
… 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 abi

Apr. 26, 2018

Foster Open Science
@fosterscience
Following

Entrevista de John Willinsky en el diario El Pais: “El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano” elpais.com/elpais/2018/04 … via @materia_ciencia

Traduci il Tweet



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 isnt just $

Traduci il Tweet

13:35 - 20 set 2017

10 Retweet **12** Mi piace

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

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

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

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.

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 outg 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 resear 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 in 2020



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

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.

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 OSSESIONATE dai ranking

Open Access

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

The Open Content definition defines five rights[2], 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/

Open Access:
canale alternativo e complementare

Open Access

Berlin Declaration

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

I pilastri

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

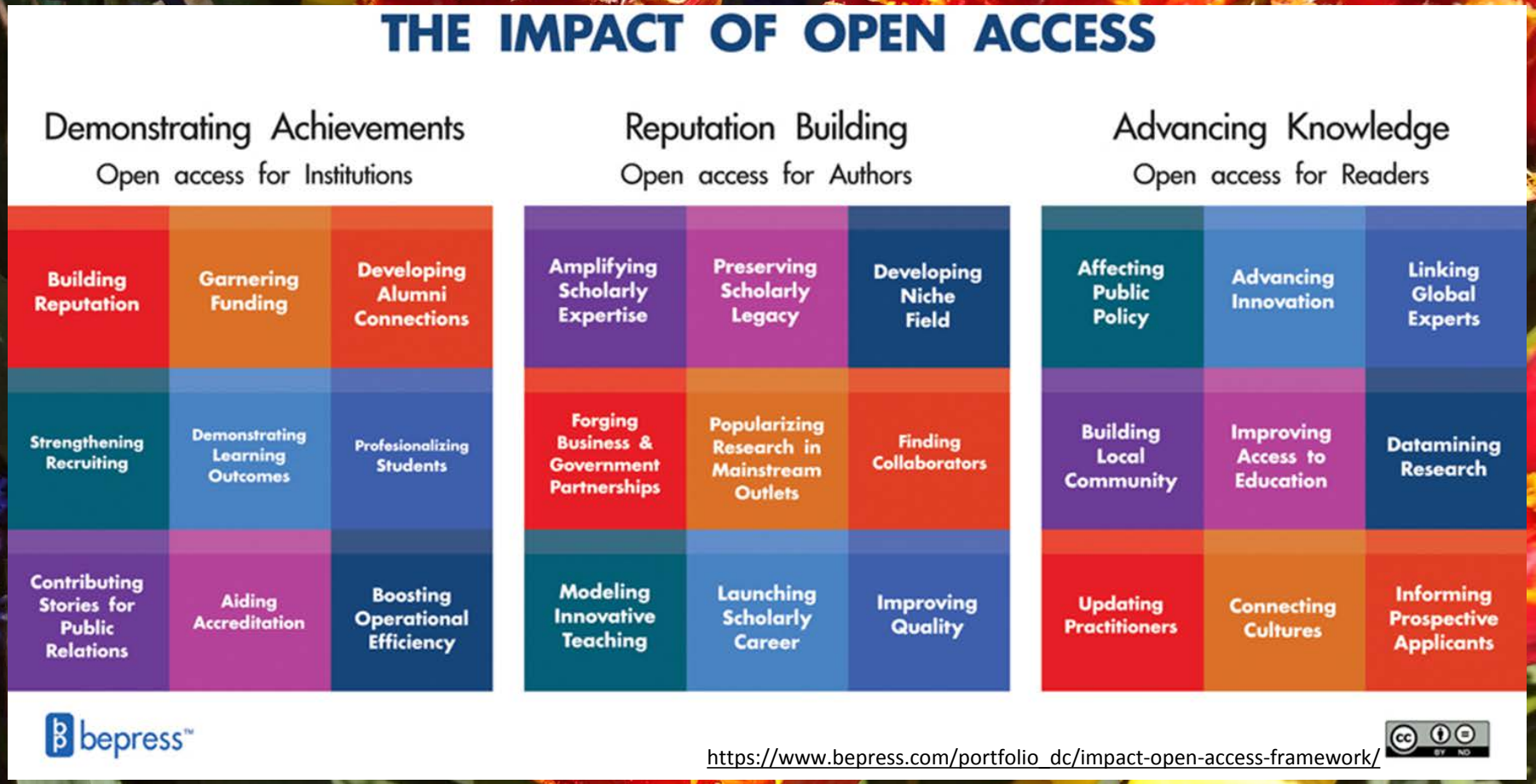
I vantaggi / maggiore conoscenza



[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



https://www.bepress.com/portfolio_dc/impact-open-access-framework/

I vantaggi / visibilità e citazioni



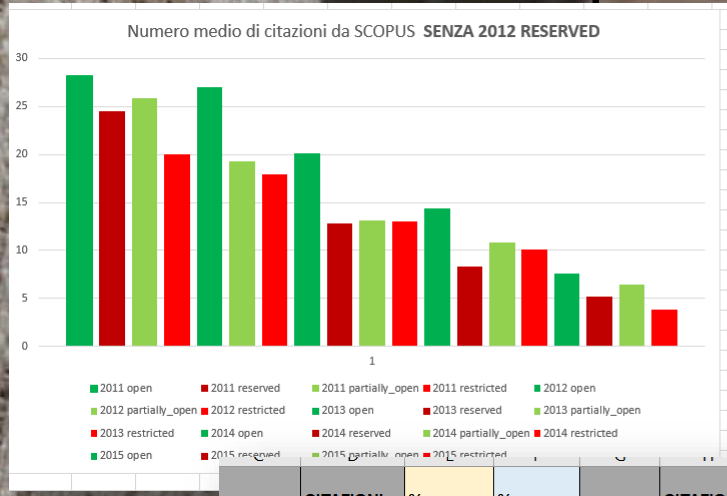
http://sparceurope.org/oaca/

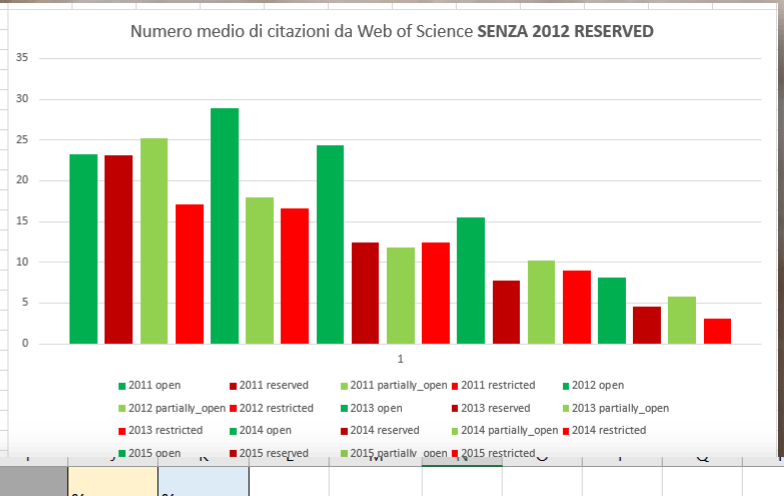
Size of OA citation advantage when found (and where explicitly stated by discipline)	% increase in citations with Open Access
Physics/astronomy	170 to 580
Mathematics	35 to 91
Biology	-5 to 36
Electrical engineering	51
Computer science	157
Political science	86
Philosophy	45
Medicine	300 to 450
Communications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

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

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

[ma nessuno ci crede]





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_op	restricted	open	reserved	partially_o	restricted	open	reserved	partially_ope	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#.WOOqLmfOPIU

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

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



https://twitter.com/LIBEReurope/status/965908252579

INDUSTRIA (Bayer)



https://twitter.com/LIBEReurope/status/965901701902368769



https://twitter.com/LIBEReurope/status/965860097422450688

[Uno scontro in atto]

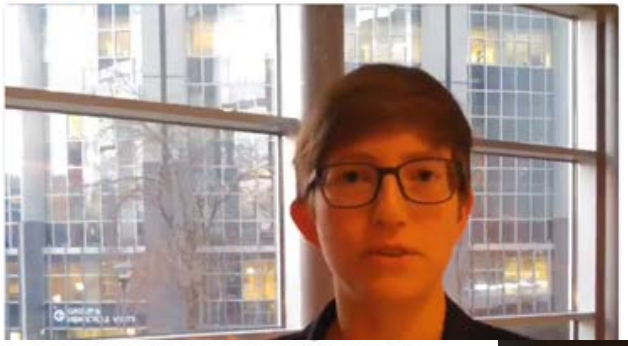


http://www.oa.unito.it/new/open-resea

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

"CURRENTLY.

The current c



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

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

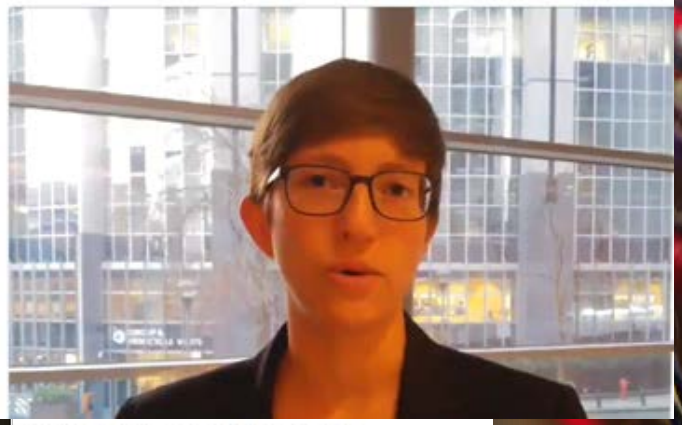
Martin Paul Eve @martin_eve · 5 min
One of the most hilarious things about Elsevier's SCOPUS is that once they've decided to index a journal, they write to the publisher asking for a free subscription so they can mine it. Not even kidding.

Tweet

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

LIBEReurope @LIBEReurope Feb, 20 2018 Segui

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



Why academics need to lobby for co

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

simplifying cross-border and online project

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





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

[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 universitie
telecommunications and Internet services providers, startu
funding and performing organisations, open access publish
profits, **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

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

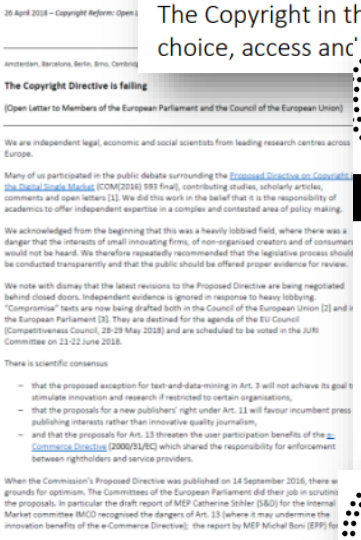
Open Letter: The EU Copyright Directive is failing

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.



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.

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.

When the Commission’s Proposed Directive was published on 14 September 2016, there w grounds for optimism. The Committees of the European Parliament did their job in scrutini 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 Michal Boni (EPP) fo

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 ar service providers.

CREATe

CREATe Blog | About CREATe | Projects | Events | Resources | Policy Responses | Research Papers | Joi

← 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

CREATe

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?

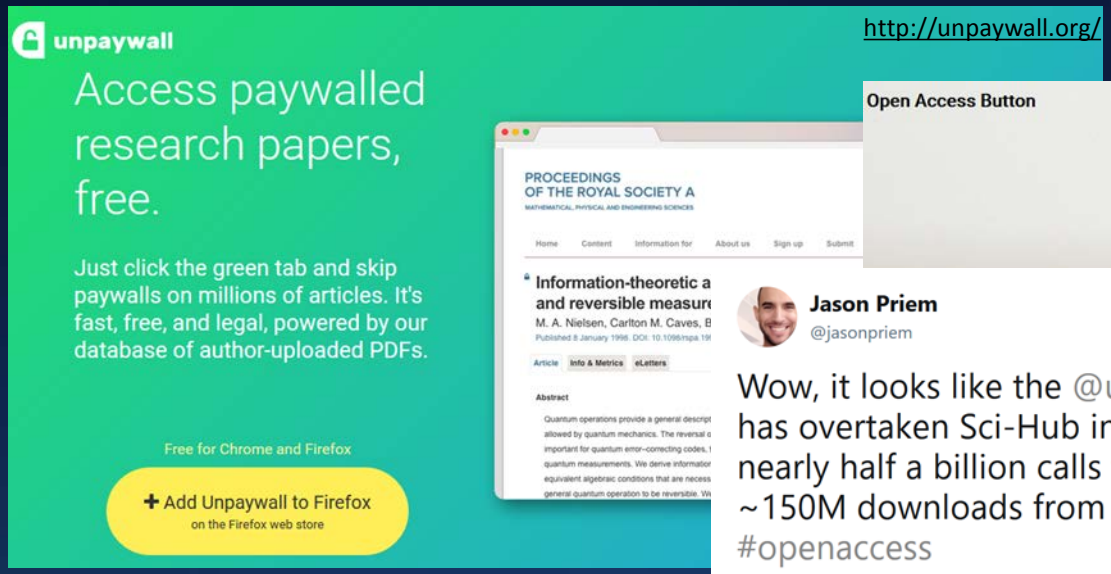
Posted on May 11, 2017 by Kerry

European Council

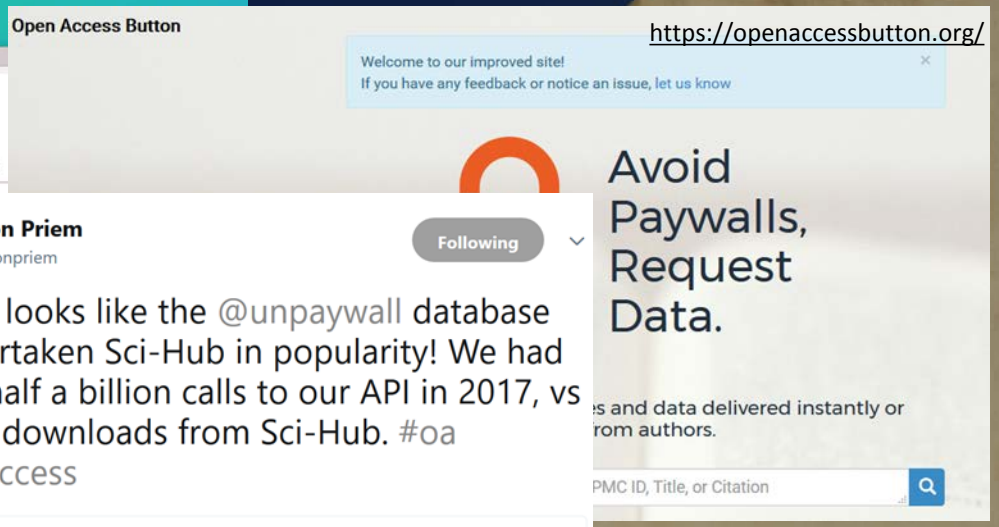
Press publishers, Internet platforms and Text-and-data-mining. **Martin Kretschmer** reports on the progress of the EU’s contested copyright reforms in the European Parliament and Council.

