

Open Science, cosa succede in Europa

Elena Giglia

Elena Giglia

elena.giglia@unito.it

 @egiglia



#VisitEP

The future is
in your hands

O UN MODO PER
RIPORTARE LA
SCIENZA NELLA MANI
DEI RICERCATORI, E
AL SERVIZIO DI
INNOVAZIONE E
CRESCITA?

SOLO L'ENNESIMA «MODA», O
«IMPOSIZIONE» DA BRUXELLES?

Make your voice heard



Conference
on the Future
of Europe

Housekeeping

LE SLIDE SONO DISPONIBILI SU
ZENODO

FAREMO UNA PAUSA

DOMANDE DURANTE LA PAUSA ...
MA OVVIAMENTE POTETE
SEGNARVELE MENTRE PARLO

Cosa vedremo oggi

... PARTENDO DA
QUALCHE VIDEO SU
COME FUNZIONA LA
COMUNICAZIONE
SCIENTIFICA

1 Open Science come «new normal»

2 Qualche pratica Open, con un focus sui dati

3 Open Access, questo sconosciuto

Il percorso di oggi

Partiamo da una riflessione [molto] critica sulla comunicazione scientifica attuale...

...per vedere come la Open Science sia una necessità: il COVID l'ha dimostrato, solo condividendo si progredisce...

...Open Science [diverso da Open Access] è un modo diverso di fare scienza, e favorisce l'innovazione...



Jon Tennant
@Protohedgehog

Following

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

...il contrario di Open Science è «Bad Science», non «Closed Science»

...spostare l'accento da «pubblicare» a «condividere la conoscenza»/aprire ogni passo della ricerca subito a «CO-CREARE»

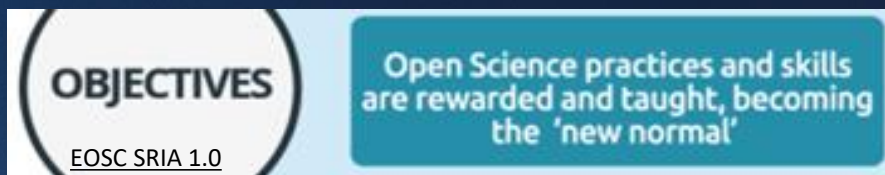
Open Science, Open Innovation, EOSC, FAIR: esserci!

Open Science, Open Data, and Open Scholarship: European Policies to Make Science Fit for the Twenty-First Century

There is value and risk of being a first mover, but there is higher risk of being a follower.

...Intelligenza Artificiale: con quali dati?

Perché siamo qui oggi?



OBJECTIVES
EOOSC SRIA 1.0

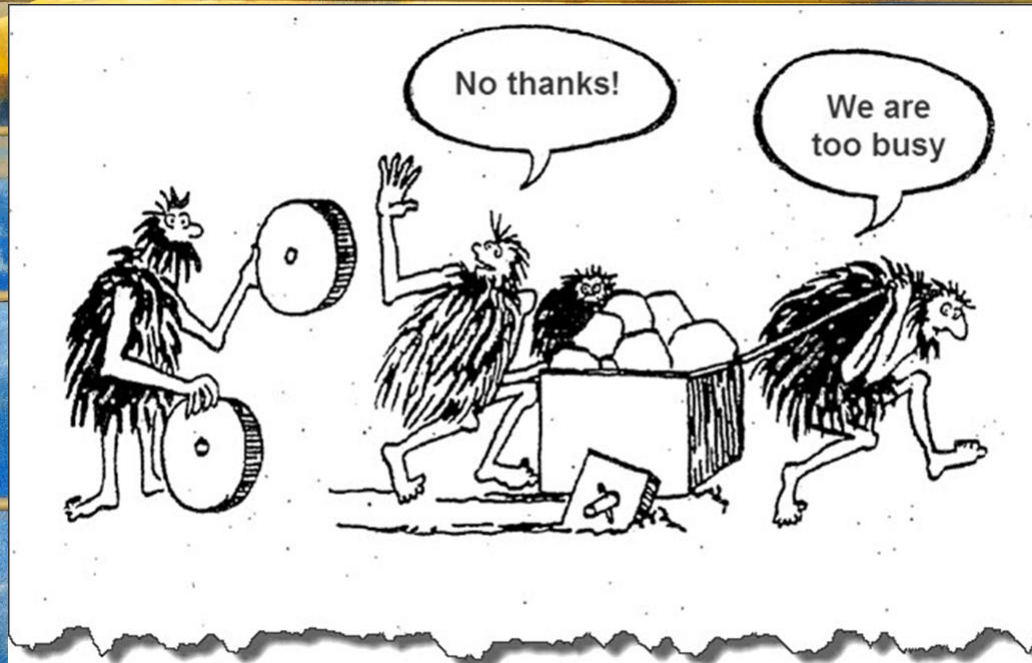
Open Science practices and skills are rewarded and taught, becoming the 'new normal'

OPEN SCIENCE COME
«NEW NORMAL»



Open Science?

OPEN SCIENCE NON È IL FINE IN SÉ.
SERVE PER UNA SCIENZA PIÙ
TRASPARENTE, SOLIDA, RISPONDENTE
AI BISOGNI DELLA SOCIETÀ



PER QUESTO
PARLEREMO
DEL «PERCHÉ»
PIÙ DEL
«COME»

SE NON SI RAGIONA SUL
REALE VALORE E IL POTENZIALE TRASFORMATIVO
DELLA OPEN SCIENCE, LA VEDRETE SOLO COME
L'ENNESIMO FARDELLO AMMINISTRATIVO

Ragioni per NON fare Open Science?

Valid reasons not to participate in open science practices

Casper J. Albers*

Abstract

The past years have seen a sharp increase in the attention for open science practices. Such practices include pre-registration and registered reports, sharing of materials, open access publishing and attention to reproducibility of research. Despite the overwhelming amount of evidence highlighting the benefits of open science, some researchers remain reluctant. In this paper, I will outline valid reasons for researchers not to participate in open science practices.

Discussion

There are no valid reasons.

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE,
PER OGGI ABBIAMO
FINITO!

...scherzavo...iniziamo?

NON DATEMI
CONSIGLI

SO SBAGLIARE
DA SOLO

...una domanda di fondo

CHIEDETE AI VOSTRI
PROFESSORI:
«PERCHÉ FATE RICERCA?»

HE
SSERE

OGGI?

TE.SOLOO.GG

"I chose to study science because I wanted to publish in Nature," said no undergraduate student ever.

Yet it only takes a few years of working in science before most researchers will be preoccupied with scholarly journal brands—some to the point of obsession. The quest for a coveted spot in a highly selective journal, still the hardest currency of career progress, forces researchers to make compromises with their ideals of scientific practice.

OPINION 11 JAN 2022

How to reclaim ownership of scholarly publishing

Jan 11, 2022

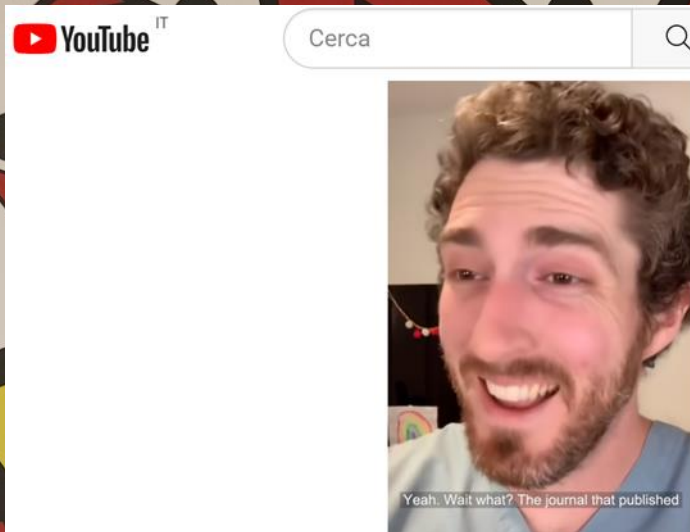
By Björn Brembs, Gustav Nilsson and Toma Susi

Share [f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [e](#)

I PILASTRI: COME FUNZIONA UNA RIVISTA



Cominciamo con due video



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ukAkG6c_N4M



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dx71U3u--qU>

Come si pubblica un articolo

Submission

AUTORI E REVISORI
NON SONO PAGATI.
RITORNO ATTESO:
PRESTIGIO/CITAZIONI

Peer review

SPESSE LA RICERCA
È VALIDA, MA NON
MAINSTREAM. RE-
SUBMISSION...E IL
TEMPO PASSA

Acceptance/
rejection

Publication

IN ABBONAMENTO O
IN OPEN ACCESS

- PUBBLICAZIONE NECESSARIA
- RICERCA = PROCESSO INCREMENTALE
- PER NON REINVENTARE LA RUOTA
- PER NON ESSERE FINANZIATI DUE VOLTE

STESSI COSTI DI
PRODUZIONE,
DIVERSA
DISSEMINAZIONE

Il mercato del



Article Growth, 2018 to 2020
(Source: Dimensions, 2021 and SCImago Journal and Country Rank, Scopus 2021)

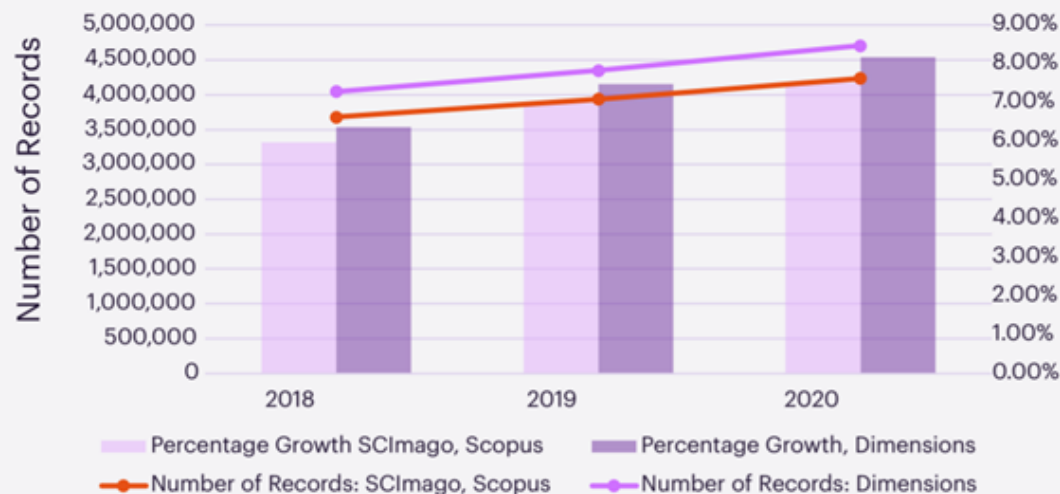
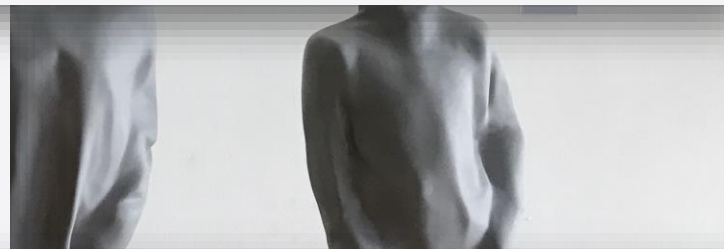


Fig.13

Growth in Number of Journals 2000-2020
(Source: Ulrich's Web, 2021)



STM Global Market by Format, 2018 to 2021 (F) (Source: Outsell, Inc. 2021)



(F) – Forecast

STM report 2021

...la situazione «no paywall»

IN ATENEO

UTENTE
ESTERNO

ScienceDirect

Journals & Books

Download PDF



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



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

Access through your institution
Get Access

Outline

Abstract

Keywords



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



SBA - Sistema Bibliotecario d'Ateneo

[SBA accedi da casa](#)



«ESTERNO»? PROFESSIONISTI,
PICCOLE MEDIE IMPRESE, START
UP, MEDICI...

Cerca una risorsa Strumenti In biblioteca Sistema bibliotecario SBA in cifre Attività culturali e di terza missione Per chi pubblica

Home / Strumenti

Siti correlati

Biblioteche di Ateneo

Accedi da casa

L'accesso alle risorse elettroniche (riviste, singoli articoli, ebook, banche dati) è riservato agli utenti istituzionali dell'Università di Torino, cioè a coloro che possiedono le credenziali di Ateneo (SCU).

Per consultare le risorse elettroniche anche al di fuori dell'Ateneo o da dispositivo mobile, puoi usare:

- **EUREKA:** dovrai inserire le tue credenziali SCU dopo aver cliccato sul bottone di accesso alla singola risorsa
- **PROXY UNITO:** è una configurazione del browser di navigazione da sfruttare solo se alcune risorse non sono direttamente accessibili attraverso EUREKA, si tratta di alcuni particolari documenti in formato elettronico che presentano restrizioni di accesso. Poiché si tratta di una modifica temporanea alle impostazioni del browser, ricordati di tornare alle impostazioni iniziali a ricerca terminata. **Per un uso ottimale del sistema consigliamo di adoperare il browser Firefox**, seguendo queste [istruzioni](#). Se non hai già installato Firefox, puoi trovare le indicazioni su come fare alla pagina "Installazione e aggiornamento" di Mozilla (scorrendo l'indice trovi i link alle istruzioni per i

ACCEDI
DA CASA

Access via your institutional email

Purchase PDF \$39.95

Spreading of rumor, false information of

Comunicazione scientifica è ...

ACCESSO

CONSERVAZIONE

GESTIONE DEI DIRITTI
(autori, lettori,
editori)

PRODUZIONE

ECONOMIA
(e profitti)

COSTI

(reali e di mercato – «anelastico»)

TECNOLOGIA

NUOVI MODELLI
(e loro sostenibilità)

CANALI
(monografie, riviste...)

**VALUTAZIONE
DELLA RICERCA**

Come si viene valutati oggi? [in estrema sintesi]



VALUTAZIONE **QUANTITATIVA** PER MEZZO DI INDICATORI BIBLIOMETRICI [IMPACT FACTOR, CITAZIONI, H-INDEX]

IN ITALIA, ANVUR PARE PARTICOLARMENTE LEGATA A INDICATORI QUANTITATIVI PER ASN (ABILITAZIONE SCIENTIFICA NAZIONALE)

CONTANO (SOSTANZIALMENTE) **SOLO LE PUBBLICAZIONI:** PUBLISH OR PERISH

Classificazione delle Riviste ANVUR

Classificazione delle Riviste Scientifiche e di Classe A

La classificazione delle riviste scientifiche è un'attività espletata dall'ANVUR ai fini del calcolo degli indicatori dell'Abilitazione Scientifica Nazionale a partire dal 2012 e ai fini dell'accREDITAMENTO dei corsi di dottorato di ricerca, relativamente al requisito A4.3 a partire dal XXXIII ciclo (a.a. 2017-18).

La classificazione si effettua esclusivamente per i settori previsti dalla normativa di riferimento, ossia quelli che fanno parte delle scienze umane e sociali e identificati come "non bibliometrici". Le aree coinvolte sono:

D.M. 8 AGOSTO 2018, N. 589 – TABELLE VALORI-SOGLIA CANDIDATI E COMMISSARI

TABELLA 1 – VALORI SOGLIA CANDIDATI – SETTORI BIBLIOMETRICI

SC/SSD	SETTORE CONCORSALE	I Fascia			II Fascia		
		Numero articoli 10 anni	Numero citazioni 15 anni	Indice H 15 anni	Numero articoli 5 anni	Numero citazioni 10 anni	Indice H 10 anni
01/A1	LOGICA MATEMATICA E MATEMATICHE COMPLEMENTARI	5	24	2	3	18	2
01/A1-MAT-04	LOGICA MATEMATICA E MATEMATICHE COMPLEMENTARI	4	4	2	2	4	1
01/A2	GEOMETRIA E ALGEBRA	8	35	4	5	20	3
01/A3	ANALISI MATEMATICA, PROBABILITÀ E STATISTICA MATEMATICA	10	84	6	8	56	5
01/A3-MAT-06	ANALISI MATEMATICA, PROBABILITÀ E STATISTICA MATEMATICA	10	81	5	5	41	4
01/A4	FISICA MATEMATICA	12	125	7	7	85	5
01/A5	ANALISI NUMERICA	13	160	7	8	106	5
01/A6	RICERCA OPERATIVA	12	234	9	6	79	6
01/B1	INFORMATICA	9	304	10	4	157	7
02/A1	FISICA SPERIMENTALE DELLE INTERAZIONI FONDAMENTALI	47	2431	23	23	650	14
02/A1-FIS-01 Gruppo A numero medio di coautori riferito alle pubblicazioni inserite in domanda ai fini del calcolo degli indicatori < 500	FISICA SPERIMENTALE DELLE INTERAZIONI FONDAMENTALI	41	1900	23	26	870	13

Impact Factor?

IMPACT FACTOR MANIA

- MISURA «PROXY» (SULLA RIVISTA E NON SULL'ARTICOLO)
- ALMENO 3 ANNI DI TEMPO
 - [PROPRIETARIO, NON TRASPARENTE]

I was told impact metrics could make or break careers. Instead, they broke my faith in scientific research 2018



Performance-driven culture is ruining scientific research
The Guardian Opinions

COBRA EFFECT: PAGATI PER OGNI COBRA MORTO DURANTE «INVASIONE»... HANNO INIZIATO AD ALLEVARE I COBRA

Causes for the Persistence of Impact Factor Mania

2013

Arturo Casadevall^a and Ferric C. Fang^b

[Author information](#) [Copyright and License information](#) [Disclaimer](#)

This article has been corrected. See [mBio, 2014 June 3; 5\(3\): e01342-14](#).

This article has been cited by other articles in PMC.

ABSTRACT

Go to:

Numerous essays have addressed the misuse of the journal impact factor for judging the value of science, but the practice continues, primarily as a result of the actions of scientists themselves. This seemingly irrational behavior is referred to as "impact factor mania." Although the literature on the impact factor is extensive, little has been written on the underlying causes of impact factor mania. In this perspective, we consider the reasons for the persistence of impact factor mania and its pernicious effects on science. We conclude that impact factor mania persists because it confers significant benefits to individual scientists and journals. Impact factor mania is a variation of the economic theory known as the "tragedy of the commons," in which scientists act rationally in their own self-interests despite the detrimental consequences of their actions on the overall scientific enterprise. Various measures to reduce the influence of the impact factor are considered.

nature index

2018

[Home](#) [News](#) [Current Index](#) [Annual tables](#) [Supplements](#) [Client services](#) [About](#)

Home > News > What's wrong with the journal impact factor in 5 graphs

EXPLAINER • 3 APRIL 2018

What's wrong with the journal impact factor in 5 graphs

Scholars love to hate the journal impact factor, but how flawed is it?

