

Foster Open Science @fosterscience

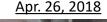
Following

= ELLAID

JOHN WILLINSKY I AUTOR Y ACTIVISTA

"El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano"

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











R@ss Mounce

@rmounce

open access to knowledge is a human right, "it gets me out of bed in the morning"

@tonyR_H #coasp9 Useful to remind people.

OA isnt just \$

Traduci il Tweet

13:35 - 20 set 2017

10 Retweet 12 Mi piace



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

elpais.com/elpais/2018/04 ... via @materia ciencia

Traduci il Tweet



EL PAÍS

"El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano"

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



Open Access

Open Access significa accesso aperto, immediato e libero da ogni restrizione

The <u>Open Content</u> definition defines five rights^[2], also known as the five Rs, that should hold true for a copyrightable work to be truly open:

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

http://opencontent.org/definition/

ai risultati e ai dati della ricerca scientifica



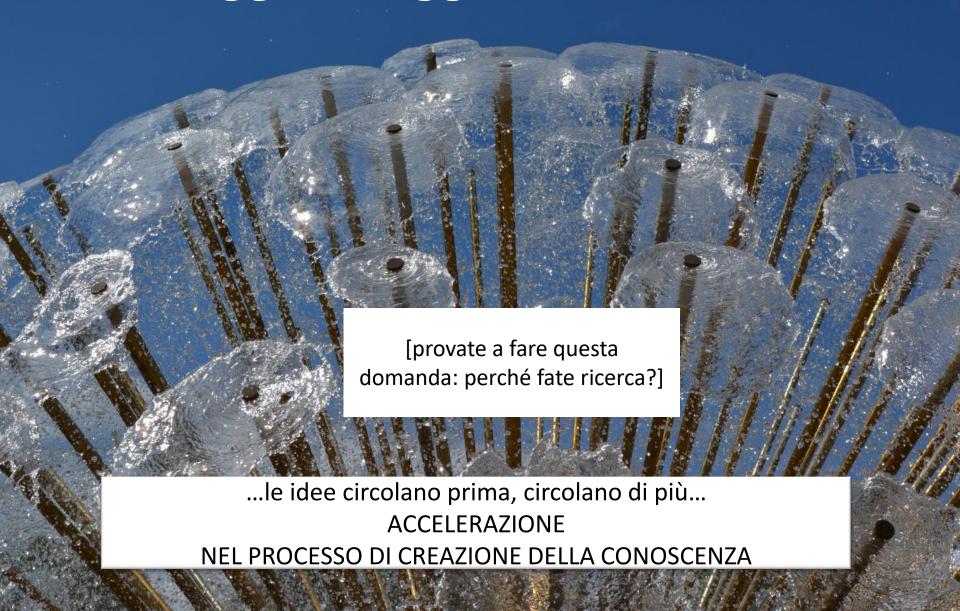
Open Access: canale alternativo e complementare