European Parliament

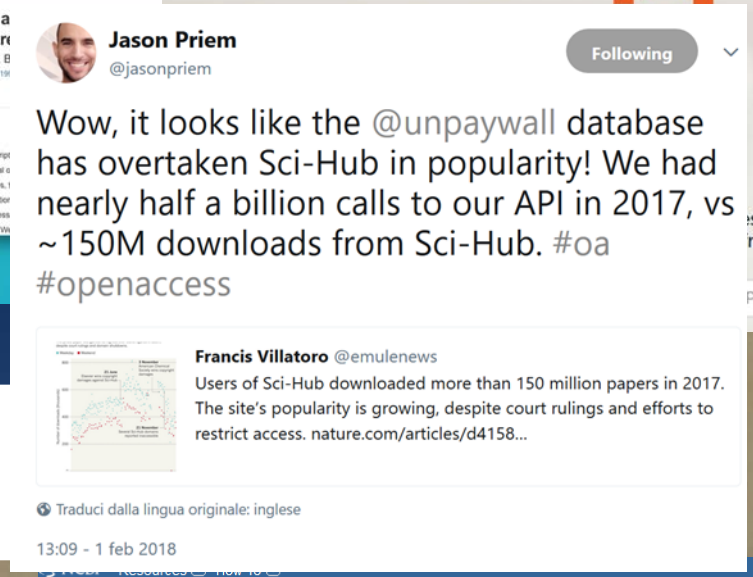
I vantaggi / nuovi servizi



http://unpaywall.org/



https://openaccessbutton.org/

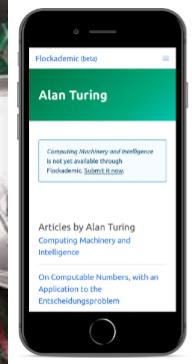


POSSIBILI **SOLO SE** RICERCATORI DEPOSITANO IN OPEN ACCESS





Cori dal coro



Flockademic

All your work in a single place

Let your publications support each other. Your Open Access public
Flockademic. Publication not listed? It's just a few simple steps to a

Sign in to import your publications

https://medium.com/flockademic

Vincent Tunru Follow
Founder of Flockademic
May 7 · 2 min read

Flockademic ♥ Unpaywall

Creating a homepage for your academic work is easiest with Flockademic: thanks to its integration with ORCID, your academic work is automatically listed and always up-to-date. All that's left for you to do is to add the actual articles.

Or at least: that's what *was* left for you to do. Starting today, even that is automatically done for you.

By leveraging the fantastic work by our friends at Unpaywall, Flockademic can now find Open Access versions of your research. If a publicly available version of your work is found, it will automatically be made available on your

Vincent Tunru Follow
Founder of Flockademic
Apr 19 · 3 min read

Apr.19, 2018

To fix scholarly publishing, decouple credentialing from publishing

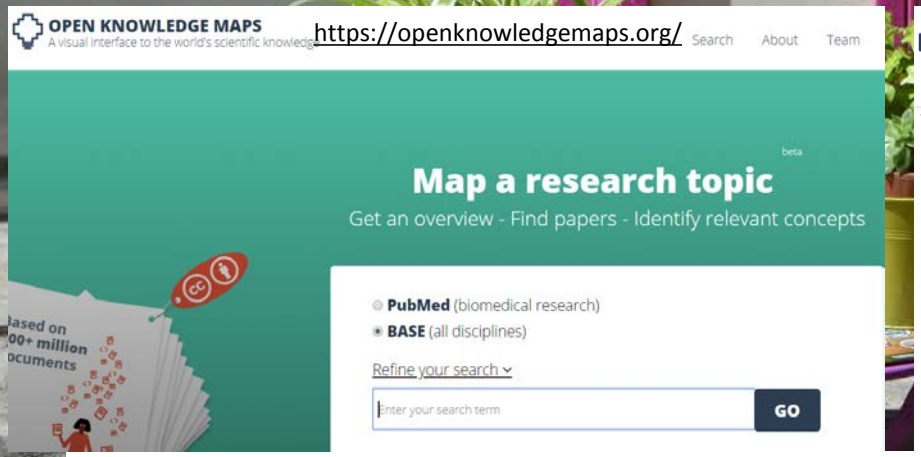
The question then is: how can we bring down the costs of scholarly publishing?

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.

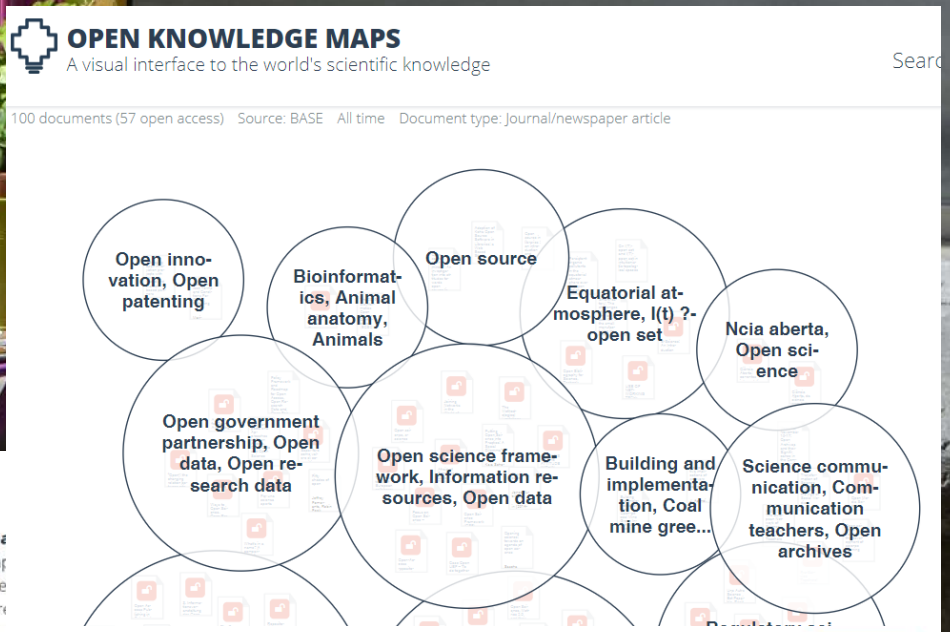
My message to researchers is similar: find ways to promote your academic work that are independent of the journal it's published in. I'm working on one such method with Flockademic: by bundling your research together on your academic profile, your research promotes you instead of the journal it's published in.

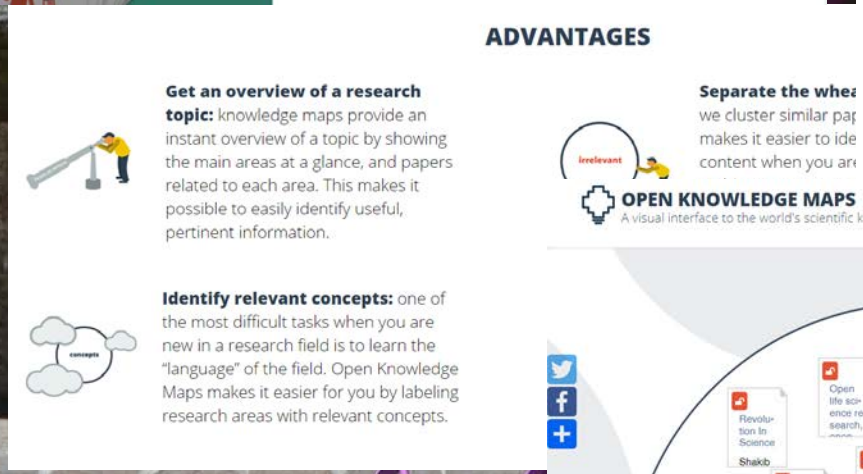
1) importa tutte le pubblicazioni via ORCID
2) via Unpaywall trova la versione open

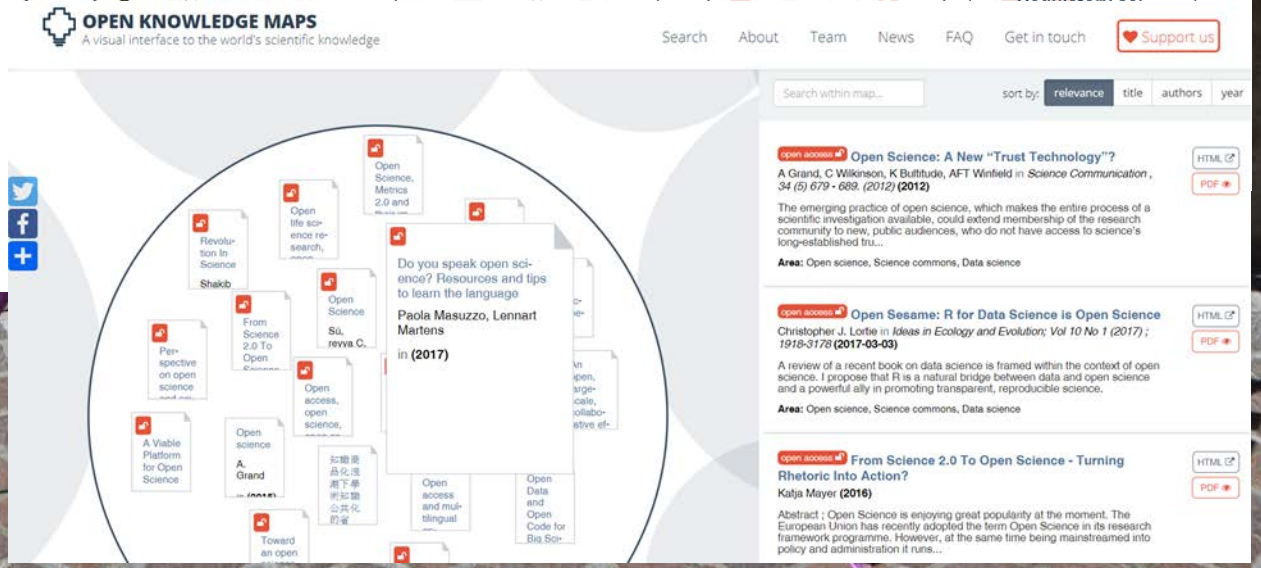
I vantaggi / nuovi strumenti



https://openknowledgemaps.org/

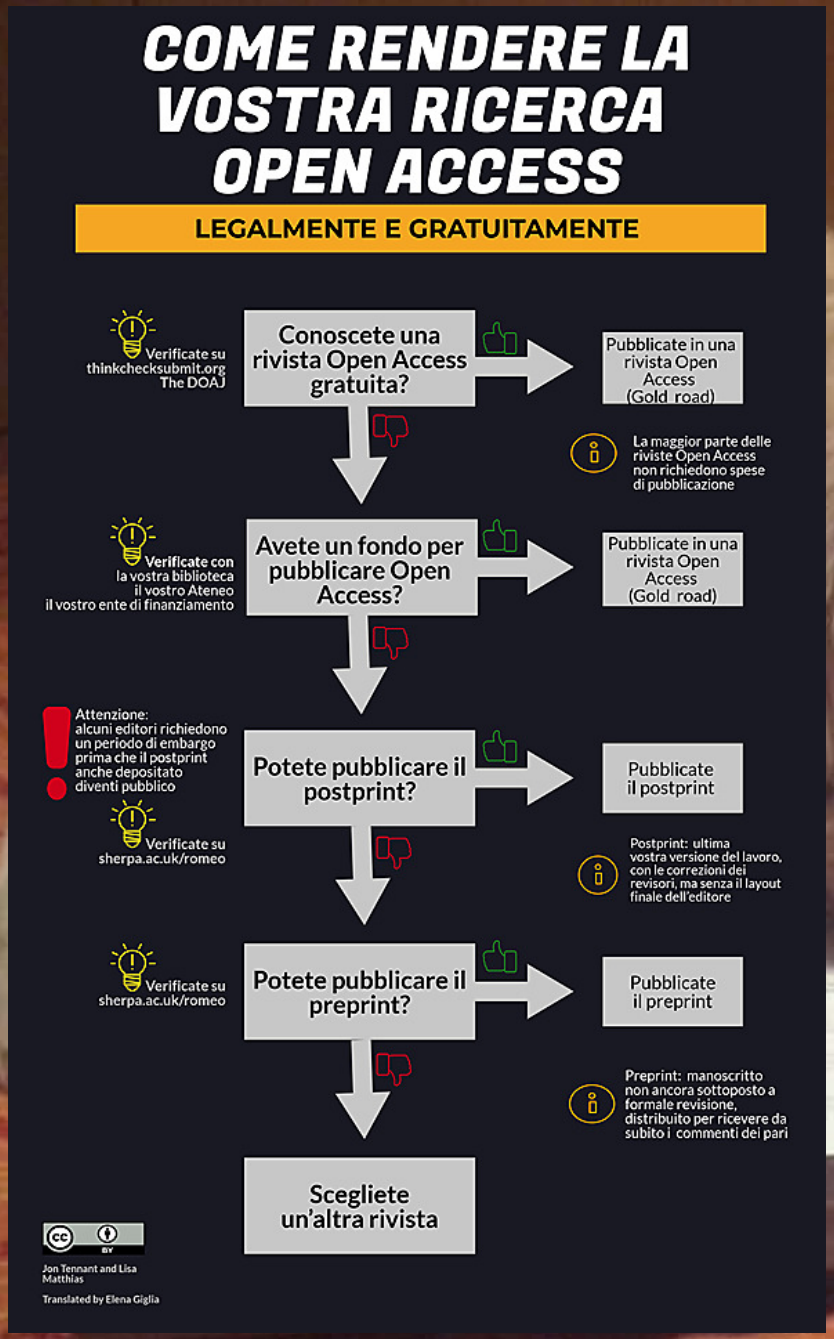






… in pratica

…c'è sempre un modo per fare Open Access, anche gratis (e questo non rovina la vostra carriera)





https://figshare.com/articles/How_to_make_your_research_open_access_For_free_and_legally_/5285512

Come funziona



Green road - deposito



L'autore deposita
in un archivio Open Access,
nel rispetto delle norme di copyright,
la sua versione finale del lavoro
[quasi mai il pdf con layout editoriale]
uscito su riviste/sedi editoriali tradizionali

L'AUTORE NON CAMBIA LE SUE ABITUDINI EDITORIALI



Vantaggi del deposito:

- fattibile subito, a costo zero
- si **continua a pubblicare sulle riviste di riferimento**
- si **continua a pubblicare sulle riviste che «servono» per la valutazione** (con tutti i suoi limiti)
- si rende comunque disponibile il proprio lavoro in Open Access

Green road - deposito

Perché in un archivio Open Access (istituzionale o disciplinare)?

