



... dove eravamo?

# Open Access

= EL PAÍS

JOHN WILLINSKY | AUTOR Y ACTIVISTA

## “El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano”

El activista canadiense John Willinsky propone un modelo editorial compatible con la ciencia abierta



Apr. 26, 2018



R@ss Mounce

@rmounce

open access to knowledge is a human right,  
"it gets me out of bed in the morning"  
[@tonyR\\_H](#) [#coasp9](#) Useful to remind people.  
OA isn't just \$

Traduci il Tweet

13:35 - 20 set 2017

10 Retweet 12 Mi piace



<https://twitter.com/rmounce/status/910467463690801152>



Foster Open Science

@fosterscience

Following

Entrevista de John Willinsky en el diario El País: "El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano"

[elpais.com/elpais/2018/04](http://elpais.com/elpais/2018/04) ... via [@materia\\_ciencia](#)

Traduci il Tweet



EL PAÍS

“El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano”

El activista canadiense John Willinsky propone un modelo editorial compatible con la

REACT  
IMPACT  
EUROPEAN  
ELECTIONS  
22-25 MAY 2014



# Open Access in 2020

Stiamo spendendo tonnellate di denaro pubblico per gli abbonamenti  
IMMAGINATE SE POTESSIMO DESTINARE QUESTI MILIARDI ALLA RICERCA, INVECE



Open access to scientific publications must become a reality by 2020 – Robert-Jan Smits

March 23, 2018

**Making scientific publications free to read is a big change in a world dominated by subscription journals. Why is it so important that science publications become open access?**

'At the moment we are putting a lot of public money at national, European and global level into science. But we don't have free access to the published results of the research we fund because this is locked behind paywalls. We have to spend an enormous amount of money each year on subscriptions to journals where scientific articles are published and on making these results immediately available in open access. Imagine if all the billions we are now putting into these expensive subscription journals could be put into research. That's also why in the [3 O's policy](#) of Commissioner Moedas (the EU Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation), open access is mentioned explicitly as a top priority within the open science agenda.

'Open access to research results will help to have more and faster innovations, to have quicker solutions to the problems we are facing and to allow further research to be carried out.

g scientific papers free to access but when it  
y, according to Robert-Jan Smits, the EU's outgoing  
d innovation. He has recently been appointed the  
d with helping make all publicly funded research





# Open Access in 2020

*'What should not be important is where you publish, but what you publish.'*

*Robert-Jan Smits, EU special envoy on open access*

Open access to scientific publications must become a reality by 2020 – Robert-Jan Smits

March 23, 2018 by Joanna Roberts

March 23, 2018

A lot of lip service is being paid to making scientific papers free to access but when it comes to action there is a lot of hypocrisy, according to Robert-Jan Smits, the EU's outgoing director-general for research, science and innovation. He has recently been appointed EU's special envoy on open access, tasked with helping make all publicly funded research in Europe freely available by 2020.

## How do you overcome that?

'It requires that we don't just look at the open access issue in isolation. It is part of a more general transition towards open science on which our colleagues at DG RTD (the EU's Directorate-General for Research and Innovation) are doing impressive work. Take for instance the ranking (of) universities. This should not just be based on the sole metrics of publications in high impact journals. Universities can also be ranked with regard to their contribution to the local economy, or to the economy in general, with regard to cooperation agreements they have with industry, outreach they do towards citizens. So we should get away from this obsession that there is only one metric according to which we should rank universities.'

'And it also requires that reward systems in universities are modernised and, most importantly, becoming multi-dimensional – away from only the high impact factor. At the moment if you want to make a career as a researcher inside your university, you have to publish in these high impact journals. Why not reward people if they file a patent, which for me is as important as three publications in a subscription journal. Or if they share a data set? Why not reward people if they do outstanding education? Why not reward people if they work with the local authorities to solve a problem in the local community?'

'So the recommendations that I will present in autumn will not just focus on open access to scientific publications, but will touch upon the ecosystem around it that needs to change because else we will not reach the 2020 target.'

- allontanarsi dall'OSSESSIONE per le metriche tradizionali
- - deve modificarsi INTERO ECOSISTEMA





Open access to scientific publications must become a reality by 2020 – Robert-Jan Smits

March 23, 2018 by Joanne Roberts

March 23, 2018

A lot of lip service is being paid to making scientific papers free to access but when it comes to action there is a lot of hypocrisy, according to Robert-Jan Smits, the EU's outgoing director-general for research, science and innovation. He has recently been appointed the EU's special envoy on open access, tasked with helping make all publicly funded research in Europe freely available by 2020.

# Open Access in 2020

## It sounds like a straightforward goal – what are the sticking points?

'What makes things complex is that there are multiple stakeholders, each with their own vested interests. Take the publishers. They have a big commercial interest because the journals which they publish bring in a lot of cash since they are extremely expensive (high subscription fees). That's why they are not keen to change their business model. Yet, I want to reach out to them to convince them to join the open access movement, partner with us and build an open access future in partnership with us.

'Other key stakeholders are the researchers and their institutions. For them the situation is also complex, notably because we have put ourselves into kind of a very dangerous cobweb. Although researchers all say that they are supporting open access, their dream is still to publish in the most prestigious journals with the highest impact factor, which are often subscription journals. And the universities are obsessed by the traditional rankings using mainly one metric – number of publications in high impact journals. The libraries are also an interesting stakeholder. They want to preserve the money and power they have to finance the subscriptions to the prestigious journals. They fear that if they don't have this money anymore, their role will be less important.

'That's why I often say that there is a lot of lip service being paid to open access, there is a lot of hypocrisy in the system as it is a perfect example of a catch-22. People talk a lot about it but when it comes to question, "Are you really willing to stick out your neck and go for it 100%?" there are a lot who will leave the room and there are only a few who walk the talk.'

### OSTACOLI

- Editori vogliono mantenere profitti

- Università OSSESSIONATE dai ranking

# Open Access

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



Open Access

Berlin Declaration

Open Access:  
canale alternativo e complementare

The [Open Content](http://opencontent.org/definition/) definition defines five rights<sup>[2]</sup>, also known as the five Rs, that should hold true for a copyrightable work to be truly open:

- **Retain** - the right to make, own, and control copies of the content (eg. download, duplicate, store, and manage)
- **Reuse** - the right to use the content in a wide range of ways (eg. in a class, in a study group, on a website, in a video)
- **Revise** - the right to adapt, adjust, modify, or alter the content itself (eg. translate the content into another language)
- **Remix** - the right to combine the original or revised content with other material to create something new (eg. incorporate the content into a mashup)
- **Redistribute** - the right to share copies of the original content, your revisions, or your remixes with others (eg. give a copy of the content to a friend)

<http://opencontent.org/definition/>

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.



... di nuovo???



- ...c'è assoluta mancanza di consapevolezza
- sui meccanismi della comunicazione scientifica
  - sui DIRITTI (così facile mettere su Research Gate...)
    - su cosa sta accadendo fuori da ANVUR...
- CHI HA OCCASIONE DI SPIEGARLO SE NON NOI???**

<http://www.insideoutproject.net/>

« On ne sait pas  
ce que nous réserve  
l'avenir,  
alors profitons »

<http://www.insideoutp>

« Laissez  
être heur

# [giusto per essere chiari]



**Lenny Teytelman** @lteytelman · May 11, 2018

If you're an Open Access advocate, your main mission is to

Traduci il Tweet

79% Increase access to papers

11% Destroy Elsevier

7% Destroy corp publishers

3% Reduce publisher profits

297 voti • Risultati finali



**MathOA** @oa\_math · 8 mag

Anderson vs Anderson, the latest episode in the horror story that is the Scholarly Kitchen:

Traduci il Tweet



**Lenny Teytelman** @lteytelman · 2 h

In risposta a @mrgunn

I'm reacting to the broad mischaracterization of the open access movement in @JosephJEsposito's post.

**Kent Anderson** @kanderson

Publishing Continues to Outperform Perception

Best line of many: "The rifle that is OA advocacy misfired, missing the targets of Elsevier, Wiley, et al., and hitting the not-for-profit professional societies..."



**Kent Anderson** @kanderson · 8 mag

Publishing Continues to Outperform Perception

Best line of many: "The rifle that is OA advocacy misfired, missing the targets of Elsevier, Wiley, et al., and hitting the not-for-profit professional societies instead."

[scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2018/05/08/pub...](https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2018/05/08/pub...) via @scholarlykitchen

Traduci il Tweet



**Publishing Continues to Outperform Perception - T...**

Publishers have shown themselves to be resourceful, navigating troubled waters to growth and profitability.  
[scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org](https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org)



# I pilastri

The background of the slide is a photograph of ancient Greek architecture. It features several tall, fluted columns with ornate capitals, likely from the Temple of Concordia in Agrigento. The columns are made of light-colored stone and are set against a clear, bright blue sky. The perspective is looking up at the columns, emphasizing their height and grandeur.

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



# I vantaggi / maggiore conoscenza

[provate a fare questa  
domanda: perché fate ricerca?]

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



# I vantaggi / vero impatto

## THE IMPACT OF OPEN ACCESS

### Demonstrating Achievements

Open access for Institutions

Building Reputation	Garnering Funding	Developing Alumni Connections
Strengthening Recruiting	Demonstrating Learning Outcomes	Professionalizing Students
Contributing Stories for Public Relations	Aiding Accreditation	Boosting Operational Efficiency

### Reputation Building

Open access for Authors

Amplifying Scholarly Expertise	Preserving Scholarly Legacy	Developing Niche Field
Forging Business & Government Partnerships	Popularizing Research in Mainstream Outlets	Finding Collaborators
Modeling Innovative Teaching	Launching Scholarly Career	Improving Quality

### Advancing Knowledge

Open access for Readers

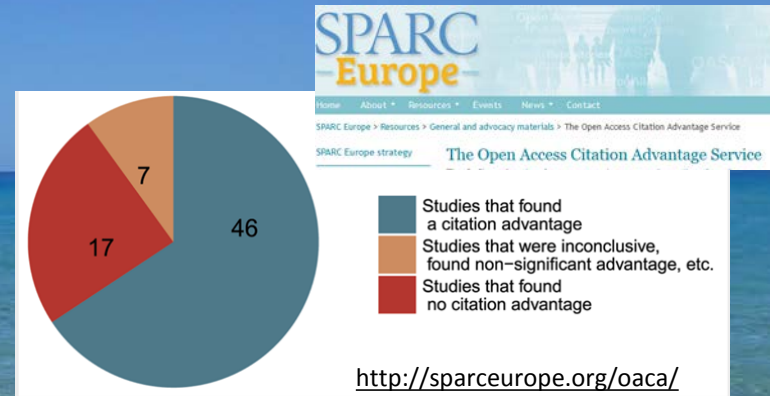
Affecting Public Policy	Advancing Innovation	Linking Global Experts
Building Local Community	Improving Access to Education	Datamining Research
Updating Practitioners	Connecting Cultures	Informing Prospective Applicants

# I vantaggi / visibilità e citazioni

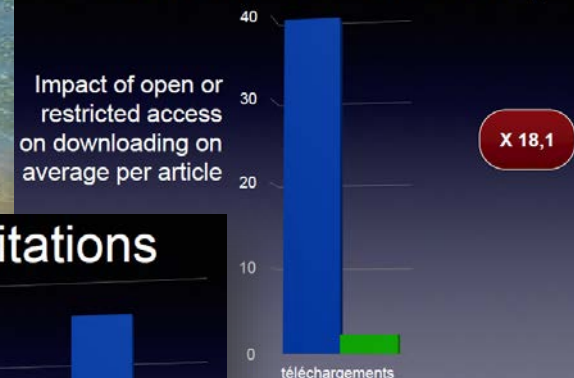


Size of OA citation advantage when found (and where explicitly stated by discipline)	% increase in citations with Open Access
Physics/astronomy	170 to 580
Mathematics	35 to 91
Biology	-5 to 36
Electrical engineering	51
Computer science	157
Political science	86
Philosophy	45
Medicine	300 to 450
Communications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

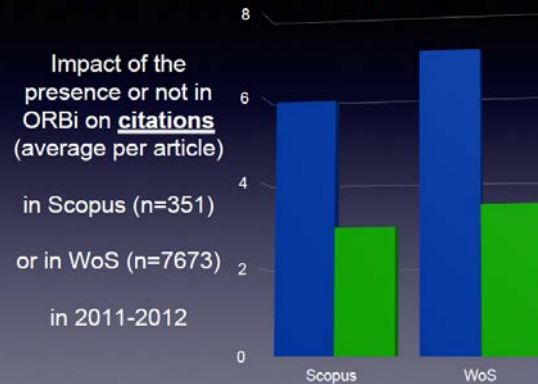
<http://eprints.soton.ac.uk/id/eprint/268516>