Comunicazione scientifica, le funzioni

REGISTRAZIONE

[Impact Factor]

CERTIFICAZIONE

RICOMPENSA

PHILOSOPHICAL
TRANSACTIONS:
GIVING SOME
ACCOMPT
OF THE PRESENT
Undertakings, Studies, and Labours
OF THE
INGENIOUS
IN MANY
CONSIDERABLE PARTS
OF THE
WORLD.

Vol. I.
For Ann. 1665, and 1666.

In the SAVOY,
Printed by J. N. de Joh. Morice at the Sign, a little with-
out Temple-Bar, and James Stiles in Great-Lane,
Printers to the Royal Society.
Revised by the Author May 30th 1667

PUBBLICITÀ
[AWARENESS]

ARCHIVIAZIONE

LO STESSO STRUMENTO USATO
PER COMUNICARE LA SCIENZA
VIENE USATO PER VALUTARE I
RICERCATORI...CON UNA SERIE
DI EFFETTI PERVERSI

...cosa ci ha insegnato il COVID

I DATI APERTI
SALVANO VITE

Digital Science Report
The State of Open Data 2021
The longest-running longitudinal survey and analysis on open data
Foreword by Natasha Simons, Australian Research Data Commons (ARDC)
Nov. 29 2021
November 2021

Open data saves lives. The globe
beyond anything that came before it
in solving the big challenges of our time

SERVONO I DATI
[FAIR BY DESIGN]
(E NON SOLO LA
SINTESI FINALE
SOTTO FORMA DI
ARTICOLO)

 **tech economy 2030**
Digital transformation for sustainability

2020

Home · #SDG3 · Open Science è una necessità, non una noia burocratica

#SDG3 · In Evidenza · Sostenibilità Culturale

Open Science è una necessità, non
una noia burocratica

IL COVID HA DIMOSTRATO CHE
OPEN SCIENCE È UNA
NECESSITÀ

Sanjee Baksh, PhD @S_Baksh · 21h

Congratulations to the authors but I am not strong enough for this

Mostra questa discussione

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-022-04627-1>

received: 25 June 2019

accepted: 4 June 2021

published online: 20 April 2022

...GLI ARTICOLI SERVONO
SUBITO: PREPRINT!
CON IL SISTEMA TRADIZIONALE
AVREMMO VISTO I PRIMI
ARTICOLI (SENZA DATI) SE VA
BENE A DICEMBRE 2020
(9-18 MESI TEMPI MEDI DI PUBBLICAZIONE)

 Raphaël Lévy
@raphavisses

#OSEC2022 @BoukacemZeg

(applauded by @stephen_curry) concludes her talk
with a quote from a young research who left science
saying "GAME OVER: The pandemic is a life-size
experiment that reminded us that the ultimate goal is
to advance knowledge, not egos, not numbers"

Traduci il Tweet

Feb. 4 2022

5:10 PM · 4 feb 2022 · Twitter Web App

LA PANDEMIA CI RICORDA CHE LO SCOPO
DELLA RICERCA È FARE AVANZARE LA
CONOSCENZA, NON SONO I NUMERI O IL
NOSTRO EGO

...cosa ci ha insegnato il COVID / 2

nature Feb 4, 2020 [Subscribe](#)

EDITORIAL · 04 FEBRUARY 2020

Calling all coronavirus researchers: keep sharing, stay open

As the new coronavirus continues its deadly spread, researchers must ensure that their work on this outbreak is shared rapidly and openly.

professor at the University of Montreal, who studies the way science is disseminated. He said the move to speed up publication and share research is a tacit admission that business-as-usual in research slows down science.

"[They say] we're opening everything because it's important that we advance things fast. Well, the flip side of this argument is that your normal behaviour is to put barriers to science."

"This virus is dangerous and deadly, but there's lots of other diseases that are dangerous and deadly, and for which opening could save lives. So if you really want to go in that direction, just open everything."



University of Montreal researcher Vincent Stenger says the climate of open science suggests that such barriers. (Amélie Philibert)

Health · Second Opinion

'We're opening everything': Scientists share coronavirus data in unprecedented way to contain, treat disease

Feb.1, 2020

...GLI SCIENZIATI **ADESSO** STANNO APRENDO DATI E ARTICOLI SU COVID-19...
SIGNIFICA CHE IL COMPORTAMENTO «NORMALE» INVECE È QUELLO DI METTERE BARRIERE ALLA CONOSCENZA

LA PANDEMIA HA MOSTRATO CHIARAMENTE CHE NON SI POSSONO TENERE DATI E RISULTATI CHIUSI DIETRO ABBONAMENTI DA MIGLIAIA DI DOLLARI E TEMPI DI PUBBLICAZIONE CHE RAGGIUNGONO I DUE ANNI

...editori e COVID



Heather Joseph @hjoseph

Unreal. Acknowledging that making these papers [#openaccess](#) will help speed progress and save lives but at the same time only doing it for limited time - and for a single disease.

IRREALE. SANNO CHE SALVANO VITE
MA APRONO
- SOLO PER UNA MALATTIA
- E PER UN TEMPO LIMITATO



Roorick, June 2020

NON SAPPIAMO QUALE RICERCA
CHE RESTA CHIUSA OGGI
POTREBBE ISPIRARE DOMANI SOLUZIONI E
IDEE...NESSUN LOCKDOWN PER LA RICERCA

SOLO CORONAVIRUS?
ALZHEIMER, CANCRO,
CAMBIAMENTO CLIMATICO,
VIOLENZA SULLE DONNE
SONO MENO
IMPORTANTI?...

SI RENDONO CONTO CHE L'ACCESSO
IMMEDIATO SALVA VITE...

March 13, 2020 NEWS RELEASE



For Immediate Release

the significant threat that COVID-19 represents to public health. In order to aid the efforts to slow the spread of the virus and, fundamentally, to save lives, STM publishers are committed to

- Provide [immediate free access to all relevant peer-reviewed publications](#) to ensure that [for the duration of the outbreak](#), research and data quickly reaches the widest possible

[ancora chiusi]

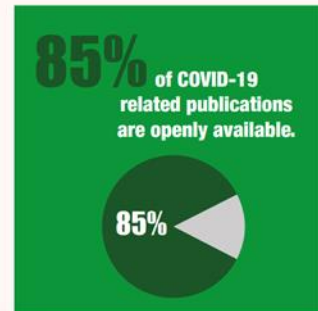
85% DELLE
PUBBLICAZIONI
COVID19 SONO
ANCORA APERTE.
MA FINO A
QUANDO?

Box 2.4 The COVID-19 pandemic changed the global scientific publishing landscape

The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that the scientific community is able to come together and beat paywalls in order to share science to urgently overcome a global crisis. Some 85% of COVID-19 related articles were available in open access by mid-2021, in sharp contrast to under 40% of scientific articles overall, based on the Dimensions database.

Several institutions created openly accessible databases to allow users to find relevant articles, such as the global research database created by the World Health Organization² or LitCOVID created by the National Library of Medicine of the US National Institutes of Health. Major publishers also released related content. Examples include Elsevier and Springer Nature, each of which enabled free access to more than 60,000 research publications.

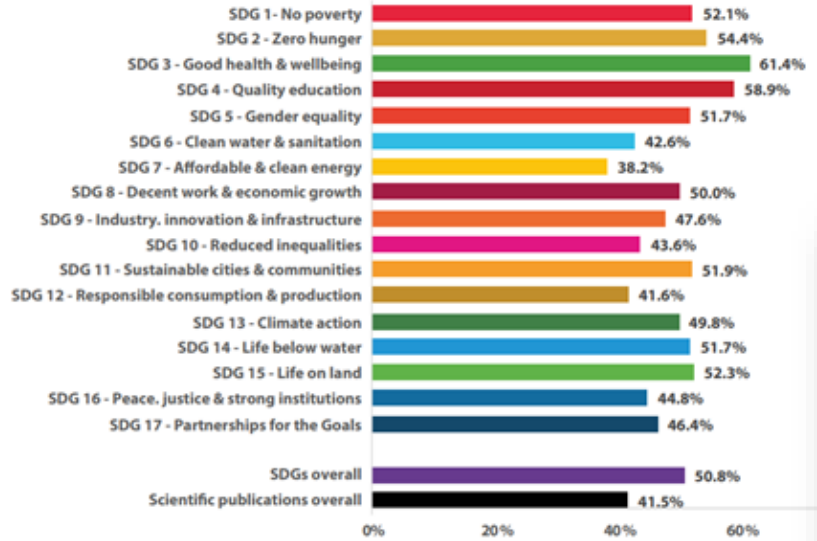
The longevity of these initiatives is unknown. In many cases, publishers provided selected articles for free reading without applying an open



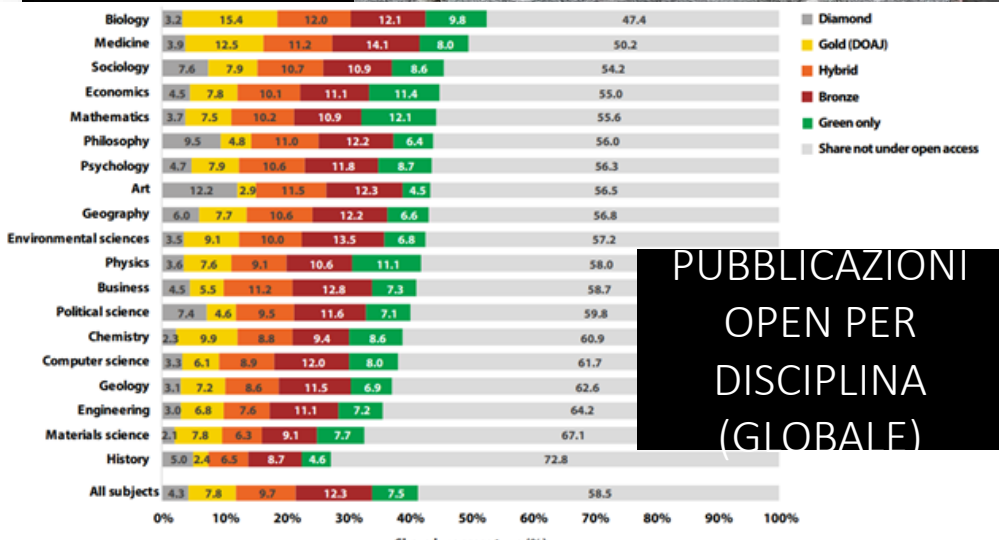
unesco 2023

Open Science Outlook 1

Status and trends around the world



OPEN PER
OBIETTIVI
SOSTENIBILI



PUBBLICAZIONI
OPEN PER
DISCIPLINA
(GLOBALE)

Comunicazione scientifica oggi...

... PAGHIAMO GLI EDITORI COMMERCIALI PERCHÉ
METTANO SOTTO CHIAVE IL CONTENUTO CREATO
CON **FONDI PUBBLICI** DA **AUTORI NON PAGATI** E
CERTIFICATO DA **REVISORI NON PAGATI**...

"Learning on knowledge graph dynamics provides an early warning of impactful research"

You are viewing an article preview. The following formats are available to purchase through ReadCube:

\$8.99 **Rent for 48 hours**
Printing and saving restrictions apply

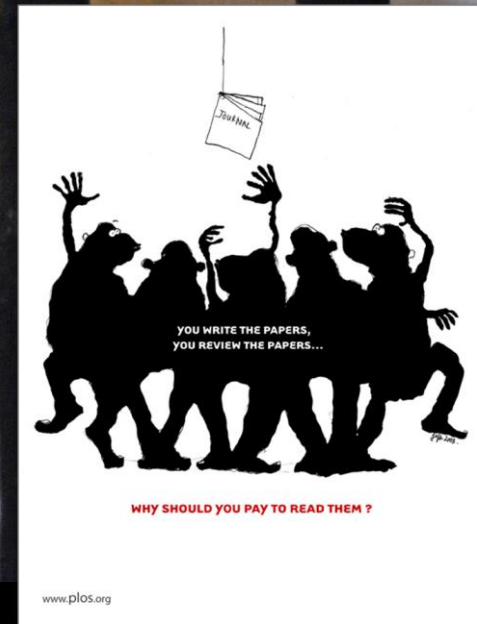
\$22 **Buy Cloud Access**
Printing and saving restrictions apply

\$32 **Buy PDF**

The purpose of publications in a pandemic and beyond

distinction than dissemination. And when it comes to a global emergency, we're still having to beg publishers for access to our own research so that we might save large swathes of the human

Apr. 22, 2020



E DURANTE LA PANDEMIA DOBBIAMO PREGARLI PER
AVER ACCESSO ALLE NOSTRE RICERCHE...

[reminder #1]



...CHIUDERE DIETRO ABBONAMENTO
SIGNIFICA PRECLUDERE L'ACCESSO ALLA
RICERCA SOLIDA...
E LASCIARE SPAZIO ALLE FAKE NEWS

Open science needs no martyrs,
but we must recognize the need
for reform

Oct. 28 2021 28 October 2021



“

“...the result is
also that good,
solid science
stays behind
paywalls, while
lots of
misinformation
is openly
accessible.”

”

Comunicazione scie cifra

COSTO DELLA PEER
REVIEW

RESEARCH

Open Access

A billion-dollar donation: estimating the cost of researchers' time spent on peer review



Balazs Aczel^{1*}, Barnabas Szasz^{1*} and Alex O.

1 miliardo \$

VOLTE PER CUI OGNI
ENTE PAGA LA RICERCA

4

STIPENDIO

FONDI RICERCA

SI PUBBLICANO I RISULTATI

ABBONAMENTI

4,5 milioni €

DIRITTI DI RIUSO

521%

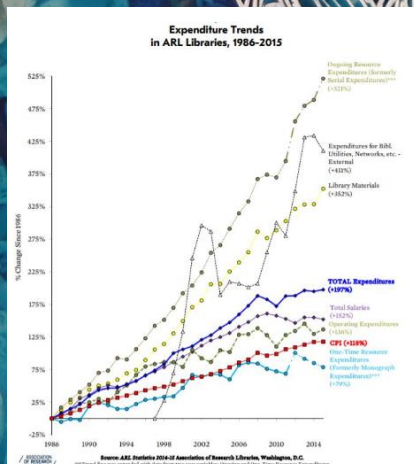
AUMENTO DEI PREZZI
DELLE RIVISTE 1986-2015

INDOVINATE: I
BUDGET
BIBLIOTECA SONO
CRESCIUTI 521%?

TAGLI, TAGLI, TAGLI

For researchers, it's like going to a restaurant, bringing all of your own ingredients, cooking the meal yourself, and then being charged \$40 for a waiter to bring it out on a plate for you.

You are the provider, the product, and the consumer.
J. Tennant, 2018



Comunicazio

Qualche cifra



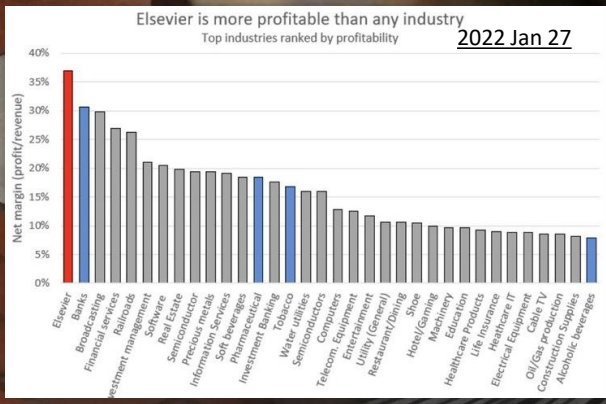
OGGI LEGGERE NON È GRATIS

IN REGIME DI ABBONAMENTO PAGHIAMO 3800/5000 \$ PER ARTICOLO

SOLO CHE PAGHIAMO PER CHIUDERE

7.6 miliardi \$

[SOTTOSTIMATO] CIFRA SPESA GLOBALMENTE PER ABBONAMENTI 2016



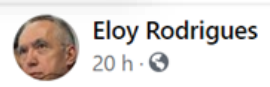
38%
GUADAGNO NETTO ELSEVIER



Science

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

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



This is the publishers perspective (from the concluding paragraphs):
 "The journal publishing industry's annual revenues of about \$10 billion represent less than 1% of total global spending on R&D—and, in this view, it's reasonable to divert more of the total to scholarly communications that are essential to making the entire enterprise run."
 So it doesn't matter if there is growing evidence that we could have a much better scholarly communication system (more efficient, more innovative, more inclusive, more transparent and self-correcting) for a fraction of this \$10 billion. Let's focus on maintaining the current system, and especially the current big commercial companies that benefit from it, even if we (research institutions, governments and their taxpayers) need to use more resources to feed it. Right?
 Wrong!

...E NE VORREBERO ALTRI...

Jean-Sebastien Caux
@jscaux

Following

The prospectus for the IPO of Springer Nature
[proxy.dbagproject.de/mediacenter/re ...](http://proxy.dbagproject.de/mediacenter/re...)
should be compulsory reading for any funder/university/agency representative negotiating with publishers. You can then question whether you should support #SciPost and similar initiatives, or can afford not to.

Traduci il Tweet

13:38 - 5 May 2018

22 Retweet 28 Mi piace



CAUTION

Prospectus dated April 25, 2018

SPRINGER NATURE

Prospectus

for the public offering

Focus on Research, with a High-Quality Brand Portfolio, Global Scale Benefit from Strong Growth in the Open Access Publishing Market.

increasingly important, as market participants increasingly differentiate in the open access market with regard to APCs according to a journal's impact factor. Our open access portfolio includes a large number of leading brands, such as such as Nature Communications, Scientific Reports and Springer Open, and high impact factor publications, positioning us well to command premium APCs from authors.

Springer Prospectus Apr. 25



PROFESSIONAL JOBS SUMMITS RANKINGS

Linking impact factor to 'open access' charges creates more inequality in academic publishing

needed to fulfil our obligations. This has seen us stop using journal impact factors in isolation in our marketing (note: a prospectus is a legal document aimed at potential investors, not a marketing tool for authors or librarians). In fact, for more than 10 years, long before DORA, Nature editorials have expressed concerns about the overuse

[scegliete
il gioco è sp

10.2.5 Increasing Share in Revenues from Open Access

LA LOGICA DEL PRESTIGIO...
ABERRANTE

Springer Nature was one of the first academic publishers to actively embrace the opportunities offered by open access, which provides us additional opportunities to generate revenues, as open access publications are funded by authors and/or their funders or the relevant research institutions, not libraries. Accordingly, revenues stemming from APCs are in the short- to medium-term supplementary to the subscription business, not cannibalistic. Some of our journals are among the open access journals with the highest impact factor, providing us with the ability to charge higher APCs for these journals than for journals with average impact factors.