- assegna un **ID univoco e persistente** (handle), VS pagina personale
- assicura **conservazione**
- è **no-profit** VS Research Gate e Academia.edu

Due specie diverse

OFFICE OF SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

HOME » FEATURES » A SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE IS NOT AN OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY

A social networking site is not an open access repository

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



Rezensionsüberblicke Disziplinen Grundwissenschaften Mittelalterliche Autoren Varia

CUM IRA ET STUDIO / DIGITAL HUMANITIES / SUMMA SUMMARUM

http://mittelalter.hypotheses.org/7123

Upon Leaving Academia.edu

BY G. GELTNER · 07/12/2015

Early last week I uploaded to my Academia.edu homepage a brief note signaling and explaining my decision to close my account on that site. As a medieval historian, I had been an active and enthusiastic member since 2010, with moderately high exposure, and

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.

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

Due specie diverse / 2

Hai ritwittato

Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog · 16 set

The @STMAssoc are finally going after @ResearchGate. This is bigger than Elsevier vs SciHub. elsevier.com/__data/assets/... HT @McDawg

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

13 121 72

Copyright com
journal article

Article · February 2017 *with* 7,9

DOI: 10.1007/s11192-017-2291-4

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

Hai ritwittato

Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog · 16 set

In risposta a @Protohedgehog, @STMAssoc e altri 2

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

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

- For the large number of articles (final versions/proofs) that are currently hosted on RG's site without authorization or permission and which are being made available publicly, STM is able to offer a two-pronged solution:
  - For content posted before September 2016, STM members would grant permission for you to keep such material available until the end of June 2018, to enable

https://goo.gl/RnUszK

Attorneys
and Notaries

Basel

Attorneys · Notaries:
Dr. Felix Iselin, notary
Dr. Gert Thoenen, LL.M.
Dr. Benedikt A. Suter, notary
Dr. Caroline Cron
Dr. Martin Lenz, notary
Certified Specialist SBA Inheritance Law
Dr. Beat Eisner
Carlo Scollo Lavizzari, LL.M.

NEWS

ResearchGate bows to pressure from publishers on copyrighted material

BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

Networking site has moved 1.7 million journal articles from five major publishers so they are no longer accessible to the public Nov. 15, 2017

Technical and Medical Publishers (STM), to write to you regarding the content, activities and conduct related to the platform service ResearchGate located at the domain www.researchgate.net and other as-

Alexander Doll
Hartmut Wichmann
Christian Welz
Hartmut Stegmaier
Dr. Gisbert Reel
Bernd Schmitz
Stefan Flaig
Karen Fiege
Dr. Michael Arlner
Bernhard Fritz
Ulrich Eidenmüller
Tina Neff

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

Green road - deposito

il 70% degli editori internazionali lo consente (Elsevier, Wiley, Springer…), elenco:

SHERPA/RoMEO

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

Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

…ovviamente, con limiti:
- quasi mai pdf editoriale, spesso **«postprint»**
- possibile **embargo**

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





http://www.oa.unito.it/new/leggere-bene-le-indicazioni-di-sherpa-romeo/

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

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

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

This Accepted Author Manuscript (AAM) is copyrighted and published by Elsevier. It is posted here by agreement between Elsevier and the University of Turin. Changes resulting from the publishing process - such as editing, corrections, structural formatting, and other quality control mechanisms - may not be reflected in this version of the text. The definitive version of the text was subsequently published in ENVIRONMENTAL AND EXPERIMENTAL BOTANY, 69(1), 2010, 10.1016/j.envexpbot.2010.02.010.

You may download, copy and otherwise use the AAM for non-commercial purposes provided that your license is limited by the following restrictions:

(1) You may use this AAM for non-commercial purposes only under the terms of the CC-BY-NC-ND license.

(2) The integrity of the work and identification of the author, copyright owner, and publisher must be preserved in any copy.

(3) You must attribute this AAM in the following format: Creative Commons BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/deed.en), 10.1016/j.envexpbot.2010.02.010

The definitive version is available at:
http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0098847210000353

Abstract

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

Keywords

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

1. Introduction

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

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

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

Environmental and Experimental Botany 69 (2010) 17–23

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental and Experimental Botany

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

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

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

[a] *Dipartimento di Biologia Vegetale, CIBIOVEM, Viale Mattioli 25, I-10125 Torino, Italy*
[b] *Dipartimento di Morfofisiologia Veterinaria, Via Leonardo da Vinci 44, I-10095 Grugliasco (To), Italy*

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 *Ptsum sattvum* L. seedlings to assess whether plant growth impairment is due to DNA/chromosome or mitotic microtubule damages. Root growth was studied by evaluating apical meristem activity and cell elongation. Mitotic aberrations, DNA fragmentation and microtubule organization of the apical cells were also analyzed. The results have shown that arsenate, at the lowest concentration (0.25 μM), slightly increases root growth and some related parameters, whilst the other concentrations have a dose-dependent negative effect on root growth, on the mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine administration), and on the mitotic arrays of microtubule (through immunofluorescence). The main effects on mitosis occurred for 25 μM As. The percentage of metaphases increased, as did the irregular metaphases and c-mitoses. This was related to alterations in the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and ana/telophase bridges were virtually absent, whilst DNA fragmentation only increased from 25 μM arsenate onwards. These data point to a poor clastogenetic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one of the main targets of As.

© 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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).

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 phosphorylation reactions, leading to the disruption of the energy flow in cells. The toxicity of arsenite is mainly ascribed to its reaction with sulphydril groups of proteins that interfere with their functions (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004).

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

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +39 011 6705968; fax: +39 011 6705962.
E-mail address: anna.fusconi@unito.it (A. Fusconi).

0098-8472/$ – see front matter © 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
doi:10.1016/j.envexpbot.2010.02.010

Embargo?



mrgunn
@mrgunn

Segui

In risposta a @brembs e @ReaderMeter

The whole point of the embargo is so that subscribers can get their money's worth. As you know, I wish everything was open access, but I'm just putting out there why embargoes exist.

Bastian Drees
@BastianDrees

Segui

In risposta a @mrgunn, @brembs e @ReaderMeter

The other way round: Any publisher that adds significant value (for the reader) beyond just hosting a text document in a repository does not have to fear any self-archiving and does not need embargoes. https://twitter.com/BastianDrees/status/981773607234887680

Björn Brembs
@brembs

Following

In risposta a @ReaderMeter e @mrgunn

Every publisher with an embargo policy does obviously not believe they add any value themselves. So why should we?

Embargo?

Björn Brembs
@brembs

Apr. 5 2018

Following

Elsevier stooping to new lows (no, didn't think it was possible either): "we prevent reading to protect readers" One more in a long list of Elsevier's insults to their customers' intelligence: bjoern.brembs.net/2017/10/why-ca ...

mrgunn @mrgunn

In risposta a @brembs e @ReaderMeter

The whole point of the embargo is so that sub
you know, I wish everything was open access,
embargoes exist.

Oct 01

All Agree: There Is No Need For The Publisher's Authorized Version

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



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

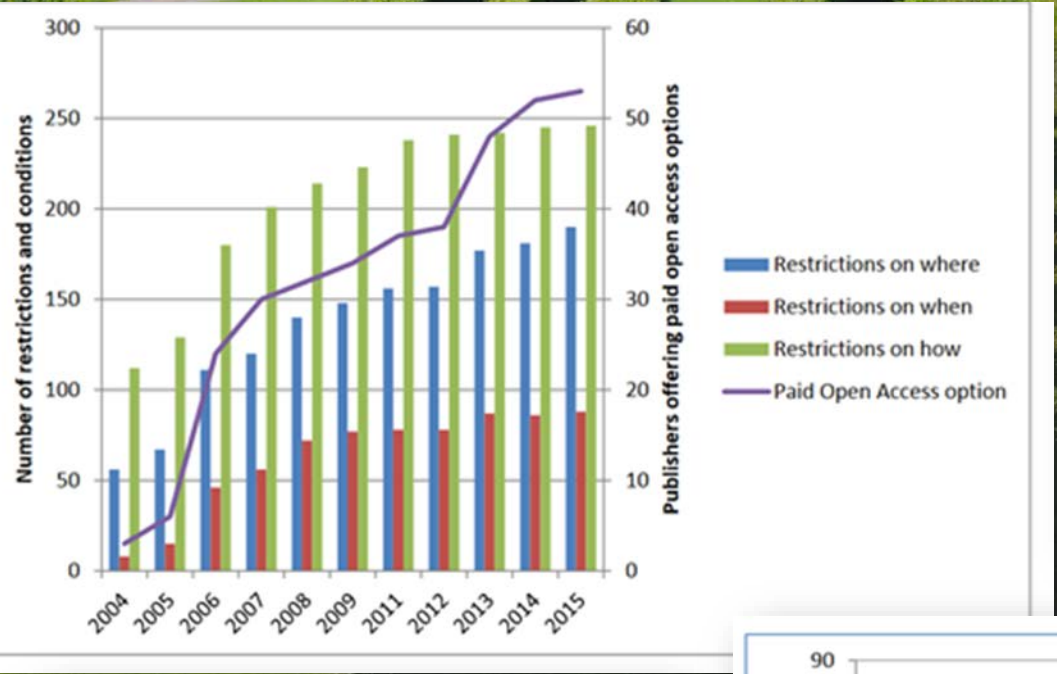
> *if I know that a publisher allows green deposit of all articles without embargo, then the likelihood that we'll maintain a paid subscription drops dramatically*

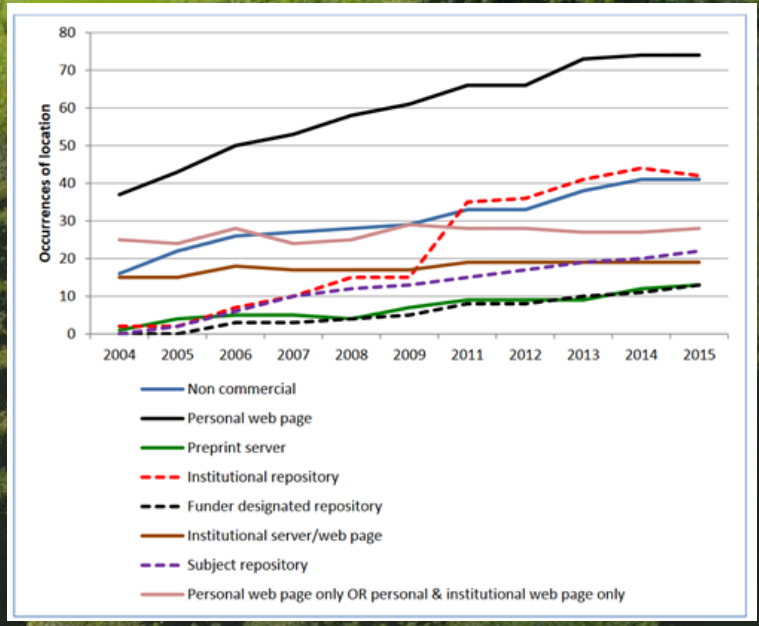
Of course, when you can get the same content for free, why should you pay for it? Apparently Mr. Anderson does not value the work a publisher has put into their version of a scholarly article enough to pay for it, at least not compared to the author's copy in the 'green' OA repository. Scientists have 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:

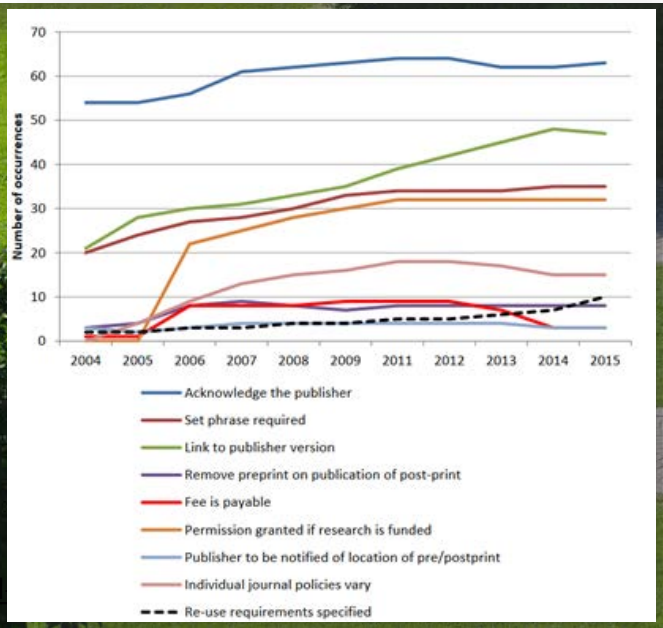
> *Now you can find an article simply by typing the title or some keywords into Google or some other search mechanism. The Green version of the article appears; there is no need to seek the publisher's authorized version.*

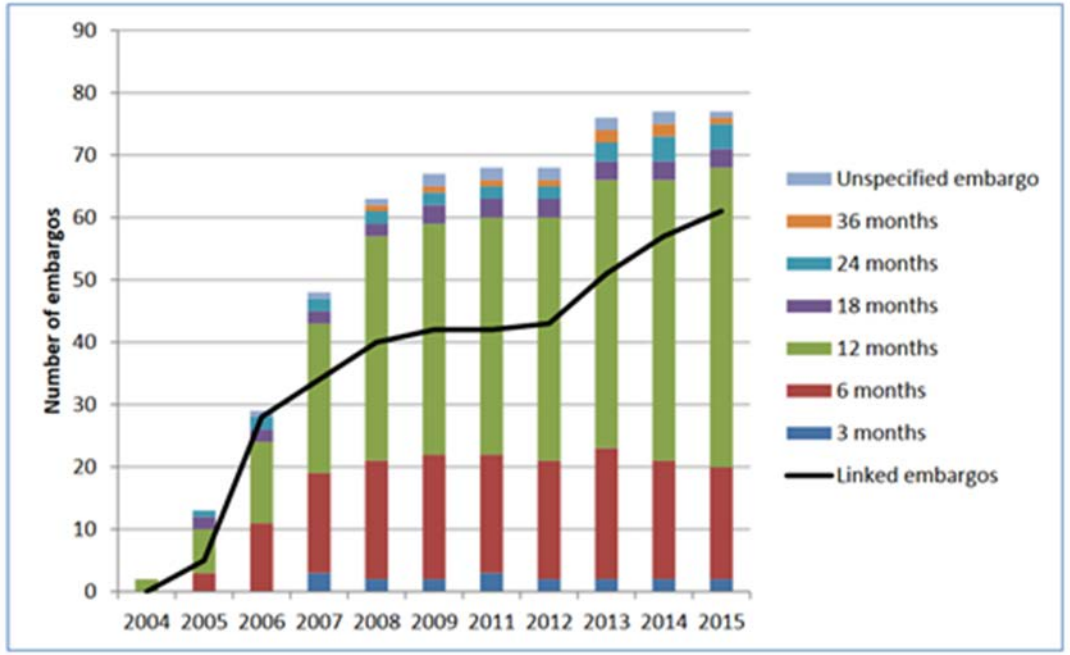
This must be a first: librarians, scientists and publishers all agree, *there is no need for the publisher's authorized version.* Then please remind me, why do we need publishers? What is it they are doing, if nobody can put a finger, let alone a price tag on it?

