Scuola di dottorato
Economia UniTo
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OPEN SCIENCE – OPEN ACCESS
3-OPEN ACCESS COME E PERCHÉ

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In questo modulo impareremo:

1. due parole e due numeri sulle riviste
2. come fare Open Access e farlo correttamente
3. come evitare i falsi miti

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

- Open Access non è solo pubblicare ma anche depositare
- NON è incompatibile con la carriera dei ricercatori

Il mercato delle

Figure 8: Articles indexed from academic & scientific journals – 1findr, Dimensions, Core + ESCI WoS and Scopus, 1975-2018 (Courtesy of Eric Archambault)

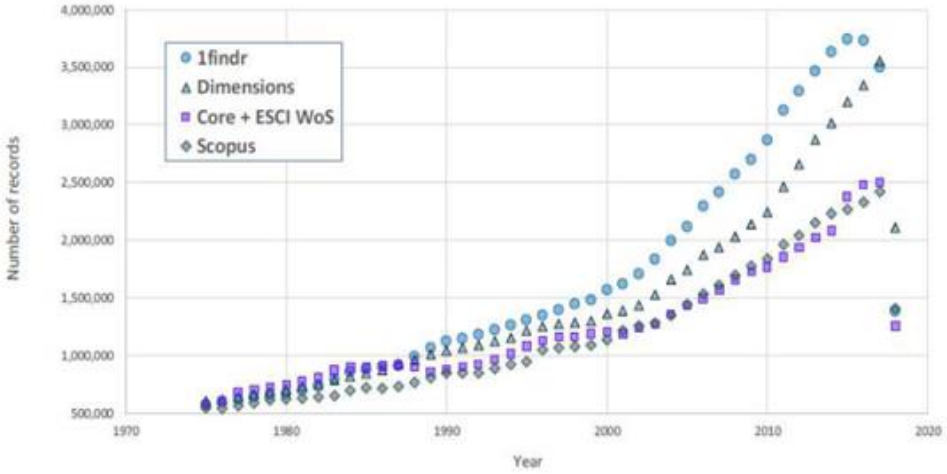


Figure 9: Relationship between numbers of researchers, journals and articles (Mabe 2004), using data from ISI and NSB)

The STM Report, Fifth Edition *October 2018*

Figure 6: Growth in the number of active, peer-reviewed English-language journals recorded in Ulrich's directory, 2000–2013

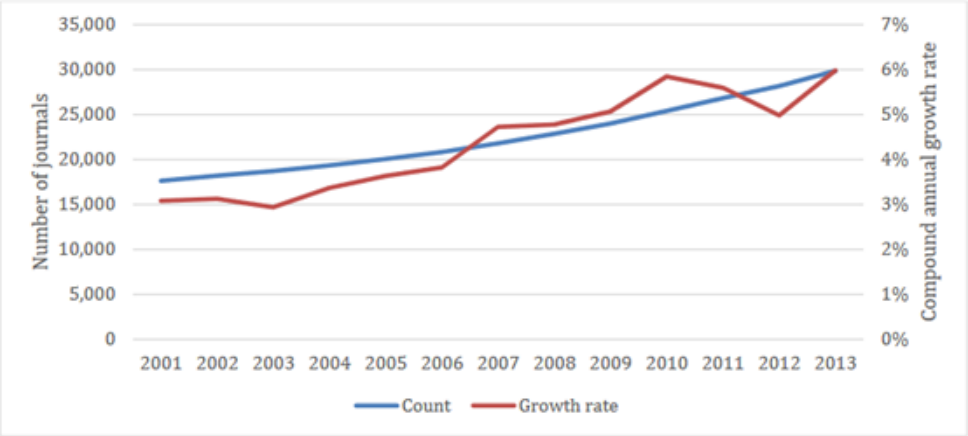
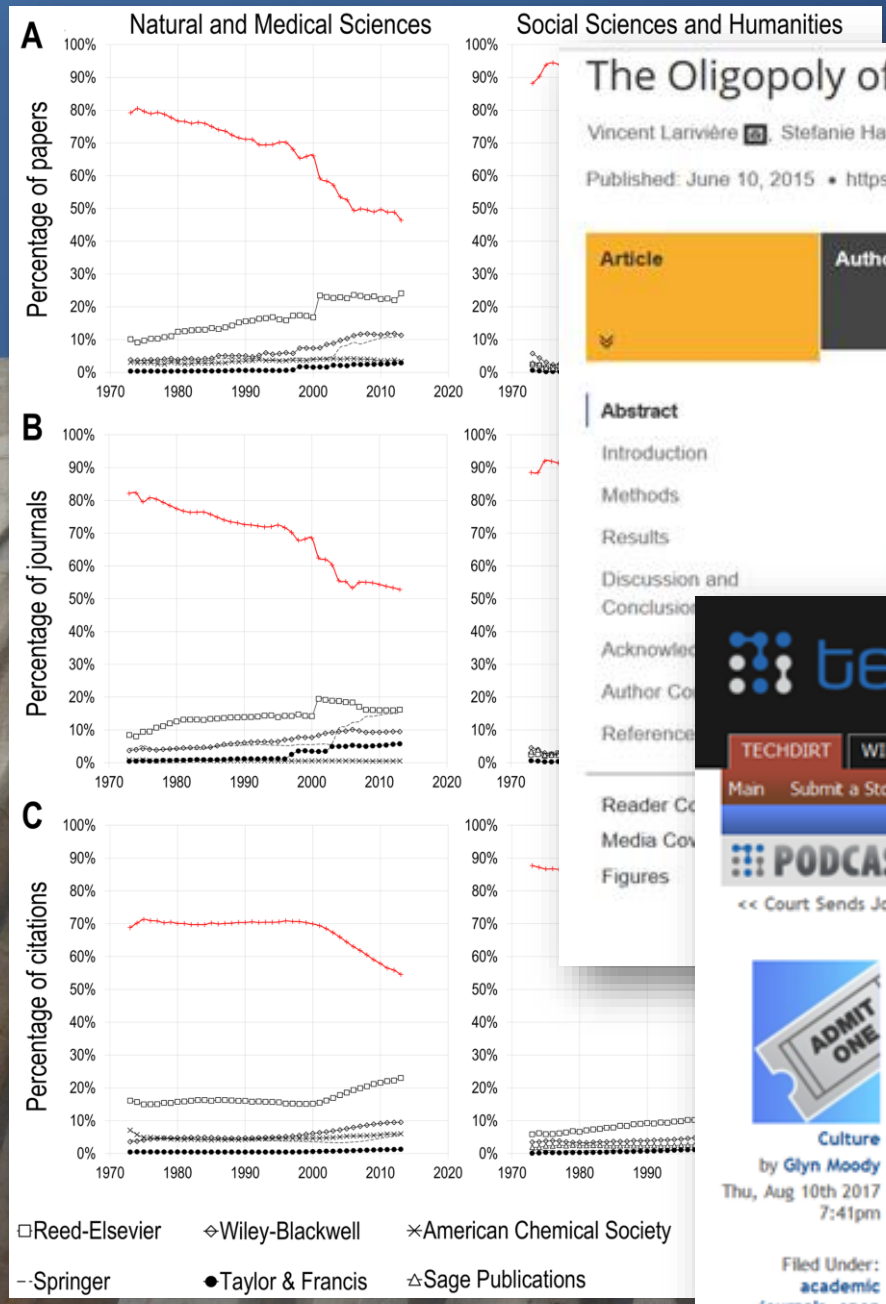


Figure 7: The growth of active, peer reviewed learned journals since 1665 (Mabe 2003)

Table 1: The 10 largest English-language publishers, by number of journals

Publisher	*Number of journals*
SpringerNature	>3,000
Elsevier	2,500
Taylor & Francis	2,500
Wiley	1,700
Sage	>1,000
Wolters Kluwer (incl. MedKnow)	c.900
Oxford University Press	c.440
Hindawi	>400
Cambridge University Press	390
Emerald	>300

STM report 2018



The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era

Vincent Larivière, Stefanie Haustein, Philippe Mongeon

Published: June 10, 2015 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0127502

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Abstract
Introduction
Methods
Results
Discussion and Conclusio
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Abstract

The consolidation of the scientific publishing industry has been the topic of much debate within and outside the scientific community, especially in relation to major publishers' high profit margins. However, the share of scientific output published in the journals of these major

STM : 50%
SS: 70%
HUM: 20%

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G.Moody, Elsevier monopoly … Aug 10 2017

Culture
by Glyn Moody
Thu, Aug 10th 2017 7:41pm

Filed Under: academic journals, open

Elsevier Continues To Build Its Monopoly Solution For All Aspects Of Scholarly Communication

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

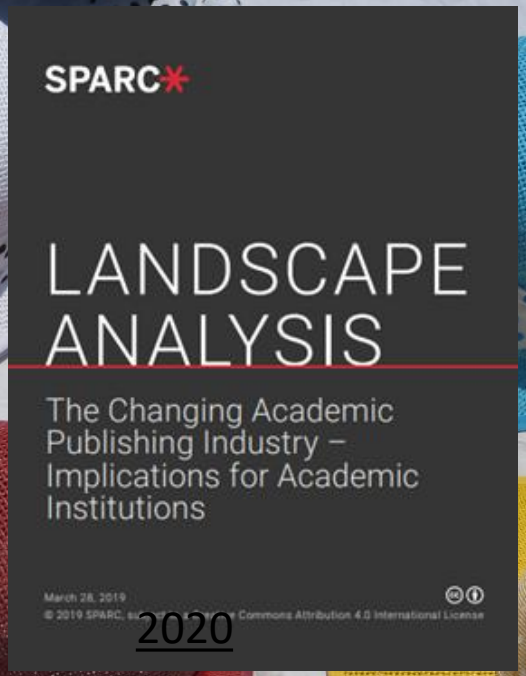
Techdirt has just written about the amazing achievements of Sci-Hub, and how it now offers the vast majority of academic papers free online. One implication may be that traditional publishing, with high-cost journals hidden behind paywalls, is no longer viable. But as we noted, that doesn't mean that traditional publishers will disappear. For one thing, many are embracing open access, and finding it pretty profitable (some would say *too* profitable thanks to things like "double dipping".) But there's another way that academic publishers, particularly the biggest ones with deep pockets, can head off the threat to their profits from developments like Sci-Hub and open

Il mercato

Executive Summary

2 mins read

Academic publishing is undergoing a major transition. Some of its leaders are moving from a content-provision to a data analytics business. This shift is still in its early days. There are actions and strategies that institutions can consider adopting to limit the potential harms, and leverage potential benefits.



2020

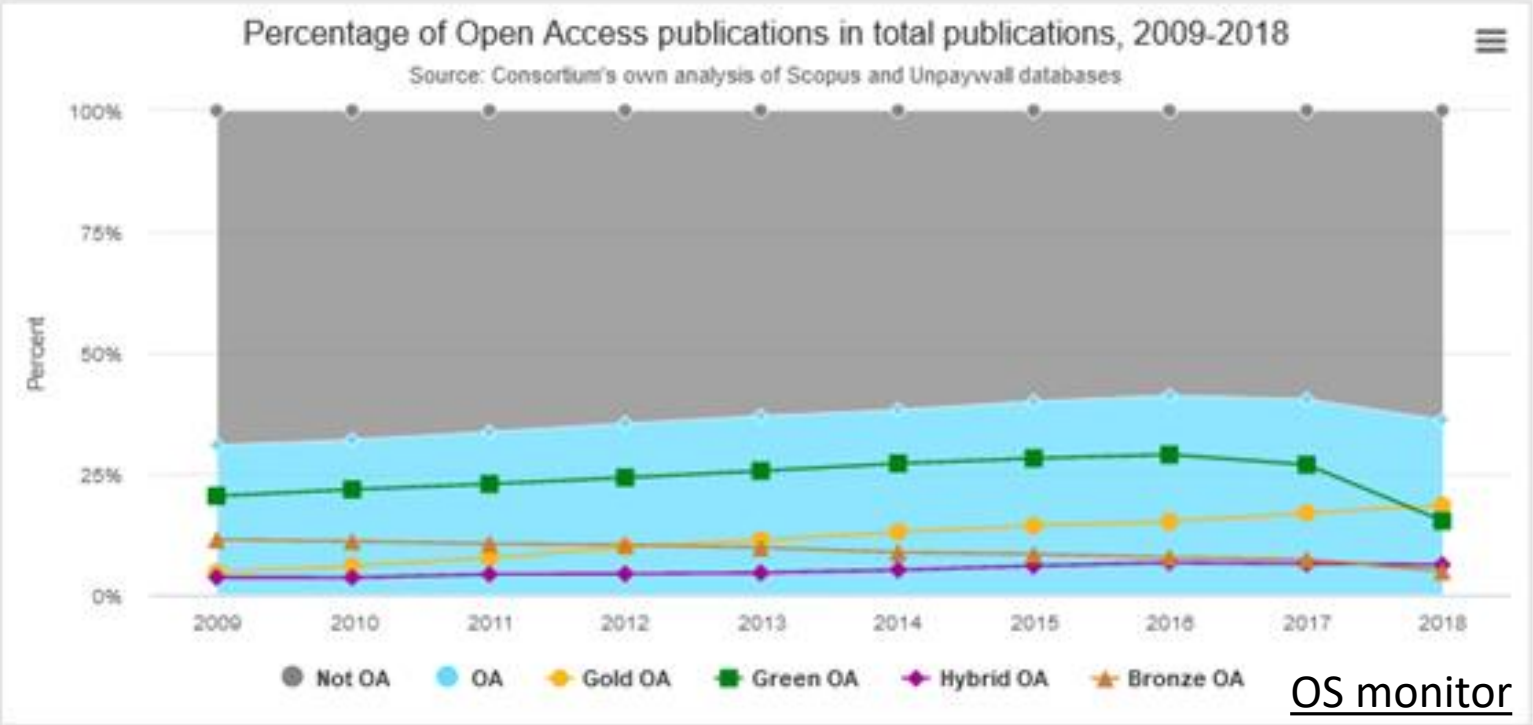
This report was commissioned in response to the growing trend of commercial acquisition of critical infrastructure in our institutions. It is intended to provide a comprehensive look at the current players in this arena, their strategies and potential actions, and the implications of these on the operations of our libraries and home institutions. It also outlines suggestions for an initial set of strategic responses for the community to evaluate in order to ensure it controls both this infrastructure and the data generated by/resident on it.

…quanti aperti?

POCO >25%

Open access to publications

This data, gathered through the analysis of Scopus data and Unpaywall data, shows the percentage of open access publications by year, country and discipline.
You can click on the buttons below the chart to select the data to display.



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Computer Communications
Volume 150, 15 January 2020, Pages 455-462

Predicting the security threats on the spreading of rumor, false information of Facebook content based on the principle of sociology

Xiaomeng Wang [a], Binxing Fang [a, b], Hongli Zhang [a], Xin

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Abstract

With the rapid development of Internet of Things (IOT), frequent communication among a huge amount of heterogeneous smart devices over the Online Social Networks(OSN) becomes viable and efficient. Increasing user submissions including online contents, videos and comments are gradually affecting people's lives, leading to an explosive propagation of information and posing security threats on the spreading of rumor, false information and inappropriate online speech. The goal of popularity prediction of online content is accurate predict the popularity in the future based on the early diffusion status. Existing models for popularity prediction are mostly based on discovering network features or fitting the equation into a varying time function which seldom introduces the principle of sociology. In this paper, we find that there exists a high linear correlation between the proportion of faithful fans in Facebook homepage with frequent shares in the early and the future popularity. The statistical results about Facebook remind us that the principle of mainstream fatigue plays an important role in prediction task. Furthermore, an experimental study clearly illustrates that the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Previous article in issue

Next article in issue

Keywords

Information diffusion; Linear regression; Popularity; Social networks

TITOLO, AUTORI, ABSTRACT, KEYWORDS
[ONLINE: STRUTTURA]

1. Introduction

In recent years, the convergence of the "Internet of Things" and the "Online Social Networks" gradually become feasible, more and more smart devices connect to social networks. A growing number of online platforms which have gathered thousands of users are now becoming very popular. As one of the largest online social networks, Facebook has about 1 billion users by 2015, including social sciences, celebrities, government agencies and other star homepage, as well as a number of ordinary user homepage whom always post real-time messages to attract public attention. Facebook is not only a social network, but also an increasingly important distribution for big data allowing real-time access to smart devices. Considering its user scale and interaction pattern, Facebook can be understood as a [redacted] th the ease of posting and recei[redacted] eely and all kinds of topics can be post[redacted] spreading of rumor, false infor[redacted] efore, it is into the popularit[redacted] el(Szabo and Huberman) by in[redacted] which shows a high linear correlation [redacted] el is named MFL (the Mainstream Fati[redacted] del). The main contributions of this paper are summarized as follows:

HTML

(1) We propose an improved popularity prediction method considering the mainstream fatigue theory.

(2) This paper finds that there exists a high linear correlation between the proportion of users with frequent shares in the early and the popularity in the future.

(3) Experiments on Facebook dataset validate that our proposed model can provide a higher accuracy than the other models in long term popularity prediction.

2. Related work

In the current studies, researchers have made great efforts on prediction problem and have conducted a comprehensive survey. Most methods can be divided into 3 categories, which based on group state, regression and time series.

