase quality. How to join.

### 3. Mandate on open access to publications

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

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



# ... e i diritti?

GLI EDITORI  
PRETENDONO LA  
**CESSIONE**,  
SPOGLIANDOVI  
DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

Art. 19 I diritti di sfruttamento  
economico sono fra di loro  
**INDIPENDENTI**

LEGGE 22 aprile 1941, n. 633  
Protezione del diritto d'autore e

vigenti al 24-11-2015

Articoli

TITOLO I  
DISPOSIZIONI SUL DIRITTO  
DI AUTORE

CAPO I  
Opere protette

1

2

3

4

5



Immagini e testi online: il diritto d'autore alla prova del web

[Video](#)

[Slides](#)





... e i diritti? / 2

Un concetto chiave:

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



# Licenze

## The Licenses



**Attribution  
CC BY**

This license lets others distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon your work, even commercially, as long as they credit you for the original creation. This is the most accommodating of licenses offered. Recommended for maximum dissemination and use of licensed materials.

[View License Deed](#) | [View Legal Code](#)



**Attribution-ShareAlike  
CC BY-SA**

This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms. This license is often compared to "copyleft" free and open source software licenses. All new works based on yours will carry the same license, so any derivatives will also allow commercial use. This is the license used by Wikipedia, and is recommended for materials that would benefit from incorporating content from Wikipedia and similarly licensed projects.

[View License Deed](#) | [View Legal Code](#)



**Attribution-NonCommercial  
CC BY-NC**

This license allows for redistribution, commercial and non-commercial, as long as it is passed along unchanged and in whole, with credit to you.

[View License Deed](#) | [View Legal Code](#)



**Attribution-NonCommercial  
CC BY-NC**

This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work non-commercially, and although their new works must also acknowledge you and be non-commercial, they don't have to license their derivative works on the same terms.



Simbolo	Sigla	Condizione	
	BY	Attribuzione <i>Attribution</i>	Permette che altri copino, distribuisca mantenute le indicazioni di chi è l'autore.
	NC	Non commerciale <i>NonCommercial</i>	Permette che altri copino, distribuisca commerciali.
	ND	Non opere derivate <i>No Derivative Works</i>	Permette che altri copino, distribuiscono, mostrino ed eseguano soltanto copie identiche dell'opera; non sono ammesse opere derivate.
	SA	Condividi allo stesso modo <i>Share Alike</i>	Permette che altri distribuiscono lavori derivati dall'opera solo con una licenza identica o compatibile con quella concessa con l'opera originale.

[About](#)
[Licenses](#)
[Public Domain](#)
[Support CC](#)
[Projects](#)
[Blog](#)
[News](#)

Keep the internet creative, free and open.
 Donate to Creative Commons

[New to Creative Commons?](#)
[\[ Considerations before licensing \]](#)
[\[ How the licenses work \]](#)
[Explore the Creative Commons licenses.](#)
[\[ Want public domain instead? \]](#)
[\[ Looking for earlier license versions, including ports? \]](#)

### License Features

Your choices on this panel will update the other panels on this page.

Allow adaptations of your work to be shared?

☐ Yes
 ☐ No

Yes, as long as others share alike

Allow commercial uses of your work?

☒ Yes
 ☐ No

### Selected License

**Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International**

This is a Free Culture License!

### Help others attribute you!

This part is optional, but filling it out will add machine-readable metadata to the suggested HTML!

Title of work

### Have a web page?

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.



# [Uno scontro in atto]



<http://www.oa.unito.it/new/open-research-data-and-open-science/>

Why academics need to lobby for copyright reform – now

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

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



Date: 10.09.15  
Category: General  
Comments: 1  
Author: Julia Reda



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

**“CURRENTLY, COPYRIGHT IS UNDERMINING OUR ABILITY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH”**

TWEET THIS!

