OPEN SCIENCE DALLA A ALLA Z – Modulo 2
Elena Giglia

APRE, 4 ottobre 2018
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Open Science

… un po' di Zen…

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

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

Scholarly communication is changing. Two questions:
1) **What will it be like?** The question can be framed in two ways:
The first is the "scriptorium way" when press was invented:
how to adapt the present to the (yet unknown) future.
Open Access debate has followed this path.
The second way, more fundamentally, strongly foregrounds the notion of "scientific communication": **WHAT DOES IT NEED TO WORK BEST?**
- **a set of useful, credible, peers;**
- **"crystals" of knowledge**
2) **Who will control it?**
Scholars must regain possession of their own work (and its evaluation)

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

… se si costruisse da zero

THE SCHOLARLY COMMONS: FROM PROFITEERING TO SERVICING

http://bjoern.brembs.net/2017/10/academic-publishers-profiteering-servicing/

In: Science Politics • Tags: bidding, infrastructure, publishers, services

These days, many academic publishers can be considered mere Pinos: 'Publishers in name only'. Instead of making scholarly work, commonly paid for by the public, public, as the moniker 'publisher' would imply, in about 80% of the cases, they put them behind a paywall. As if that weren't infuriating enough, profits and paywall costs add up such that the final cost to the taxpayer is tenfold higher than if each article were just made, you know, public.

The only reason scholarship is in this embarrassing calamity is historical baggage. Nobody in their right mind would construct scholarly communication in the current way if they had to design it from scratch.

So how would one design our scholarly communication infrastructure from scratch, without historical baggage? To do that, one would have to start by defining the basic functionalities of this infrastructure. Importantly, the infrastructure would have to cover all of scholarships output: our narratives (text, audio, video) as well as our data

NESSUNO SANO DI MENTE LA COSTRUIREBBE COSÌ
SE DOVESSE PARTIRE DA ZERO

… un po' di Zen / 2 …

manage visibility, authority and prestige. The question we should ask is *whether the communication system and the reputational system of science and scholarship should be one and the same*[56].

Creating a global knowledge network

Paul Ginsparg
Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM

Ginsparg, 2001
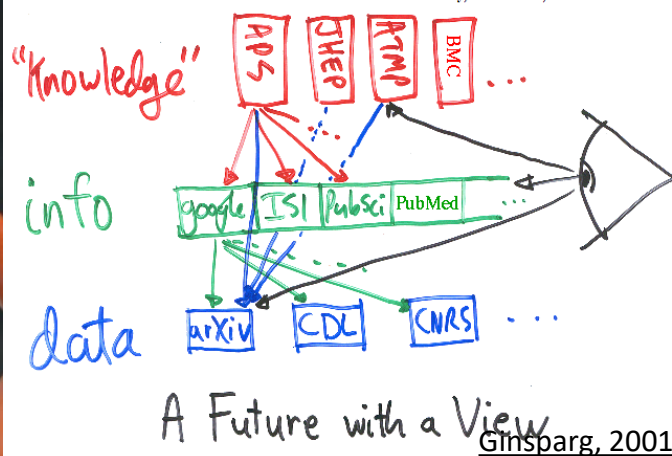
Science (which needs communication) first, careers (which need selectivity) later

October 29, 2015 22:36 , 1 Comment , Jan Velterop

👍 Like 0   🐦 Tweet   📌 Salva ➕ Share   15

By Jan Velterop

Phil Campbell, Editor of Nature, once said the following[1]: "If gold open access became the norm for the primary literature, the cost per article could be in excess of $10,000 to publish in highly selective journals such as Nature, Cell or Science."

I don't know what exactly his reasoning was, but if it was what I think it was, the figure of $10,000 is probably too low. Let me explain.

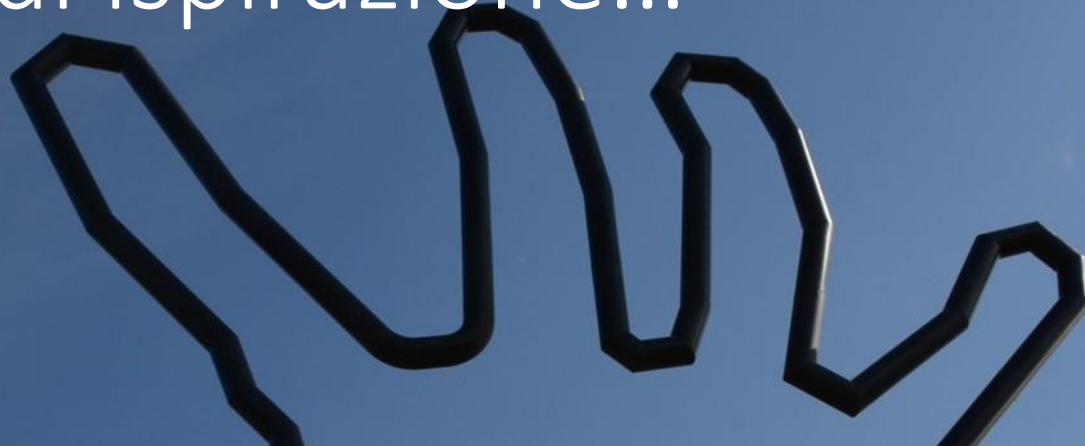2015, Scielo blog

From all that precedes, it becomes obvious that the kind of Open Access really needed should dissociate communication from evaluation. And the dissociation may be easier to achieve if one

Guédon, Towards the Internet of the Minds, 2017

…un po' di ispirazione…

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

In science, **OPENNESS IS ESSENTIAL.**

Open science doesn't mean ignoring economic reality.
Of course **we need business models to be sustainable**. But that **doesn't mean we have to carry on doing things the way they have always been done.**
So, wherever you sit in the value chain, whether you're a researcher or an investor or a policy maker, my message is clear:
let's invest in collaborative tools that let us progress…

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

And let's make science open.

N. Kroes, Let's make science open, giugno 2012

...un'altra realtà è possibile

The Scholarly Commons

INCLUSIVITY · PRINCIPLES · PRACTICE

LEARN · LEARN · LEARN

START NOW !

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

...**tecnicamente**
è fattibile OGGI

- Think of researcher pods as a different kind of institutional repository
  - contributor-centric instead of document-centric
  - disciplinary component provided by social network functionality
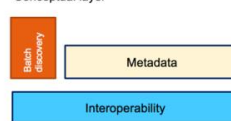 - built-in portability
  - archive-ready

COAR — NEXT GENERATION REPOSITORIES

Current repositories — Next generation repositories

https://goo.gl/DjEK5p
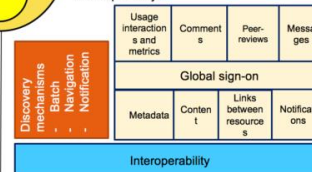
H.Van de Sompel, Scholarly Communication: Deconstruct & Decentralize? CNI award, Dec 2017

...riprendere il controllo

It's time to stand up to the academic publishing industry

And here's how we can do it.

By ADRIANE MACDONALD & NICOLE EVA | FEB 26 2018

Feb.26, 2018

4 Comments | Share

Academia is unique in that professionals with highly specialized expertise, who are paid by public institutions, write articles and provide peer reviews to corporations who profit greatly without giving back to the research enterprise. In any other industry, such experts would charge up to $1,500/hour for their services; in academia, this expertise is given away to for-

ScholarlyHub members decide what happens. Together with colleagues, you are in control.

STOP EXPLOITING OUR WORK

https://www.scholarlyhub.org/

ScholarlyHub
For scholars, not profit

Bee for Open Access
from ScholarlyHub

at a cost we can afford, and for everyone's benefit.

01:36 vimeo

Together we can...

- BUILD A NON-PROFIT PLATFORM THAT DOESN'T SELL DATA
- DEVELOP SCHOLARLY NETWORKS
- SHARE, REVIEW, PUBLISH AND MENTOR

SIGN UP FOR OUR NEWSLETTER

Utopia?...

...ma i fondi per farlo se ne vanno in abbonamenti (miliardi di euro)

...una nuova infrastruttura aperta per scambiare papers.
Tutto è aperto e gratuito,
se vuoi tenere chiuso/usare vecchi canali, allora paghi

… o work in progress?

http://doi.org/10.7912/C2JD29

The 2.5% Commitment

David W. Lewis

University Library

...17

...ewis. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0
...se

This common infrastructure can be defined broadly but it would include at least contributions to:

1. Open source software projects that support the open scholarly commons. This would include projects like DSpace, Fedora, Hyku, the Open Journal System, ArchivesSpace or Islandora.
2. Disciplinary repositories such as ArXiv, bioRxiv, or the Humanities Commons.
3. Large repositories of open content such as HathiTrust or the Internet Archive.
4. Tools from Wikipedia to VIVO to the Open Access Button or Unpaywall.
5. Preservation organizations such as the Digital Preservation Network or the Academic Preservation Trust.
6. Open educational resources such as OpenStax.
7. Organizations that support these developments such as DuraSpace, the Center for Open Science, the Public Knowledge Project, the Open Texbook Ne... or Creative Commons.
8. Advocacy organizations such as SPARC.

...: Every academic library should commit to contribute 2.5% of its total budget ...mmon infrastructure needed to create the open scholarly commons.

OpenAIRE ha ritwittato
OpenLibHums @openlibhums · 17 mag
Today, @openlibhums is proud to present the Open Consortial Offer. Are you a consortium, society, network or scholarly project? Are you looking for an alternative to ballooning APCs and a way to support #humanities #openaccess? Look no further: openlibhums.org/site/consortiu... #EmpowOA
Traduci il Tweet

SUPPORT NEW DEALS NOT BIG DEALS #EmpowOA OLH

https://twitter.com/openlibhums/status/997114523025719296

17 Apr. 2018

factuel
l'info de l'université de lorraine

NOTRE ÉTABLISSEMENT | NOS FORMATIONS | NOS LABORATO...

DOSSIERS | Lorraine Université d'Excellence | Portraits | Doctorat | Mut@camp

NOS LABORATOIRES |
L'Université de Lorraine s'engage en faveur de la science ouverte

Publié le 19/04/2018

Tweet

…con i fondi risparmiati tagliando il contratto Springer sostengono 4 iniziative Open Science

Per... ...et favoris... com... ...t dans le p... l'Un... ...s plusieurs... mar...

Com... ...Lorraine a... pas r... ...de près de 2 000 revu... l'éditeur scientifique Springer. La raison principale en est le prix qui n'a cessé d'a... cours des 15 dernières années pour atteindre un niveau difficilement soutenable...

[una chiamata]

Le biblioteche attraverso SCOSS sostengono progetti Open come SHERPA o DOAJ

http://www.scoss.org/

SCOSS

Home › SCOSS

The Global Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services (SCOSS)

Facilitating funding to ensure the long-term sustainability of the world's Open Science infrastructure

About SCOSS | How It Works | Who Should Apply | Current Appeal | Download Application | Latest News

We are a growing network of global institutions committed to helping secure the future of Open Access.

Will you join us?

Join

SHERPA/RoMEO

"Sherpa RoMEO is an online service that aggregates and analyses publisher open access policies from around the world and provides summaries of self-archiving permissions and conditions of rights given to authors on a journal-by-journal basis. The service is available free of charge at the point of use and is used worldwide as a respected and authoritative source for the interpretation of publishers' copyright transfer agreements (CTAs) as they relate to open access archiving.

Sherpa RoMEO is widely considered to be an essential part of the open access environment, in giving information and guidance to depositors who wish to make material available on an open access basis, whether in subject repositories, central archives, institutional repositories or otherwise.

Sherpa RoMEO serves the following stakeholder groups: Repository Managers and Administrators, Academic Authors and Researchers, Research Managers, Open Access Software Developers and Publishers."

DOAJ

"DOAJ is primarily (but not only) a list of peer-reviewed open access journals covering all disciplines and more than 50 languages. Journals are listed after a detailed evaluation based on the application from journal publishers. DOAJ [...] e, like all other [...] for [...] are available. [...] services,

SCOSS Defined

The Global Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services (SCOSS) is a network of influential organisations committed to helping secure OA and OS infrastructure well into the future. Officially formed in early 2017, SCOSS' purpose is to provide a new co-ordinated cost-sharing framework that will ultimately enable the broader OA and OS community to support the non-commercial services on which it depends.

SCOSS will function primarily to help identify and track, via a registry, non-commercial services essential to Open Science, and to make qualified recommendations on which of these services should be considered for funding support.

At present, the coalition is comprised of the following: the Council of the Australian University Librarians (CAUL), LIBER, EIFL and SPARC Europe. Membership is open to organisations that can represent research funding and/or performing organisations, including libraries and researchers.

Also involved in the initial planning for the coalition were the Australasian Open Access Strategy Group (AOASG), The Confederation of Open Access Repositories (COAR), The European Research Council (ERC), The European University Association (EUA), The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), and Science Europe. Initial input was also provided by SPARC.

Open/nonprofit?

The first set of challenges, around sustainable funding for a non-profit infrastructure, has a viable answer: the key is to redirect the billions – even a fraction of those billions – that libraries currently spend on subscriptions to the new, scholar-run platforms. These dollars are crucial, too, to underwrite an OA future for the university presses and scholarly societies.

It's that last obstacle, the argument from defeat, that will require the most energy. We have to convince our colleagues that a non-profit future for scholarly communication is within reach and worth fighting for. This means, among other things, encouraging boycotts, calling out the venture-funded startups, and promoting the alternatives. We need to make the case, in short, for a digital future that is not just open, but non-profit too.

So it's fair question: if everyone is working for the same "open" future, why carp about earnings and shareholders? The main reason is that the profit motive is misaligned, fundamentally, with the core values of academic life. The market's restless rent-seeking corrodes ideals like unfettered inquiry, knowledge-sharing, and cooperative progress. We see this on our own campuses: in sponsored biomedical research, "technology transfer" patent offices, and the miasmic spread of business jargon. We rightly resist the market's campus incursions; there's no reason why we should exempt scholarly communication – the thing that knits our institutions together – from that same scrutiny.