Berlin Declaration

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



I vantaggi / maggiore conoscenza



I vantaggi / vero impatto

THE IMPACT OF OPEN ACCESS

Demonstrating Achievements

Open access for Institutions

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

Reputation Building

Open access for Authors

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

Advancing Knowledge

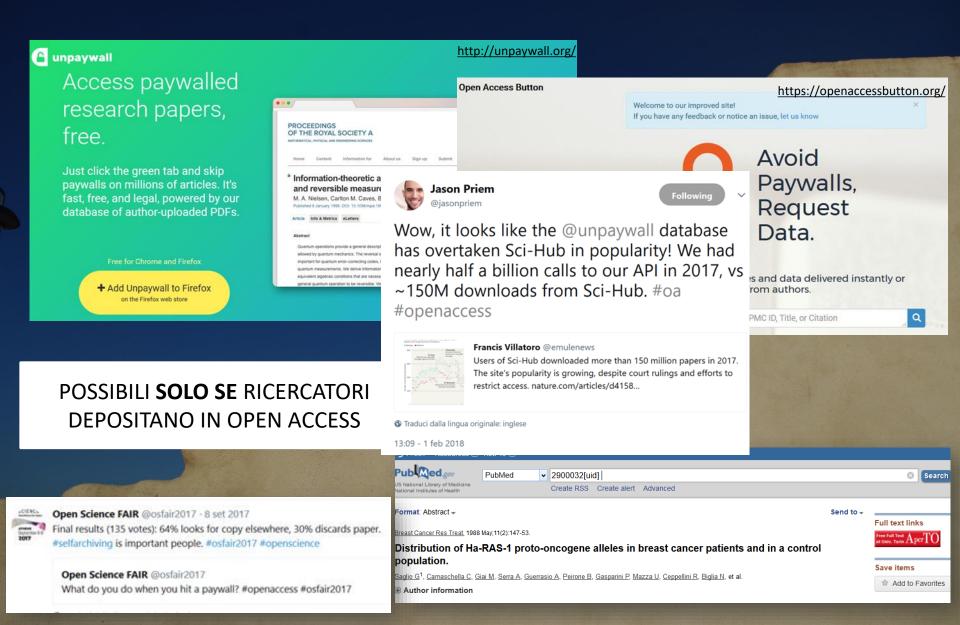
Open access for Readers

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





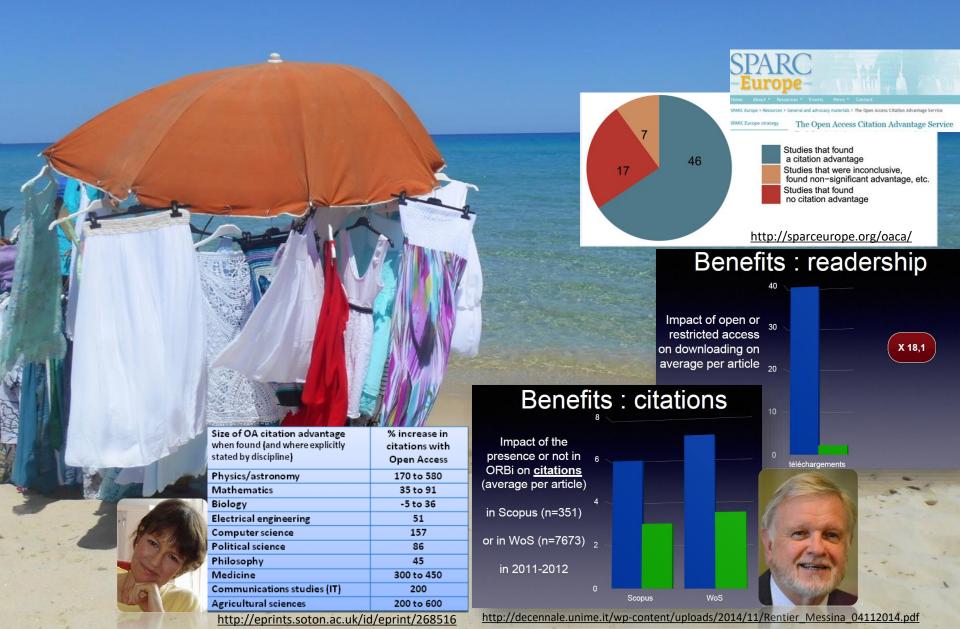
I vantaggi / nuovi servizi



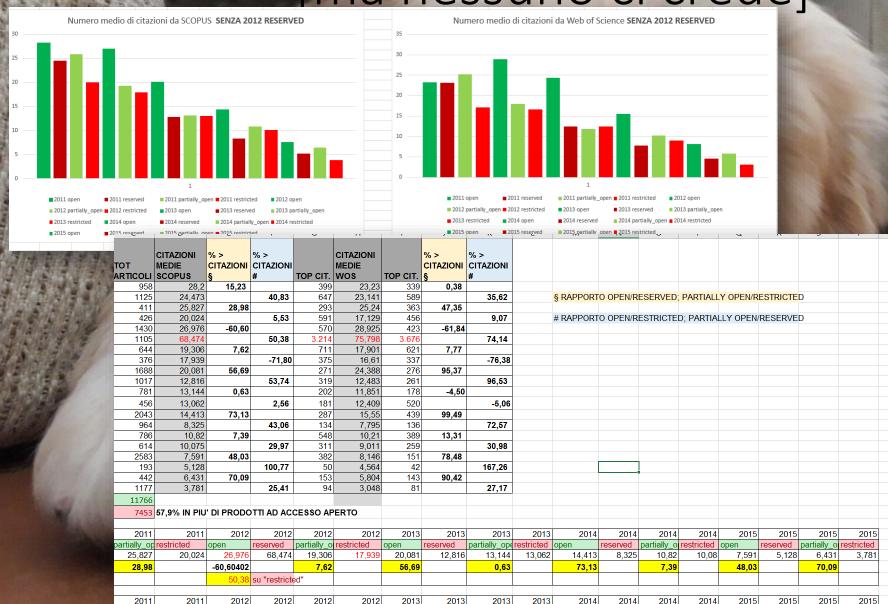
I vantaggi / nuovi strumenti



I vantaggi / visibilità e citazioni



ma nessuno ci crede



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

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

MINIS

PASTEUR40A

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

Author: Mafalda Picarra, Jisc

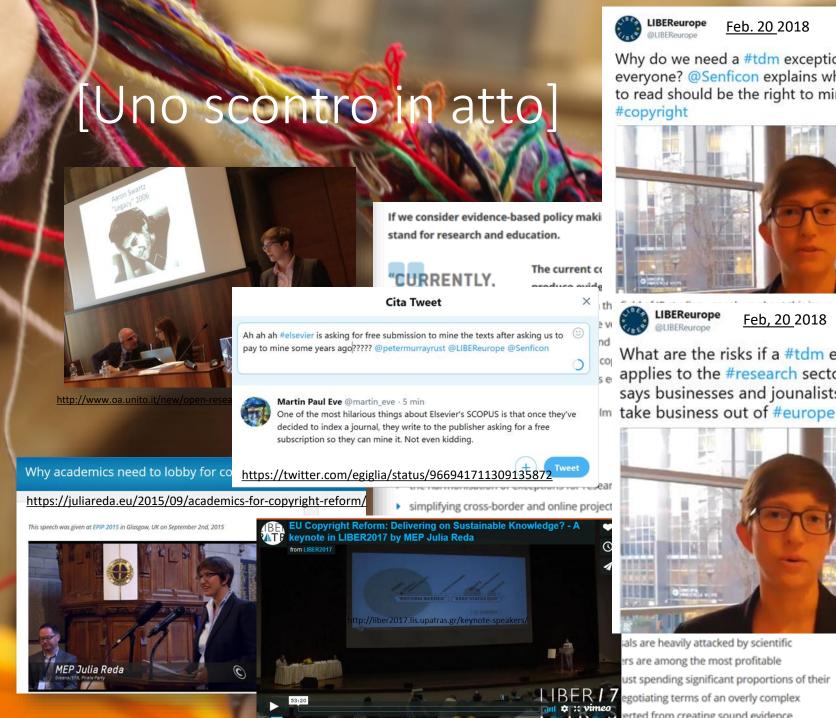
...**PMI**: nuovi prodotti sul mercato **DUE ANNI prima** se avessero avuto accesso ai risultati delle ricerche

Access to Research and Technical Information in Denmark

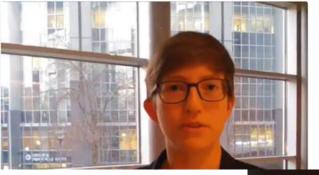
Innovation: Analyse og evaluering 20/2011

http://goo.gl/0smE3N





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



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



[Uno scontro in atto]

March 26, 2018

Brussels, 26 March 2018

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

Dear members of the JURI Committee,

We, members of **28 organisations** representing universitie telecommunications and Internet services providers, startifunding and performing organisations, open access publish profits, represent a key constituency of **TDM** users.