Discussione

Jan 21, 2022



The academic journal
Nature

Hey Tristopher. Yeah, boss what's up?



2022

AISA

Associazione italiana per la promozione della scienza aperta

L'open access ad ogni costo non può essere una opzione.

NATURE CHIEDE APC DI 11.000 \$ PER
UN SOLO ARTICOLO IN OPEN
ACCESS...

[scegliete voi se stare al gioco, ma
il gioco è sporco]

METROPOLITAN
POLICE



Avete visto

«GLI AUTORI DOVRANNO PAGARE UN CERTA CIFRA PER PUBBLICARE OPEN ACCESS... DICIAMO 11.000 DOLLARI PER UN ARTICOLO IN NATURE»



«DUNQUE FAMMI CAPIRE. VUOI FAR PAGARE 11.000 \$ PER PUBBLICARE OPEN, DI FATTO PERMETTENDO SOLO AI RICERCATORI CON MOLTI FONDI DI PUBBLICARE, COSA CHE DI FATTO VA CONTRO IL PRINCIPIO STESSO DI AVERE L'OPEN ACCESS»



«PER FARE CARRIERA CHI FA RICERCA DEVE PUBBLICARE, E NOI SIAMO UNA DELLE RIVISTE PIÙ PRESTIGIOSE. LA GENTE PAGHERÀ»

OGGI **PAGHIAMO IL PRESTIGIO**, NON I SERVIZI – SIA PER ABBONAMENTI SIA PER OPEN ACCESS



2022

AISA

Associazione italiana per la promozione della scienza aperta

L'open access ad ogni costo non può essere una opzione.

«SI CHIAMA ESTORSIONE»

[reminder #2]



Ivo Grigorov
@OAforClimate

In risposta a [@EvaHnatkova](#), [@Eurodoc](#) e altri 8

Challenges for [#OpenScience](#): “Publishing should serve Science, but it doesn’t! Science seems to serve publishers”, Kostas Glinos [@KGlinos](#) [@EU_Commission](#) [#KRECon2021](#)

[Traduci il Tweet](#)

1:32 PM · 11 nov 2021 · Twitter for iPhone [Nov. 11, 2021](#)

L’EDITORIA DOVREBBE ESSERE
AL SERVIZIO DELLA SCIENZA, MA
SEMBRA CHE SIA LA SCIENZA AL
SERVIZIO DELL’EDITORIA

.. c'è di peggio...



WORSERSE
 WODCE
 EVERYBODY
 DANCES
 BOB DYLAN
 19.03.22
 KVS/BXL

USBETH GRUIWEZ & MAARTEN VAN CALWENBERGHE



SOME
 YEARS
 OF VOET
 VOLK
 03.02 →
 20.03.22

WORSERSE
 WODCE
 AB / BXL
 BOZAR / BXL
 KVS / BXL

SOME
 YEARS
 OF VOET
 VOLK
 03.02 →
 20.03.22

WORSERSE
 WODCE
 PENELOPE
 03.02
 → 20.03.22
 BOZAR / BXL

VIDEO INSTALLATION BY DIRK BRAECKMANN & VERTICA

WORSERSE
 WODCE
 AB / BXL
 BOZAR / BXL

WORSERSE
 WODCE
 SOME

Senza vergogna

«OUT OF TOUCH AND
OUTDATED» POSITION
TO PREVENT RIGHT
RETENTION

ACS Publications Information for: Open Access Read and F

Home / Open Access / Zero-Embargo Green Open Access ACS ADS

Zero-Embargo Green Open Access

An alternative option for authors required to publish their peer-reviewed manuscript in a repository immediately after acceptance

Supporting zero-embargo green OA

An [article development charge \(ADC\)](#) will be applied if the zero-embargo green OA route is requested by authors, and the manuscript is recommended to be sent out for peer review. The ADC covers the cost of ACS' publishing services through the final editorial decision.

The article development charge (ADC) is a flat fee of \$2,500 USD and is payable once the manuscript is sent for peer review. The ADC covers the cost of ACS' pre-acceptance publishing services, from initial submission through to the final editorial decision.

2.500 \$ PER MANTENERE IL DIRITTO DI DEPOSITARE A ZERO EMBARGO... OLTRAGGIOSO!!!

Plan S Making full & immediate Open Access a reality

Oct. 21, 2023

American Chemical Society (ACS) and authors' rights retention

17/10/2023

In this post I shall describe how the American Chemical Society's (ACS) [new zero embargo policy](#) perpetuates an increasingly out-of-touch and outdated position taken by some publishers, who aim to prevent researchers from retaining their rights to use their own work as they choose.

Oct. 27 2023

Eloy Rodrigues 2 g

COAR's response to the American Chemical Society's new fee for repository deposit.

This move by ACS is simply outrageous, and should be strongly repudiated, by the research community and its institutions. Shame on ACS!

COAR Confederation of Open Access Repositories

Oct. 24, 2023

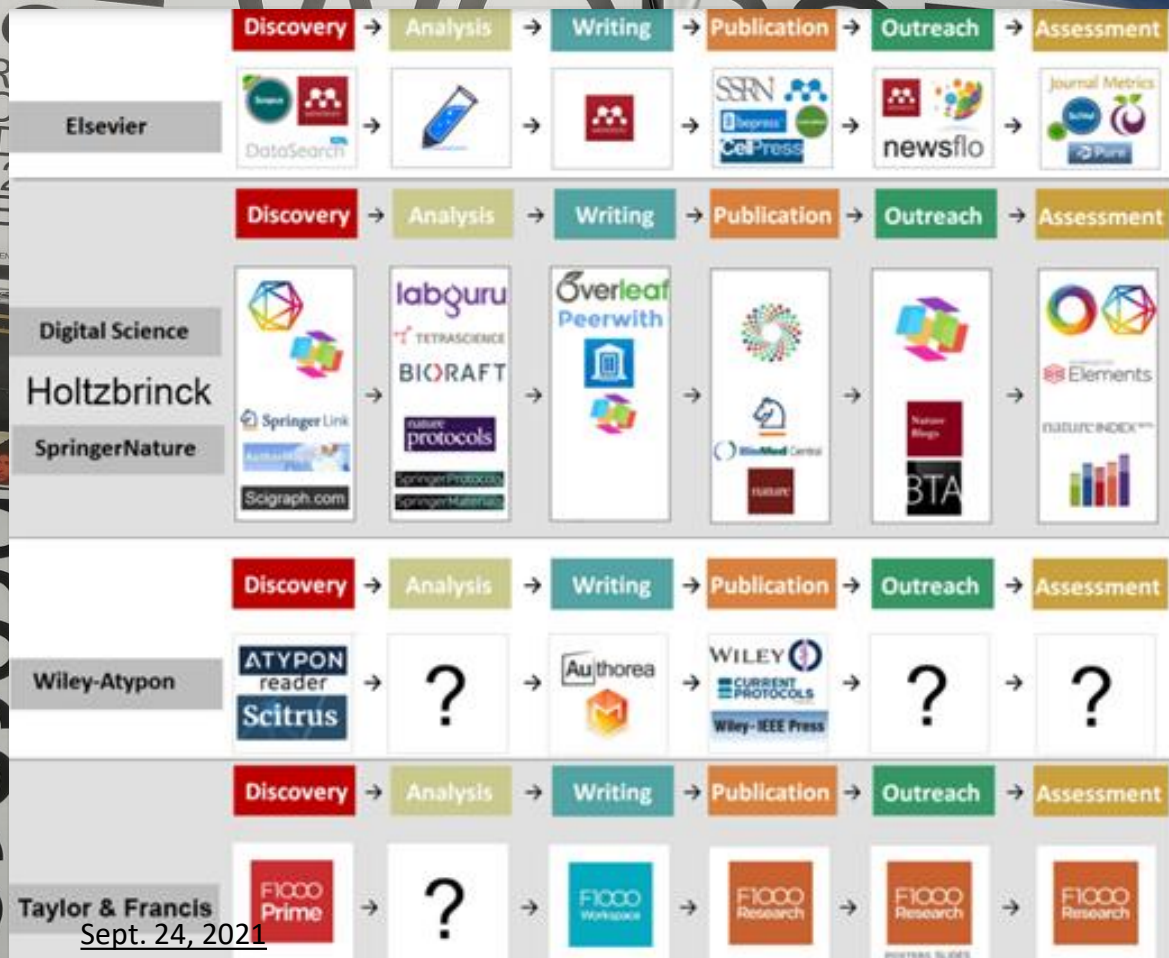
COAR's response to the American Chemical Society's new fee for repository deposit

COAR strongly objects to this charge for the following reasons:

- **Authors own their manuscripts and should retain their rights.** Authors typically hold the copyright to their research, but too often transfer those rights to publishers when publishing their manuscript. When authors retain the copyright to their manuscript, they have the right to disseminate and use their own manuscript as they choose. If authors' rights are retained, publishers do not own an article accepted manuscript (AAM) and researchers should not be duped into paying a fee to exercise a right they already have.
- **This fee is in direct contravention with the ethos of open science, scholarship and equity.** Science is about sharing and advancing knowledge and open access policies are being designed very carefully to ensure that all researchers are able to do so, even if they do not have funding to pay to publish their articles.
- **ACS is charging \$2,500 while providing no added value.** There is not a fee for an extra service offered. It requires no extra work on the side of the publisher, but rather is an attempt to develop a new revenue stream, while at the same time they will be receiving funds from subscriptions and pay-to-access for this same article.
ACS is creating a false impression about compliance with funder policies. There is no charge for complying with funder OA policies. Nor is there any charge for depositing manuscripts in OA repositories. A fee is only required if you want to publish in an ACS journal and sign over your rights.

OLTRAGGIOSO!
RIFIUTATEVI!

.. c'è [ancora] di peggio...



Sept. 24, 2021

2020 Update: SPARC Landscape Analysis & Roadmap for Action

This report takes a look at the events of the past year—particularly the global COVID health crisis and its resulting economic impact—and provides updates on the academic publishing market landscape and the status of the key companies involved.

1. A significant deepening in the shift of major companies away from research publishing and towards research assessment;

2. A shift away from individual research distribution to more communal, consolidated models; and

3. The emergence of a “Bigger Deal,” where institutional content licensing is directly linked to the purchase of data analytics services.

2020

DAI TESTI AI DATA
ANALYTICS



ELSEVIER

About

Elsevier is a leader in information and analytics for customers across the global research and health ecosystems

NON SI PRESENTANO
NEPPURE PIÙ COME
EDITORI



NOI SIAMO IL
PRODOTTO (E
PAGHIAMO PURE!)

Surveillance Publishing

Nov. 2021

Jefferson D. Pooley
Muhlenberg College
pooley@muhlenberg.edu
jeffpooley.com

It's a good business for Elsevier to have to give away their consumer-facing services to attract data-producing users. If you're not paying for it, the Silicon Valley adage has it, then you're the product. For Elsevier and its peers, we're the product *and* we're paying (a lot) for it. Indeed, it's likely that windfall subscription-and-APC profits in Elsevier's "legacy" publishing business have financed its decade-long acquisition binge in analytics.³ This is insult piled on injury: Fleece us once only to fleece us all over again, first in the library and then in the assessment office.

Sfice

Attenzione alla privacy

SISTEMI DI TRACCIAMENTO
IMPENSABILI NELLE
BIBLIOTECHE FISICHE – PER POI
RIVENDERE I DATI A TERZE
PARTI...

2023

SPARC*

NAVIGATING RISK IN VENDOR DATA PRIVACY PRACTICES

An Analysis of Elsevier's
ScienceDirect

November 2023

© 2023 SPARC, subject to a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



Navigating Risk in Vendor Data Privacy Practices: An Analysis of Elsevier's ScienceDirect documents a variety of data privacy practices that directly conflict with library privacy standards, and **raises important questions regarding the potential for personal data collected from academic products to be used in the data brokering and surveillance products of RELX's LexisNexis subsidiary.**

By analyzing the privacy practices of the world's largest publisher, the report **describes how user tracking that would be unthinkable in a physical library setting now happens routinely through publisher platforms. The analysis underlines the concerns this tracking should raise, particularly when the same company is involved in surveillance and data brokering activities.** Elsevier is a subsidiary of RELX, a leading data broker and provider of "risk" products that **offer expansive databases of personal information to corporations, governments, and law enforcement agencies.**

As much of the research lifecycle shifts to online platforms owned by a small number of companies, the report highlights why users and institutions should actively evaluate and address the potential privacy risks *as this transition occurs* rather than after it is complete.

[reminder #3]

SPARC*

2021
UPDATE

SPARC Landscape Analysis
and Roadmap for Action

SPARC update 2021

The fact that Elsevier (and, potentially, other companies) would pursue interests that put them at odds with the interests of the academic community and tolerate internal conflicts of interest should not come as a surprise. The business of publishers is to make money; the “business” of academic institutions is to advance knowledge, not to enable publishers to achieve their commercial goals. Unfortunately, the responsibility for highlighting and resolving conflicts of interest falls squarely onto the academic community.

IL BUSINESS DEGLI EDITORI È FARE SOLDI;
IL BUSINESS DEGLI ATENEI È FAR AVANZARE LA CONOSCENZA

...MA...la comunicazione scientifica è un mercato???

LA CONOSCENZA È UN BENE CHE SI DESIDERA CONDIVIDERE VS SCARSITÀ ARTIFICIALE GENERATA DALLE RIVISTE «PRESTIGIOSE»

Principles of the Self-Journal of Science: bringing ethics and freedom to scientific publishing

VERSION 1 Released on 24 January 2015 under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

2017

Michael Bon¹
Authors' affiliations
1. SIS - The Self Journal of Science

Inappropriateness

The dissemination of Science is organized as a free market, where publishers compete for reputation and scientists compete for limited number of slots in journals. The rationale of the free market economy is to have efficient exchanges of rare and substitutable goods (apples, mobile phones, money...) between those who own them and those who want them. Yet scientific knowledge, unlike money, is something its owners want to share. It is not a substitutable good. Scientists do want to be paid, but in a different currency – one that involves recognition and credit – whose amount on Earth is not limited. Therefore, the current system is deeply inappropriate to disseminate Science: it creates an artificial rarity that overrides the exchanges naturally underlying Science.

Accesso?

95% SI SCONTRA CON
UN PAYWALL



Joanne Kamens

@JKamens

Segui

In risposta a @jasonpriem e @unpaywall

and btw the "everyone who needs it has access" is completely wrong. I have worked in small biotechs for the last 10 years and hit frustrating paywalls EVERY DAY trying to do good science.

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

15:14 - 4 gen 2018

permesso di accesso

Posta in arrivo x



Niccolò

gmail.com>

a me

Buongiorno,
sono uno studenti UNIMI e sto preparando la tesi, spesso nelle mie ricerche per il materiale, mi imbatto nel vostro sito IRIS ma non posso accedere all'articolo a cui sono interessato. Come posso ottenere il permesso?

The Results Are In of our Open Access Survey

Oct.2021

November 1, 2021 * Author: Mary Kennedy

There were three parts to this survey. In the first part, we asked some general questions on the topic of open access. Here is what we found:

- 83% of the respondents agree that the scholarly community could perform research more effectively if all scientific communication were made freely available under an open access license.
- 95% of respondents have had the experience of being unable to access a research article they needed due to paywalls.
- 83% have downloaded an open access book for their research.
- Half of the respondents admitted to at least once illegally downloading a research paper that they couldn't access because it was behind a paywall.

Also, interestingly about **one-fifth of respondents said that the COVID-19 pandemic changed their view of open access research.** One responder commented particularly that they felt this when the

PMI, START-UP, PROFESSIONISTI,
STUDENTI NEOLAUREATI...

NESSUNO PUÒ LEGGERE I RISULTATI DELLE RICERCHE
(FINANZIATE CON FONDI PUBBLICI)

... se no, Sci-Hub non esisterebbe



Science Home News

Who's downloading pirated papers?

EVERYONE

In rich and poor countries, researchers turn to the Sci-Hub website.

2016

Bernard Rentier @bernardrentier Following

The single fact that providing free information on universal Science is illegal tells us a lot about how absurd it has become, in the Internet era, to rely on the old research publication model. #FreeOpenAccessNow

Elsevier and Wiley Declare War on Research Community in India

Without access to the journals available on websites like Sci-Hub and Libgen, against which the copyright holders have filed a case in the Delhi High Court, it is almost impossible to do quality research.

Prabir Purkayastha 26 Dec 2020

Dec. 20, 2020

... like anyone can now create their own @sci_hub mirror sidio/sci-hub You can use this to help accelerate research and society by access to millions of research articles. But it's probably illegal, so don't

RELATED STORIES

- India's Right to Education is a Failing in Reality
- The Impact of COVID-19 on Education
- Paraguayan Students and Peasants Demand Greater Budget for...
- Teachers' Unions Mount

2018 2018

[alternative a Sci-Hub]

open access.nl
2020

News and events What

Alternative ways to access journal articles

← Aleksandra Lazic 2021
A place [Mesto] where [gde] I write [pišem] about [o] science

Ten ways to find open access articles

November 05, 2021

unpaywall

UNPAYWALL – FUNZIONA SOLO SE GLI AUTORI DEPOSITANO LA VERSIONE CONSENTITA

An open database of 17.025.907 free scholarly articles.

We harvest Open Access content from over 50,000 publishers and repositories, and make it easy to find, track, and use.

LEARN MORE GET THE EXTENSION

The background image shows a silhouette of a person standing in a field looking up at a starry night sky.

1. Unpaywall

Install the free [Chrome](#) or [Firefox](#) extension and then click on it from a paywalled article's page to download its open access version.

2. Open Access Helper

Install the free [Chrome](#) or [Firefox](#) extension and then click on it from a paywalled article's page to download its open access version. You can also get the [IOS](#) or [Android](#) app.

3. Open Access Button

Install the free [Chrome](#) or [Firefox](#) extension and then click on it from a paywalled article's page to download its open access version. You can also enter an article's DOI or URL.

When free access is not found, the OA Button will suggest alternative sources.

4. Google Scholar

Search for articles through Google Scholar. To locate the full text of an article, try clicking (a) a link to the full text on the right of the search result or (b) "All versions" under the search result to explore the alternative versions that are available [here](#).