The method based on group state mainly divides the nodes in the social network into several states, and analyzes the trend of popularity evolution by simulating the state transfer process. Saeed et al. [5] used infectious disease models to study the spread of Twitter messages, arguing that when nodes in the social network that are infected (I) post relevant tweets, their fans become new susceptible, and the total number is growing. Abdullah et al. [6] improved the classic epidemic SIR model to simulate the propagation of twitter messages. Matsubara et al. found that the prevalence distribution of blogs obeys the power rate, and the user's attention shows periodic changes, and a dynamic infection rate prediction model is

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Predicting the security threats on the spreading of rumor, false information of Facebook content based on the principle of sociology

Xiaomeng Wang [a,*], Binxing Fang [a,b], Hongli Zhang [a], Xing Wang [a]

[a] Research Center of Computer Network and Information Security Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China
[b] Cyberspace Institute of Advanced Technology, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou, China

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Keywords:
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Linear regression
Popularity
Social networks

ABSTRACT

With the rapid development of Internet of Things (IOT), frequent communication among a huge amount of heterogeneous smart devices over the Online Social Networks(OSN) becomes viable and efficient. Increasing user submissions including online contents, videos and comments are gradually affecting people's lives, leading to an explosive propagation of information and posing security threats on the spreading of rumor, false information and inappropriate online speech. The goal of popularity prediction of online content is accurate predict the popularity in the future based on the early diffusion status. Existing models for popularity prediction are mostly based on discovering network features or fitting the equation into a varying time function which seldom introduces the principle of sociology. In this paper, we find that there exists a high linear correlation between the proportion of faithful fans in Facebook homepage with frequent shares in the early and the future popularity. The statistical results about Facebook remind us that the principle of mainstream fatigue plays an

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* Correspondi[redacted]
E-mail addre[redacted]

https://doi.org/1[redacted]
Received 25 Sept[redacted]
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attention, such as the distribution of wealth, population, and the distribution of friends in dating websites. Studies have shown that most of the online content is of little concern, while only a small proportion gained a lot of user attention. This uneven distribution dates back to the Italian economist Vilfredo Pareto's famous 'Pareto's principle', in which he found 20% of the population accounted for 80% of social wealth. During the last few years, researchers have been devoting themselves to improve prediction accuracy. In the Internet age, Barabasi and Albert [3] published a landmark article in Nature, they found that the distributions of most complex network such as the actor cooperation network, World Wide Web and Power Grid network of western America followed the power-law distribution with the index meet $2 < \gamma < 3$. In the age of online social networks, Kwak et al. [4] found that 10% of the most popular users' videos on YouTube attracted nearly 80% of users' attention, while the remaining 90% received only 20% of users'

model(Szabo and Huberman) by introducing the mainstream fatigue theory which shows a high linear correlation on Facebook dataset. The proposed model is named MFL (the Mainstream Fatigue Theory with the linear regression model). The main contributions of this paper are summarized as follows:

(1) We propose an improved popularity prediction method considering the mainstream fatigue theory.
(2) This paper finds that there exists a high linear correlation between the proportion of users with frequent shares in the early and the popularity in the future.
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et al. [15] considered the interest and visibility in the voting process in Digg, and proposed a time series model to predict the final number of votes. Li et al. [16,17] proposed a cascade method to predict exogenous video popularity. Hu et al. [18,19] proposed a time sequence based method to improve the short term prediction accuracy for burst event, which divide the propagation process into four stages. Gao et al. [20] proposed an reinforced Poisson process method, which modeled the decay process of information diffusion with the priority connection mechanism.

The above methods have made some effect in predicting popularity, but for the hyper-massive online social network like Facebook, the predict accuracy still need to be improved. The method based on the group state mainly uses the mathematical model to reproduce the process of information diffusion from a microscopic perspective, but the node attribute and the state transfer probability in the model are too idealized, which can only apply to the estimation of the extent of propagation with fixed network topology. Time series methods use fitting functions to characterize the real-time popularity evolution trends, which have good effect on short term task, but for the long term prediction, the accumulation of deviation may leads to a gradual decrease in accuracy. The regression method aims to establish the mapping relationship between the early and the future popularity, and it is necessary to extract the characteristics from the popularity evolution, which is suitable for long-term prediction. In this paper, we make a deep analysis of the communication mechanism of Facebook homepage messages, and propose a popularity prediction model based on regression analysis, which introduces the 'mainstream fatigue theory' in sociology as a key feature into the regression equation in the form of connection strength for the first time, and predicts the final popularity of messages

…la situazione «normale»

IN ATENEO

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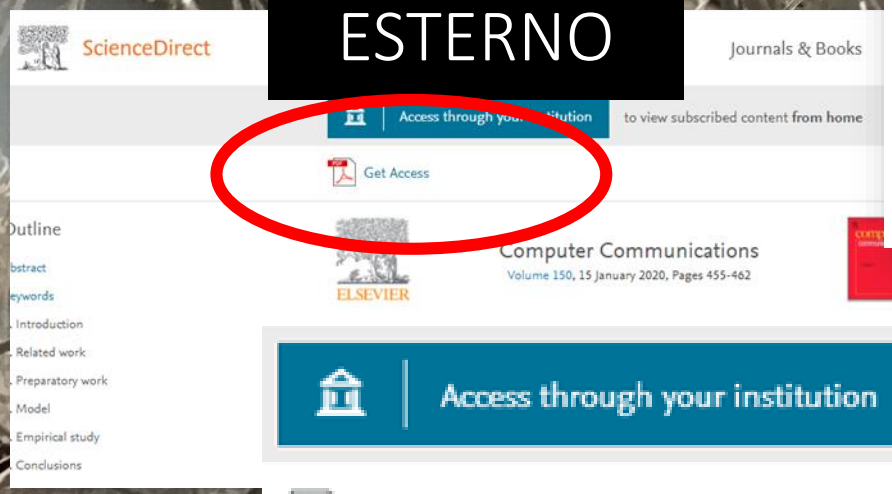

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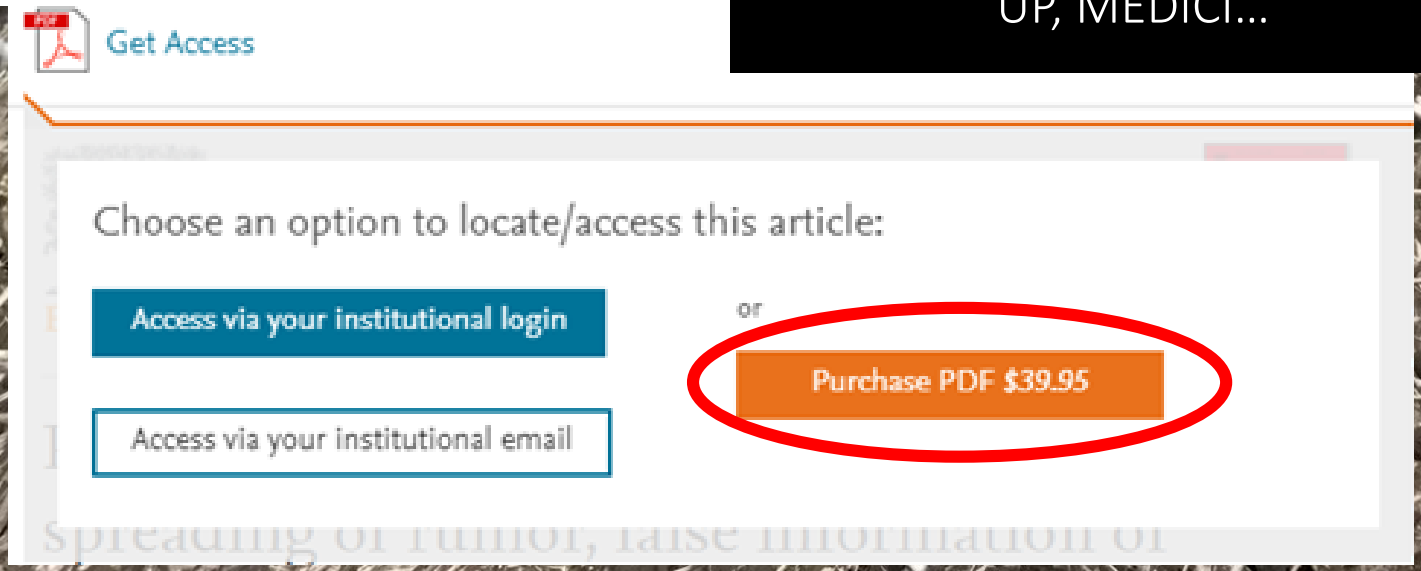

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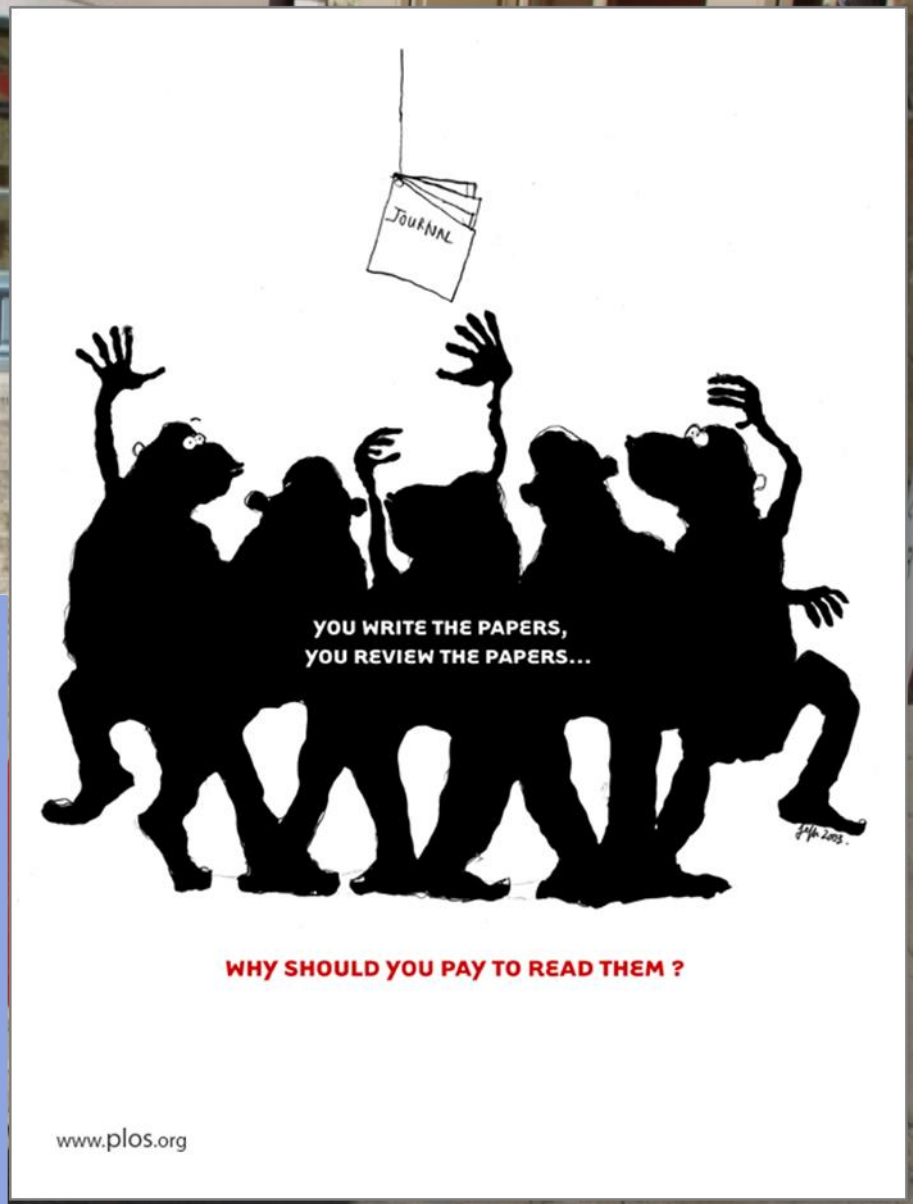

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Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

John P. A. Ioannidis

Published: August 30, 2005 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0020124

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Abstract

Modeling the Framework for False Positive Findings

Bias

Testing by Several Independent Teams

Abstract

Summary

There is increasing concern that most current published research findings are false. The probability that a research claim is true may depend on study power and bias, the number of other studies on the same question, and, importantly, the ratio of true to no relationships among the relationships probed in each s
likely to be true when the studies

Why Most Published Research F
John P. A. Ioannidis

Abstract

Modeling the Framework for False Positive Findings

Bias

Testing by Several Independent Teams

Corollaries

Most Research Findings Are False for Most Research Designs and for Most Fields

Claimed Research Findings May Often Be Simply Accurate Measures of the Prevailing Bias

How Can We Improve the Situation?

References

Reader Comments (45)

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Figures

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mole
may
should not be surprising. It can be proven that most claimed resea
will examine the key factors that influence this problem and some

Modeling the Framework for False Positive

Several methodologists have pointed out [9–11] that the high rate
confirmation) of research discoveries is a consequence of the con
strategy of claiming conclusive research findings solely on the bas
by formal statistical significance, typically for a *p*-value less than 0.
appropriately represented and summarized by *p*-values, but, unfor
widespread notion that medical research articles should be interpr
Research findings are defined here as any relationship reaching fo
e.g., effective interventions, informative predictors, risk factors, or
research is also very useful. "Negative" is actually a misnomer, an
widespread. However, here we will target relationships that investi
null findings.

> It can be proven that most claimed research findings are false

As has been shown previously, the probability that a research find
the prior probability of it being true (before doing the study), the sta
and the level of statistical significance [10,11]. Consider a 2 × 2 tat
are compared against the gold standard of true relationships in a s
field both true and false hypotheses can be made about the prese
the ratio of the number of "true relationships" to "no relationships"
field. *R* is characteristic of the field and can vary a lot depending o
highly likely relationships or searches for only one or a few true rel
and millions of hypotheses that may be postulated. Let us also consider, for computational

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Essay

Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

John P. A. Ioannidis

Summary

There is increasing concern that most current published research findings are false. The probability that a research claim is true may depend on study power and bias, the number of other studies on the same question, and, importantly, the ratio of true to no relationships among the relationships probed in each scientific field. In this framework, a research finding is less likely to be true when the studies conducted in a field are smaller; when effect sizes are smaller; when there is a greater number and lesser preselection of tested relationships; where there is greater flexibility in designs, definitions, outcomes, and analytical modes; when there is greater financial and other interest and prejudice; and when more teams are involved in a scientific field in chase of statistical significance. Simulations show that for most study designs and settings, it is more likely for a research claim to be false than true.

factors that influence this problem and some corollaries thereof.

Modeling the Framework for False Positive Findings

Several methodologists have pointed out [9–11] that the high rate of nonreplication (lack of confirmation) of research discoveries is a consequence of the convenient, yet ill-founded strategy of claiming conclusive research findings solely on the basis of a single study assessed by formal statistical significance, typically for a *p*-value less than 0.05. Research is not most appropriately represented and summarized by *p*-values, but, unfortunately, there is a widespread notion that medical research articles

It can be proven that most claimed research findings are false.

is characteristic of the field and can vary a lot depending on whether the field targets highly likely relationships or searches for only one or a few true relationships among thousands and millions of hypotheses that may be postulated. Let us also consider, for computational simplicity, circumscribed fields where either there is only one true relationship (among many that can be hypothesized) or the power is similar to find any of the several existing true relationships. The pre-study probability of a relationship being true is $R/(R+1)$. The probability of a study finding a true relationship reflects the power $1-\beta$ (one minus the Type II error rate). The probability of claiming a relationship when none truly exists reflects the Type I error rate, α. Assuming that c relationships are being probed in the field, the expected values of the 2×2 table are given in Table 1. After a research finding has been claimed based on

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JOHN WILLINSKY | AUTOR Y ACTIVISTA

“El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano”

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

Apr. 26, 2018

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

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@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 $

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13:35 - 20 set 2017

10 Retweet **12** Mi piace

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Perché serve l'Ope

Roorick, June 2020

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Making full and immediate Open Access a reality

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Open Access lessons during Covid-19: No lockdown for research results!

08/06/2020

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed the world as we know it, and research is no exception. Globally, scientists are working together at unprecedented speed, in a race against time to understand the virus and its treatment, sharing data and results as fast as they can. Journal editors are cooperating and becoming more flexible. Embargoes are lifted, paywalls abolished and preprint servers like MedrXiv and bioRxiv have accelerated research evaluation and discussion. Suddenly the demand for instant access to the relevant research literature has become self-evident. How could the argument for full and immediate Open Access still be ignored?

BARRIERE ALL'ACCESSO RALLENTANO LA SCIENZA
UNICO INTERESSE: IL PROFITTO

Temporary access is not Open Access

By opening up research in times of crisis, subscription publishers have implicitly admitted that their paywalls and embargoes were unjustified and inefficient to start with. They have proved that keeping knowledge behind barriers harms the advancement of science and serves little purpose other than generating profits which the research community hardly benefits from. The very fact that this request even had to be made is striking: most of the research results reported in these papers had already been paid for by public funds and should therefore have been openly available to everyone in the first place.

In addition, some publishers only agreed to making this research available on a temporary basis, narrowly focusing on access to Covid-19 related papers. This is hard to justify, as the fight against the disease requires perspectives from multiple scientific disciplines. Publishers temporarily releasing articles from paywalls does not represent Open Access. Full, immediate, and permanent Open Access

ACCESSO TEMPORANEO E PARZIALE ≠ OPEN ACCESS

search papers related to Covi
ls, patients and patient organi
s no longer acceptable that 75% of the research literature is still behind a paywall. We don't know which research papers that today remain largely inaccessible could inspire solutions and bright ideas for tomorrow's challenges.

NON SAPPIAMO QUALE ARTICOLO CHIUSO OGGI POTREBBE ISPIRARE IDEE DOMANI

If not now, when?

publication venue. The time for full and immediate Open Access was yesterday, but the chance to learn from our mistakes and to act is now.