…un labirinto?









Green road - Sharing secondo Elsevier

Article Sharing

Authors who publish in Elsevier journals can share their research by posting a free draft copy of their ar
repository or website. Researchers who have subscribed access to articles published by Elsevier can shar
too. There are some simple guidelines to follow, which vary depending on the article version you wish t
Elsevier is a signatory to the STM Voluntary Principles for article sharing on Scholarly Collaboration
Networks and a member of the Coalition for Responsible Sharing .

Preprint | Accepted manuscript | Published article | Help and suppo

Preprint

- Authors can share their preprint anywhere at any time.
- If accepted for publication, we encourage authors to link from the preprint to their formal publicatio
  Digital Object Identifier (DOI). Millions of researchers have access to the formal publications on
  ScienceDirect, and so links will help your users to find, access, cite, and use the best available version.
- Authors can update their preprints on arXiv or RePEc with their accepted manuscript .

Please note:

- Cell Press , The Lancet , and some society-owned titles have different preprint policies. Informati
  these is available on the journal homepage.
- Preprints should not be added to or enhanced in any way in order to appear more like, or to substitut
  final versions of articles.

Published Journal Article

Policies for sharing published journal articles differ for subscription and gold open access articles:

Subscription articles

- If you are an author, please share a link to your article rather than the full-text. Millions of researcher
  access to the formal publications on ScienceDirect, and so links will help your users to find, access, ci
  use the best available version
- If you are an author, you may also share your Published Journal Article privately with known students or
  colleagues for their personal use
- Theses and dissertations which contain embedded PJAs as part of the formal submission can be posted
  publicly by the awarding institution with DOI links back to the formal publications on ScienceDirect
- If you are affiliated with a library that subscribes to ScienceDirect you have additional private sharing rights
  for others' research accessed under that agreement. This includes use for classroom teaching and internal
  training at the institution (including use in course packs and courseware programs), and inclusion of the
  article for grant funding purposes
- Otherwise sharing is by agreement only

Gold open access articles

- May be shared according to the author-selected end-user license and should contain a CrossMark logo, the
  end user license, and a DOI link to the formal publication on ScienceDirect.

Accepted Manuscript

Authors can share their accepted manuscript:

Immediately

- via their non-commercial personal homepage or blog
- by updating a preprint in arXiv or RePEc with the accepted manuscript
- via their research institute or institutional repository for internal institutional uses or as part of an invitation-only research collaboration work-group
- directly by providing copies to their students or to research collaborators for their personal use
- 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

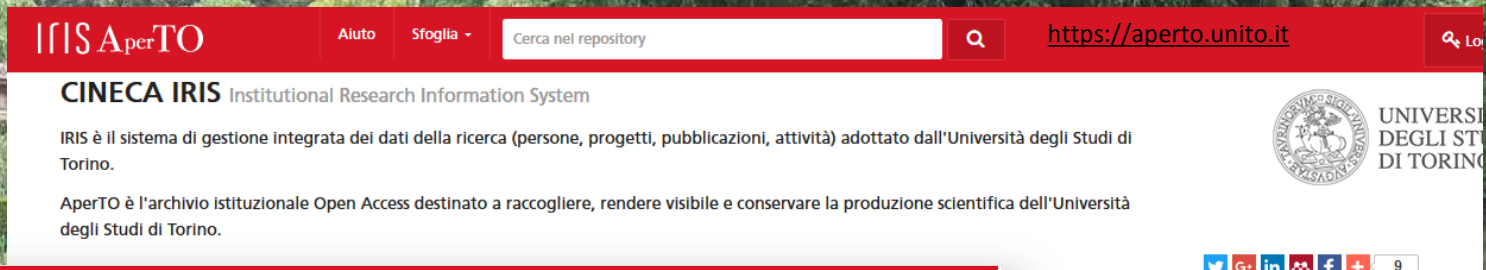
In all cases accepted manuscripts should:

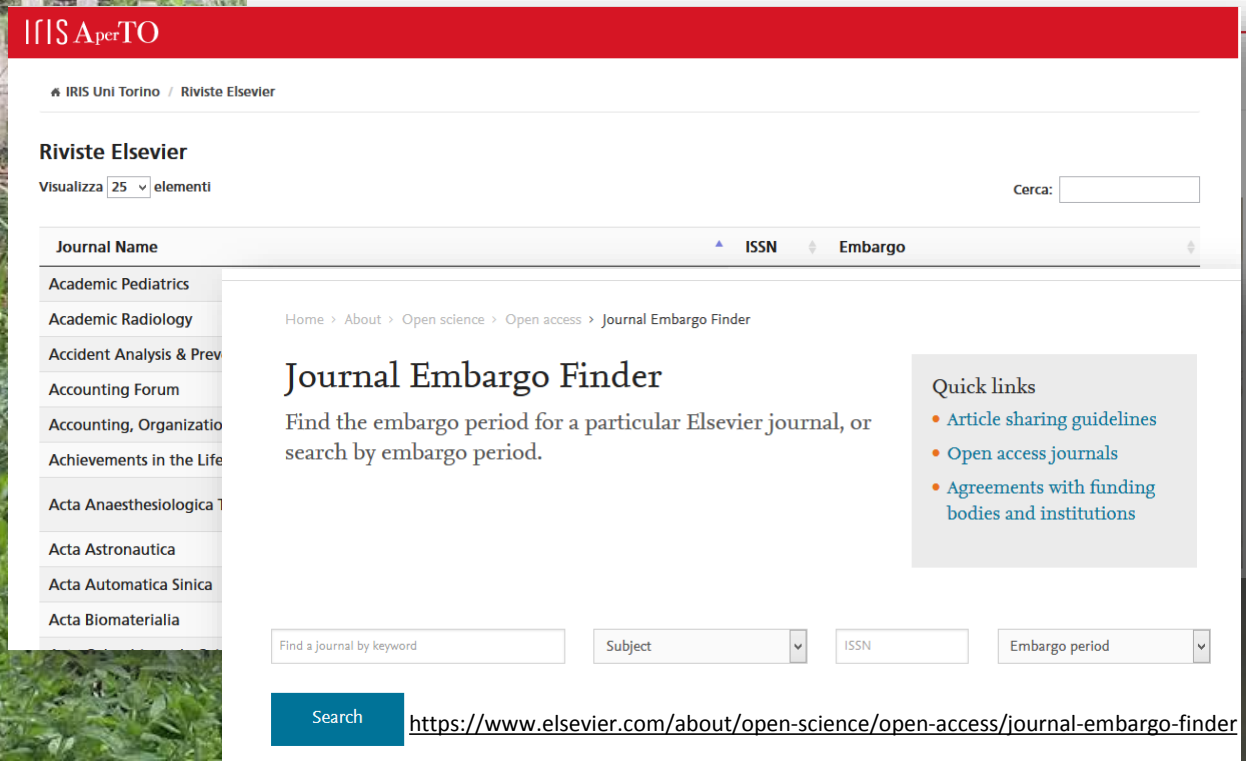
- link to the formal publication via its DOI
- bear a CC-BY-NC-ND license – this is easy to do, click here to find out how
- if aggregated with other manuscripts, for example in a repository or other site, be shared in alignment with our hosting policy
- not be added to or enhanced in any way to appear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

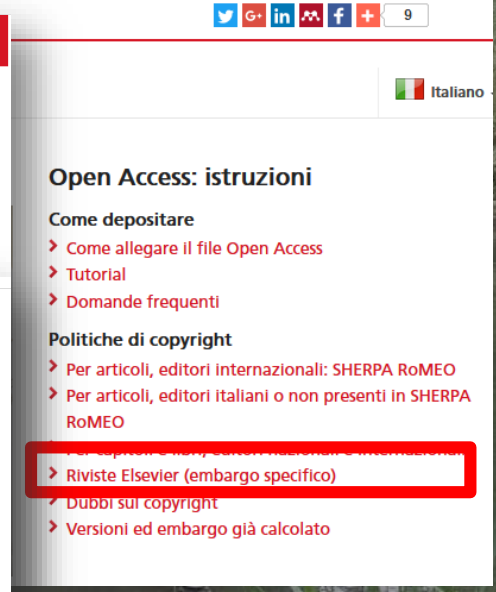
…non lo trovate un «pochino» complicato?

Le difficoltà del deposito NON sono tecniche sono imposte dagli editori

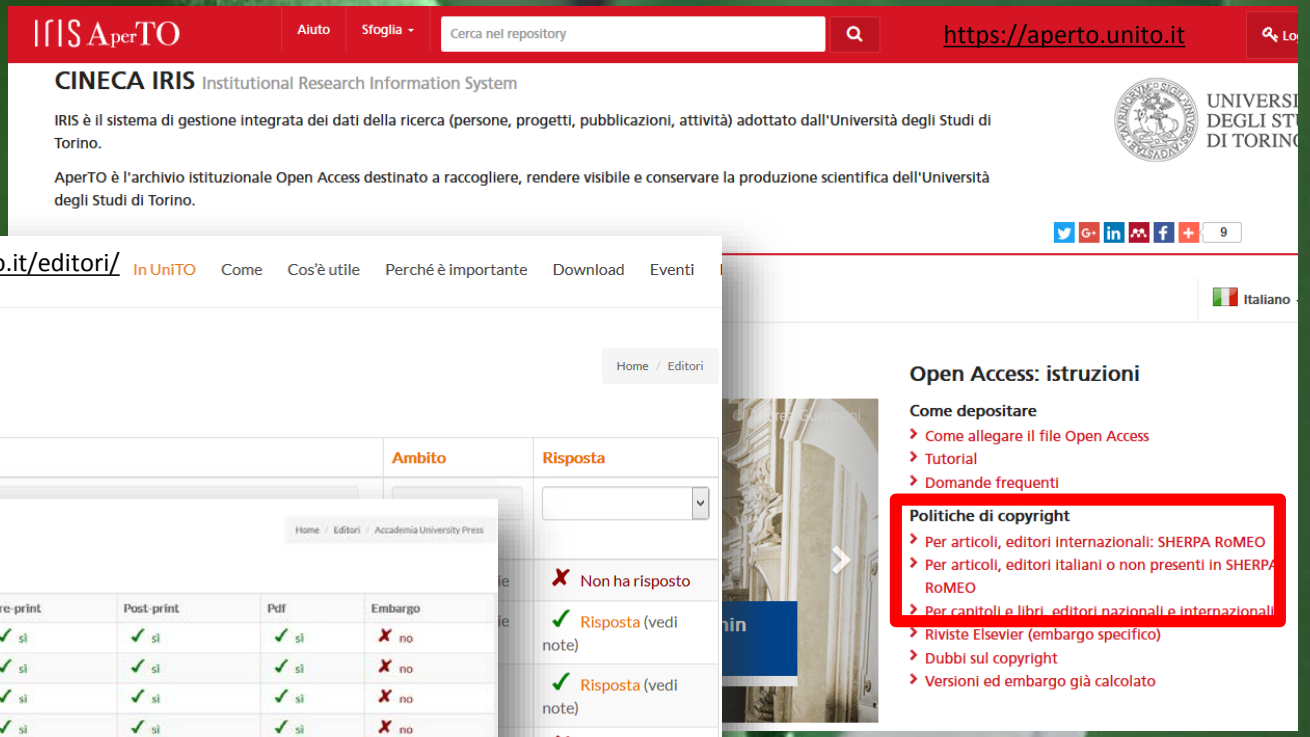
Cercate un embargo specifico per Elsevier?

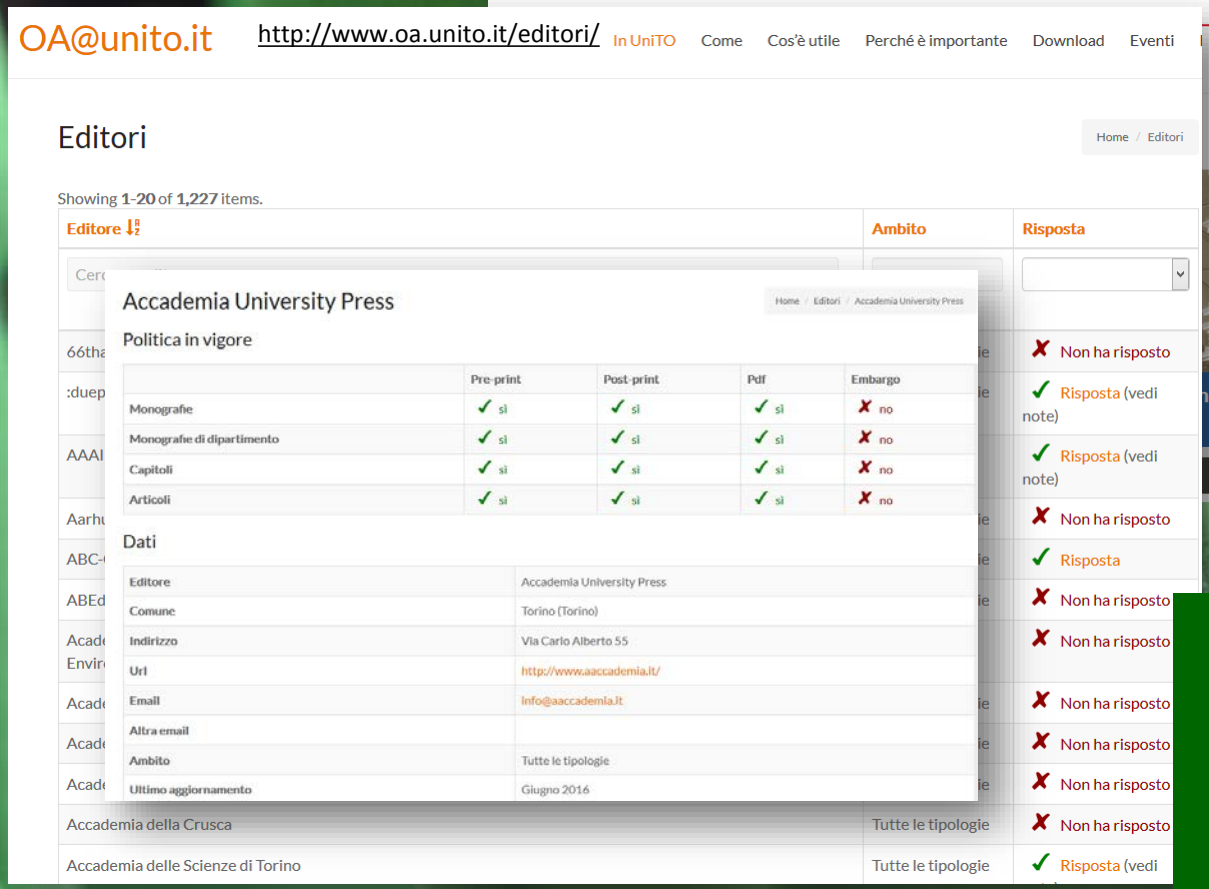






Cercate un editore italiano?