Scholarly communications shouldn't just be open, but non-profit too

Aug. 2017

*Much of the rhetoric around the future of scholarly communication hinges on the "open" label. In light of Elsevier's recent acquisition of bepress and the announcement that, owing to high fees, an established mathematics journal's editorial team will split from its publisher to start an open access alternative, **Jefferson Pooley** argues that the scholarly communication ecosystem should aim not only to be open but non-profit too. The profit motive is fundamentally misaligned with core values of academic life, potentially corroding ideals like unfettered inquiry, knowledge-sharing, and cooperative progress. There are obstacles to forging a non-profit alternative, from sustainable funding to entrenched cynicism, but such a goal is worthy and within reach.*
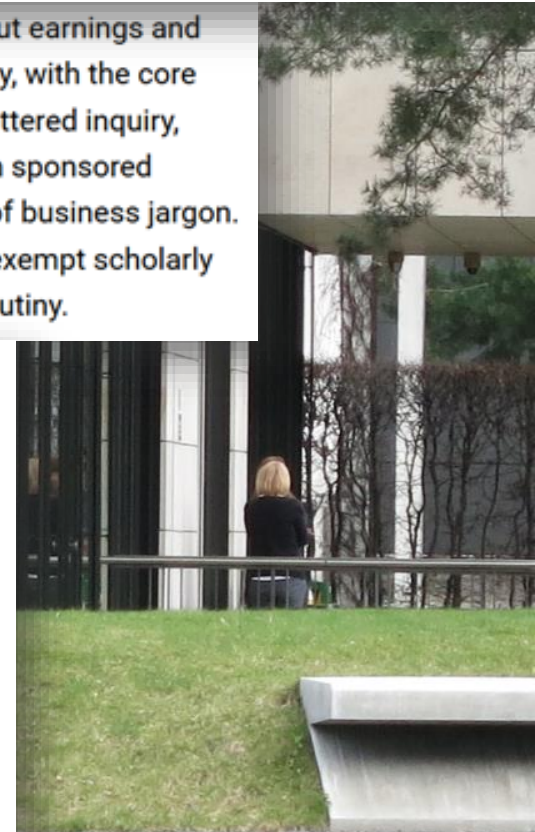
Open Science

Open Definition

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

http://opendefinition.org/

A new appro
research pro

Open Science Depends on Open Minds

Neelie Kroes

Iscriviti 851

- Shifting focus from "publishing as fast as possible" to "sharing knowledge as early as possible"

Burgelman, Venice Nov 2016

You Tube IT   Cerca
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TxNej_zHMwk

Open Science

Open Data | Open Source | Open Methodology | Open Peer Review | Open Access | Open Educational Ressources

10%

Martine Oudenhoven @Mndarijntje · 20 ott 2017
To close the working week .... #osfair2017
Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

Heard at #OSFair2017 during the Open Science Cafe:

"The main challenge is not open access or open data, but open mindset"

https://twitter.com/Mndarijntje/status/921402116853387264

Dᶏniel Mietchen @EvoMRI · 30 nov
Brief #openscience definition: Sharing research with the world as soon as you record it for yourself
youtube.com/watch?v=LwW1-X....
#KEevent15

Video, 30 nov 2015

YouTu

condividere la ricerca subito in tutti i suoi passaggi

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

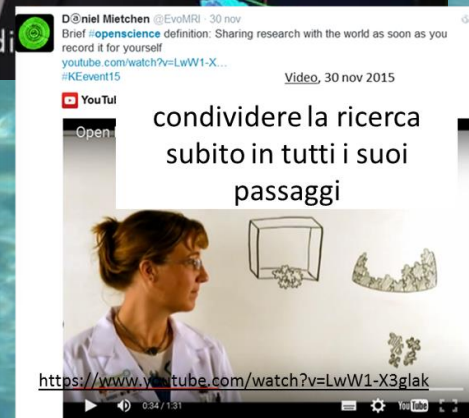(sci) **Open Science** @openscience · 5 h
"Being open and transparent is an ongoing practice and not a check box at the end." - @biocrusoe #openscience

13   8   •••

…un po' di ordine

FOSTER

The future of science is Open

START YOUR RESEARCH
TRAINING NOW

https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/foster-taxonomy/open-science-definition

USE FOSTER TO:

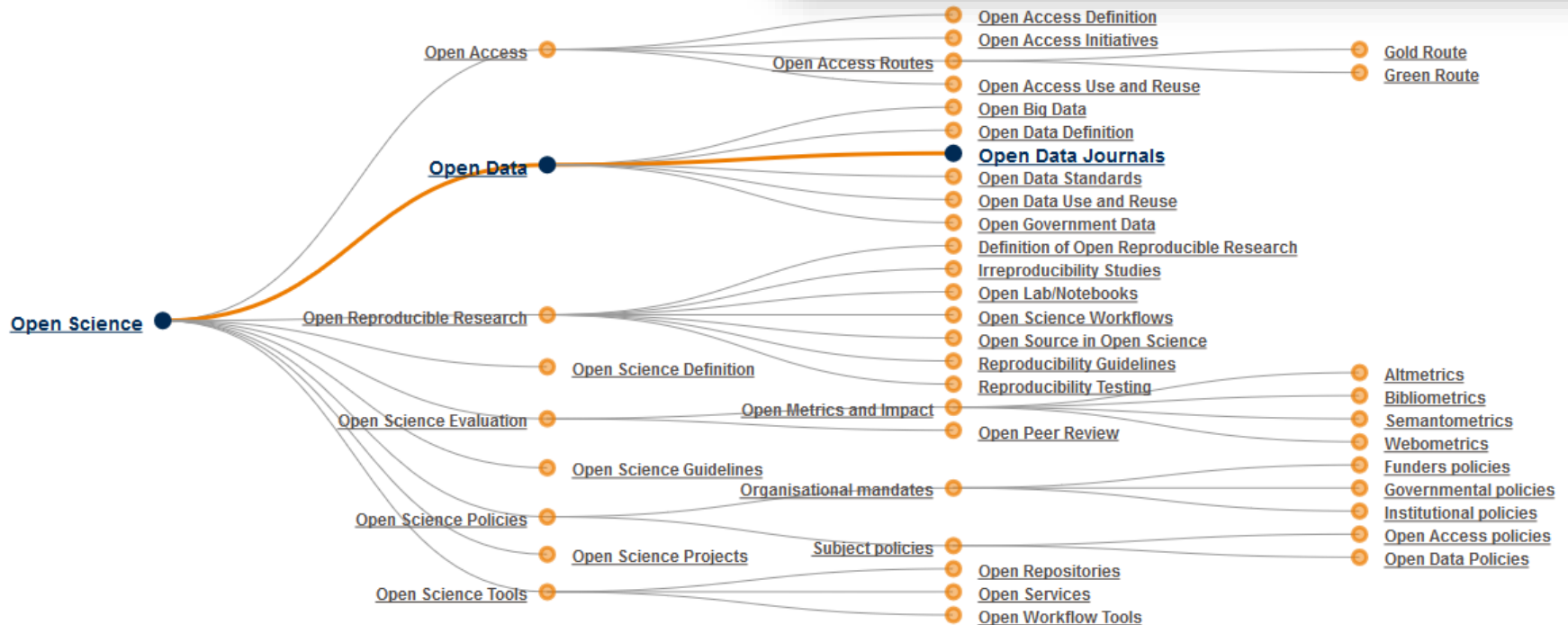Access Free Courses | Get Badges | Earn Specialisation | Attend live events | Participate in the community
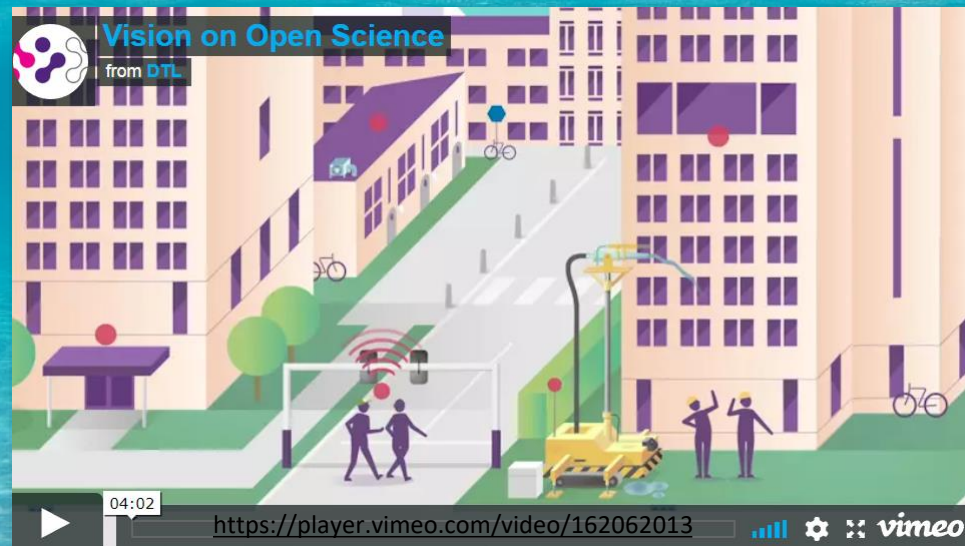
| Open Science | Research Data Management | Legal Issues | Text And Data Mining |

Open Science
- Open Access
  - Open Access Definition
  - Open Access Initiatives
  - Open Access Routes
    - Gold Route
    - Green Route
  - Open Access Use and Reuse
- Open Data
  - Open Big Data
  - Open Data Definition
  - **Open Data Journals**
  - Open Data Standards
  - Open Data Use and Reuse
  - Open Government Data
- Open Reproducible Research
  - Definition of Open Reproducible Research
  - Irreproducibility Studies
  - Open Lab/Notebooks
  - Open Science Workflows
  - Open Source in Open Science
  - Reproducibility Guidelines
  - Reproducibility Testing
- Open Science Definition
- Open Science Evaluation
  - Open Metrics and Impact
    - Altmetrics
    - Bibliometrics
    - Semantometrics
    - Webometrics
  - Open Peer Review
- Open Science Guidelines
  - Organisational mandates
    - Funders policies
    - Governmental policies
    - Institutional policies
- Open Science Policies
  - Subject policies
    - Open Access policies
    - Open Data Policies
- Open Science Projects
- Open Science Tools
  - Open Repositories
  - Open Services
  - Open Workflow Tools

Open Science

Vision on Open Science
from DTL

04:02   https://player.vimeo.com/video/162062013   vimeo

… senza interazione uomo/macchina i meravigliosi
patterns dei big data rimangono «ridicologrammi»

Open Science

Jeff Rouder
@JeffRouder

Segui

What is Open Science? It is endeavoring to preserve the rights of others to reach independent conclusions about your data and work.

🌐 Traduci il Tweet

21:47 - 5 dic 2017

Open Science = Open Outputs + Open Infrastructure X Culture (change)

Access, reuse & discoverability

Evaluation & Researcher behaviour

C. Mac Callum, UKSG, April 2018

Open Science: risultati aperti + infrastruttura aperta x cambiamento culturale

Open Science

Principles of Open Scholarship

Transparency	Accountability	Inclusivity
Responsibility	Community & Collaboration	Visibility
Rigour	Equality	Public good
Reproducibility	Findability	Accessibility
Interoperability	Re-usability	Innovation

Tony Ross-Hellauer, 2017

Open Science

Vienna PRINCIPLES
a vision for scholarly communication

1 Accessibility   5 Transparency   9 Evaluation
2 Discoverability 6 Understandability 10 Validated Progress
3 Reusability   7 Collaboration   11 Innovation
4 Reproducibility 8 Quality Assurance 12 Public Good

https://viennaprinciples.org/

Open Science

Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog — Following

My first talk of the year! Message is going to be that the opposite of 'open science' isn't 'closed science' - it's bad science.

Open Science principles

Socio-cultural
- Inclusivity
- Equality
- Accountability
- Freedom
- Fairness

FREE to READ

FREE to Re-USE

Researcher can build new tools that can interact with articles and uncover new relationships.

Technical
- Rigour
- Transparency
- Reproducibility
- FAIR
- TOP

Right now, if you wanted to do that, you couldn't, because you'd have to negotiate rights with every single publisher.

CC CREATIVE COMMONS

Jon Tennant

Open Science is just good science!

Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog — Following

What is the difference between open science and good science? If research papers are inaccessible, with no code or data, cherry picked results, inability to even attempt to reproduce, is that really even science? Science without openness is more anecdote and faith than science. Tennant Sept.2018

OPEN SCIENCE: JUST SCIENCE DONE RIGHT

OSF HOME ▾
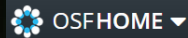
| Transparency and Openness Promotio... | Files | Wiki | Analytics | Registrations |

Transparency and Openness Promotion (TOP) Guidelines

1. Citation
2. Data transparency
3. Analytic methods (code) transparency
4. Research materials transparency
5. Design and analysis transparency
6. Preregistration of studies
7. Preregistration of analysis plans
8. Replication

https://osf.io/9f6gx/

When will 'open science' become simply 'science'?

Mick Watson ✉

Genome Biology 2015 **16**:101
https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-015-0669-2 | © Watson; licensee BioMed Central. 2015
Published: 19 May 2015

BMC   Explore journals

Genome Biology

Abstract

Open science describes the practice of carrying out scientific research in a completely transparent manner, and making the results of that research available to everyone. Isn't that just 'science'?

BMC, 2015

Open Science: 8 pilastri

- Rewards and Incentives
- Research Indicators and Next-Generation Metrics
- Future of Scholarly Communication
- European Open Science Cloud
- FAIR Data
- Research Integrity
- Skills and Education
- Citizen Science

Apr. 2018

European Commission

OSPP-REC

Open Science Policy Platform Recommendations

Open Science: roadmap

Open Science: Opportunities, challenges and cultural change in universities

Open Science is not about dogma; it is about greater efficiency and productivity, more transparency and a better response to interdisciplinary research needs

the importance of Open Science where "new know created through global collaborations involving t of people from across the world and from all walk The Commissioner therefore called for drawing u

. A transition to Open Science is a process, not a single event. Such a ansition at the institutional level, we suggest universities should develop

transition will take years to effect, not months or days. To a programme of cultural change, which is necessary t

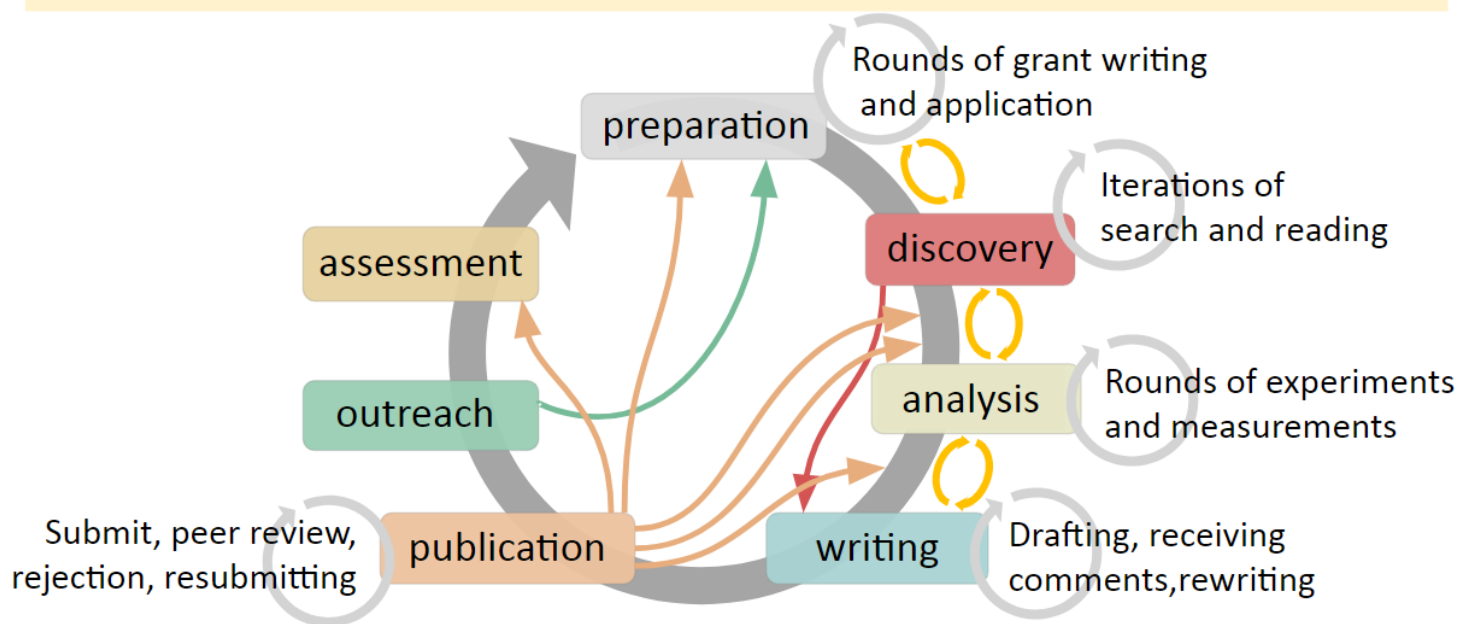# Open Science: si può fare

Opening up the research workflow

Preparation:
- Define & crowdsource research priorities
- Organize project, team, collaborations
- Get funding / contract

Discovery:
- Search literature / data / code / ...
- Get access
- Get alerts / recommendations
- Read / view
- Annotate

Assessment:
- Comment / peer review
- Determine impact of research output
- Determine impact of researchers

Analysis:
- Collect, mine, extract data / experiment
- Share protocols / notebooks / workflows
- Analyze

Outreach:
- Archive/share posters
- Archive/share presentations
- Tell about research outside academia
- Researcher profiles/networks

Publication:
- Archive / share publications
- Archive / share data & code
- Select journal to submit to
- Publish

Writing:
- Write / code
- Visualize
- Cite
- Translate

Open Science: what's in it for me (Torino, 8 e 9 marzo 2018)

Report, marzo 2018

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1147024

Open Science: si può fare

A model of the research workflow

Report, marzo 2018

Step by step

Jon Tennant ✔
@Protohedgehog

Following ⌄

To support 'open science' you don't have to agree with or practice the whole messy bulk of it. Share your papers openly; version your code; cite data sets; use open source software; blog. Small steps can make a big difference.