We specifically ask the JURI Committee to $\underline{\text{revise the exception for TDM}}$ as follows:

- Broaden the scope of Article 3.1 to include any person (natural or legal) that has lawful access to content, provided that reproduction or extraction is used for the sole purpose of text and data mining.
 - → As described above, the distinction between commercial and non-commercial purposes is not applicable in today's research environment.

European Alliance for Research Excellence

Open Letters What is TDM and who needs it? What

- Support the European Commission's proposal on article 3.2 to ensure that contractual terms restricting the use of the exception are unenforceable.
- <u>Clarify in Article 3.3</u> that **technical measures** cannot be used to **unreasonably restrict** the exception's beneficiaries to conduct TDM.
 - → The rightsholders' ability to apply measures to protect the security and integrity of their networks and databases should be proportionate, and not go beyond what is necessary.
- Add a paragraph in Article 3 to allow datasets created for the purpose of TDM to be stored on secured servers for future verification.
 - → Building adequate datasets can take several weeks, sometimes months. Preserving these datasets once the research is completed is necessary to verify the quality of the findings. By clarifying that copies are permitted only for TDM purposes, there should be no concerns that these copies could be sold to third parties for commercial gain.

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



è ora?...



JULIA REDA

Me for You in Europe *

EU copyright reform · End Geoblock

EU copyright reform/expansion



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

WHAT'S BEING DEBATED



Article 11: Extra copyright for news sites

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



Article 13: Censorship machines

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



Article 3: Text and Data Mining exception limited in scope

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



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

Will today's creative internet culture be legalised? Read more



Copyright in the Digital Single Market

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

Committee:

Legal Affairs (JURI)

Rapporteur:

MEP Axel Voss (replacing Therese Comodini Cachia since summer 2017) (EPP, Germany)

Shadow rapporteur for the Greens/EFA group



There is a tremendous amount of noise and misinformation. "Fake news" is dressed as a copyright issue (which can only be characterised as cynical), and the misleading rhetoric of a o scontro in a

Posted on April 26, 2018 by admin

Apr. 26, 2018

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

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

"value gap" clouds the true nature of the issues for online platforms.

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

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

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



for optimism. The Committees of the European Parliament did their job in so osals. In particular the draft report of MEP Catherine Stiller (S&D) for the Intr ittee IMCO recognised the dangers of Art. 13 (where it may undermine the

There is scientific consensus

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

CREATE Blog About CREATE Projects Resources Policy Responses Research Papers

← Conference Report: More Than Just a Game, QMUL

New Copyright Guidance for Museums & Galleries +

Th. Margoni, Apr. 26, 2018

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

Posted on April 25, 2018 by Thomas Margoni and Martin

1) Introduction



May 11, 2018

About CREATe Projects

← Copyright as Frame & Prison: Discussion

Can the EU undertake effective cultural diplomacy? →

EU Copyright Reform: quo vadis?

Posted on May 11, 2017 by Kerry



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



Jno scontro in atto – Direttiva Copyright



JULIA REDA

Sept. 12, 2018

search ...

My Vision for Europe: Borderless

EU copyright reform •

Projects *

European Parliament endorses upload filters and "link tax"

ed its position on copyright reform. It voted to make

controversial plans for upload filters and a "link tax".



Sept.=12,2018

Wired Next Fest

Gallerv

Wired Next

<

HOME INTERNET REGOLE





di Vincenzo Tiani Scrive di politiche europee legate al digitale nel campo della privacy, del copyright, dei media Perché l'approvazione della riforma del copyright non è un buona notizia ■ SOCIETÀ

SERIE TV DA RECUPERARE SCUOLA IPHONE GOOGLE CINEMA GOVERNO SPAZIO DEPOSITO NUCLEARE..

copyright. Tutto bene dunque no? No e vi spieghiamo perché

Sept. 13, 2018

13 SETTEMBRE 2018

Axel Voss, il relatore per il Parlamento, si dice soddisfatto per la ri Lo spettro della riforma del copyright su ricerca e didattica

point of view

di Francesco Suman









European Research & Innovation At

After Copyright Vote

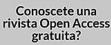
If we don't act now, Article 13 could broak the interview of the interview Share this post f g+ The European Parliament today voted to approve proposed char copyright reform. LIBER welcomes improvements which will help break the internet by mistake to better preserve, digitise and share their collections but rem

> With Article 13 of the Copyright Directive, the EU Parliament wanted to give a sop to big media corporations. This will backfire horribly

COME RENDERE LA VOSTRA RICERCA OPEN ACCESS

LEGALMENTE E GRATUITAMENTE







Pubblicate in una rivista Open Access (Gold road)





La maggior parte delle riviste Open Access non richiedono spese







Pubblicate in una rivista Open Access (Gold road)

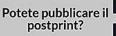








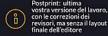
Jon Tennant and Lisa Matthias Translated by Elena Giglia





Pubblicate il postprint

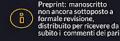














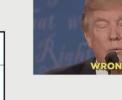
un'altra rivista

... in pratica

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

condos

"Open Access is too expensive."