In avvio il progetto di Banca dati nazionale

- Identificativo univoco
- Authority file
- Connessione a IRIS

Serve una copertina?

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

IRIS AperTO

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

Search

- Funzionalità Generali U-GOV
- Amministrazione
- Anagrafiche e Configurazione
- Catalogo e Valutazione Ricerca (U-GOV RI)
- Institutional Research Information System (IRIS)
- Documentazione di supporto
- FAQ ORCID
- Gestione etichette
- Gestione permessi
- Modulo IR (Institutional Repository)
- Modulo RM (Resource Management)
- Modulo AP (Activities & Projects)
- Reportistica e Analisi: Bookmarks
- Coverpage
- ORCID Push
- Badge Bibliometrici nella scheda prodotto
- Strumenti di controllo
- Reportistica

Coverpage

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

Introduzione

Layout

Il template della coverpage proposto è il seguente:

LOGO ATENEO

INTESTAZIONE REPOSITORY DELL'ATENEO

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

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

Open Access, ovvero...

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

Disclaimer

- Form e contatti
- Le politiche di AperTO

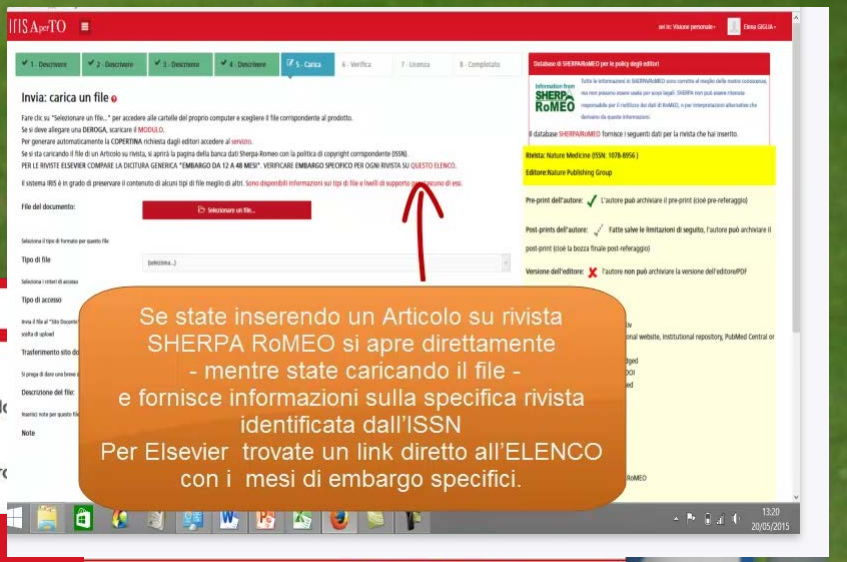
Help-desk

- Aprire un ticket

Strumenti

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

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 pr
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?



Una cassa di risonanza: PubMed

NCBI LinkOut INFORMATION FOR LINK PROVIDERS

Institutional Repositories participating in LinkOut

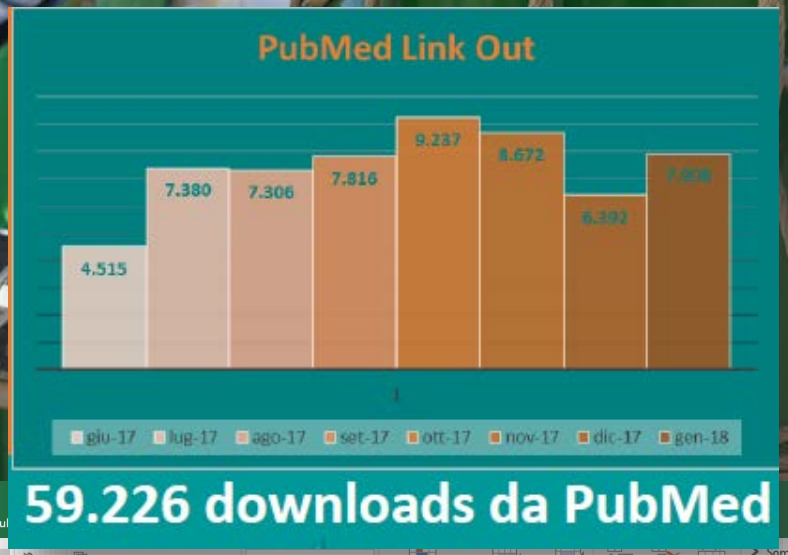
How do Institutional Repositories(IR) join LinkOut?

Email 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.shtml



NCBI Resources How To Sign in to NCBI

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

PubMed 7490172[uid] Search

Create RSS Create alert Advanced Help

Format: Abstract Send to

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[1], 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

Full text links

Free Full Text at Univ. Turin AperTO

Save items

Add to Favorites

Similar articles

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

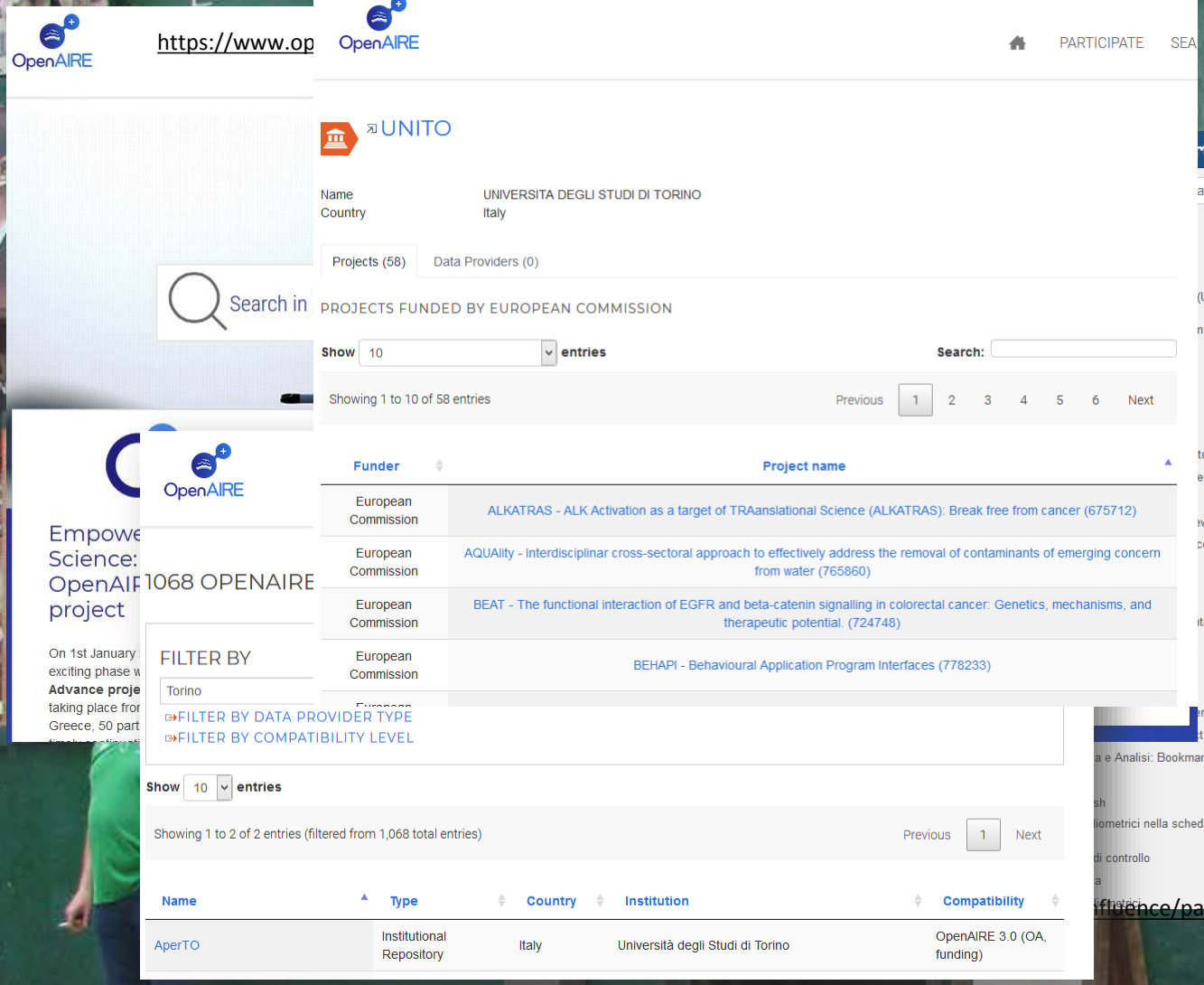
Somatostatin 14 and joint inflammation: evidence

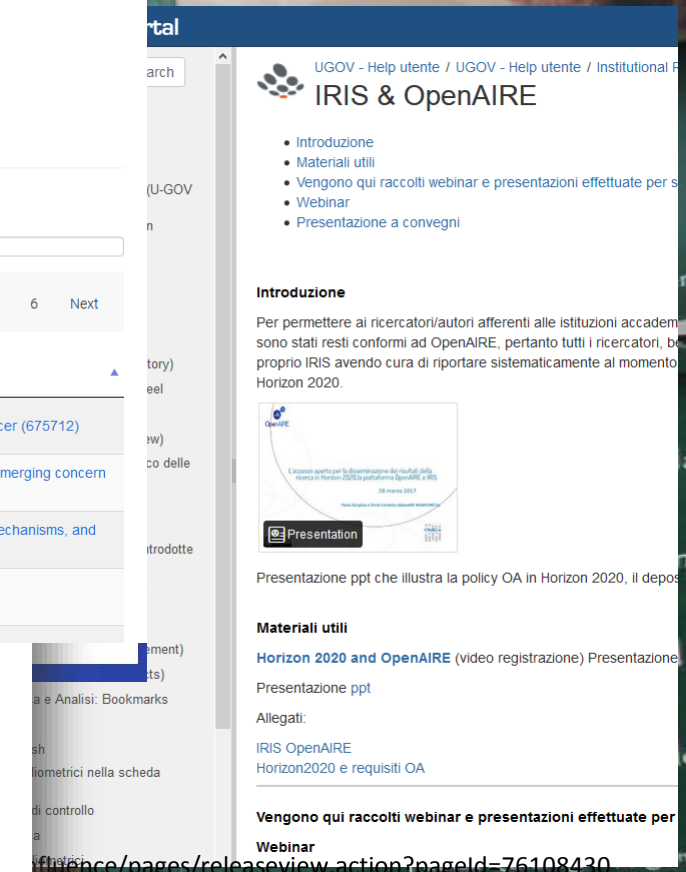
22 9693,PubMed,7896881,http://hdl.handle.net/2318/83380,http://www.oa.unito.it/new/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/logo_per_linkout_120x301.png,Full Text from,,Full-text PDF

23 9693,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 9693,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

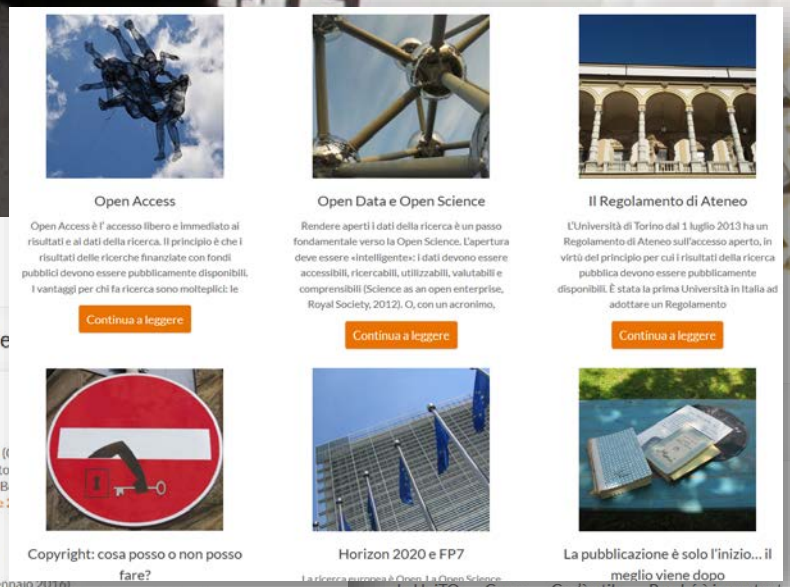
Un aggancio all'Europa

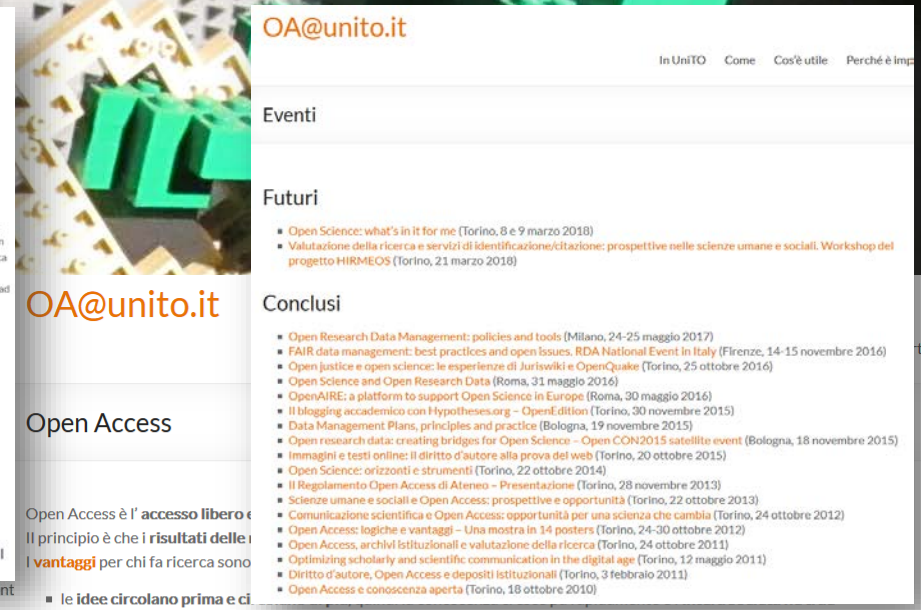


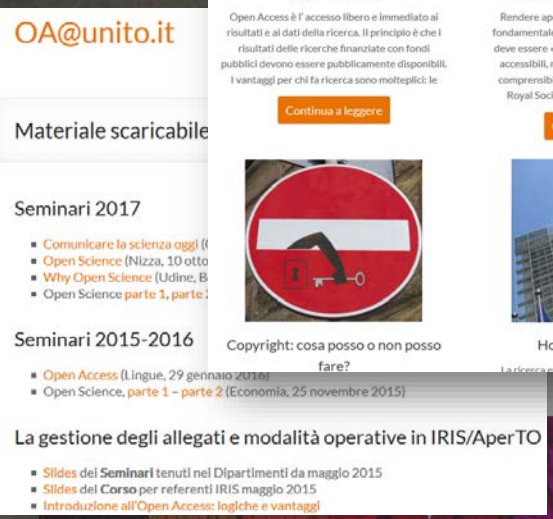


ifluence/pages/releaseview.action?pageId=76108430

Servono informazioni?