## Benefits : readership



## Benefits : citations

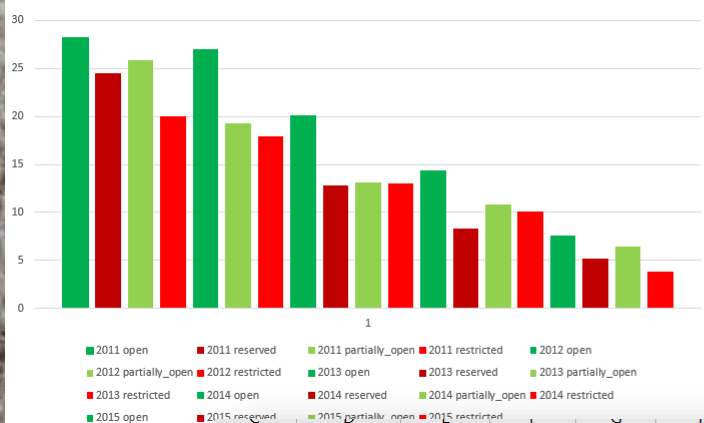


[http://decennale.unime.it/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Rentier\\_Messina\\_04112014.pdf](http://decennale.unime.it/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Rentier_Messina_04112014.pdf)



# [ma nessuno ci crede]

Numero medio di citazioni da SCOPUS SENZA 2012 RESERVED



Numero medio di citazioni da Web of Science SENZA 2012 RESERVED



TOT ARTICOLI	CITAZIONI MEDIE SCOPUS	% > CITAZIONI \$	% > CITAZIONI #	TOP CIT.	CITAZIONI MEDIE WOS	TOP CIT.	% > CITAZIONI \$	% > CITAZIONI #
958	28,2	15,23		399	23,23	339	0,38	
1125	24,473		40,83	647	23,141	589		35,62
411	25,827	28,98		293	25,24	363	47,35	
426	20,024		5,53	591	17,129	456		9,07
1430	26,976	-60,60		570	28,925	423	-61,84	
1105	68,474		50,38	3,214	75,798	3,676		74,14
644	19,306	7,62		711	17,901	621	7,77	
376	17,939		-71,80	375	16,61	337		-76,38
1688	20,081	56,69		271	24,388	276	95,37	
1017	12,816		53,74	319	12,483	261		96,53
781	13,144	0,63		202	11,851	178	-4,50	
456	13,062		2,56	181	12,409	520		-5,06
2043	14,413	73,13		287	15,55	439	99,49	
964	8,325		43,06	134	7,795	136		72,57
786	10,82	7,39		548	10,21	389	13,31	
614	10,075		29,97	311	9,011	259		30,98
2583	7,591	48,03		382	8,146	151	78,48	
193	5,128		100,77	50	4,564	42		167,26
442	6,431	70,09		153	5,804	143	90,42	
1177	3,781		25,41	94	3,048	81		27,17

11766  
7453 57,9% IN PIU' DI PRODOTTI AD ACCESSO APERTO

\$ RAPPORTO OPEN/RESERVED; PARTIALLY OPEN/RESTRICTED

# RAPPORTO OPEN/RESTRICTED; PARTIALLY OPEN/RESERVED

2011	2011	2012	2012	2012	2012	2013	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014	2014	2015	2015	2015	2015
partially_o	restricted	open	reserved	partially_o	restricted	open	reserved	partially_o	restricted	open	reserved	partially_o	restricted	open	reserved	partially_o	restricted
25,827	20,024	26,976	68,474	19,306	17,939	20,081	12,816	13,144	13,062	14,413	8,325	10,82	10,08	7,591	5,128	6,431	3,781
28,98		-60,60402		7,62		56,69		0,63		73,13		7,39		48,03		70,09	
		50,38	su "restricted"														
2011	2011	2012	2012	2012	2012	2013	2013	2013	2013	2014	2014	2014	2014	2015	2015	2015	2015

# I vantaggi / apertura alle imprese

<http://pasteur4oa.eu/resources/150#.W0OqLmfOPIU>

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

PASTEUR4OA

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

Author: Mafalda Picarra, Jisc

...PMI: nuovi prodotti sul mercato **DUE ANNI prima** se avessero avuto accesso ai risultati delle ricerche

Access to Research and Technical Information in Denmark

Innovation: Analyse og evaluering 20/2011

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



Finding KNOWLEDGE about



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5IYzOZ2Cv\\_I](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5IYzOZ2Cv_I)

In the Scientific Literature

# I vantaggi / TDM

## TEXT E DATA MINING

- sono cruciali
- ma servono i testi e dati aperti

...la scienza non funziona per silos, non si può separare uso commerciale/non commerciale

GIORNALISTI



LIBEREurope @LIBEREurope · 20 feb

#data journalist @naberacka explained at a @Europarl\_EN breakfast today why the freedom to use #tdm is crucial for her work #copyrightreform #fixcopyright



<https://twitter.com/LIBEREurope/status/965908252579>

INDUSTRIA  
(Bayer)

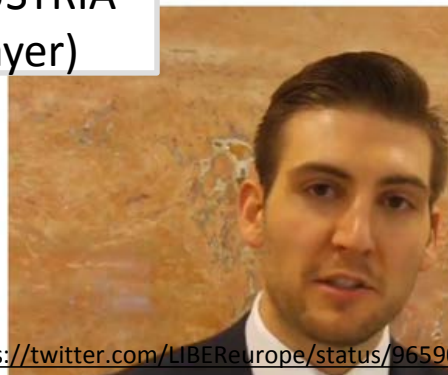
Hai ritwittato



LIBEREurope @LIBEREurope · 20 feb

#tdm certainty is critical for the #research process says @  
- one of the speakers at our @Europarl\_EN breakfast this  
#copyrightreform

originale: inglese



<https://twitter.com/LIBEREurope/status/965901701902368769>

Hai ritwittato



LIBEREurope @LIBEREurope · 20 feb

Modern science doesn't work in silos and you can't separate commercial and non-commercial research says @Researchkuster of @ScienceEurope #tdm #copyrightreform


Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese



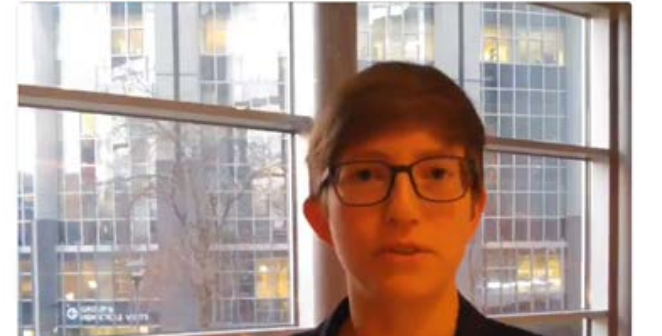
<https://twitter.com/LIBEREurope/status/965860097422450688>



# [Uno scontro in atto]

 **LIBEREurope** @LIBEREurope Feb. 20 2018 [Segui](#)

Why do we need a [#tdm](#) exception for everyone? @Senficon explains why the right to read should be the right to mine [#copyright](#)



 **LIBEREurope** @LIBEREurope Feb, 20 2018 [Segui](#)

What are the risks if a [#tdm](#) exception only applies to the [#research](#) sector? @Senficon says businesses and journalists may have to take business out of [#europe](#)



als are heavily attacked by scientific  
ers are among the most profitable  
ust spending significant proportions of their  
egotiating terms of an overly complex  
verted from creating sound evidence.




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

Why academics need to lobby for copyright reform

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

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



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



If we consider evidence-based policy making stand for research and education.

**"CURRENTLY.**

The current co  
produce evide

Cita Tweet

Ah ah ah [#elsevier](#) is asking for free submission to mine the texts after asking us to pay to mine some years ago????? @petermurrayrust @LIBEREurope @Senficon



**Martin Paul Eve** @martin\_eve · 5 min

One of the most hilarious things about Elsevier's SCOPUS is that once they've decided to index a journal, they write to the publisher asking for a free subscription so they can mine it. Not even kidding.

<https://twitter.com/egiglia/status/966941711309135872>



Tweet



# [Uno scontro in atto]



European Alliance  
for Research Excellence

[Open Letters](#) [What is TDM and who needs it?](#) [What i](#)

March 26, 2018

Brussels, 26 March 2018

## The European Parliament must improve the Text and Data Mining (TDM) exception to benefit European research and innovation

Dear members of the JURI Committee,

We, members of **28 organisations** representing universities, telecommunications and Internet services providers, start-ups, funding and performing organisations, open access publishers, and non-profit organisations, **represent a key constituency of TDM users.**

We specifically ask the JURI Committee to **revise the exception for TDM** as follows:

- **Broaden the scope of Article 3.1 to include any person (natural or legal) that has lawful access to content**, provided that reproduction or extraction is used for the **sole purpose of text and data mining**.  
→ *As described above, the distinction between commercial and non-commercial purposes is not applicable in today's research environment.*
- **Support the European Commission's proposal on article 3.2** to ensure that **contractual terms** restricting the use of the exception are **unenforceable**.
- **Clarify in Article 3.3** that **technical measures** cannot be used to **unreasonably restrict** the exception's beneficiaries to conduct TDM.  
→ *The rightsholders' ability to apply measures to protect the security and integrity of their networks and databases should be proportionate, and not go beyond what is necessary.*
- **Add a paragraph in Article 3** to allow **datasets created for the purpose of TDM** to be **stored on secured servers for future verification**.  
→ *Building adequate datasets can take several weeks, sometimes months. Preserving these datasets once the research is completed is necessary to verify the quality of the findings. By clarifying that copies are permitted only for TDM purposes, there should be no concerns that these copies could be sold to third parties for commercial gain.*

In addition, we also urge the European Parliament to **take into account that TDM creates value and does not cause any commercial harm to copyright owners**. On the contrary, rightsholders get paid to give lawful access

# [Uno scontro in a

## Open Letter: The EU Copyright Directive is failing

Posted on [April 26, 2018](#) by [admin](#)

[Apr. 26, 2018](#)

Academics from 25 leading Intellectual Property research centres in Europe have today published an open letter, expressing grave concerns at the legislative direction of the proposed copyright directive.

After a balanced draft report by the European Parliament's Rapporteur Therese Comodini (Comodini Report, issued on 10 March 2017 [\[LINK\]](#)), recent texts coming from the new Rapporteur Axel Voss [\[LINK\]](#) and the Bulgarian Presidency [\[LINK\]](#) of the Council of the European Union appear to be sliding towards a compromise that fails the aims of the Directive to improve choice, access and fairness in the digital environment.

There is scientific consensus

- that the proposed exception for text-and-data-mining in Art. 3 will not achieve its goal to stimulate innovation and research if restricted to certain organisations,
- that the proposals for a new publishers' right under Art. 11 will favour incumbent press publishing interests rather than innovative quality journalism,
- and that the proposals for Art. 13 threaten the user participation benefits of the e-Commerce Directive (2000/31/EC) which shared the responsibility for enforcement between rightholders and service providers.

There is a tremendous amount of noise and misinformation. "Fake news" is dressed as a copyright issue (which can only be characterised as cynical), and the misleading rhetoric of a "value gap" clouds the true nature of the issues for online platforms.

Comodini's draft report for the JURI Committee in our view still offers the most workable basis for progress because it was based on wide and transparent consultation, taking into account scientific evidence.

If the legislation progresses in the form proposed by the recent drafts of the Bulgarian Presidency and JURI rapporteur Voss, we call on you to reject the Proposed Directive altogether. It will not serve the public interest.

The Copyright in the Digital Single Market Directive is now failing its stated goals to improve choice, access and

26 April 2018 – Copyright Reform: Open

Amsterdam, Barcelona, Berlin, Bonn, Cambridge

**The Copyright Directive is failing**

(Open Letter to Members of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union)

We are independent legal, economic and social scientists from leading research centres across Europe.

Many of us participated in the public debate surrounding the [Proposed Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market](#) (COM(2016) 593 final), contributing studies, scholarly articles, comments and open letters [1]. We did this work in the belief that it is the responsibility of academics to offer independent expertise in a complex and contested area of policy making.

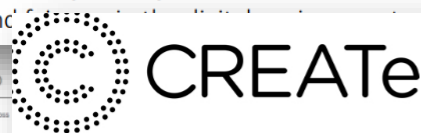
We acknowledged from the beginning that this was a heavily lobbied field, where there was a danger that the interests of small innovating firms, of non-organised creators and of consumers would not be heard. We therefore repeatedly recommended that the legislative process should be conducted transparently and that the public should be offered proper evidence for review.

We note with dismay that the latest revisions to the Proposed Directive are being negotiated behind closed doors. Independent evidence is ignored in response to heavy lobbying. "Compromise" texts are now being drafted both in the Council of the European Union [2] and in the European Parliament [3]. They are destined for the agenda of the EU Council (Competitiveness Council, 28-29 May 2018) and are scheduled to be voted in the JURI Committee on 21-22 June 2018.