IL TEMPO PER OPEN ACCESS IMMEDIATO ERA IERI. LA POSSIBILITÀ DI IMPARARE DAGLI ERRORI E AGIRE È ADESSO

Paywall

Tutti dicono che dobbiamo proprio costruirlo
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...ma chi ci ha chiesto di costruirlo?
Ricercatore 2
Non sta a me saltare...aspetto che i capi decidano
Ricercatore 3
Cosa fai lassù? Salta, ti prendo io
La comunità e la società
Questo muro è qui da secoli, è nostro dovere conservarlo
Sono io che so dov'è la porta, e sono io che ho la chiave
L'editore commerciale tradizionale
Ma cosa stai facendo? E perché lo fai?
Lo sto cementando
Ricercatore 5
Ricerc. 6
[pilotando un drone] mmmmh è molto lungo...e non vedo nessuna porta
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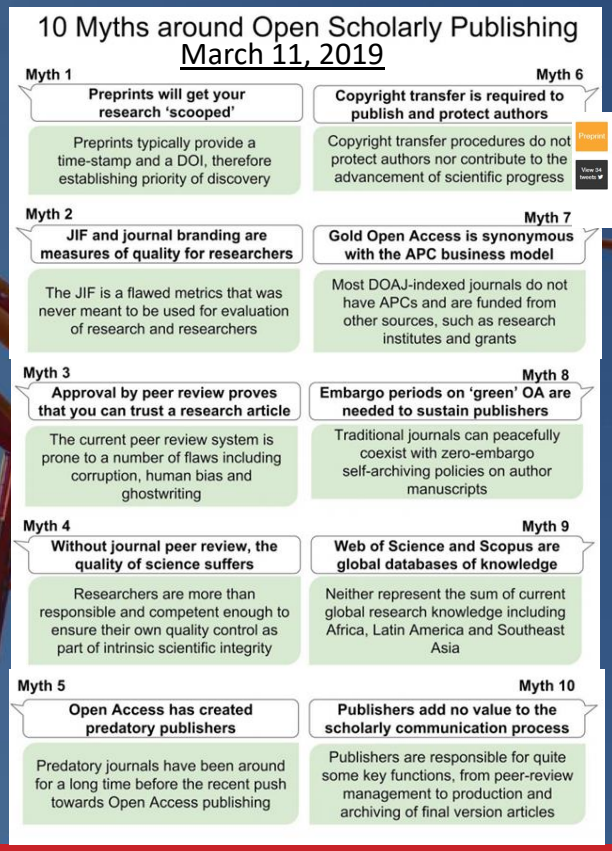

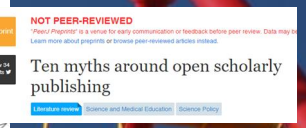

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- EDITORI PREDATORI

...in Italia siamo ancora a questo

Gruppo di Redazione Roars

ROARS Return on Academic ReSearch

Giuliana Glusti
Ed è poco! L'open access è un business. La rivista Linguistics di de Gruyter ne vuole 2000!

Maria Clara Nucci
6 ottobre alle ore 11:25

Sono dal 2005 nel Comitato Editoriale della rivista Journal of Nonlinear Mathematical Physics. Ci siamo tutti dimessi compreso l'Editor-in-Chief.
Motivo? Il publisher (=colui che pubblica) della rivista ha deciso di far pagare (750 euro) ogni articolo pubblicato agli autori. È questo l'open access.

Ecco l'elenco di tutti i membri del Comitato Editoriale che si sono dimessi:

Piero Marcati
Quindi il giornale si riempirà di monnezza. Pecunia non olet!!
Mi piace · Rispondi · 2 g
1

Gabriele Fici
Mi sono sempre rifiutato di pagare per pubblicare. Trovo più scandaloso pagare per pubblicare rispetto al fatto che la mia istituzione paghi un abbonamento per farmi accedere alle riviste specializzate. Detto questo, c'è arXiv...
Mi piace · Rispondi
3

ROARS Return on Academic ReSearch

From: Maria Clara Nucci <mariaclara.nucci@unipg.it>
Sent: Friday, October 2, 2020 3:07 PM
To: Zeger Karssen
Subject: Re: JNMP and Open Access

Dear Mr. Karssen,
Thanks for your email below. Your own words have reinforced my decision of resigning from the Editorial Board of YOUR COMMERCIAL JNMP since your detailed policy means the end of a scientific journal as JNMP was, a journal that I was happy to help growing with my service as a Member of the Editorial Board, as a Reviewer, and as an Author. I will not support with any of my work your so-called Gold (sic) system. As an author I will never published in it, and will not waste my time as a Reviewer for your commercial JNMP.
You may gain few bucks with your policy, though I doubt it. However, you will never gain any respect in the Scientific Community, in particular mine. You may thing that respect is not a valuable asset. Then I would suggest you to look at the history of certain publishers, and see what money is worth in time of war.
Maybe, I am not going to convince you. At least, I try.
Sincerely yours,
Prof. Maria Clara Nucci

IL PEGGIO DEL PEGGIO QUANTO A PREGIUDIZI E DISINFORMAZIONE (E MANCANZA DI [E VOLONTÀ DI] CONOSCENZA)

I pilastri

LA CONOSCENZA È UN BENE COMUNE

LA COMUNICAZIONE SCIENTIFICA È UNA GRANDE CONVERSAZIONE, PIÙ È APERTA PIÙ È RICCA

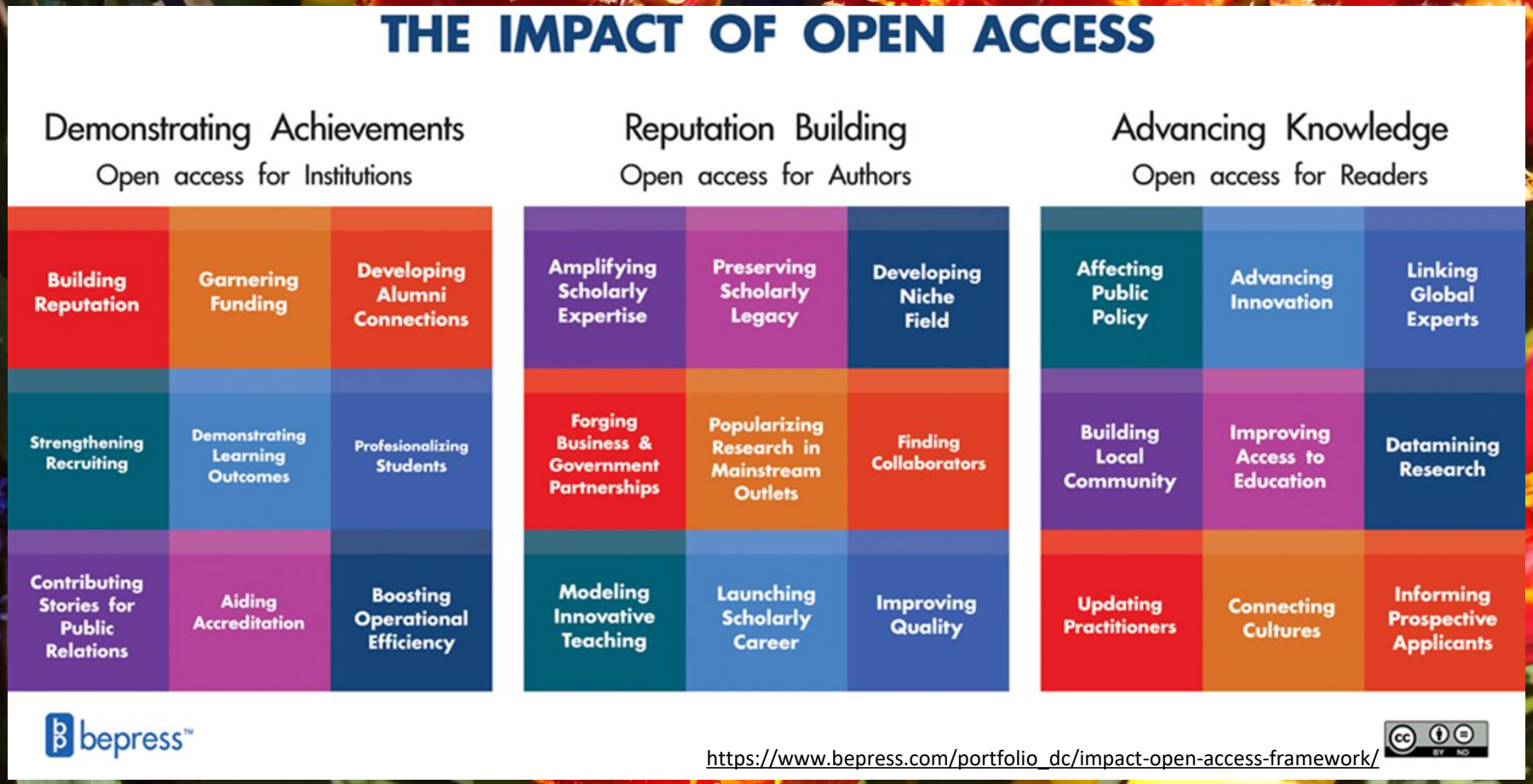
I RISULTATI DELLE RICERCHE FINANZIATE CON I FONDI PUBBLICI DEVONO ESSERE PUBBLICAMENTE DISPONIBILI

SU QUESTO SI BASA LA RICHIESTA DEL DM/BANDO VQR…
E AVREMO LA VETRINA DELLA MIGLIORE PRODUZIONE ITALIANA

VANTAGGI:

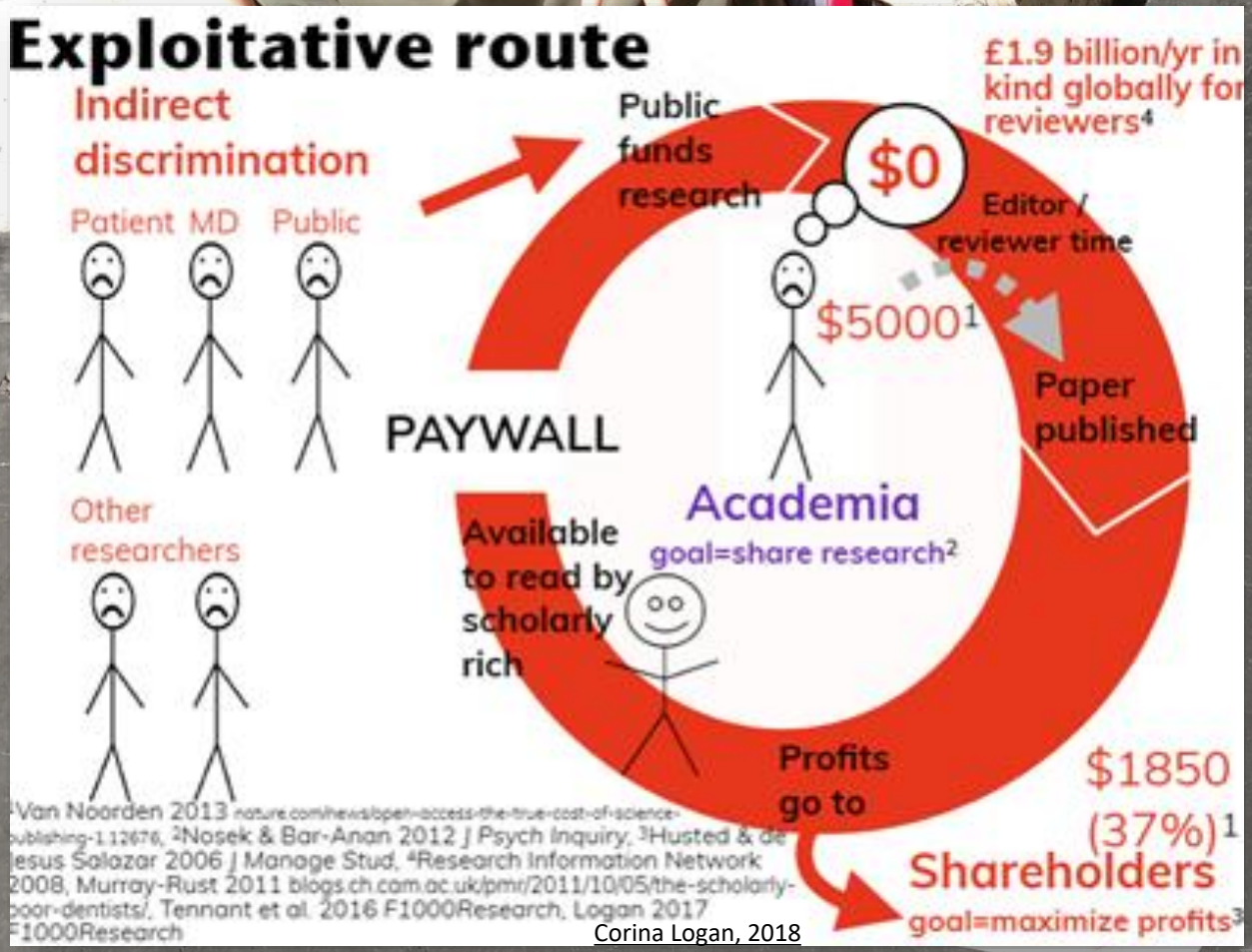
- CIRCOLAZIONE PIÙ RAPIDA E GLOBALE DELLE INFORMAZIONI, LA SCIENZA PROGREDISCE PIÙ EFFICACEMENTE
- MAGGIORE VISIBILITÀ
- APERTURA AL TERRITORIO (PROFESSIONISTI, PMI, START UP…)
- TRASPARENZA NELL'USO DEI FONDI PUBBLICI

Benefici / impatto reale



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

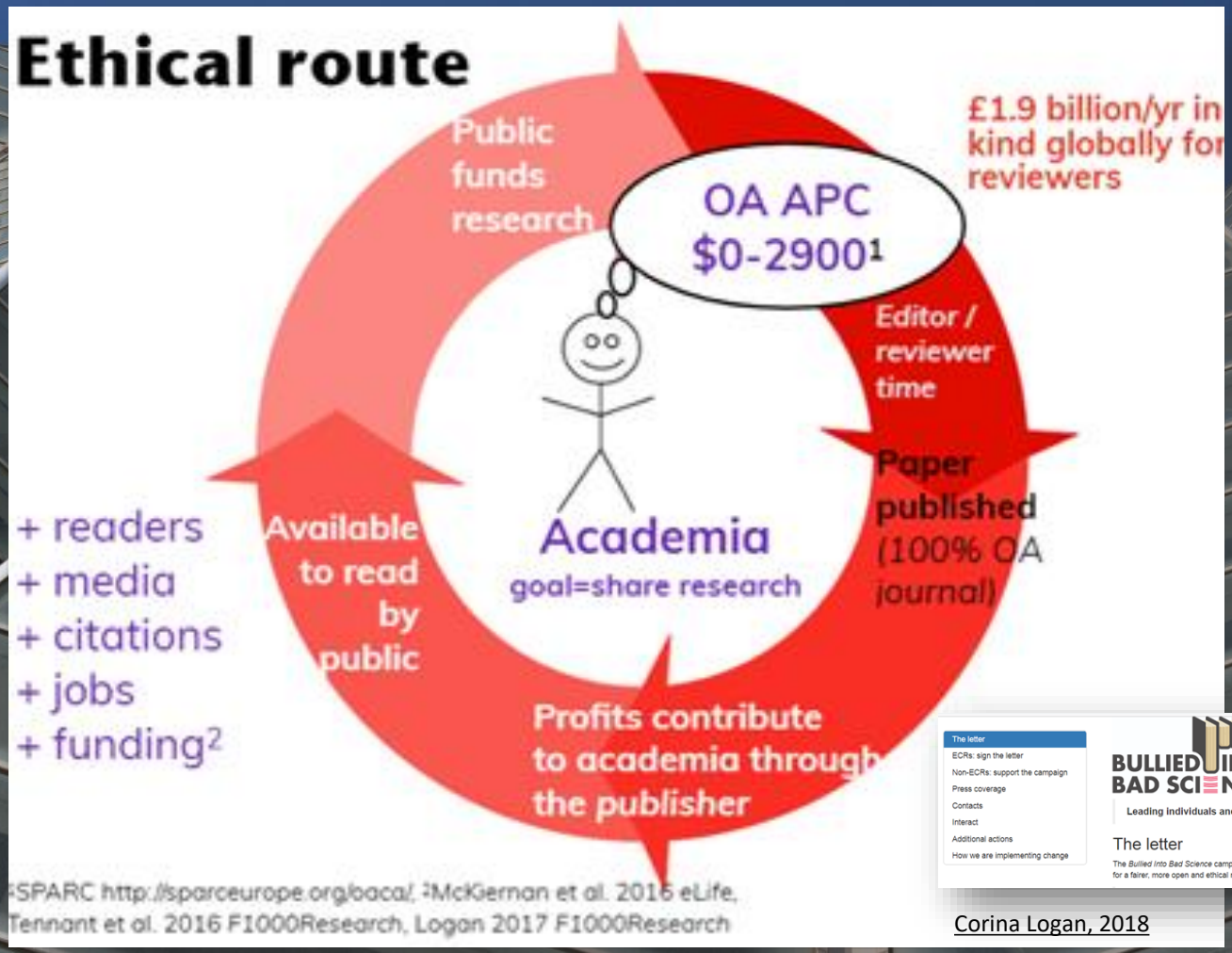
Perché serve l'Open Access? [ovvero: dove vanno i soldi?]



Corina Logan, 2018

Perché serve l'Open Access?

