

OPEN SCIENCE DALLA A ALLA Z 3-OPEN ACCESS COME E PERCHÉ



UniMOL, maggio 2021



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Tre concetti che vi sono rimasti impressi



Cosa c'è di buono in tutto questo, oh me, oh vita? Che il potente spettacolo continua, e tu puoi contribuirvi con un verso (W. Whitman) Fare Open Science è l'opportunità di contribuire con un proprio verso al "potente spettacolo" della conoscenza

E' fare Scienza

tornare ad essere centrali nell'avanzamento della scienza

Un modo per non abbandonare il microscopio al commercio ma donarlo all'evoluzione vera

"Bene comune" inteso in termini di qualità di vita, giustizia sociale, sostenibilità delle risorse e conservazione del "bene comune"

una opportunità e una responsabilità

Credo lo si potrebbe considerare anche un modo per combattere i danni della disinformazione e le fake news, visti tutti i danni che abbiamo visto durante la pandemia

Fatevi sentire...

<https://www.menti.com/>

codice mentimeter: **1475 4843**

In questo modulo impareremo:

1. come fare Open Access e farlo correttamente
2. come evitare i falsi miti
3. Contratti trasformativi e Plans

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

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

Perché serve l'Open Access?



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 should not only be required for research papers related to Covid-19, but research on other deadly diseases should also be accessible to researchers, medical professionals, patients and patient organizations, and citizens. So should research on climate change, education, inequality, indeed all research. It is 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 CHE RESTA CHIUSO OGGI
POTREBBE ISPIRARE SOLUZIONI E IDEE DOMANI

Paywall



Open Access

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



Open Access

Berlin Declaration

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...Houston, abbiamo un problema

10 Myths around Open Scholarly Publishing
March 11, 2019

Myth 1 Preprints will get your research 'scooped' Preprints typically provide a time-stamp and a DOI, therefore establishing priority of discovery	Myth 6 Copyright transfer is required to publish and protect authors Copyright transfer procedures do not protect authors nor contribute to the advancement of scientific progress
Myth 2 JIF and journal branding are measures of quality for researchers The JIF is a flawed metrics that was never meant to be used for evaluation of research and researchers	Myth 7 Gold Open Access is synonymous with the APC business model Most DOAJ-indexed journals do not have APCs and are funded from other sources, such as research institutes and grants
Myth 3 Approval by peer review proves that you can trust a research article The current peer review system is prone to a number of flaws including corruption, human bias and ghostwriting	Myth 8 Embargo periods on 'green' OA are needed to sustain publishers Traditional journals can peacefully coexist with zero-embargo self-archiving policies on author manuscripts
Myth 4 Without journal peer review, the quality of science suffers Researchers are more than responsible and competent enough to ensure their own quality control as part of intrinsic scientific integrity	Myth 9 Web of Science and Scopus are global databases of knowledge Neither represent the sum of current global research knowledge including Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia
Myth 5 Open Access has created predatory publishers Predatory journals have been around for a long time before the recent push towards Open Access publishing	Myth 10 Publishers add no value to the scholarly communication process Publishers are responsible for quite some key functions, from peer-review management to production and archiving of final version articles

NOT PEER-REVIEWED
Preprint
Learn more about preprints or browse peer-reviewed articles instead.

Ten myths around open scholarly publishing

[Browse preprints](#) [Science and Medical Education](#) [Science Policy](#)

OPEN ACCESS IN ITALIA:

- SOLO RIVISTE
- SI PAGA SEMPRE PER PUBBLICARE
- EDITORI PREDATORI

...in Italia siamo ancora a questo

Gruppo di Redazione Roars

ROARS Return on Academic ReSearch



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:

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 think 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

Giuliana Glusti

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

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 g



3

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

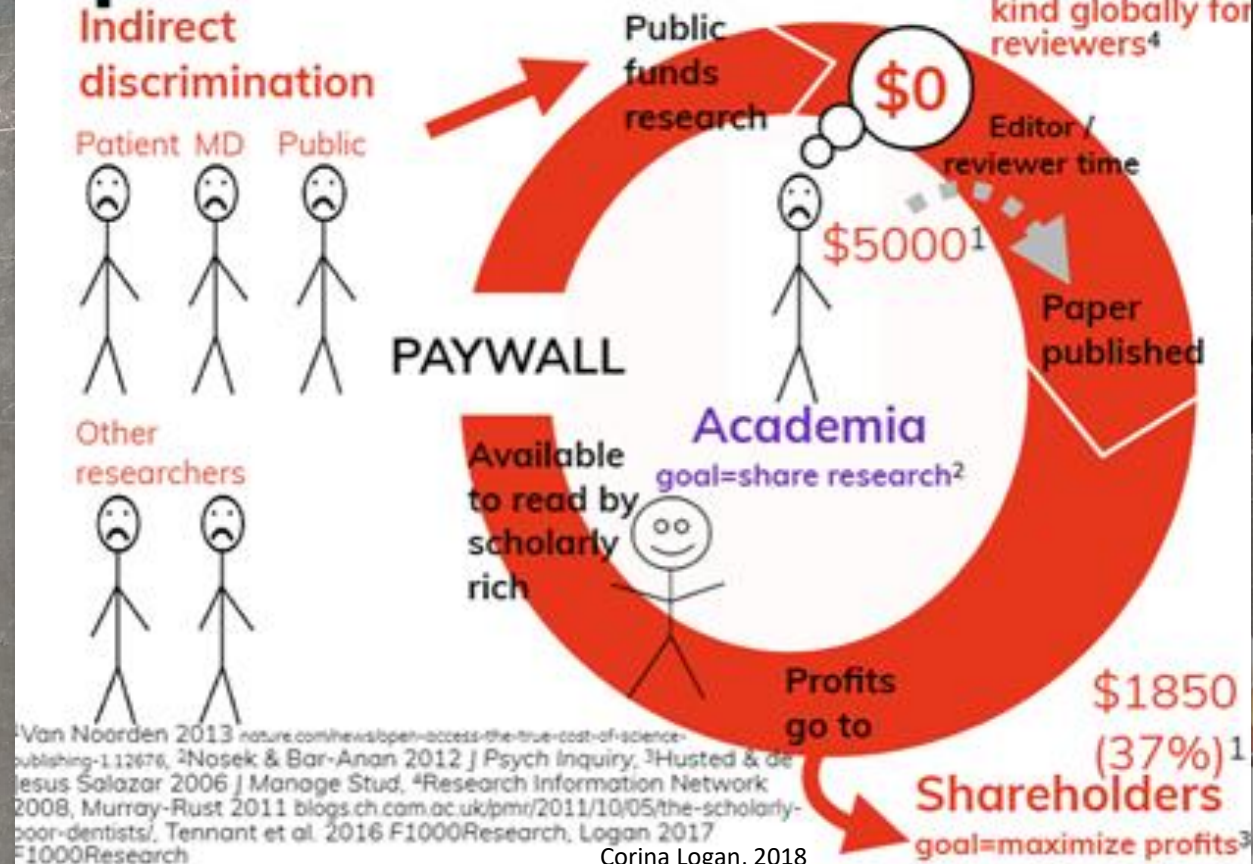
SU QUESTO SI BASA LA RICHIESTA DEL
DM/BANDO VQR...
E AVREMO LA VETRINA DELLA MIGLIORE
PRODUZIONE ITALIANA

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

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

Exploitative route



SPARC*

2020

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

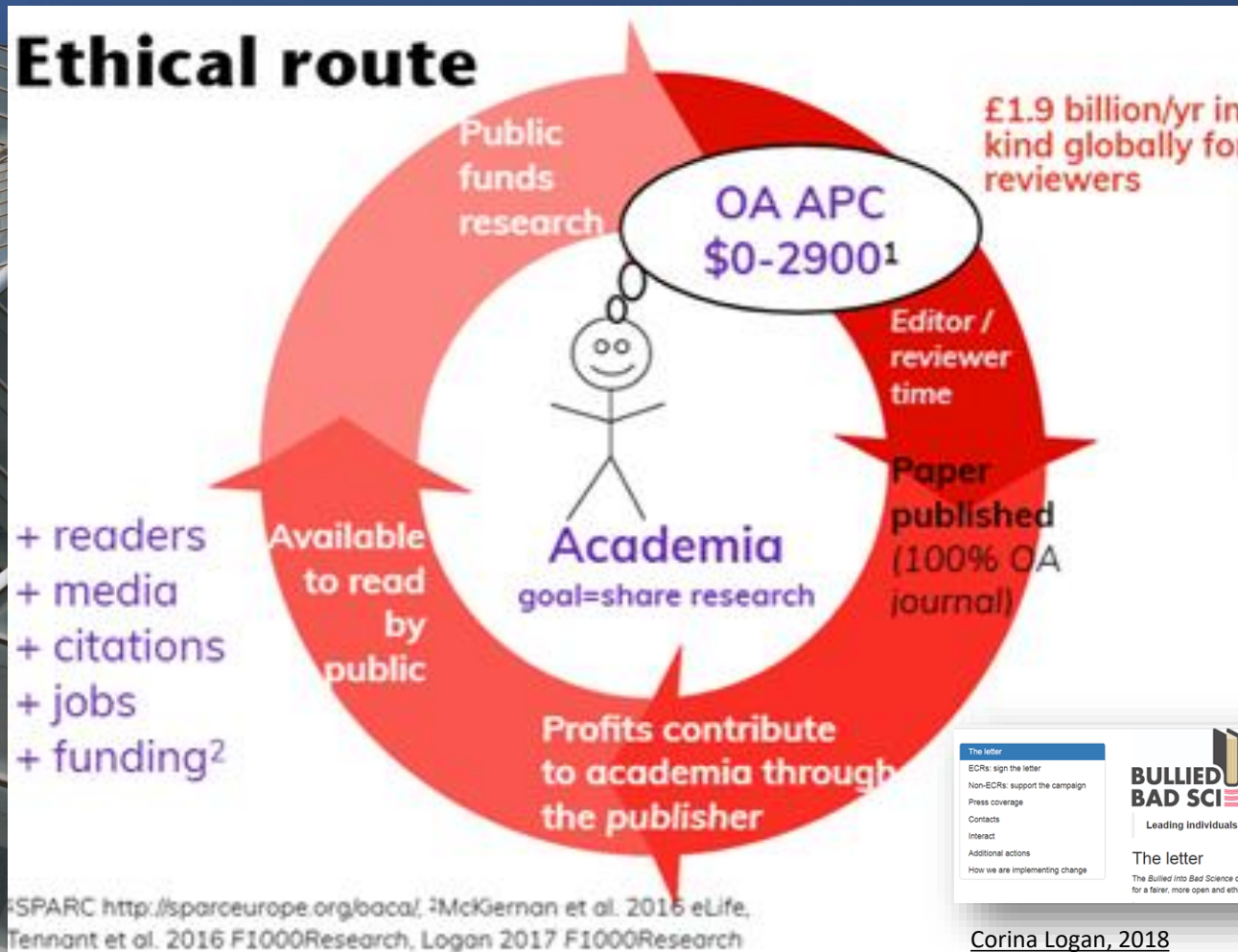
The Changing Academic Publishing Industry – Implications for Academic Institutions

March 28, 2019

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Perché serve l'Open Access?