You can also install the free [Chrome](#) or [Firefox](#) extension and then click on it from a paywalled article's page to download its open access version.

5. Open repositories & portals

Here are examples of repositories and portals:

- [OSF Preprints](#) (an aggregator of various preprints, such as [SocArXiv](#), [PsyArXiv](#), [ArXiv](#), [engrXiv](#), [biRxiv](#))
- [Zenodo](#)
- [ScienceOpen](#)
- [Research Square](#) (for preprints)
- [Qeios](#) (for preprints)
- [Social Science Research Network \(SSRN\)](#)

6. A simple Web search

Why not try a simple Web search using your favorite search engine?

Using some advanced search strategies can help you find the full text of an article. For example, you can search for filetype:pdf. Google Advanced Search is automatically available.

7. Sources of dubious legality

Please be aware that the following sources are not legal. Their content may be piracy or break copyright law.

- [Sci-Hub](#) is a shadow library website that provides free access to millions of articles by bypassing publishers' paywalls. It was founded by Alexandra Elbakyan in 2011. Find out more on the [Wikipedia page](#).
- [Library Genesis \(Libgen\)](#) is a shadow library website. Find out more on the [Wikipedia page](#).
- [ResearchGate](#) is a for-profit social networking site for scientists to share their papers. You don't have to register – scroll down to the website footer and click on "Publications".
- [Academia.edu](#) is a for-profit social networking site for scientists to share their papers. You don't have to register – scroll down to the website footer and click on "Papers".

8. Author's website

Authors often post PDFs of their published articles on their institutional or personal websites.



This image was created by Scriberia for The Turing Way community and is used under a CC-BY license.

9. Ask the author

...non solo per $\frac{1}{1}$

CNN BUSINESS Markets Tech Media Calculators Videos

DOW	38,467.31	0.35% ▲
S&P 500	4,924.97	0.06% ▼
NASDAQ	15,509.90	0.76% ▼

2023

Extreme Greed is driving the US market

75

Samsung is optimistic

Baltimore Orioles agree

MrBeast tested Elon

AI tools make things up a lot, and that's a huge problem

By Catherine Thorbecke, CNN
6 minute read · Published 2:35 PM EDT, Tue August 29, 2023



What is an AI hallucination?

Simply put, a hallucination refers to when an AI model "starts to make up stuff — stuff that is not in-line with reality," according to Jevin West, a professor at the University of Washington and co-founder of its Center for an Informed Public.

"But it does it with pure confidence," West added, "and it does it with the same confidence that it would if you asked a very simple question like, 'What's the capital of the United States?'"

This means that it can be hard for users to discern what's true or not if they're asking a chatbot something they don't already know the answer to, West said.

Large language models are trained on gargantuan datasets, and there are multiple stages that go into how an AI model is trained to generate a response to a user prompt — some of that process being automatic, and some of the process influenced by human intervention.

"These models are so complex, and so intricate," Venkatasubramanian said, but because of this, "they're also very fragile." This means that very small changes in inputs can have "changes in the output that are quite dramatic."

"And that's just the nature of the beast, if something is that sensitive and that complicated, that comes along with it," he added. "Which means trying to identify ways in which things can go awry is very hard, because there's so many small things that can go wrong."

West, of the University of Washington, echoed his sentiments, saying, "The problem is, we can't reverse-engineer hallucinations coming from these chatbots."

LE «ALLUCINAZIONI»
SEMBRANO
CONNATURATE ALL'AI
GENERATIVA...MA...

... non solo per gli umani / 2

- CON COSA ADDESTRIAMO AI?
- NO PAYWALLED, NO CC BY NC...
- **ACCESSO È UN PROBLEMA ANCHE PER LE MACCHINE**



Enter [Elsevier](#) and its oligopolistic peers. They guard (with paywalled vigilance) a large share of published scholarship, much of which is unscrapable. A growing proportion of their total output is, it's true, open access, but a large share of that material carries a non-commercial license. Standard OA agreements tend to grant publishers blanket rights, so they [have a claim](#)—albeit one contested on fair-use grounds by OpenAI and the like—to exclusive exploitation. Even the balance of OA works that permit commercial re-use are corralled with the rest, on propriety platforms like Elsevier's ScienceDirect. Those platforms [also track researcher behavior](#), like downloads and citations, that can be used to tune their models' outputs. Such models could, in theory, be fed by proprietary bibliographic platforms, such as Clarivate's Web of Science, Elsevier's Scopus, and Digital Science's Dimensions (owned by Springer Nature's parent company).

... non sono mani / 3



Fair Use?

As the *Times* lawsuit suggests, there's a big legal question mark hovering over the big publishers' AI prospects. The key issue, winding its way through the courts, is fair use: Can the likes of OpenAI scrape up copyrighted content into their models, without permission or compensation? The Silicon Valley tech companies think so; they're **fresh**

The publishers haven't filed their own suits yet, but they're certainly watching the cases carefully. Wiley, for one, **told Nature** that it was "closely monitoring industry reports and litigation claiming that generative AI models are harvesting protected material for training purposes while disregarding any existing restrictions on that information." The firm has called for audits and regulatory oversight of AI models, to address the "potential for unauthorised use of restricted content as an input for model training." Elsevier, for its part, has **banned** the use of "our content and data" for training; its sister company LexisNexis, likewise, **recently emailed customers** to "remind" them that feeding content to "large language models and generative AI" is forbidden. CCC (née Copyright Clearance Center), in its **own comments to the US Copyright Office**, took a predictably muscular stance on the question:

...GLI EDITORI HANNO IL COPYRIGHT.
IMPEDISCONO ACCESSO E RIUSO



...STA GIÀ
ACCADENDO!!!

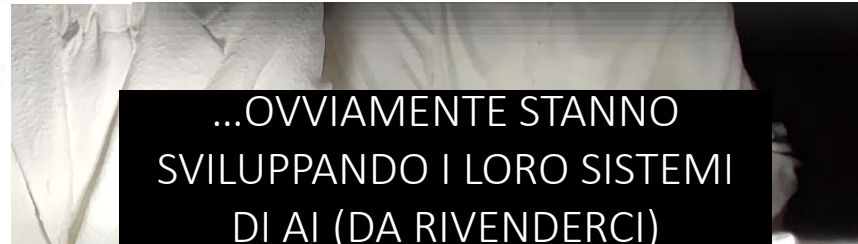
Introducing Scopus AI!

Dear Elena,

We are thrilled to announce the full commercial release of Scopus AI - that combines generative artificial intelligence with Scopus' trusted content.

Scopus AI enhances your understanding and enriches your insights with our clarity. Empower researchers in your institution to:

- Get **relevant results** based on recent, **Personal** mail Jan 25, 2024



...OVVIAMENTE STANNO
SVILUPPANDO I LORO SISTEMI
DI AI (DA RIVENDERCI)

The big publishers may very well find themselves in a similar pole position. The firms' stores of proprietary full-text papers and other privately held data are a built-in advantage. Their astronomical margins on legacy subscription-and-APC publishing businesses means that they have the capital at hand to invest and acquire. Elsevier's decade-long acquisition binge was, in that same way, financed by its lucrative earnings. There's every reason to expect that the company will fund its costly LLM investments from the same surplus; Elsevier's peers are likely to follow suit. Thus universities and taxpayers are serving, in effect, as a capital fund for AI products that, in turn, will be sold back to us. The independent startups may well be acquired along the way. The giant publishers themselves may be acquisition targets to the even-larger Silicon Valley firms hungry for training data—as Avi Staiman **recently observed** in *The Scholarly Kitchen*.

Chueca

[follow up su AI e d

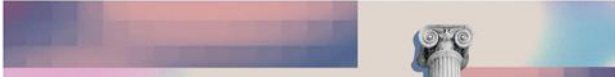
Anden 2

Harvard Business Review **2023** Intellectual Property | Generative AI Has an Intellectual Property Problem

Generative AI Has an Intellectual Property Problem

by Gil Appel, Juliana Neelbauer, and David A. Schweidel

April 07, 2023



- News
- Video
- La Guida al diritto d'autore
- Blog e altre Guide
- Legge sul diritto d'autore
- Libri
- Banche Dati

INTELLIGENZA ARTIFICIALE E CREAZIONI "SINTETICHE": LE INTRICATE QUESTIONI DI DIRITTO D'AUTORE

▲ Simone Alprandi | 6 Febbraio 2024 | Approfondimenti | 58 Visualizzazioni

Sommario: 1. Premessa - 2. Opere realizzate con o da sistemi AI? - 3. Titolarità dei diritti sulle opere generate con AI - 4. Il problema dei diritti sui materiali utilizzati per l'addestramento - 5. Just another scraping of the internet? - 6. Le cause più interessanti - 7. Le AI copiano le immagini o prendono solo spunto?

6 feb. 2024

1. Premessa

In questi ultimi mesi l'avvento delle piattaforme di intelligenza generativa ha rivoluzionato il mondo della creatività, un settore che fino ad ora era sempre stato ritenuto abbastanza immune dall'automazione. Ormai sappiamo che non è più così e ci rendiamo conto giorno per giorno della velocità con cui stanno

2023



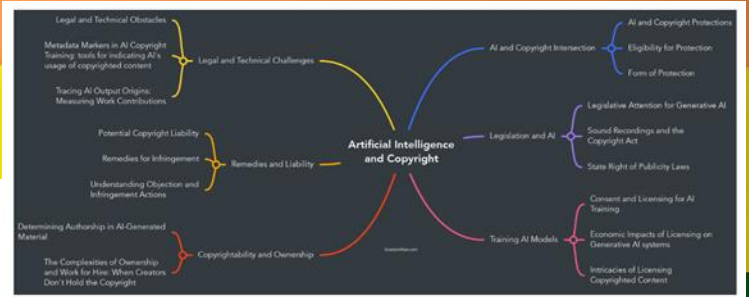
Congressional Research Service
Informing the legislative debate since 1914

Legal Sidebar

Generative Artificial Intelligence and Copyright Law

Updated September 29, 2023

Innovations in artificial intelligence (AI) are raising new questions about how copyright law principles such as authorship, infringement, and fair use will apply to content created or used by AI. So-called "generative AI" computer programs—such as Open AI's DALL-E and ChatGPT programs, Stability AI's Stable Diffusion program, and Midjourney's self-titled program—are able to generate new images, texts, and other content (or "outputs") in response to a user's textual prompts (or "inputs"). These generative AI programs are trained to generate such outputs partly by exposing them to large quantities of existing



The Future of Creativity: The Intersection of AI and Copyright **2023**

... non solo per gli umani / 4

At the end of the day, Artificial Intelligence is a powerful combination of data and algorithms. These AI algorithms are data-hungry. They require massive amounts of data to train themselves to do their intended job. And if they get bad data, the results are poor, too. Garbage in, garbage out.



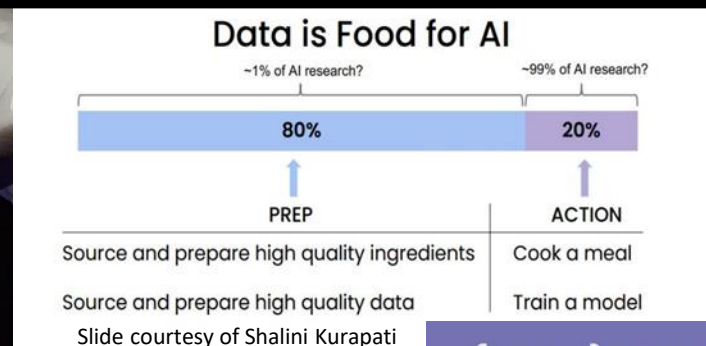
Common sources of bad data

Bad data can come from different sources and throw off your analytics. User-generated data often has errors and inconsistencies. They might input data incorrectly or inconsistently. System glitches may add to the confusion, producing customer data with wrong labels, bad training sets, or even biased information.

Examples of poor-quality data in AI include:

- Mislabeled data or data from unknown sources
- Incorrect input leading to bad outcomes
- Incomplete data sets
- Typos and mislabelings causing structural errors
- Inadequate data collection methods
- Biased methods for collecting and analyzing data

GARBAGE IN, GARBAGE OUT:
ECCO PERCHÉ SERVONO **DATI FAIR**
MACHINE-ACTIONABLE DI QUALITÀ!



Blog 2023

DON'T LET BAD DATA COULD RUIN YOUR AI DREAMS

November 02, 2023 | Revelate

clearbox^{AI}

I dati tra presente e futuro nell'AI

Shalini Kurapati

... non solo per gli umani / 5

Bias and stereotypes

The other big risk comes from *bias* and *stereotypes*. Take my story, for example. I was born and raised in India but spent almost all my adult life mainly in Europe, and when people approach me, they already have a preconceived notion about me. They think I speak “Indian” and that I might be an IT professional- in fact, when I started a role was referred to as “that Indian girl that doesn't work for IT” and that I must Most of the time, these are harmless assumptions where I go on to say “In language, I’m not an IT professional- and last one is kinda true- I do know

BIAS E STEREOTIPI POSSONO FARE DANNI

When I tried to ask ChatGPT some questions involving a doctor and nurse, it always assumed that the nurse was a “she,” even with the same sentence construction. These biases and stereotypes in AI can cause real harm.



A predictive policing algorithm once used in the US categorized a black woman with a high risk of re-offence compared to a white man, even though he had more serious criminal charges.



What if all our stereotypes are systematically programmed into the AI we are developing and using, and somehow, we attribute rationality to them? You guessed right. DALL-E also thinks a CEO can only be a man and a nurse only a woman. And not just in images but even in textual outputs.

LEI, SOLO PERCHÉ NERA, HA UN INDICE DI RISCHIO MAGGIORE



...c'è di peggio

DATI «FALLACI» POSSONO CAUSARE LA MORTE. IL SISTEMA, ADDESTRATO SU STUDI MEDICI SOLO SU PAZIENTI UOMINI, SOTTOSTIMA I SINTOMI DELLE DONNE

A CHEST PAIN IS YOUR BODY SAYING CALL 999



THIS IS WHAT A HEART ATTACK FEELS LIKE TO A WOMAN.

CHEST PAIN, DISCOMFORT, PEEZING OR SCALDING LIKE THERE'S A TAIL OF HEIGHT ON YOU
 UNUSUAL UPPER BODY PAIN, OR DISCOMFORT TO THE OR BUST, ANKLE, BACK, SHOULDER, NECK, AND/OR UPPER PART OF THE STOMACH
 BREAKING OUT IN A COLD SWEAT
 LIGHT HEADEDNESS OR SUDDEN DIZZINESS
 NAUSEA
 UNUSUAL FATIGUE
 SHORTNESS OF BREATH

If you experience any one of these symptoms, don't make excuses for them.

Make the Call. Don't Miss a Beat.

clearbox AI Product, Pricing, Use Cases, About, Resources

AI Apocalypse: What you really need to be afraid of

By Shalini Kurapati 2023

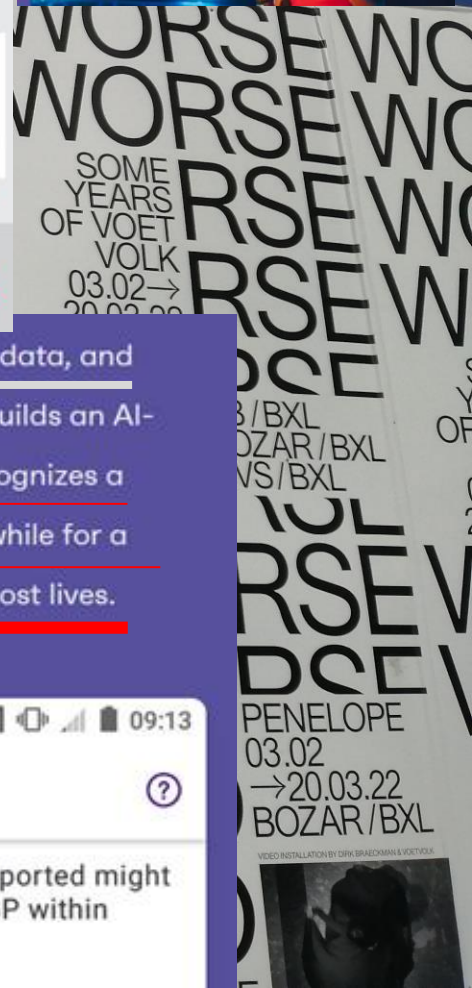
Historically, most of the medical research was done on men, so there is more data, and more complete data on men's ailments than women's. So, when a company builds an AI-powered app to recognize symptoms of a heart attack, this app correctly recognizes a man's symptoms as a heart attack and directs them to rush to the hospital, while for a woman, it says, "Calm down, it is a panic attack". The data gap can literally cost lives.

Your Results

Some of the symptoms you reported might need emergency treatment. If things feel serious, your safest option is to call an ambulance.

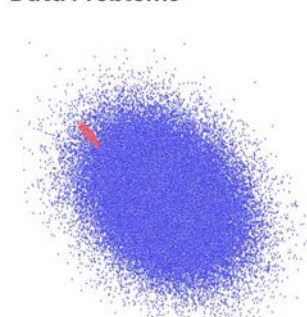
Your Results

Some of the symptoms you reported might need to be checked out by a GP within the next 6 hours.