MANTENERE I FONDI ALL'INTERNO DELL'ACCADEMIA



http://bulliedintobadscience.org/

Corina Logan, 2018

Novità / Italia

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webtv.camera.it

Sei in: WebTV > Archivio > Evento

Mercoledì 26 Settembre 2018 Settembre ore 15:00

Audizioni su valorizzazione Pompei e accesso all'informazione scientifica

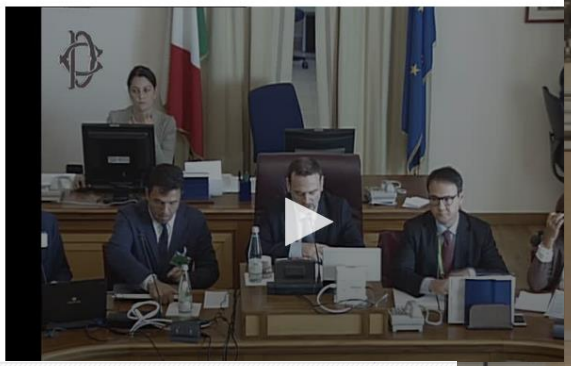
Sept-Oct 2018

VIDEO COMPLETO

15:00 | scarica | link | embed

DESCRIZIONE

La Commissione Cultura ha svolto le seguenti audizioni:
alle **ore 15** Vincenzo Marrazzo, presidente del Distretto turistico "Pompei, Monti Lattari, Valle del Sarno", nell'ambito della discussione della risoluzione n. 7-00007 Gallo, sulla valorizzazione dell'area culturale circostante il sito di Pompei;
alle **ore 15.45** rappresentanti dell'Infn (Istituto Nazionale di fisica nucleare), dell'Aie (Associazione italiana editori) e dell'Aisa (Associazione italiana per la promozione della scienza aperta), nonché di Gino Roncaglia e Roberto Delle Donne, nell'ambito dell'esame in sede referente della proposta di legge recante "Modifiche all'articolo 4 del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, convertito, con modificazioni, dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, in materia di accesso aperto



LAVORI PREPARATORI DEI PROGETTI DI LEGGE

APPROFONDIMENT

Atto Camera: 395

Proposta di legge: GALLO: "Modifiche all'articolo 4 del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, convertito con modificazioni, dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, in materia di accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica" (395)

Iter | Testi | Emendamenti | Esame in Commissione | Discussione in Assemblea | Dossier | Votazioni | OpenData

Documentazione degli uffici

Dossier	Titolo	Note
Dipartimento Cultura CU0023 (7 settembre 2018)	Interventi in materia di accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica	Schede di lettura

Legge 112/2013

«2. I soggetti pubblici preposti all'erogazione o alla gestione dei finanziamenti della ricerca scientifica adottano, nella loro autonomia, le misure necessarie per la promozione dell'accesso aperto ai risultati della ricerca finanziata per una quota pari o superiore al 50 per cento con fondi pubblici, quando documentati in articoli pubblicati su periodici a carattere scientifico che abbiano almeno due uscite annue. I predetti articoli devono includere una scheda di progetto in cui siano menzionati tutti i soggetti che hanno concorso alla realizzazione degli stessi. L'accesso aperto si realizza:

a) tramite la pubblicazione da parte dell'editore, al momento della prima pubblicazione, in modo tale che l'articolo sia accessibile a titolo gratuito dal luogo e nel momento scelti individualmente;

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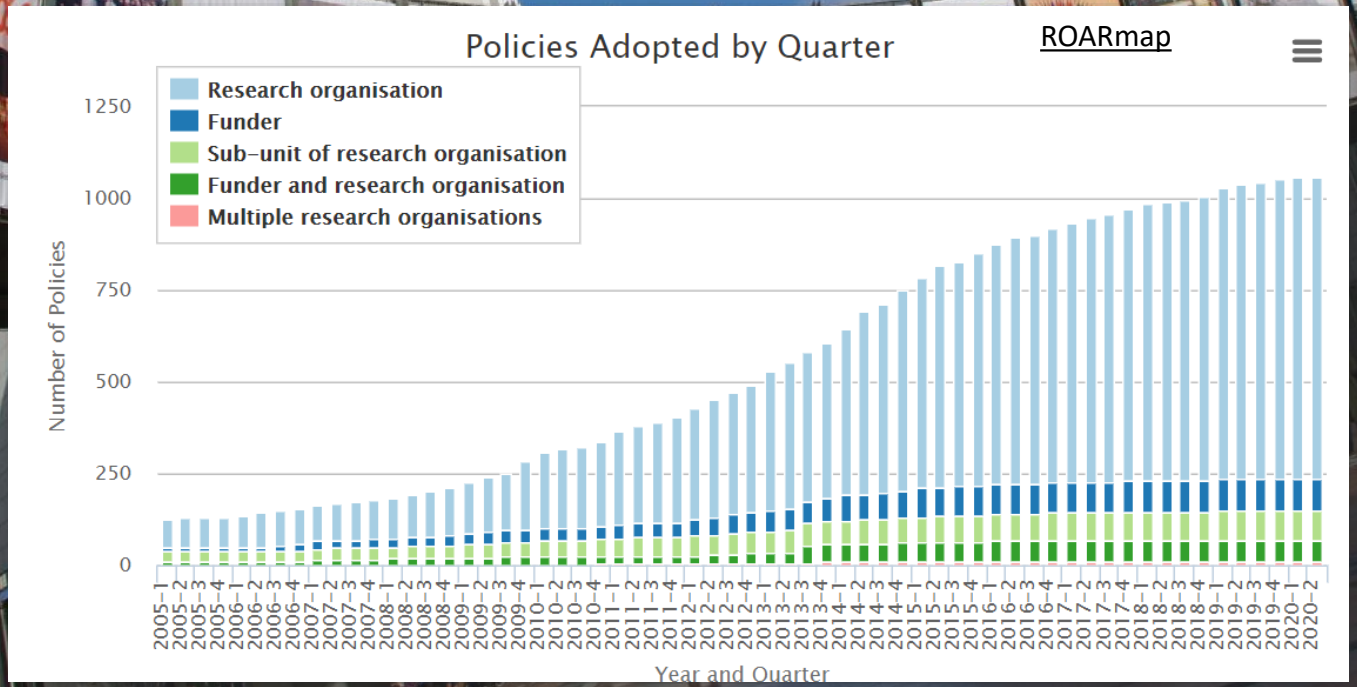
…novità?

1073 policies

Commissione Europea, Erc, MIT, Harvard, CERN, Telethon, World bank…



Come funziona / green e gold

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QUESTO È QUANTO CHIEDE IL BANDO VQR

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Si – può – fare!!!!!!

Come puoi rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca…

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- condividendo progetti di ricerca, es. su RIO Journal

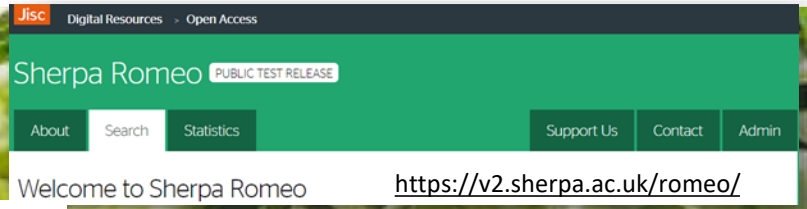
Bianca Kramer & Jeroen Bosman https://101innovations.wordpress.com DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1147025 *Traduzione: Elena Giglia* DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1195648

SI PUÒ FARE OPEN SCIENCE CONTEMPORANEAMENTE A VQR, ASN, SUA-RD…

NON SONO INCOMPATIBILI!!!

Deposito – green

82% degli editori internazionali lo consente (Elsevier, Wiley, Springer…), elenco:



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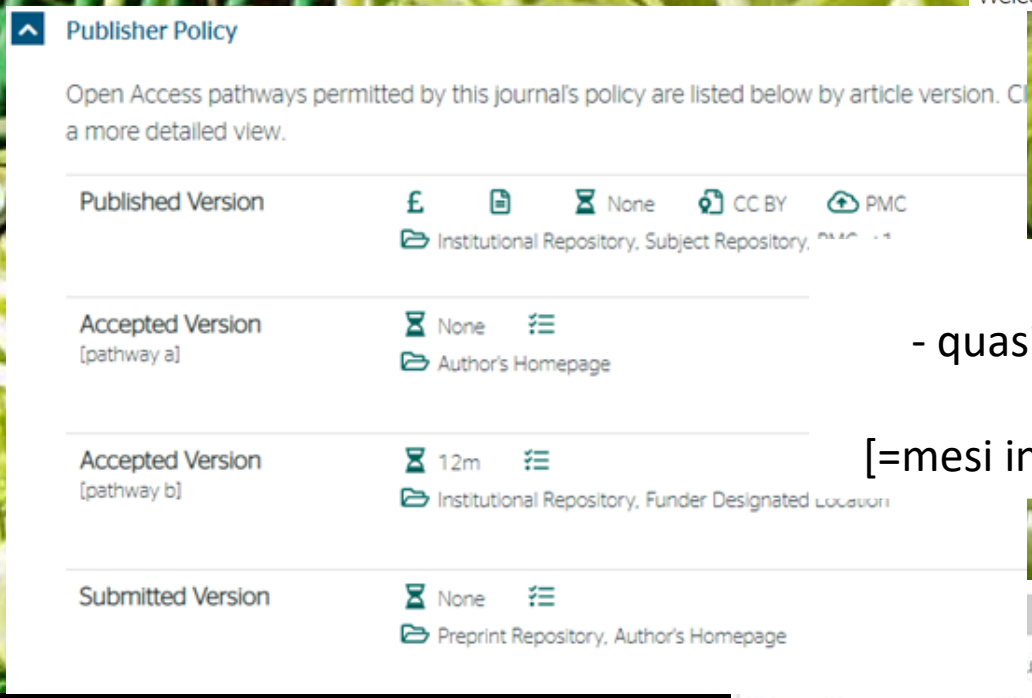

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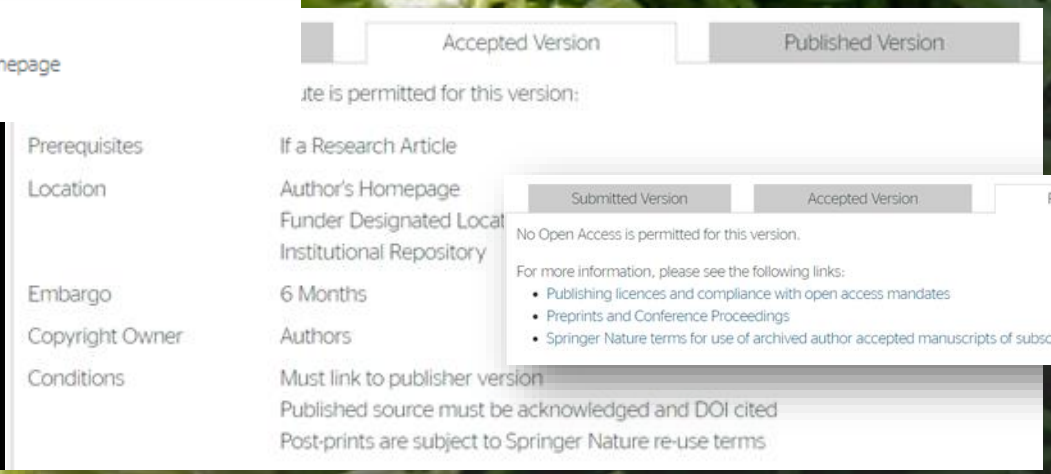

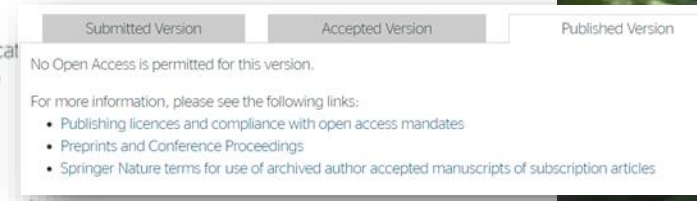

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Arsenate toxicity on the apices of *Pisum sativum* L. seedling roots: Effects on mitotic activity, chromatin integrity and microtubules

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

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Abstract

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

Keywords

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

1. Introduction

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

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

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

Environmental and Experimental Botany 69 (2010) 17–23

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental and Experimental Botany

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

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

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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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1. Introduction

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

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

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

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ResearchGate vs. publishers

ResearchGate vs. Publishers: The Saga Continues...

Last updated **May 8, 2018**

May 2018

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BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

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Nov. 15, 2017

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

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Preprint server	Disciplinary scope	Ownership type	External content indexing	Permanence of content	Preservation of content	Other features (commenting, etc)
AAS Open Research	Multiple scientific fields, including health and wellbeing*	Funding organisation (funder)	Google Scholar, Prepubmed, Europe PMC, SciLit	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	Preprints permanently archived in Portico	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search, Link to Google Scholar citations, Blo and gateways
AfricArxiv	All scientific fields	Academic community group; charity	Google Scholar, SHARE, Microsoft Academic, Unpaywall	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	COS Preservation Fund to maintain read access for 50+ years	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search
AgriXiv	Relating to agriculture and allied sciences, including life sciences, medicine and health sciences, social and behavioural sciences	Academic community group	Google Scholar, SHARE, Microsoft Academic, Unpaywall	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	COS Preservation Fund to maintain read access for 50+ years	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search
AMRC Open Research	Broad life & biomedical research, including basic scientific, translational, applied	Funding organisation (funder); Membership organisation	Google Schola Prepubmed, E PMC, SciLit			

SERVER PRE PRINT

…dubbi sul copyright

IRIS AperTO

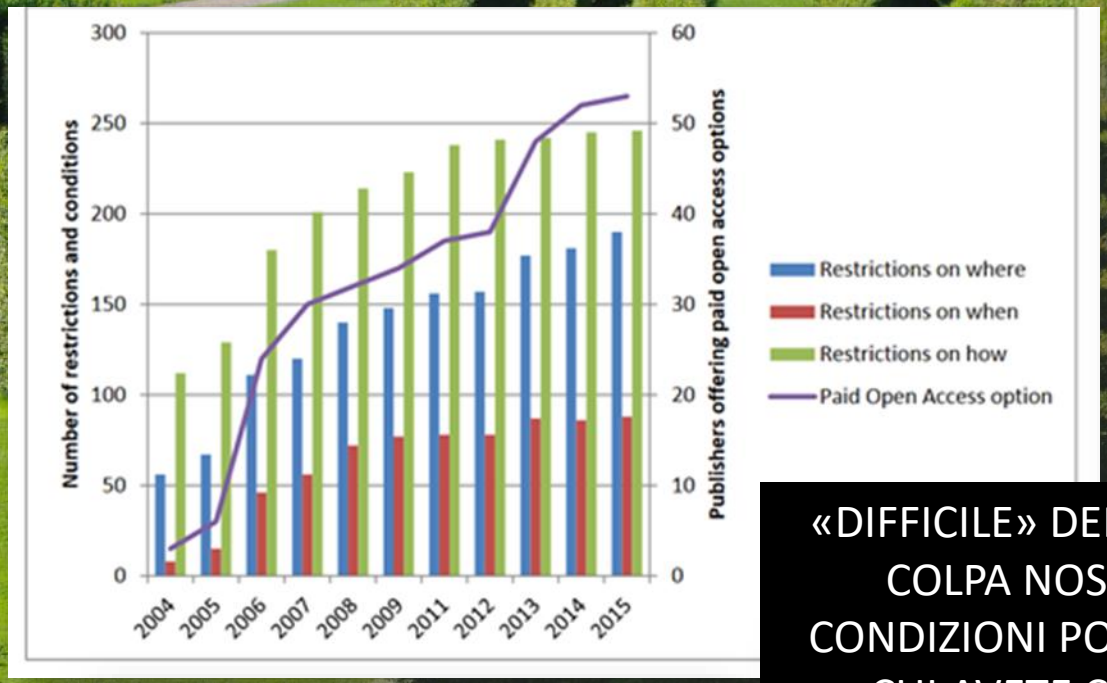
https://iris.unito.it/sr/htm/copyright.html

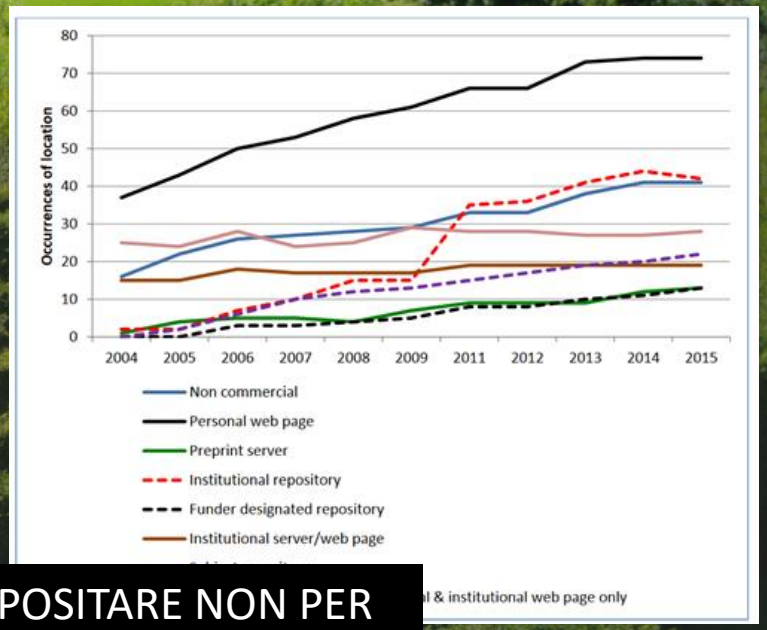
IRIS Uni Torino / Dubbi sul copyright

Dubbi sul copyright

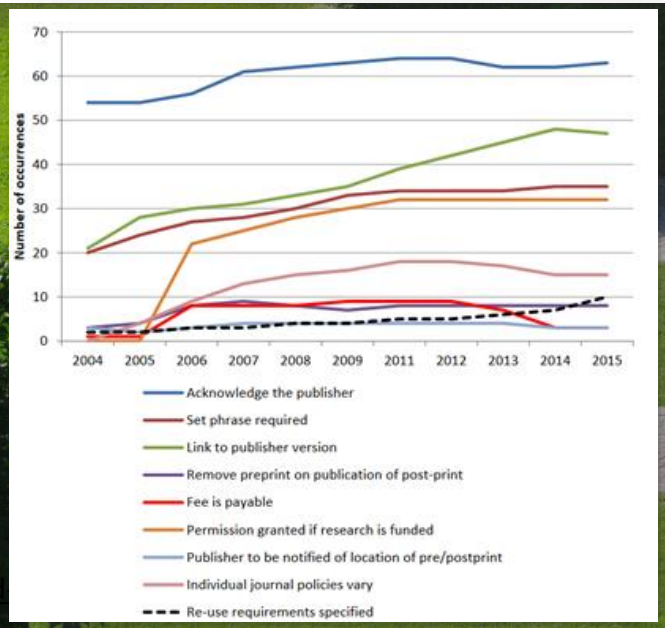
- Una domanda di fondo: l'Open Access è compatibile con il diritto d'autore/copyright?
- Come posso sapere qual è la versione consentita dall'editore?
- Cosa si intende per pre-print/post-print?
- E se il mio editore prevede un periodo di embargo per l'Open Access?
- E se il mio editore non consente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