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

OFFICE OF SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Due si

specie diverse

HOME & FEATURES & A SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE IS NOT AN OPEN ACCESS REPOSITOR

A social networking site is not an open access repository

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



CUM IRA ET STUDIO / DIGITAL HUMANITIES / SUMMA SUMMARUM

http://mittelalter.hypotheses.org/7123

Upon Leaving Academia.edu

BY G. GELTNER - 07/12/201

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

re

Fulfills

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

Due specie diverse /



Hai ritwittato

Jon Tennant @ @Protohedgehog · 16 set

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

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese



€ 121







Copyright com journal articles

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



1st Hamid R. Jama ul 36.04 · Charles Stu 11 Hai ritwittato

Jon Tennant @ @Protohedgehog · 16 set

In risposta a @Protohedgehog, @STMAssoc e altri 2

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

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

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

https://goo.gl/RnUszK

Attorneys and Notaries

- Dr. Felix Iselin, notary

- Carlo Scollo Lavizzari, LLM.

NEWS

ResearchGate bows to pressure from publishers on copyrighted material



BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

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

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

Hartmut Stegmaie Dr. Gisbert Reel Bernd Schmitz Stefan Flaig Karen Fiege Dr. Michael Artner Bernhard Fritz Ullrich Eidenmüller



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

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

Abstract

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



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

Introduction

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

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

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



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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental and Experimental Botany

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



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

Stefania Dhoa, Wanda Camussoa, Marco Mucciarellib, Anna Fusconia,*

Dipartimento di Biologia Vegetale, CEBIOVEM, Viale Mattioli 25, 1-10125 Torino, Italy b Dipartimento di Morfofisiologia Veterinaria, Via Leonardo da Vinci 44, 1-10095 Grugliasco (To), Italy

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TUNEL test

ABSTRACT

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

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Introduction

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



Segui

In risposta a @brembs e @ReaderMeter

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

Bastian Drees

@BastianDrees

Segui

Embargo?

In risposta a @mrgunn, @brembs e @ReaderMeter

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



Björn Brembs

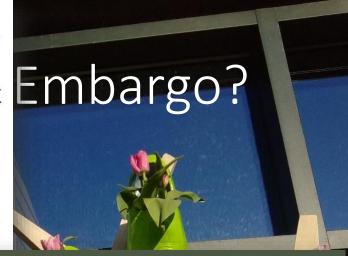
@brembs

In risposta a @ReaderMeter e @mrgunn

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



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



ca ...

mrgunn @mrgunn

In risposta a @brembs e @ReaderMeter

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



ALL AGREE: THERE IS NO NEED FOR THE PUBLISHER'S

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

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



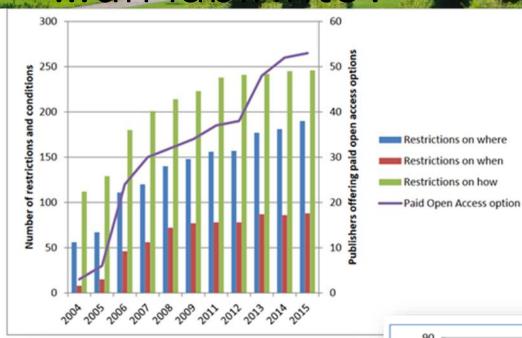
if I know that a publisher allows green deposit of all articles without embargo, then the likelihood that we'll maintain a paid subscription drops dramatically

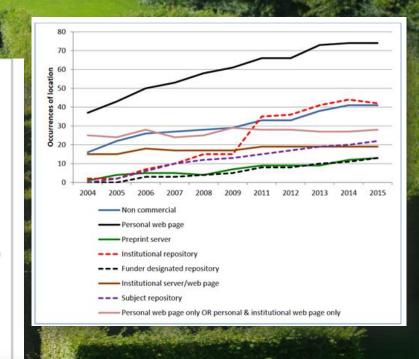
Of course, when you can get the same content for free, why should you pay for it? Apparently, Mr. Anderson does not value the work a publisher has put into their version of a scholarly article enough to pay for it, at least not compared to the author's copy in the 'green' OA repository. Scientists have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

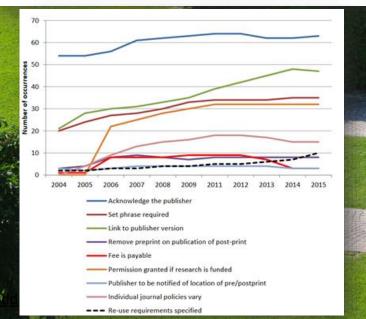
Now you can find an article simply by typing the title or some keywords into Google or some other search mechanism. The Green version of the article appears; there is no need to seek the publisher's authorized version.

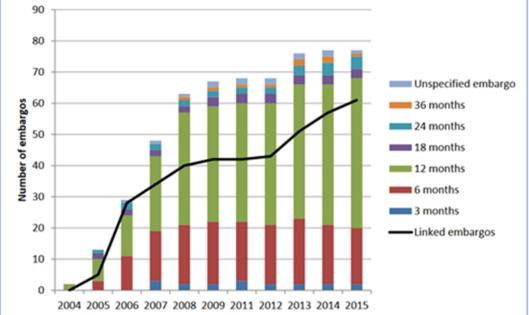
This must be a first: librarians, scientists and publishers all agree, there is no need for the publisher's authorized version. Then please remind me, why do we need publishers? What is it they are doing, if nobody can put a finger, let alone a price tag on it?

...un labirinto?