... non solo per gli umani / 6

Data Problems



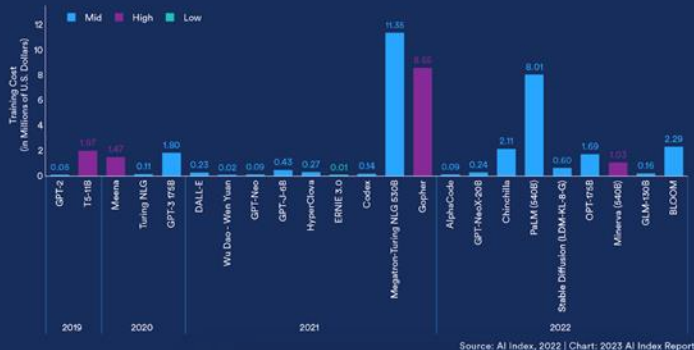
SCARCITY Data can be poor or strongly **unbalanced**

COSTS Data collection can be expensive

ACCESSIBILITY of data used to train AI models (Data protection regulations such as GDPR/HIPAA/AI-Act)

Slide courtesy of Shalini Kurapati

Estimated Training Costs of Large Models



clearbox^{AI}

I dati tra presente e futuro nell'AI

Shalini Kurapati

clearbox^{AI} Product, Pricing, Use Cases, About, Resources

AI Apocalypse: What you really need to be afraid of

By Shalini Kurapati 2023



Non-inclusive and non-equitable outcomes

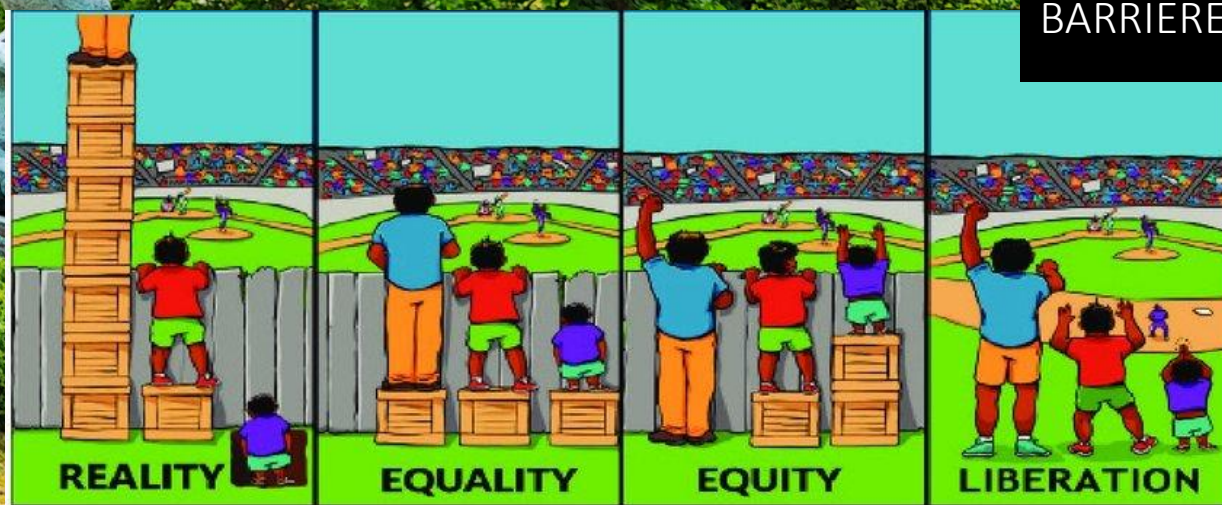
Who actually benefits from all this progress? ChatGPT doesn't work so well in many non-English languages because there's not enough data available, so it will negatively impact not only economies but also cultures. Not to mention the high costs of training these large AI models, ranging from hundreds of thousands to millions of dollars, and the enormous environmental impact of their computational resources usage.

È EQUO?

- COSTI DEL TRAINING
- ESCLUSIONE DEL NON-ENGLISH
- IMPATTO AMBIENTALE

Equità?

O GIUSTIZIA, OVERO
«ABBASSARE LE
BARRIERE» PER TUTTI?



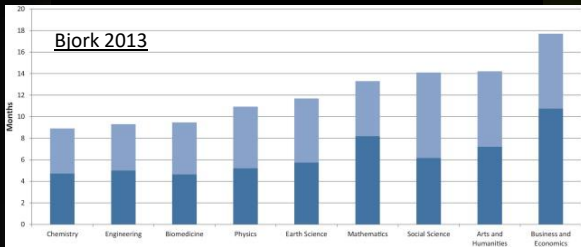
UGUAGLIANZA
O PARI
OPPORTUNITÀ?

Cosa otteniamo in cambio?

DURANTE LA PANDEMIA???

TEMPI MEDI DI PUBBLICAZIONE

9-18 MESI



Paola Masuzzo @pcmasuzzo

Today I witnessed the celebration of a research article published in a (famous & glam) journal after 2 and a half years of revisions. I do feel happy for the authors, of course, but I cannot help wondering what's there to celebrate in such a slow scientific dissemination process.

Traduci il Tweet

6:58 PM · 9 mag 2019 · Twitter for Android

P.Masuzzo, Sept. 2019

RICERCHE NON RIPRODUCIBILI

179%

AUMENTO DI AUTOCITAZIONI POST VQR

Science

nature

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video

Archive | Volume 533 | Issue 7604 | News Feature | Article

Nature 2016

NATURE | NEWS FEATURE

1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility

Survey sheds light on the 'crisis' rocking research.

70%

More than half of high-impact cancer lab studies could not be replicated in controversial analysis

Cancer reproducibility project couldn't assess many papers because of uncooperative authors and other challenges

7 DEC 2021 · 8:00 AM · BY JOCELYN KAISER

Dec. 7, 2021

PLOS ONE

Citation gaming induced by bibliometric evaluation: A country-level comparative analysis

Alberto Baccini | Giuseppe De Nicolao, Eugenio Petrovich

Citarsi addosso. Ascesa scientifica dell'Italia? No, solo doping per inseguire i criteri ANVUR

March 2018

Jelte Wicherts @JelteWicherts

Gaming the system: When in 2010 Italian universities incorporated citations in promotion decisions, self-citation rates among social scientists went up by 81-179% [sciencedirect.com/science/articl...](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/...)

[ultima novità]

Citation cartels help some mathematicians—and their universities—climb the rankings

Widespread citation manipulation has led entire field of math to be excluded from influential list of top researchers

30 JAN 2024 · 3:30 PM ET · BY MICHELE CATANZARO



NEWS

CAREERS

JOURNALS ▾

Science

Cliques of mathematicians at institutions in China, Saudi Arabia, and elsewhere have been artificially boosting their colleagues' citation counts by churning out low-quality papers that repeatedly reference their work, according to an unpublished analysis seen by *Science*. As a result, their universities—some of which do not appear to have math departments—now produce a greater number of highly cited math papers each year than schools with a strong track record in the field, such as Stanford and Princeton universities.

These so-called “citation cartels” appear to be trying to improve their universities' rankings, according to experts in publication practices. “The stakes are high—movements in the rankings can cost or make universities tens of millions of dollars,” says Cameron Neylon, a professor of research communication at Curtin University. “It is in break the rules to improve their standing.” I publishing analytics company Clarivate has

Other researchers say citation manipulation is simply a symptom of a flawed system of evaluation. Citations and similar metrics are not refined enough to monitor individual performance. says Ismael Rafols, a researcher at the Centre for Science and Technology Studies of the University of Leiden, and people are always going to find ways to game the system. Holden agrees: “The bottom line is that citations are not a good measure of scientific quality.”

«CARTELLI» DI
CITAZIONI
RECIPROCHE

Iperproduzione

"I suspect that questionable research practices and fraud may underlie some of the most extreme behaviours," says study co-author John Ioannidis, a physician specializing in metascience at Stanford University in California. "Our data provide a starting point for discussing these issues across all science."

Crackdown on questionable practices

But Thailand is beginning to investigate researchers who have a suspiciously high number of published papers. In January, the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation investigated whether misconduct was taking place at Thailand's universities by examining researchers with unusually prolific publication records or several papers outside their expertise. The probe found that 33 researchers at 8 universities had paid for authorship, with dozens of other people suspected of listing their names on papers they had bought.

Underlying factors

The uptick could be driven at least in part by the country's research-funding system, which has switched to favouring large interdisciplinary teams instead of small groups, making it easier for researchers to get their names on more papers, says David Harding, a chemist at Suranaree University of Technology in Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand. "Thailand has undergone a radical overhaul of its research ecosystem in an attempt to improve productivity," says Harding.

Another contributing factor might be Thailand's focus on university rankings, which are underpinned by publication numbers and metrics, says Vilaivan. He adds that many universities in the country use cash incentives to encourage researchers to publish in prominent journals. If researchers play their cards right, they can earn up to 1 million Baht (US\$28,000) a year through publications alone.

[nature](#) > [news](#) > [article](#)

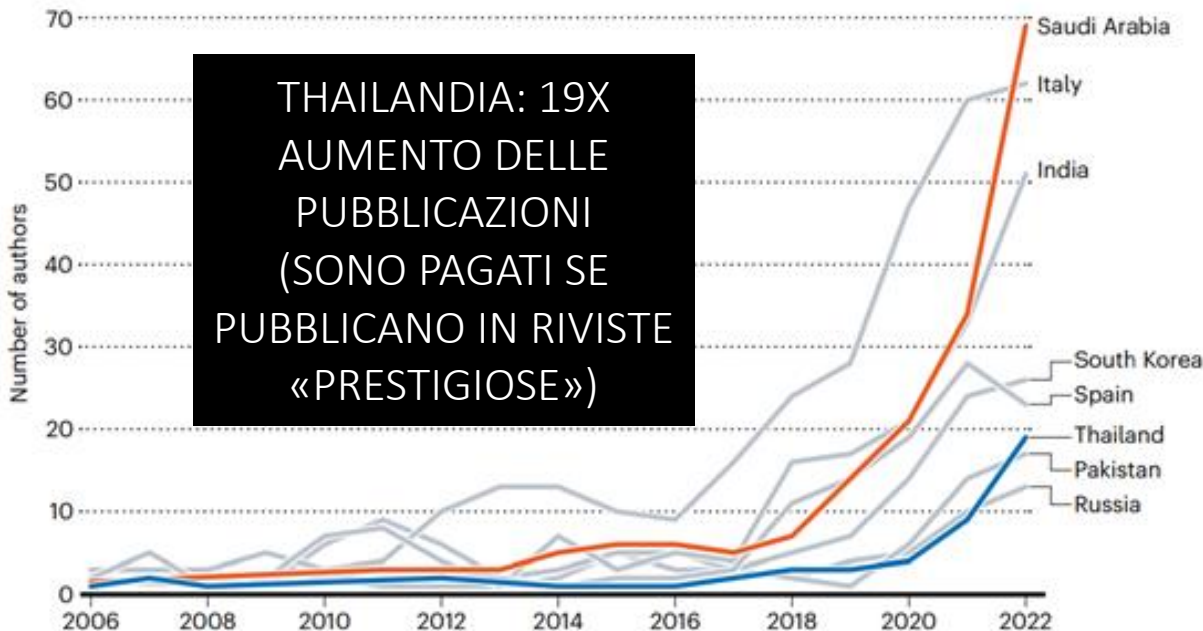
NEWS | 11 December 2023

Surge in number of 'extremely productive' authors concerns scientists

Some researchers publish a new paper every five days, on average. Data trackers suspect not all their manuscripts were produced through honest labour.

EXTREME GROWTH

Saudi Arabia had the highest number of extremely productive authors among the countries that have seen the fastest growth in the phenomenon. However, Thailand had the sharpest increase between 2016 and 2022.



THAILANDIA: 19X AUMENTO DELLE PUBBLICAZIONI (SONO PAGATI SE PUBBLICANO IN RIVISTE «PRESTIGIOSE»)

IPERPRODUTTIVI?

(60 PAPERS/ANNO)

- PRATICHE DISCUTIBILI, FRODI?
- ALMENO 33 AUTORI HANNO «COMPRATO» GLI ARTICOLI

Webinar – Scholarly Communication in Crisis: Research Integrity and Open Scholarship

April 25, 2023 by Bernie Folan

2023



How papermills work – Authorship and citations for sale

<https://retractionwatch.com/2022/10/25/meet-a-sleuth-whose-work-has-resulted-in-more-than-850-retractions/>



Nick Wise

“There’s this entire economy, ecosystem of Facebook groups, Whatsapp groups, Telegram channels selling authorship for papers, selling citations, selling book chapters, selling authorship of patents.”

Dorothy Bishop

See also:

A moment for recalibration

<https://fien-and-v...>

NEWS FEATURE | 23 March 2021

The fight against fake-paper factories that churn out sham science

Some publishers say they are battling industrialized cheating. A *Nature* analysis examines the ‘paper mill’ problem – and how editors are trying to cope.

Holly Elise & Richard Van Noorden

July 2022: Hearing at US House Committee on Science, Space and Technology. Paper mills and research misconduct

Exclusive: Hindawi and Wiley to retract over 500 papers linked to peer review rings

After months of investigation that identified networks of reviewers and editors manipulating the peer review process, Hindawi plans to retract 511 papers across 16 journals, Retraction Watch has learned.



Physics publisher retracting nearly 500 likely paper mill papers

<https://retractionwatch.com/2022/09/09/physics-publisher-retr...>

<https://retractionwatch.com/2022/09/28/exclusive-hindawi-and-wiley-to-retract-over-500-papers-linked-to-peer-review-rings/>



Philip Stark

PAPERMILLS? SE PAGHI TI SCRIVONO UN FAKE PAPER...SE L'INTERO PROCESSO FOSSE TRASPARENTE NON POTREBBE ACCADERE... LA SCIENZA DOVREBBE ESSERE «SHOW ME», NON «TRUST ME»!

Test and Trace

Tracking down papermills – importance of open data/code sharing

“Science should be ‘show me’, not ‘trust me’;

If I publish an advertisement for my work (that is, a paper long on results but short on methods) and it’s wrong, that makes me untrustworthy.

If I say: “here’s my work” and it’s wrong, I might have erred, but at least I am honest.”

If open data/scripts routinely required, then would make a great deal of work for paper mills

...le arti oscure

BishopBlog

Ramblings on academic-related matters
<https://www.psy.ox.ac.uk/research>
blog: <http://dbtemp.blogspot.com/>
For tweets, follow @deevybee.

Sunday 19 November 2023

11 nov 2023

Defence against the dark arts: a proposal for a new MSc course



LA QUESTIONE «FRODI» È PIÙ SERIA DI QUANTO SEMBRI, E CHI LE SCOPRE VIENE IGNORATO (O SI TENDE A MINIMIZZARE). CAMBIARE LA CULTURA DELLA RICERCA E PREMIARE OPENNESS E INTEGRITÀ PUÒ AIUTARE

Since I retired, an increasing amount of my time has been taken up with investigating scientific fraud. In recent months, I've become convinced of two things: first, fraud is a far more serious problem than most scientists recognise, and second, we cannot continue to leave the task of tackling it to volunteer sleuths.

The task of unmasking fraud is largely left to hobbyists and volunteers, a self-styled army of "data sleuths", who are mostly motivated by anger at seeing science corrupted and the bad guys getting away with it. They have developed expertise in spotting certain kinds of fraud, such as image manipulation and improbable patterns in data, and they have also uncovered webs of bad actors who have infiltrated many corners of science. One might imagine that the scientific establishment would be grateful that someone is doing this work, but the usual response to a sleuth who finds evidence of malpractice is to ignore them, brush the evidence under the carpet, or accuse them of vexatious behaviour. Publishers and academic institutions are both at fault in this regard.

If I'm right, this relaxed attitude to the fraud epidemic is a disaster-in-waiting. There are a number of things that need to be done urgently. One is to change research culture so that rewards go to those whose work is characterised by openness and integrity, rather than those who get large grants and flashy publications. Another is for publishers to act far more promptly to investigate complaints of malpractice and issue retractions where appropriate. Both of these things are beginning to happen, slowly. But there is a third measure that I think should be taken as soon as possible, and that is to train a generation of researchers in fraud busting. We owe a huge debt of gratitude to the data sleuths, but the scale of the problem is such that we need the equivalent of a police force rather than a volunteer band. Here are

[Houston, abbiamo

<https://retractionwatch.com/>

Retraction Watch

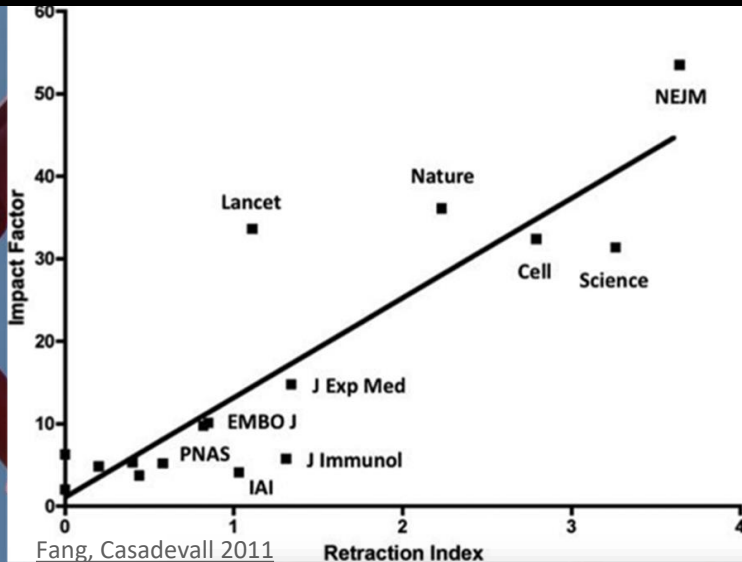
Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

The Retraction Watch Leaderboard

Who has the most retractions? Here's our unofficial list (see notes on methodology), which we'll update as more information comes to light:

1. [Yoshitaka Fujii](#) (total retractions: 183) See also: [Final report of investigating committee](#), [our reporting](#), [additional coverage](#)
2. [Joachim Boldt](#) (136) See also: [Editors-in-chief statement](#), [our coverage](#)
3. [Yoshihiro Sato](#) (102) See also: [our coverage](#)
4. [Jun Iwamoto](#) (78) See also: [our coverage](#)
5. [Ali Nazari](#) (62) See also: [our coverage](#)
6. [Diederik Stapel](#) (58) See also: [our coverage](#)
7. [Yuhji Saitoh](#) (53) See also: [our coverage](#)
8. [Adrian Maxim](#) (48) See also: [our coverage](#)

CORRELAZIONE DIRETTA
#RITRATTAZIONI/IMPACT FACTOR



Fang, Casadevall 2011

REVIEW article

Front. Hum. Neurosci., 20 February 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fnhum.2018.00037>

2018

Prestigious Science Journals Struggle to Reach Even Average Reliability

Björn Brembs*

Institute of Zoology—Neurogenetics, Universität Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany

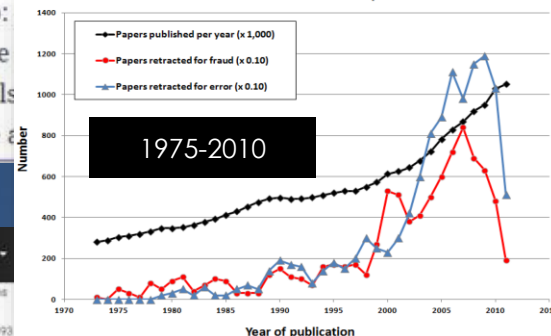
ROYAL SOCIETY
OPEN SCIENCE

rsos.royalsocietypublishing.org

The natural selection
of bad science

[P.Smaldino, 2016](#)

Retractions as a function of total publications



Science

Contents

See all authors and affiliations

Science 26 Oct 2018:
Vol. 362, Issue 6413, pp. 390-393
DOI: 10.1126/science.362.6413.390

2000 2005 2010 2015

● Fraud
● Other misconduct
● Possible misconduct

● Reliability
● Error
● Miscellaneous

Retracted papers, publication year

All retractions: 62
Fraud: 29

All retractions: 419
Fraud: 252

2014
All retractions: 946
Fraud: 411

RITRATTAZIONI PER FRODE
43%

J.Brainard, [Rethinking retractions](#), Science 2018

... perché valutazione = ossessione

Lincei 2021, Illetterati 1.43'

Agli scienziati non basta più pubblicare i propri lavori. È imperativo che il lavoro pubblicato sia collocato in uno scaffale editoriale che gli conferisca prestigio e influenza. Questa tensione per l' impatto di quanto si pubblica colloca gli articoli scientifici al centro di una rete di metriche che guardano tipicamente a dove si pubblica e a quante volte il lavoro viene citato. Ottenere un buon punteggio attraverso l' applicazione di queste metriche diventa un obiettivo che gli scienziati e gli editori sono disposti a raggiungere barando.



