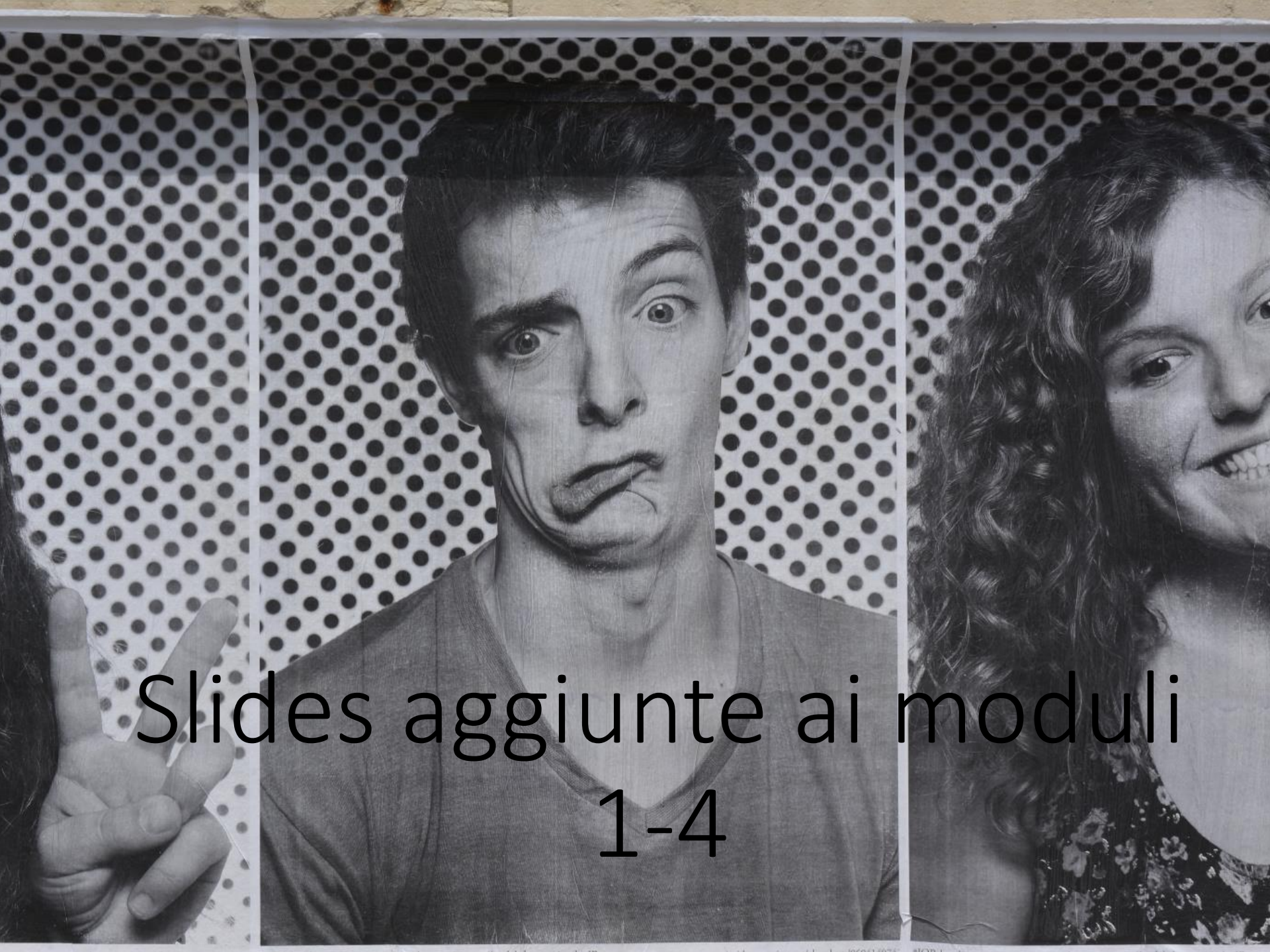
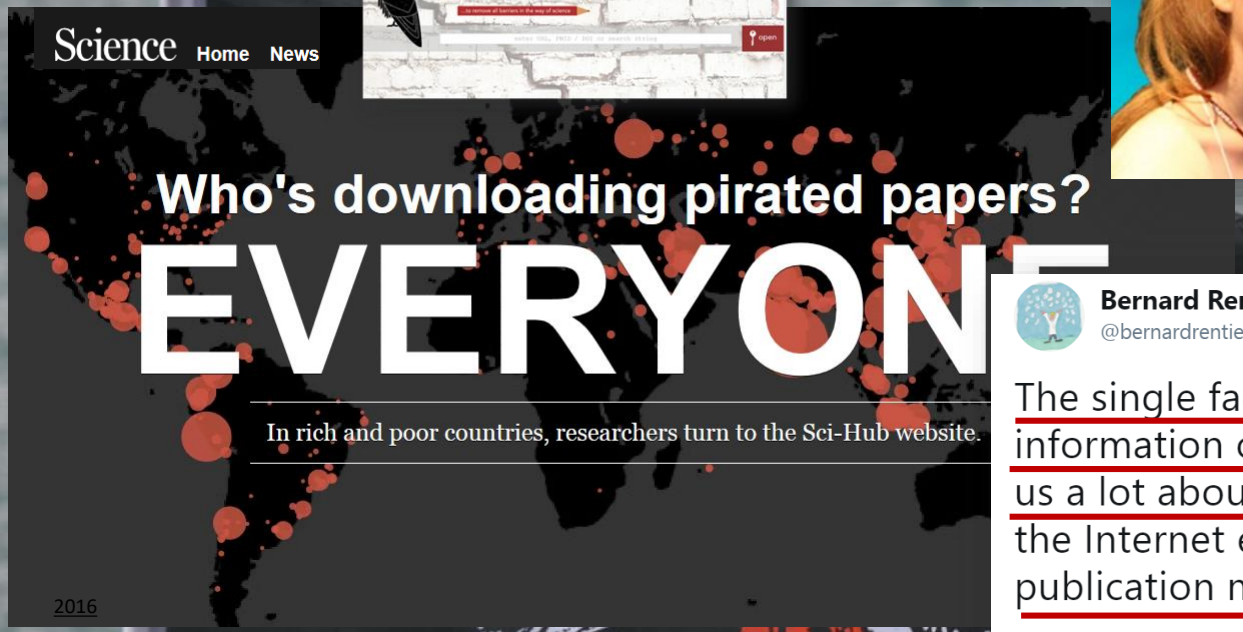