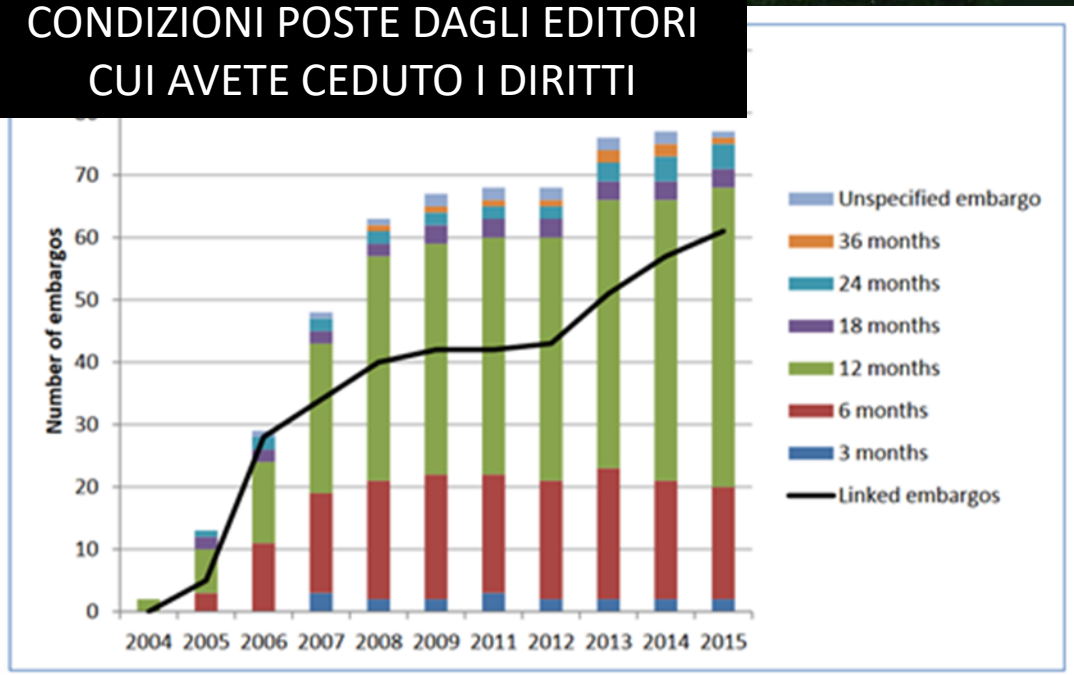
…un labirinto?





«DIFFICILE» DEPOSITARE NON PER COLPA NOSTRA MA PER LE CONDIZIONI POSTE DAGLI EDITORI CUI AVETE CEDUTO I DIRITTI





Embargo?

SE PRETENDONO EMBARGO, CHE VALORE AGGIUNGONO AL POST PRINT?

mrgunn
@mrgunn
Segui

In risposta a @brembs e @ReaderMeter

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

Bastian Drees 2018
@BastianDrees
Segu

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.

Björn Brembs
@brembs
Following

In risposta a @ReaderMeter e @mrgunn

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

Springer Link 2018

We'd like to understand how you use our websites in order to impr

Published: 05 February 2018

Comparing published scientific journal articles to their pre-print versions

Martin Klein, Peter Broadwell, Sharon E. Farb & Todd Grappone

International Journal on Digital Libraries 20, 335–350(2019) | Cite th

3346 Accesses | 3 Citations | 337 Altmetric | Metrics

standard similarity measures, we should be able to detect and quantify such differences. Our analysis revealed that the text contents of the scientific papers generally changed very little from their pre-print to final published versions. These findings contribute empirical

Cercate un editore italiano?

IRIS AperTO | Aiuto | Sfoglia | Cerca nel repository | https://aperto.unito.it

CINECA IRIS Institutional Research Information System

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

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

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

Italiano

Open Access: istruzioni

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

Politiche di copyright
- Per articoli, editori internazionali: SHERPA RoMEO
- Per articoli, editori italiani o non presenti in SHERPA RoMEO
- Per capitoli e libri, editori nazionali e internazionali
- Riviste Elsevier (embargo specifico)
- Dubbi sul copyright
- Versioni ed embargo già calcolato

OA@unito.it http://www.oa.unito.it/editori/ In UniTO | Come | Cos'è utile | Perché è importante | Download | Eventi

Editori

Home / Editori

Showing 1-20 of 1,227 items.

Editore	Ambito	Risposta
66tha		✗ Non ha risposto
:duep		✓ Risposta (vedi note)
AAAI		✓ Risposta (vedi note)
Aarhu		✗ Non ha risposto
ABC-		✓ Risposta
ABEd		✗ Non ha risposto
Acade Envir		✗ Non ha risposto
Acade		✗ Non ha risposto
Acade		✗ Non ha risposto
Acade		✗ Non ha risposto
Accademia della Crusca	Tutte le tipologie	✗ Non ha risposto
Accademia delle Scienze di Torino	Tutte le tipologie	✓ Risposta (vedi

Accademia University Press

Home / Editori / Accademia University Press

Politica in vigore

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

Dati

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

IN AVVIO IL PROGETTO DI BANCA DATI NAZIONALE
- IDENTIFICATIVO UNIVOCO
- AUTHORITY FILE
- CONNESSIONE A IRIS

Gold road
Pubblicazione in Open Access

https://doaj.org/

- si cambia sede editoriale
- si sceglie una delle oltre 15.000 riviste Open Access (elenco in DOAJ, Directory of Open Access Journals)
- nel **27% dei casi si pagano APC Article Processing Charges**, che variano da 500 a 2900 $ per articolo (è la logica del francobollo…)
- anche gli editori tradizionali fanno pagare figure, pagine in più…

GOLD OA - In cosa le riviste Open Access sono diverse?

PUBBLICANO **I DATI** INSIEME ALL' ARTICOLO
- **TRASPARENZA**
- **RIPRODUCIBILITÀ**

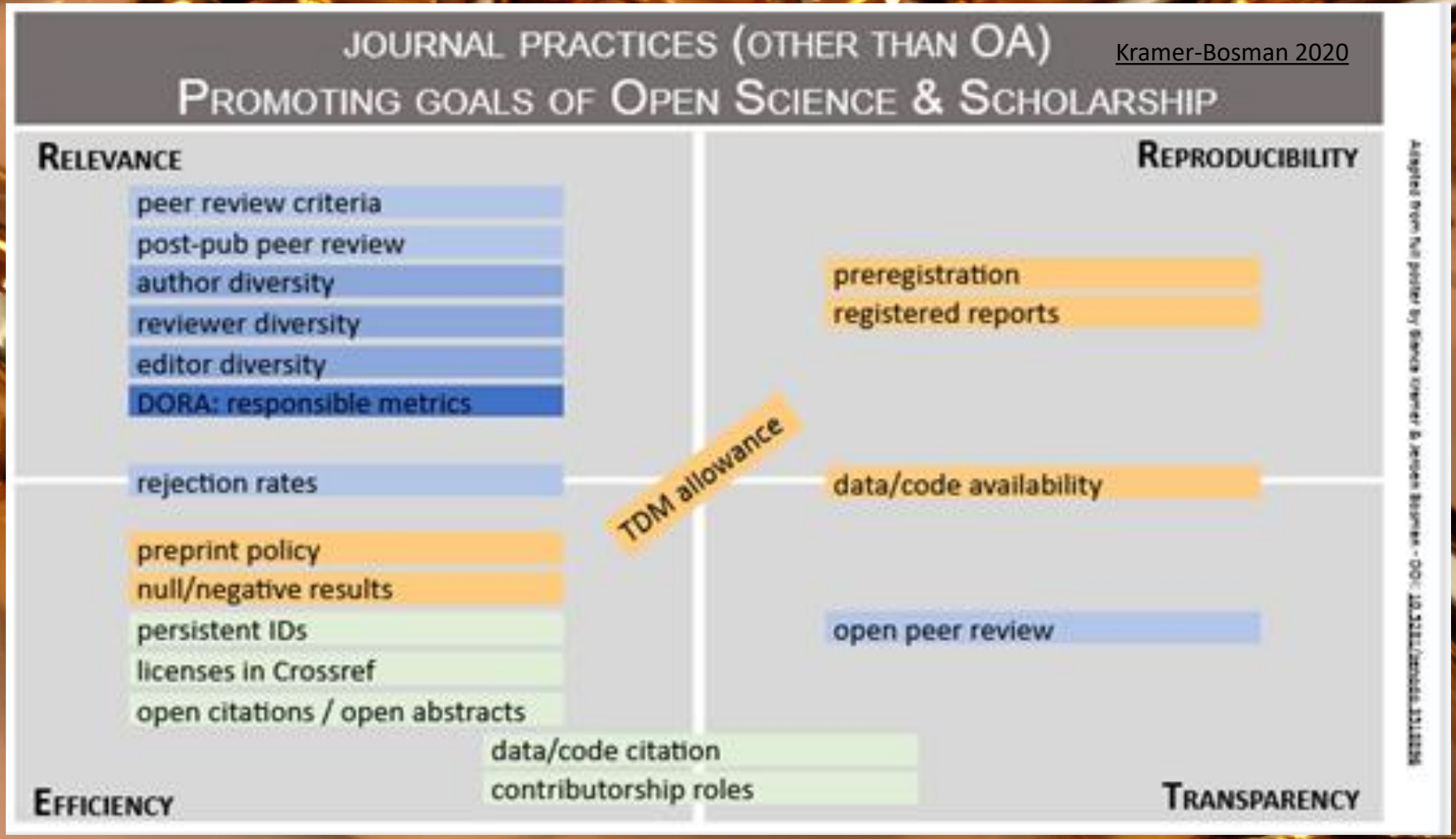
PUBBLICANO **LE REVISIONI** INSIEME ALL' ARTICOLO
- **TRASPARENZA**
- **CONOSCENZA**

PUBBLICANO CON **LICENZE** CREATIVE COMMONS E NON CHIEDONO CESSIONE DEI DIRITTI
- **RIUSO**
- **TEXT E DATA MINING**

PUBBLICANO RAPIDAMENTE

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

GOLD OA - In cosa le riviste Open Access sono diverse?



[ATTENZIONE]

ABBONAMENTI

- SONO PAGATI **OGNI ANNO**
- **TUTTI PAGANO PER LA STESSA RIVISTA**
- **CRESCONO** OGNI ANNO
- **CHIUDONO IL CONTENUTO** PER CHI NON HA ABBONAMENTO

APC

- SONO PAGATE **UNA VOLTA** PER TUTTE
- **DA UNA SOLA ISTITUZIONE**
- **APRONO IL CONTENUTO** PER TUTTI

DISTINGUETE SEMPRE

- EDITORI OPEN ACCESS «PURI»
- EDITORI IBRIDI

(EDITORI TRADIZIONALI CHE OFFRONO OPZIONE OPEN)

…gli editori non sm
stupirci

Springer Nature CEO calls for greater collaboration across the research community to accelerate open science, building on lessons learnt from COVID-19

Partnership and collaboration fundamental to achieving benefits of open science, says Vrancken Peeters

London | Berlin, 12 January 2021

Jan. 12, 2020

Vrancken Peeters is equally clear that not only is more partnership and collaboration needed, but Open Access, which is a fundamental building block of Open Science, must be 'gold' not 'green', as giving access to the final published version of record is the only way to achieve real and meaningful open science.

"As a publisher of primary research, we have a duty of care to the scientific record. Only the version of record, dynamically updated in perpetuity can act as an integrated hub for all the elements necessary for open science such as data and code.

"As publishers we must work together to prevent us going down the green OA blind alley - which doesn't deliver open research, depends on the continuation of subscriptions, and offers no sustainable funding model - and instead get on the gold OA highway to open science."

La «red road» / riviste IBRIDE

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

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

di fatto, paghiamo due volte…

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

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

Un nuovo modello

-RIVISTE IL CUI PROPRIETARIO È LA COMUNITÀ
- PREZZI COMMISURATI AL SERVIZIO (E NON AL PRESTIGIO)

FOAA
Fair Open Access Alliance

The Fair Open Access Principles

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

The mission of the foundation is

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

Predatory?

SONO IL 2%-5%

LA QUALITÀ DIPENDE DAL PROCESSO EDITORIALE NON DAL MODELLO DI BUSINESS

(Springer 107 ritrattazioni per false review, Elsevier 7 journals ritirati, pagati DA Big Pharma)

SE LE REVIEWS FOSSERO PUBBLICHE…

E, INFINE, SE NON CI FOSSE QUESTA PRESSIONE DEL PUBLISH OR PERISH, NON STARESTE PIÙ ATTENTI A CHI AFFIDATE IL VOSTRO LAVORO???

…un classico «giudiz

OASPA

Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association

Search this website

HOME

ABOUT OASPA

CONFERENCE

Members

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

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

SUPPORT DOAJ

Home Search Browse Subjects Apply News About For Publishers API Login

Search DOAJ

journals articles [Advanced Search]

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

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

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

Latest News

DOAJ gets its first sponsor from Mexico! | ¡DOAJ consigue su primer patrocinador de México!
DOAJ has had excellent connections and representation throughout Latin America for many years, thanks to previous work by Redalyc, sponsorship from SciElo and, more recently, our fantastic DOAJ Latin America Ambassador. This week we welcome our first sponsor from Mexico: the Tecnológico de Monterrey. This sponsorship is of great importance to both DOAJ and the open [...] Read More...

Published Fri, 25 Aug 2017 at 07:00

FAQs
Interacting with DOAJ
Open Access Information
Best Practice
Download metadata
New Journals Feed

Our members
Our publisher members
Our sponsors
Our volunteers

Professional OA Publisher (Medium)

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

https://oaspa.org/

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

THINK

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

CHECK

Use our check list to assess the journal

SUBMIT

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

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

Un nuovo

Compass to Publish

University of Liège ULiège Library

LIÈGE université Library

Test a journal | Predatory journals and publishers | Methodology | About

Compass to publish

Compass to Publish (Beta Version)

Are you suspicious of a journal's authenticity? Is it a predatory journal?

These are legitimate questions if you're invited to submit a paper that:

- promises your rapid publication;
- has procedures and/or policies that look suspicious;
- is outside of your area(s) of expertise.