Green road - Sharing secondo Elsevier



Article Sharing

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

Preprint

Accepted manuscript

Published article

Preprint

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

Please note:

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

Published Journal Article

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

Subscription articles

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

Gold open access articles

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

Accepted Manuscript

Immediately

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

After the embargo period

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

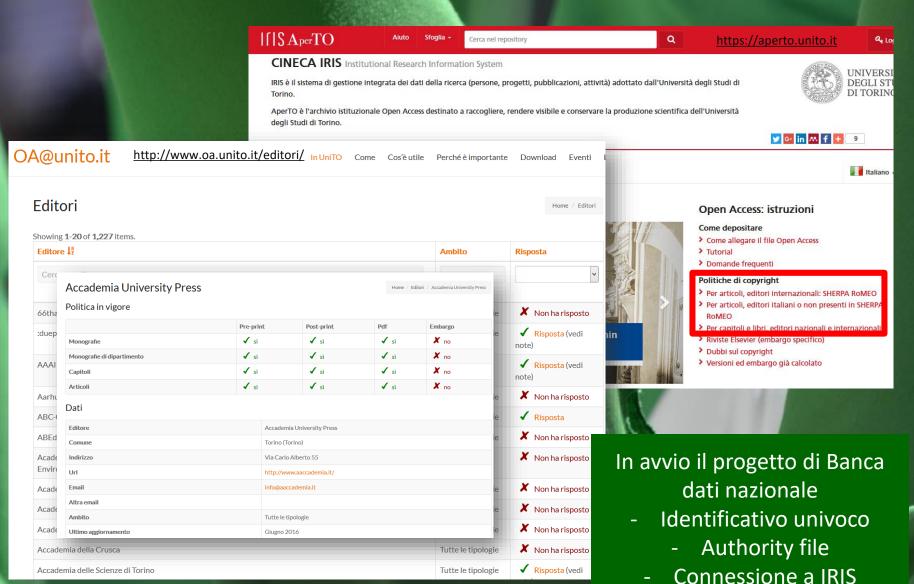
In all cases accepted manuscripts should:

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

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

Le difficoltà del deposito NON sono tecniche sono imposte dagli editori

Cercate un editore italiano?



Servono istruzioni?



Dubbi sul copyright

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

Open Access: istruzioni

Come depositare

- Come allegare il file Open Access
- > Tutorial

If[SAperTO ■

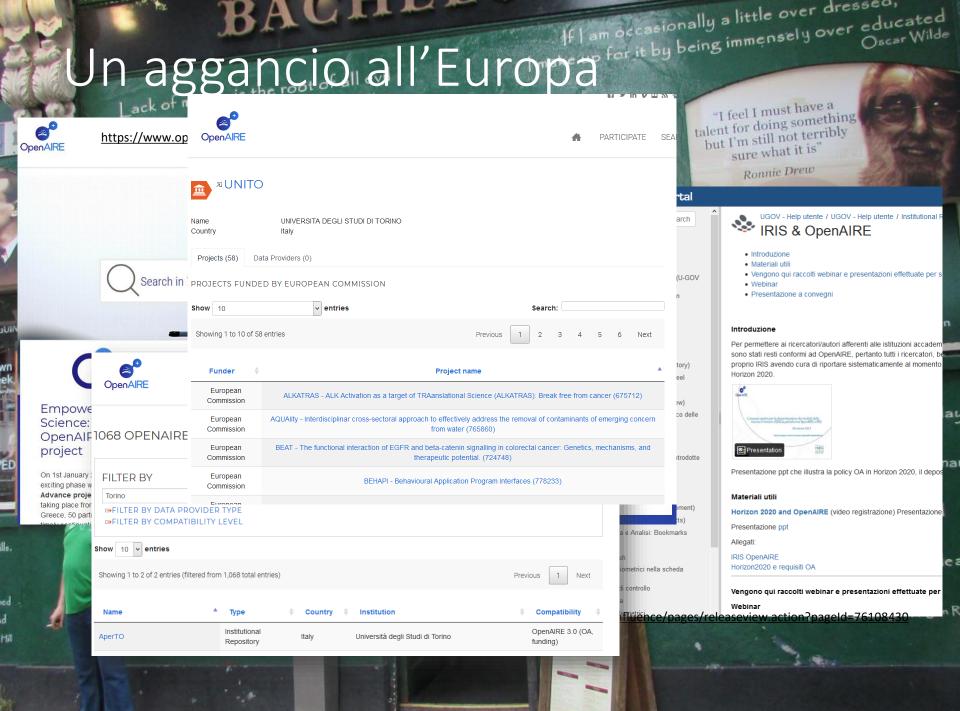
Domande frequenti

Politiche di copyright

> Per articoli, editori internazionali: SHERPA ROMEO

Italiano

- Per articoli, editori italiani o non presenti in SHERPA
- Per capitoli e libri, editori nazionali e internazionali
- Riviste Flsevier (embargo specifico)
- Dubbi sul copyright



ervono informazi



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



Seminari 2017

OA@unito.it

- Comunicare la scienza oggi (0
- Open Science (Nizza, 10 otto Why Open Science (Udine, Benefit of the Company)
- Open Science parte 1, parte 2

Seminari 2015-2016

■ Open Access (Lingue, 29 gennaio 2010) ■ Open Science, parte 1 - parte 2 (Economia, 25 novembre 2015)

Copyright: cosa posso o non posso



Open Data e Open Science

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



Horizon 2020 e FP7



La pubblicazione è solo l'inizio... il

è Open La Open Science meglio viene dopo
In UniTO Come Cos'è utile Perché è important

La gestione degli allegati e modalità operative in IRIS/AperTO

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

Perché la scienza aperta?