🌐 Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

18:09 - 27 feb 2018 da Praga, Repubblica Ceca

Open Science: vettori e barriere

Drivers

- Reduce publication bias.
- Increase replicability.
- Increase reliability of scientific record.
- Make publicly funded research publicly accessible.
- Make research more efficient.
- Increase public trust.
- Foster collaboration.
- Sustainable research.

Barriers

- **Fear** of scooping or ideas being stolen.
- **Fear** of not being credited for ideas.
- **Fear** of errors and public humiliation.
- **Fear** of risk to reputation.
- **Fear** of reduced scientific quality.
- **Fear** of information overload.
- **Fear** of career compromise.
- **Fear** of backlash from senior figures.
- **Fear** of being different.

Symposium
Open science - Our way forward

In close connection with the dies theme of open science, TU Delft organises an 'Open science - Our way forward' symposium

Date: Friday 12 Jan
Time: 10:00 – 14:00
Venue: Aula Confere
Mekelweg 5
2628 CC Del

Tennant, Open Science? Just science done right, Jan. 2018

Open [collaborative] science

Open and collaborative science

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

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

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

Principle 3: It p ractices **situated openness** by addressing the ways in which *c ontext, power* and *inequality* condition scientific research

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

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

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

And finally, open and collaborative science:

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

@JFSmith434   Segui

"If we are not careful, we will have an open science that perpetuates the inequalities in academia and science." @mendulla #osfair2017

46.24 Inclusive Open Science, 7 Sept. 2017

Open is not enough...

COAR e. V.
@COAR_eV
Following

Kathleen Shearer @KathleeShearer says that "open is not enough!" And continues with sustainability problem in the current business models in open access environment #COAR2018

Traduci il Tweet   May 17, 2018

Open is not enough!
Sustainability, equality, and innovation in scholarly communication

... «aperto» non basta...
servono SOSTENIBILITÀ,
UGUAGLIANZA, INNOVAZIONE
nella comunicazione scientifica

Open is not enough…

Five prerequisites for a sustainable knowledge commons

… servizi locali che preservino biodiversità della conoscenza

1 Strengthen local institution-based services that preserve and provide access to diverse and valuable research products

2 Connect local services to national, regional and global networks through the adoption of interoperable standards and practices

…connettere i servizi locali a reti nazionali e internazionali

… ridistribuire i fondi a servizi che diano valore aggiunto, es.peer review

3 Begin to redistribute funds towards services that add value to the networks, such as peer review

4 Improve the processes used to evaluate research contributions to include a wider range of qualitative and quantitative metrics and indicators

… MIGLIORARE LA VALUTAZIONE DELLA RICERCA

ADOTTARE PRINCIPI CHE RIFLETTANO I BISOGNI REALI DELLE COMUNITÀ

5 Adopt the principles and governance that will ensure the commons reflects the needs of the global research community

COAR
Confederation of Open Access Repositories

5 pre-requisiti per una conoscenza sostenibile

Open per...

May 5 2018

...partire dai giovani

INCREASE ACCESS TO EDUCATION

STIMULATE INNOVATION

ACCELERATE DISCOVERY

OPEN IN ORDER TO

FACILITATE COLLABORATION

IMPROVE REPRODUCIBILITY

ENCOURAGE CITIZEN SCIENCE

EXCHANGE KNOWLEDGE

whyopenresearch.org   #OAweek

Intelligent openness

Comment | OPEN

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

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

improve the infrastructure supporting the ...iverse set of stakeholders—representing ...g agencies, and scholarly publishers—have ...nd jointly endorse a concise and measureable ...fer to as the FAIR Data Principles. The intent ...uideline for those wishing to enhance the ...ldings. Distinct from peer initiatives that ...r the FAIR Principles but specific emphasis

FAIR guide, Nature, March 2016

THE FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES

- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Reusable

open data is about MORE THAN DISCLOSURE it must be "Fair"

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS   PROFESSIONAL   JOBS   SUMMITS   RANKINGS   ST

Jisc Futures: the digital revolution and the future of science

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

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

Boulton, July 2017

… Open Science made easy…

OPEN SCIENCE MADE EASY

7 steps towards transparent and reproducible research

1. Create your own OSF account

Open Science Framework: (one possible) online platform to document and present your research process transparently

- Go to https://osf.io/
- Register: name, email, password
- Create new project: 'My Projects' → 'Create project' → Insert title → 'Create'
- The URL of the project will not be changed → can be referenced in your paper
- The account can be used for all the following aspects of Open Science (OS)
- When you are ready: Change project status from *private* to *public*

2. Pre-register your own studies

Describe your hypotheses, methods and analyses before running the study in your pre-registration

- In OSF: 'Project overview' – 'registrations' – 'New registration'
- Choose and complete a template
- Make it public immediately or use the embargo (up to 4 years) to postpone public access.
- Pre-registrations can …
  - be brief or very detailed
  - be made before/during/after data collection
  - include confirmatory, but also exploratory and open research questions

3. Open Materials

Make methods and materials transparent and availablev

- Upload documents describing all processes, methods and variables to your OSF project
- Add the OSF link in your paper
- Basic lists as well as detailed code books are feasible
- If possible upload the original questionnaires (be cautious with copyrighted materials!)

https://osf.io/hktmf/

4. Open Data

Make your research data publicly available

- Notify your participants in the informed consent form
- Make all primary data available that is necessary to reproduce your results
- Guarantee anonymity (if necessary delete variables, collapse, …)
- Prepare your code book
- Upload your data files and code book to the OSF project, add the link in your paper
- Make your data citable (doi)
- Cf. the DGPs recommendation for open data sharing: http://bit.ly/dgpsdata_en

Conducting research

- The review process — Open Access Publications
- Choose a publisher for your journal article or book — Open Access Publications
- Cover the costs — Open Access Publications
- Collect and annotate data — Research Data Management
- Keep your data safe — Research Data Management
- Analyse and visualize your data — Research Data Management
- Prepare your data for publication — Research Data Management

Publishing research

- Publish open access — Open Access Publications
- Upload and register your publication — Open Access Publications
- Raise impact — Open Access Publications
- Publish your data — Research Data Management
- Register your data — Research Data Management
- Raise impact — Research Data Management

http://openscienceguide.tudelft.nl/

Open Science???

The structure of this MOOC is still under

1. Open Principles
2. Open Collaboration
3. Reproducible Research and Data Analysis
4. Open Research Data
5. Open Research Software and Open Source
6. Open Access to Research Papers
7. Open Evaluation
8. Public Engagement with Science
9. Open Educational Resources
10. Open Advocacy

OPEN SCIENCE MOOC

FREE | OPEN | LEARNING

https://opensciencemooc.eu/

Open Science???

FOSTER
Open Science Training Handbook

The Open Science Training Handbook

A group of fourteen authors came together in February 2018 at the TIB (C
Science and Technology) in Hannover to create an open, living handbook
quality trainings are fundamental when aiming at a cultural change towar
Science principles. Teaching resources provide great support for Open S
The Open Science training handbook will be a key resource and a first st
Access and Open Science curricula and andragogies. Supporting and co
Science community that wishes to pass on their knowledge as multipliers

http://book.fosteropenscience.eu/

Open Science???

FOSTER About Resources Events Courses News

Open Science Training Courses

What is Open Science?
This introductory course will help you to understand what open science is and why it is something you should care about.

Best Practices
This course introduces funding body policies and other environmental factors that influence good practice in opening up research practice.
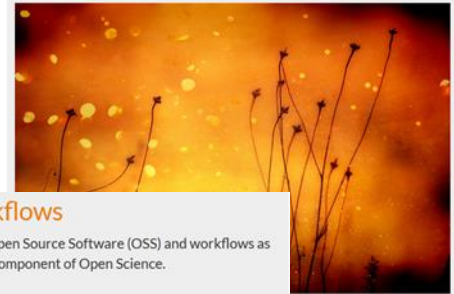
Managing and Sharing Research Data
In this course, you'll focus on which data you can share and how you can go about doing this most effectively.

OSS and Workflows
This course introduces Open Source Software (OSS) and workflows as an emerging but critical component of Open Science.

Data Protection and Ethics
This course helps you to get to grips with responsible data sharing.

Licensing
This course helps you to find the best license for your open research outputs.

Open Science?

Open…

The Open Revolution

Rewriting the rules of the information age

We're playing by old rules in a new world
It's time to change that

Rufus Pollock

Sept. 2018

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3 Defining Information and Openness   11
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Supporting Research Communications: a guide
Version 1.1

Supporters, who?

· Funders
· Institutions
· Publishers
· Community infrastructure providers
· Commercial infrastructure providers
· Institutional libraries
· Researchers
· etc.

Many of us enable the sharing of research either directly diverse set of parties who provide the systems on which communicated, critiqued, and evaluated.

We do it in different ways. We do it from any number of places and projects (varying widely in function, size, organizational and business model).

Our commonalities:

1. Shared problems
2. Shared language of research communication
3. Shared values and shared challenges in our work

Too often, another commonality is the experience of frustration with the seeming lack of progress. But above all, what draws us together is the common interest to improve the research enterprise at large.

https://www.supporters.guide/

Home > All Subjects > Science > Open Science: Sharing Your Research with the World

Open Science: Sharing Your Research with the World

Explore ways to apply Open Science principles to academic work - including your own. Learn how to share your research effectively and responsibly, building greater visibility and impact.

Starts on October 30, 2

Enroll Now

☐ I would like to receive email from University of Technology (TU Delft) about other offerings related to Op Science: Sharing Your Research wit World.

TUDelft   STARTS October 30

About this course

You can become a more visible, effective and impactful researcher by sharing your research data and publications openly. In this course, you will learn the objectives, main concepts, and benefits of Open Source principles along with practices for open data management and open data sharing.

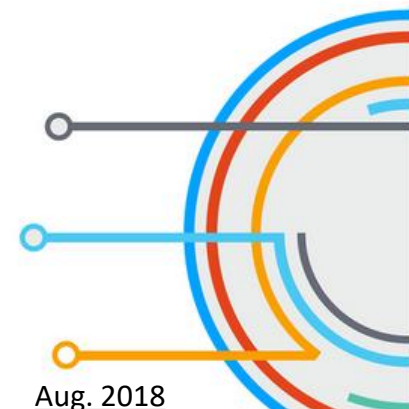| ⏱ Length: | 4 weeks |
| ⚙ Effort: | 3 to 4 hours per |
| 🏷 Price: | FREE Add a Verified Certificate for |

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CONSENSUS STUDY REPORT

OPEN SCIENCE BY DESIGN
Realizing a Vision for 21st Century Research

Foundations for Open Scholarship Strategy Development

Purpose of this Document   OS strategy on GitHub

This document aims to agree on a broad, international strategy for the implementation of open scholarship that meets the needs of different national and regional communities but works globally.