Compass to Publish

FEEDBACK

Question	Answers
Does the journal have the registered trademark "Impact Factor" (Clarivate Analytics TM)? Check here.	Yes (10) - No
Does the journal pretend to have an "Impact Factor", or does it use questionable metrics whose na...	Yes (-5) - No
Is the journal really included in the various databases mentioned on its website? Check on MIAR	Yes (0) - No (-

5. Editorial board and peer review

Question	Answers
Are the editorial board members mentioned on the website?	Yes (1) - No (-
Do the members of the editorial board seem legitimate, especially the editor-in-chief?	Yes (1) - No (-
Does the possibly announced peer review policy seem surprisingly rapid for your discipline(s)?	Yes (-3) - No

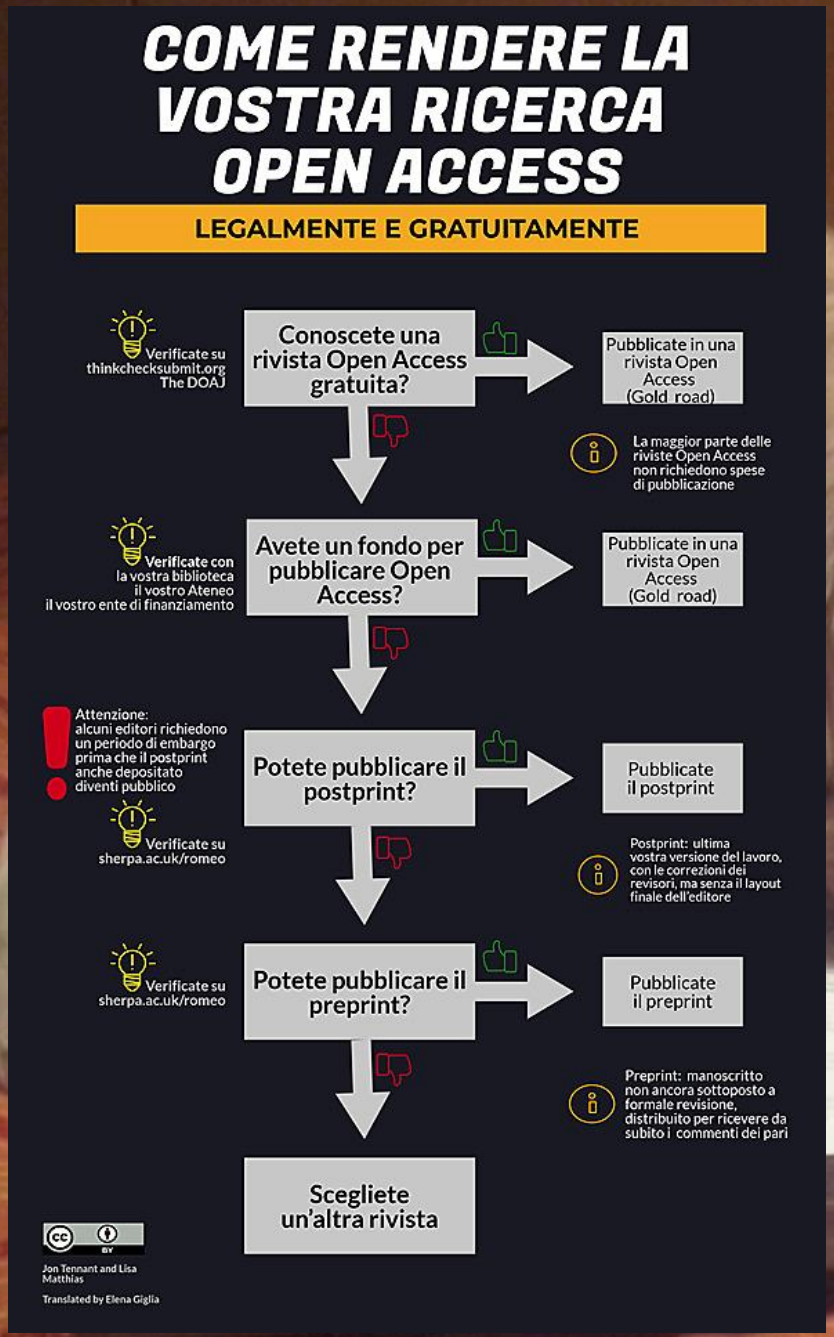
6. Content and presentation

Question	Answers
Are the journal's articles really freel and open for access?	Yes (1) - No (-5) - I don't know (0)
Is the journal's website obviously author-oriented rather than reader-oriented?	Yes (-3) - No (1) - I don't know (0)
If contact details of the journal / publisher can easily be identified, do they look legitimate?	Yes (0) - No (-3) - I don't know (0)
Are the articles clearly related to the journal's aims and scope?	Yes (1) - No (-3) - I don't know (0)
Does the journal and / or the publisher boast an international reputation or pretend to be a majo...	Yes (-2) - No (0) - I don't know (0)

7. Communication strategies

Question	Answers
Do you repeatedly get unsollicited email (spam) from the journal / publisher?	Yes (-3) - No (0) - I don't know (0)
Do these unsollicited emails offer you to republish an already published or archived text?	Yes (-5) - No (0) - I don't know (0)

… in pratica



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

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Simone_Aliprandi,_Fare_Open_Access.pdf

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

… e i libri?

https://www.doabooks.org/

10869 Academic peer-reviewed books and chapters from **256** publishers

News Register for newsletter

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

Basic services

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

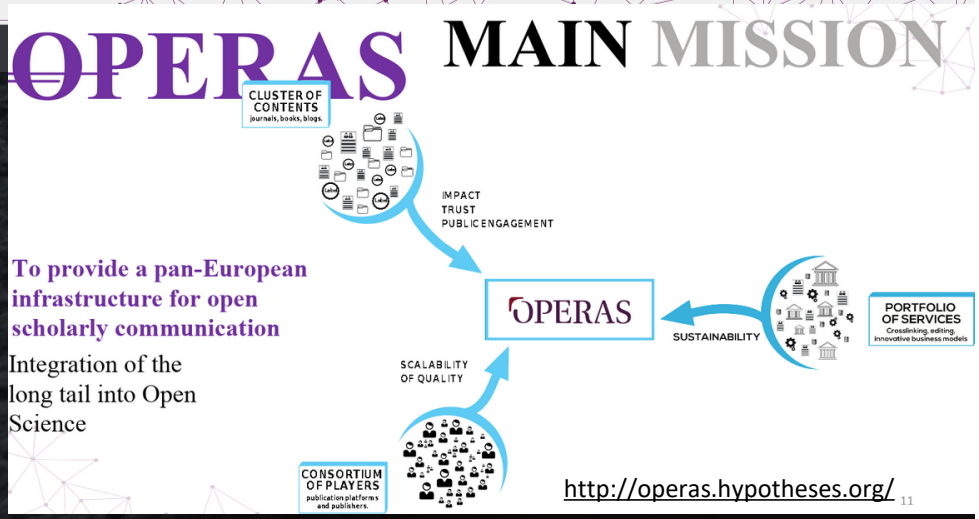
Advanced services

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

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

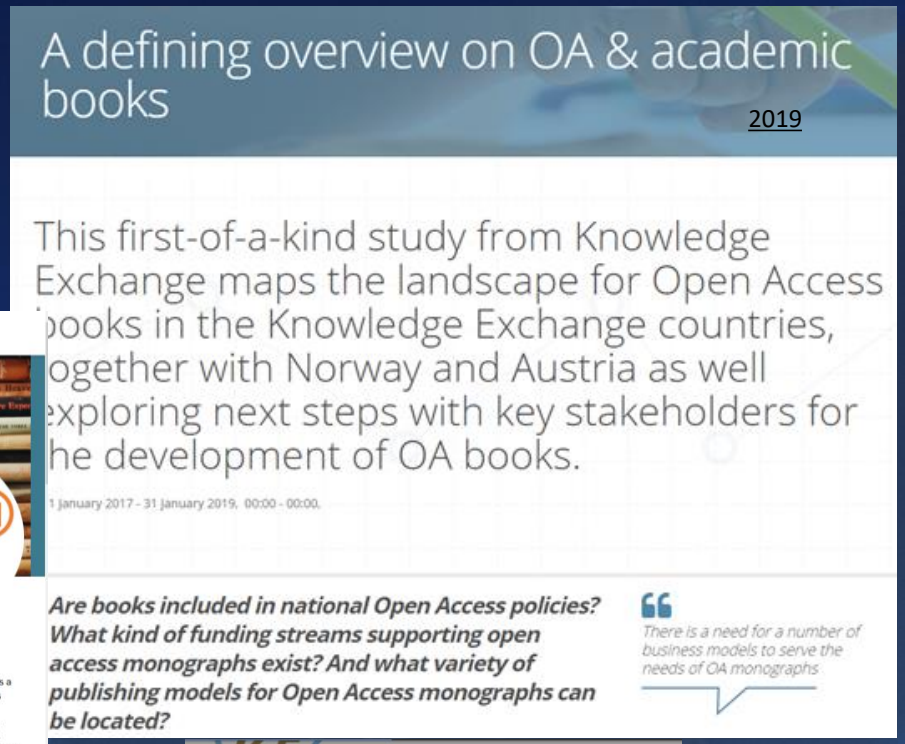
OPERAS

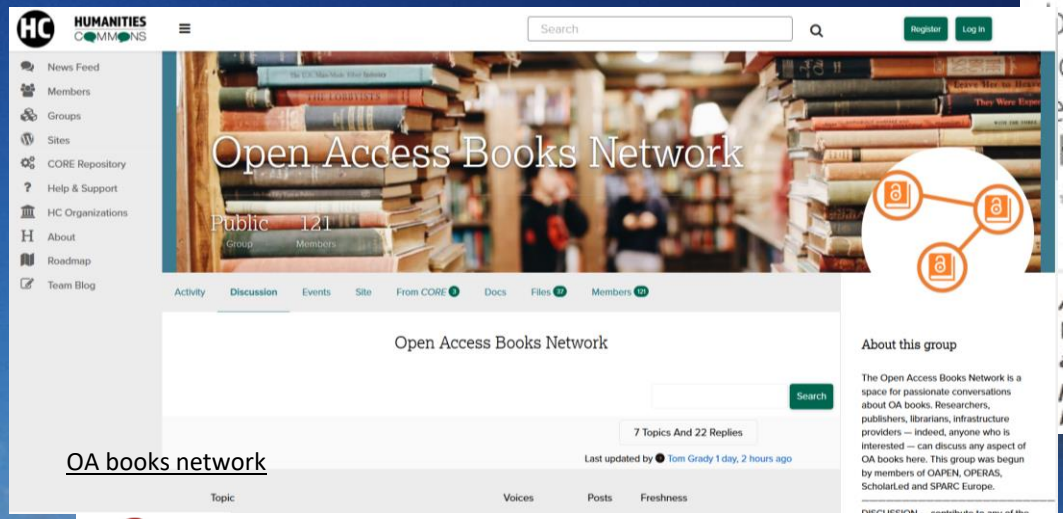
open access in the european research area through scholarly communication



http://operas.hypotheses.org/

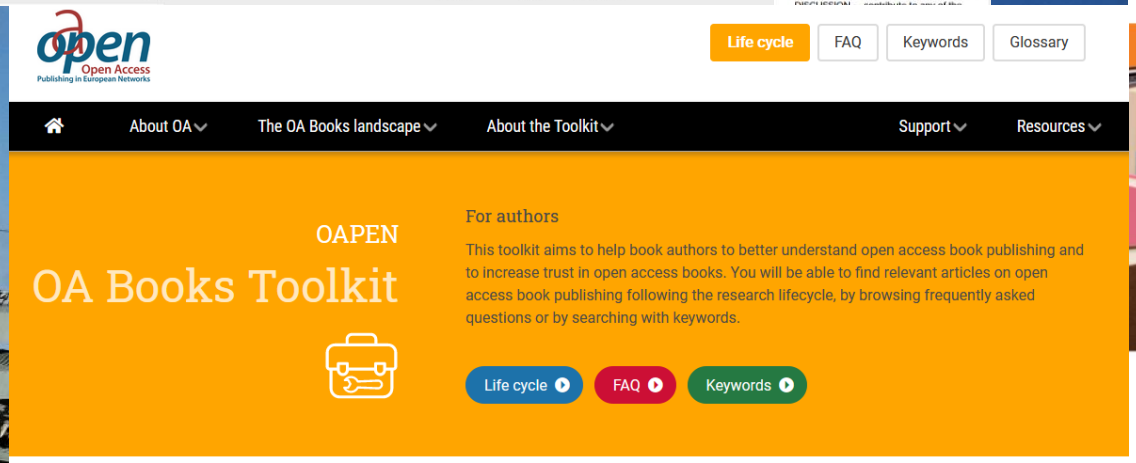
… la strada è ancora





OA books network

March 2018



https://oabooks-toolkit.org/

The OAPEN Open Access Books Toolkit covers specific topics related to open access books. Each article offers a quick and brief introduction to a particular aspect of open access book publishing. The toolkit also serves as a signposting tool: articles include a list of sources referenced, further reading and links to definitions of key terms.

Due

Scientific progress depends on effective transmission of research results to the scientific community, enabling discoveries to be assessed and extended. Once the domain of physical

NEWS · 16 DECEMBER 2020 · CLARIFICATION 17 DECEMBER 2020

Dec. 16, 2020

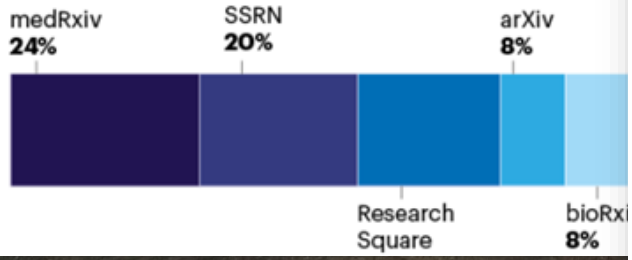
How a torrent of COVID science changed research publishing – in seven charts

A flood of coronavirus research swept websites and journals this year. It changed how and what scientists study, a *Nature* analysis shows.

Preprint rush

More than 30,000 of the COVID-19 articles published in 2020 were preprints – between 17% and 30% of total COVID-19 research papers (depending on database searched). And, according to Dimensions, one-tenth of all preprints

More than half of preprints appeared on medRxiv, SSRN or Research Square.



Covid-19 is reshaping the world of bioscience publishing

By JEFFREY S. FLIER / MARCH 23, 2020

March 23, 2020

The Atlantic

How Science Beat the Virus

And what it lost in the process

Story by Ed Yong

Dec.14, 2020

PREPRINT USATI IN PANDEMIA PER VELOCIZZARE… DOVREBBE DIVENTARE LA NORMA

endeavor into something nimbler and more transparent. Traditionally, a scientist submits her paper to a journal, which sends it to a (surprisingly small) group of peers for (several rounds of usually anonymous) comments; if the paper passes this (typically months-long) peer-review gantlet, it is published (often behind an expensive paywall). Languid and opaque, this system is ill-suited to a fast-moving outbreak. But biomedical scientists can now upload preliminary versions of their papers, or "preprints," to freely accessible websites, allowing others to immediately dissect and build upon their results. This practice had been slowly gaining popularity before 2020, but proved so vital for sharing information about COVID-19 that it will likely become a mainstay of modern biomedical research. Preprints accelerate science, and the pandemic accelerated the use of preprints. At the start of the year, one repository, medRxiv (pronounced "med archive"), held about 1,000 preprints. By the end of October, it had more than 12,000.

[preprint]

PLOS | COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY Browse Publish About Search

advanced searc

May, 2017

OPEN ACCESS

EDITORIAL

Ten simple rules to consider regarding preprint submission

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

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

92 Save	4 Citation
20,822 View	217 Share

Rule 1: Preprints speed up dissemination

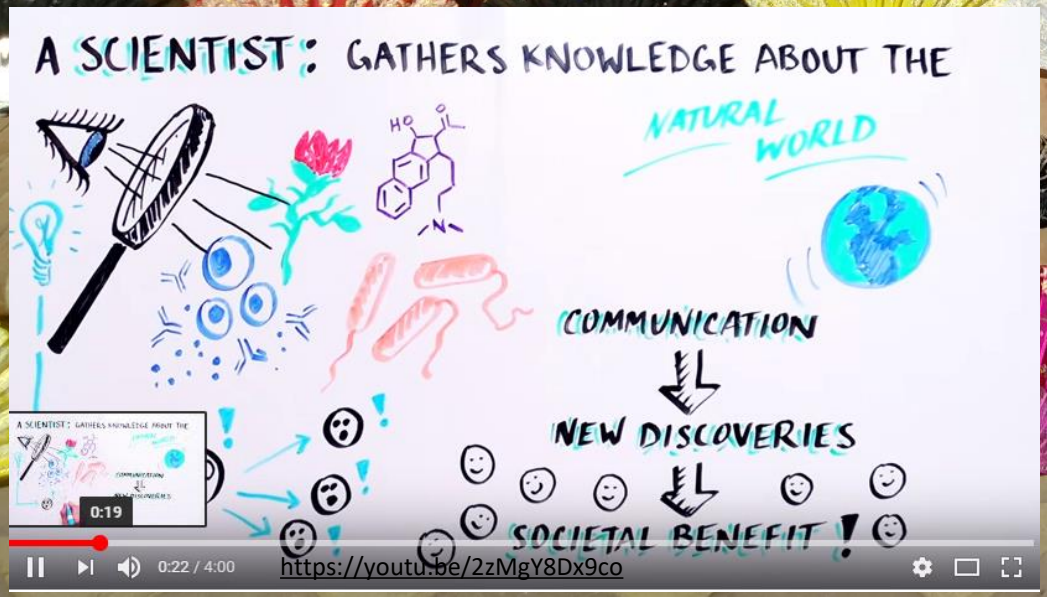
Rule 2: Preprints should be licensed and formatted to facilitate reuse

Rule 3: Preprints provide a record of priority

Rule 4: Preprints do not lead to being scooped

Rule 5: Preprints provide access to scholarly

Il valore dei preprint:
- **pubblicazione immediata** dei risultati
- **priorità** scientifica
- elimina il «limbo» di attesa post submission
- **FOCUS SUL CONTENUTO E NON SUL CONTENITORE**



https://youtu.be/2zMgY8Dx9co

Sean C. Rife
@seanrife

March 2nd 2018

Segui

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.

shoe does not fit all

Preprint, tempo guadagnato

LO STUDIO SULLE CELLULE T (CON IMPLICAZIONI PER LO SVILUPPO DEL VACCINO) PUBBLICATO COME PREPRINT IL 17 GIUGNO
SCARICATO 100.000 VOLTE
PUBBLICATO SU NATURE IMMUNOLOGY IL 30 SETTEMBRE
…OLTRE TRE MESI RISPARMIATI
[SOLO PER ASPETTARE PEER REVIEW PRE-PUBBLICAZIONE???]

N JUNE 17 of this year, a research paper about T-cell mediated immunity and the novel coronavirus was posted on the academic publishing website Research Square. Though it had not undergone peer review, the study had direct implications for the development of Covid-19 vaccines. In just three months, it was downloaded more than 100,000 times, and reached perhaps 10 million people on Twitter, according to figures provided to me by the website's editor-in-chief Michele Avissar-Whiting. Not until September 30, however, was it published in a traditional journal, Nature Immunology. At a moment when every day counts in the race to develop a coronavirus vaccine, the wait for peer review would have kept this crucial information hidden for three and a half months.