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

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

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

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



# [Uno scontro in atto]



## Chris H.J. Hartgerink's Notebook

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

### Elsevier stopped me doing my research

0000-0003-1050-6809

I am a statistician interested in detecting potentially problematic research such as data fabrication, which results in un

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

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

Full disclosure, I downloaded approximately 30GB of data from Sciencedirect in approximately 10 days. This boils down

Approximately two weeks after I started downloading psychology research papers, Elsevier notified my university that th did immediately), otherwise Elsevier would cut all access to Sciencedirect for my university.

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

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

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



16/11/2015

## Content-mining; Why do Universities agree to restrictive publisher contracts?

Posted on November 22, 2015 by pm286

[I published a general blog about the impasse between digital scholars and the Toll-Access publishers <http://blogs.ch.cam.ac.uk/pmr/2015/11/22/content-mining-rights-versus-licences/> . This is followed by a series of detailed posts which look at the details and consequences <https://blogs.ch.cam.ac.uk/pmr/2015/11/22/content-mining-why-do-publishers-insist-on-apis-and-forbid-screen-scraping/> This is the second] If you ...

[Continue reading →](#)

Posted in [Uncategorized](#) | [2 Comments](#)

<http://blogs.ch.cam.ac.uk/pmr/>

## Content-mining; Why do Publishers insist on APIs and forbid screen scraping?

Posted on November 22, 2015 by pm286

[I published a general blog about the impasse between digital scholars and the Toll-Access publishers <http://blogs.ch.cam.ac.uk/pmr/2015/11/22/content-mining-rights-versus-licences/> . This is the first of a number of posts which look at the details and consequences] Chris Hartgerink described how Elsevier have stopped ... [Continue reading →](#)

Posted in [Uncategorized](#) | [Leave a comment](#)

## Wiley also stopped me doing my research

9 Replies

0000-0003-1050-6809

In November, I wrote about how [Elsevier wanted me to stop downloading](#) scientific articles for my research. Today, Wiley also ordered me to stop downloading.

As a quick recapitulation: I am a statistician doing research into detecting potentially problematic research such as data fabrication and estimating how often it occurs. For this, I need to download many scientific articles, because my research applies content mining methods that extract facts from them (e.g., test statistics). These facts serve as my data to answer my research questions. If I cannot download these research articles, I cannot collect the data I need to do my research.

I was downloading psychology research articles from the Wiley library, with a maximum of 5 per minute. I did this using the tool [quicksrape](#), developed by the [ContentMine organization](#). With this, I have downloaded approximately 18,680 research articles from the Wiley library, which I was downloading solely for research purposes.

<http://onsnetwork.org/chartgerink/2016/02/23/wiley-also-stopped-my-doing-my-research/>

is a critical point for  
Those

n the reported

g research papers  
is a subscription,

loading (which I

hank those who

25 Replies



# ... AZIONE URGENTE...



Who We Are ▾ What We Do ▾ NEWS ▾ Me

significant potential of Open Access and Open Science to promote scientific discovery and progress, and may thereby reduce the impact of European research worldwide.

## The Ancillary Right – Putting the brakes on knowledge-sharing and building walls around already open publications and data

3. Article 11 already poses a significant threat to an informed and literate society. Links to news and the use of titles, headlines and fragments of information could now become subject to licensing. Terms could make the last two decades of news less accessible to researchers and the public, leading to a distortion of the public's knowledge and memory of past events. Art. 11 would furthermore place EU law in contravention with the Berne Convention, whose Art. 2(8) excludes news of the day and 'mere items of press information' and 'press summaries' from protection.

4. The extension of this controversial proposal to academic publications, as proposed by the ITRE Committee, significantly worsens an already bad situation. It would provide academic publishers additional legal tools to restrict access, going against the increasingly widely accepted practice of sharing research. This will limit the sharing of open access publications and data which currently are freely available for use and reuse in further scientific advances. If the proposed ancillary right is extended to academic publications, researchers, students and other users of scientific and scholarly journal articles could be forced to ask permission or pay fees to the publisher for including short quotations from a research paper in other scientific publications. This will seriously hamper the spread of knowledge. The proposed ancillary right further conflicts with the Berne Convention, Article 10(1), which provides a mandatory exception for quotation, as well as posing a threat to freedom of speech.