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When the Commission's Proposed Directive was published on 14 September 2016, there were grounds for optimism. The Committees of the European Parliament did their job in scrutinising the proposals. In particular the draft report of MEP Catherine Stihler (S&D) for the Internal Market committee IMCO recognised the dangers of Art. 13 (where it may undermine the innovation benefits of the e-Commerce Directive); the report by MEP Michael Bohn (EPP) for



[CREATE Blog](#) [About CREATE](#) [Projects](#) [Events](#) [Resources](#) [Policy Responses](#) [Research Papers](#) [Join](#)

← Conference Report: More Than Just a Game, QMUL

[New Copyright Guidance for Museums & Galleries +](#)

[Copyright Awareness Hour Announcement](#) →

[Th. Margoni, Apr. 26, 2018](#)

## The Text and Data Mining exception in the Proposal for a Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market: Why it is not what EU copyright law needs

Posted on [April 25, 2018](#) by [Thomas Margoni](#) and [Martin](#)

### 1) Introduction



[May 11, 2018](#)

[CREATE Blog](#) [About CREATE](#) [Projects](#) [Events](#) [Resources](#) [Policy Responses](#) [Research Papers](#)

← Copyright as Frame & Prison: Discussion

[Can the EU undertake effective cultural diplomacy?](#) →

## EU Copyright Reform: quo vadis?

Posted on [May 11, 2017](#) by [Kerry](#)




Press publishers, Internet platforms and Text-and-data-mining. **Martin Kretschmer** reports on the progress of the EU's contested copyright reforms in the European Parliament and Council.





# I vantaggi / nuovi servizi

 **unpaywall**

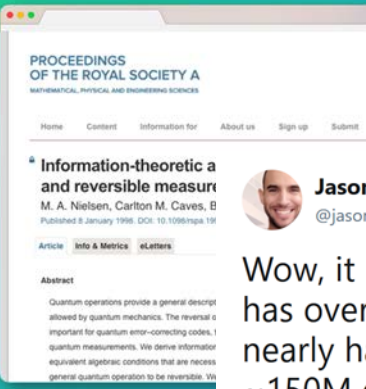
Access paywalled research papers, free.

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

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY A  
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**Information-theoretic a and reversible measur**  
M. A. Nielsen, Carlton M. Caves, B  
Published 8 January 1996. DOI: 10.1098/rspa.1996.0019

Article Info & Metrics eLetters

**Abstract**  
Quantum operations provide a general description allowed by quantum mechanics. The reversal is important for quantum error-correcting codes, quantum measurements. We derive information equivalent algebraic conditions that are necessary for a general quantum operation to be reversible. We

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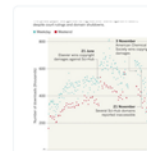


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 **Jason Priem**  
@jasonpriem

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13:09 - 1 feb 2018

 **PubMed**  
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National Institutes of Health

PubMed

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Format: Abstract

Breast Cancer Res Treat. 1988 May;11(2):147-53.

**Distribution of Ha-RAS-1 proto-oncogene alleles in breast cancer patients and in a control population.**

Saglio G<sup>1</sup>, Camaschella C, Gai M, Serra A, Guerrasio A, Peirone B, Gasparini P, Mazza U, Ceppellini R, Biglia N, et al.

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Apr.19, 2018

## To fix scholarly publishing, decouple credentialing from publishing

The question then is: how can we bring down the costs of scholarly publishing?

For the scientific policy advisors at the OECD, my answer to that question is that we should decouple the evaluation of researchers from the publishing process. If researchers are evaluated on the quality of their research instead of the journal it was published in, that would remove their need to pay whatever amount of public money a publisher asks of them just to obtain career credentials.

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**Open Science: A New "Trust Technology"?**  
A Grand, C Wilkinson, K Bultitude, AFT Winfield in *Science Communication*, 34 (5) 679 - 689, (2012) (2012)  
The emerging practice of open science, which makes the entire process of a scientific investigation available, could extend membership of the research community to new, public audiences, who do not have access to science's long-established trust...  
Area: Open science, Science commons, Data science

**Open Sesame: R for Data Science is Open Science**  
Christopher J. Lortie in *Ideas in Ecology and Evolution*, Vol 10 No 1 (2017); 1918-3178 (2017-03-03)  
A review of a recent book on data science is framed within the context of open science. I propose that R is a natural bridge between data and open science and a powerful ally in promoting transparent, reproducible science.  
Area: Open science, Science commons, Data science

**From Science 2.0 To Open Science - Turning Rhetoric Into Action?**  
Katja Mayer (2016)  
Abstract : Open Science is enjoying great popularity at the moment. The European Union has recently adopted the term Open Science in its research framework programme. However, at the same time being mainstreamed into policy and administration it runs...

# COME RENDERE LA VOSTRA RICERCA OPEN ACCESS

LEGALMENTE E GRATUITAMENTE



Jon Tennant and Lisa Matthias  
Translated by Elena Giglia

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Come funziona





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# Due specie diverse

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Wants your address book	No	Yes	Yes
Fulfills			



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## 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 note, 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

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



1st **Hamid R. Jama**  
all 36.04 · Charles Stu



**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.

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BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

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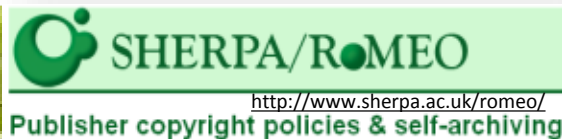
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l'editore ha voce in capitolo  
SOLO SE avete firmato CONTRATTO  
con CESSIONE DI TUTTI I DIRITTI



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

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

## Abstract

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic plant growth. Despite the growing this element on meristem activity study, short-term experiments with whether plant growth impairment was studied by evaluating apical fragmentation and microtubule or that arsenate, at the lowest concentrations, whilst the other concentrations, mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine administration) (through immunofluorescence). Mitotic metaphases increased, as did the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and anaphase/telophase bridges were virtually absent. These data point to a poor clastogenic activity of As and the main targets of As.

## Keywords

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

## 1. Introduction

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

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

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



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

Stefania Dho<sup>a</sup>, Wanda Camusso<sup>a</sup>, Marco Mucciarelli<sup>b</sup>, Anna Fusconi<sup>a,\*</sup>

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history:

Received 20 July 2009

Received in revised form 9 February 2010

Accepted 14 February 2010

### Keywords:

Pea  
Arsenic  
Apical meristems  
Aberrations  
Immunofluorescence  
TUNEL test

## ABSTRACT

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

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## 1. Introduction

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

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may also use this As to defence themselves against herbivore attack (Mathews et al., 2009).

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

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E-mail address: [anna.fusconi@unito.it](mailto:anna.fusconi@unito.it) (A. Fusconi).





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# Embargo?

Oct  
01

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In: Science Politics • Tags: added value, open access, publishing

Recently, a statement of librarian Rick Anderson has made the rounds:

*if I know that a publisher allows green deposit of all articles without embargo, then the likelihood that we'll maintain a paid subscription drops dramatically*

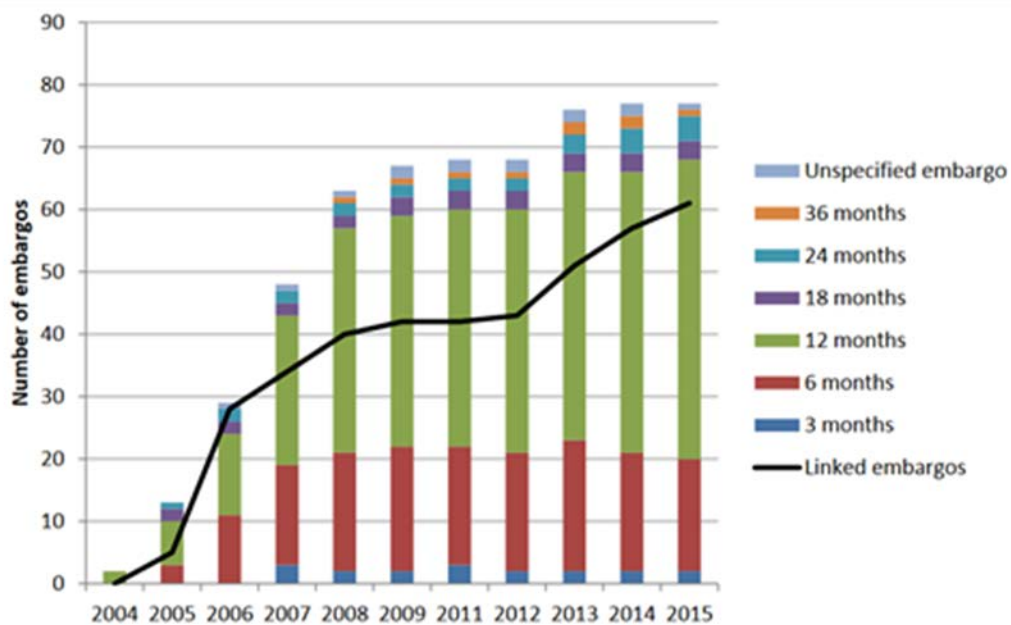
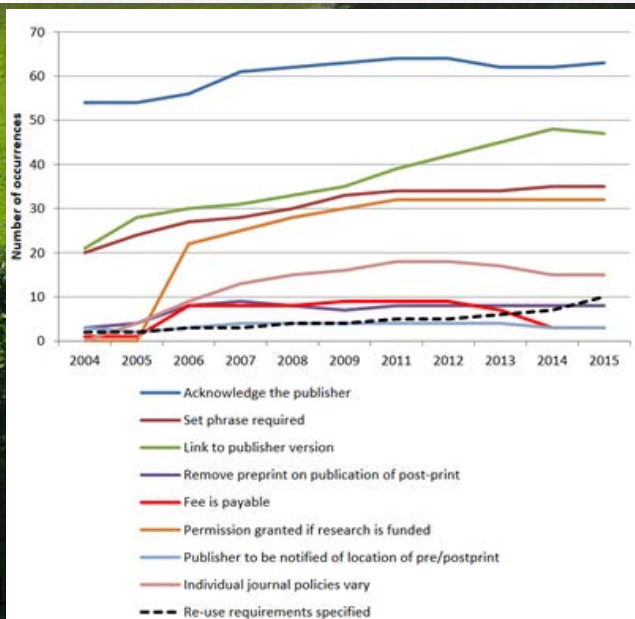
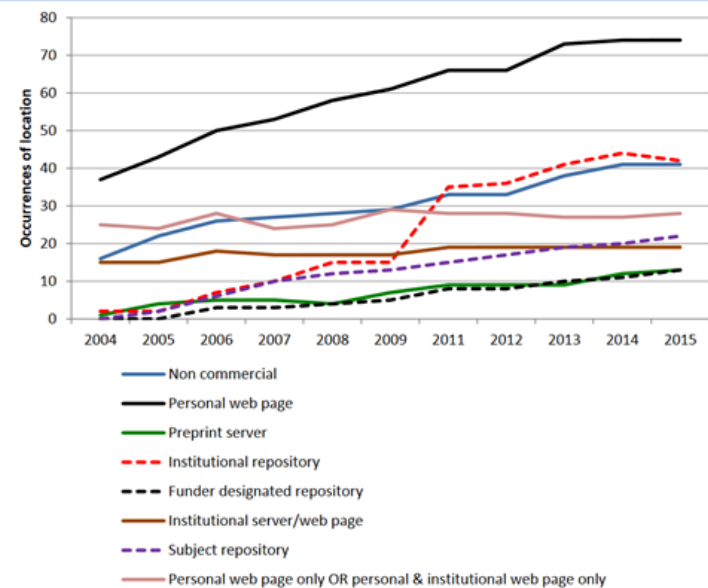
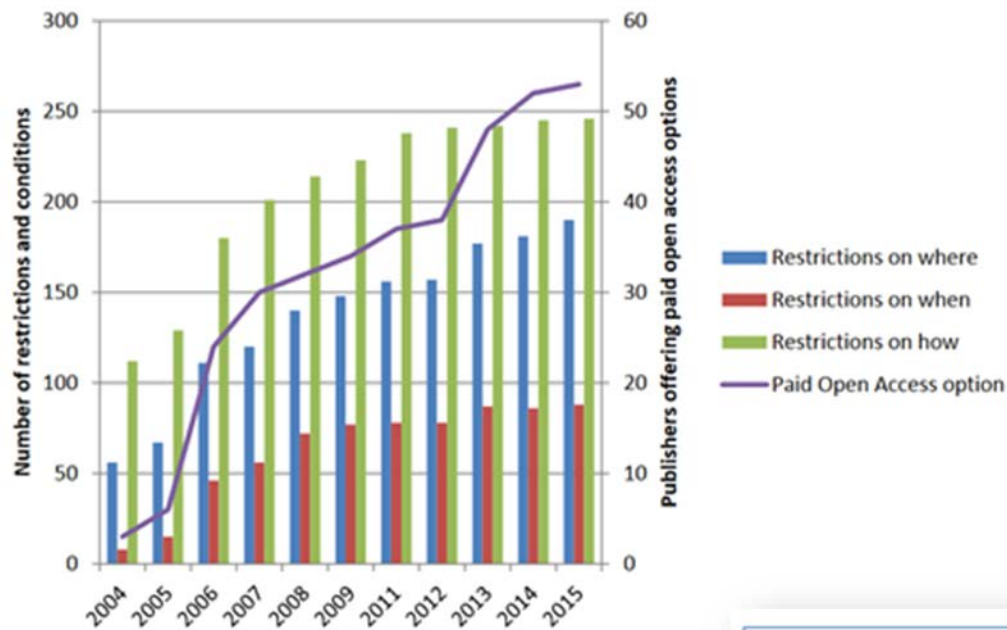
Of course, when you can get the same content for free, why should you pay for it? Apparently Mr. Anderson does not value the work a publisher has put into their version of a scholarly article enough to pay for it, at least not compared to the author's copy in the 'green' OA repository. Scientists have long asked what this supposed value actually is, so scientists and libraries seem to agree that whatever it is publishers add to a scholarly article, it's not worth a whole lot. Now, Joe Esposito chimes in and also agrees:

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- for private scholarly sharing as part of an invitation-only work group on [commercial sites with which Elsevier has an agreement](#)

### After the embargo period

- via non-commercial hosting platforms such as their institutional repository
- via commercial sites with which Elsevier has an agreement

### In all cases accepted manuscripts should:

- link to the formal publication via its DOI
- bear a CC-BY-NC-ND license – this is easy to do, [click here](#) to find out how
- if aggregated with other manuscripts, for example in a repository or other site, be shared in alignment with our [hosting policy](#)
- not be added to or enhanced in any way to appear more like, or to substitute for, the published journal article

...non lo trovate un «pochino»  
complicato?