ROMA

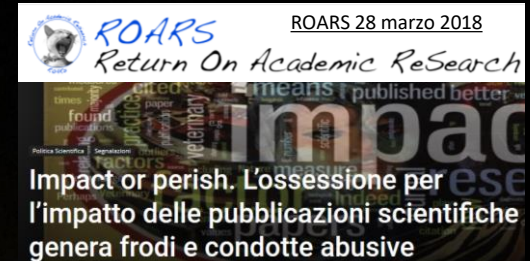
L'esperienza della valutazione della ricerca in Italia: un primo bilancio* - sessione mattutina

THE
ROYAL
SOCIETY

The future of
scholarly scientific
communication
2015
Conference 2015

LA VALUTAZIONE È DIVENTATA UN'OSSESSIONE

- «not only are we failing to provide the right incentives, we are providing perverse ones»
- Goodhart's law: «when a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure»
- «people game the system at every level»



La valutazione è il problema

VALUTAZIONE CON I CRITERI ATTUALI

- PRODUCE COMPORTAMENTI ADATTIVI
- PROMUOVE LA COMPETIZIONE INVECE DELLA COLLABORAZIONE
- MANTIENE IL SISTEMA INEFFICACE DELLE RIVISTE «PRESTIGIOSE»
PAGATE A CARO PREZZO
- IMPEDISCE DI RICONOSCERE «PEZZI» DI RICERCA
QUALI DATI, CODICE, BLOGS...

**International
Science Council**

metrics designed to assess the importance and impact of research as an aid to evaluation, with publication outputs in traditional scientific journals being the major focus. These metrics in turn affect the behaviour of researchers, such as their choice of journals, as they seek to maximize their performance as measured by the metrics used. They can contribute to the maintenance of high journal prices, promote intense competition rather than openness and sharing, and fail to recognize research contributions such as the production of datasets, software, code, blogs, wikis and forums.

ICSU 2014

[la valutazione sta cambiando]

- VALORIZZARE LA CONDIVISIONE
- CONSIDERARE TUTTI I RISULTATI (INCLUSO I DATI)

...I CRITERI DI VALUTAZIONE STANNO CAMBIANDO [ANVUR HA FIRMATO]

Diversity, inclusiveness and collaboration

- Recognise the diversity of research activities and practices, with a diversity of outputs, and reward early sharing and open collaboration. Consider tasks like peer review, training, mentoring and supervision of Ph.D candidates, leadership roles, and, as appropriate, science communication and interaction with society, entrepreneurship, knowledge valorisation, and industry-academia cooperation. Consider also the full range of research outputs, such as scientific publications, data, software, models, methods, theories, algorithms, protocols, workflows, exhibitions, strategies, policy contributions, etc., and reward research behaviour underpinning open science practices such as early knowledge and data sharing as well as open collaboration within science and collaboration with societal actors where appropriate. Recognise that researchers should not excel in all types of tasks and provide for a framework that allows researchers to contribute to the definition of their research goals and aspirations.

Agreement

I believe in a research culture that recognises a diversity of contributions to science and society; that celebrates high quality and impactful research; and that values sharing, collaboration, integrity and engagement with society, transmitting knowledge from generation to generation.

Mariya Gabriel

Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth



637 ENTI HANNO FIRMATO (~50 UNIVERSITÀ ITALIANE)

Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment

Our vision is that the assessment of research, researchers and research organisations recognises the diverse outputs, practices and activities that maximise the quality and impact of research. This requires basing assessment primarily on qualitative judgement, for which peer review is central, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators.

Gli impegni della Coalizione

June 2022

 Council of the European Union

Brussels, 10 June 2022
(OR_en)

10126/22

RECH 371
TELECOM 267
COMPET 491
IND 227
MI 468
EDUC 245

PROCEEDINGS

General Secretariat of the Council
10 June 2022
Delegations
1515/22
Research assessment and implementation of Open Science
Council conclusions (adopted on 10 June 2022)

CONCLUSIONI DEL CONSIGLIO SULLA VALUTAZIONE E IMPLEMENTAZIONE DELLA OPEN SCIENCE (10126/2022 JUNE)

 HOME CHI SIAMO ATTIVITÀ DOCUMENTI

Open Science Café

HOME / NEWS / L'INIZIATIVA EUROPEA PER LA RIFORMA DELLA VALUTAZIONE DELLA RICERCA

L'iniziativa europea per la riforma della valutazione della ricerca

09 NOVEMBRE 2022 | SARA DI GIORGIO | NOTIZIE
ARTICOLO LETTO 41 VOLTE

Nov 2022

The Commitments

The Agreement, based on 10 commitments, establishes a common direction for research assessment reform, while respecting organisations' autonomy.

The Agreement full text | **The Commitments** | The Timetable COARA | Signatories | FAQ

The Commitments

1. Recognise the diversity of contributions to, and careers in, research in accordance with the needs and nature of the research
2. Base research assessment primarily on qualitative evaluation for which peer review is central, supported by responsible use of quantitative indicators
3. Abandon inappropriate uses in research assessment of journal- and publication-based metrics, in particular inappropriate uses of Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and h-index
4. Avoid the use of rankings of research organisations in research assessment

Il sistema è rotto

Kostas Glinos based on Danny Kingsley, May 30, 2022

Some of the challenges for science today

- Skewed perceptions of quality; reproducibility, replicability
- Focus on 'stars' rather than collaboration
- Publishing in a market where client is not the king; closed access
- Obsession with rankings
- Risk-averse research
- Hyper-publishing and hyper-authorship
- Fight for funding
- Wasting (data) resources, repeating doomed research
- Gaming the system

Is this the culture we want?

Slide adapted from a presentation by



DAVVERO VOGLIAMO
UNA CULTURA DELLA
RICERCA COSÌ?

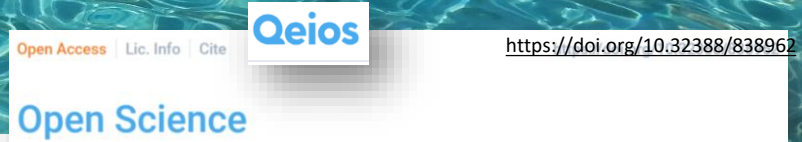


Per questo serve Open Science...

PAUSA...
DOMANDE?



Open Science: definizione



'Open Science' stands for the transition to a new, more open and participatory way of conducting, publishing and evaluating scholarly research. Central to this concept is the goal of increasing cooperation and transparency in all research stages. This is achieved, among other ways, by sharing research data, publications, tools and results as early and open as possible.

Open Science leads to more robust scientific results, to more efficient research and (faster) access to scientific results for everyone. This results in turn in greater societal and economic impact.

<https://www.accelerateopensecience.nl/what-is-open-science/>

RICORDIAMOCI
CHE STIAMO
PARLANDO DI
RICERCA
FINANZIATA
CON FONDI
PUBBLICI

NUOVO MODO DI
- CONDURRE
- PUBBLICARE
- VALUTARE
LA RICERCA

CONDIVIDENDO
- DATI/TESTI
- STRUMENTI
- RISULTATI...
PRIMA E PIÙ APERTO POSSIBILE

OPEN
SCIENCE NON
È IL FINE, MA
UN MEZZO

QUESTO PORTA A
SCIENZA PIÙ SOLIDA, ACCESSO PIÙ RAPIDO
CHE SI TRADUCE IN **IMPATTO SOCIALE/ECONOMICO**

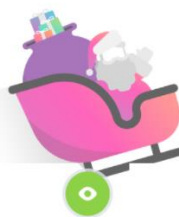
...Houston, abbiamo un problema

CALENDARIO DELL'AVVENTO OPEN SCIENCE

1 dicembre



2 dicembre



3 dicembre



4 dicembre



5 dicembre



6 dicembre



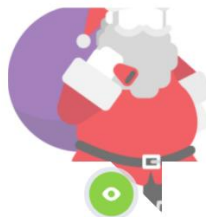
7 dicembre



8 dicembre



9 dicembre



10 dicembre



11 dicembre



12 dicembre



genially 2021

LA PERCEZIONE IN ITALIA:

- OPEN SCIENCE = OPEN ACCESS
- SOLO RIVISTE
- SI PAGA SEMPRE PER PUBBLICARE
- EDITORI PREDATORI

...Open Science

**OPEN SCIENCE:
JUST
SCIENCE
DONE RIGHT**

FOCUS SULL'INTERO PROCESSO,
NON SOLO SULLA SINTESI FINALE
(ARTICOLO) CON DATI FAIR

OPEN
SCIENCE≠OPEN
ACCESS



TUTTI QUESTI ELEMENTI VANNO
DETTAGLIATI NELLA **PROPOSTA** IN
HORIZON EUROPE

Components of Open Science

UNESCO

Open Science definition

AUMENTA COLLABORAZIONE E
CONDIVISIONE A BENEFICIO
DELLA SCIENZA E DELLA
SOCIETÀ

Open science
increases scientific
collaborations and sharing
of information for the benefits
of science and society

OPEN
SCIENCE

RENDE LA CONOSCENZA IN
DIVERSE LINGUE DISPONIBILE
E RIUSABILE DA TUTTI

makes multilingual scientific
knowledge openly available,
accessible and reusable for
everyone

APRE IL PROCESSO DELLA
CREAZIONE DI CONOSCENZA E
LA COMUNICAZIONE AGLI
ATTORI SOCIALI AL DI LÀ DELLA
COMUNITÀ SCIENTIFICA
TRADIZIONALE

opens the processes of scientific
knowledge creation, evaluation and
communication to societal actors
beyond the traditional scientific
community.



[da Praga, EOOSC symposium]

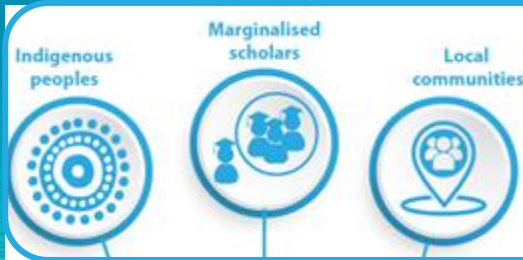
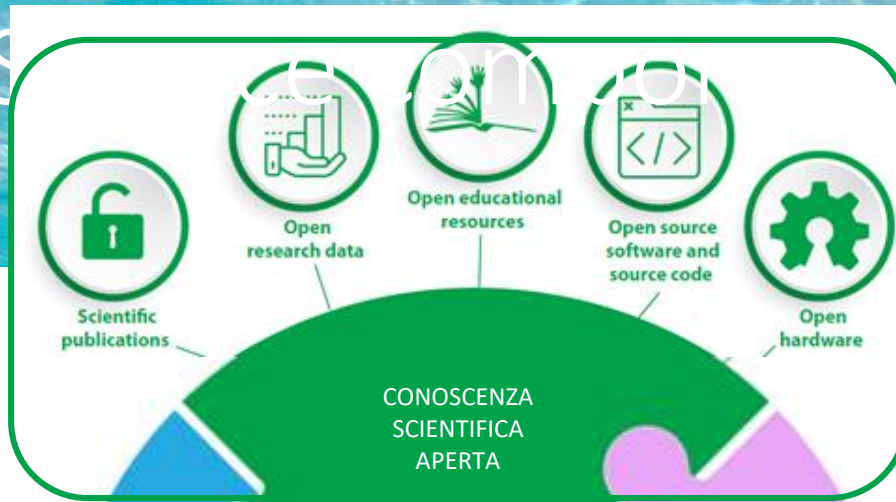
FOCUS SUL PRIMA E DURANTE
(CREAZIONE DI CONOSCENZA)
INVECE CHE SUL DOPO
(CIRCOLAZIONE DI CONOSCENZA)

Some points of attention

- Align top down and bottom-up initiatives.
- Be inclusive and engage (better) with bottom up initiatives like the Open Science, research software engineers and data stewards communities.
- Address the main barriers for researchers (time, effort and financial costs, data protection and legal restrictions; lack of recognition).
- A stronger focus on Open Science activities before and during a research project (creating knowledge) instead of (mainly) after (circulating knowledge).
- Develop expertise (and capacity) in multiple disciplines (team science).
- Design research workflows and integrate local, national and international services in these workflows.
- Collaborate with Local Data Competence Centre, Thematic Data Competence Centre and EOOSC.
- Stimulate FAIR by design.

Laurents Sesink, SURF

...Open Science



DIALOGO APERTO CON ALTRI SISTEMI DI CONOSCENZA

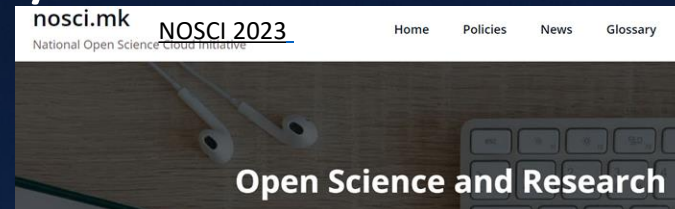


NON SOLO CONOSCENZA SCIENTIFICA:
- INCLUSIONE
- COINVOLGIMENTO
- DIALOGO

Perché Open Science?



Perché Open Science? / 2



Benefits of enabling Open Science and Research



Ecologia della conoscenza

- LA CONOSCENZA SCIENTIFICA È SOLO «UNA» DELLE TANTE FORME DI CONOSCENZA
- «DIALOGO APERTO» CON ALTRE FORME DI CONOSCENZA SIGNIFICA
COMUNICAZIONE IN DUE DIREZIONI
NON SOLO «ACCESSO», «CONDIVISIONE»
DALL'ACCADEMIA VERSO L'ESTERNO



Connecting the building blocks of Open Science: an ecological approach Nov. 2022

Pierre Mounier (EHES)

Beyond the building blocks: towards an ecology of knowledge

In many texts about open science, starting with the definitions, there is often a versatile usage of “science” and “knowledge” that can be mentioned as if they were perfect synonyms. The UNESCO definition of open science is on the contrary very precise on this, considering science (or “scientific knowledge” as they put it) as one of the many types of knowledge that are produced in human societies. Hence, this challenging objective to “open dialogue with other knowledge systems”, which touches upon several dimensions of scientific communication: citizen science, DEI (Diversity, Equity and Inclusivity), education, societal engagement. If everyone agrees that open science is ultimately for the benefit of society, it is often conceived as a basic right for non-academic actors to access the results of academic research, or as an active action to disseminate the outputs of research to the society through various channels. But, by no means this is what we could consider as “an open dialogue” that would require, at least, bidirectional communication. It thus implies to consider science on an equal footing with other types of knowledge (produced by practitioners, journalists, educators, amateurs, communities for example) to contribute to a common good that extends beyond the borders of academia (Okune et al., 2019). In my

...ecologia della conoscenza

“Connecting the building blocks” of open science is thus much more than just creating connections: it is more than ensuring technical interoperability between different systems, more than coordinating various stakeholders, more than disseminating science in society: it is to create a *milieu* of knowledge, to build the community that supports it and to open it beyond the limits of academia. In other words, it is to consider that the sum is superior to the addition of its parts, and to adopt an encompassing approach that supports open knowledge as a whole. That is why I would like to submit to discussion the relevance of adopting an ecological approach to open science. The main consequence of it would be focus primarily not on the “blocks” taken individually, and not even primarily on the individual interactions between them, but on the systems of interactions that structure open science. The proposition would be to start from open science considered as an ecosystem supporting the creation of open knowledge, and then look at the elements from that perspective. What is in focus then, is the web of communications and interactions that compose the ecosystem. The objective is no more to “connect the building blocks” of open science, as bricks are assembled in a wall, but to support symbiotic systems of relations between initiatives, platforms, tools, communities and practices that thrive for and by open knowledge.

Winch means, when considering or even evaluating open science initiatives, projects, services and tools, to flip the order or priorities and to pay attention first to the way they move in their ecosystem: how do they nurture from it, how do they fertilise it, how do they cooperate with others, rather than other criteria that are usually considered as more important; such as innovation, efficiency, excellence. And then, when we have a comprehensive representation of the full web of interactions and interdependencies maybe we could start asking the right questions: is it sustainable? Is it inclusive? Is it creative? Is it alive?

- FOCUS SULLE
INTERAZIONI,
NON SUI
COMPONENTI

- COME AGISCONO
NELL'
ECOSISTEMA?
COME LO
RENDONO
FERTILE? SONO
«VIVE»?

...QUESTI SONO I
CRITERI, NON
«ECCELLENZA»

Open [collaborative] inclusione



Dec.2021



Beyond Diversity and Inclusion:
Challenging Structural Racism and
Systemic Biases in Academic
Knowledge Production

Leslie Chan
Global Development Studies
Knowledge Equity Lab
University of Toronto Scarborough
@lesliekwchan @knowequitylab

Research must be communicated in multiple languages

Access to research and greater interaction between science and society can only be possible if research is communicated in multiple languages, including those actually used in speech and writing locally.

In the ongoing reform of the research assessment system, the call for multilingualism is the most notable omission.