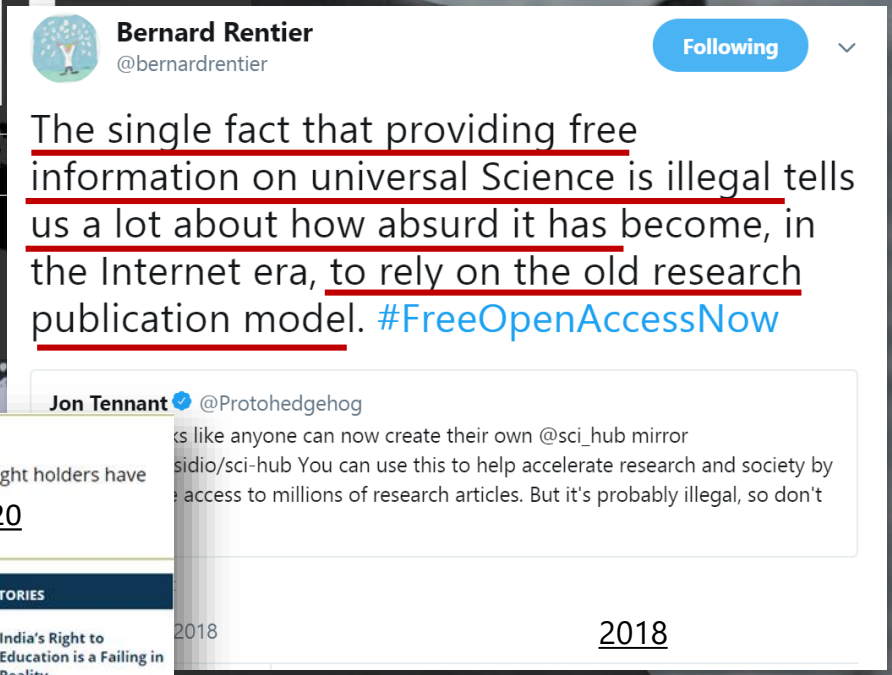