MANTENERE I FONDI
ALL'INTERNO
DELL'ACCADEMIA



Corina Logan, 2018

Novità / Italia

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 n. 112-2013, recante "Modifiche all'articolo 17 del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013 (convertito con modificazioni dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013) concernente la valorizzazione delle risorse scientifiche e culturali".

SCIENZA APERTA E COVID

Riformare il diritto d'autore per sostenere l'open science: dalla pandemia opportunità unica

Home > Cultura E Società Digitali

f in t e s

La scienza aperta resta largamente impraticabile se non si procede con coraggio a una riforma delle leggi sulla proprietà intellettuale. La pandemia offre un'occasione senza precedenti per procedere verso un nuovo orizzonte normativo. Se non ora, quando?

26 Apr 2021

Roberto Caso

26 Aprile 2021

- PROPOSTA DI LEGGE GALLO
- DIRITTO DI RIPUBBLICAZIONE DOPO 12 MESI (AGISCE SU LEGGE 633/1941 DIRITTO D'AUTORE)
- FERMA IN SENATO DA NOV. 2019

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;

b) tramite la ripubblicazione senza fini di lucro in archivi elettronici istituzionali o disciplinari, secondo le stesse modalità, entro diciotto mesi dalla prima pubblicazione per le pubblicazioni delle aree disciplinari scientifico-tecnico-mediche e ventiquattro mesi per le aree disciplinari umanistiche e delle scienze sociali».



Aedon

Rivista di arti e diritto on line

quadrimestrale diretto da Marco Cammelli

numero 3, 2013, Issn 1127-1345 home indice ricerca risorse web

Il decreto "Valore cultura"

R.Caso 2013

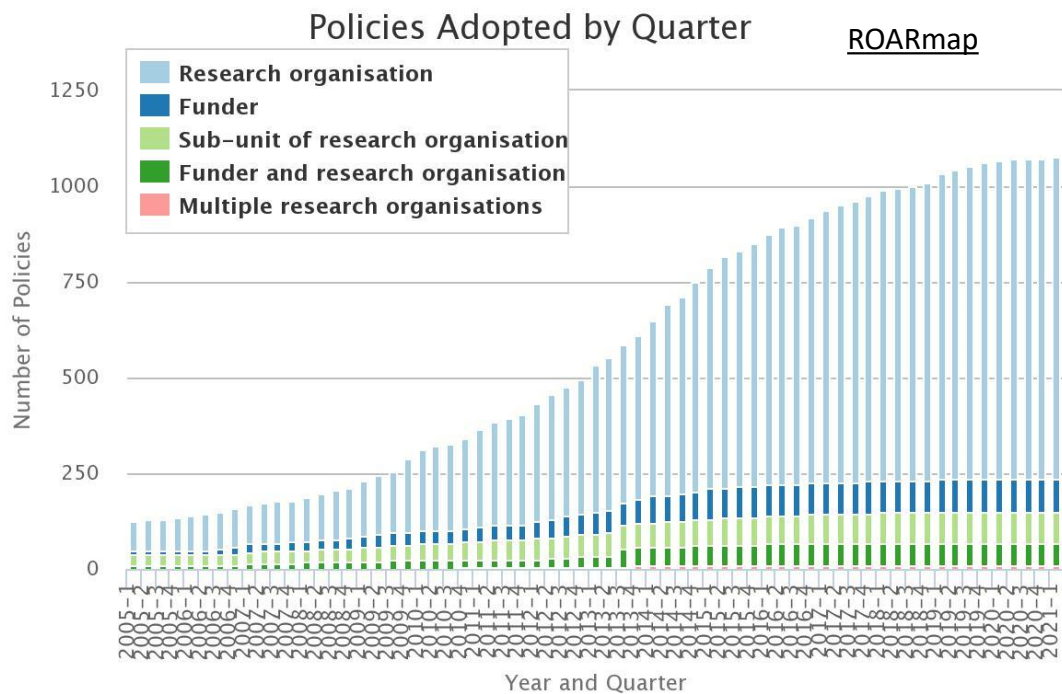
La legge italiana sull'accesso aperto agli articoli scientifici: una prima panoramica

di Roberto Caso

...novità?

1076 policies

Commissione Europea, ERC, MIT,
Harvard, CERN, Telethon, World bank...



[le politiche funzionano]

Baromètre  science ouverte

Méthodologie • Données ouvertes • Code source •

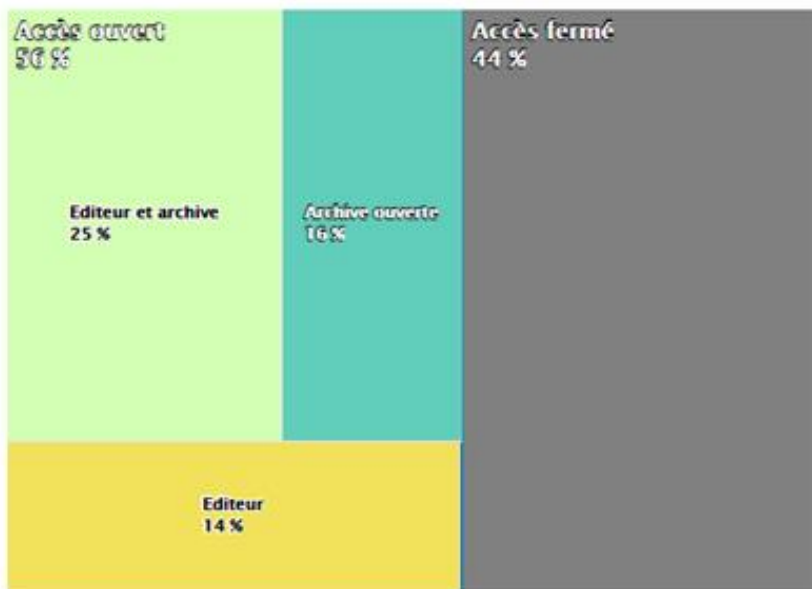
Mesurer l'évolution de l'accès ouvert aux publications en France à partir de données fiables, ouvertes et maîtrisées

Jan.25, 2021 Baromètre français de la Science Ouverte

PROVA CHE CON
INVESTIMENTI E
IMPEGNO DEL
GOVERNO I RISULTATI
ARRIVANO

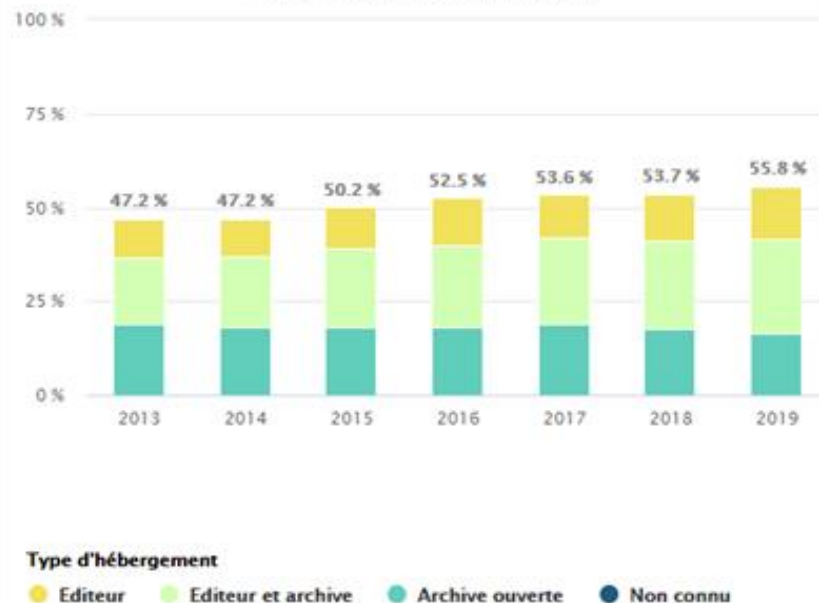
Proportion des publications 2019 en accès ouvert (mesuré en 2020)

estimé à partir des publications détectées avec une affiliation française
Source : Unpaywall, traitements MESRI



Evolution du taux d'accès ouvert aux publications (mesuré en 2020)

estimé à partir des publications détectées avec une affiliation française
Source : Unpaywall, traitements MESRI



Come funziona / green e gold



Green road - deposito

QUESTO È QUANTO CHIEDE IL BANDO VQR

L'AUTORE DEPOSITA
IN UN ARCHIVIO OPEN ACCESS,
NEL RISPETTO DELLE NORME DI COPYRIGHT,
LA VERSIONE CONSENTITA DEL SUO LAVORO
[QUASI MAI IL PDF CON LAYOUT EDITORIALE]
USCITO SU RIVISTE/SEDI EDITORIALI TRADIZIONALI

Si – può – fare!!!!!!!

Come puoi rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...