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

Why Open research?

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



Il Regolamento di Ateneo

L'Università di Torino dal 1 luglio 2013 ha un Regolamento di Ateneo sull'accesso aperto, in virtù del principio per cui i risultati della ricerca

disponibili. È stata la prima Università in Italia ad adottare un Regolamento



Il principio è che i risultati delle i I vantaggi per chi fa ricerca sono

■ le idee circolano prima e ci

OA@unito.it

Open Access

Open Access è l'accesso libero e

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

- ci sono due enormi vantaggi:
 - si continua a pubblicare sulle riviste/sedi editoriali di riferimento con particolare riguardo ai criteri di valutazione in uso - e poi si deposita la versione consentita, che circola di più e consente di ottenere

2. PUBBLICAZIONE ["gold road"]

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

OA@unito.it

Eventi

Futuri

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

In UniTO Come Cos'è utile Perché è impe

Conclusi

- Open Research Data Management: policies and tools (Milano, 24-25 maggio 2017)
- FAIR data management: best practices and open issues. RDA National Event in Italy (Firenze, 14-15 novembre 2016)
- Open justice e open science: le esperienze di Juriswiki e OpenQuake (Torino, 25 ottobre 2016)
- Open Science and Open Research Data (Roma, 31 maggio 2016)
- OpenAIRE: a platform to support Open Science in Europe (Roma, 30 maggio 2016)
- II blogging accademico con Hypotheses.org OpenEdition (Torino, 30 novembre 2015)
- Data Management Plans, principles and practice (Bologna, 19 novembre 2015)
- Open research data: creating bridges for Open Science Open CON2015 satellite event (Bologna, 18 novembre 2015)
- Immagini e testi online: il diritto d'autore alla prova del web (Torino, 20 ottobre 2015)
- Open Science: orizzonti e strumenti (Torino, 22 ottobre 2014)
- II Regolamento Open Access di Ateneo Presentazione (Torino, 28 novembre 2013) ■ Scienze umane e sociali e Open Access: prospettive e opportunità (Torino, 22 ottobre 2013)
- Comunicazione scientifica e Open Access: opportunità per una scienza che cambia (Torino, 24 ottobre 2012)
- Open Access: logiche e vantaggi Una mostra in 14 posters (Torino, 24-30 ottobre 2012)
- Open Access, archivi istituzionali e valutazione della ricerca (Torino, 24 ottobre 2011)
- Optimizing scholarly and scientific communication in the digital age (Torino, 12 maggio 2011)
- Diritto d'autore, Open Access e depositi istituzionali (Torino, 3 febbraio 2011)
- Open Access e conoscenza aperta (Torino, 18 ottobre 2010)
- Esistono due vie all'Open Access:
- 1. DEPOSITO o SELF-ARCHIVING ["green road"]
 - l'autore deposita la versione finale del lavoro (già pubblicato su riviste/sedi editoriali tradizionali) in Archivi Aperti, in accordo con le politiche di copyright degli editori
 - - visibilità e riconoscimento
 - è fattibile subito, a costo zero. È la strada scelta dal Regolamento dell'Università di Torino

Gli archivi in futuro

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

COMPAR Confederation of Open Access Repositories

Activities

Towards a global knowledge commons

Community

Home » Activities » Advocacy & Leadership » Next Generation

Vision

Advocacy & Leadershin Next Generation Repositories

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

In their current form, repositories only perpetuate the existing system



"What if we don't change at all ...
and something magical just happens?"
https://zenodo.org/record/886480#.WcTjxcBOPIU

Next Generation Repositories

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

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





Following

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

Traduci il Tweet

01:43 - 20 mag 2018

3 Retweet 10 Mi piace https://twitter.com/punctum_books/status/9979862255322



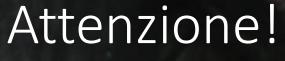












DISTINGUETE SEMPRE EDITORI OPEN ACCESS «PURI» DA EDITORI IBRIDI (EDITORI TRADIZIONALI CHE OFFRONO OPZIONE OPEN)

In cosa le riviste Open Access sono diverse?

PUBBLICANO I DATI INSIEME ALL' ARTICOLO

- TRASPARENZA
- RIPRODUCIBILITÀ

PUBBLICANO LE REVISIONI INSIEME ALL' ARTICOLO

- TRASPARENZA
- CONOSCENZA

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

- RIUSO
- TEXT E DATA MINING



(spesso) PUBBLICANO IN **FORMATI MACHINE-READABLE**- TEXT E DATA MINING





The Fair Open Access Principles

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

The mission of the foundation is

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

una nuova forma

Research Ideas and Outcomes Research Ideas and Outcomes OOOOO The Open Science Journal SSN 2367-7163 (period) Bronce articles SPARC Innovator Award Winner 2016

The Open Science features of RIO

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

Open Science Fair, Sept. 7 2017

The JATS XML: The first step to open content

Nixonia masneri van Noort & Johnson, sp. n.

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

Figures 1A-F

http://zoobank.org/7lsid=urn/lsid:zoobank.org:act:51495819 -AA60-4560-AAC6-2EED4110C0ED

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

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

La qualità



March, 2015

es, DNA, evolution, open science, baseball and other important things

Beyond Beall's List Better understanding predatory publishers

Monica Berger and Jill Cirasella

+ Author Affiliations

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

Cites & Insights

Libraries • Policy • Technology • Media

Volume 1+, Number +: April 2014

riv14i4.pdf

Intersections

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

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

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

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

work

nder

Scholarly Open Access

PUBLISHING

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

By Paul Basken | SEPTEMBER 12, 2017 ✔ PREMIUM

Beall's

LIST OF

About

Potential. open-acc

recommen descriptions want to sub criteria for

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

Jeffrey Beall, an academic librarian at the U. of Colorado at Denver, abruptly shuttered a blacklist of journals he deemed untrustworthy nine months ago. But while the project has

ine months after a academic librarian deleted his carefull list shaming more t

thousand scientific journals as unscrupulous, the Beall's List ! Mystery remains unsolved.