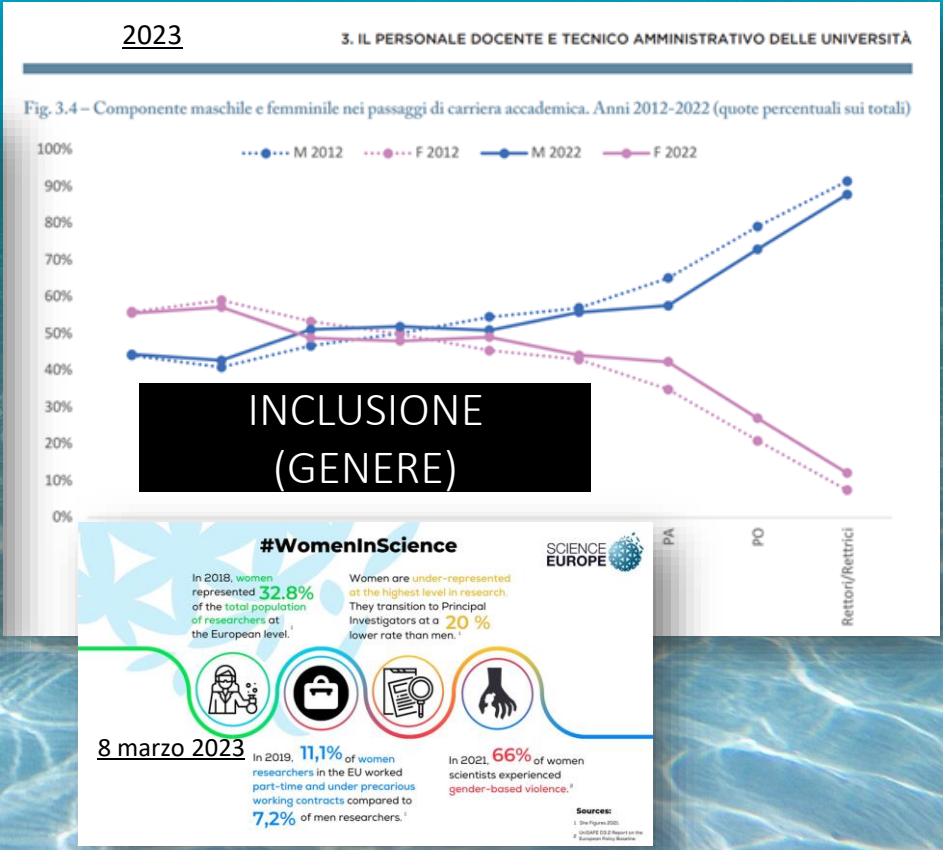
INCLUSIONE SIGNIFICA ANCHE MULTILINGUISMO

Main points

- Contemporary inequity in knowledge production has deep historical roots – tracing back to colonialism and the spread of imperial science
- Addressing compositional diversity doesn't address the underlying problems of structural racism and systemic biases rooted in whiteness
- Structural racism is about the maintenance and reproduction of power
- Uncritical acceptance of "openness" risks reproducing and amplifying existing inequities**

Design principles based on epistemic justice and knowledge equity are possible – Centering Human Relations and Solidarity

**ACCETTAZIONE ACRITICA DI «OPENNESS»
RISCHIA DI RIPRODURRE E AMPLIFICARE LE
DISEGUAGLIANZE**



[Opening, not patronizing]

The unique opportunity to advance
Science as a Global Public Good:
Open Science in a world of contrasts



Arianna Becerril García

Autonomous University of the State of Mexico

Arianna Becerril, Feb. 2023



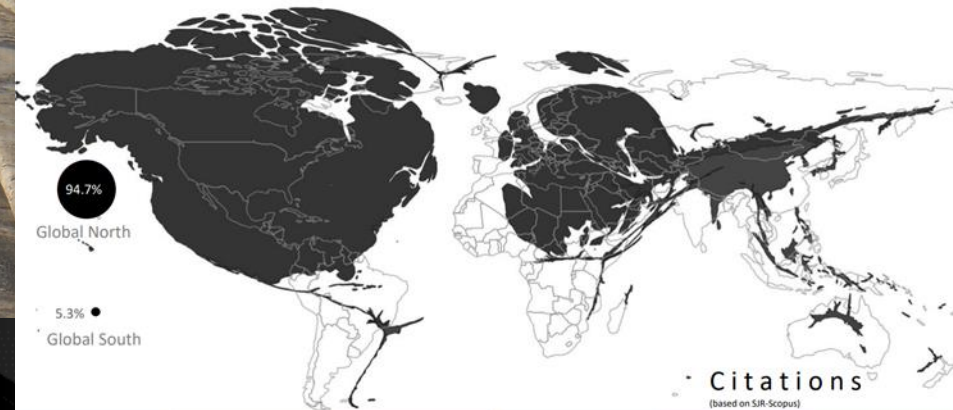
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK | 8-10 FEBRUARY 2023

3rd Open Science Conference

Accelerating the Sustainable Development Goals,
Democratizing the Record of Science

#OpenScienceUN

The map is not the territory



On what data is the industry of prestige founded?

Which regions, countries, science fields, journals, institutions or authors are privileged by current strategies? Which ones are excluded?

Which inequalities the current system will continue to perpetuate?

Is openness structural and sustainable?

Who owns and control the knowledge? The research community interests prevail?

The future restrictions on knowledge generation depend on the ownership.

How to achieve systematic participation in science (not patronizing strategies) that enables a global conversation?

QUALI REGIONI
RESTANO ESCLUSE?
CHI DETIENE E CONTROLLA
LA CONOSCENZA?
IN CHE MODO OTTENERE
UNA PARTECIPAZIONE
SISTEMICA NELLA
CONVERSAZIONE
GLOBALE?

Open Science

WEBINAR 19 OTTOBRE 2020



«PRODOTTO DELLA RICERCA»: NON SOLO LA SINTESI FINALE (ARTICOLO) MA TUTTO IL PROCESSO

RIDEFINIRE «ECCELLENZA»: NUOVI VALORI SONO INCLUSIONE, DIVERSITÀ

recognize that formal papers and manuscripts are not the only units of scientific knowledge



redefine research excellence towards values: leadership, diversity work, mental health support



RIPORTARE LA SCIENZA AL CENTRO DELLA SOCIETÀ

invest in tools, services, and community-driven initiatives to help make science better by engaging more people to participate in the process



tell it like it is: redefine failure, nurture slower, responsible science, shift the focus from the outputs to the practice



INVESTIRE IN STRUMENTI PARTECIPATIVI. LA COMUNICAZIONE DEVE TORNARE NELLE MANI DELLA COMUNITÀ



@pcmasuzzo
Oct.5, 2020

RACCONTATELA COM'È: SI FALLISCE. PUBBLICARE I RISULTATI NEGATIVI. FOCUS DAL PRODOTTO AL PROCESSO [INTEGRITÀ DELLA RICERCA]

Open Science Key messages / 1

SERVE AZIONE COLLETTIVA,
COLLABORATIVA E COORDINATA +
INVESTIMENTI



Collective, collaborative and coordinated action and investment are needed to accelerate the transition to a truly global, equitable open science.

- Open science requires investment to thrive. Significant gains may be made through reallocation of existing resources.
- Incentive systems to promote open science urgently require alignment of the values and priorities used to assess scholars and institutions with the values and principles of open science.
- Changes in the ways in which international partnerships and co-funding for open science operate will be key for a meaningful equitable global transition to open science.

Open and equitable global science system	Open access to scientific knowledge	Open science infrastructures	Open engagement of societal actors	Open dialogue with other knowledge systems
An open science culture in an enabling policy environment with sustained resource commitments increases collaboration for the benefit of science and global society.	All scholarly outputs are published in a fully open access outlet or posted in an open repository, with free, immediate readership/usership rights.	Sustainable community-led open infrastructures, both physical and digital, are available to all, regardless of location, language or ability.	Multiple entry points permit engagement. External actors contribute/initiate design, creation and application of scientific knowledge.	Diverse knowledge bases spark innovation and equitable decision-making.
A culture of open science is fostered with effort to align incentives for open science. Investments are made in human resources, training, education, digital literacy and capacity building for open science.	Data, software and other outputs are FAIR* and openly shared, linked with publication outputs.	Platforms permit usership for all. Digital architectures begin to facilitate use in different languages and accessibility needs.	Capacity for societal engagement is integrated into project design and institutional plans.	Capacity for ethical, open dialogue is integrated into planning and implementation at project and institutional levels.
Innovative approaches for open science are promoted at different stages of the scientific process.	All scholarly outputs are made freely available to read, in a journal or an open repository, after an embargo of no more than six months.	Open infrastructures are available to those who have existing access or commit to specified partnerships.	Societal actors have a few, defined, points of contact with scientific processes.	Dialogue is built into policies, creating time, opportunities and incentives for dialogue.
International and multi-stakeholder cooperation is initiated without a view to reducing digital, technological and knowledge gaps.	Scholarly outputs are shared without clear licensing or copyright.	Infrastructure sharing is opportunistic.	Stakeholder engagement is opportunistic.	Dialogue is facilitated in one-off events, with uneven expertise.
There is no common understanding of open science and its benefits.	Scholarly outputs are not published or are published under restrictive copyright.	Digital gaps and subscription costs hinder the use of scientific infrastructures.	Science is separate from "outreach". Science communication is one-way, outwards.	Science is separate from "outreach". Other topics or communities are research subjects.

Open Science Outlook 1
 Status and trends around the world

**IL PERCORSO DA «CHIUSO»
AD «APERTO»**

'Closed' Conventional Science

Open Science Key messages / 2

MONITORARE TUTTI I GLI ASPETTI DELLA OPEN SCIENCE – GLI INDICATORI BIBLIOMETRICI TRADIZIONALI NON SONO SUFFICIENTI



Growing evidence demonstrates the rapidly increasing adoption of open science practices around the world and across multiple disciplines. However, the existing approaches used to assess open science must be strengthened to address all aspects and values of open science.

- Existing efforts to assess the status and trends of open science have shown that standard approaches and existing indicators and bibliometrics are insufficient to clearly understand and monitor the degree of openness across all the stages of the scientific cycle and across all the pillars of open science as defined in the 2021 UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science.
- A combination of open qualitative and quantitative assessments, as well as innovations in the understanding of and response to change, will be needed for a representative monitoring system for open science that itself adheres to the values and principles of open science.
- There is a need to shift from monitoring only scientific outputs, such as publications, towards assessing the values and impacts of science and with a focus on the people who are doing, engaging with and/or benefiting from science.

BUILDING BLOCKS FOR IMPACT

Capturing scholarly "impact" these indicators are narrow, Considering a wider breadth

2023

Collaborations, mentoring, demonstrations of eminence that allow scholars to shape direction of fields demonstrate increasing scales of impact

Scale of influence

Expanded definitions for "impact" can help individuals identify and embrace different goals.

While some scholars may naturally be more oriented toward disciplinary work, seeing a broader set of "impact" characteristics allows academics to define, plan for, and pursue more personally meaningful career aspirations.



Pursuing a traditional path of deep specialization within a discipline will continue to provide credibility of expertise and a significant base of influence within one's field.



Applied research, perspectives, and project work provide new forms of visibility and societal value through scholarly activities that directly contribute to real-life challenges.



Emphasizing how expertise can enrich other individuals, collaborations, or entire fields rewards scholarly activities that value interdisciplinarity and fostering new capabilities.



The explicit recognition of efforts that support open research or diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) can enhance their status as critical components of academic values.

Scaled magnitude resulting in significant reach, scope, or stature

FOR EXAMPLE
Leadership roles in disciplinary societies or editorial boards
Transformative methodological advances

FOR EXAMPLE
Policy advisory roles
Contributions to institutional policy (e.g. diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI))

FOR EXAMPLE
Real-world societal (e.g., cultural, patient, community, environmental, or economic) impact

Researcher Katalin Karikó's work on mRNA immunogenicity was repeatedly dismissed by elite journals and funders, yet became key to the development of Covid-19 vaccines.

Collaborative and advisory roles through partnerships and shepherding others' work

FOR EXAMPLE
Teaching
Mentoring, advising, and career guidance

FOR EXAMPLE
Team research or interdisciplinary collaborations
Peer review and conference roles

FOR EXAMPLE
Industry collaborations and commercialization

While non-academic works and social media lack the rigor of peer review, communicating the value and importance of scientific advances to wider audiences makes scholarly knowledge more approachable and meaningful.

Direct contributions through deep disciplinary expertise

FOR EXAMPLE
Journal articles and conference publications
Datasets, software, or products

FOR EXAMPLE
Open science/data and open access
Preprints
Asynchronous education

FOR EXAMPLE
Popular press books and publications
Social media or altmetric profile

New audiences

Reaching audiences outside of disciplinary or academic peers can broaden the societal value derived from scholarly work.

Recognizing the impact created by cultivating future generations of scholars also rewards contributions of women and minoritized individuals who tend to bear heavier expectations and loads for mentoring.

Open datasets and open science are increasingly valued for their contributions to replication and research transparency. This broadens access and rewards a mindset of collaboration over competition.

MOLTE DIMENSIONI DELL'IMPATTO – RICOMBINABILI FRA LORO

Come misurare l'impatto/Open Science?

Ismael Rafols

Ingeborg Meijer

Jordi Molas-Gallart

August 14th, 2023

2023

The benefits of Open science are not inevitable: monitoring its development should be value-led

9 shares

ing time: 7 minutes

we shouldn't monitor whether there is more or less open science, but what types of OS are developed and adopted, by whom, and with what consequences.

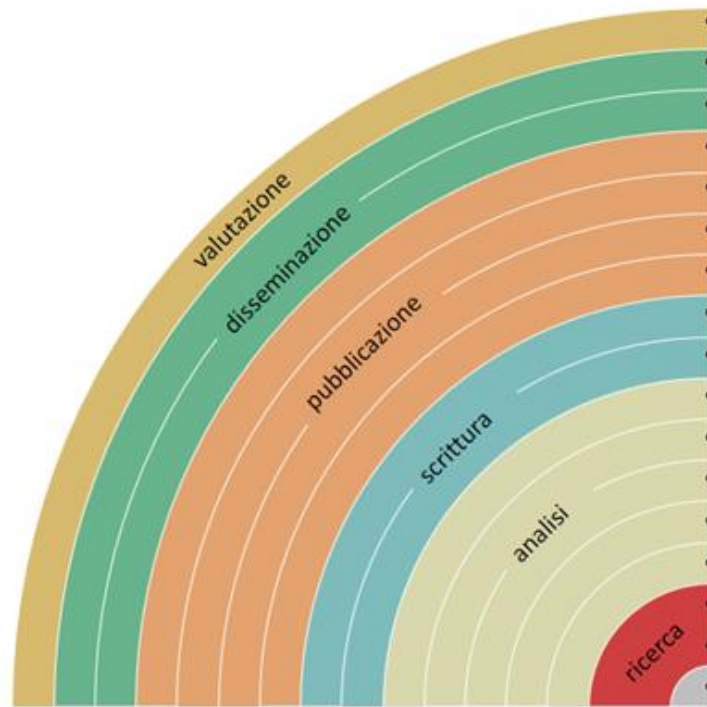
monitoring the 'colours' of open access aids understanding of both OA development and who benefits from it, it is essential to understand the trajectory of both OS in practice and whether it is making, or not making, science more equitable and responsive to global needs. For example the way in which some open access investments in rich countries, such as transformative publishing agreements, may result in less equitable outcomes in access to publishing services for other countries. More open science does not always lead to better outcomes.

NON SERVE MISURARE «QUANTA» OPEN SCIENCE MA COSA E DOVE E PER CHI HA CAMBIATO IN MEGLIO, VERSO UNA SOCIETÀ PIÙ EQUA...PENSATE ALLE APC ESOSE, PORTANO OPEN ACCESS, MA A CHE PREZZO?

If open science is understood as not just an optimisation by improving information flows, but as part of a wider transformation, comparable to how scientific journals changed the social and technological basis of science in the 17th century, then it would be wise to adopt a monitoring framework that captures various aspects of the change. Monitoring should therefore include the effects and broader social implications, especially those relevant to the values and principles as expressed in the UNESCO OS Recommendation (Fig.2).

Come rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...

UN PASSO PER VOLTA... MA FACCIAMO IL PRIMO PASSO!



- aggiungendo misure di impatto alternative, es. [altmetrics](#)
- comunicando sui social media, es. [Twitter](#)
- condividendo poster e presentazioni, es. su [FigShare](#)
- utilizzando licenze aperte, es. [Creative Commons BY](#)
- depositando in [archivi](#) o pubblicando su [riviste Open](#)
- provando la open peer review, es. [PubPeer](#) o [F1000](#)
- condividendo preprints, su [OSFpreprint](#), [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. [OpenLabNotebook](#)
- condividendo software, es. su [GitHub](#) con licenza [GNU/MIT](#)
- condividendo i dati, es. su [Dryad](#), [Zenodo](#) o [Dataverse](#)
- pre-registrando esperimenti, es. [OSFregistry](#) 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](#)



DUE MESSAGGI:

1. **SI PUÒ FARE ORA**, NONOSTANTE LE REGOLE ATTUALI DI VALUTAZIONE (SONO COMPLEMENTARI, NON ALTERNATIVE): NESSUNO VE LO IMPEDISCE, TECNICAMENTE GLI STRUMENTI CI SONO...
...**E LA VALUTAZIONE STA CAMBIANDO**...
2. IN HORIZON EUROPE LO **DOVETE** FARE, PERCHÉ SIETE VALUTATI ANCHE SU COME FATE OPEN SCIENCE

...qualche pratica Open



...co-creation

ORION
open science

ORION INSPIRING STORIES
Ideas & examples

ORION INSPIRING STORIES INDEX

- CITIZEN SCIENCE** (PAGE 3)
Introducing co-creation in fundamental life sciences?
- CO-CREATION** (PAGE 6)
Encouraging co-creation through a funding call
- OPEN SCIENCE** (PAGE 8)
Aligning an entire country to develop an Open Science action plan
- PUBLIC DIALOGUES** (PAGE 10)
Thinking differently through dialogue
- PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT** (PAGE 12)
Using Art as a way to level the playing field when discussing science

What is Co-creation?

Co-creation has been defined as **"purposeful action of associating with strategic customers, partners or employees to ideate, problem solve, improve performance, or create a new product, service or business"**. In essence, co-creation experiences are a way in which to connect multiple stakeholders, bringing them together to discover their interests and values and using these opportunities to discuss, develop and implement projects or ideas to achieve new, inclusive, forward-thinking research strategies. As a result, co-creation experiences allow high-quality interactions and unique experiences, with those involved becoming connected, informed and empowered.

Co-creation menu

Co-creation experiences seek to engage multiple stakeholders at all points of the research lifecycle, from conception of a novel research project, through funding selection and resourcing, to dissemination of research findings and use of those findings within society, which in turn informs future funding calls. In this way, the hopes, concerns and aspirations of the end users of research, the public, are integrated from the very beginning of the process right through to the end. This concept maps well with the idea of making science truly open, transparent and responsive to societal needs, a new approach of the European Research Area known as Open Science.