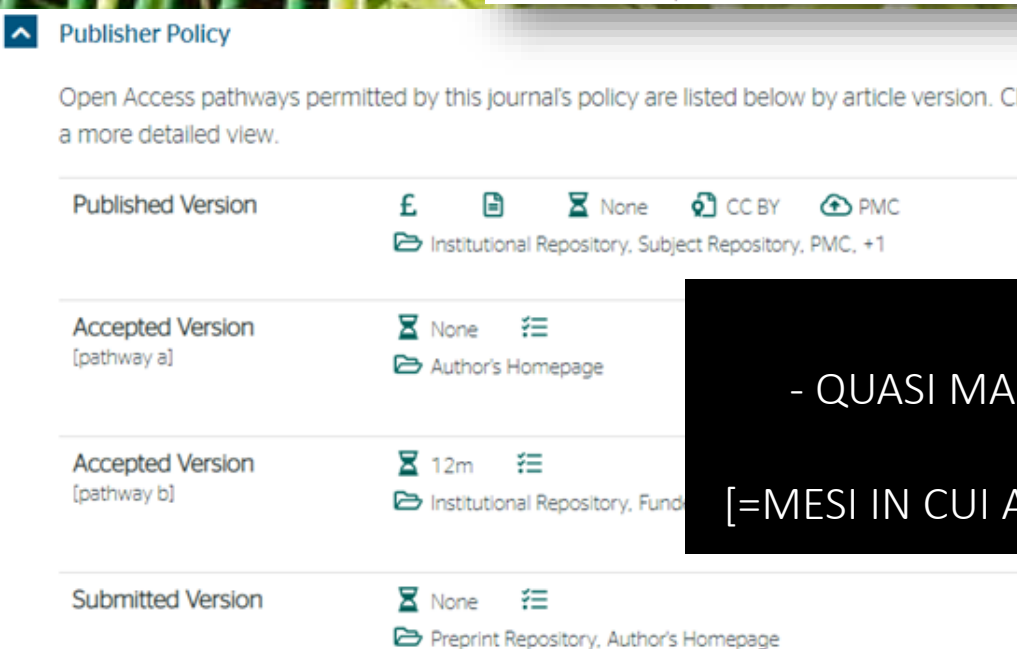
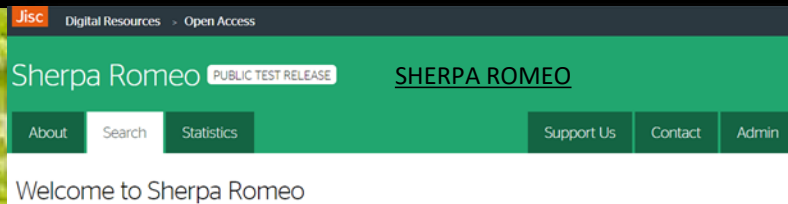
OGNUNO DI QUESTI STRUMENTI SI
PUÒ USARE ANCHE CON LE REGOLE
ATTUALI DI VALUTAZIONE...
NESSUNO LO VIETA!!!

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

NON SONO INCOMPATIBILI!!!
ANZI, + OPEN=+CITAZIONI

Depos

82% DEGLI EDITORI INTERNAZIONALI LO
CONSENTE (Elsevier, Wiley, Springer...), VERIFICARE
SU SHERPA ROMEO:



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

...CON LIMITI:
- QUASI MAI PDF EDITORIALE, SPESSO «**POSTPRINT**»
- POSSIBILE **EMBARGO**
[=MESI IN CUI ARTICOLO PUR DEPOSITATO NON È VISIBILE]

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L'EDITORE HA VOCE IN CAPITOLO
SOLO SE AVETE FIRMATO CONTRATTO
CON CESSIONE DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

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6 Months

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Definizioni

PREPRINT/SUBMITTED VERSION:

LA BOZZA CHE INVIATE ALLA RIVISTA PER LA SUBMISSION,
NON CONTIENE I COMMENTI DEI REVISORI

POSTPRINT/AUTHOR'S ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT:

LA VERSIONE FINALE REVISIONATA, CONTIENE I COMMENTI
DEI REVISORI MA NON HA LA VESTE GRAFICA ED EDITORIALE

PDF EDITORIALE/VERSION OF RECORD:

LA VERSIONE FINALE PUBBLICATA,
CON VESTE GRAFICA ED EDITORIALE

EMBARGO:

MESI IN CUI L'ARTICOLO PUR DEPOSITATO NELL'ARCHIVIO
NON RISULTA VISIBILE

- SI CALCOLA DALL'USCITA DEL FASCICOLO ONLINE (NON DAL DEPOSITO!)
- SI APPLICA ALLA VERSIONE CONSENTITA E NON AL PDF EDITORIALE!
- IL SISTEMA SBLOCCA IL FILE ALLA DATA FINE EMBARGO IMPOSTATA

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

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

Abstract

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic plant growth. Despite the growing this element on meristem activity study, short-term experiments with whether plant growth impairment was studied by evaluating apical fragmentation and microtubule organization that arsenate, at the lowest concentrations, whilst the other concentrations, whilst the other concentrations, whilst the other concentrations (through immunofluorescence). The metaphases increased, as did the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and anaphase bridges were virtually absent. These data point to a poor clastogenic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one 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



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

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The definitive version is available at:
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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental and Experimental Botany

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



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

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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 anaphase bridges were virtually absent, whilst DNA fragmentation only increased from 25 µM arsenate onwards. These data point to a poor clastogenic 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).

modern art on the Rembrandtplein square

Il deposito: si può diventare vecchi...

VANTAGGI DEL DEPOSITO:

- **FATTIBILE SUBITO, A COSTO ZERO**
- **SI CONTINUA A PUBBLICARE SULLE RIVISTE DI RIFERIMENTO**
- SI CONTINUA A PUBBLICARE SULLE RIVISTE CHE «SERVONO» PER LA VALUTAZIONE (CON TUTTI I SUOI LIMITI)
- SI RENDE COMUNQUE DISPONIBILE IL PROPRIO LAVORO IN OPEN ACCESS **PERCHÉ IN UN ARCHIVIO OA?**
 - ASSEGNA IDENTIFICATIVO UNIVOCO
 - ASSICURA CONSERVAZIONE

...E QUESTO VALE PER TUTTE LE PRATICHE OPEN, NON SOLO PER I TESTI... ANZI, UN NUMERO SEMPRE MAGGIORE DI RIVISTE PER ESEMPIO RICHIEDE CHE I DATI SIANO DEPOSITATI

- POSSONO CHIUDERE DOMANI
- POSSONO ESSERE COMPRATE DOMANI

Due specie diverse

OFFICE OF SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

[HOME](#) • [FEATURES](#) • A SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE IS NOT AN OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY

A social networking site is not an open access repository

	Open access repositories	Academia.edu	ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No	
Long-term preservation	Yes	No	
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting services, hopes to	

 **LC**
Lenz Caemmerer

<https://goo.gl/RnUszK>

Attorneys
and Notaries

Basel
Attorneys - Notaries:
Dr. Felix Iselin, notary
Dr. Gerd Thoenen, J.M.
f, notary
y, inheritance law
H, LL.M.
ten-Kieffer
en
ert
H, LL.M.
Hof - EU-Attorney
Gerd Stadl

ResearchGate GmbH

To
Dr
Ho
An
Ja
Inv
Be



ResearchGate vs. publishers

ResearchGate vs. Publishers: The Saga Continues...

Last updated May 8, 2018

May 2018

NEWS

ResearchGate bows to pressure from publishers on copyrighted material



BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

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

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

Cercate un repository?

OpenDOAR Directory of Open Access Repositories

About Search Statistics Policy Support Contact Admin

Welcome to OpenDOAR

OpenDOAR is the quality-assured, global Directory of Open Access Repositories. You can search and browse through thousands of registered repositories based on a range of features, such as location, software or type of material held. Find it out for yourself:

Repository Name

Browse by Country

Advanced Search

SERVICES

Open access services from Jisc

Services to support open access

SERVICE

Sherpa Services

Helping authors and institutions make informed and confident decisions in open access publication and archiving.

Preprint server directory

Show 10 entries

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, Blog and gateways
+ AfricAnxiv	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 Scholar, Prepubmed, Europe PMC, SciLit			

ASAPbio

Directory Preprint server

Blog Peer Review Preprints Meetings

Directory of preprint server policies and practices

Home / Directory of preprint server policies...

Search:

ARCHIVI OPEN ACCESS

SERVER PRE PRINT

...un labirinto?

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 A_{per}TO?
- 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 A_{per}TO?
- Devo sempre cedere tutti i diritti all'editore?



mrgunn

@mrgunn

Segui

In risposta a @brembs e @ReaderMeter

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



Bastian Drees

@BastianDrees

2018

Seg

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.

Embargo?

SE PRETENDONO
EMBARGO, CHE
VALORE
AGGIUNGONO AL
POST PRINT?

Springer Link

2018

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

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 this article](#)

3346 Accesses | 3 Citations | 337 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)



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?

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

Nuovi percorsi

COAR Launches the “Notify Project”

This project builds on previous work of COAR to advance the vision first outlined in the [COAR Next Generation Repositories Initiative](#) – *to position repositories as the foundation for a distributed, globally networked infrastructure for scholarly communication, on top of which layers of value added services will be deployed* – and further articulated in the [Pubfair White Paper](#), which describes a distributed framework for open publishing services.

In 2020, COAR published a [generic technical model](#) to enable the linking of preprints and other repository resources with external services, with an initial focus on peer review services. The technical model – which was developed based on a number of use cases provided by preprint servers, repositories, peer review services and overlay journals – applies a distributed, message-oriented approach based on W3C Linked Data Notifications (LDN).

In a practical sense, this model will enable a researcher to deposit an article (or other types of research output) into any compliant repository, choose from a list of peer review services and overlay journals, and request a review. The repository will send an automated message to the peer review service, and further bilateral interactions between the author(s), and the overlay review service(s) will be automated.

The *Notify Project* will assist implementing partners with adopting a common and interoperable model to support reviews and endorsements on distributed resources in repositories, preprints and

Notify: Repository and Services Interoperability
Project

Notify

COLLEGARE ARCHIVI E SERVIZI (OVERLAY
JOURNALS?)

Nuove logiche

Good Practice Principles for Scholarly Communication Services

COAR and SPARC have developed seven good practice principles to ensure that scholarly communication services are transparent, open, and support the aims of scholarship. These principles can be used by users to make decisions about which services they will contract with, and by service providers to improve their practices and governance



GOOD GOVERNANCE

The service has strategic governance that allows community input on the direction of the service and operational governance with community representation and decision making power.



OPEN STANDARDS

The service uses open APIs to enable interoperability, and adheres to open standards. Ideally, the platform is based on open-source software, but in cases where it is not, user-owned content is managed according to well-established, international standards.



FAIR DATA COLLECTION

Only data necessary for the service's provision are collected from users and the type of the data collected and how they are used is clearly and publicly articulated.

These principles are informed by Principles for Open Scholarly Infrastructure-v1 by Bilder G, Lin J, Neylon C (2015) © 2019 COAR and SPARC, subject to a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



TRANSPARENT PRICING AND CONTRACTS

The service's contract conditions and pricing are transparent and equitable, with no non-disclosure agreements included.