Le difficoltà del deposito  
NON sono tecniche  
sono imposte dagli editori

# Cercate un embargo specifico per Elsevier?

**IfIS A<sub>per</sub>TO**

Alto

Sfoglia

Cerca nel repository

Q


<https://aperto.unito.it>


Lo


**CINECA IRIS** Institutional Research Information System

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

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

**UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO**



 Italiano

**IfIS A<sub>per</sub>TO**

IRIS Uni Torino / Riviste Elsevier

**Riviste Elsevier**

Visualizza 25 elementi

Cerca:

Journal Name	ISSN	Embargo
Academic Pediatrics		
Academic Radiology		
Accident Analysis & Prev		
Accounting Forum		
Accounting, Organizatio		
Achievements in the Life		
Acta Anaesthesiologica T		
Acta Astronautica		
Acta Automatica Sinica		
Acta Biomaterialia		

Home > About > Open science > Open access > Journal Embargo Finder

## Journal Embargo Finder

Find the embargo period for a particular Elsevier journal, or search by embargo period.

Quick links

- Article sharing guidelines
- Open access journals
- Agreements with funding bodies and institutions

Find a journal by keyword

Subject

ISSN

Embargo period

Search

<https://www.elsevier.com/about/open-science/open-access/journal-embargo-finder>

## Open Access: istruzioni

### Come depositare

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

### Politiche di copyright

- Per articoli, editori internazionali: SHERPA RoMEO
- Per articoli, editori italiani o non presenti in SHERPA RoMEO
- Riviste Elsevier (embargo specifico)**
- Dubbi sul copyright
- Versioni ed embargo già calcolato



# Cercate un editore italiano?

**IRIS A<sub>per</sub>TO** Aiuto Sfoglia - Cerca nel repository <https://aperto.unito.it>

**CINECA IRIS** Institutional Research Information System

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UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

OA@unito.it

<http://www.oa.unito.it/editori/>

In UniTO Come Cos'è utile Perché è importante Download Eventi

## Editori

Showing 1-20 of 1,227 items.

Editore

Ambito

Risposta

### Accademia University Press

#### Politica in vigore

	Pre-print	Post-print	Pdf	Embargo
Monografie	✓ sì	✓ sì	✓ sì	✗ no
Monografie di dipartimento	✓ sì	✓ sì	✓ sì	✗ no
Capitoli	✓ sì	✓ sì	✓ sì	✗ no
Articoli	✓ sì	✓ sì	✓ sì	✗ no

#### Dati

Editore	Accademia University Press
Comune	Torino (Torino)
Indirizzo	Via Carlo Alberto 55
Url	<a href="http://www.aaccademia.it/">http://www.aaccademia.it/</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:info@aaccademia.it">info@aaccademia.it</a>
Altra email	
Ambito	Tutte le tipologie
Ultimo aggiornamento	Giugno 2016

✗ Non ha risposto

✓ Risposta (vedi note)

✓ Risposta (vedi note)

✗ Non ha risposto

✓ Risposta

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✗ Non ha risposto

✓ Risposta (vedi note)

## Open Access: istruzioni

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- Per capitoli e libri, editori nazionali e internazionali
- Riviste Elsevier (embargo specifico)
- Dubbi sul copyright
- Versioni ed embargo già calcolato

In avvio il progetto di Banca dati nazionale

- Identificativo univoco
- Authority file
- Connessione a IRIS

# Serve una copertina?

**UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI TORINO**

**This is the author's final version of the contribution published as:**

[inserire: autore, titolo dell'articolo, titolo della rivista, volume e fascicolo, anno, pagg. XX-XX, DOI]

[ovvero, inserire: autore, titolo del volume o titolo del contributo o capitolo, editore, anno, pagg. XXXX-XXXX]

**The publisher's version is available at:**

[inserire URL sito editoriale presa dal campo URL, cioè dc.identifier.url]

**When citing, please refer to the published version.**

**Link to this full text:**

[inserire l'handle completa, preceduta da http://hdl.handle.net/]

**Technical Portal**

<https://wiki.u-gov.it/confluence/display/public/UGOVHELP/Coverpage>

## Coverpage

- Introduzione
- Layout
- Configurazione
  - Parametri letti dal prodotto
  - Parametri configurati da archivio
    - Tipologia di documento
  - Immagini
- Esempio
- Attivazione

### Introduzione

DOVREBBE ESSERE IN PRODUZIONE A BREVISSIMO (ARRIVA MAIL DI ATTIVAZIONE DEL SERVIZIO)

### Layout

Il template della coverpage proposto è il seguente:

LOGO  
ATENEO

INTESTAZIONE REPOSITORY  
DELL'ATENEO

- Per capitoli e libri, editori nazionali e internazionali
- Riviste Elsevier (embargo specifico)
- Dubbi sul copyright
- Versioni ed embargo già calcolato

### Strumenti

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

**Open Access, ovvero...**

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

**Disclaimer**

- Form e contatti
- Le politiche di AperTO

**Help-desk**

- Aprire un ticket



# Servono istruzioni?

IRIS AperTO

Aiuto

Sfoglia -

Cerca nel repository

## CINECA IRIS Institutional Research Information System

IRIS è il sistema di gestione integrata dei dati della ricerca (persone, progetti, pubblicazioni, attività) ad Torino.

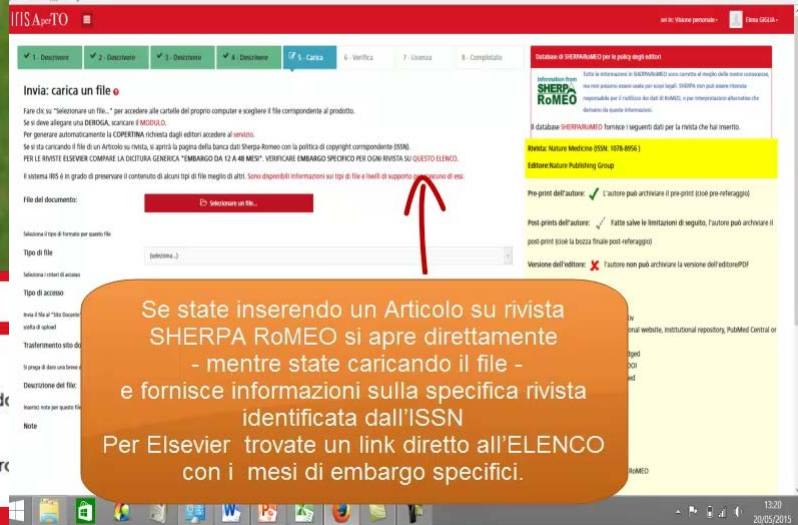
AperTO è l'archivio istituzionale Open Access destinato a raccogliere, rendere visibile e conservare la produzione degli Studi di Torino.

IRIS AperTO

IRIS Uni Torino / Dubbi sul copyright

### Dubbi sul copyright

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



### Open Access: istruzioni



#### Come depositare

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- Per capitoli e libri, editori nazionali e internazionali
- Riviste Elsevier (embargo specifico)
- Dubbi sul copyright
- versioni ed embargo già calcolato

# Una cassa di risonanza: PubMed

**LinkOut**  
INFORMATION FOR LINK PROVIDERS

---

### Institutional Repositories participating in LinkOut

---

#### How do Institutional Repositories(IR) join LinkOut?

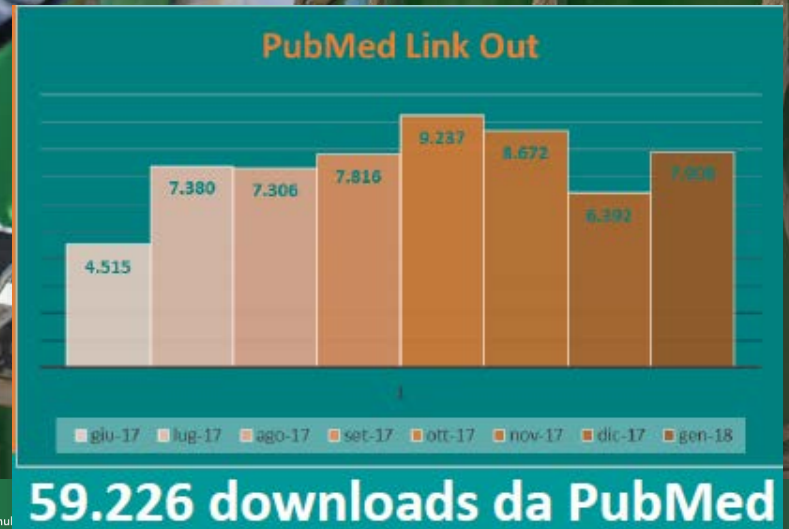
---


Email [linkout@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](mailto:linkout@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)


- **Subject line:** Apply for Inclusion in LinkOut - linking to IR [Institution's Name]
- **Message body:**
  - Name, email address, and phone number of a contact person
  - Name and URL of the Institutional Repository
  - Include at least 5 PubMed IDs and the URLs to the corresponding full text/supporting data deposited in the IR
  - Provide the URL to a website that describes your IR policy and procedure regarding the rights to display material deposited
  - Number of articles in the IR that are not deposited in [PMC](#) and for which there are corresponding citations in PubMed.

**Note:** Minimum requirement for the number of such articles= 1,000

[https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/linkout/doc/IR\\_application.html](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/linkout/doc/IR_application.html)



**NCBI** Resources How To

**PubMed.gov**  
US National Library of Medicine  
National Institutes of Health

PubMed

Create RSS Create alert Advanced

Format: Abstract

[Int J Clin Pharmacol Res.](#) 1995;15(1):27-32.

**Intra-articular somatostatin 14 reduces synovial thickness in rheumatoid arthritis: an ultrasonographic study.**

[Coari G<sup>1</sup>](#), [Di Franco M](#), [Iagnocco A](#), [Di Novi MR](#), [Mauceri MT](#), [Ciocci A](#).


Author information

**Abstract**

Sixteen patients with RA (3 males, 13 females), diagnosed according to RA revised criteria, were selected and entered the study. They underwent six intra-articular injections of 750 mcg of SST14 at 15-day intervals. The thickness of the synovial membrane (SM) was measured with a 5-MHz linear sound with longitudinal and transversal scanning carried out on the upper patellar cavity. The contralateral knee was also assessed together with the injected knee in order to ascertain any systemic effect of the drug. A significant

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[Contrast-enhanced power Doppler sonography of knee synovitis in rheumat](#) [Clin Rheumatol. 2004

[Somatostatin 14 and joint inflammation: evidence](#)

[19693, PubMed, 7896881, http://hdl.handle.net/2318/83380, http://www.oa.unito.it/new/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/logo\\_per\\_linkout\\_120x301.png, Full Text from, Full-text PDF](#)

[23 19693, PubMed, 8202970, http://hdl.handle.net/2318/38524, http://www.oa.unito.it/new/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/logo\\_per\\_linkout\\_120x301.png, Full Text from, Full-text PDF](#)

[24 19693, PubMed, 8549087, http://hdl.handle.net/2318/1613130, http://www.oa.unito.it/new/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/logo\\_per\\_linkout\\_120x301.png, Full Text from, Full-text PDF](#)



# Un aggancio all'Europa

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

UNITO

Name: UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO  
Country: Italy

Projects (58) Data Providers (0)

PROJECTS FUNDED BY EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Search in

Show 10 entries Search:

Showing 1 to 10 of 58 entries

Funder	Project name
European Commission	ALKATRAS - ALK Activation as a target of TRANslational Science (ALKATRAS): Break free from cancer (675712)
European Commission	AQUALity - Interdisciplinary cross-sectoral approach to effectively address the removal of contaminants of emerging concern from water (765860)
European Commission	BEAT - The functional interaction of EGFR and beta-catenin signalling in colorectal cancer: Genetics, mechanisms, and therapeutic potential. (724748)
European Commission	BEHAPI - Behavioural Application Program Interfaces (778233)

On 1st January, an exciting phase will advance project taking place from Greece, 50 part

Empower Science: OpenAIRE 1068 OPENAIRE project

On 1st January, an exciting phase will advance project taking place from Greece, 50 part

FILTER BY

Torino

FILTER BY DATA PROVIDER TYPE

FILTER BY COMPATIBILITY LEVEL

Show 10 entries

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries (filtered from 1,068 total entries)

Name	Type	Country	Institution	Compatibility
AperTO	Institutional Repository	Italy	Università degli Studi di Torino	OpenAIRE 3.0 (OA, funding)



UGOV - Help utente / UGOV - Help utente / Institutional F

## IRIS & OpenAIRE

- Introduzione
- Materiali utili
- Vengono qui raccolti webinar e presentazioni effettuate per s
- Webinar
- Presentazione a convegni

### Introduzione

Per permettere ai ricercatori/autori afferenti alle istituzioni accadem sono stati resti conformi ad OpenAIRE, pertanto tutti i ricercatori, b proprio IRIS avendo cura di riportare sistematicamente al momento Horizon 2020.