Oct.29, 2020

…allora la peer review è inutile?

traditional academic publishing model, in which emerging knowledge is sequestered until it clears peer review. Although peer review has long been held up as the gold standard of academic publication, the flowering of preprints during the pandemic gives the lie to the fiction that pre-publication peer review is essential to ensuring scholarly rigor. In a fast-moving era of digital information, preprints should become the new normal.

This is not to say that review itself is dispensable; everything from this modest op-ed to the most complex scientific paper benefits from scrutiny. But the pandemic has shown that post-publication review, conducted swiftly and transparently via online platforms, can provide adequate safeguards against misinformation while still allowing the fast, unimpeded flow of scientific knowledge.

- PEER REVIEW TRADIZIONALE ERA UNICA POSSIBILE SU CARTA
- OGGI POSSIAMO FARE POST-PUBLICATION PEER REVIEW, SENZA TENERE «SEQUESTRATO» PER MESI UN ARTICOLO IN UN FLUSSO DI LAVORO ANTIQUATO

THE LANCET

ublication peer

Retraction—Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine with or withou
macrolide for treatment of COVID-19: a multinational registry a

Mandeep R Mehra • Frank Ruschitzka • Amit N Patel

Published: June 05, 2020 • DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31324-6 • Check for upda

After publication of our *Lancet* Article,[1] several concerns were raised with respect to the veracity of the data and analyses conducted by Surgisphere Corporation and its founder and our co-author, Sapan
publication. We launched an independent third-party
of Surgisphere with the consent of Sapan Desai to

Retracted coronavirus (COVID-19) papers

Retraction watch

60 RITRATTAZIONI
19 PREPRINT
41 ARTICOLI SU RIVISTE PEER REVIEWED

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Retraction: Cardiovascular Disease, Drug Therapy, and Mortality in Covid-19. N Engl J Med. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2007621.

June 25, 2020

RITRATTATI DOPO CHE I LETTORI HANNO ESPRESSO DUBBI.
GLI ARTICOLI AVEVANO PASSATO LA PEER REVIEW TRADIZIONALE

186 Citi

TO THE

2020; 382:2582
NEJMc2021225

Metrics

Because all the authors were not granted access to the raw data and the raw data could not be made available to a third-party auditor, we are unable to validate the primary data sources underlying our article, "Cardiovascular Disease, Drug Therapy, and Mortality in Covid-19."[1] We therefore request that the article be retracted. We apologize to the editors and to readers of the *Journal* for the difficulties that this has caused.

Related Articles

ORIGINAL ARTICLE JUN 18, 2020

Cardiovascular Disease, Drug Therapy, and

The scientific communication system has hardly been modernised in recent decades and has even become archaic in view of the modern developments in communication. Delays between submission and publication of articles and monographs are excessively long : by the time they appear, some research is already out of date. In addition, publication costs are far too high in relation to the real cost of electronic dissemination.

The pitfall also lies in the way researchers are evaluated. Based on the number of their publications and the prestige of the journals that publish them, assessment urges scientists to focus on writing articles as if it were a goal in itself. This type of evaluation does not do justice to the merits of the researcher and its effects on science are perverse: a plethora of publications and a decline in their quality (1). In the humanities and social sciences, it depreciates the use of vernacular languages, which is important in research related to a more local context.

SISTEMA ARCAICO
RITARDI INSOSTENIBILI
COSTI INSOSTENIBILI

LA VALUTAZIONE HA CREATO EFFETTI PERVERSI

NON POSSIAMO TORNARE INDIETRO, DOPO LA PANDEMIA LE SFIDE GLOBALI NON SOPPORTANO PIÙ UNA CONOSCENZA RINCHIUSA

07 samedi Nov 2020

The need for Open Science, in times of pandemic and far beyond

B.Rentier, Nov. 7, 2020

POSTED BY BERNARDRENTIER01 IN [illegible] ≈ 1

It is therefore urgent, for the general interest, to learn the lessons of this dramatic episode and to take steps to ensure a completely free flow of information from public research, whatever its nature. We must begin now to reallocate our resources into open community infrastructures and services that are in line with current research and societal concerns (5). Let's not go back to the way things were after the pandemic disappears eventually. The challenges facing our society will never again tolerate locked-up knowledge.

ORE Open Research Europe

PIATTAFORMA DI PUBBLICAZIONE
ACCETTA GIÀ SUBMISSIONS
LANCIO UFFICIALE MARZO 2021

Open Research Europe

How to Publish About

Rapid & Transparent Publishing

Fast publication and open peer review for research stemming from Horizon 2020 funding across all

Enables researchers to publish any research they wish to share, supporting reproducibility, transparency and impact.

Uses an open research publishing model: publication within days of submission, followed by open invited peer review.

Includes citations to all supporting data and materials, enabling reanalyses, replication and reuse.

ORE

Benefits for Researchers

- Optional service with no author fees, no administrative burden and automatic compliance with open access requirements.
- Submissions published rapidly as preprints after a set of thorough prepublication checks.
- Transparent peer-review: authors suggest appropriate reviewers and engage in an open and public dialogue with their peers.

Benefits for Research

- Rapid open access publication enables others to build upon new ideas right away, wherever and whoever they are.
- Removes obstacles to collaborative research through data sharing, transparency and attribution.
- Shifts the way research and researchers are evaluated by supporting research assessment based on the intrinsic value of the research rather than the venue of publication.

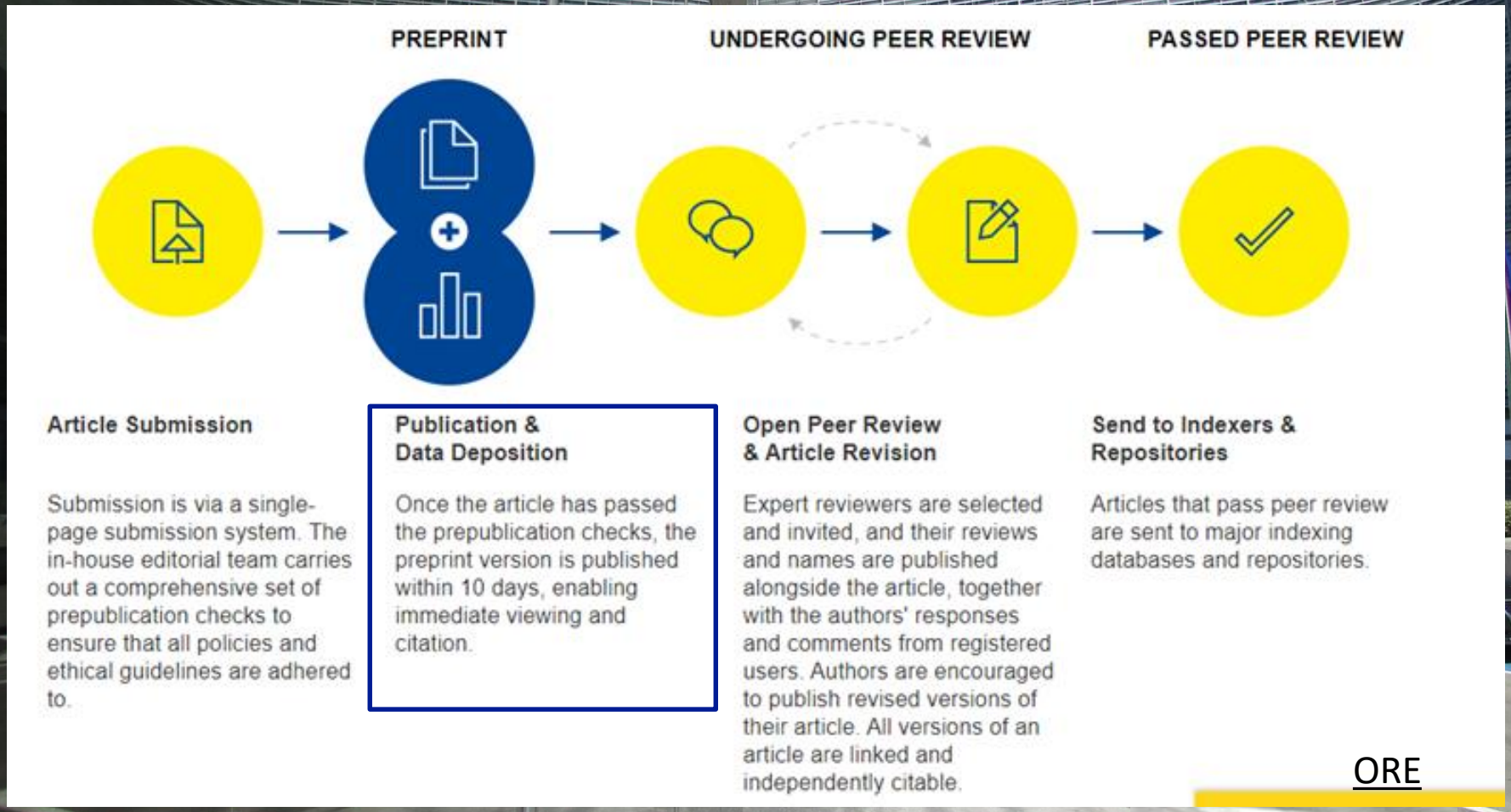
Benefits for Society

- Maximises the value and impact of Horizon 2020 projects by enabling publication of all aspects of Commission funded research.
- Makes research results fully open access, freely available and fully text and data minable for researchers as well as citizens.
- Accelerates the progress of research meaning new insights, innovations and treatments become available to those who need the

STAY INFORMED

VALUTAZIONE BASATA SUL SINGOLO LAVORO

ORE – Open Research Europe



ORE

…trasparenza sui prezzi…

Article Price Transparency

F1000 Research implements the following price breakdown for Open Research Europe, based on Information Power's Plan S Price Transparency framework breakdown scheme.

https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/for-authors/article-processing-charges

…due parole sui contratti

open access 2020

be informed take action collaborate lea

14th **BERLIN OPEN ACCESS CONFERENCE**

ALIGNING STRATEGIES TO **ENABLE OPEN ACCESS**

Harnack House, Berlin, 3–4 December 2018

(c) Georg Botz, Creative Commons Licence (CC-BY-SA)

Berlin 14

FINAL CONFERENCE STATEMENT
14th Berlin Open Access Conference

Participants from 37 nations and five continents, representing research performing and research funding institutions, libraries and government higher education associations and rectors' conferences, associations of researchers and other open access initiatives gathered at the *14th Berlin Open Access Conference* held 3-4 December 2018 in Berlin. They affirmed that there is a strong alignment among the approaches taken by *OA2020*, *Plan S*, the *Jussieu Call* and others to facilitate a full and complete transition to open access. The statement that follows represents the strong consensus of all of those represented at the meeting.

We are all committed to authors retaining their copyrights,

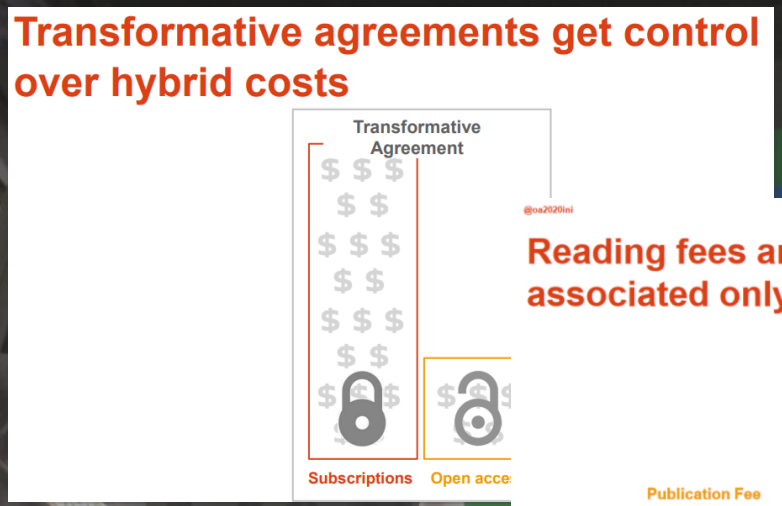
We are all committed to complete and immediate open access,

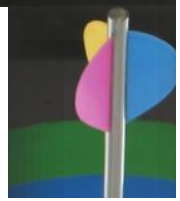
We are all committed to accelerating the progress of open access through transformative agreements that are temporary and transitional, with a shift to full open access within a very few years. These agreements should, at least initially, be cost-neutral, with the expectation that economic adjustments will follow as the markets transform.

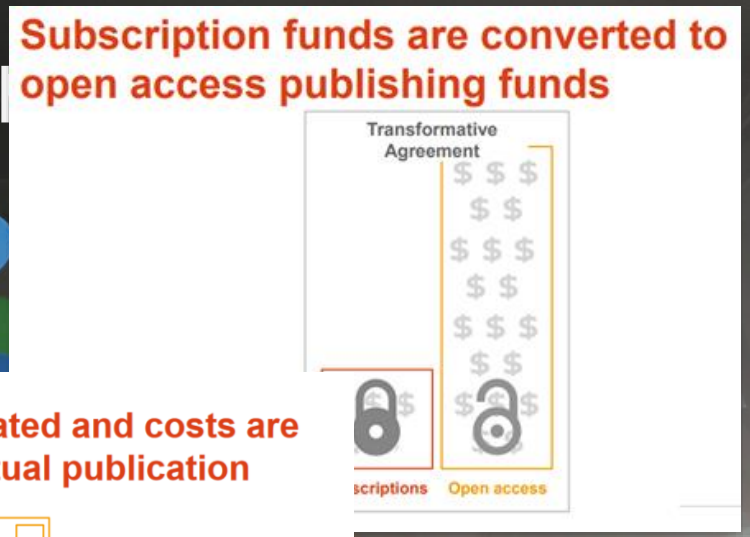
Publishers are expected to work with all members of the global research community to effect complete and immediate open access according to this statement.

- TEMPORANEI
- TRANSIZIONE IN POCHI ANNI

…contratti trasfor

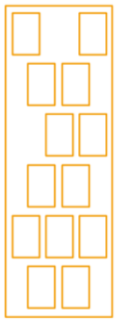


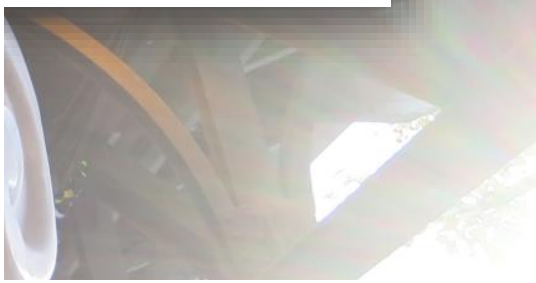




Reading fees are eliminated and costs are associated only with actual publication

Publication Fee





Unbundled subscription costs allow money to flow where researchers choose to publish

ALLA FINE SI RI-CREA COMPETIZIONE. GLI AUTORI SCELGONO LA RIVISTA CON MIGLIORI SERVIZI

Rome, Feb. 21 2019

Transformative Agreements: Come e perché

Transformative agreements e PlanS: verso l'Open Access globale
21 febbraio 2019 | Biblioteca Centrale CNR

Colleen Campbell
Open Access 2020 Initiative | Max Planck Digital Library

@oa2020ini

UN ARTMEILE

…po

Figure 5 Overview of the four scenarios and their reference to past, present and future

1	Predominantly subscription-based contracts with delayed OA through repositories after publishing ('Classical/Green')	
2	Predominantly Publish & Read contracts ('P&R/R&P')	
3	3. OA SU PIATTAFORME EDITORI	Predominantly contracts for publishing OA through publisher-owned journals or platforms ('OA publisher platforms')
4	4. OA SU PIATTAFORME PUBBLICHE	Predominantly contracts for publishing OA through community-owned platforms ('OA community platforms')
	Past and Present	Future

Figure 13 Strengths of scenario 3 by response count based on free comments (N=40, multiple answers, cf. footnote 54)

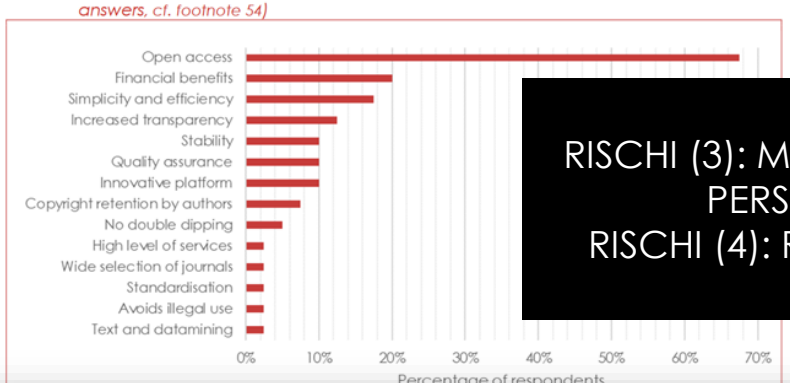
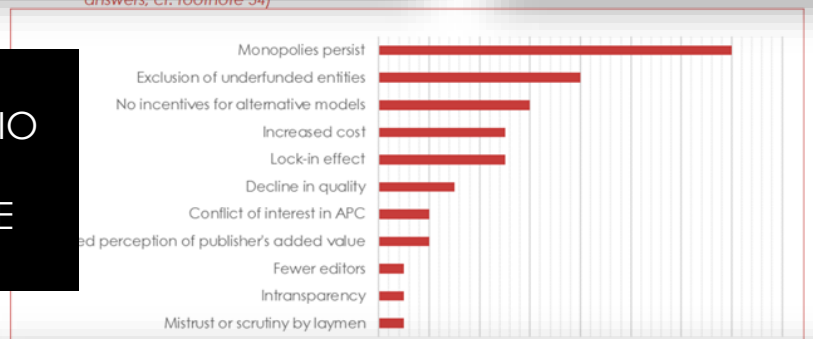
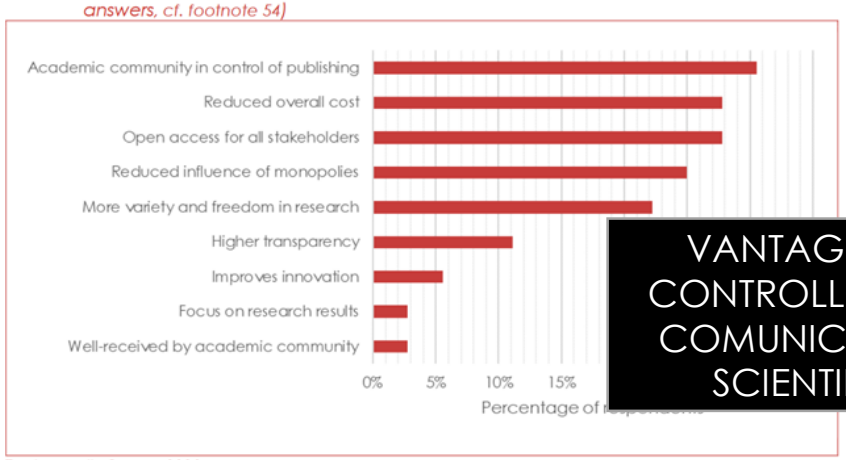