Slides aggiunte ai moduli 1-4

… se no, Sci-Hub non es





2018

…bye bye gratis peer review…

RL

Rasgon, Jason Laurence
Fri 1/15/2021 2:43 PM
To: Val [redacted] @elsevier.com>

Hi [redacted]

As Elsevier is a for-profit company, and one which has recently forced the takedown of several of my papers from public depositories (including ones where I paid for Open Access), I no longer donate my time to the company in the form of submissions, reviews, or editorial activities.

I will, however, be happy to consult on this work at my normal rates, which at present are $450 per hour, with an 8 hour minimum. If this interests you, I will be happy to give you an estimate and draw up a contract.

Sincerely,

Jason Rasgon, PhD

Jan 15, 2021

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

… la chiamata di PlanS dà i primi frutti

NEWS · 15 JANUARY 2021

Jan 15, 2021

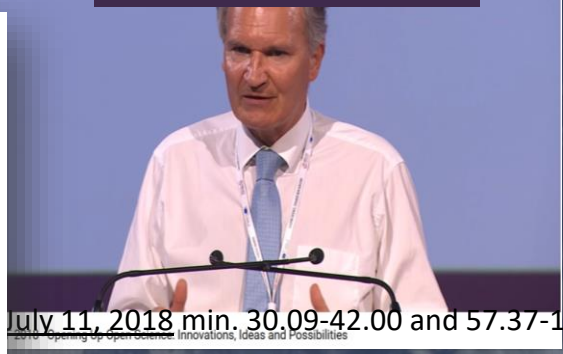
Science family of journals announces change to open-access policy

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

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

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 annc
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.

…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."

Un nuovo

Compass to publish

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)

…collegando ricerca e industria…

BANCA DATI OPEN CHE RACCOGLIE BREVETTI INSIEME A LETTERATURA SCIENTIFICA, DATI, SEQUENZE BIOLOGICHE

Open

OUVRIR LA SCIENCE

OPEN SCIENCE COMMITTEE WORKING GROUPS BLOG SCHEDULE RESOURCES FR - EN

2021

GUIDES

The Passport For Open Science is a guide designed to accompany PhD students at every step of their research career, whatever their disciplinary field. It provides a set of tools and good practices that can be directly implemented.

Act now

When you can, submit your publications to open access journals.

Deposit your publications in an open archive:
- Keep the latest version approved by peers but not yet formatted by the publisher.
- Ask your co-authors for approval.
- Deposit the latest version approved by the peer reviewers in an open archive.

Take part in discussions within your disciplinary community about pre-publications deposited in the open archive.

Document and share research data and/or the source code you developed:
- Store data using a perennial system or format in compliance with your team or institution's policy.
- Document the data with metadata so that they are reusable.
- Deposit the datasets associated with your publications in an online repository.
- Deposit your codes in a dedicated perennial open archive like ▼**Software Heritage**.

Follow the evolutions of open science and get involved!

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Open science passport

The advantages of a reproducible approach

Errors are easier to identify and correct. You trace and record how your data and/or code evolves from the very start of the project and with each modification. It is much harder and less safe if you have to reconstruct these developments *a posteriori*.

The results you obtain can be more easily explained and justified to peers. When submitting an article for publication, it will be easier for you to respond to any requests from your reviewers.

Future work is made less uncertain. You give yourself the possibility of reusing data, code, documents, etc. in the future.

How to put this approach into practice

Manage your bibliographical references by using a management tool like ▼**Zotero**. Working according to a reliable bibliographic standard is a common requirement in all disciplines.

Organise data, files and folders: apply file naming conventions, construct folder trees with a consistent, scalable structure, separate raw data from analysed data, etc.

Learn the basics of version control even if your actual research does not require coding skills. Being able to restore a particular version of a document written over a period of several years can be highly valuable.

Automate certain recurring tasks. You will be able to increase the reliability of your results and make writing scientific articles easier because you can vary parameters more easily.

Do you have limited resources? **Think about using collective approaches!** Train yourself in collaborative working methods; take part in a research project with other laboratories; use public datasets if these exist.

In the field

Sacha H., PhD student in electrical engineering,
G2Elab, Grenoble

Before my PhD, I worked as a research engineer on the development of OMEGAlpes, an open source tool for the optimisation of energy systems.
This tool can be used to model and explore different energy scenarios to determine the best solution for a chosen objective.

I had the chance to work on a residency with an artists' collective called Organic Orchestra which was trying to find technological solutions to achieve energy self-sufficiency while reducing the environmental impact of their digital performing arts show. We worked together to identify the constraints and objectives and then propose energy scenarios.

Now I am doing transdisciplinary research on models, methods and tools for a collaborative and open approach to the design of energy components and systems to facilitate the energy transition.

The open aspect of OMEGAlpes was an attractive point for them. They used an open tool to generate knowledge which could be useful to others.

I am convinced of the interest and necessity of open science in facing up to climate change. Where possible, researchers need to open up their articles, data, methods and tools to work effectively together and also in collaboration with citizens, collectives and public authorities.

2021

Open science passport

Planning data management

WHAT ARE RESEARCH DATA?

"Research data are defined as factual records (numerical scores, textual records, images and sounds) used as primary sources for scientific research, and that are commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings." (source: OECD)

Why manage research data?

From the very start of your research, you will collect, produce and use data. Research Data Management (RDM) is part of the research process. It covers all activities involved in **collecting, describing, storing, processing, analysing, archiving and accessing data**.

How to manage research data?

Data management needs to be anticipated at the very beginning of a project by creating a Data Management Plan (DMP). This document helps you think about how to organise your data, files and other supporting documents during and after the project. Many research funding agencies including the French National Research Agency (ANR) now require you to provide a DMP.

A DMP is an ongoing document which needs to be updated throughout your research project.

Good data management is useful for you and for others. It makes it easy to find your data and make them accessible and reusable by others. At the end of the project, it facilitates the archiving and dissemination of datasets.

2021