Scholarly research can be an inspirational process for advancing our collective knowledge to the benefit of all humankind. However, current research practices often struggle with a range of tensions and conflicts as it adapts to a largely digital system. What is broadly termed as 'Open Scholarship' is an attempt to realign modern research practices with this ideal. We do not
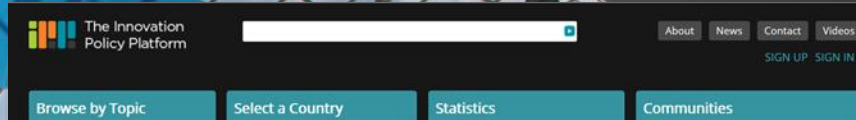
Aug. 2018

[non è solo un principio]

The rationales and impact of open science

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

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

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

Universities and Public Research Institutes

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

Open Science

Access the full report.   Related links

The OECD Daejeon Ministerial

MAKING OPEN SCIENCE A REALITY

OECD

Universities and Public Research Institutes

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- Research and engineering community norms and incentives
  - Open Science
    - Recent findings and policy messages for open science
    - The rationales and impact of open science
    - Key actors for open science
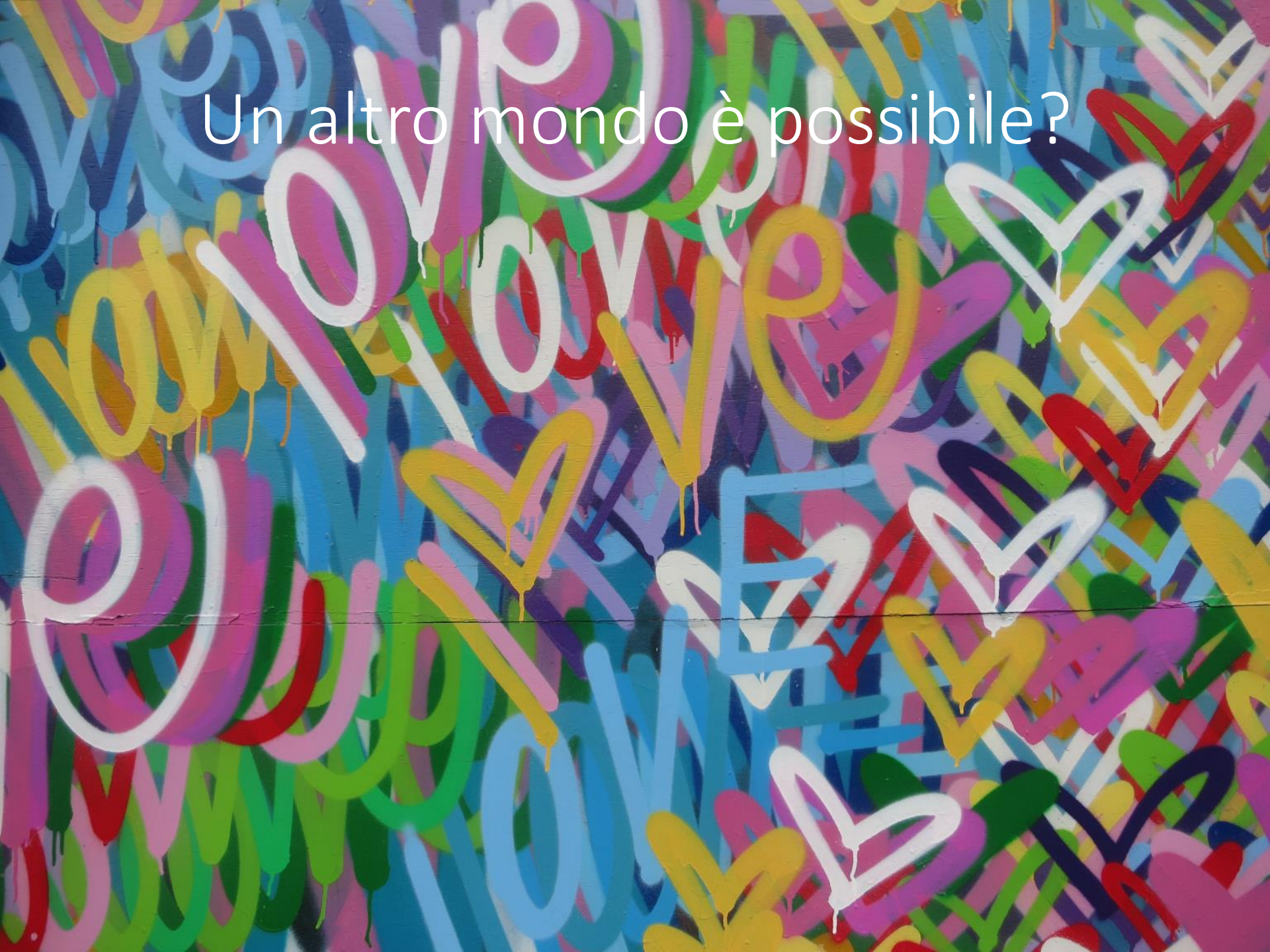   - Policy trends in open science

What is open science?

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

Making Open Science a reality, OECD, 2015

Un altro mondo è possibile?

… un altro mondo è possibile, SE…

https://www.openscience.nl/

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

OPEN ACCESS — NETWORK AUSTRIA
OANA

VALTO
Valtioneuvoston julkaisua

Bernard Rentier
@bernardrentier

Francia - National Plan, July 2018

NATIONAL PLAN FOR OPEN SCIENCE

4TH JULY 2018

Ce mercredi 2 ma
décret au monde
liégeois» imposar
encourageant) l'#
Belgique, donnar
sécurité juridique
ère nouvelle en r

Jean-Claude
Unanimité m
décret #open
législation qui veut placer la science à portée de tous, un texte
fondateur essentiel pour nos chercheurs et pour l'avancée du

https://twitter.com/bernardrentier/status/991791603315630080

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

Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science

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http://english.eu2016.nl/documents/reports/2016/04/04/amsterdam-call-for-action-on-open-science

[il supporto delle politiche]
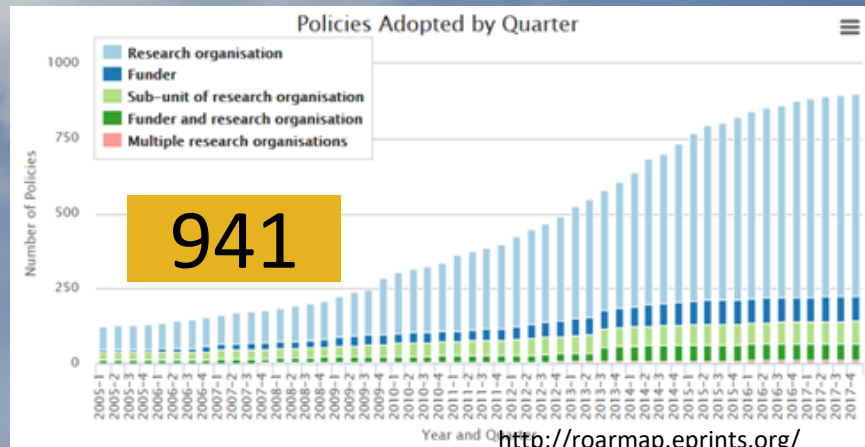
941

http://roarmap.eprints.org/

... un altro modo di fare ricerca...

PLOS | MEDICINE

Brows

🔒 OPEN ACCESS

ESSAY

How to Make More Published Research True

John P. A. Ioannidis ✉

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

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

> Large-scale collaborative research

> Adoption of replication culture

> Registration (of studies, protocols, analysis codes, datasets, raw data, and results)

> Sharing (of data, protocols, materials, software, and other tools)

> Reproducibility practices

> Containment of conflicted sponsors and authors

> More appropriate statistical methods

> Standardization of definitions and analyses

> More stringent thresholds for claiming discoveries or "successes"

> Improvement of study design standards

> Improvements in peer review, reporting, and dissemination of research

> Better training of scientific workforce in methods and statistical literacy

🔁 Tony Ross-Hellauer ha ritwittato

@ Gr@h@m Steel 🏴 🕊 @McDawg · 8 set
If you missed Prof John Ioannidis's Plenary at #osfair2017
🌐 Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

OPEN SCIENCE FAIR

Binding policies and flows, infrastructure with people.

https://t.co/ZWc3QAdZVD

OSF PREPRINTS ▾

https://dx.doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/2DXU5

The Preregistration Revolution

Brian Nosek, Charles Ebersole, Alexander DeHaven, David Mellor
Created on: June 16, 2017 | Last edited: March 12, 2018

our

🟦🟦🟦🟦🟦 🟦🟦 🟦🟦 Altmetric: 2520 Citations: 63 More detail ⟫

Perspective | OPEN

A manifesto for reproducible science

Marcus R. Munafò ✉, Brian A. Nosek, Dorothy V. M. Bishop, Katherine S. Button, Christopher D. Chambers, Nathalie Percie du Sert, Uri Simonsohn, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers, Jennifer J. Ware & John P. A. Ioannidis

Manifesto, Jan 2017

http://journals.plos.org/plosmedicine/article?id=10.1371/journal.pmed.1001747

… un altro modo di fare ricerca…

Open Science favorisce
RESPONSIBLE RESEARCH
RESEARCH INTEGRITY

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

Scienziati in affanno?

Ricerca e Innovazione Responsabili (RRI)
in teoria e nelle pratiche

May 10, 2018

KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSE
AKADEMIE VAN WETENSCHAPPEN

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> News > Publications

RESPONSIBLE RESEARCH DATA MANAGEMENT AND
THE PREVENTION OF SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT

Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen

656-9 | free

f Arts and Sciences has always been an
ss to research data and research results.
pre-eminently scientific methods in which
dings and build critically on one another's
nformation and communication technology
ng factor in the free movement of data and

AISA

AISA

Associazione italia

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III convegno annuale: programma

Scienza aperta e integrità della ricerca

9 novembre 2017

NWO

NWO scientific integrity policy

> Gender diversity
> Knowledge utilisation
> Open Science
> Top sectors
> **Scientific integrity policy**
  Scientific integrity desk
  Netherlands Code of Conduct
  Scientific Integrity
  NWO-Fraud protocol
> Vision for Science
> NWO Conferences 2017
> Dutch National Research Agenda

As a research council and an employer at the NWO ins
NWO shares responsibility for the scientific integrity o
research it finances, and it makes efforts to prevent an
violations of integrity. NWO policy aligns with that of t
universities, the Association of Universities in the Neth
(VSNU) and the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts an
Sciences (KNAW).

NWO-policy

The NWO-policy applies to both the application phase and the phase
after research proposals have been awarded funding, and concerns:

- Awareness of and compliance with the Netherlands Code of Conduct
  for Scientific Practice
- The possibility to report violations through the online Scientific
  Integrity Desk
- Interventions in cases of violation using the NWO-Fraud Protocol as

Scientific Integrity D

> meldpuntintegriteit@nw

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Code of Practice for Research

Promoting good practice and preventing misconduct

The Code of Practice for Research is an essential reference tool to support researchers and research organisations in the conduct of
research of the highest quality and standards.

Drawing upon UKRIO's unique and extensive experiences in addressing good practice and misconduct in research, the Code provides
key principles for researchers and research organisations alike. It also contains a Recommended Checklist for Researchers, a one-page,

...un'altra interpretazione delle funzioni

https://impactstory.org/

https://publons.com

https://opennessinitiative.org/

https://cos.io/prereg/

http://www.altmetric.com/

https://twitter.com/figshare/status/899649758712676352

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

G. Eysenbach, Can Tweets Predict Citations? Metrics of Social Impact Based on Twitter and Correlation with Traditional Metrics of Scientific Impact, J Med Internet Res 2011;13(4):e123

...un altro contenuto

http://figshare.com/

https://github.com/

https://zenodo.org/

REGISTRATION

http://www.myexperiment.org/home

http://rio.pensoft.net/

https://www.protocols.io/
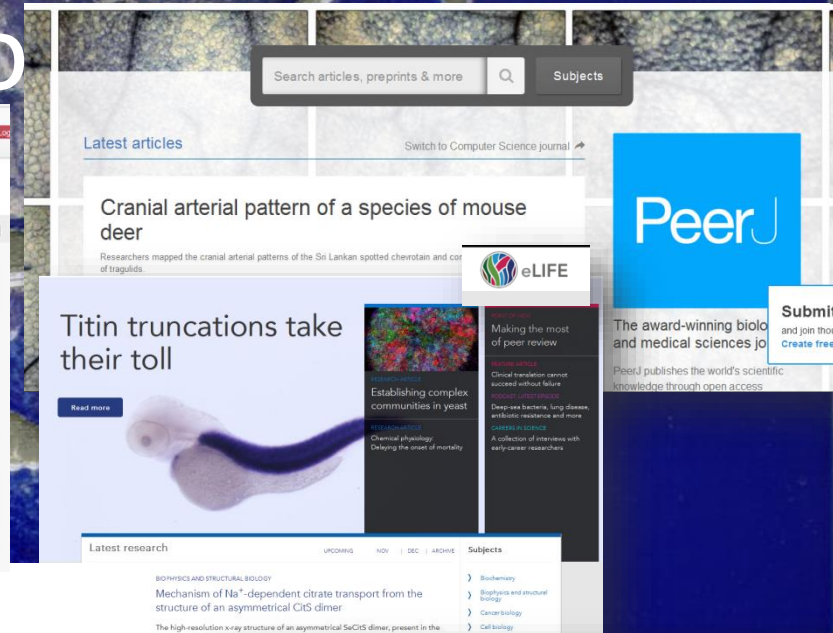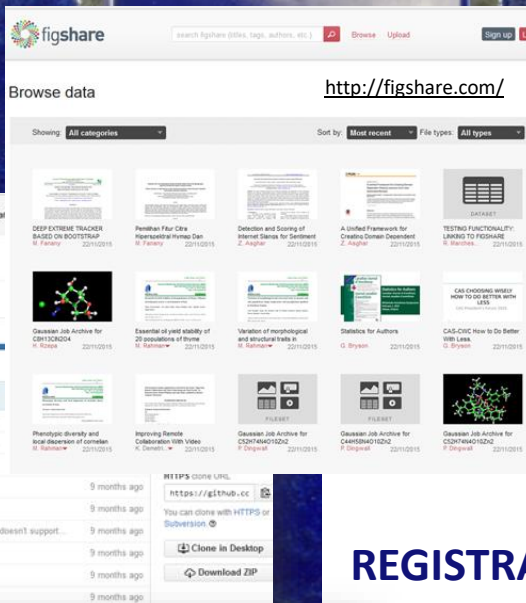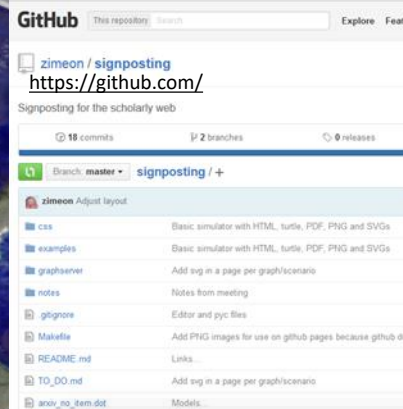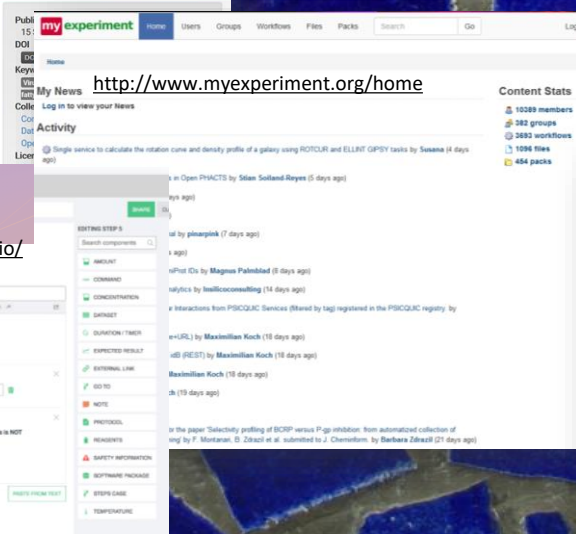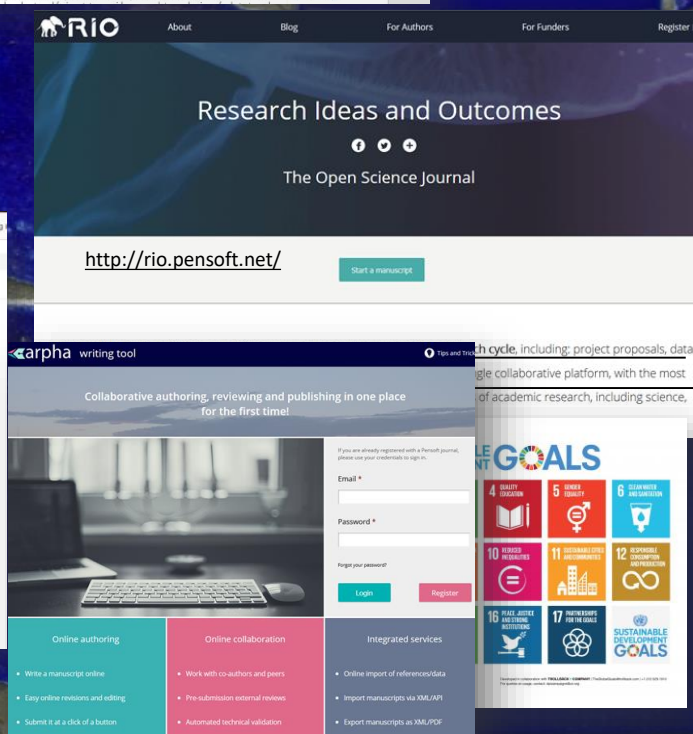
...un nuovo componente: i dati e le infrastrutture di ricerca