5. Prior experiments with the press publishers' right have also failed from an economic perspective. No impact assessment has been carried out, no evidence produced, and no consultation around the ramifications of extending Art. 11 to academic publishers.

6. In addition, academic publishers usually acquire rights to the works they publish with their authors. Publishers already have all the rights they need, thus any further restrictions don't make sense.

## Filtering obligations – Undermining the foundations of Open Access

7. The provisions of Article 13 threaten the accessibility of scientific articles, publications and research data made available through over 1250 repositories managed by European research institutions and academic communities. These repositories, which are essential for

<http://sparceurope.org/copyrightreform/>

## THE OPEN LETTER

### EU copyright reform threatens Open Access and Open Science

*Open letter to the members of the Legal Affairs Committee in the European Parliament*

We represent a large group of European academic, library, education, research and digital rights communities and we are writing to express our alarm at the draft Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market, and in particular at the potential impact of Articles 11 and 13. We are concerned that these provisions will create burdensome and harmful restrictions on access to scientific research and data, as well as on the fundamental rights of freedom of information, directly contradicting the EU's own ambitions in the field of Open Access and Open Science.

We therefore urge the Legal Affairs Committee to remove Articles 11 and 13 from the draft Directive. Furthermore, the Committee should ensure that Articles 3 to 9 support new forms of research and education and not work against them.

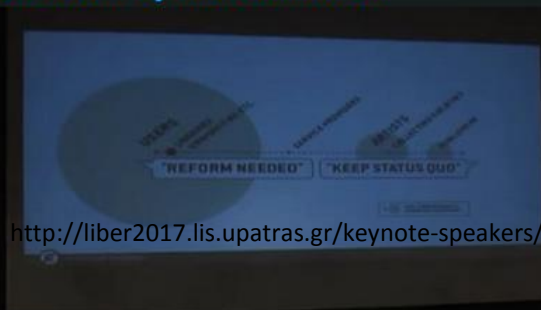
### A U-turn on Open Science?

1. We believe that increased digital access, data analytics and open information flows will increase innovation in Europe. The European Commission's Horizon 2020 programme similarly supports open access to scientific publications and research data as essential drivers of EU global competitiveness. The EU has set an example internationally with its extensive policy work, for example by including Open Access in one of its six European Research Area (ERA) priorities. Moreover, in 2016 at the Competitiveness Council, all of Europe's ministers of science, innovation, trade and industry committed to Open Access to scientific publications as the default option for publicly funded research results by 2020. Open Science is increasingly accepted by governments and industry as a means not only to accelerate innovation, but also to ensure faster access to information for citizens.



## EU Copyright Reform: Delivering on Sustainable Knowledge? - A keynote in LIBER2017 by MEP Julia Reda

from LIBER2017



<http://liber2017.lis.upatras.gr/keynote-speakers/>

53:20



# ...per finire...



The best thing about **Internet** is that it's **open**. In every field **it let us share and innovate**.

In science, **OPENNESS IS ESSENTIAL**.

Open science doesn't mean ignoring economic reality.

Of course **we need business models to be sustainable**. But that **doesn't mean we have to carry on doing things the way they have always been done**.

So, wherever you sit in the value chain, whether you're a researcher or an investor or a policy maker, my message is clear:

**let's invest in collaborative tools that let us progress...**

Let's tear down the walls that keep learning sealed off.

**And let's make science open.**





A wooden bench made of thick, weathered planks sits on a brick-paved surface. A sign made of four vertical wooden planks is leaning against the front of the bench. The sign has black text that reads: "IF YOU ARE NOT DOING WHAT YOU LOVE, YOU ARE WASTING YOUR TIME." The background shows a brick wall and a paved area.

**"IF YOU ARE NOT  
DOING WHAT  
YOU LOVE,  
YOU ARE  
WASTING  
YOUR TIME."**

**... buon lavoro!**

[elena.giglia@unito.it](mailto:elena.giglia@unito.it)