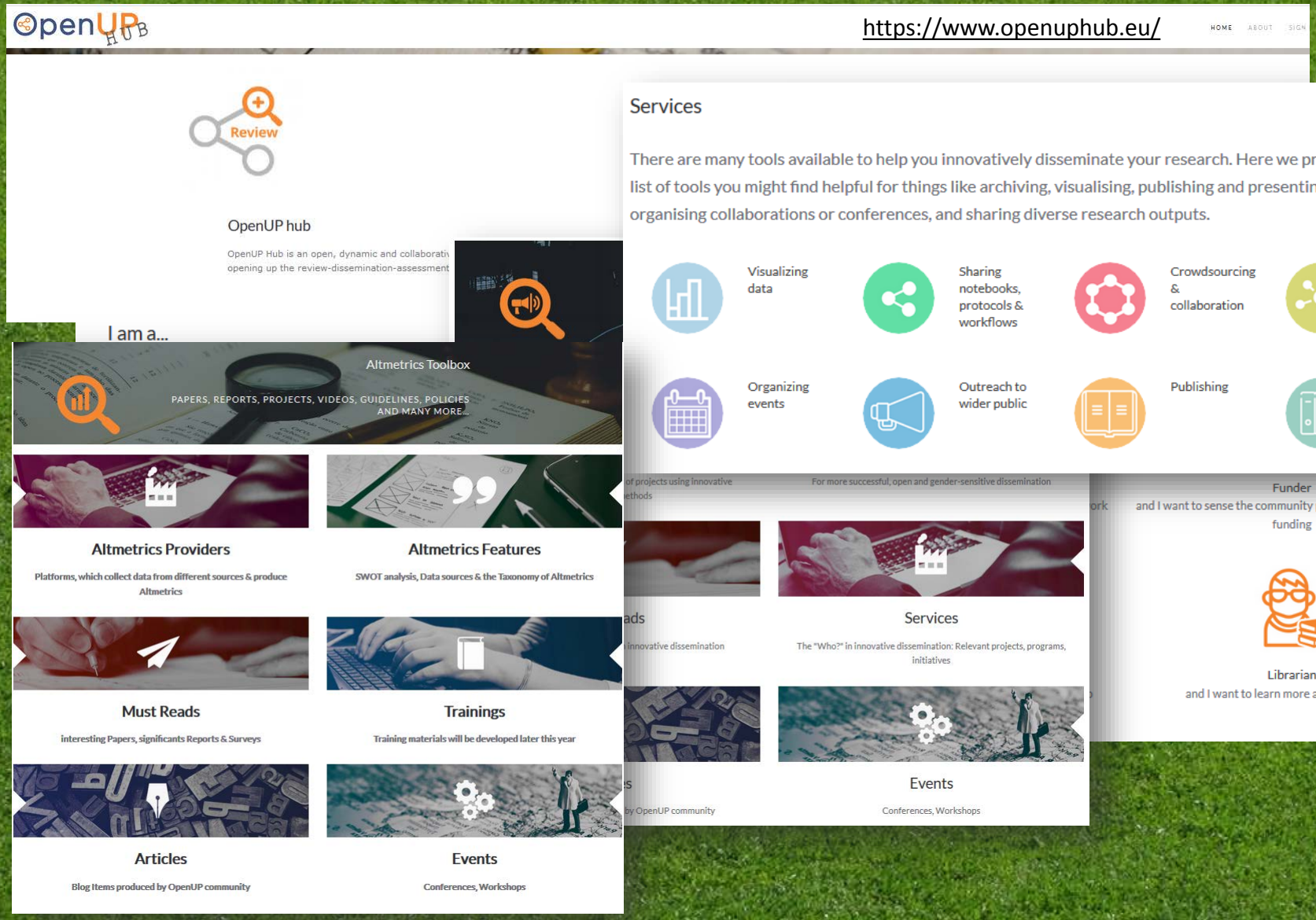
- le **idee circolano prima e ci**
  beneficio
- i lavori ottengono **maggiore visibilità** che si traduce potenzialmente in **maggiori citazioni** (fino al 600% a seconda della disciplina) e **maggiore riconoscimento delle competenze**
- il processo di ricerca è **più trasparente**
- … e ci sono infiniti altri vantaggi, per autori, enti di rcerca, 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?



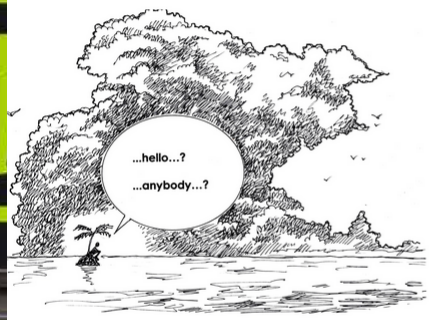
Servono ispirazioni?



Share your work. Be successful.

http://whyopenresearch.org/

Open scholarship is good for the public and for you.



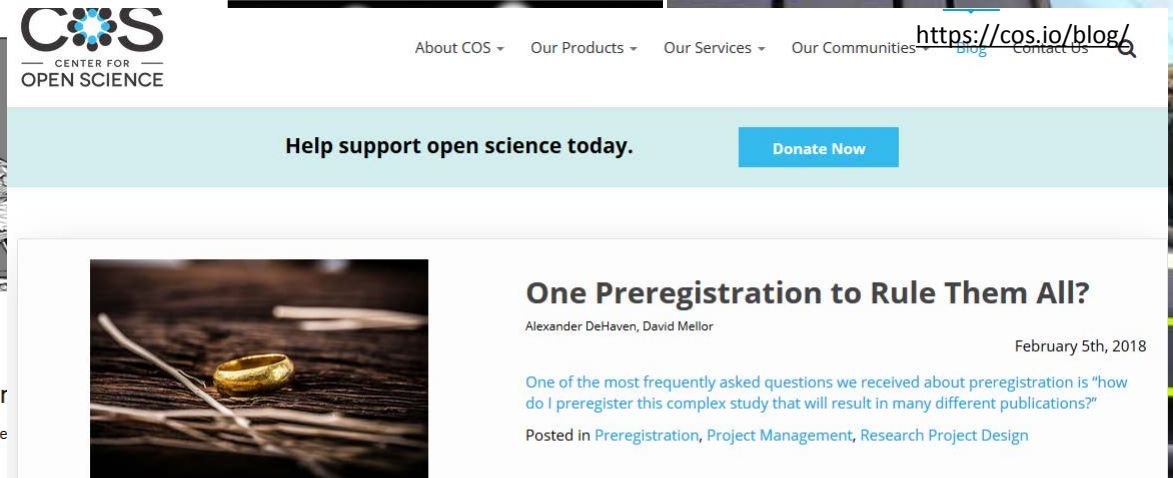
Increase your visibility

uild a name for yourself. Share your work and make it more sibile.



Reduce publishir

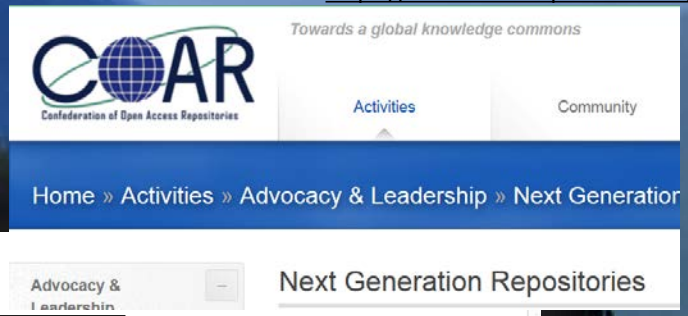
Open publishing can cost the same publishing.



https://cos.io/blog/

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



https://zenodo.org/record/886480#.WcTjxcbOPIU



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

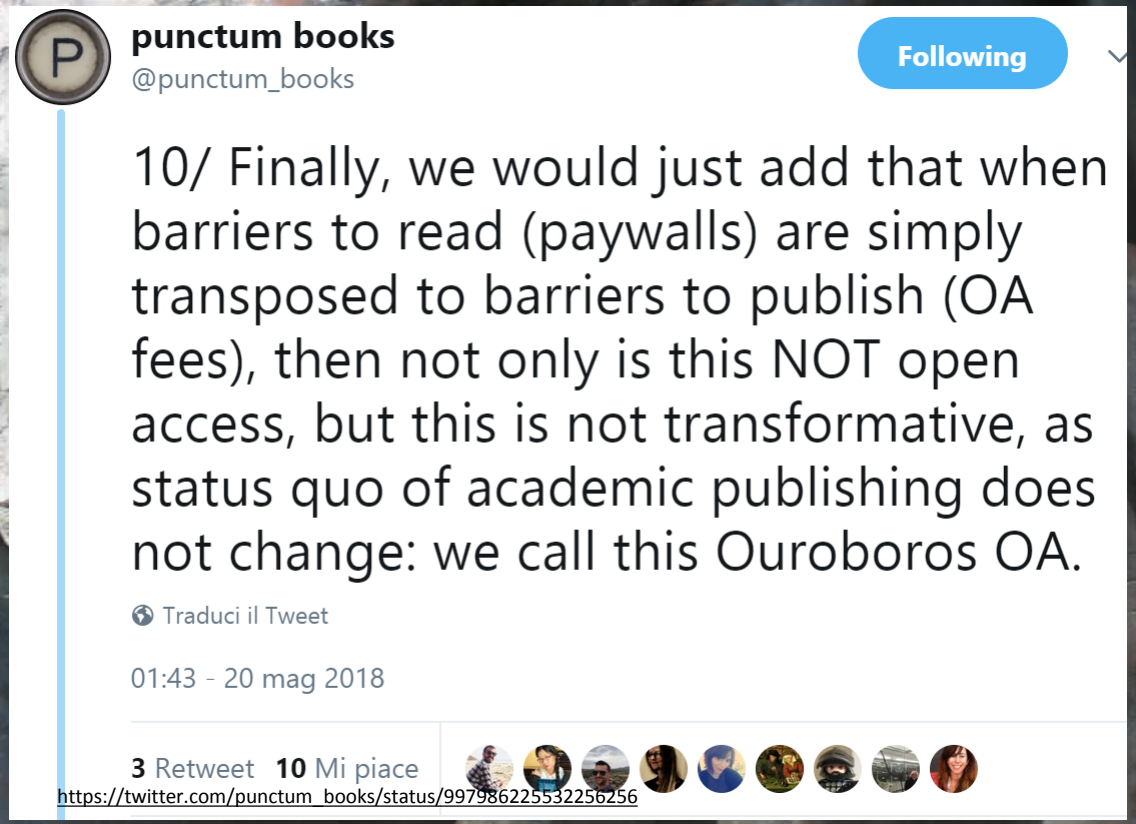
Gold road
Pubblicazione in Open Access



- 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
Apply News About For Publishers API
https://doaj.org/

Attenzione!



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

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

FOAA
Fair Open Access Alliance

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/?lsid=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

HOME | CURRENT ISSUE | PAST ISSUES | ALERTS | SUBSCRIBE | HELP

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 articl processing charges (APCs), that far exceed the cost of running their low-qualit 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

Scholarly Open Access

it is NOT junk

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

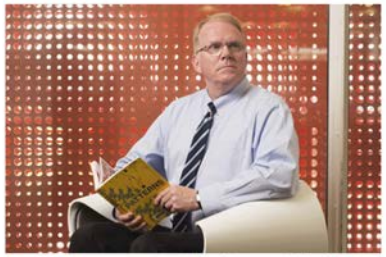
-iv14i4.pdf

http://www.michaeleisen.org/blog/?p=1500

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 a academic librarian deleted his carefull list shaming more thousand scientific journals as unscrupulous, the Beall's List Mystery remains unsolved.

Why, after toiling so hard for fi and creating a resource cherish 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?

Beall's Litter

By MICHAEL EISEN | *Published:* DEC

Jeffrey Beall, a librarian at the Uni in science publication circles for h access publishers and curating a li people seeking to navigate the sc legitimate, many scammers – that

Unfortunately, as he has gained trying to identify bad open access access publishing in general. Ther that Beall is a credible contributo with an article he published last can't really describe it. So I'm just published in an open access journ do so), along with my comments

The Open-Access Movement is

Jeffrey Beall

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

Now for the shorter version...