EASY MIGRATION

User-owned or generated content can be easily migrated to another platform or service upon termination of contract, without any additional fee from the service provider.



SUCCESSION PLANNING

If the service is a nonprofit, the organization's bylaws state the conditions and terms governing how the organization may be transferred or wound down. If the service is provided by a for-profit entity, the contract/agreement should not be assignable to another entity without the client's express permission.



OPEN CONTENT

Content, metadata and usage data are immediately, openly and freely available in machine-readable format via open standards, and using licenses (like CC0 or similar) which facilitate reuse.

Gold road Pubblicazione in Open Access



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TORINO

SIRIO@unito.it
Sistema Riviste Open Access

DOAJ

SEARCH DOCUMENTATION ABOUT

THE DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

<https://www.doaj.org/>

Find open access journals & articles.

☒ Journals ☐ Articles

In all fields

80	124	11,439	15,744	5,562,185
LANGUAGES	COUNTRIES REPRESENTED	JOURNALS WITHOUT APCs	JOURNALS	ARTICLE RECORDS

- 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, PAGA CHI SPEDISCE E NON CHI RICEVE...)
- ANCHE GLI EDITORI TRADIZIONALI FANNO PAGARE FIGURE, PAGINE IN PIÙ...

[3 consigli su DOAJ]

Three tips to choose a publishing venue using the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

Published on January 11, 2021

Jan. 11, 2021



Andrea Chiarelli

Senior Consultant at Research Consulting | Enhancing the effectiveness and impact of research

4 articles

✓ Following

Tip 1: Find a good match

First of all, I set out to find a journal that suited my research topic (which will sound obvious to anyone who has published academic articles in the past!). This was straightforward on the DOAJ website, as I simply **entered "small business" in the search field** and I was provided with ten options covering small business strategy and entrepreneurship.

Tip 2: Think about the essentials

After identifying journals with an appropriate scope, I started thinking about should-haves and could-haves. I admit I haven't done this in the past, when I published with better known publishers, but this was certainly an oversight on my part! This time, what I wanted to get out of my publishing experience proved really insightful.

To begin with, I considered what I felt would be essential (**must-haves**). I was particularly interested in finding a journal that could offer:

- a permissive open access licence (e.g. Creative Commons);
- high-quality, double-blind peer review; and
- Digital Object Identifiers, or DOIs (rather than Handles - see [this page](#) if you'd like to learn about the difference between the two).

Tip 3: Consider what could elevate your publishing experience

The must-haves I set helped me narrow down the results shown by the DOAJ website after filtering by scope. I then moved on to consider the features that my ideal journal **should have**. Particularly, I was interested in:

- article-level citation metrics (views, download, citations);
- indexing in relevant databases and search engines;
- a digital preservation strategy; and
- a reasonable peer review and publication time.

- ARGOMENTO (E COSTO)
- A COSA NON POTETE RINUNCIARE
- COSA AGGIUNGE VALORE

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

JOURNAL PRACTICES (OTHER THAN OA)

Kramer-Bosman 2020

PROMOTING GOALS OF OPEN SCIENCE & SCHOLARSHIP

RELEVANCE

- peer review criteria
- post-pub peer review
- author diversity
- reviewer diversity
- editor diversity
- DORA: responsible metrics

- rejection rates

- preprint policy
- null/negative results
- persistent IDs
- licenses in Crossref
- open citations / open abstracts

- data/code citation

- contributorship roles

REPRODUCIBILITY

- preregistration
- registered reports

- data/code availability

- open peer review

TDM allowance

EFFICIENCY

TRANSPARENCY



[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» NON HANNO ALTRI INTROITI
 - EDITORI IBRIDI
- (EDITORI TRADIZIONALI CHE OFFRONO OPZIONE OPEN)
DOPPIO PAGAMENTO, ABBONAMENTO E APC



...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...) CHE COSTITUISCE LE RIVISTE «IBRIDE»

PAGANDO 3000 \$,
UN SINGOLO ARTICOLO VIENE PUBBLICATO OPEN ACCESS,
MENTRE LA RIVISTA RESTA IN ABBONAMENTO

DI FATTO, PAGHIAMO DUE VOLTE...

[DA EVITARE SE POSSIBILE, PERCHÉ AUTO-ARCHIVIANDO
OTTENGO STESSO EFFETTO, GRATIS!!!]

In a nutshell

- > Hybrid has not facilitated a transition to Open Access (OA)
- > The research community pays twice (double dipping)
- > Hybrid journals are more expensive than fully OA journals
- > Hybrid journals provide a poor quality of service
- > Hybrid journals crowd out new, full OA publishing models
- > Reader access: a hybrid journal is a "random OA" journal

29 aprile 2021

Plan S
Making full & immediate Open Access a reality

NEWS

Why hybrid journals do not lead to full and immediate Open Access

Un nuovo modello



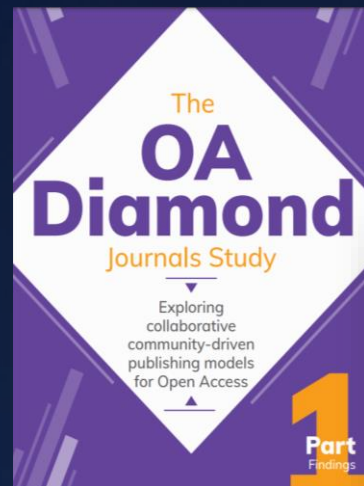
FOAA
Fair Open Access Alliance

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

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 their 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.

ond study



Main findings

March 9, 2021

Landscape:

Charting the variety, scope and impact of OA diamond journals in various disciplines and regions

→ A wide archipelago of relatively small journals serving diverse communities

The number of OA diamond journals is high (estimated to 29,000) but only a third of them are registered in DOAJ. OA diamond journals generally publish fewer articles than APC-based ones (356,000 per year compared to approximately 453,000). Since 2018, the share of diamond journal articles has been dwindling, which coincides with the increase in articles in APC-based journals. The OA diamond sector is diverse in terms of regions (45% in Europe, 25% in Latin America, 16% in Asia, 5% in the US/Canada) and disciplines (60% HSS, 22% science, 17% medicine). In Europe, more than half of them are based in one of the Eastern European countries. The majority of OA diamond journals are small in size, publishing fewer than 25 articles a year. OA diamond journals serve mainly a national authorship (in all disciplines, including science and medicine) but disseminate their output to a largely international audience. OA diamond journals are much more multilingual (publishing in several languages) than APC-based ones (38% compared to 14%). Almost all OA diamond journals have been OA diamond from the time they became available online.

Compliance:

How OA diamond journals comply with industry standards exemplified by Plan S technical requirements

→ OA diamond journals are on the road to full compliance with Plan S

OA diamond journals are not yet fully compliant with the standards specified in the Plan S technical requirements. Of the six criteria surveyed, a mere 4.2% of OA diamond journals comply with all criteria, and only 37% comply with more than half of all criteria. Regarding the use of open licenses, 37% of the journals use a CC-BY license. Only 49% of the journals embed machine-readable licenses in their metadata as required by Plan S, and around 55% use a DOI. The size of the journal correlates with their ability to attribute such identifiers to their articles. A majority (58%) of OA diamond journals have no preservation policies. Of those who do have a preservation policy, 62% use a standard archiving system that may comply with Plan S requirements. In terms of content structuration and formatting, 75% of journals are unable to format their content either in XML or HTML, providing only PDF in most cases.

Dynamics:

Understanding how OA diamond journals work and the challenges they face

→ A mix of scientific strengths and operational challenges

When examining how OA diamond journals work concretely under several perspectives, it is apparent that they face a number of challenges in operations. A large portion of the journals are owned by research institutions and societies, but half of them have no legal document to establish this ownership. Monitoring and reporting are also domains in which journal capacity is low (46% of the journals do not provide download statistics and 54% provide no statistics related to production management). Most OA diamond journals (67%) adhere to the highest level of scientific quality control (double-blind peer review), but half of them manage the process through e-mail and they struggle with finding reviewers. Most of the journals (78%) declared complying with a best practice guideline such as COPE, but only 55% actually use an anti-plagiarism software. Half of the journals outsource some of the editorial work, mainly copy-editing (29%) and typesetting (28%). Finally, most journals (90%) use OJS, a CMS fit for managing academic content, but run on a wide variety of platforms and servers whose sustainability is unknown and technical limitations can be challenging. The most challenging area for OA diamond journals is in-decision and content visibility in the main international indexes.

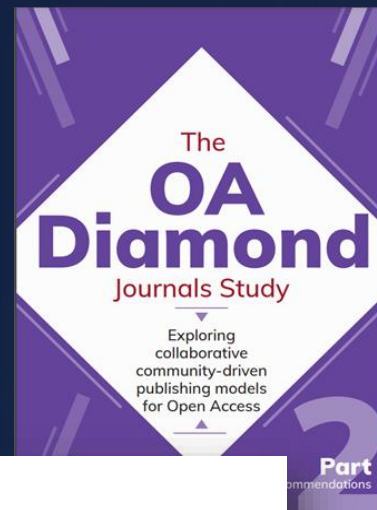
Sustainability:

Understanding how OA diamond journals are funded and how sustainable they are

→ An economy that largely depends on volunteers, universities and government

As far as the financial health of OA diamond journals is concerned, just over 40% of journals reported breaking even and 25% stated a loss. Almost one-third of journals reported not knowing their financial status, with over one-third of these reported by both university-owned journals and university presses. Furthermore, 19% stated not knowing their costs of the previous year. While 62% of OA diamond journals depend on volunteers to carry out their work, with 86% reporting either a high or medium reliance on them, they also reported a wide range of funding mechanisms to fund operations and development costs: from in-kind support, voluntary labour, grants, collectively-organised funding, donations, shared infrastructure, memberships, funding proportional to the articles published, free-mium services, Subscribe to Open, and more. Globally, however, it is to cover small costs: the majority (52%) of journals run on less than 1 FTE for their operations and 70% declared less than \$1€10,000 annual costs. Finally, universities and RPOs play a leading role in funding and supporting OA diamond journals, whereas RPOs contribute to a far lesser extent.

«DIAMOND» SONO
GRATIS PER LETTORI
E AUTORI
SONO LE RIVISTE
LEGATE ALLE
COMUNITÀ DI
RICERCA



Streamline
Technical
Support

Ensure
Compliance
with Plan S
Evidence from the findings

Build Capacity
Evidence from the findings

Increase
Effectiveness
Evidence from the findings

Sustain and
Invest in the
Future
Evidence from the findings



Predatory?