Presentazione ppt che illustra la policy OA in Horizon 2020, il depos

### Materiali utili

[Horizon 2020 and OpenAIRE](#) (video registrazione) Presentazione

Presentazione ppt

Allegati:


IRIS OpenAIRE  
Horizon2020 e requisiti OA

Vengono qui raccolti webinar e presentazioni effettuate per

Webinar

<https://www.openaire.eu/fluence/pages/releaseview.action?pagId=76108430>


# Servono informazioni?



**Open Access**

Open Access è l'accesso libero e immediato ai risultati e ai dati della ricerca. Il principio è che i risultati delle ricerche finanziate con fondi pubblici devono essere pubblicamente disponibili. I vantaggi per chi fa ricerca sono molteplici: le


[Continua a leggere](#)



**Open Data e Open Science**

Rendere aperti i dati della ricerca è un passo fondamentale verso la Open Science. L'apertura deve essere «intelligente»: i dati devono essere accessibili, ricercabili, utilizzabili, valutabili e comprensibili (Science as an open enterprise, Royal Society, 2012). O, con un acronimo,

[Continua a leggere](#)



**Il Regolamento di Ateneo**

L'Università di Torino dal 1 luglio 2013 ha un Regolamento di Ateneo sull'accesso aperto. In virtù del principio per cui i risultati della ricerca pubblica devono essere pubblicamente disponibili, è stata la prima Università in Italia ad adottare un Regolamento

[Continua a leggere](#)

## Materiale scaricabile

### Seminari 2017

- Comunicare la scienza oggi (I)
- Open Science (Nizza, 10 ottobre)
- Why Open Science (Udine, 8)
- Open Science **parte 1, parte 2**

### Seminari 2015-2016

- Open Access (Lingue, 29 gennaio 2016)
- Open Science, **parte 1 – parte 2** (Economia, 25 novembre 2015)

## La gestione degli allegati e modalità operative in IRIS/AperTO


- Slides del Seminario tenuti nei Dipartimenti da maggio 2015
- Slides del Corso per referenti IRIS maggio 2015
- Introduzione all'Open Access: logiche e vantaggi

## Perché la scienza aperta?

Se volete sapere perché è utile la scienza aperta, come si fa in pratica, quali strumenti si possono usare, sfogliate Why Open Research, curato da Erin McKiernan, ricercatrice convinta dei benefici della Open Science

Why Open research?

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



**OA@unito.it**

In UniT0 Come Cos'è utile Perché è importante

**Eventi**

**Futuri**

- Open Science: what's in it for me (Torino, 8 e 9 marzo 2018)
- Valutazione della ricerca e servizi di identificazione/citazione: prospettive nelle scienze umane e sociali. Workshop del progetto HIRMEOS (Torino, 21 marzo 2018)

**Conclusi**

- 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)
- Open research data: creating bridges for Open Science – Open CON2015 satellite event (Bologna, 18 novembre 2015)
- Immagini e testi online: il diritto d'autore alla prova del web (Torino, 20 ottobre 2015)
- Open Science: orizzonti e strumenti (Torino, 22 ottobre 2014)
- Il Regolamento Open Access di Ateneo – Presentazione (Torino, 28 novembre 2013)
- Scienze umane e sociali e Open Access: prospettive e opportunità (Torino, 22 ottobre 2013)
- Comunicazione scientifica e Open Access: opportunità per una scienza che cambia (Torino, 24 ottobre 2012)
- Open Access: logiche e vantaggi – Una mostra in 14 posters (Torino, 24-30 ottobre 2012)
- Open Access, archivi istituzionali e valutazione della ricerca (Torino, 24 ottobre 2011)
- Optimizing scholarly and scientific communication in the digital age (Torino, 12 maggio 2011)
- Diritto d'autore, Open Access e depositi istituzionali (Torino, 3 febbraio 2011)
- Open Access e conoscenza aperta (Torino, 18 ottobre 2010)

**Open Access**

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- le idee circolano prima e ci sono più benefici
- i lavori ottengono maggiore visibilità che si traduce potenzialmente in maggiori citazioni (fino al 600% a seconda della disciplina) e maggiore riconoscimento delle competenze
- il processo di ricerca è più trasparente
- ... e ci sono infiniti altri vantaggi, per autori, enti di ricerca, finanziatori, editori, piccole e medie imprese...

Esistono due vie all'Open Access:

### 1. DEPOSITO o SELF-ARCHIVING ["green road"]

- l'autore deposita la versione finale del lavoro (già pubblicato su riviste/sedi editoriali tradizionali) in Archivi Aperti, in accordo con le politiche di copyright degli editori
- ci sono due enormi vantaggi:
  - si continua a pubblicare sulle riviste/sedi editoriali di riferimento – con particolare riguardo ai criteri di valutazione in uso – e poi si deposita la versione consentita, che circola di più e consente di ottenere visibilità e riconoscimento
  - è fattibile subito, a costo zero. È la strada scelta dal Regolamento dell'Università di Torino

### 2. PUBBLICAZIONE ["gold road"]

- l'autore pubblica in riviste Open Access (l'elenco si trova in DOAJ – Directory of Open Access Journals) o pubblica volumi Open Access (l'elenco, anche per editore, si trova in DOAB – Directory of Open Access Books)
- le riviste sono peer reviewed, e sono accessibili a tutti senza abbonamento
- hanno un diverso modello di sostenibilità economica: il 23% delle testate chiede il pagamento delle spese di pubblicazione dell'articolo; le monografie richiedono spese di edizione
- attenzione a editori poco seri: utilizzate Think, Check, Submit prima di decidere



# Servono richiami?



## OpenUP hub

OpenUP Hub is an open, dynamic and collaborative opening up the review-dissemination-assessment

I am a...

## Altmetrics Toolbox

PAPERS, REPORTS, PROJECTS, VIDEOS, GUIDELINES, POLICIES AND MANY MORE...

## Altmetrics Providers

Platforms, which collect data from different sources & produce Altmetrics

## Altmetrics Features

SWOT analysis, Data sources & the Taxonomy of Altmetrics

## Must Reads

interesting Papers, significant Reports & Surveys

## Trainings

Training materials will be developed later this year

## Articles

Blog items produced by OpenUP community

## Events

Conferences, Workshops

## Services

There are many tools available to help you innovatively disseminate your research. Here we present a categorised list of tools you might find helpful for things like archiving, visualising, publishing and presenting research, organising collaborations or conferences, and sharing diverse research outputs.



Visualizing data



Sharing notebooks, protocols & workflows



Crowdsourcing & collaboration



Profiles & networking



Organizing events



Outreach to wider public



Publishing



Archive and share

of projects using innovative methods

For more successful, open and gender-sensitive dissemination

ads

innovative dissemination

S

by OpenUP community

## Services

The "Who?" in innovative dissemination: Relevant projects, programs, initiatives

## Events

Conferences, Workshops

Funder

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



Librarian

and I want to learn more about Altmetrics

# Servono ispirazioni?

## Why Open Research?

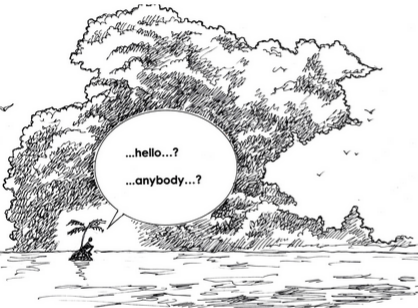
Advance your career by sharing your work.

Explore

Share your work. Be successful.

<http://whyopenresearch.org/>

Open scholarship is good for the public and for you.



Increase your visibility

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



Reduce publishing costs

Open publishing can cost the same as traditional publishing.



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Help support open science today.

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## One Preregistration to Rule Them All?

Alexander DeHaven, David Mellor

February 5th, 2018

One of the most frequently asked questions we received about preregistration is "how do I preregister this complex study that will result in many different publications?"

Posted in [Preregistration](#), [Project Management](#), [Research Project Design](#)



## Why are we working so hard to open up science? A personal story.

Brian Nosek

December 8th, 2017



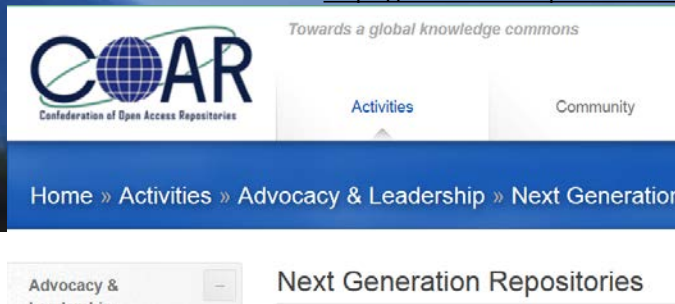
# Qualche errore

- non abbiamo gestito dall'inizio il campo «Politica di copyright»
- è errore perché non evidenzia le Creative Commons

- non ci sono le forze per fare validazione [???
- **ATTENZIONE: non è un catalogo di biblioteca**

# Gli archivi in futuro

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



## Vision

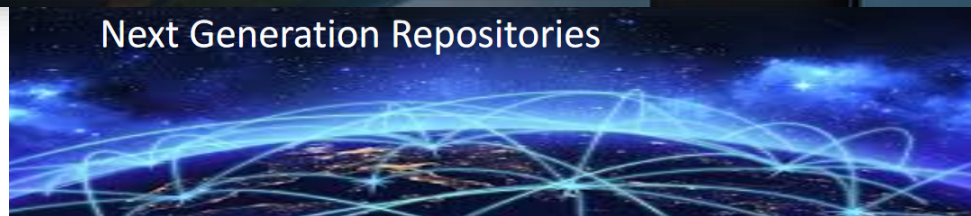
To position repositories as the foundation for a distributed, globally networked infrastructure for scholarly communication, on top of which layers of value added services will be deployed, thereby transforming the system, making it more research-centric, open to and supportive of innovation, while also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

In their current form, repositories only perpetuate the existing system



"What if we don't change at all ...  
and something magical just happens?"

## Next Generation Repositories



To support these services, we need to improve the functionality of repositories

- To be of, not just on the web
- Global interoperability (exposing content in a standardized way)
- Pro-active repositories
- A networked approach is crucial to avoid silos and support global, disciplinary and regional services**



# Gold road

## Pubblicazione in Open Access

- si cambia sede editoriale
- si sceglie una delle oltre 10.000 riviste Open Access (elenco in DOAJ, Directory of Open Access Journals)
- nel 23% dei casi si paga una Article Processing Fee, che varia da 500 a 2900 \$ per articolo (è la logica del francobollo...)
- anche gli editori tradizionali fanno pagare figure, pagine...

**DOAJ** DIRECTORY OF  
OPEN ACCESS  
JOURNALS

<https://doaj.org/>





**punctum books**

@punctum\_books

Following

10/ Finally, we would just add that when barriers to read (paywalls) are simply transposed to barriers to publish (OA fees), then not only is this NOT open access, but this is not transformative, as status quo of academic publishing does not change: we call this Ouroboros OA.

Traduci il Tweet

01:43 - 20 mag 2018

3 Retweet 10 Mi piace



[https://twitter.com/punctum\\_books/status/997986225532256256](https://twitter.com/punctum_books/status/997986225532256256)

# Attenzione!

DISTINGUETE SEMPRE  
EDITORI OPEN ACCESS «PURI»  
DA EDITORI IBRIDI

(EDITORI TRADIZIONALI CHE OFFRONO OPZIONE OPEN)



# 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**

# Un nuovo modello



## The Fair Open Access Principles

1. The journal has a transparent ownership structure, and is controlled by and responsive to the scholarly community.
2. Authors of articles in the journal retain copyright.
3. All articles are published open access and an explicit open access licence is used.
4. Submission and publication is not conditional in any way on the payment of a fee from the author or its employing institution, or on membership of an institution or society.
5. Any fees paid on behalf of the journal to publishers are low, transparent, and in proportion to the work carried out.