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

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

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

Home | About

Other pages

LIST OF

Beall's

Potential, open-acc

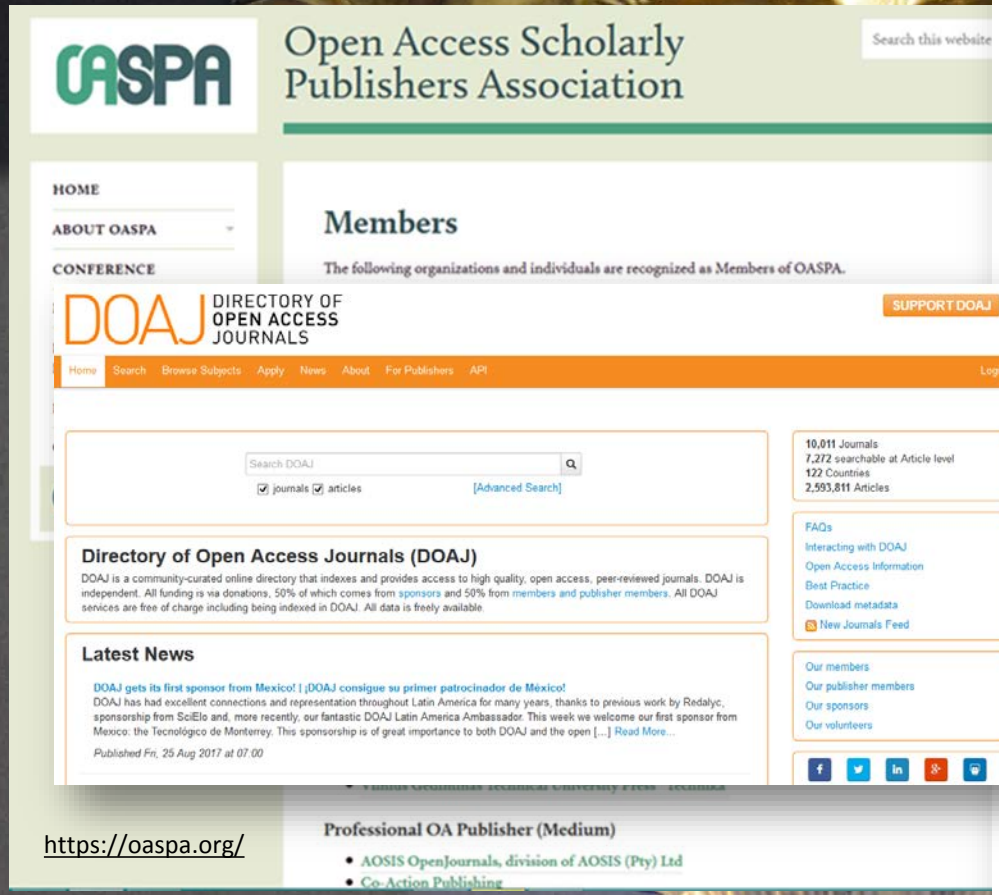
This is a recommen descriptions want to sub criteria for

We hope t themselves journals in geocultural change in t up-to-date unreported,

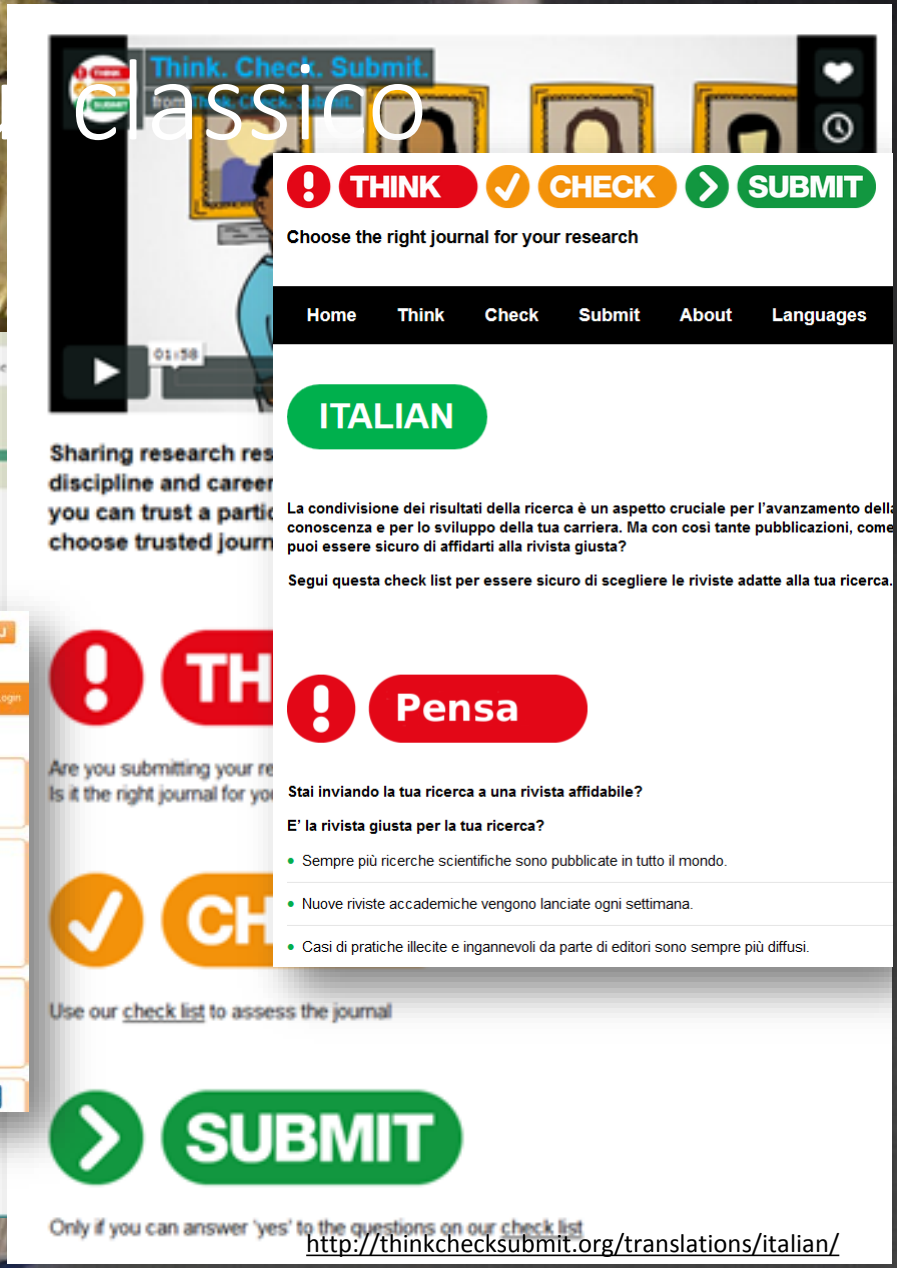
- The 5th Publisher
- ABC Journals

- article proce
- Australia
- Mandates
- Misleading

...meglio andare su classico



https://oaspa.org/



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

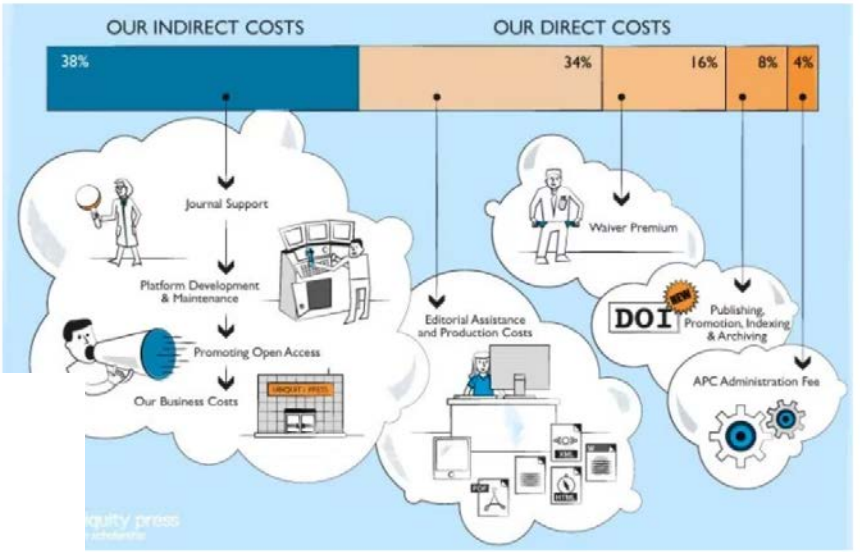
di fatto, paghiamo due volte…

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

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."*



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

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.



Why the term ‘Article Processing Charge’ (APC) is misleading

APRIL 22, 2018 PROTOHEDGEHOG OPEN SCIENCE

http://fossilsandshit.com/the-term-article-processing-charge-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.





…erm ‘Article Processing Charge’ (APC) is misleading

APRIL 22, 2018 PROTOHEDGEHOG OPEN SCIENCE

http://fossilsandshit.com/the-term-article-processing-charge-is-misleading/

Un’occhiata alle APC

björn.brembs.blog

‹ Prev Next ›

Jan 07

How Much Should A Scholarly Article Cost The Taxpayer?

In: Science Politics • Tags: infrastructure, publishing



tl;dr: It is a waste to spend more than the equivalent of US$100 in tax funds on a scholarly article.

Collectively, the world’s public purse currently spends the equivalent of US$~10b every year on scholarly journal publishing. Dividing that by the roughly two million articles published annually, you arrive at an average cost per scholarly journal article of about US$5,000.

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

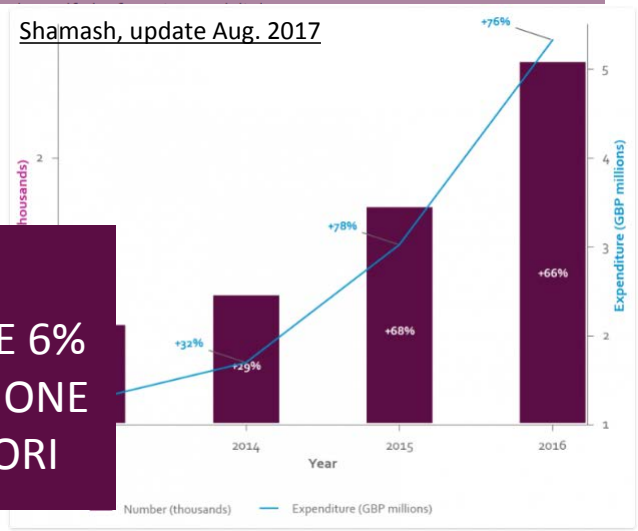
Jisc

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 put
  This shows that there is cur
- It is difficult to assess the tru
  schemes and these are ofte

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[1], Stefanie Haustein[2,3], Elise Smith[4], Vincent Larivière[4], Juan Pablo Alperin[5]

Published February 19, 2018 PubMed 29479492 https://peerj.com/articles/4269/

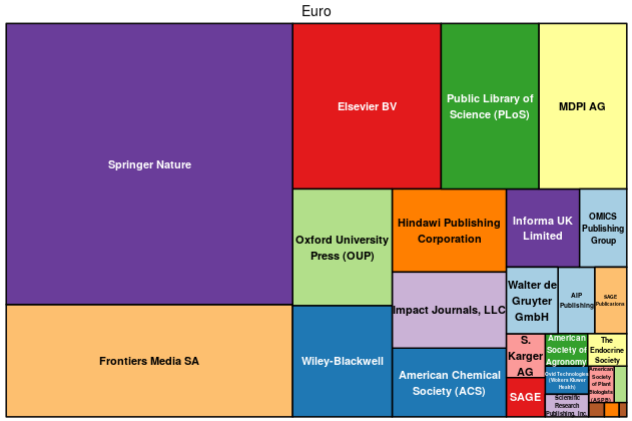
Author and article information

Abstract

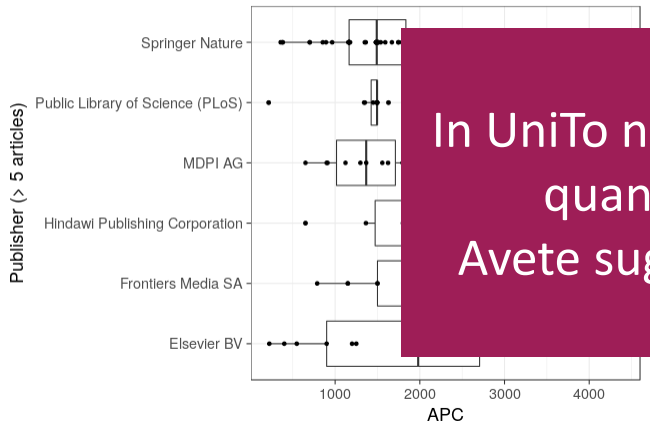
Using a database of recent articles published in the field of Global Health research, we examine institutional sources of stratification in publishing access outcomes. Traditionally, the focus on inequality in scientific publishing has focused on prestige hierarchies in established print journals. This 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?



https://www.doabooks.org/

doab directory of open access books

Search | Browse

Find books in DOAB...

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

OPERAS **MAIN MISSION**

CLUSTER OF CONTENTS
journals, books, blogs

IMPACT
TRUST
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

To provide a pan-European infrastructure for open scholarly communication

Integration of the long tail into Open Science

OPERAS

SUSTAINABILITY

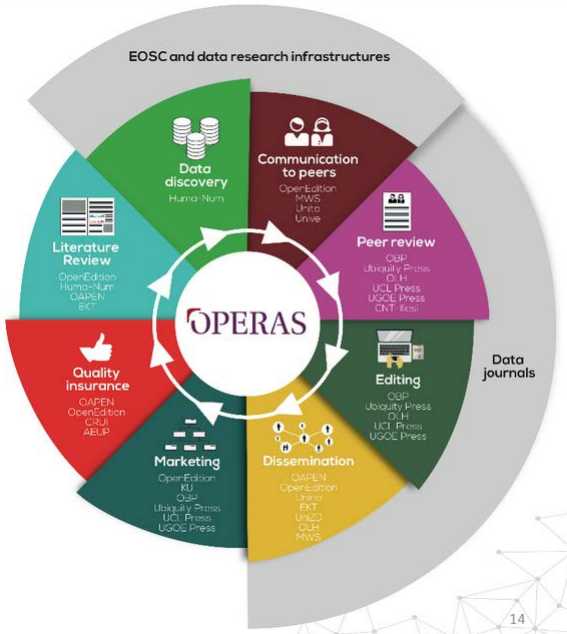
PORTFOLIO OF SERVICES
Crowdsking, editing
innovative business models

SCALABILITY OF QUALITY

CONSORTIUM OF PLAYERS
publication platforms and publishers

http://operas.hypotheses.org/

11



14

A [illegible] fare

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,



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

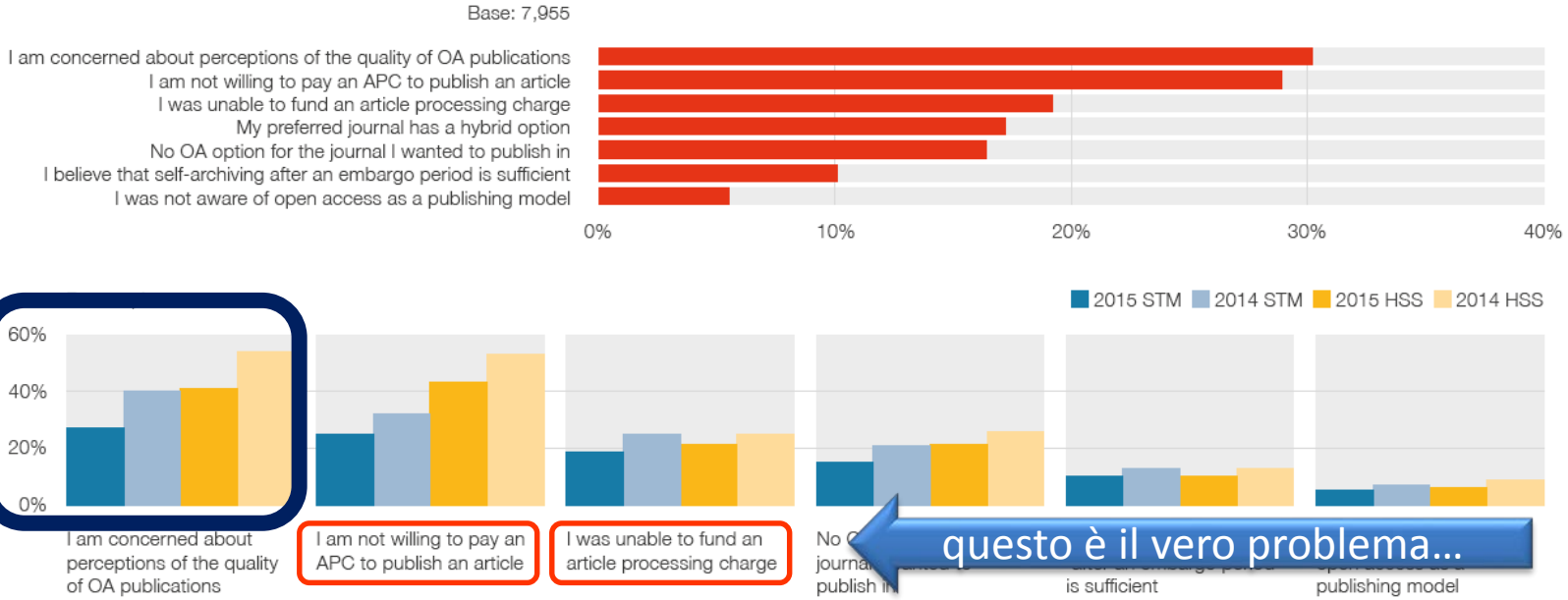
Reasons for not publishing OA?