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)

SONO IL
2%-5%

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???

[predatory]

SMonline

HOME ABOUT US JOURNALS

Open Access

HOME / OPEN ACCESS

Open access publications are freely and permanently available online to anyone. SM Open Access Journals are newly initiated endeavor from SM Online Journals to disseminate scientific knowledge in various fields of Science, Technology and Medicine. We aim to Publish and spread peer reviewed scientific journals to all over the world, thereby encouraging exchange of scientific literature among students and researchers, through open access (Free to read) platform.

There are multiple ways authors can provide open access to their work. One way is to publish it and then self-archive it in a repository where it can be accessed for free, such as their institutional repository, or a central repository.

A second way authors can make their work open access is by publishing it in such a way that makes their research output immediately available from the publisher.

SM Open Access Journals support second way of Open Access, by publishing scientific literature from the author and immediately available to readers with free of cost through online. SM Online Journals has 50+ peer reviewed open access journals, 2000+ Editorial Board Members and more than 2000 Reviewers throughout the world.

eLife

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HOME MAGAZINE INNOVATION

Imaging contractility mutants during early development

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Research Article • Updated May 4, 2021

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Cancer Biology	Epidemiology and Global Health	Neuroscience
Cell Biology	Evolutionary Biology	Physics of Living Systems
Chromosomes and Gene Expression	Genetics and Genomics	Plant Biology
Computational and Systems Biology	Immunology and Inflammation	Stem Cells and Regenerative Medicine
Developmental Biology	Medicine	Structural Biology and Molecular Biophysics

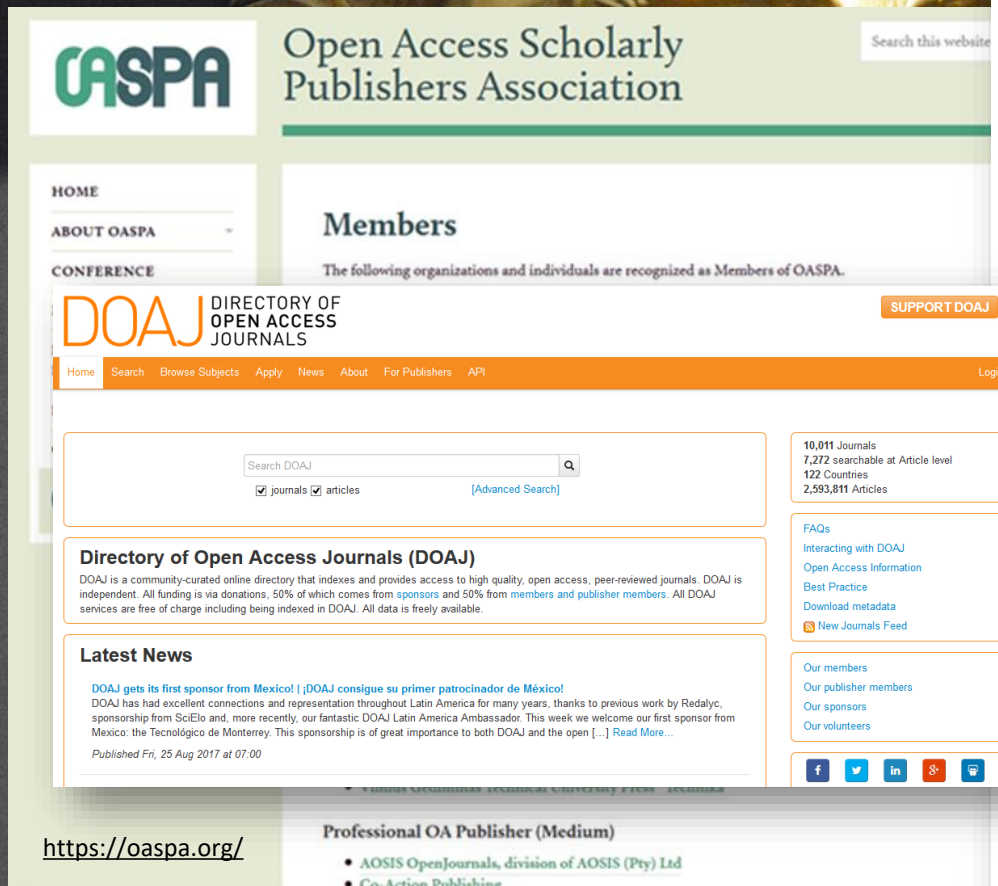
Retraction watch

64 more papers retracted for fake reviews, this time from Springer journals

This is officially becoming a trend: Springer is pulling another 64 articles from 10 journals after finding evidence of faked peer reviews, bringing the total number of retractions from the phenomenon north of 230.



...un classico «giudiz



The image shows two overlapping website screenshots. The top one is for CASPA (Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association), featuring a green and white design with a search bar and a 'Members' section. The bottom one is for DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals), with an orange header and a search bar. It lists statistics: 10,011 Journals, 7,272 searchable at Article level, 122 Countries, and 2,593,811 Articles. It also includes a 'Latest News' section and a 'Professional OA Publisher (Medium)' section listing AOSIS OpenJournals and Co-Action Publishing.

CASPA Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association

HOME ABOUT OASPA CONFERENCE

Members

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

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Home Search Browse Subjects Apply News About For Publishers API Login

Search DOAJ

☒ journals ☒ articles [Advanced Search](#)

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

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.



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



Use our [check list](#) to assess the journal



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



Test a journal

Predatory journals and publishers

Methodology

About

<https://app.lib.uliege.be/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 (-10)
- ☐ ☐ Does the journal pretend to have an "Impact Factor", or does it use questionable metrics whose na... Yes (-5) - No (5)
- ☐ Is the journal really included in the various databases mentioned on its website? Check on MIAR Yes (0) - No (-10)

5. Editorial board and peer review

Question

Answers

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

6. Content and presentation

Question

Answers

- ☐ Are the journal's articles really free 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 major... Yes (-2) - No (0) - I don't know (0)

7. Communication strategies

Question

Answers

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

...un nuovo servizio



OA WORKS

WE PARTNER TO BUILD

Powerfully simple open access tools for a just and kind information age.

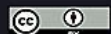
OA.Works is a non-profit building tools so that open access is easy and equitable. They're free, open source, and co-designed with advocates for a just world.

[OAworks](#)

PAPER DEPOSIT	INTER-LIBRARY LOANS	OPEN ACCESS DELIVERY
<p>ShareYourPaper.</p> <p>A drag-and-drop Open Access deposit</p> <p>ShareYourPaper.org makes papers Open Access via self-archiving for free. It's a quick way to increase a research paper's impact for authors and libraries</p> <p>CERCA LA VERSIONE CONSENTITA PER IL DEPOSITO</p>	<p>InstantILL.</p> <p>Deliver access without subscriptions</p> <p>InstantILL makes Interlibrary loans less expensive & simpler for users, without the need for big deals. Through RSCVD it's powering a global response to COVID-19</p> <p>ATTIVA UN DOCUMENT DELIVERY</p>	<p>OAButton.</p> <p>Get around paywalls in a click</p> <p>OAButton provides free access to papers legally by scouring the web and emailing authors. Use it on the website, via plugins for Chrome and Firefox, or embed it into your library system.</p> <p>CERCA LA VERSIONE PUBBLICAMENTE DISPONIBILE</p>

COME RENDERE LA VOSTRA RICERCA OPEN ACCESS

LEGALMENTE E GRATUITAMENTE



Jon Tennant and Lisa Matthias
Translated by Elena Giglia

... in pratica

OA@unito.it <https://www.oa.unito.it/>

In UnitO Come Cos'è utile Perché è importante Editori italiani Eventi Corsi e formazione Video Open Science

Open Science passo dopo passo

Si può fare Open Science, in concreto, ogni giorno, un passo per volta. E non è incompatibile con VQR, ASN... Provate uno strumento dall'elenco di link raccolti in Open Science in pratica (richiede login)

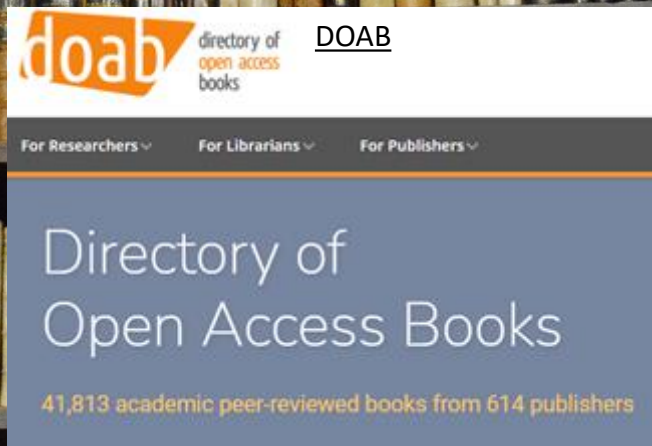
Open Science in pratica

aggiungendo misure di impatto alternative, es. altmetrics comunicando sui social media, es. Twitter utilizzando licenze aperte, es. Creative Commons BY depositando in archivi pubblicando su riviste Open provando la open peer review, es. PubPeer o F1000 condividendo preprints, es. su OSF, arXiv o bioRxiv con formati leggibili dalle macchine, es. Jupyter o CoCalc con la scrittura collaborativa, es. Overleaf o Authorea condividendo protocolli e workflow, es. su Protocols.io condividendo note di laboratorio, es. OpenNotebookScience condividendo software, es. su GitHub con licenza GNU/MIT condividendo dati, es. su Dryad, Zenodo o DataVerse pre-registrando esperimenti, es. su OSF o AsPredicted commentando pagine web, es. su Hypothes.is o Pund.it usando bibliografie condivise, es. su Zotero condividendo progetti di ricerca, es. su RIO Journal

Traduzione: Elena Giglia DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1150548



... e i libri?