2009

The

FOURTH PARADIGM

DATA-INTENSIVE SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

EDITED BY TONY HEY, STEWART TANSLEY, AND KRISTIN TOLLE

Digital Agenda 2010-2020 for Europe

Neelie Kroes on the value of open public data: 'data is the new oil'

1.094 visualizzazioni

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ISCRIVITI 855

2012
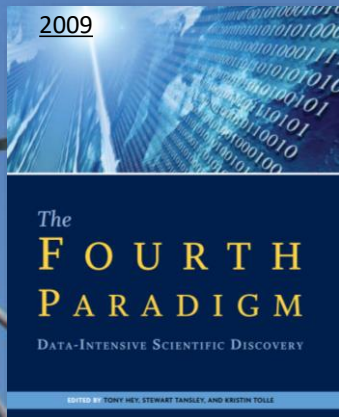
Science Paradigms

- Thousand years ago:
  science was **empirical**
  describing natural phenomena
- Last few hundred years:
  theoretical branch
  using models, generalizations

$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{4\pi Gp}{3} - K\frac{c^2}{a^2}$$

- Last few decades:
  a **computational** branch
  simulating complex phenomena
- Today: **data exploration** (eScience)
  unify theory, experiment, and simulation
  – Data captured by instruments
    or generated by simulator
  – Processed by software
  – Information/knowledge stored in computer
  – Scientist analyzes database/files
    using data management and statistics

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…un altro modo di valutare / 1

Il sistema di incentivi è centrale per risolvere la questione riproducibilità

Fungal Bio & Biotech @FBBiotech · 8 set
Reward & incentive system - as for so many issues in science - at the very core of the reproducibility problem. John **Ioannidis** @ **#osfair2017**

🌐 Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese
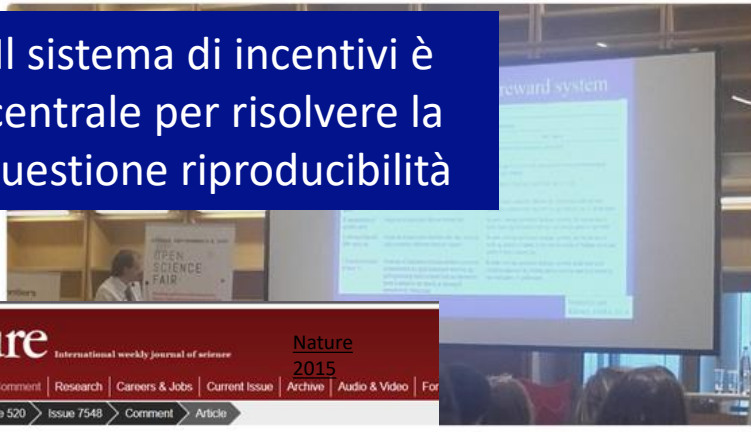
Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition
Advocating change in scholarly communications for the benefit of researchers and society

SPARC Europe

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

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

Measure what you want to improve

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

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

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

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

the formula would be:
$$1 = k_1 \cdot x_1^{e1} + k_2 \cdot x_2^{e2} + \ldots + k_n \cdot x_n^{e}n$$

...osing the parameters for the **Less Wrong Metric**
...should the parameters for this general formula be chosen? One approach would be to start with ...ective assessments of the scores of a body of researchers – perhaps derived from the faculty of a ...ersity confidentially assessing each other. Given a good-sized set of such assessments, together with the ...wn values of the metrics x_1, x_2 … x_n for each researcher, techniques such as simulated annealing can be ...to derive the values of the parameters k_1, k_2 … k_n and e_1, e_2 … e_n that yield an LWM formula best ...hing the subjective assessments.

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

nature
International weekly review of science

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Archive ▷ Volume 520 ▷ Issue 7548 ▷ Comment ▷ Article

Nature 2015

NATURE | COMMENT

Bibliometrics: The Leiden Manifesto for research metrics

1. La valutazione quantitativa deve supportare il giudizio qualitativo
2. Misurare le prestazioni in relazione alla missione di ricerca dell'istituzione, del gruppo o del ricercatore
3. Salvaguardare l'eccellenza nella specifica ricerca locale
4. Mantenere aperto, trasparente e semplice il processo di acquisizione dei dati e quello di analisi
5. Consentire ai valutati di verificare i dati e l'analisi
6. Tenere conto delle differenze tra aree disciplinari nelle pratiche di pubblicazione e citazione
7. Basare la valutazione dei singoli ricercatori su un giudizio qualitativo del loro portafoglio scientifico
8. Evitare finta concretezza e falsa precisione
9. Riconoscere gli effetti sistemici della valutazione e degli indicatori
10. Verificare regolarmente la qualità degli indicatori ed aggiornarli

Alberto Baccini, *Verso la prossima VQR*

https://www.slideshare.net/giuseppedn/verso-laprossimavqr

http://sparceurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Evaluate-SEBriefingPaper-1215.pdf

...un altro modo di valutare / 2

…un altro modo di valutare / 2

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Just in case you thought where you publish wasn't important anymore, we collect evidence that journal rank is still used in scholarly evaluations:
docs.google.com/document/d/1vW ...
Perhaps naming and shaming can help putting a stop to this pernicious practice?

journal rank in evaluations
Name and shame: who uses journal rank in evaluations? Charité Berlin (ca. 2008): Croatian Science Foundation (2018): Humboldt Foundation (2013): Universität Lübeck (2017): University of C...
docs.google.com

https://twitter.com/brembs/status/995938943601446912

Aisa Scienza @Aisa_OA · 7 mar
@egiglia: .@DORAssessment touches down in Italy.

San Raffaele Milano @SanRaffaeleMI
@SanRaffaeleMI is the 1st Italian #research institution to sign @DORAssessment: committing to research evaluation beyond impact factors by focusing on quality of publications, value of other research outputs, &...

nature
International journal of science

MENU ∨

WORLD VIEW · 07 FEBRUARY 2018

Let's move beyond the rhetoric: it's time to change how we judge research

Five years ago, the Declaration on Research Assessment was a rallying point. It must now become a tool for fair evaluation, urges Stephen Curry.

https://sfdora.org/   Improving How We Evaluate Research: How We're Implementing DORA   Few UK univ... again...

https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-01642-w

DORA's aim is a world in which the content of a research paper matte... more than the impact factor of the journal in which it appears. Thousands of individuals and hundreds of research organizations now agree and have signed up. Momentum is building, particularly in the United Kingdom, where the number of university signatories has treb... in the past two years. This week, all seven UK research councils announced their support.

Sept.19, 2018

Arturo Casadevall
@ACasadevall1

Following

Publicly naming institutions, review & award committees, etc. who use IF information to make decisions could help treat their 'impactitis'. Maybe twitter exposure could help return science to its norms: rigor, reproducibility and responsibility, and away from the IF distortion.

[dice il saggio]

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

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

From all that precedes, it becomes obvious that the kind of Open Access really needed should dissociate communication from evaluation. And the dissociation may be easier to achieve if one accepts the notion that the two functions of communication and evaluation do not need to be taken up by different entities. On the contrary, and with a few safeguards, these functions can be left in the
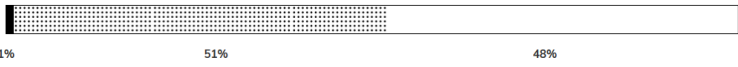
JC Guédon, Towards the Internet of Mind, Feb. 2017

...un altro modo di valutare / 3

I4OC ha ritwittato

Jodi Schneider @jschneider · 4 set

Again: #OpenCitations is missing citation data from just 5 of the top 20 scholarly publishers. Those 5 are:

⛔ Elsevier
⛔ IEEE
⛔ Wolters Kluwer Health
⛔ IOP Publishing
⛔ American Chemical Society

per @ReaderMeter's slide #37 from figshare.com/articles/Remix...
#WOOC2018

I4OC   About   Goals   Publishers   Stakeholders   Founders   FAQ   News   Press

https://i4oc.org/

Initiative for Open Citations

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

How many citations are open today?

| 1% | 51% | 48% |

As of September 2018, the fraction of publications with open references has grown from 1% to 52% out of 40.8 million articles with references deposited with Crossref.

We encourage all other scholarly publishers to follow the example of these trail-blazing publishers by making their reference metadata publicly available. Please contact Crossref Support (support@crossref.org) for more information, or to let them know that you are ready to open up your reference metadata now. See also our list of responses to frequently asked questions.

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

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

An initiative to open up citation data

The aim of this initiative is to promote the availability of data on citations that are **structured**, **separable**, and **open**.

Structured means the data representing each publication and each citation instance are expressed in common, machine-readable formats, and that these data can be accessed programmatically. **Separable** means the citation instances can be accessed and analyzed without the need to access the source bibliographic products (such as journal articles and books) in which the citations are created. **Open** means the data are freely accessible and reusable.

Key benefits of achieving this aim include:

- The establishment of a global public web of linked scholarly citation data to enhance the discoverability of published content, both subscription access and open access. This will particularly benefit individuals who are not members of academic institutions with subscriptions to commercial citation databases.

- The ability to build new services over the open citation data, for the benefit of publishers, researchers, funding agencies, academic institutions and the general public, as well as enhancing existing services.

- The creation of a public citation graph to explore connections between knowledge fields, and to follow the evolution of ideas and scholarly disciplines.

…un altro modo di valutare / 4

METRICA «RESPONSABILE»

LSE Imp

Feb 23, 2018

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Where are we with responsible metrics? And where might we go next? Reflections from two recent events

Widespread scepticism and concern among researchers, universities, representative bodies and learned societies about the broader use of metrics in research assessment and management has led to concerted efforts to promote the "responsible use" of such metrics. But how effectively are UK higher education institutions engaging with this agenda? *Lizzie Gadd* reflects on two recent responsible metrics-themed events. While it is

The Guardian
International edition ∨

Political science Science

Has the tide turned towards responsible metrics in research?
James Wilsdon

July 10, 2018

MISURARE QUELLO CUI DIAMO VALORE

5. We need to measure what we value

Related to the previous point, both events quickly alighted on the importance of measuring what we value, and the fact that not everything we value can currently be measured. In terms of research impact, citations are not the only fruit. Members of the early-career panel at Turning the Tide were quick to

...un altro modo di valutare / 5

...la scienza è diventata autoreferenziale e la qualità si misura solo con parametri bibliometrici
VALUTARE L'IMPATTO SOCIALE E REALE (es. sulle cure mediche)

...un altro modo di dissen

COAR
Confederation of Open Access Repositories

Towards a global knowledge commons

Activities   Community

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

Home » Activities » Advocacy & Leadership » Next Generation

Next Generation Repositories

Vision

Advocacy & Leadership

"Our vision is 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."

The characteristics of the next generation repository are:

- It manages and provides access to a wide diversity of resources, including published articles, pre-prints, datasets, working papers, images, software, and so on.
- It is resource-centric, making resources the focus of its services and infrastructure
- It is a networked repository. Cross-repository connections are established by introducing bi-directional links as a result of an interaction between resources in different repositories, or by overlay services that consume activity metadata exposed by repositories
- It is machine-friendly, enabling the development of a wider range of global repository services, with less development effort
- It is active and supports versioning, commenting, updating and linking across resources
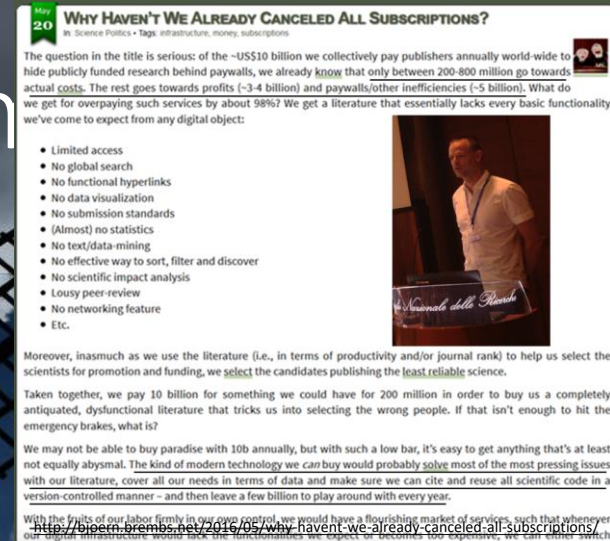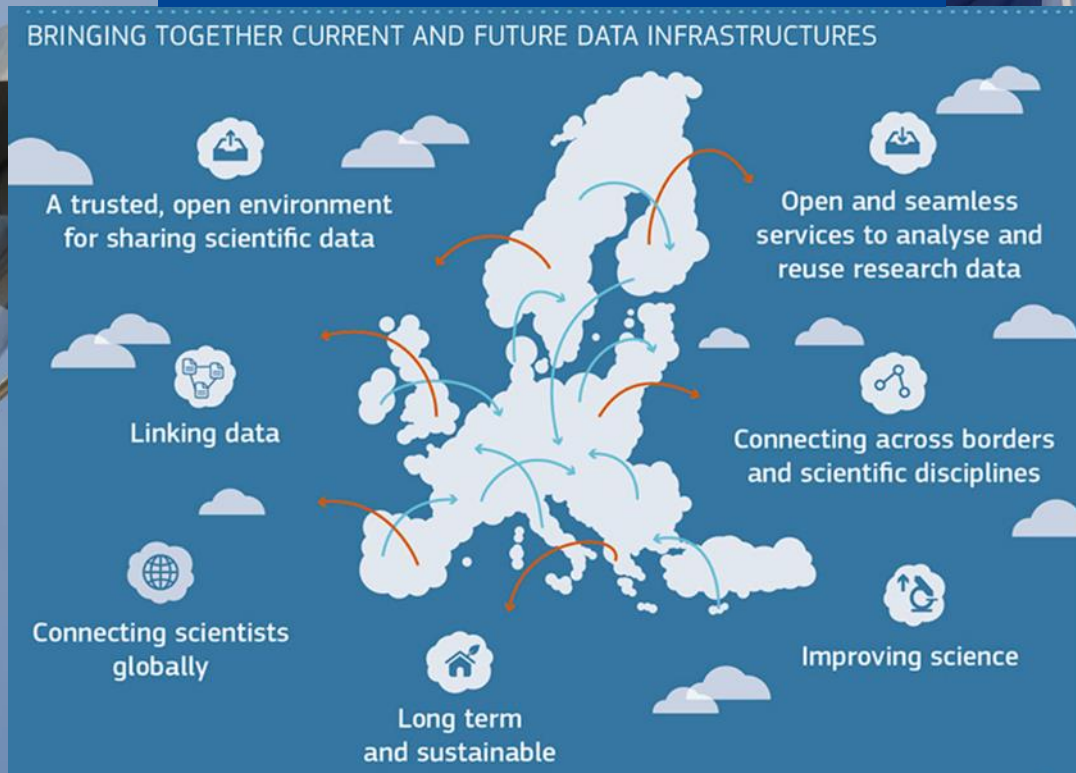
…intanto, in Europa…