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.



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

Nature Publishing Group, 15 agosto 2015

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[1], Jason Priem[1], Vincent Larivière[2,3], Juan Pablo Alperin[4,5], Lisa Matthias[6], Bree Norlander[7,8], Ashley Farley[7,8], Jevin West[7], Stefanie Haustein[3,9]

Published February 13, 2018

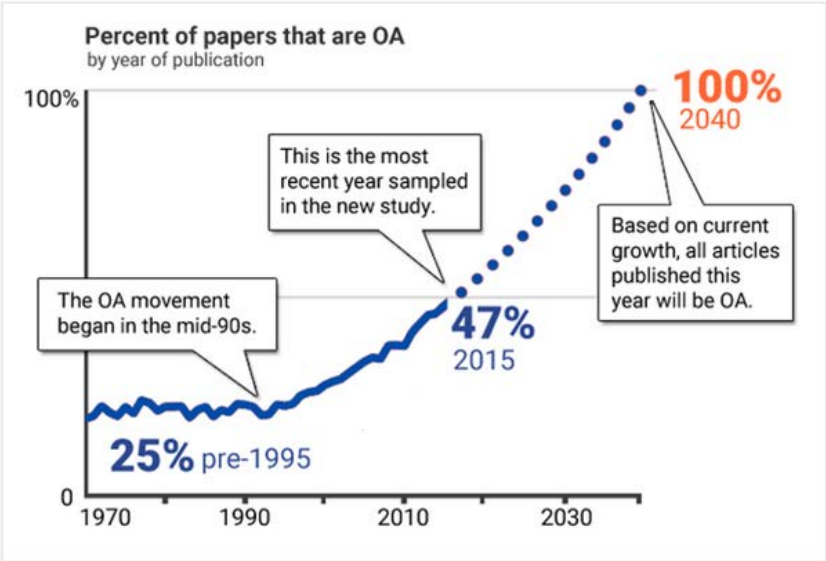
Feb. 13 2018

When will everything be Open Access?

Priem, Feb. 22 2018

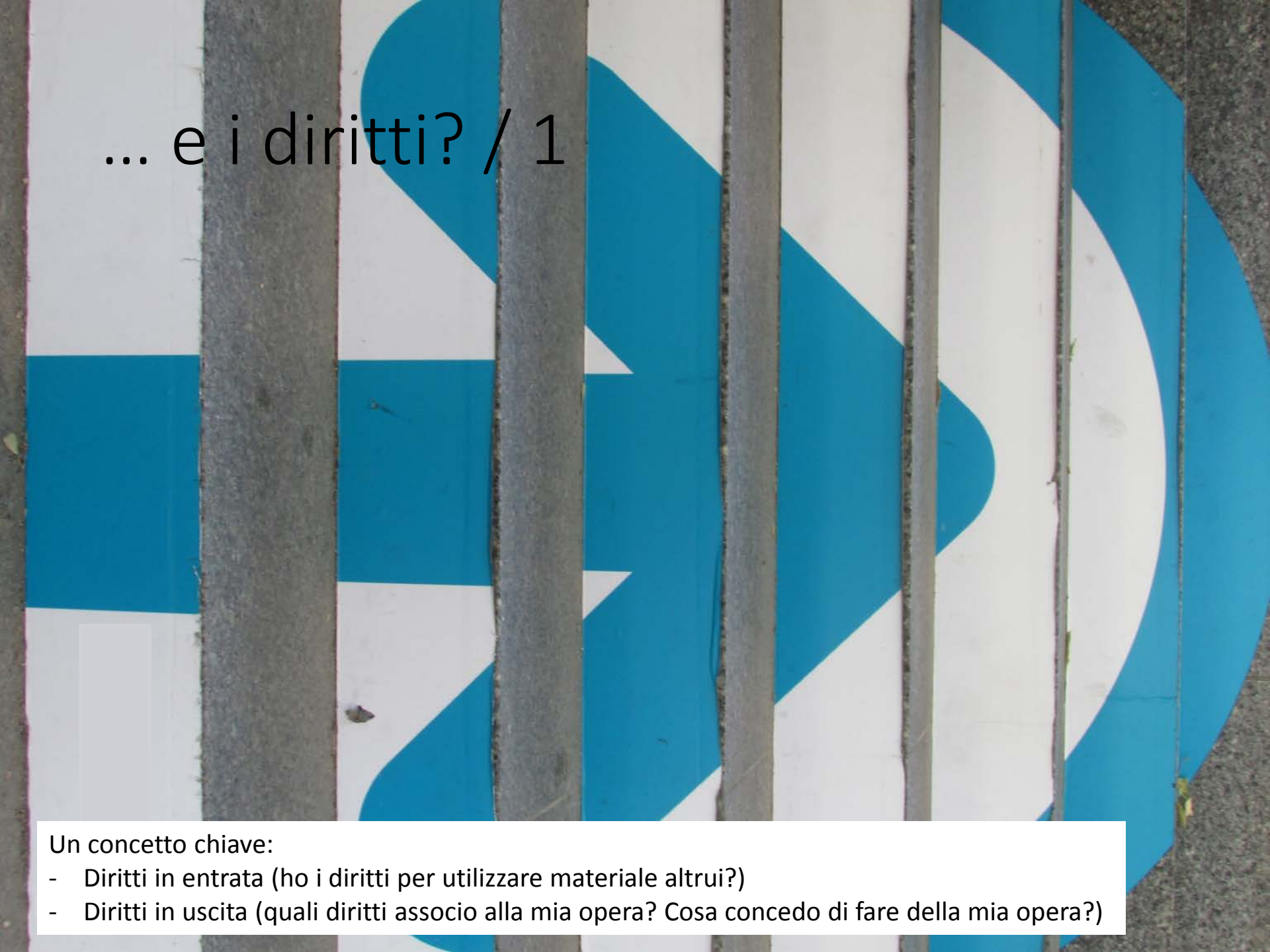
OA continues to grow. But when will it be…done? When will everything be published as Open Access?

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

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

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



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

The Licenses

Attribution
CC BY

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

View License Deed | View Legal Code

Attribution-ShareAlike
CC BY-SA

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

View License Deed | View Legal Code

Attribution-NoDerivs
CC BY-ND

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

View License Deed | View Legal Code

Attribution-NonCommercial
CC BY-NC

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

View License Deed | View Legal Code

Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike
CC BY-NC-SA

This license lets others remix, tweak, and build upon your work non-commercially, as long as they credit you and licens terms.

Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs
CC BY-NC-ND

This license is the most restrictive of our six main licenses, only allowing others to download your work

creative commons | About | Licenses | Public Domain | Support CC | Projects | Blog | News

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

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

License Features

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

Allow adaptations of your work to be shared?

Yes / No / Yes, as long as others share alike

Allow commercial uses of your work?

Yes / No

Selected License

Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International

This is a Free Culture License!

Help others attribute you!

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

Title of work

Have a web page?

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

Simbolo	Sigla	Condizione
	BY	Attribuzione *Attribution*
	NC	Non commerciale *Non-Commercial*
	ND	Non opere derivate *No Derivative Works*
	SA	Condividi allo stesso modo *Share-Alike*

Permette che altri copi
ammesse opere deriva

Permette che altri distr
compatibile con quella

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

[Uno scontro in atto]



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 ... Continue reading →

Posted in Uncategorized | 2 Comments

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

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

Posted on November 22, 2015 by pm286

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

Posted in Uncategorized | Leave a comment

Chris H.J. Hartgerink's Notebook

http://onsnetwork.org/chartgerink/2015/11/16/elsevier-stopped-me-d

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 unr

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 dow

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 quickscrape, 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/

25 Replies

… è quasi ora…



3 MINUTE SUMMARY

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

- 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.

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

https://juliareda.eu/eu-copyright-reform/

Open Access in UniTO

2010: Gruppo di lavoro
2014: Ufficio Open Access

http://aperto.unito.it

http://www.collane.unito.it/oa/

ISBN

http://www.ojs.unito.it/



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
(se non viene consentita nessuna versione: deroga)
NON è più richiesto pdf editoriale ad accesso riservato

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

Il Regolamento UniTO



GREEN road
IMMEDIATE DEPOSIT – OPTIONAL ACCESS
[con bottone REQUEST A COPY]



I fattori chiave

LEGAME CON LA VALUTAZIONE

SUPPORTO ISTITUZIONALE

SUPPORTO OPERATIVO A 360° PER GLI AUTORI

ASSOLUTA LIBERTÀ DI PUBBLICARE DOVE SI VUOLE

RISPETTO DEL COPYRIGHT

I punti critici



MANCANZA DI UNA VISIONE DI ATENEO

DERIVA BIBLIOMETRICA

IRIS NON HA MANTENUTO PROMESSE (sembra tutto più difficile se lo strumento non aiuta)

CRONICA MANCANZA DI PERSONALE PER IL SUPPORTO

Le reazioni…



ENTUSIASTI
depositano tutto



CONVINTI
depositano più del richiesto e aprono riviste OA



RASSEGNATI
minimo sindacale, visto come ennesimo carico burocratico

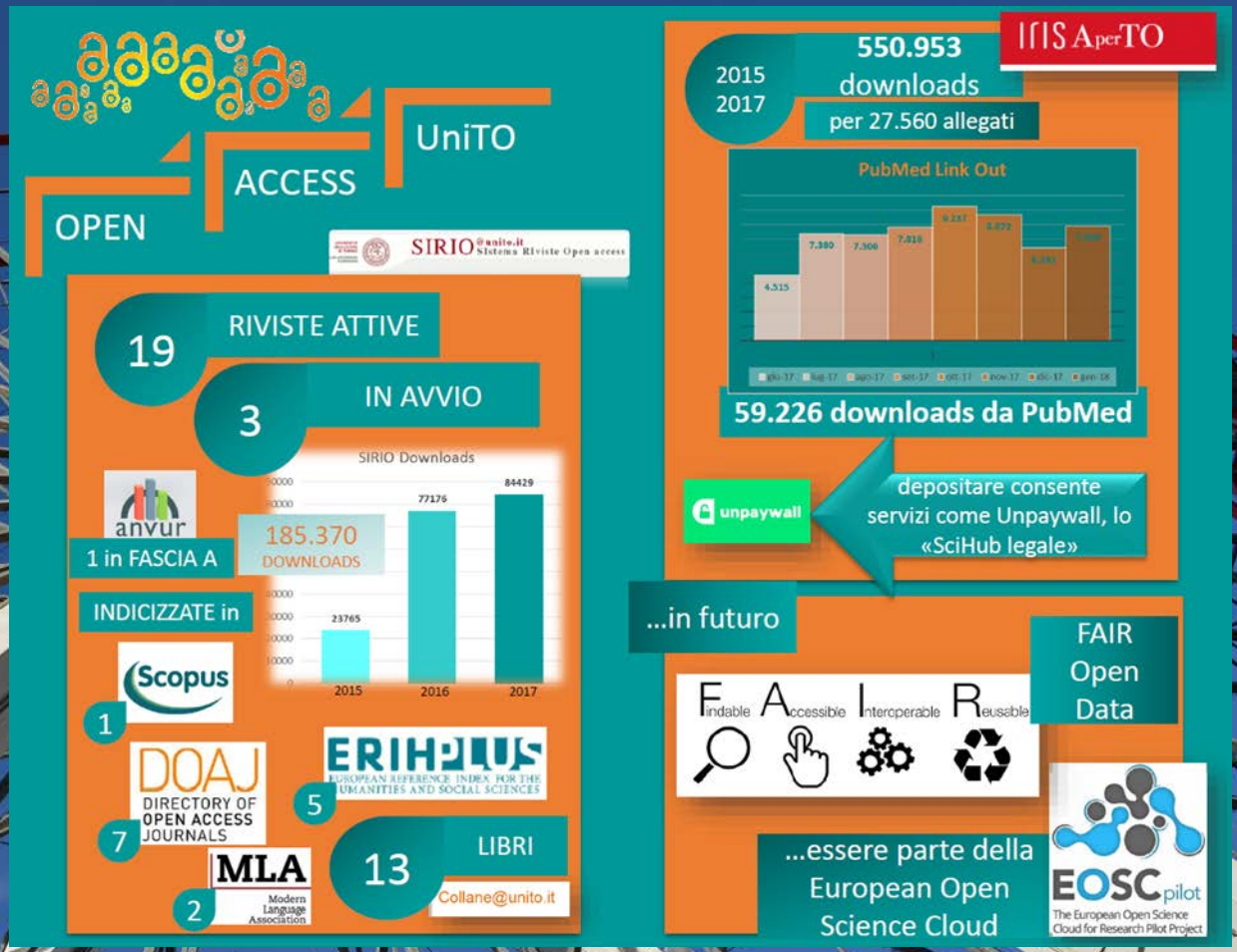


RIOTTOSI
fanno rimostranze ma poi si adeguano



CONTRARI A OLTRANZA

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	**668%**


…pausa…