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.hirneos.eu/services/>

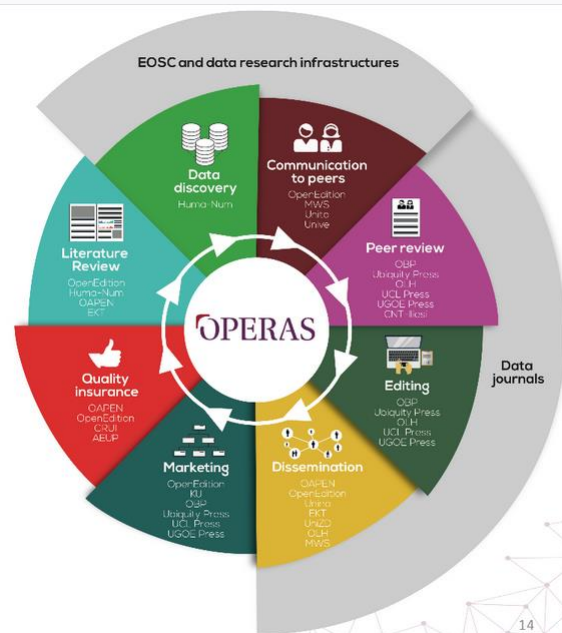
OPERAS:
COORDINARE E FEDERARE LE RISORSE
FAR CRESCERE GLI ATTORI
PER FAR CRESCERE L'INTERO ECOSISTEMA

OPERAS

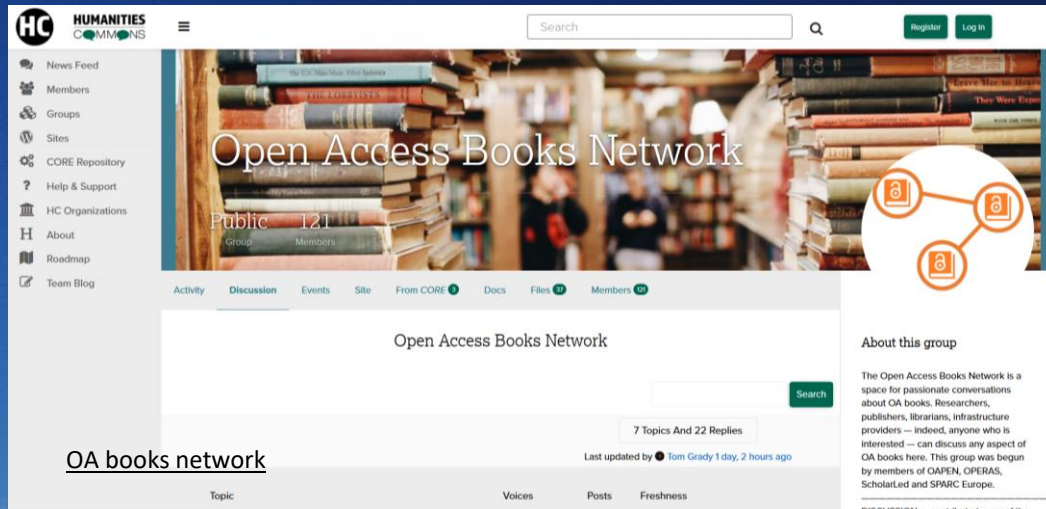
OPERAS

open access in the european research
area through scholarly communication

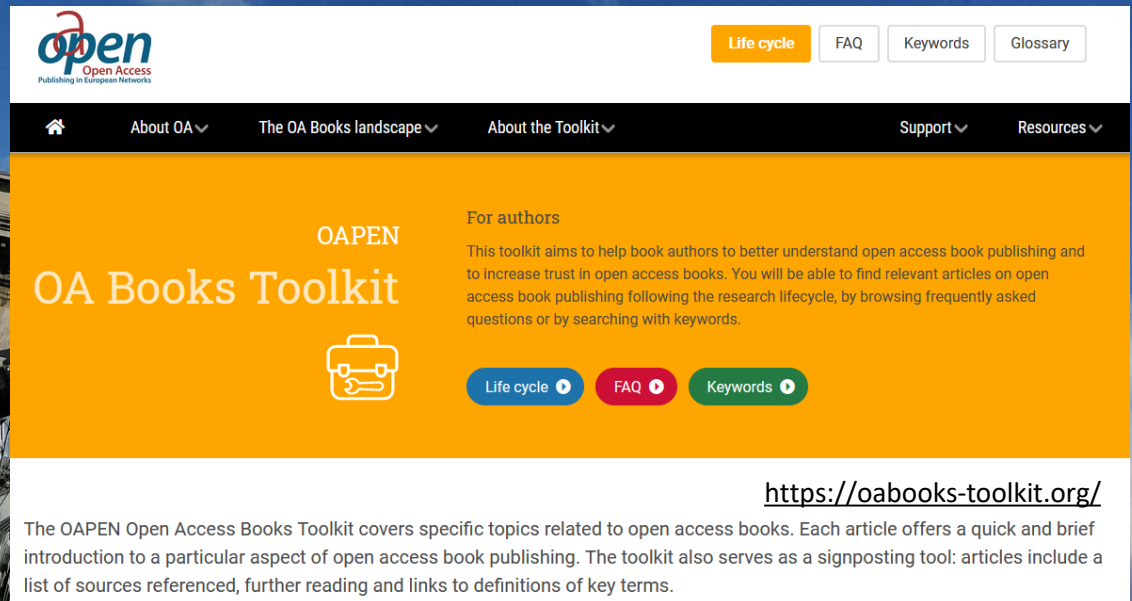
Home About Projects Scientific Case Design Study OPERAS Conference Contact



... la strada è ancora lunga



OA books network



<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.



... e i diritti? / 1

UN CONCETTO CHIAVE: SOLO PERCHÉ SI TROVA IN RETE NON SIGNIFICA CHE SI POSSA USARE

- 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?)

CAN I USE THAT PICTURE?

REVISED!
[and simplified]

[a "picture" is any photograph, drawing, cartoon, logo, icon, infographic, chart, graph, work of art, or doodle you want to use for some purpose]

do you own the
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copyright

[kop-ee-rahyt]

the exclusive, legal right to use, duplicate, sell, edit, or exploit an image.

DID YOU CREATE THE PICTURE YOURSELF?

Did you shoot, draw, design, or otherwise produce the image?

YES NO

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Did you get written permission to use the image from the person or company who owns the copyright?

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Did you pay the owner of the copyright for the right to use the image, under their guidelines?

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PUBLIC DOMAIN?

public domain

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an image whose copyright has expired, is no longer protected by copyright, and is available to use for any purpose by any person at any time.

WAS THE IMAGE CREATED BY THE GOVERNMENT?

Was it created for the U.S. government by government employees?

YES NO

HAS THE COPYRIGHT EXPIRED?

Was the image published in the U.S. before 1923, OR has the author/creator of the image been dead for more than 70 years?

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FAIR USE?

fair use

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Are you in a designated educational space, such as a school or university, using the image solely to educate?

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Fair use laws aren't always cut-and-dry, but if you're not using the image commercially AND you can answer "Yes" to one of the above questions, you are probably okay to use the picture.

NO!

If you answered "no" to all of the above questions, you should either obtain permission from the copyright owner or not use the picture!

... e i diritti? / 2

GLI EDITORI
PRETENDONO LA
CESSIONE,
SPOGLIANDOVI
DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

GAZZETTA UFFICIALE
DELLA REPUBBLICA ITALIANA

LEGGE 22 aprile 1941, n. 633

Art. 19.

I diritti esclusivi previsti dagli articoli precedenti sono fra loro indipendenti. L'esercizio di uno di essi non esclude l'esercizio esclusivo di ciascuno degli altri diritti.

Essi hanno per oggetto l'opera nel suo insieme ed in ciascuna delle sue parti.

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Personal web page - Beta

<https://aliprandi.org/>

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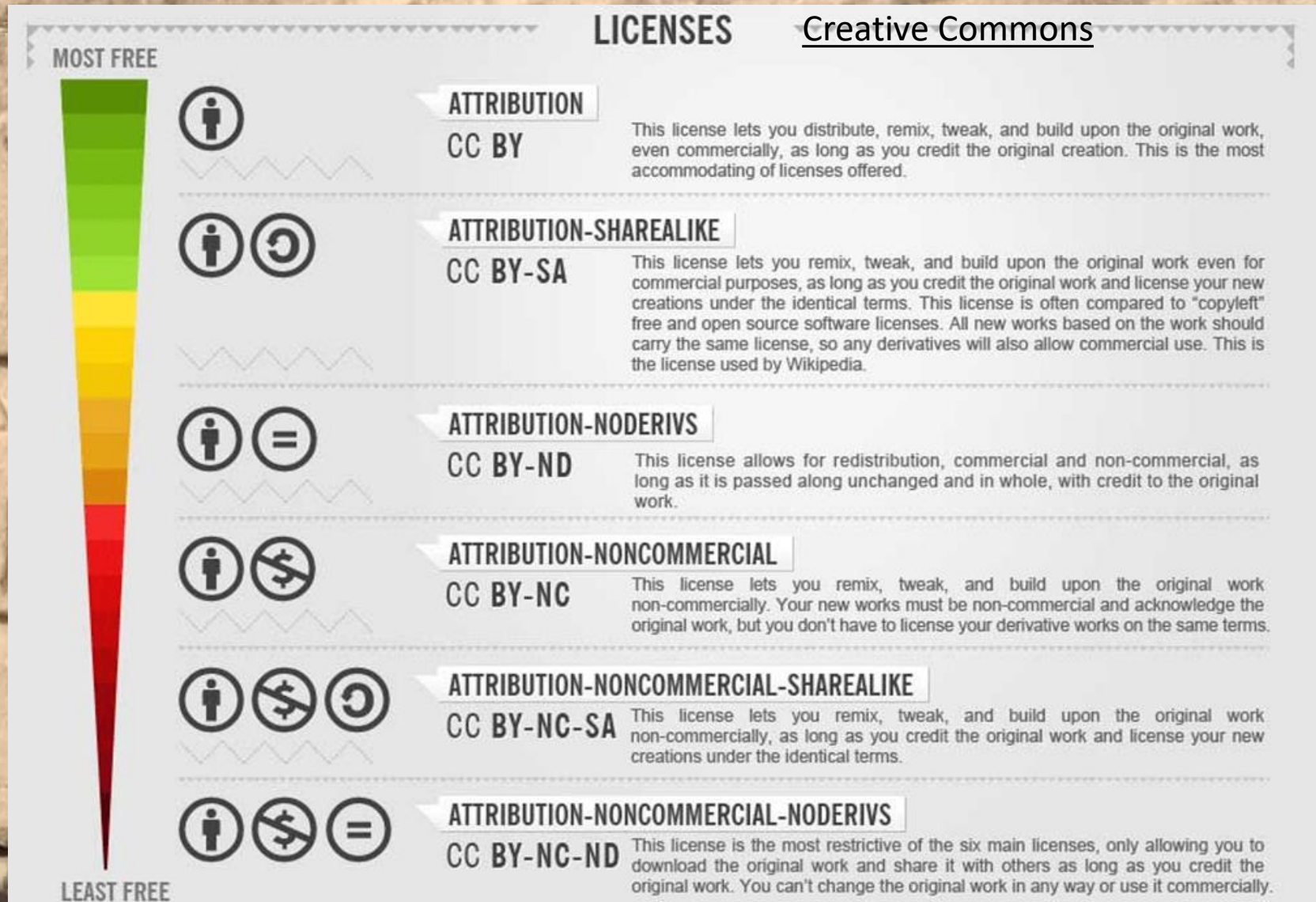
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...e in più...