The mission of the foundation is

- a. to promote and support initiatives concerning (Fair) Open Access publications in the broadest sense;
- b. to acquire resources and financially sustain (Fair) Open Access publications;
- c. to support foundations financially and otherwise in various disciplines (xxxOA's) that pursue the same goals;
- d. to expand the [Open Library of Humanities](#) to other disciplines.
- e. to propagate and promote the [principles of Fair Open Access](#) over all disciplines of science.



# ... una nuova forma

## The Open Science features of RIO

- OS #1: RIO publishes **all outputs** of the research cycle
- OS #2: Online collaborative platform supporting the **full life cycle of a manuscript** (ARPHA-XML)
- OS #3: Machine-readable **JATS XML output**
- OS #4: Entirely OPEN **author-organised** pre-submission
- OS #5: Community-sourced post-publication peer review
- OS #6: Authors decide how to peer review their manuscripts
- OS #7: Authors can publish **article revisions anytime**
- OS #8: Social engagement by **mapping research** to UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- OS #9: Transparent **APC model**

Open Science Fair, Sept. 7 2017



## The **JATS XML**: The first step to open content

*Nixonia masneri* van Noort & Johnson, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:51495B19-AA60-4560-AAC6-2EED4110C0ED

Figures 1A–F

<http://zoobank.org/?tsid=urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:51495B19-AA60-4560-AAC6-2EED4110C0ED>

**Type material.** Holotype male. SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape, Kogelberg Nature Reserve, 34°16.481'S 19°01.033'E, 16 Jan–16 Feb 2000, S. van Noort, Malaise trap, KO98-M53, Mesic Mountain Fynbos, last burnt c. 1978, SAM-HYM-P025052, OSUC 256956 (SAMC). Paratypes: 2 males, same data SAM-HYM-P025052, OSUC 256940 (SAMC, OSUC); 1 male: South Africa, Northern Cape, Avontuur Farm,

```
<taxon-name-part taxon-name-part-type="genus">Nixonia</taxon-name-part>
<taxon-name-part taxon-name-part-type="species">masneri</taxon-name-part>
</taxon-name>
<taxon-author>
<string-name>van Noort & Johnson</string-name>
</taxon-author>
<taxon-status>sp. n.</taxon-status>
<xref>Figures 1A–F</xref> a
```

# La qualità

College & Research Libraries  
*news*  
Association of College & Research Libraries  
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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:

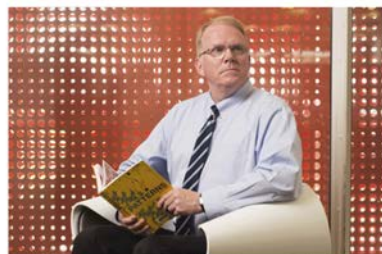
The Open Access model is a good one, for it makes research freely available to everyone. However, Bentham Open is exploiting the good will of those who established the Open Access model by twisting it "just because a journal is it legitimate or high

## 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 careful list shaming more than a thousand scientific journals as unscrupulous, the Beall's List Mystery remains unsolved.

Why, after toiling so hard for five years 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, 2016

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 publishing in an open access journal (so do), along with my comments

### The Open-Access Movement is

Jeffrey Beall

<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: 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

iv17144.pdf

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# ...meglio andare su classino




## Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association

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CONFERENCE

### Members

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



### DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

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Search DOAJ  
journals articles [Advanced Search]

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  
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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

Professional OA Publisher (Medium)

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

<https://oaspa.org/>



## Think Check Submit

Choose the right journal for your research

Home Think Check Submit About Languages

ITALIAN

La condivisione dei risultati della ricerca è un aspetto cruciale per l'avanzamento della conoscenza e per lo sviluppo della tua carriera. Ma con così tante pubblicazioni, come puoi essere sicuro di affidarti alla rivista giusta?

Segui questa check list per essere sicuro di scegliere le riviste adatte alla tua ricerca.

**Pensa**

Stai inviando la tua ricerca a una rivista affidabile?

E' la rivista giusta per la tua ricerca?

- Sempre più ricerche scientifiche sono pubblicate in tutto il mondo.
- Nuove riviste accademiche vengono lanciate ogni settimana.
- Casi di pratiche illecite e ingannevoli da parte di editori sono sempre più diffusi.

**SUBMIT**

Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our check list

<http://thinkchecksubmit.org/translations/italian/>

# La «red road»

la Gold road **non** è la «Open Choice»  
degli editori tradizionali  
(Elsevier, Springer, Wiley...)

pagando 3000 \$,  
UN SINGOLO articolo viene reso Open Access,  
mentre la rivista resta IN ABBONAMENTO

di fatto, paghiamo due volte...

serve solo se l'ente finanziatore  
stabilisce embargo massimo inferiore a  
quello stabilito dall'editore  
(es. Horizon 2020, che però rimborsa)

[DA EVITARE SE POSSIBILE, perché auto-  
archiviando ottengo stesso effetto, gratis!!!]



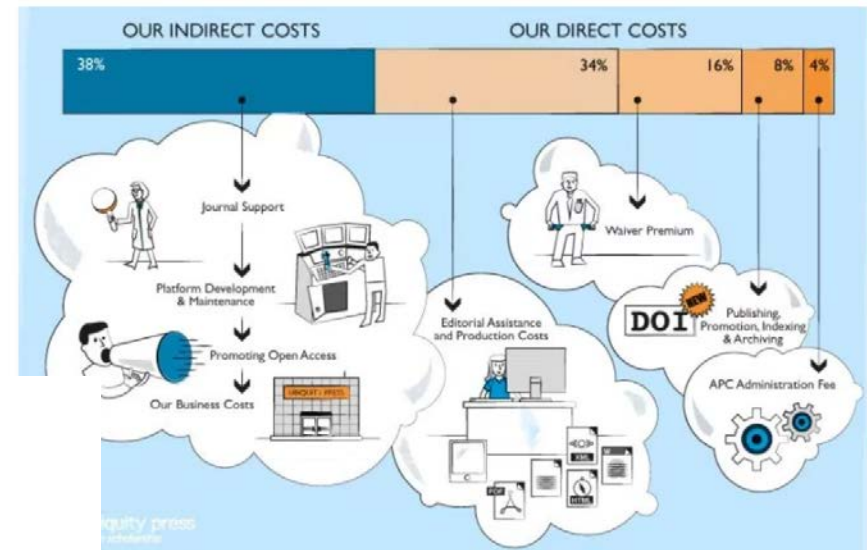
# Un'occhiata alle APC

## The real cost of article processing

Now, I see several major issues with this current system.

- That the same APC is applied indiscriminately to all articles published in a journal, independent of the true indirect and direct costs associated on a per-article basis.
  - As an analogy, this would be like going to a mechanic, and being charged the same universal price to fix your car, irrespective of the actual work involved. An oil change would cost \$2000, and so would having your engine replaced.
- In most cases, it is completely obscure what the cost breakdown is for an APC.
  - To use the above analogy, this is like getting the bill for your fixed car, with no idea what had actually been repaired.
- The APC is charged upon article acceptance, but the fee is decided on before an article is even submitted. It is therefore independent of anything which occurs subsequently to once the fee is set.
  - Again, this is like getting a bill from a mechanic for \$2000, before they have even told you what the problem is or fixed it.

There are some exceptions to the second point, however. One of these is Ubiquity Press, and they offer a completely transparent cost breakdown below. They state: "Our average base Article Processing Charge (APC) from only £400 (€450, \$525) and this is the only thing we charge. In order to establish trust with authors, institutions and funders, we provide a transparent breakdown of how the APC is calculated."



from Ubiquity Press, with around 62% of the APC coming from direct costs.

## Why the term 'Article Processing Charge' (APC) is misleading



# Un'occhiata alle APC

Ideas for practical steps that can be taken:

- If a publisher is not 100% transparent about their direct and indirect costs, it cannot receive an APC. Transparency will help to create a functioning market.
- Based on the total range of APCs gained from this, a market cap could be implemented at some fraction of the highest APC (maybe 10%, tops). Any journal with an APC above this cannot be a recipient of an APC. This will actually force a system of price competitiveness to come into existence.
- There is enough money in the system, and enough evidence out there, to start experimenting with new more-efficient models.

Instead, for these journals, I recommend that we call what *they* call an APC something different. One idea for this could be the **Sustaining Publishing Factor**, or SPF. This would be simply based on their "APC" divided by the estimated true cost of publishing.

For example, PLOS ONE has an "APC" of \$1,495; but this is not an actual APC, as we have no idea what their indirect or direct costs are. Hopefully the arguments above have made that clear. However, if we estimate that the actual cost of article processing is around \$100 again, then PLOS ONE would have an SPF of 14.95. Nature Communications, with an "APC" of \$5200 (before tax) would have an SPF of 52.

Here, the higher the SPF, the less value for money a journal offers, the more divergent they are from the true cost of publishing, and the more misleading their advertised "APC" is.

If a journal wants to change its estimated SPF, the only way to do so would be to be transparent about both its indirect and direct costs. Bring it on.



Why the term 'Article Processing Charge' (APC) is misleading



# Un'occhiata alle APC



- 1) submission
- 2) management of editorial workflow and peer review
- 3) typesetting
- 4) DOI registration
- 5) long-term preservation.

100\$

They calculate two versions of how these costs may accrue. One method is to outsource these services to existing vendors. They calculate prices using different vendors that range between US\$69-318, hitting exactly the ballpark all the other publishers have been quoting for some time now. Given that public institutions are bound to choose the lowest bidder, anything above the equivalent of around US\$100 would probably be illegal. Let alone 5k.



# APC inique

Report

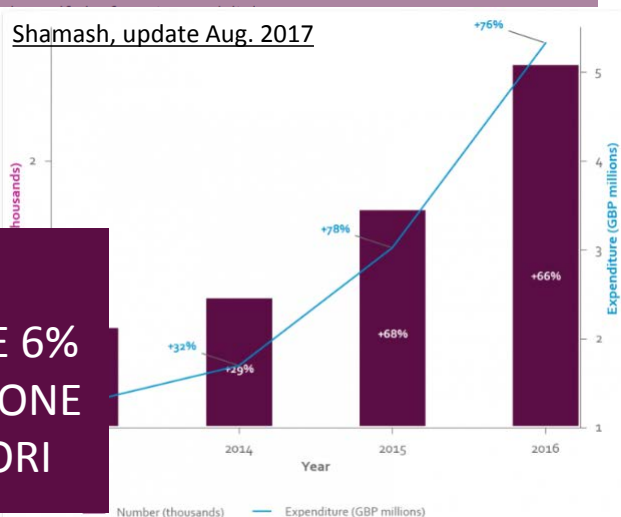
Jisc

## Article processing charges (APCs) and subscriptions

### Executive summary

- The number of article processing charges (APCs) paid doubled between 2013 and 2014. Growth remained strong in 2015, but slowed in part due to limited room for growth in institutions' internal budgets
- The average APC has increased by 6% over the past two years, a rise well above the cost of inflation
- Publishers' APC costs are converging to a more uniform price range, although they still vary widely. Journals with low APCs are raising their prices, perhaps to avoid being perceived as low quality following expectations set by the [Finch report](#)
- APC expenditure is unevenly distributed between publishers, with the lion's share of income distributed among
  - [Elsevier](#), the one major publisher
- This shows that there is concentration among a few publishers
- It is difficult to assess the true impact of APC schemes and these are often offset by other factors

Shamash, update Aug. 2017



Growth in APCs 2013-2016, 10 institutions (outlier removed)

IN UK:  
-APC CRESCIUTE 6%  
- CONCENTRAZIONE  
A POCHI EDITORI

## Authorial and institutional stratification in open access publishing: the case of global health research

Research article

Science and Medical Education

Science Policy

Kyle Siler<sup>1</sup>, Stefanie Haustein<sup>2,3</sup>, Elise Smith<sup>4</sup>, Vincent Larivière<sup>4</sup>, Juan Pablo Alperin<sup>5</sup>

Published February 19, 2018 PubMed [29479492](#) <https://peerj.com/articles/4269/>

### > Author and article information

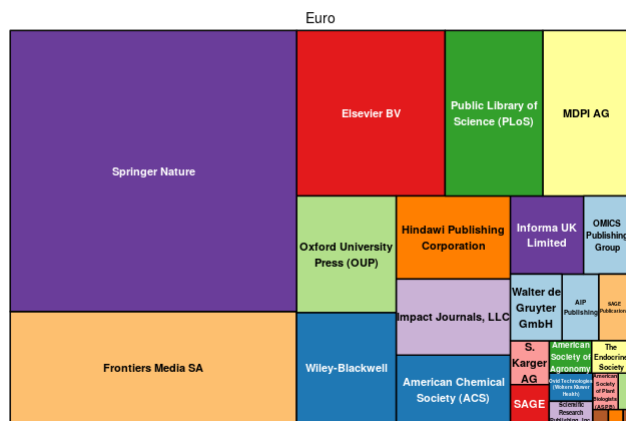
### > Abstract

Using a database of recent articles published in the field of Global Health research, we examine institutional sources of stratification in publishing access outcomes. Traditionally, the focus on inequality in scientific publishing has focused on prestige hierarchies in established print journals. This project examines stratification in contemporary publishing with a particular focus on subscription vs. various Open Access (OA) publishing options. Findings show that authors working at lower-ranked universities are more likely to publish in closed/paywalled outlets, and less likely to choose outlets that involve some sort of Article Processing Charge (APCs; gold or hybrid OA). We also analyze institutional differences and stratification in the APC costs paid in various journals. Authors affiliated with higher-ranked institutions, as well as hospitals and non-profit organizations pay relatively higher APCs for gold and hybrid OA publications. Results suggest that authors affiliated with high-ranked universities and well-funded institutions tend to have more resources to choose pay options with publishing. Our research suggests new professional hierarchies developing in contemporary publishing, where various OA publishing options are becoming increasingly prominent. Just as there is stratification in institutional representation *between* different types of publishing access, there is also inequality *within* access types.