European Commission > Research and Innovation > Strategy > Policy goals > Open Science >

European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)

This is a cloud for research data in Europe. Background, policy information, events and publications related to the EOSC

BRINGING TOGETHER CURRENT AND FUTURE DATA INFRASTRUCTURES

A trusted, open environment for sharing scientific data

Open and seamless services to analyse and reuse research data

Linking data

Connecting across borders and scientific disciplines

Connecting scientists globally

Long term and sustainable

Improving science

http://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=open-science-cloud#

…intanto, in Europa…

https://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm

RESEARCH & INNOVATION
Open Science

European Commission
European Commission > Research & Innovation > Open Science

Home | Open Access | European Open Science Cloud | Open Science Policy Platform | Groups

Open Science

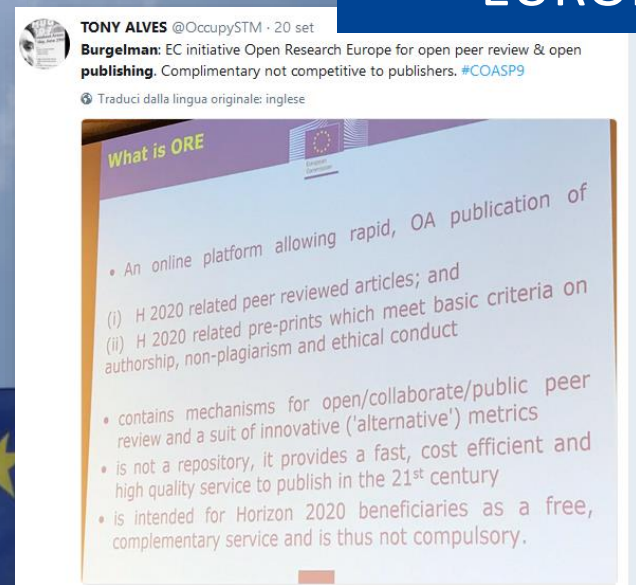### European Commission Open Research Publishing Platform

The Commission proposes to fund a European Commission Open Research Publishing Platform. The main aim of this platform is to offer Horizon 2020 beneficiaries a free and fast publication possibility for peer reviewed articles as well as pre-prints resulting from Horizon 2020 funding. The attached note contains more information about this action which is foreseen to be launched in early 2018 through a public procurement process.

- Information Note: towards a Horizon 2020 platform

TONY ALVES @OccupySTM · 20 set
Burgelman: EC initiative Open Research Europe for open peer review & open publishing. Complimentary not competitive to publishers. #COASP9
Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

What is ORE

- An online platform allowing rapid, OA publication of
  (i) H 2020 related peer reviewed articles; and
  (ii) H 2020 related pre-prints which meet basic criteria on authorship, non-plagiarism and ethical conduct
- contains mechanisms for open/collaborate/public peer review and a suit of innovative ('alternative') metrics
- is not a repository, it provides a fast, cost efficient and high quality service to publish in the 21st century
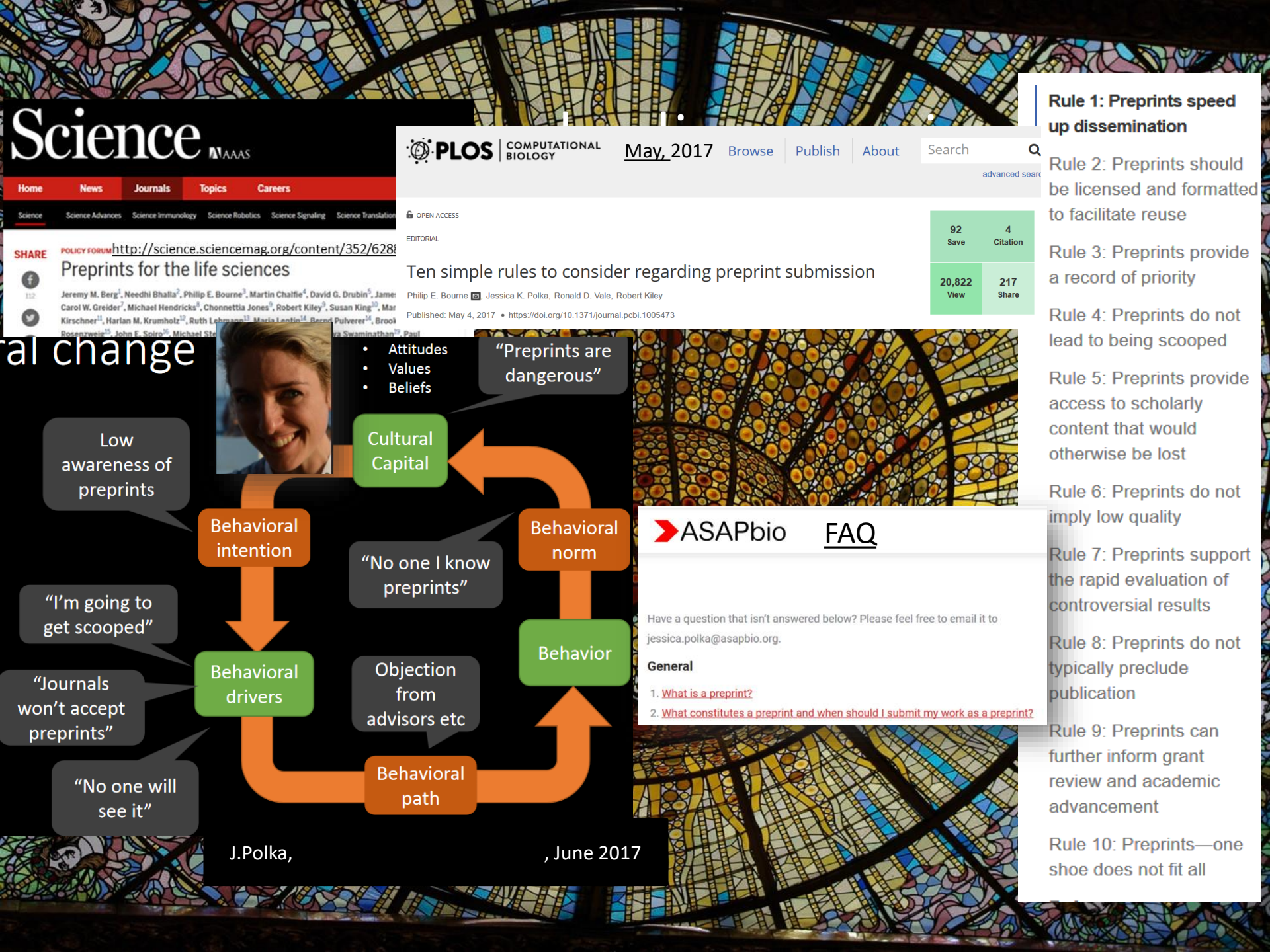- is intended for Horizon 2020 beneficiaries as a free, complementary service and is thus not compulsory.

The platform will complement the current policy in Horizon 2020 – where open access to publication is mandatory – in order to balance obligations with incentives. The platform will be free to use for Horizon 2020 grantees at the point of delivery (the costs being fully covered by the proposed public procurement) and operate on a strictly voluntary basis. Furthermore, the platform will explore many features not found in traditional journals: not only open access but also open peer review, next generation metrics, and access to pre-prints; all of these are important components of Open Science (and part of the 2016 Amsterdam Call for Action).

To implement such a demand –driven platform we need a robust service, *on par* with the highest quality standards of scientific publishing; this can only be provided by outsourcing the implementation of the platform through a fully transparent public procurement process, allowing any entity to apply. Such an action has therefore been included in the Work Programme 2018.[1] Over a duration of 4 years a maximum of 6.4 million € are foreseen for this action.

Through this action the Commission builds on and further develops the best practice example of other funders, such as the Wellcome Trust and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

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Preprints for the life sciences

Jeremy M. Berg[1], Needhi Bhalla[2], Philip E. Bourne[3], Martin Chalfie[4], David G. Drubin[5], James
Carol W. Greider[7], Michael Hendricks[8], Chonnettia Jones[9], Robert Kiley[10], Susan King[10], Mar
Kirschner[12], Harlan M. Krumholz[12], Ruth Lehman[13], Maria Leptin[14], Bernd Pulverer[14], Brook
Rosenzweig[16], John E. Spiro[16], Michael Ste..................va Swaminathan[17], Paul

PLOS | COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

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EDITORIAL

| | 92 Save | 4 Citation |

Ten simple rules to consider regarding preprint submission

| | 20,822 View | 217 Share |

Philip E. Bourne 📷, Jessica K. Polka, Ronald D. Vale, Robert Kiley

Published: May 4, 2017 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005473

...ral change

- Attitudes
- Values
- Beliefs

"Preprints are dangerous"

Low awareness of preprints

Cultural Capital

Behavioral intention

Behavioral norm

"No one I know preprints"

"I'm going to get scooped"

Behavioral drivers

Objection from advisors etc

Behavior

"Journals won't accept preprints"

"No one will see it"

Behavioral path

J.Polka,   , June 2017

ASAPbio   FAQ

Have a question that isn't answered below? Please feel free to email it to jessica.polka@asapbio.org.

General

1. What is a preprint?
2. What constitutes a preprint and when should I submit my work as a preprint?

Rule 1: Preprints speed up dissemination

Rule 2: Preprints should be licensed and formatted to facilitate reuse

Rule 3: Preprints provide a record of priority

Rule 4: Preprints do not lead to being scooped

Rule 5: Preprints provide access to scholarly content that would otherwise be lost

Rule 6: Preprints do not imply low quality

Rule 7: Preprints support the rapid evaluation of controversial results

Rule 8: Preprints do not typically preclude publication

Rule 9: Preprints can further inform grant review and academic advancement
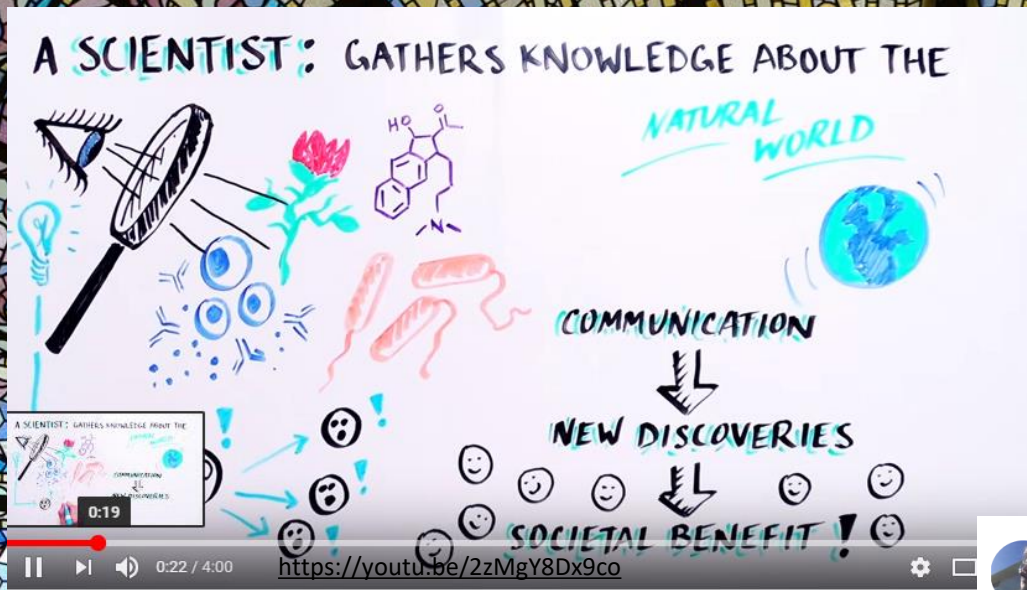
Rule 10: Preprints—one shoe does not fit all

... un altro modo di comunicare

A SCIENTIST: GATHERS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE NATURAL WORLD

COMMUNICATION
↓↓
NEW DISCOVERIES
↓↓
SOCIETAL BENEFIT!

0:19

0:22 / 4:00   https://youtu.be/2zMgY8Dx9co

Il valore dei preprint:
- pubblicazione immediata dei risultati
- priorità scientifica
- elimina il «limbo» di attesa post submission

OSF**PREPRINTS**

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2.184.728 searchable preprints as of May 08, 2018

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A new National Institutes of Health policy encourages researchers to include in their grant proposals preprints, which are early, unedited versions of papers that later appear in journals like these.

NIH enables investigators to include draft preprints in grant proposals

By Jocelyn Kaiser | Mar. 24, 2017 , 5:45 PM

May 2017

Sean C. Rife   March 2nd 2018   Segui
@seanrife

Can confirm. The following events happened, in order:

1. I submitted a paper.
2. My wife became pregnant with our first child.
3. My child was born.
4. My paper was rejected.

MY WIFE LITERALLY GREW A HUMAN IN THE TIME IT TOOK THEM TO REJECT MY PAPER.

… un altro modo di fare peer review

F1000Research — Open for Science

https://f1000research.com/articles/6-588/v1

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SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

What is open peer review? A systematic review [version 1; referees: 1 approved, 3 approved with reservations]

Tony Ross-Hellauer

+ Author details
+ Grant information

This article is included in the The F

Open Peer Review

Referee Status: ✓✓✓✓

	Invited Referees			
Version(s)	1	2	3	4
REVISED Version 2		✓ read	✓ read	✓ read

Abstract

Background: "Open peer review" (OPR), despite be
standardized definition nor an agreed schema of it
reflects this, with a myriad of overlapping and ofte

F1000Research — Open for Science

https://f1000research.com/articles/6-1151/v3

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REVIEW

REVISED
A multi-disciplinary perspective on emergent and future innovations in peer review [version 3; referees: 2 approved]

Jonathan P. Tennant [1,2], Jonathan M. Dugan [3], Daniel Graziotin [4], Damien C. Jacques [5], François Waldner [5], Daniel Mietchen [6], Yehia Elkhatib [7], Lauren B. Collister [8], Christina K. Pikas [9], Tom Crick [10], Paola Masuzzo [11,12], Anthony Caravaggi [13], Devin R. Berg [14], Kyle E. Niemeyer [15], Tony Ross-Hellauer [16], Sara Mannheimer [17], Lillian Rigling [18], Daniel S. Katz [19-22], Bastian Greshake Tzovaras [23], Josmel Pacheco-Mendoza [24], Nazeefa Fatima [25], Marta Poblet [26], Marios Isaakidis [27], Dasapta Erwin Irawan [28], Sébastien Renaut [29], Christopher R. Madan [30], Lisa Matthias [31], Jesper Nørgaard Kjær [32], Daniel Paul O'Donnell [33], Cameron Neylon [34], Sarah Kearns [35], Manojkumar Selvaraju [36,37], Julien Colomb [38]

+ Author details
+ Grant information

Abstract

Open Peer Review

Referee Status: ✓✓

	Invited Referees	
Version(s)	1	2
REVISED Version 3 published 29 nov 2017		
REVISED Version 2 published 01 nov 2017	✓ read report ↑	✓ read report ↑
Version 1 published 20 lug 2017	? read report	? read report

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1   David Moher, Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Canada

… un altro modo di fare peer review

LSE Impact Blog
THE LONDON SCHOOL of ECONOMICS and POLITICAL SCIENCE

We have the technology to save peer review – now it is up to our communities to implement it

Today marks the beginning
be featuring posts covering
review, and which also con
Jon Tennant, Daniel Grazi
the various shortcomings a
obviously substantial scope for improvemen
technical and social means. The key challeng

Peer review of scientific research papers for
process. Since its origins in the 19th century

In such a system, published objects could be preprints, data, software, or any other digital research output. Quality control would be provided by having a system of semi-automated but managed and open peer review, with public interaction, collaboration, and transparent refinement through version control. Community moderation and crowdsourcing would play an important role, preventing underdeveloped feedback that is not constructive and could delay efficient research progress.