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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

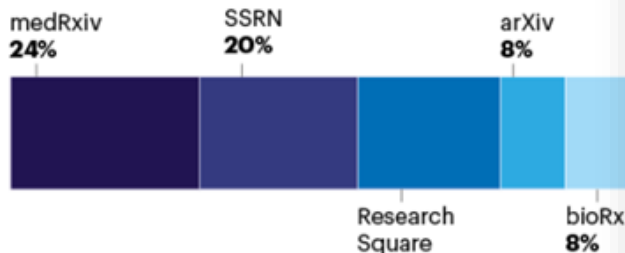
A flood of coronavirus research swept websites and journals this year. It changed how and what scientists study, a *Nature* analysis shows.

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

PREPRINT USATI IN
PANDEMIA PER
VELOCIZZARE... DOVREBBE
DIVENTARE LA NORMA

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

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, 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 RISPARIATI
[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

...due parole sui contratti

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

14th **BERLIN OPEN ACCESS CONFERENCE** ALIGNING STRATEGIES TO **ENABLE OPEN ACCESS**

Harnack House, Berlin, 3-4 December 2018



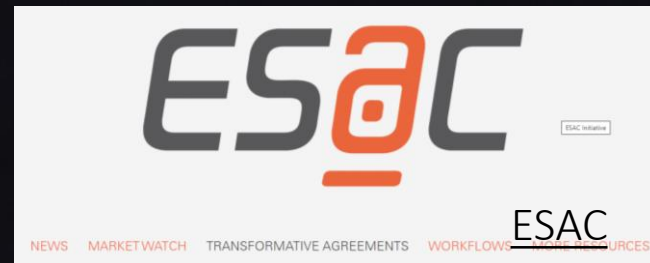
(c) Georg Botz, Creative Commons Licence (CC-BY-SA)

Berlin 14

... contratti trasformativi, cosa

PASSARE DAL SISTEMA DI
ABBONAMENTI AL
PAGAMENTO PER SERVIZI
EDITORIALI OPEN ACCESS

PER AVERE
- OPEN ACCESS
- CONTENIMENTO
COSTI



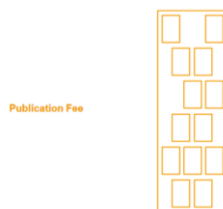
SONO TEMPORANEI,
UNA FASE DI TRANSIZIONE NON
L'OBIETTIVO FINALE

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

**Subscription funds are converted to
open access publishing funds**



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



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



Rome, Feb. 21 2019

**Transformative Agreements:
Come e perché**

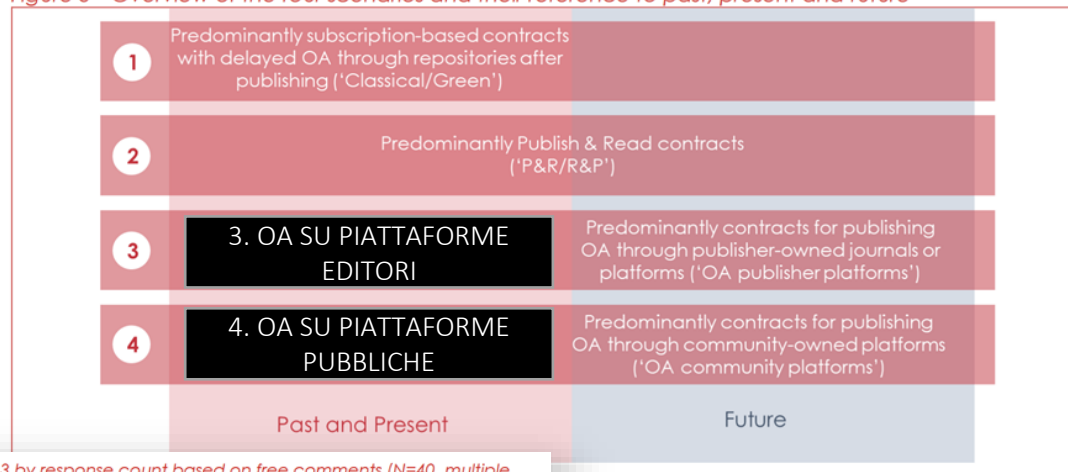
Transformative agreements e PlanS: verso l'Open Access globale
21 febbraio 2019 | Biblioteca Centrale CNR

Colleen Campbell
Open Access 2020 Initiative | Max Planck Digital Library

@oa2020ini

...poss

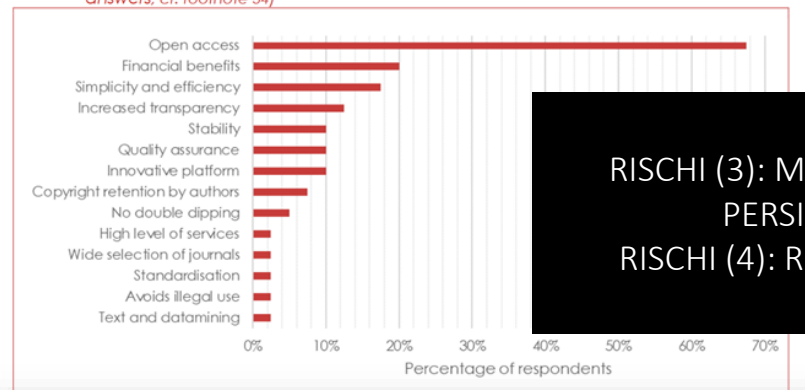
Figure 5 Overview of the four scenarios and their reference to past, present and future



technopolis



Figure 13 Strengths 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 14 Weaknesses of scenario 3 by response count based on free comments (N=40, multiple answers, cf. footnote 54)

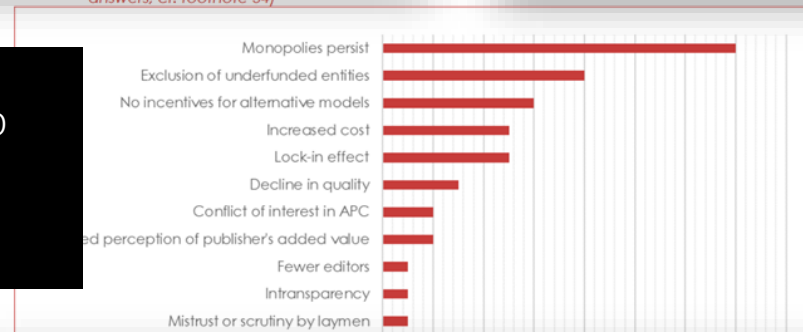
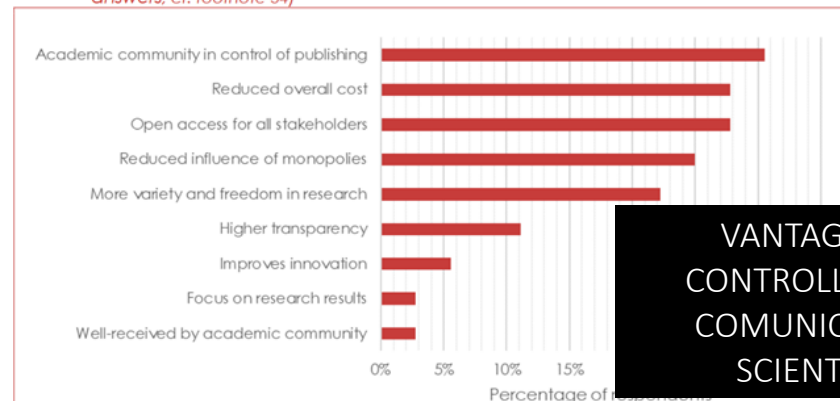


Figure 15 Strengths of scenario 4 by response count based on free comments (N=36, multiple answers, cf. footnote 54)



VANTAGGI (4):
CONTROLLO SULLA
COMUNICAZIONE
SCIENTIFICA

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



Le differenze: consapevolezza durata, e

SONO ORGOGLIOSO CHE LA
COMUNITÀ SIA CON NOI

ESAC



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

MIT News



MIT, guided by open access principles, ends Elsevier negotiations June 11, 2020

MARKET WATCH TRANSFORMATIVE AGREEMENTS WORKFLOW

Topical	Future	Archive	Olanda
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.		

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.

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.

PARTE DI UN
PIANO
NAZIONALE



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



TROPPO LUNGHI
TROPPO ONEROSI
MANCA L'IMPEGNO
DELL'EDITORE A
TRASFORMARSI

«L
non si può rifiutare»

tivi in altre nazioni ci insegna quanto segue:

9 sett 2020

o sono i dati che il consorzio stesso raccoglie in merito alle spese sostenute e al numero di articoli ad

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 corrisponding 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.

AISA

Associazione italiana per la promozione della scienza aperta

Accordi trasformativi: un'offerta che non si può rifiutare?