Why, after toiling so hard for fi and creating a resource cherisl scientists wary of exploitative puonsners

- did the University of Colorado at Denver's Jeffrey Beall abruptly give it all up? Who, or what, forced his hand?

o article proce

o Asietyalia

o Mandates

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

Beall's Litter

By MICHAEL EISEN | Published: DEC

it is NOT junk

Jeffrey Beall, a librarian at the Uni in science publication circles for hi access publishers and curating a list people seeking to navigate the so legitimate, many scammers - that

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

The Open-Access Movement is

solve problems. And yet, when I first took a hard look at Jeffrey Beall's lists in 2014, I was mostly assessing whether the lists represented as massive a problem as Beall seemed to assert. As you may know, I

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

Walt at Random

http://walt.lishost.org/2016/01/trust-methe-other-problem-with-87-of-bealls-lists/

« Gold Open Access Journals 2011-2015: A SPARC Project Not quite gone: a short catchall post »

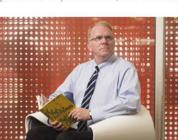
"Trust Me": The Other Problem with 87% of Beall's Lists

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

Now for the shorter version...

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

concluded that they did not.

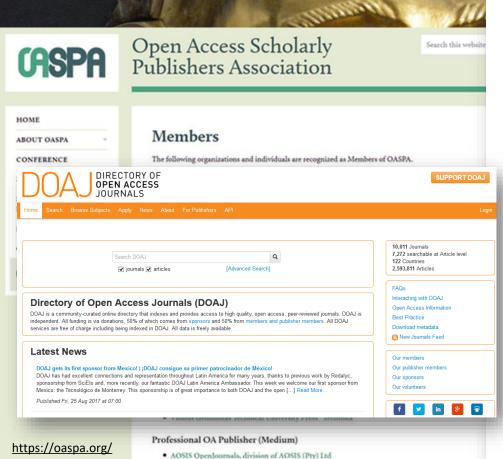


Theo Stroomer for The Chronicle

ended, debates over its merit and impact live on.

unreported, or annual communications o The 5th Publisher o ABC Journals

...meglio andare su



· Co-Action Publishing



ITALIAN

Sharing research res discipline and career you can trust a partic choose trusted journ

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

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

Pensa

Are you submitting your re Is it the right journal for you

Stai inviando la tua ricerca a una rivista affidabile?

E' la rivista giusta per la tua ricerca?

Nuove riviste accademiche vengono lanciate ogni settimana.

- · Sempre più ricerche scientifiche sono pubblicate in tutto il mondo.
- · Casi di pratiche illecite e ingannevoli da parte di editori sono sempre più diffusi.

Use our check list to assess the journal



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



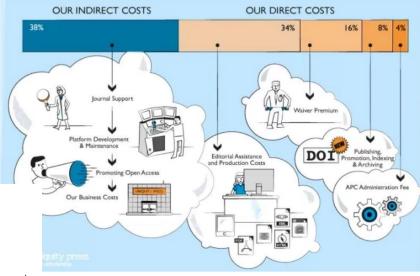


The real cost of article processing

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

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

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



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



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





Report Article processing charges (APCs) and subscriptions

Executive summary

- The number of article processing charges (APCs) paid doubled between 2013 and 2014. Growth remained strong in 2015, but slowed in part due to limited room for growth in institutions' internal budgets
- The average APC has increased by 6% over the past two years, a rise well above the
- Publishers' APC costs are converging to a more uniform price range, although they still vary widely. Journals with low APCs are raising their prices, perhaps to avoid being perceived as low quality following expectations set by the Finch report
- APC expenditure is unevenly distributed between publishers, with the lion's share of



income distributed among

It is difficult to assess the tru 2 schemes and these are ofte

Shamash, update Aug. 2017

IN UK:

- -APC CRESCIUTE 6%
- CONCENTRAZIONE A POCHI EDITORI

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

Research article

Science and Medical Education Science Policy

Kyle Siler[™]¹, Stefanie Haustein^{2,3}, Elise Smith⁴, Vincent Larivière⁴, Juan Pablo Alperin⁵

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

- Author and article information
- Abstract

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

... e i libri?



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10869 Academic peer-reviewed books and chapters from 256 publishers

News Register for newsletter

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

Basic services

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

Advanced services

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

 Www.hirmeos.eu/services/

14

OPERAS

open access in the european research area through scholarly communication



TRUST
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

To provide a pan-European infrastructure for open scholarly communication

Integration of the long tail into Open Science







SCALABILITY OF QUALITY



http://operas.hypotheses.org/





Overall observations

Some overall observations and context for our study:

- We are cautiously optimistic about the prospects for a significant amount of European long-form scholarship to be published as OA, despite well-known obstacles
- There is substantial funding that could be re-routed in various ways to pay for the publishing of books more efficiently, although we recognise that this involves complex operational changes
- Countries in the study are similar in many ways, however, there are huge differences in population size, book markets, OA policies, funding streams and publishers' approaches to OA
- No single model will fit all and there is no soenario for a perfect transition. Indeed, we do not expect all monographs to go OA, but we see a number of ways in which OA for books can be encouraged further
- Monograph sales are steadily declining, destabilising academic book publishers, raising barriers for early career authors, undermining the monograph as a valuable form of scholarly output and thereby reducing scholars' choice of output
- Academic book publishers in many continental countries continue to rely on "print" subsidies from public and private funds that could in theory be rechanneled to pay for OA publishing
- Successful pure OA monograph publishing initiatives in various countries are demonstrating clear benefits, though scaling will require further support
- OA for monographs is becoming an accepted publication model, offered by leading book publishers. Authors are increasingly becoming aware of the benefits of increased exposure