When authors and moderators collectively deem the peer-review process to have been sufficient for an object to have reached a *community*-decided level of quality or acceptance, the review is complete.

Some journals, s ... this process
successfully. Wh ... cognise there are still

One way forward is to encourage scientists to make their work publicly available on the Internet before it has been peer-reviewed or accepted in a journal. Biologists are starting to do that, using a preprint server called bioRxiv. Physicists have been doing this for years.

SCIENCE
A Look at Peer R
Publishing

shots HEALTH NEWS FROM NPR
Feb. 24, 2018

PUBLIC HEALTH
Scientists Aim To Pull Peer Review Out Of The 17th Century

4:15

February 24, 2018 · 7:44 AM ET
Heard on Weekend Edition Saturday

RICHARD HARRIS

Peer review can come later, Eisen says. In fact, he's putting together a system that will facilitate that, and it's set to debut this summer.

"What we want to see happen next is to allow the scientists who are reading papers [as part of their normal work] … to review them," he says.

As he envisions it, "you post a work, people comment on it, you update it, and if it gets better through that process, that's great — now you've produced something good," he says. "If, through the process of review and assessment, you and the community realize the work wasn't right, it just sorts of fades and you mark it as such. And I think we'll all be better off if that happens."
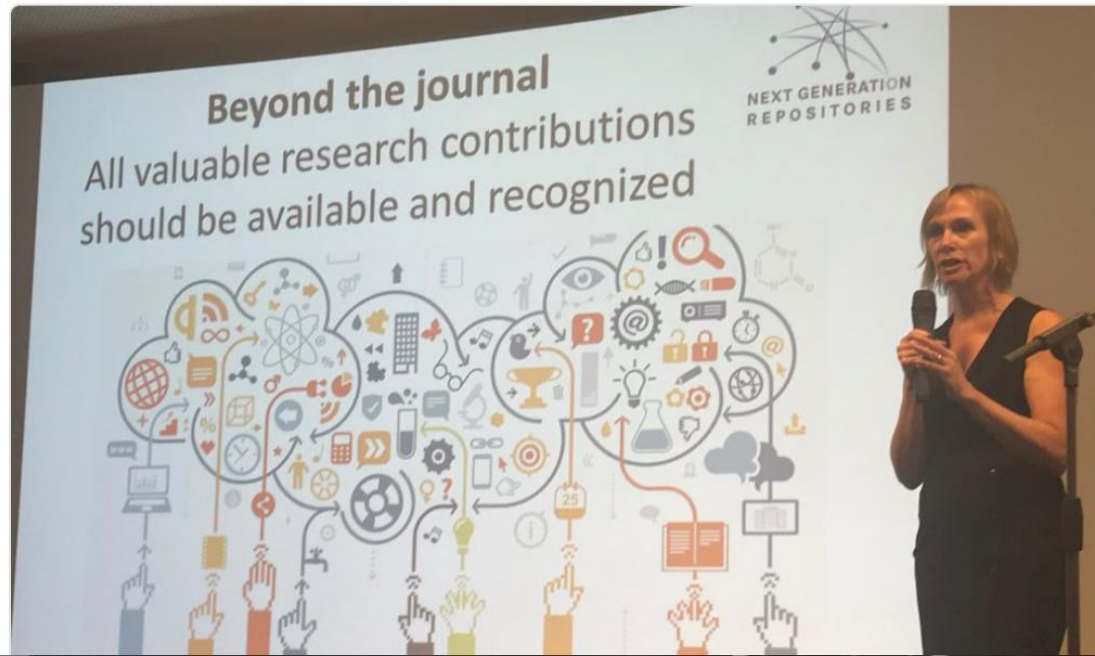
OPEN PEER REVIEW + PREPRINTS

… un'altra prospettiva

... un'altra prospettiva

COAR e. V. @COAR_eV · 16 mag

Beyond journals > all valuable research contributions should be available and recognized > NGR networks enables open science #COAR2018

🌐 Traduci il Tweet

Beyond the journal
All valuable research contributions
should be available and recognized

NEXT GENERATION
REPOSITORIES

… un altro modo di scrivere

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Create Components
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Delete a Project
Delete a Component

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...s can compute any function

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On the exercises and problems
Using neural nets to recognize handwriting digits
How the backpropagation algorithm works
Improving the way neural networks learn
A visual proof that neural nets can compute any function
...to train?
...learning
...dix: Is there a simple

Michael Nielsen e il «deep learning»

News: Overleaf partners with the RSC

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$b = -4$

$w = 8$

x

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

IP[y]: IPython
Interactive Computing

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

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

The IPython Notebook is an interactive computational environment, in which you can combine code execution, rich text, mathematics, plots and rich media, as shown in this example session:
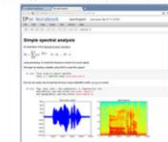
It aims to be an agile tool for both exploratory computation and data analysis, and provides a platform to support **reproducible research**, since all inputs and outputs may be stored in a one-to-one way in notebook documents.

There are two components:

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

... un altro modo di scrivere / 2

The Jupyter Notebook

The Jupyter Notebook is an open-source web applica
you to create and share documents that contain live c
visualizations and narrative text. Uses include: data c
transformation, numerical simulation, statistical mode
visualization, machine learning, and much more.

Try it in your browser   Install the Notebook

https://www.rstudio.com/

RStudio

Open source and enterprise-ready
professional software for R

What is an Open Notebook?

Open Notebooks are documents that contain equations, visualisations, narrative text and live code that can be executed independently and interactively, with output visible immediately beneath the input.

They bring together analysis descriptions and results, which can be executed to perform the data analysis in real time.
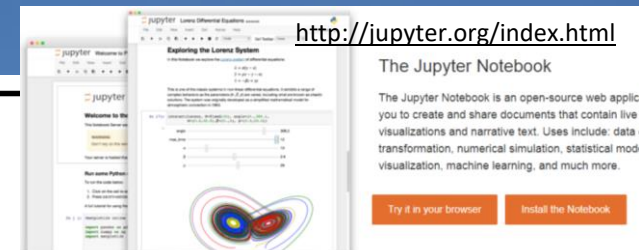
Notebook web application

The notebook web application enables users to:

- **Edit code in the browser**, with automatic syntax highlighting, indentation, and tab completion/introspection.
- **Run code from the browser**, with the results of computations attached to the code which generated them.
- See the results of computations with **rich media representations**, such as HTML, LaTeX, PNC SVG, PDF, etc.
- Create and use **interactive JavaScript widgets**, which bind interactive user interface controls and visualizations to reactive kernel side computations.
- Author **narrative text** using the Markdown markup language.
- Include mathematical equations using **LaTeX syntax in Markdown**, which are rendered in-browser by MathJax.

25 giugno 9.30
Aula grigia Torino Esposizioni
Ulf Toelch (Charité Berlin)
On Open
Notebooks/reproducible
research

… un altro modo di scrivere / 3
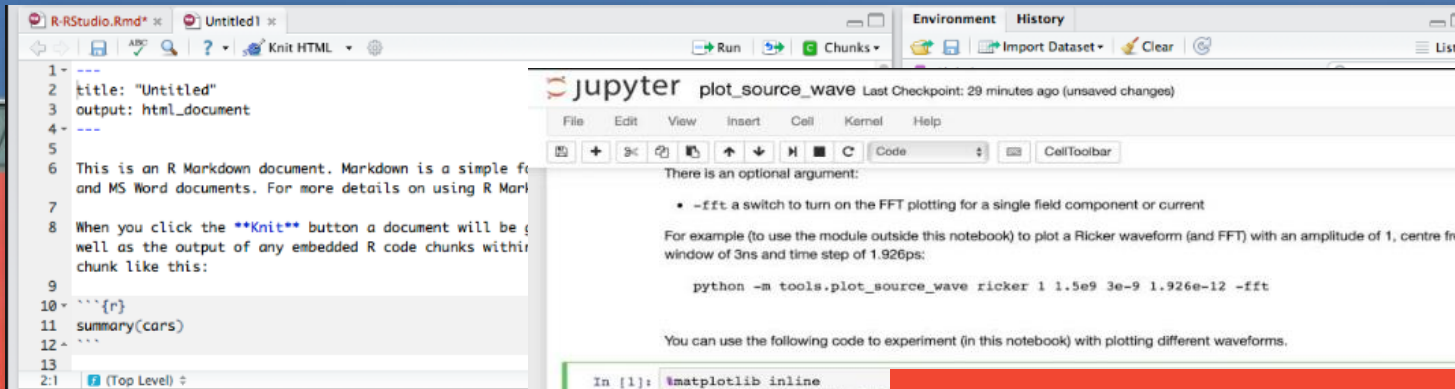
…contiene testi, dati e loro visualizzazione, note di laboratorio… serve ancora un articolo scientifico per pubblicarli?

https://www.rstudio.com/products/shiny/shiny-user-showcase/

… un altro modo di scrivere / 4

Lab Scribbles
Real-time open access science

DATI IN TEMPO REALE

Real-time honest science

Using lab scribbles, I will be uploading real-time experimental data in its rawest form. This will not be a polished data presentation which scientists normally present in journal publications or conference presentations but a real-life taster into the everyday workings and reality of being a postdoctoral scientist. Analysis of this data as well as that in recent and relevant publications will also be included.

RIASSUNTO DIVULGATIVO

Accessible science

I will try and include a brief summary for each posting to explain the reason I undertook each experiment, the methods, its outcomes and overall relevance without too much scientific jargon. The more people who can understand this work, the better.

APERTA ALLA DISCUSSIONE

Interactive science

Whether you are a HD patient, a professor of neurodegenerative disorders or just someone who is interested in HD, you are more than welcome to get in touch either through commenting at the bottom of the post or emailing directly through the contact page. You can also keep up with the work I am doing through the social media links.

APERTA A TUTTI

Open access science

By delivering the results of the research I am doing in real-time, I hope to allow fair assessment of my work through clear discussion and show visible outcomes to interested parties, in particular patient groups and fellow HD researchers. Through the sharing of my data, I hope to create a collaborative ethos with other scientists in this field and accelerate the rate of delivery of data which can inform potential therapeutic opportunities. Let's see how it goes!

New folks in open notebooking!

May 2, 2018 — racheljaneharding — Leave a comment

Aside from work in the lab, I have been busy promoting the cause of open notebooking at a number of different events around the world. This has been very rewarding and I have enjoyed engaging different audiences in the work our open notebook community is doing.

I spoke recently at the Creative Commons Global Summit in Toronto, Japan SciComm Event in Tokyo as well as having some more low-key discussion with students and faculty at McMaster University in Hamilton. The slides from all of my talks can be found here.

Recently I have been following some open notebookers I found recently:

– Jörn Alexander Quent who is a graduate student at the University of Cambridge, UK @J_A_Quent
– Jerome Pinguet who is writing an open notebook on his MD thesis @MedecineLibre
– Ellie Williams who has joined the SGC Extreme Open Science Unit in Oxford – welcome!
I also found this new open notebook community of
Zenodo https://zenodo.org/communities/yt_hydro/ set up by Nadine Shatilla of McMaster University.
Excited to see how these notebooks develop especially as these folks are working in very different fields doing vastly different science.

Share this:

Open Notebook Science è la pratica di condividere la registrazione della ricerca nel momento stesso in cui viene creata

... un altro modo di scrivere / 5

...un altro mercat

No deal, no review

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STATEMENT   SIGN   FAQ   REQU

NO TO ELSEVIER'S UNFAIR DEA

Since November 2...
signed tiedonh...
subscriptions and in...
More than two thirds...
reviewer duties in...
negotiators. ...

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

1 LICENSING & OPEN ACCESS GO HAND-IN-HAND

2 NO OPEN ACCESS, NO PRICE INCREASE

3 TRANSPARENCY FOR LICENSING DEALS: NO NON-DISCLOSURE

4 KEEP ACCESS SUSTAINABLE

5 USAGE REPORTS SHOULD INCLUDE OPEN ACCESS

LIBER LIBER

...eu/blog/2017/09/07/open-access-five-principles-negotiations-publishers/

THE **WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS**   PROFESSIONAL   JOBS   SUMMITS   RANKINGS   STU

Feb. 1, 2018

Will other countries follow Germany into battle with Elsevier?

Although Finland and South Korea have agreed deals with the publisher, European sectors are looking to take a harder line

February 1, 2018

By David Matthews
Twitter: @DavidMjourno

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

HUUBOA/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

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

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

TheScien
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Major German Universities Cancel Elsevier Contracts

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

By Diana Kwon | July 17, 2017

https://goo.gl/WUy3QH

https://goo.gl/VUFaMd

Uscire si può? Sì

couperin.org
Consortium Unifié des Etablissements Universitaires et de Recherche pour l'Accès aux Publications Numériques

PRESS RELEASE

In 2018, French researchers will no longer have access to Springer Nature journals: the consortium Couperin.org is not renewing the previous national agreement with this publisher.

Researchers from institutions and universities in France will no longer have subscriptions to Springer journals. Access that had been granted to this point will be eliminated on April 1, according to the publisher.