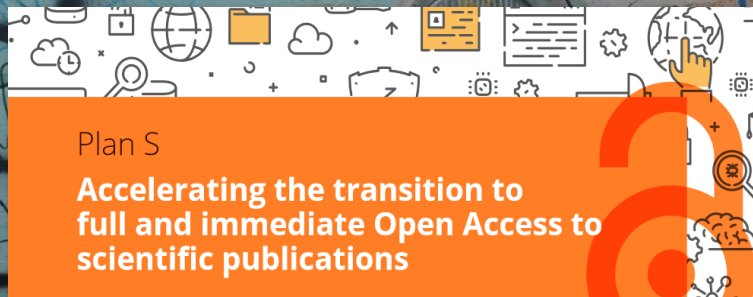
Pubblicato il 13 Luglio 2020, aggiornato il 18 Luglio 2020 da Maria Chiara Pievatolo

18 luglio 2020

- TRASPARENZA SUI CONTRATTI
- CHIEDERE ADESIONE SUI
TERMINI DEL CONTRATTO E NON
SOLO SU PARTE ECONOMICA

MOLTO CRITICO
SULLA SITUAZIONE
IN ITALIA

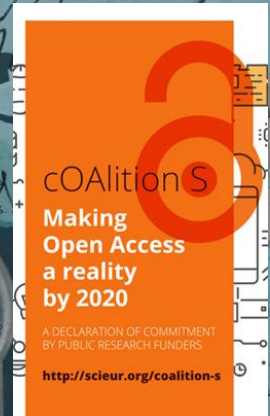
...non dimentichiamo il contesto: PlanS operativo dal 1 gennaio 2021



Plan S

Accelerating the transition to
full and immediate Open Access to
scientific publications

Sept. 4, 2018



cOAlition S
Making
Open Access
a reality
by 2020

A DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT
BY PUBLIC RESEARCH FUNDERS

<http://scieur.org/coalition-s>

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 - 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 b			
	PUBBLICARE (RIVISTE O PIATTAFORME)	DEPOSITARE	RIVISTE IN TRANSIZIONE
	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.
			cOAlition S funders can contribute financially to Open Access publishing under transformative arrangements.

JOURNAL CHECKER TOOL

Journal checker

BETA

Is this compliant with
Plan S ?

JOURNAL

MY FUNDER

By ISSN or title



By funder name

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.

- VERIFICA AUTOMATICA DELLA CONFORMITÀ
- RIGHT RETENTION PER MANTENERE I DIRITTI

CHULAS
2013

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Journal support and submission system - Platform development and maintenance - Helpdesk & other support staff 	In/out house		
2. Publication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triaging - Organization peer review - Other Editorial assistance - Indexing - Archiving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Typesetting - Copy-editing - Language editing - Proofreading 	Rejection rate	
3. Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scientific editors fees - Scholarly societies fees 	Agreements		
4. Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination - PR & marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community support - Advocacy 		
5. General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management & administration - Other business costs - Taxes 	Can be allocated elsewhere since it is not a service		
6. Surplus		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

... la chiamata di PlanS dà i primi frutti

NEWS • 15 JANUARY 2021

Jan 15, 2021

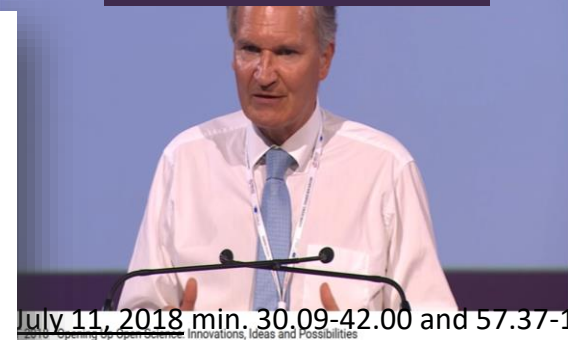
Science family of journals announces change to open-access policy

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



SCIENCE HA MODIFICATO
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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, there was an outrage at the announcement that the 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



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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.



Dr Danny Kingsley (she/her)

@dannykay68

INFLATION: cell.com/rights-sharing...

Cell Press APCs that were previously \$5,200 have increased to \$8,900 (£7,000). That \$3,700 increase represents 71% of original price.

Gosh. Is this the "Nature effect"?

[Traduci il Tweet](#)

F1000Research

Search Jan 12, 2021

BROWSE

GATEWAYS & COLLECTIONS

HOW TO PUBLISH

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[Home](#) » [Browse](#) » Current market rates for scholarly publishing services



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Current market rates for scholarly publishing services [version 1; peer review: awaiting peer review]

[✉ Alexander Grossmann¹](#), [Björn Brembs^{1b}](#)

ALL METRICS

1611

VIEWS

145

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.

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VITAL INCOME?????
CHARGE THE
SERVICES?????
ACADEMIC FREEDOM?



Advancing
trusted research

Search

Library

Home

About STM ▾

Our Work

Access journals, on Open Access Platforms, or made immediately available through Open Access Repositories without embargo.

The undersigned share with cOAlition S the goal to expand Open Research and are committed to supporting cOAlition S-funded researchers through the various paths provided for Open Access. However, we are unable to support one route to compliance offered by Plan S, the “[Rights Retention Strategy](#)”, in its current form. The Rights Retention Strategy provides a challenge to the vital income that is necessary to fund the resources, time, and effort to provide not only the many checks, corrections, and editorial inputs required but also the management and support of a rigorous peer review process, a process that is of fundamental value and is essential to the verification of results.

The Rights Retention Strategy ignores long-standing academic freedoms and will work against the shared objective of a more open and equitable scholarly ecosystem. It provides an immediate free substitute that eliminates the ability to charge for the services that publishers provide, whether via subscriptions or Article Publishing Charges. As such, the Rights Retention Strategy is not financially sustainable and undermines potential support for open access journals. Additionally, it will undermine the integrity of the Version of Record, which is the foundation of the scientific record, and its associated codified mechanisms for corrections, retractions and data disclosure.

While many publishers, including some of the undersigned, are able to provide options that allow authors to post versions of articles to repositories with broad reuse license, to be sustainable this is a decision that needs to be applied at the level of individual journals, not through blanket policies. The signatory publishers therefore oppose the approach of the Rights Retention Strategy in its current form and urge authors to consult with their journals of choice as to what is allowed.

Feb. 3, 2021





Go back

cOAlition S response to the STM statement: the Rights Retention Strategy restores long-standing academic freedoms

The [statement](#) published earlier today (3rd February) by the STM Association and signed by a number of its members (and a number of non-members), continues to perpetuate a number of myths and errors relating to the Rights Retention Strategy.

publishers have received notice of the Rights Retention Strategy since July 2020, and cOAlition S has held various meetings with them to discuss their concerns and explain what the RSS is trying to achieve.

We agree that management and support of the peer review process require significant resources. However, while we do not underestimate the value that publishers add to the process, we point out that peer review is conducted on a voluntary basis by the research community.

We are somewhat perplexed to read that the "Rights Retention Strategy ignores long-standing academic freedoms". As these are left unspecified, it is hard to see how that could be the case. However, we believe the Rights Retention Strategy **restores** long-standing academic freedoms, in that it asserts the authors' ownership of their publication after peer review, to re-use and share as they please. It is up to the publishers to demonstrate the added value of the Version of Record, for which cOAlition S funders are willing to pay, as we have repeatedly stated.

- PEER REVIEW VOLONTARIA
- RSS RESTITUISCE LIBERTÀ ACCADEMICA
RENDENDO L'AUTORE LIBERO DI RIUSARE IL SUO LAVORO
- STA AGLI EDITORI DIMOSTRARE QUALE VALORE AGGIUNGONO

- RRS RIENTRA NEL CONTRATTO FIRMATO CON L'ENTE FINANZIATORE
- GLI EDITORI STANNO FORSE CHIEDENDO DI VIOLARE UN CONTRATTO?
- GLI EDITORI DEVONO DIMOSTRARE CHE IL VALORE AGGIUNTO ALLA VERSIONE PUBBLICATA SIA COMMISURATO AL PREZZO CHE PAGHIAMO



Furthermore, the statement attempts to confuse authors, stating ominously that “*The signatory publishers (...) urge authors to consult with their journals of choice as to what is allowed.*” Authors need not do any such thing. Using the Rights Retention Strategy is an individual right that authors have to assert intellectual ownership of their work. They do not need the publishers’ permission to exercise that right. In addition, the Rights Retention Strategy is now a contractual grant condition for cOAlition S grantees. It would be a matter of significant concern if we saw the publishers encouraging cOAlition S grantees to violate their contractual obligations with their funder.

Publishers are, of course, at liberty to reject all manuscripts which give notice to the publisher of the prior right to share their accepted manuscript. Publishers who wish to do so, should contact cOAlition S so that we can update the Journal Checker Tool with this information.

In conclusion, cOAlition S funders are prepared to pay a fair, reasonable, and transparent fee for the services publishers provide to make the VoR Open Access. And, though we believe there is added value in the VoR, to ensure this model is widely adopted, publishers need to demonstrate to the research community that the value provided by making this version Open Access is commensurate with the price charged. cOAlition S’s ultimate goal is to make sure that the publications resulting from its funding are immediately made openly available for the entire world to benefit

PlanS all



Publisher practices

› Confusing and misleading guidance to authors

For example, some publishers indicate that they do not "support" rights retention. cOAlition S funded researchers do not need the publisher's permission to immediately share their AAM zero embargo with a CC BY licence, as long as the publisher has been given notice of the prior licence. The [July 2020 letter to publishers](#) made this clear, and these requirements are reinforced by funded researchers who are required to include specific language with every submission.

Other publishers suggest that authors can only comply with funders' requirements by using a gold open access route. That is simply incorrect. The JCT provides guidance [here](#).

› Rejecting submissions to a subscription journal that carry the RRS language and re-routing these submissions to full Open Access journals

To avoid the possibility that an AAM in a subscription journal is made open access without embargo, the publisher may try to re-route the submission to a fully open access journal in which they publish. Such a re-routing process should be explicitly highlighted at the start of the submission process.

› Modifying submission systems such that authors are required to agree to paying an open access fee (Article Processing Charge)

In this example, publishers only allow articles to be submitted to a hybrid journal if the author agrees to pay an APC, even though the publisher is aware that the cOAlition S funder will not cover these costs and that the author may not have access to alternative funds for the APC. We urge researchers to be cautious about what they sign or select on their submission screens.

› Encouraging authors to breach their funder's grant conditions

Some publishers, who recognise that from a copyright perspective the prior licence trumps any conflicting provision in a subsequent licence, are now asking authors to agree to specific terms within their publishing agreements to try and stop them sharing their AAM immediately on publication.

ISTRUZIONI PER CONTRASTARE LE
INFORMAZIONI/PRATICHE FUORVIANI
DEGLI EDITORI

A photograph of two people resting on a wooden bench against a white wall with a geometric pattern of dark lines. The person on the left is a woman with blonde hair, wearing a black long-sleeved shirt and black pants, lying on her back with her hands behind her head. The person on the right is a man wearing a black long-sleeved shirt, light gray pants, and sunglasses, also lying on his back with his hands behind his head. A clear plastic water bottle and a black bag are on the bench between them. The text 'Pausa?' is overlaid in the upper right, and the Menti.com URL and ID are at the bottom.

Pausa?

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