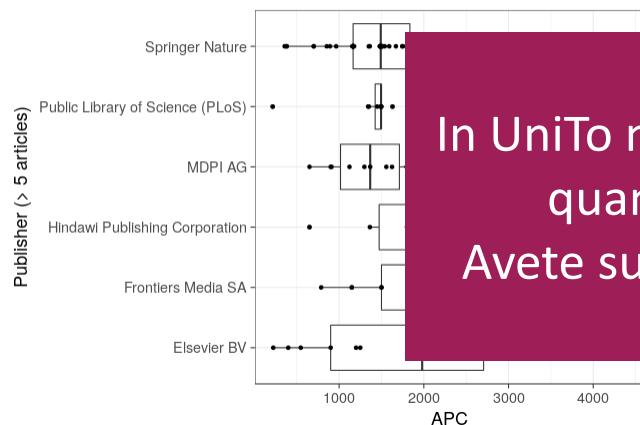


# Un'occhiata alle APC

## Fees paid per publisher (in EURO)



## Average costs per publisher (in EURO)



In UniTo non si riesce a quantificare.  
Avete suggerimenti?

## University of Milan reports its 2017 APC expenditures

By [Christoph Broschinski](#) on Feb 9, 2018  
2 minute read

The [University of Milan](#) has reported its APC expenditures for the 2017 period.  
Contact person is [Paola Galimberti](#).

## Cost data

[OpenAPC](#)

The new dataset covers publication fees for 83 articles. Total expenditure amounts to 142 671€ and the average fee is 1 719€.

	Articles	Fees paid in EURO	Mean Fee paid
Springer Nature	20	33216	1661
Frontiers Media SA	14	28170	2012
Public Library of Science (PLOS)	9	13545	1505
MDPI AG	7	10130	1447
Elsevier BV	6	9588	1598
Wiley-Blackwell	5	11258	2252
Hindawi Publishing Corporation	4	6450	1612
Informa UK Limited	4	5821	1455
American Chemical Society (ACS)	3	8000	2667
Walter de Gruyter GmbH	3	3500	1167
OMICS Publishing Group	2	1839	920

# ... e i libri?



10869 Academic peer-reviewed books and chapters from 256 publishers

News Register for newsletter

- 2017-11-24 DOAB reaches milestone of 10.000 open access books & De Gruyter on its way to 1000 titles on degruyter.com
- 2017-07-06 New Features, New Publishers and Growth
- 2017-03-22 De Gruyter sponsors DOAB



## Basic services

- **Identification** services will attribute several identifiers to the documents, hence allowing to create links between publications and other digital objects. The data service will produce **3 additional data** : **authors identification, documents identification, named entities identification.**
- Entity recognition and disambiguation through **entity-fishing** service.
- **Certification** service will guarantee that monographs selected inside the platforms are compliant with common open science criteria : the certification service will produce and expose in a standardized way **2 additional data** : **description of peer-reviewing process and licence information**

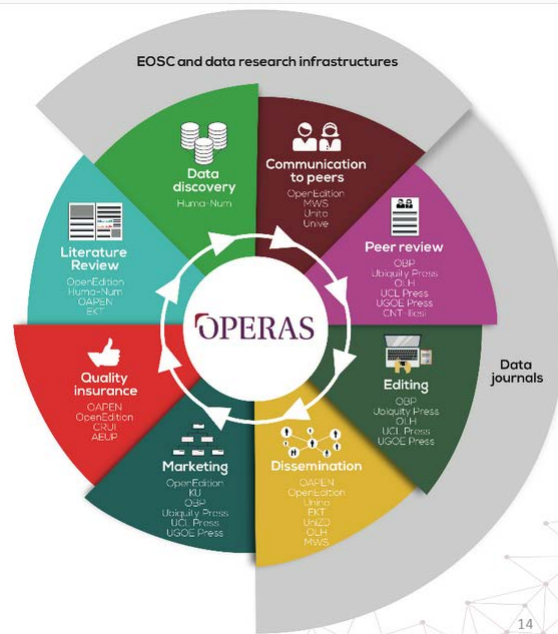
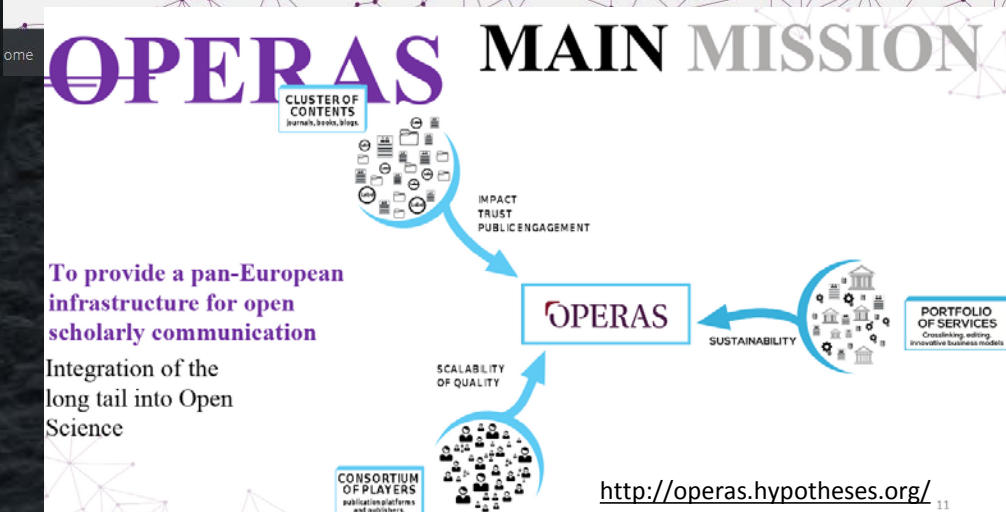
## Advanced services

- **Open annotation** will add open peer review and open commentary to the documents and link to them through unique identification. It will increase interactions with users inside and outside the academic field. It will add **1 additional data to the document** : **annotations** produced by the users.
- **Usage Metrics** services will standardize usage measures on the documents and add 1 additional data : **usage indicators such as downloads and social media mentions.**

<http://www.hirmeos.eu/services/>

# OPERAS

open access in the european research area through scholarly communication





## Overall observations

Some overall observations and context for our study:

- ▶ We are cautiously optimistic about the prospects for a significant amount of European long-form scholarship to be published as OA, despite well-known obstacles

- ▶ There is substantial funding that could be re-routed in various ways to pay for the publishing of books more efficiently, although we recognise that this involves complex operational changes

- ▶ Countries in the study are similar in many ways, however, there are huge differences in population size, book markets, OA policies, funding streams and publishers' approaches to OA

- ▶ No single model will fit all and there is no scenario for a perfect transition. Indeed, we do not expect all monographs to go OA, but we see a number of ways in which OA for books can be encouraged further

- ▶ Monograph sales are steadily declining, destabilising academic book publishers, raising barriers for early career authors, undermining the monograph as a valuable form of scholarly output and thereby reducing scholars' choice of output

- ▶ Academic book publishers in many continental countries continue to rely on "print" subsidies from public and private funds that could in theory be rechanneled to pay for OA publishing

- ▶ Successful pure OA monograph publishing initiatives in various countries are demonstrating clear benefits, though scaling will require further support

- ▶ OA for monographs is becoming an accepted publication model, offered by leading book publishers. Authors are increasingly becoming aware of the benefits of increased exposure

- ▶ Stakeholders are working towards greater OA in the countries in this study at varying speeds

The report looks at OA and monographs in eight countries and presents information on the following key issues:

- ▶ Inclusion of OA monographs in OA policies
- ▶ Funding streams to support OA monographs
- ▶ Business models for publishing OA monographs

Our conclusions are summarised here and followed by our main recommendations for Knowledge Exchange.

### Inclusion of OA monographs in OA policies

National policies on OA for books are not consistent across the eight countries despite encouragement in policy statements from a number of EU and European level agencies.

Austria is the only country that has a coordinated, more or less country wide, approach to OA with an OA mandate that includes monographs.

Some research funders have begun mandating that books and book chapters are available in OA and are providing funding. An example at the European level is the ERC and the independent foundation in the UK, The Wellcome Trust, operates its policy on a global level. At the national level we have FWF in Austria and NWO in the Netherlands.

The transition to OA books will benefit from the connection to research assessment programmes (in particular the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) and the REF in the mid 2020s).

Although the benefits of OA are similar for all countries, the context of the transition in the case of books varies from one country to the next. Countries with small,

fare



## A landscape study on open access and monographs

Policies, funding and publishing in eight European countries

Publication date October 2017

DFG

ERC

Jisc

CNRS

SURF

Deff

# Cosa non è l'Open Access / 1

NON è in contrasto con il diritto d'autore

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



# Cosa non è l'Open Access / 2.1

NON è un canale di serie B

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



# Cosa non è l'Open Access / 2.2

## NON è un canale di serie B - riviste

9

### Reasons for not publishing OA?

Nature Pub. Group, 2015 Authors' insights survey

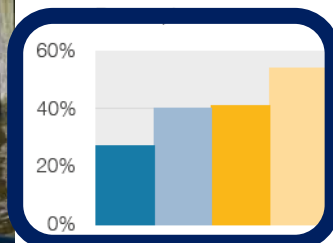
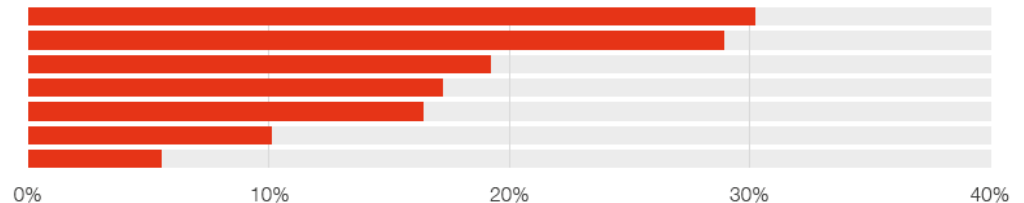
"Which of the following are reasons why you haven't published any of your articles via an immediate open access model in the past three years?" (select all that apply)

Anche per le riviste, la qualità è in crescita

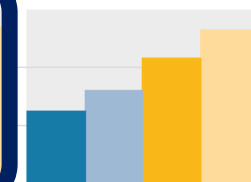
The most common reason given for not publishing Open Access is a concern about perceptions of quality, but the proportion of authors with this opinion seems to be in decline.

Base: 7,955

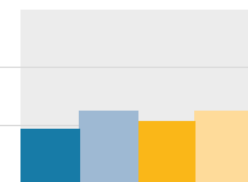
I am concerned about perceptions of the quality of OA publications  
I am not willing to pay an APC to publish an article  
I was unable to fund an article processing charge  
My preferred journal has a hybrid option  
No OA option for the journal I wanted to publish in  
I believe that self-archiving after an embargo period is sufficient  
I was not aware of open access as a publishing model



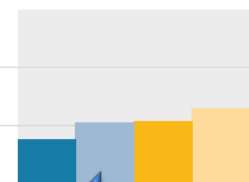
I am concerned about perceptions of the quality of OA publications



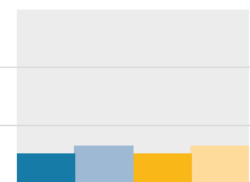
I am not willing to pay an APC to publish an article



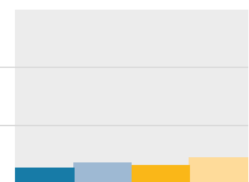
I was unable to fund an article processing charge



No OA option for the journal I wanted to publish in



I believe that self-archiving after an embargo period is sufficient



I was not aware of open access as a publishing model

questo è il vero problema...