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https://sparcopen.org/our-work/big-deal-cancellation-tracking/

POPULAR RESOURCES

Big Deal Cancellation Tracking

Open Access

Institution/ Consortium	Date	Region	Publisher(s)	Strategic Considerations	Outcome	Estimated Annual Savings (USD)
Florida State University	2019	United States	Elsevier	Florida State University Libraries sought to renegotiate the 20 year contract between Elsevier and the State University System. That deal cost FSU nearly $2 million annually, with cost increases of at least 4% per year. FSU believed this fee was disproportionate compared to other schools in the system.	The FSY Faculty Senate voted unanimously in March 2018 to endorse the Libraries' plan to cancel its Elsevier "big deal". The Libraries will subscribe to a subset of Elsevier journals, based on faculty interest and usage data. The Libraries will rely on ILL and per-article purchases to fill any gaps.	Undisclosed
Le Consortium Couperin	2018	France	Springer Nature	Couperin.org represents more than 250 highereducation research and	The analysis determined that the utilization of Springer	5 million euros

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Trending: Laptop Ban   Women as Donors   Apology From Duke

#News   #Books And Publishing

May 8, 2018

'Big Deal' Cancellations Gain Momentum

An increasing number of universities are ending, or threatening to end, bundled journal subscriptions with major

By Lindsay McKenzie   // May 8, 2018   9 COMMENTS 💬

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…una nuova sostenibilità?

open access 2020

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Max-Planck-Gesellschaft

BERLIN-KONFERENZEN | POSITIONEN | AKTIVITÄTEN | NOTIZEN

Konferenzen ▸ Berlin 12 | Berlin

open access
BERLIN 12

Staging the Open Access Transformation of Subscription Journals | Berlin, 8–9 December 2015

- Please note: the 12th Berlin Conference is by invitation only -

The 12th conference in the Berlin Open Access series will be an invitation-only workshop for high-level representatives of the world's most eminent research organizations. Delegates will convene in Berlin to discuss how the goal of Open Access can be realized more rapidly.

The central theme will be the transformation of subscription journals to Open Access, as outlined in a recent white paper by the Max Planck Digital Library (☞ http://dx.doi.org/10.17617/1.3).

13th Berlin Open Access Conference

BUILDING CAPACITY FOR THE TRANSFORMATION
Berlin, 21–22 March 2017

VISION

OA2020 is a global alliance committed

MISSION

We collaborate to transform the current
re-usable and that the costs behind the

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

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Open Access

Galimberti, gennaio 2016

La rivoluzione alle porte? Grandi manovre in corso su editoria scientifica e open access

Di **Paola Galimberti** - 7 gennaio 2016   👁 51   💬 22

...nsformation based on
...ting numbers per year
Global view

...l market volume
7.6 bn EUR
market today

1.5 M research papers (WoS);
up to ~ 2 M overall

5,000 EUR/ article WoS;
3,800 EUR/ article overall

After an OA transformation

Global basis volume
4 bn EUR

2 M research papers

2,000 EUR/article

http://goo.gl/gMoKke

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

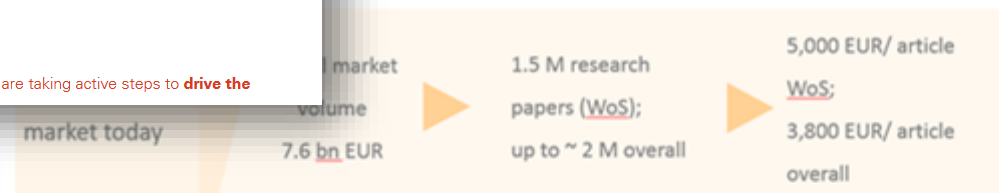A Max Planck Digital Library Open Access Policy White Paper

…una nuova sostenibilità?

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

📅 APRIL 22, 2018   👤 PROTOHEDGEHOG   📁 OPEN SCIENCE

How much can be saved if the true cost of publishing was known?

From Nature News: "*Data from the consulting firm Outsell in Burlingame, California, suggest that the science-publishing industry generated \$9.4 billion in revenue in 2011 and published around 1.8 million English-language articles — an average revenue per article of roughly \$5,000.*"

So, back of the envelope calculation. What would happen if the global research community wanted to publish 2 million articles in 2018, and utlised systems modelled on arXiv, Discrete Analysis, and JMLR, which expose the true cost of publishing at different scales (around \$10). That would cost in the region of \$20 million in total. Which means, in theory, we could save around \$9.38 billion a year by switching to an efficient Open Access publishing system. Here, the APC would be a real APC, reflecting the per-article processing cost, including direct and indirect costs. It would be about \$10 per article.

Even if we multiply this by a factor of 10 (e.g., to represent scale), the total cost would be \$200 million, and we would save \$9.2 billion a year. This would be to have 100% Open Access too, and overcome the slow growth that the system is currently experiencing: "*We estimate that at least 28% of the scholarly literature is OA (19M in total) and that this proportion is growing, driven particularly by growth in Gold and Hybrid.*" (Piwowar et al., 2018).

Just to reiterate. **It is eminently possible to achieve 100% Open Access, while saving research institutes and the public purse more than \$9 billion every year.**

Se si pubblicasse in un unico repository (modello ArXiv) il costo sarebbe 10\$/articolo*2M articoli= 20M spese anno
A fronte dei 9.4 miliardi di oggi

L'idea che Elsevier ha dell'Open Access

ELSEVIER

Working towards a transition to open access

...houghtful contributions from the Max... ...own how gold OA could play a central... ...make the transition possible

Gemma Hersh   September 26, 2017

Curry, Oct.30 2017

Stephen Curry @Stephen_Curry · 3 ott 2017
Why I don't share Elsevier's vision of the transition to #openaccess
🌐 Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

Why I don't share Elsevier's vision of the transition…
Last week Elsevier's VP for Policy and Communications, Gemma Hersh, published a think-piece on the company's vision of the transition to open access

Indovina?
- APC crescono
- Gold in EU, Green fuori

Ovvero: conservare status quo

https://www.elsevier.com/connect/working-towards-a-transition-to-open-access

...p for Europe to explore would be to enable European ...e gold open access within Europe and green open ...ope. In this way, Europe could move forward to ...out waiting for international consensus. And if this ...an they are today. ↓ The International Association of ...nical and Medical Publishers (STM) argues that average ...ed to rise to fund the infrastructure currently paid for via ...of articles published under the subscription model. In any ...likely to be higher than they are today even just ...nflation and the continuing global growth in research ...s currently about 4 percent a year.

...APCs would rise is that the money flowing into the ...from outside the academic research community — i.e., ...otions from industry — is estimated to be about 25 percent ...n "pay-to-publish model," systemic costs would need to be ...ademic research community rather than shared with

"Elsevier […] is thinking about how […] alternative access models tailored to geographical needs and expectations can help us further advance open access."

- 'Tailored' sounds like a euphemism. In part, it reflects consideration of differences in the research intensity of different nations (even in the developed world), which means that there would be winners and losers in a switch to a gold OA model funded by article processing charges (APCs); but there is no recognition of the constraints due to ongoing global inequalities. OA ameliorates that immediately as far as accessing the literature goes, though we need to think hard about how to create OA business models that address the challenges to authors from the global south.

"Elsevier and other STM publishers generally agree with many of the authors' observations and recommendations, notably that there may be enough money in the system overall to transition globally to gold open access."

- How much money is 'enough'? Readers should be aware that Elsevier has makes adjusted operating profit margins of around 37%. In 2016, according to the latest annual report of the parent company, RELX, this amounted to £800m profit on revenues of £2,320m for their science, technical and medical division. It's no surprise that the company wants to protect their business. But that motive should be clear to all stakeholders, including academics and the public. Can publicly-funded researchers, who support high-profit publishers such as Elsevier, Wiley and Springer-Nature with their labour as authors, editors and reviewers, look the taxpayer in the eye and them they are delivering value for money?

"…One possible first step for Europe to explore would be to enable European articles to be available gold open access within Europe and green open access outside of Europe."

- This simply does not compute. It is a kind of double-speak that seeks to re-define unrestricted access – the original definition of open access – as restricted access, depending on your location. Hersh has defended this notion as creative "outside of the box" thinking. Maybe so, but it's also outside my comprehension.

... nuovi giocatori in campo

OLH

The Open Library of Humanities (OLH) is a charitable organisation dedicated to publishing open access scholarship with no author-facing article processing charges (APCs). We are funded by an international consortium of libraries who have joined us in our mission to make scholarly publishing fairer, more accessible, and rigorously preserved for the digital future.

The OLH publishing platform supports academic journals from across the humanities disciplines, as well as hosting its own multidisciplinary journal. Launched as an international network of scholars, librarians, programmers and publishers in January 2013, the OLH has received two substantial grants from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to date, and has built a sustainable business model with its partner libraries.

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IL MODELLO OPENEDITION FREEMIUM

Il modello OpenEdition Freemium

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- Titles for KU Select are not chosen by us or publishers but by the library community, through the **Title Selection Committee**
- We welcome any and all feedback from librarians: **KU is designed to benefit the library community as a whole** and we continuously adapt out model to best suit their needs

http://www.knowledgeunlatched.org/

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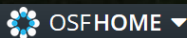
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… un'altra musica…

The Scholarly Commons

INCLUSIVITY	PRINCIPLES	PRACTICE
LEARN	LEARN	LEARN

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

OSF HOME

The Scholarly Commons - principles an... Files Wiki Analytics Registrations Forks

The Scholarly Commons - principles and practices to guide research communication

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

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

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

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

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

Despite all available technology and desp...
many sectors of modern life, scholarly co...
Many useful, laudable tools and services ...
particular domain groups. However, the q...
largely unaddressed. If we have alternativ...
coherent system? Will it be interoperable...
be open and participatory for all?

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

Bosman et al. Scholarly commons, 15 Sept. 2017

...un altro concetto di «diritti»

KEEP CALM AND NON CEDETE I VOSTRI DIRITTI

LONDON
—BY NIGHT—

Her Majesty The Queen

Glyn Moody ✔
@glynmoody

Following ∨

this is crucial: never, never, never assign #copyright to the publisher, just give a licence to publish; anything else is bonkers... #OA

Charles Oppenheim @CharlesOppenh
In risposta a @RickyPo e @ChrisBanks

Why not simply instruct academics not to assign, but give the publisher a licence to publish? The academic retains all the rights listed (not a "waiver" but retention of rights). UKSCL language is problematic.
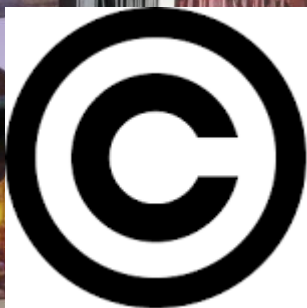https://twitter.com/glynmoody/status/968117153424662528

🌐 Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

14:34 - 26 feb 2018

…un altro concetto di «diritti»

TUTTI I DIRITTI RISERVATI

ALCUNI DIRITTI RISERVATI

jesty The Queen

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

vigenti al 24-11-2015

Testo in vigore dal: 18-12-1942

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TITOLO I
DISPOSIZIONI SUL DIRITTO
DI AUTORE

CAPO I
Opere protette

Il ti........................tore e'
costitui.......................ressione
del lavo...............

1
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Art. 19 I diritti di sfruttamento economico sono fra di loro INDIPENDENTI

Legge 633/1941

…un'altra idea di università

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

Science and Medical Education   Science Policy

Erin C McKiernan   McKiernan, Open university, Sept. 2017

September 14, 2017

OPEN SCHOLARSHIP CAN TRANSFORM RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

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

Creating Inclusive Knowledge Societies

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

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

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

...un'altra «costruzione di conoscenza»

A third of that audience is encountering the Museum's collection on Wikipedia articles in a language other than English. Similar to open licensing, the localization of content is key to increasing access. Currently the collection on metmuseum.org is an English-only experience, whereas Wikipedia exists in 298 languages.
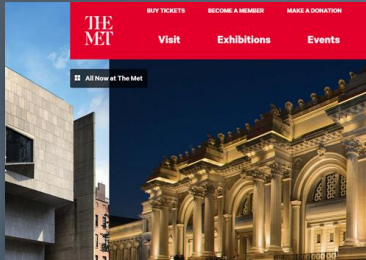
Creating Access beyond metmuseum.org: The Met Collection on Wikipedia

February 7, 2018

Loic Tallon, Chief Digital Officer

Since its launch one year ago today, The Met's Open Access initiative has become a foundational component of the Museum's digital future. It is changing audiences' relationship to The Met collection—software developer Simone Seagle's animation project is a recent, inspiring example—and helping to make the collection one of the most accessible on the internet. The initiative is also impacting us internally, reshaping how we approach the fulfillment of The Met's mission in the digital age.

Spanning 5,000 years of human history, the Museum's comprehensive collection is relevant to audiences across the globe. There is an artwork in the collection that could inspire any one of the 3.9 billion internet-connected people in the world. Our goal is to reduce the distance between each of those people and the artwork that would inspire them, and Open Access is one of the major tactics to move us closer to that goal. With the initiative now one year young,

https://www.metmuseum.org/blogs/now-at-the-met/2018/open-access-at-the-met-year-one

activity in the online collection on metmuseum.org.[1] In the weeks following launch, we experienced a 21% increase in sessions (fig. 1), a 38% increase in pageviews (fig. 2), and an incredible 260% increase in image downloads (fig. 3).

Open Access enabled T_____
upload all 375,000-plus_____
Wikimedia Commons, a_____
existing Wikipedia articles. The interest has been incredible. In just one year, there has been a 385% increase in the visibility of The Met collection on Wikipedia (fig. 5). Nearly 4,000 images are now included in Wikipedia articles, and through these articles, the collection is reaching 10 million people per month (fig. 6)—quadruple the reach at the start of 2017, prior to Open Access.
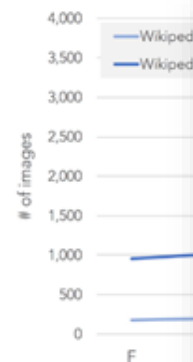
Welcome to WikiProject Open Access

with the goals of

(1) improving Wikimedia content with the help of Open Access materials;

(2) improving coverage of Open Access and related topics

in partnership with WikiProject Open.

JOIN

- aumento di visite online
- aumento dei downloads da Wikimedia commons
- su Wikipedia, accesso in 298 lingue allo stesso materiale foto

Il futuro?

PUBLICATION BUZZWORDS

Can blockchain change the face of scholarly communication?

Sneha Kulkarni | Feb 23, 2018 | 1,271 views

Blockchain was conceptualized only about a decade ago and has been in use for just about a few years. Though nascent, it has taken the world by storm, particularly due to its application in bitcoin (a digital cryptocurrency payment system). Blockchain's primary features allow data to be decentralized and self-regulatory, which can have applications in several industries. Some stakeholders of scientific research believe that the problems that plague scientific research and scholarly communication can be resolved to a large extent with the adoption of blockchain.

Late last year, Digital Science published a report Blockchain for Research: Perspectives on a New Paradigm for Scholarly Communication that explores how blockchain could help overcome the challenges the publishing industry and scholarly communication is facing. This article provides an overview of the report, highlighting the most interesting points of discussion that will lead to the question of whether blockchain could be embraced by scholarly before we plunge into this, a brief introduction to blockchain and its key features are in order.

Blockchain for Research

https://figshare.com/articles/_/5607778

27.11.2017, 17:30 by Digital Science, Joris van Rossum

This report zooms in on the potential of blockchain to transform scholarly communication and research in general.

By describing important initiatives in this field, it highlights how blockchain can touch many critical aspects of scholarly communication, including transparency, trust, reproducibility and credit. Moreover, blockchain could change the role of publishers in the future, and it could have an important role in research beyond scholarly communication.

The report shows that blockchain technology has the potential to solve some of the most prominent issues currently facing scholarly communication, such as those around costs, openness, and universal accessibility to scientific information.

...ci siamo meritati una pausa?