Figure 14 Weaknesses of scenario 3 by response count based on free comments (N=40, multiple answers, cf. footnote 54)



RISCHI (3): MONOPOLIO PERSISTE
RISCHI (4): RESISTENZE

Figure 15 Strengths of scenario 4 by response count based on free comments (N=36, multiple answers, cf. footnote 54)



Technopolis Group, 2019

Figure 16 Weaknesses of scenario 4 by response count based on free comments (N=37, multiple answers, cf. footnote 54)

Technopolis Group, 2019

VANTAGGI (4): CONTROLLO SULLA COMUNICAZIONE SCIENTIFICA

Le differenze: consa volezza durata, c

SONO ORGOGLIOSO CHE LA COMUNITÀ SIA CON NOI

ESAC

MARKET WATCH TRANSFORMATIVE AGREEMENTS WORKFL

MIT News

MIT, guided by open access principles, ends Elsevier negotiations

June 11, 2020

Standing by its commitment to provide equitable and open access to scholarship, MIT has ended negotiations with Elsevier for a new journals contract. Elsevier was not able to present a proposal that aligned with the principles of the MIT Framework for Publisher Contracts.

principles of the MIT Framework, but I am proud knowing that the MIT community — as well as hundreds of colleagues across the country — stand by the importance of these principles for advancing the public good and the progress of science," said Chris Bourg, director of the MIT

Olanda

Topical | Future | Archive

Publisher	License details and conditions	Term of the de
American Chemical Society (ACS)	All new articles in 57 journals can be published at no cost.	2017-2021
BMJ	Authors from three universities publish free open access in 64 journals from this publisher.	2019-2021
Brill	Publish a total of 317 hybrid and full open access journals from Brill free of charge.	2020-2021
Cambridge University Press	This deal applies to both hybrid and fully open access journals.	2017-2020
Elsevier	No publication costs for Dutch authors in more than 2,200 " hybrid " and full OA journals.	
Emerald Publishing group	With a voucher, you can publish 1x open access for free in both hybrid and full open access journals.	
IOP Publishing	Corresponding authors from four universities can publish open access free of charge in 42 hybrid journals from this publisher.	
IOS Press	Publish open access free of charge in all hybrid and full open access titles from IOS Press.	
Karger	Publishing in all journals is free for authors of 10 Dutch universities.	
	journals from OUP .	2019-2020
		2019-2020
	y open access	2020-2021

Open access

Since 2006 The National Library of Sweden (NLS) has worked with advancing open access to scholarly output. Since 2017 the NLS received an appropriation directive from the Swedish Government to act as a national coordinating body in the work towards a transition to open access to scholarly publications.

PARTE DI UN PIANO NAZIONALE

Svezia

Immediate open access

The national goal is that all scientific publications resulting from research financed with public funds should be published immediately open access and that research data, on which the scholarly publication is based, should be made open access together with the publication.

The national approach is that the products of research must meet the FAIR principles as far as possible, that scientific publications arising from publicly funded research should be openly accessible immediately on publication from 2020 at the latest, and that the cost of scientific publication must be transparent.

The transition to open access to scholarly publications, research data and artistic works should be fully implemented in 2026 at the latest. It is a shared responsibility for all stakeholders within the research system to work towards the goal.

Also, the Government states that clear incentives and mechanisms are needed in order to encourage researchers to publish their research output immediately open access.

KUNGL. BIBLIOTEKET

National Library of Sweden

RICORDIAMO CHE SONO UNA FASE DI PASSAGGIO… DUE/TRE ANNI DURATA TIPICA…NON 5…

Verso dove?

MANCA L'IMPEGNO DELL'EDITORE A TRASFORMARSI

L'esperienza dei contratti trasformativi in altre nazioni ci insegna quanto segue:

Punto di partenza per ogni contratto sono **i dati che il consorzio stesso raccoglie** in merito alle spese sostenute e al numero di articoli ad accesso aperto pubblicati

I contratti trasformativi durano **tre anni** al massimo

I costi dovrebbero **restare in linea** con quelli del modello subscription (con un price cap moderato)

Tutti gli articoli (**senza limite di numero**) che hanno come corresponding un autore di una istituzione aderente al consorzio devono poter essere pubblicati ad accesso aperto

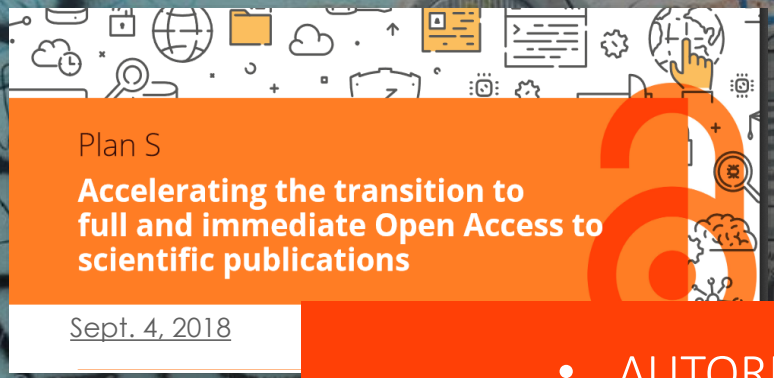
Ovviamente i contratti trasformativi dovrebbero anche contenere un **esplicito impegno dell'editore a trasformarsi** entro la fine del contratto.

In Italia i contratti trasformativi per ora proposti non sembrano riprendere nessuno di questi punti, prevedendo tra l'altro un consistente incremento dei costi.

Se però i contratti trasformativi rappresentano un momento di transizione, le istituzioni e i sistemi nazionali dovrebbero cominciare fin da subito ad interrogarsi sui possibili scenari (transizione verso cosa?), sui costi e sugli strumenti a disposizione dei ricercatori e delle istituzioni in un sistema che veda una volta tanto gli editori al servizio della ricerca e non viceversa.

9 sett 2020

…non dimentichiamo il contesto: PlanS operativo dal 1 gennaio 2021



- AUTORI MANTENGONO IL COPYRIGHT (LICENZE CCBY)
- RIVISTE IBRIDE NON SONO AMMESSE
- SE (E SOTTOLINEO SE) CI SONO APC, VENGONO PAGATE DALLE ISTITUZIONI
- LE APC HANNO UN TETTO [VANNO MODIFICATI I CRITERI DI VALUTAZIONE]

PlanS, tre modalità e tre strumenti

There are three routes for being compliant with Plan S:

	Open Access publishing venues (journals or platforms)	Subscription venues (repository route)	Transition of subscription venues (transformative arrangements)
Route	Authors publish in an Open Access journal or on an Open Access platform.	Authors publish in a subscription journal and make either the final published version (Version of Record (VoR)) or the Author's Accepted Manuscript (AAM) openly available in a repository.	Authors publish Open Access in a subscription journal under a transformative arrangement.
		ially lication	cOAlition S funders can contribute financially to Open Access publishing under transformative arrangements.

JOURNAL CHECKER TOOL

BETA

Is this compliant with Plan S ?

JOURNAL

By ISSN or title

+

MY FUNDER

By funder name

https://journalcheckertool.org

Plan S Rights Retention Strategy

https://www.coalition-s.org/rights-retention-strategy/

Summary

cOAlition S has developed a *Rights Retention Strategy* to give researchers supported by a cOAlition S Organisation the freedom to publish in their journal of choice, including subscription journals, whilst remaining fully compliant with Plan S.

cOAlition S Organisations will facilitate this by changing their grant conditions to require that a Creative Commons Attribution licence (CC BY[1]) is applied to all Author Accepted Manuscripts (AAMs[2]) or Versions of Record (VoR[3]) reporting original research, supported in whole or in part by their funding.

… la chiamata di PlanS dà i primi frutti

NEWS · 15 JANUARY 2021

Jan 15, 2021

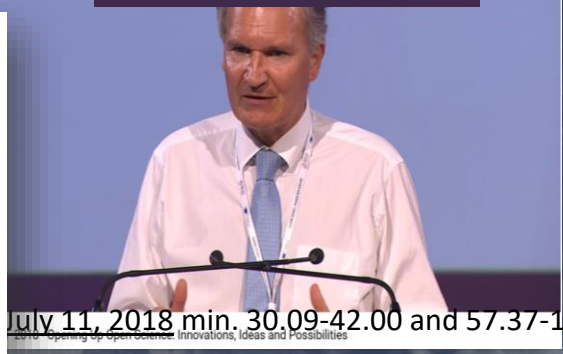
Science family of journals announces change to open-access policy

Subscription journals will let some Plan S funded researchers share accepted manuscripts under open licences.

The new AAAS policy instead allows researchers funded by some Plan S agencies to post accepted versions of their articles online freely as soon as their papers appear — and under open licences that let anyone else redistribute or reproduce the manuscripts. (Some Plan S agencies haven't yet finalized their policies over manuscript-sharing, such as the national UK funder, UK Research and Innovation, so the policy doesn't apply to them yet.)

The AAAS already allowed this kind of immediate author-initiated sharing, sometimes called green open access, but its terms stated that the manuscripts could be shared only on personal or institutional web pages, and couldn't be redistributed. Researchers also had to wait six months before they could post manuscripts in repositories such as PubMed Central. That did not satisfy Plan S funders, which say that if scientists can't publish OA in journals (a process sometimes called gold OA), then they must share their accepted manuscripts under fully open licences as soon as they are published.

WE NEED RADICAL AND ROBUST ACTIONS



July 11, 2018 min. 30.09-42.00 and 57.37-1

SCIENCE HA MODIFICATO LA SUA POLICY DI COPYRIGHT PER RENDERLA CONFORME A PLANS…
CHE ERA ESATTAMENTE LO SCOPO PER CUI PLANS ERA NATO

Nature's OA fee seems outrageously high – but many will pay it

Dec. 1, 2021

Academics remain wedded to prestige indicators, but peer reviewers may conclude that the journal is profiteering, says Dorothy Bishop

December 1, 2020

Dorothy Bishop

Twitter: @deevybee

On 24 November, T
outrage at the anno
publisher Springer Nature plans to introduce an open access (OA) option for its *Nature* research journals, with an article processing charge (APC) of a whopping €9,500 (£8,290 or $11,390).

The other option would be for researchers to stop submitting papers to the *Nature* stable. It has long been recognised that a high journal impact factor is no guarantee of quality, and the obsession in some scientific fields with publishing in the "glamour mags" of *Nature*, *Science* and *Cell* is arguably destructive and corrupting. Hence, institutions are increasingly

OPEN ACCESS A NATURE PER 9.500 $ LO GIUSTIFICANO CON ALTO REJECTION RATE…

To many academics working at the coalface, €9,500 seems an outrageously high sum. It is certainly considerably in excess of the APCs levied by other journals, which tend to be in the range of £1,000 to £3,000. Nature Springer argue that the costs for *Nature* journals are far higher than this because they employ in-house editors and press officers, and because they process far more papers than they publish.

It is, of course, this high rejection rate that lends prestige to papers that make it through to publication, and it seems that, for funders, €9,500 – typically a small proportion of the cost of the research – is a price worth paying for that. It does, however, stick in the craw to see research funds (often derived from taxation) going to support a publisher whose revenue in 2019 was €1.72 billion and whose operating profit margins are reportedly in excess of 20 per cent. Unless a robust waiver policy is implemented, the system will be inaccessible to researchers from low-income countries, as well as others who do not have access to high levels of funding.

https://www.coalition-s.org/price-and-service-transparency-frameworks/

Plan S Price Transparency Frameworks: guidance & requirements

The Fair Open Access Breakdown of Publication Services and Fees

Service baskets	Components		Specify	%	Price
1. Journal operations	- Journal support and submission system - Platform development and maintenance - Helpdesk & other support staff		In/out house		
2. Publication	- Triaging - Organization peer review - Other Editorial assistance - Indexing - Archiving	- Typesetting - Copy-editing - Language editing - Proofreading	Rejec-tion rate		
3. Fees	- Scientific editors fees - Scholarly societies fees		Agree-ments		
4. Communication	- Dissemination - PR & marketing	- Community support - Advocacy			
5. General	- Management & administration - Other business costs - Taxes	Can be allocated elsewhere since it is not a service			
6. Surplus		- Can be allocated elsewhere - Cross-subsidizing of titles?			
7. Discounts & waivers			Policy		
Total publication fee per article (Average for: i. all journals of a publisher, ii. one journal, iii. a subset of journals)					

Rules:
- Baskets 1-7 represent the minimum information required.
- These can be extended to a maximum of 10 baskets as publishers see fit for their operations.
- For Baskets 1, 2 and 5, several components must be specified, though 5 can be allocated elsewhere.
- Components can be joined together or extended.

COSTI REALI E NON IL PREZZO DEL PRESTIGIO

I costi reali

For decades, the supra-inflation increase of subscription prices for scholarly journals has concerned scholarly institutions. After years of fruitless efforts to solve this "serials crisis", open access has been proposed as the latest potential solution. However, the prices for open access publishing are also high and are rising well beyond inflation. What has been missing from the public discussion so far is a quantitative approach to determine the actual *costs* of efficiently publishing a scholarly article using state-of-the-art technologies, such that informed decisions can be made as to appropriate *price* levels. Here we provide a granular, step-by-step calculation of the costs associated with publishing primary research articles, from submission, through peer-review, to publication, indexing and archiving. We find that these costs range from less than US$200 per article in modern, large-scale publishing platforms using post-publication peer-review, to about US$1,000 per article in prestigious journals with rejection rates exceeding 90%. The publication costs for a representative scholarly article today come to lie at around US$400. We discuss the additional non-publication items that make up the difference between publication costs and final price.

COSTO REALE VA DA 200 A 1000 DOLLARI

[NO]

Science

A new mandate highlights costs, benefits of making all scientific articles free to read

By Jeffrey Brainard | Jan. 1, 2021 , 12:01 AM

Jan 1, 2021

[ARTICOLO RICCO DI IMPRECISIONI, CHE PERPETUA UNA SERIE INFINITA DI FALSI MITI SULL'OPEN ACCESS]
STIAMO SBAGLIANDO TUTTO, SE VOGLIAMO METTERE ULTERIORI SOLDI PER MANTENERE IL SISTEMA ATTUALE E I PREZZI BASATI SUL PRESTIGIO (INVECE CHE SUI COSTI REALI!)

Eloy Rodrigues
20 h ·

This is the publishers perspective (from the concluding paragraphs):
"The journal publishing industry's annual revenues of about $10 billion represent less than 1% of total global spending on R&D—and, in this view, it's reasonable to divert more of the total to scholarly communications that are essential to making the entire enterprise run."

So it doesn't matter if there is growing evidence that we could have a much better scholarly communication system (more efficient, more innovative, more inclusive, more transparent and self-correcting) for a fraction of this $10 billion. Let's focus on maintaining the current system, and especially the current big comercial companies that benefit from it, even if we (research institutions, governments and their taxpayers) need to use more resources to feed it. Right?
Wrong!

…gli editori non sm
stupirci

Springer Nature CEO calls for greater collaboration across the research community to accelerate open science, building on lessons learnt from COVID-19

Partnership and collaboration fundamental to achieving benefits of open science, says Vrancken Peeters

London | Berlin, 12 January 2021

Jan. 12, 2020

Vrancken Peeters is equally clear that not only is more partnership and collaboration needed, but Open Access, which is a fundamental building block of Open Science, must be 'gold' not 'green', as giving access to the final published version of record is the only way to achieve real and meaningful open science.

"As a publisher of primary research, we have a duty of care to the scientific record. Only the version of record, dynamically updated in perpetuity can act as an integrated hub for all the elements necessary for open science such as data and code.

"As publishers we must work together to prevent us going down the green OA blind alley - which doesn't deliver open research, depends on the continuation of subscriptions, and offers no sustainable funding model - and instead get on the gold OA highway to open science."

… e i diritti? / 1

UN CONCETTO CHIAVE:

- DIRITTI IN ENTRATA (HO I DIRITTI PER UTILIZZARE MATERIALE ALTRUI?)
- DIRITTI IN USCITA (QUALI DIRITTI ASSOCIO ALLA MIA OPERA? COSA CONCEDO DI FARE DELLA MIA OPERA?)

… e i diritti? / 2

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

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

vigenti al 24-11-2015

Articoli

TITOLO I
DISPOSIZIONI SUL DIRITTO DI AUTORE

CAPO I
Opere protette

1
2
3
4
5

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

The Licenses

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