# Cosa non è l'Open Access / 3

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



for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship

# Cosa non è l'Open Access / 4

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





# Utopia...

✓ PEER-REVIEWED

## The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles

Research article Legal Issues Science Policy Data Science

Heather Piwowar<sup>1</sup>, Jason Priem<sup>1</sup>, Vincent Larivière<sup>2,3</sup>, Juan Pablo Alperin<sup>4,5</sup>, Lisa Matthias<sup>6</sup>, Bree Norlander<sup>7,8</sup>, Ashley Farley<sup>7,8</sup>, Jevin West<sup>7</sup>, Stefanie Haustein<sup>3,9</sup>

Published February 13, 2018

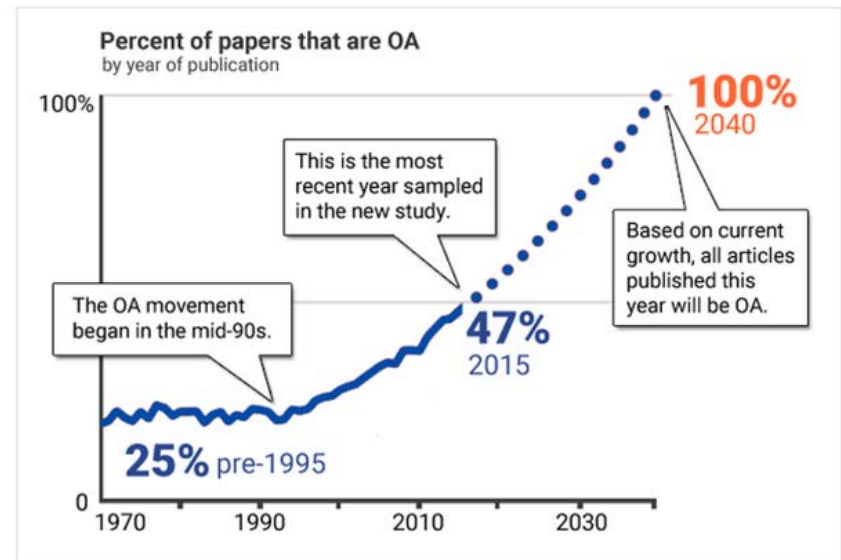
Feb. 13 2018

## When will everything be Open Access?

Priem, Feb. 22 2018

☰ OA continues to grow. But when will it be...done? When will everything be published as Open Access?

Using data from our recently-published [PeerJ OA study](#), we took a crack at answering that question. This data we're using comes from the Unpaywall database—now the largest open database of OA articles ever created, with comprehensive data on over 90 million articles. Check out the paper for more lots more details on how we assembled the data, along with assessments of accuracy and other goodies. But without further ado, here's our projection of OA growth:



In the study, we found that OA is increasingly likely for newer articles since around 1990. That's the solid line part of the graph, and is based on hard data.



... e i diritti? / 1

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?)



# ... e i diritti? / 2

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](#)  
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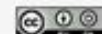
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# [Uno scontro in atto]



## 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 t 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

## 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/>

petermr's blog

[Home](#) [About](#) [This blog is OPEN \(CC-BY\)](#)

## 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 ...

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<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](#)

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

a critical point for  
Those

n the reported

3 research papers  
is a subscription,

loading (which I

hank those who

25 Replies

# ... è quasi ora...



## 3 MINUTE SUMMARY

- ▶ A [proposal to reform EU copyright](#) was presented by Günther Oettinger shortly before leaving his post as Digital Commissioner. The proposal falls far short of the stated goal of “breaking down national silos in copyright” and updating the rules to the digital age.
- ▶ The proposals seek to limit how freely we can share links and upload media to benefit the business models of media conglomerates: “**Censorship machines**” for internet platforms, an **extra copyright for news sites** and the very **limited scope of a proposed text and data mining exception** would curtail our ability to actively participate online.
- ▶ Two committees of the **European Parliament** [advocated for removing the “censorship machines” provision](#), but calls to fix the other problems failed to find majorities. In the leading **Legal Affairs Committee**, the conservative MEP in charge authored [a very sensible report](#) after meeting with 100 stakeholders, but subsequently resigned from the Parliament. Her successor, MEP Axel Voss, distanced himself from her efforts and reverted to cheerleading the Commission’s proposals.
- ▶ **Next**, the different political groups are trying to find compromises that enjoy majority support. After many delays, the Legal Affairs Committee is currently expected to vote on the result **in March or April**. It then needs to be confirmed by the entire Parliament in a plenary vote. Meanwhile, the EU member state governments are [working on their own common position in the Council](#). These positions will need to be reconciled in further negotiations.

**Full title:**  
[Copyright in the Digital Single Market](#)

**Type:**  
Directive (will be implemented into national law by Member States)

**Committee:**  
Legal Affairs (JURI)

**Rapporteur:**  
[MEP Axel Voss](#) (replacing Therese Comodini Cachia since summer 2017) (EPP, Germany)

**My role:**  
[Shadow rapporteur for the Greens/EFA group](#)

## WHAT’S BEING DEBATED



### Article 11: Extra copyright for news sites

Will all use of journalistic content online, even when just describing a link, require a license from the publisher? [Read more](#)



### Article 13: Censorship machines

Will internet platforms where users can upload content be forced to monitor user behavior to identify and prevent copyright infringement? [Read more](#)



### Article 3: Text and Data Mining exception limited in scope

Will a new EU-wide permission to conduct research using text and data mining be limited to research institutions only? [Read more](#)



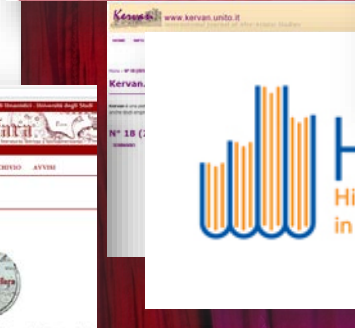
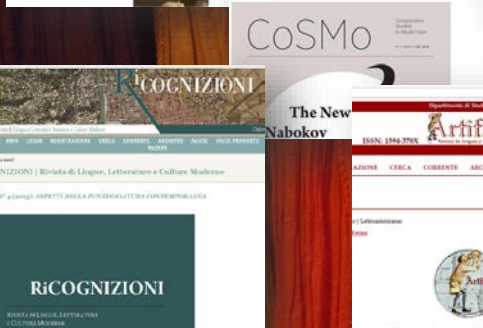
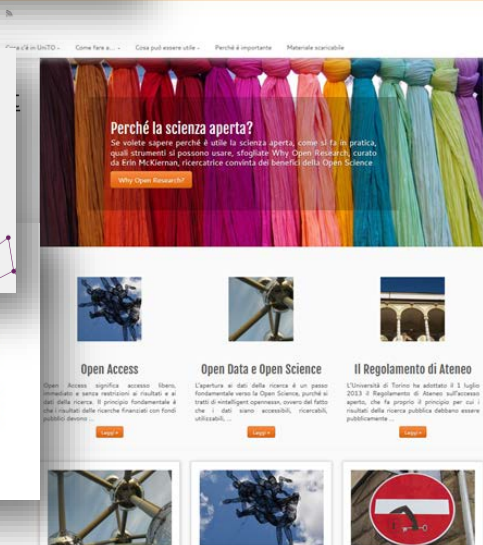
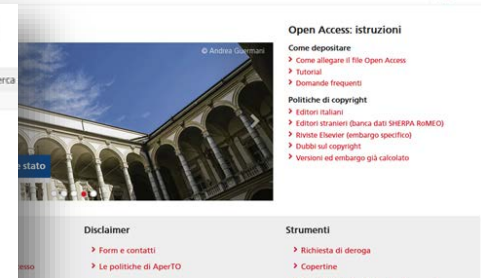
### Potential additions: User-generated Content / Remixing Exception, Freedom of Panorama,...

Will today’s creative internet culture be legalised? [Read more](#)



# Open Access in UniTO

2010: Gruppo di lavoro  
2014: Ufficio Open Access



# Il Regolamento UniTO

Il Regolamento Open Access (DR 4481 del 20/8/2014) prevede che

- al momento della pubblicazione vengano inseriti per i prodotti pubblicati dal 1 nov. 2013

- i dati bibliografici

- il file nella versione consentita per l'Open Access

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- per la VALUTAZIONE INTERNA verranno presi in considerazione SOLO i prodotti che hanno allegato il file nella versione consentita per l'Open Access [art. 4.3]

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**NB: si tratta di un pre-requisito non di un criterio**



# Il Regolamento UniTO



GREEN road  
IMMEDIATE DEPOSIT – OPTIONAL ACCESS  
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# I fattori chiave

The background image shows two orange bicycles parked on a wooden chip surface in a park. Each bicycle has a large, vibrant basket of flowers, including lilies and tulips, mounted on the front. In the background, there are green trees, a blue bicycle, and a large blue mural of a person's face on a wall.

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# I punti critici

A bronze statue of a man sitting on a chair, holding a chain, in a park setting with a pond and trees in the background. The statue is positioned in the foreground, to the right of a large tree trunk. The background features a pond, a waterfall, and a line of trees with colorful flowers.

MANCANZA DI UNA VISIONE  
DI ATENEIO

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se lo strumento non aiuta)

CRONICA MANCANZA DI  
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# Le reazioni...

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**RASSEGNA TI**  
minimo sindacale, visto  
come ennesimo carico  
burocratico



**CONVINTI**  
depositano più del richiesto  
e aprono riviste OA



**RIOTTOSI**  
fanno rimostranze ma  
poi si adeguano

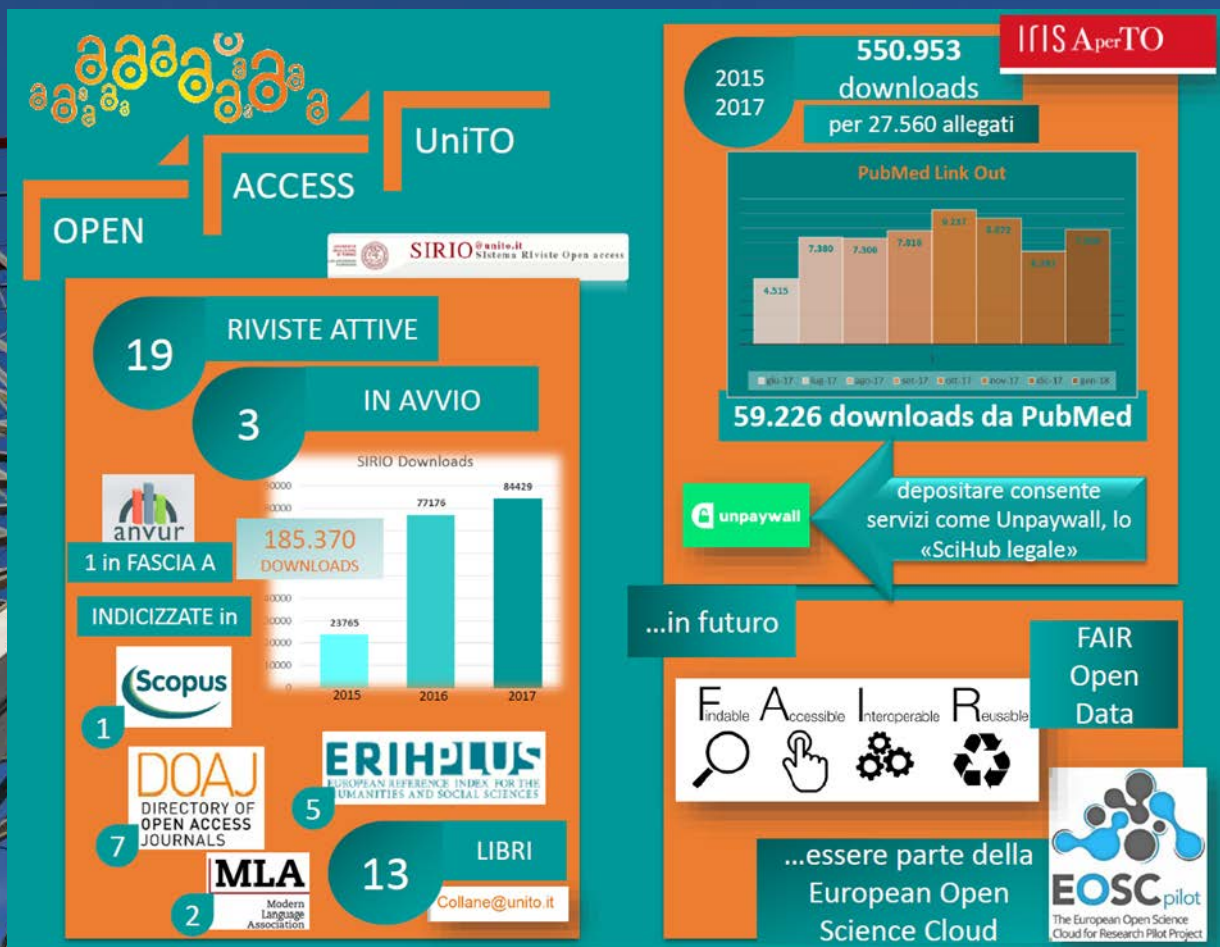


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# Funziona?



Open Access files	Items	+ %
Nov 8, 2008 - Nov. 1, 2013 (senza Regolamento)	3.430	
Nov. 2013 – Mag.11, 2018 (dopo entrata in vigore)	26.363	<b>668%</b>



...pausa...