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

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

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

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

Inclusion of OA monographs in OA policies

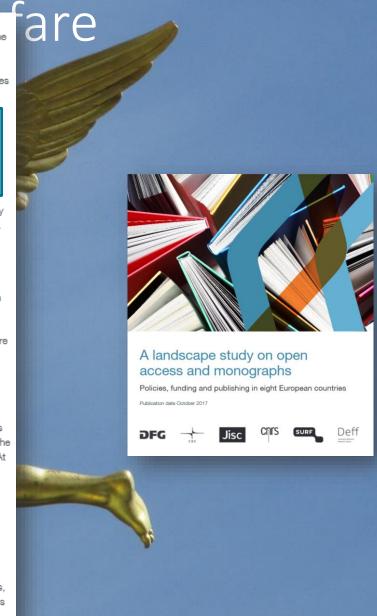
National policies on OA for books are not consistent across the eight countries despite encouragement in policy statements from a number of EU and European level agencies.

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

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

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

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



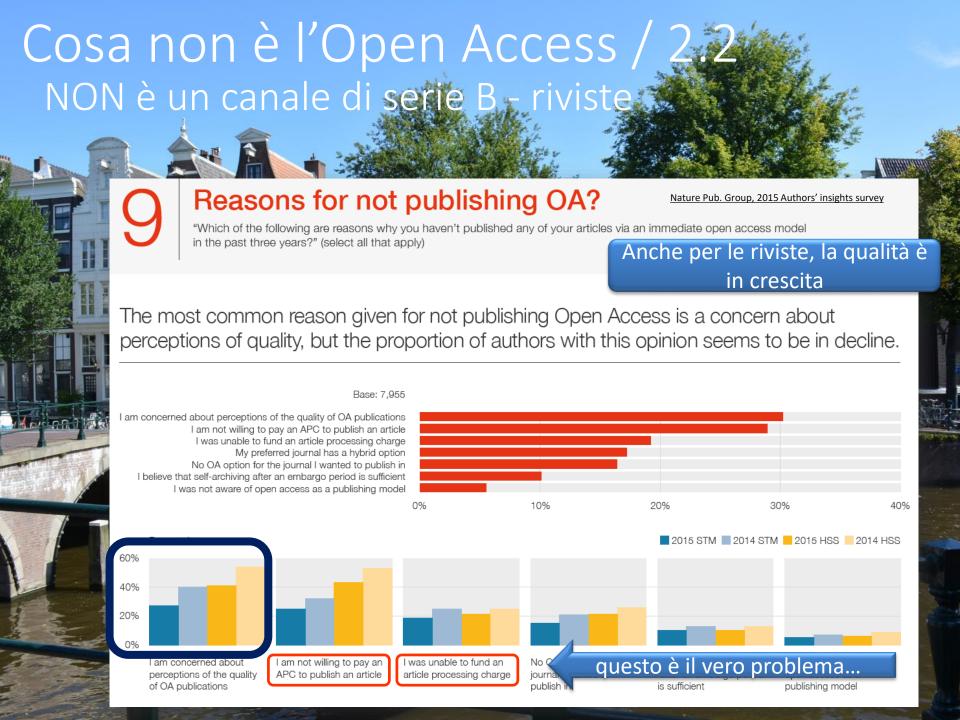




NON è in contrasto con il diritto d'autore

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





Cosa non è l'Open Access / 3



Cosa non è l'Open Access / 4

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





"The current lack of transparency around "peerreview does not serve science."

Less than 3% of journals currently allow peer reviews to be published. We want to see journals commit to making these public + part of the official scientific record "openscience nature.com/articles/d4158...

Traduci il Tweet

Aug. 2018







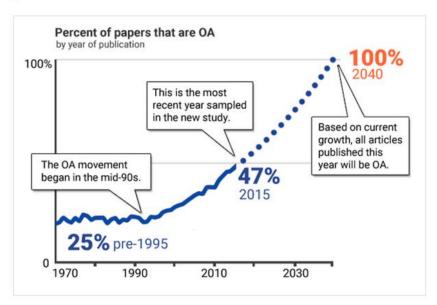
When will everything be Open Access?

Priem, Feb. 22 2018

≕

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

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



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

... e i diritti? / 1 Un concetto chiave:

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

... e i diritti? / 2 -

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[Uno scontro in atto]



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

Posted on November 22, 2015 by pm286

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

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

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

Posted on November 22, 2015 by pm286

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

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Wiley also stopped me doing my research

Chris H.J. Hartgerink's Notebook

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

Elsevier stopped me doing my research

@ 2000-0003-1150-68I

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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







9 Replies

@ 0000-0003-1050-6809

In November, I wrote about how <u>Elsevier wanted me to stop downloading</u> scientific articles for my research. Today, Wiley also ordered me to stop downloading.

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

I was downloading psychology research articles from the Wiley library, with a maximum of 5 per minute. I did this using the tool <u>quickscrape</u>, developed by the <u>ContentMine organization</u>. With this, I have downloaded approximately 18,680 research articles from the Wiley library, which I was downloading solely for research purposes.

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

s a critical point for

Those

n the reported

g research papers is a subscription,

sloading (which I

hank those who