Scenario Building Exercise	To plan and prepare to
World Café & Science Café	To provide a about societal iss
Community-Based participatory Research (CBPR)	To involve CSOs members in all stages to framing and doing the resear
Participatory Action Research (PAR)	To engage citizens in a practical and transfere of their living conditions and everyday pr
Crowd Wise	To encourage

Method Type	Method Name(s)	Objective	Audience Size	Audience Type	Event Time	Total Time	Budget (€-€€€€)	
Deliberative	Citizens Hearing	To inform and create discussion among citizens	20-25	Citizens, experts, decision-makers	1D	7M	€€€	Regional Development in Co
	Citizens Summit / Assembly	To find out the citizens' attitudes about political priorities and possible courses of action provided on an informed basis	200-5000	Anyone	1D	Var	€€€€	EU Proj
	Civic Dialogue	To encourage innovation, trust and confidence to facilitate the creation of a legitimate roadmap for moving forward in a particular direction	Var	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	Var	Var	€€€	High-level dialogue on Intern
	Deep Democracy / The Lewis Method	To access and bring out the wisdom within a group, and particularly to release the creative potential that results from conflict	Var	Anyone	1-2 D	Var	€€	Conversation Across the Socie
	Deliberative Mapping	To provide a more robust, democratic and accountable decision making which better reflects public values	- 60	Citizens, experts	6D	4M-1Y	€€€€	Appraising options for addressi
	Democa Card Game / Play Decide	To enable small groups of people to engage with complex public policy issues	4 to 8	Citizens	1-4 D	Var	€	Public engagement o 'Democa' tool, ESRC G
	Distributed Dialogue	To develop ongoing, embedded discussions around a topic	>5000	Researchers, citizens	2-5 D	>1Y	€€€	Bioenergy Dial
	Expert Panel	To synthesise a variety of inputs on a specialised topic and produce recommendations	- 100	Researchers, citizens, policy makers	1-2 H	6M	€€	Translating Research into Practic
	Interdisciplinary Work Groups	To take professional stock of the situation and partly to propose possible courses of action to ensure, initiate, promote or check development in the area	15-30	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	2-5 D	8M	€€	Opening up the Hur community, Da
	Multi Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)	To rank a set of options from the most preferred to the least preferred option; policy formulation, programme development	Var	CSOs, researchers, citizens	4D	1Y	€€	PorGrow - Poli growing challen
	Planning Calls / Citizens Jury	To develop a set of solutions to a problem delegated to the participants by a commissioning body	25	Citizens	4-5 D	5M	€€€€	Citizens jury on Water M
	Q Methodology	To gain insight into the diversity of perspectives	50-100	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	3M	6M	€€	Biomass Dialogue, Instit
	Scenario Building Exercise	To plan and prepare for an uncertain future; vision building	Var	Anyone	2-5 D	6M	€-€€€	Research Agenda Scenario f
	World Café & Science Café	To provide a means for public debates	Var	Anyone	2-5 D	6M	€-€€€	Research Agenda Scenario f

CO-CREATION MENU

User committee / Valorisation panels	To involve users formal monitoring and steer
Consensus Conference	To enrich and expand a c
Future Search Conference	To encourage participants to th
Online Forum	To provide some form
Deliberative Polling	To get both a representative and an informed (deliberative)

... un po' di citizen science



15 MAGGIO 2021 BIOBLITZ "A TUTTI I COSTI"
Biodiversità / On-Line



DA MUSEO A MUSEO
Altri / Biodiversità



GATTO SELVATICO ITALIA
Biodiversità / On-Line



LIFE ESC360
Biodiversità



NATURA DALLA FINESTRA
Biodiversità



ORNITHO #VISTIDACASA
Biodiversità



PROGETTO CLIC! CHIOCCIOLE LUMACHE IN CITTÀ



RACCOLTE DEL MUSEO DI STORIA NATURALE DI FERRARA



SCHOOL OF ANTS: A SCUOLA CON LE FORMICHE



UCCELLI DI CITTÀ
Biodiversità

Nasce l'Associazione Nazionale Citizen Science ITALIA ETS feb. 2023

Si costituisce il 17 febbraio 2023 a Roma l'Associazione Citizen Science Italia ETS, che avrà sede a Grosseto presso il Museo di Storia Naturale della Maremma.



Si costituisce oggi (17 febbraio 2023) a Roma, presso l'orto botanico, l'Associazione Citizen Science Italia ETS, che avrà sede a Grosseto presso il Museo di Storia Naturale della Maremma.

Co-design e citizen science

Cos4Cloud The Project Citizen Science innovation Cos4Cloud Services Co-design News & Events

<https://cos4cloud-eosc.eu/>

Learn how to use co-design in citizen science:

Download our presentation! It explains **what co-design is, why it is useful and how to apply it in citizen science** in general and in creating technological citizen science services in particular to explain it, we will use the Cos4Cloud* experience.

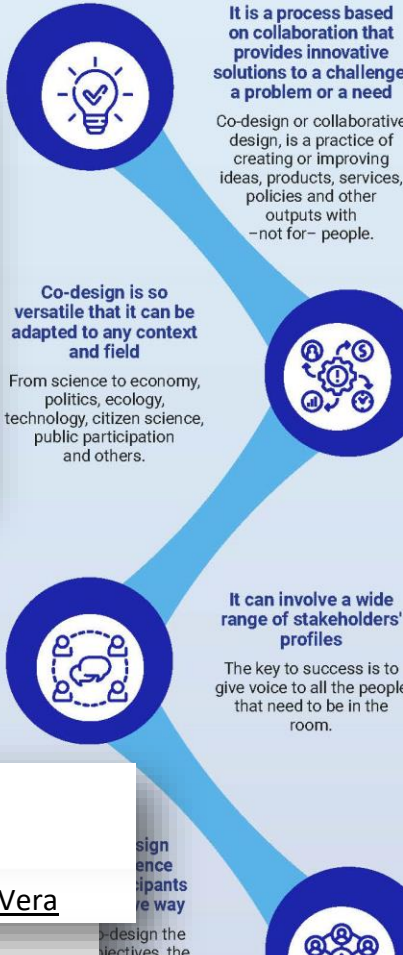
[DOWNLOAD THE ENGLISH VERSION](#)

[DOWNLOAD THE SPANISH VERSION](#)

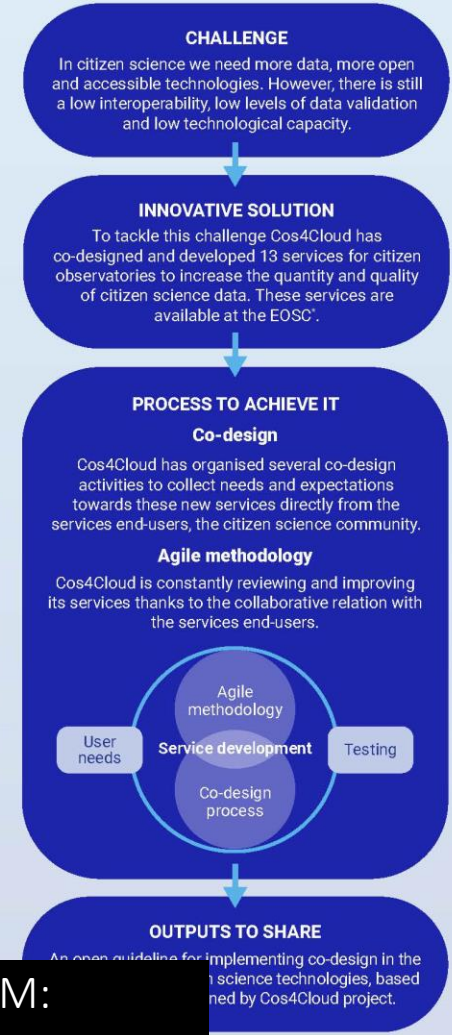


CO-DESIGN AS A SERVICE IN CITIZEN SCIENCE

CO-DESIGN: WHAT IS IT?



A SUCCESS CASE: COS4CLOUD



CO-CREATION IN DIALOGO CON LA SOCIETÀ



Research for



Vera **OPERAS Vera**



vera
activating research

VERA

A space for co-creation that provides a set of tools to discover potential partners, define and co-design the activities, to co-create new knowledge and solutions and deliver them to society.

VERA is an online collaboration platform where a diverse set of actors can build social science and humanities research together. It's a virtual gathering place for professionals and practitioners of all kinds and researchers. It's a place where ideas are shared, where collaborations can take place, and where links to funding can be found.

VERA PLATFORM:
SPAZIO DI CO-CREAZIONE,
SCOPERTA DI POTENZIALI
PARTNERS...

The COESO project (Collaborative Engagement on Societal Observatories) is a participatory research project, funded by the European Commission and supported by the OPERAS research infrastructure. It involves several communities: the social sciences and humanities community, the open scholarly communication community. It will thus contribute to the development of citizen science in the social sciences and humanities through a service-first approach. The project will

Open Science Cloud

This project is part of:
EUROPEAN OPEN SCIENCE CLOUD

Connect Collaborate Create



2023 <https://ccc.sciencesconf.org/>
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

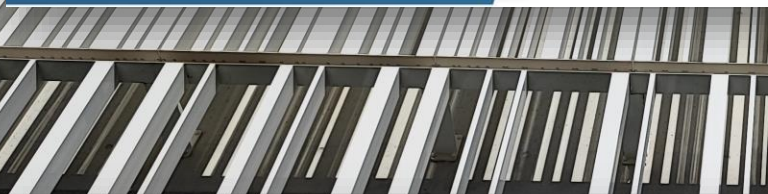
Connect Collaborate Create

Bridging communities to foster participatory research and citizen science

19 OCTOBER TO 21 BER
PARIS
Aubervilliers
Campus Condorcet

COESO proEthics

CONVEGNO A PARIGI SU
CO-CREATION,
COLLABORATION



Blogposts about the CCC conference:

Voices of the CCC conference is a blogseries featured on the COESO blog and written by participants, keynote speakers and workshop collaborators from their unique perspective about the conference. Already published:

- [Shaping participatory futures: what can funders do to facilitate meaningful participation in and with science & innovation?](#) by *Frederike Schmitz*, Dec 14 2023 (featured on the *OPERAS Blog*)
- [The future is now: Citizen participation in R&I](#) by *Nyangala Zolho*, Nov 27 2023 (featured on the *PRO-Ethics Blog*)
- [Promoting citizen science and fostering ethical participatory approaches to research funding by Marina Angelaki](#), Nov 24 2023
- [Reflections on the 'Connect. Collaborate. Create.' Conference from Science Europe](#) by *James Morris and Claire Salinas from Science Europe*, Nov 24 2023
- [Infrastructuring Participatory Research in the Social Sciences and Humanities: Bridge or Breach? – Katja Mayer Interview with Katja Mayer](#), Nov 22 2023
- [Philosophizing Participatory Research- some questions raised at the COESO Conference 2023](#) by *Lucia Ziglioli*, Nov 20 2023
- [Supporting Participatory Research in the SSH – a valuable piece of the puzzle](#) by *Nel Coleman*, Nov 20 2023
- [What makes a successful innovation?](#) by *Magdalena Wnuk*, Nov 8 2023 (featured on the *OPERAS Blog*)



MAIN MENU

- Home
- Conference Live Stream
- Photo Gallery (@Emilia Da Silva Rosario - Ereb Studio)
- Registration Closed
- Conference Schedule ▾
 - Schedule Overview
 - Keynote Speakers
 - Plenary Panels
 - Parallel Sessions
 - Poster Session
- Practical information
- Organization committee
- Participant Involvement ▾

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

International conference: Connect Collaborate.Cr... Condividi



Guarda su YouTube

Watch the [Connect.Collaborate.Create. conference video](#) (2min 30 sec) - a quick impression of the conference highlights: 170 participants, 3 keynotes, 27 breakout sessions, 2 plenary panels, 16 posters, and networking activities. Get links to the full recordings of the keynote speeches and plenary panels [here](#). The full conference proceedings will be published soon. [Video produced by François Delattre, Ereb Studio]

...aprendo l'intero ciclo



.@MarcusMunafa on preregistration vs established (post hoc) peer review:

"If we are going to fly an aeroplane, we do our pre-flight checks before we take off, not when we are about to land" #ukrnLeeds #OpenResearch



Dec. 14 2021

CONTENT

- Why preregister studies?
- How to preregister your study
- Where to preregister?
- Deviating from preregistered plans
- References

Preregistration

Preregistration da PHDontrack



Preregistration involves specifying your hypotheses, study design and data analyses before writing up your final report. Sometimes, preregistration takes place before any data are collected, while in other cases (when using pre-existing data), it takes place before the data are analysed. Preregistration is typically done in a time-stamped, non-editable file, which is then deposited in a secure online archive. While not yet equally relevant in all disciplines or to all types of study, the practice of preregistration is currently expanding.



The open registries network

Search registrations...

<https://osf.io/registries/>

Search

256,423 searchable registrations as of May 13, 2018

CREATE



Create a new AsPredicted pre-registration

AsPredicted (e.g. approve, make public)

Your email address (used in AsPredicted)

SEE OWN

How does it work?

- One author briefly answers 9 questions.
- All participating authors receive an email asking for approval.
- If everyone approves, it is saved and stays private until an author acts to make it public, or it remains private forever. (Why?)
- Authors may share anonymous .pdf with reviewers.
- If made public, a single-page .pdf is generated. That document can be used as a supplement. (See sample)
- The .pdf contains a unique URL that allows for one-click verification. That URL can be included in the paper.
- The .pdf is automatically stored in the web-archive. (See sample)
- There are no accounts, users, or passwords.

What if things don't go "as predicted"

You can just say so in the paper:

- "Contrary to expectations, we found that..."
- "Unexpectedly, we also found that..."
- "In addition to the analyses we pre-registered we also ran..."
- "We encountered an unexpected situation, and followed our Standard Operating Procedure" (.pdf)

PREREGISTRATION
OSF Registries o AsPredicted

- PRIORITÀ

- DIFFICILE FALSIFICARE I DATI

- RISULTATI NEGATIVI



The big idea: should we get rid of the scientific paper?

Apr. 11, 2022

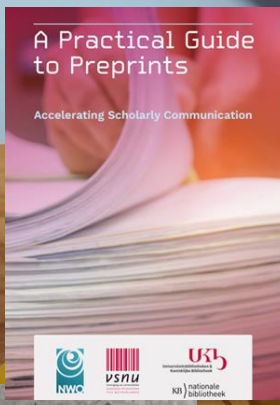
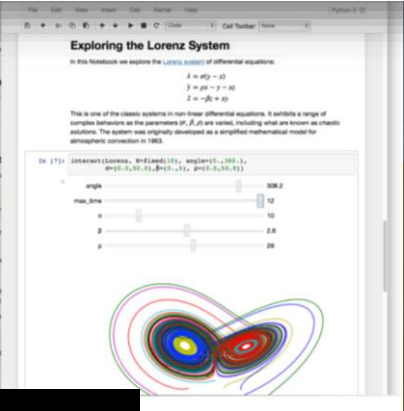
As a format it's slow, encourages hype, and is difficult to correct. A radical overhaul of publishing could make science better

What is an Open Notebook?

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

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

Open source and enterprise professional software for R



OPEN LAB NOTEBOOK CONTENGONO TUTTO: TESTO, METODO, DATI, SOFTWARE, CODICE ESEGUIBILE... SERVONO ANCORA LE RIVISTE CHE PUBBLICANO SOLO LA SINTESI DELLA RICERCA?

PREPRINT – PUBBLICAZIONE IMMEDIATA VITALI DURANTE LA PANDEMIA



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

... servono i dati FAIR
[machine readable]



FINDABLE

- IDENTIFICATIVI
- METADATI

ACCESSIBLE

- DOVE SONO CONSERVATI I DATI E A QUALI CONDIZIONI DI ACCESSO
 - NON «OPEN»
 - FORMATI APERTI

INTEROPERABLE

- STANDARD
- ONTOLOGIE

REUSABLE

- LICENZE
- DOCUMENTAZIONE

Sustainable and FAIR Data Sharing in the Humanities

ALLEA Report | February 2020

February 2020

...E NON CREDIATE CHE LE SCIENZE UMANE SIANO ESCLUSE!



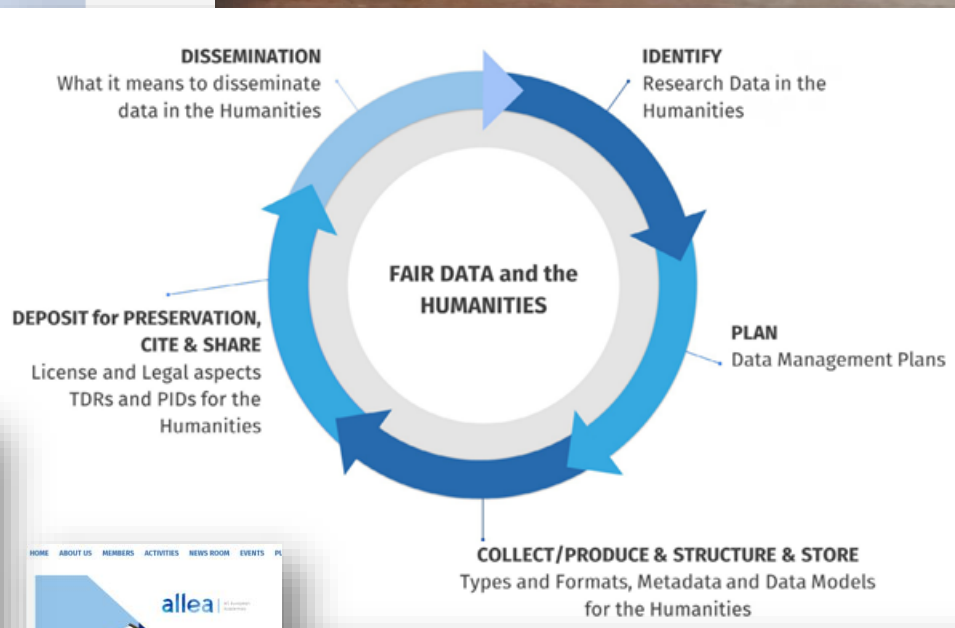
[dati nelle scienze umane?]

Data in the Humanities – a taxonomy

- Print publications
- Electronic/ Digital
- Single or collected/curated primary sources
- Software, Code
- [patents/licences]
- [ephemera] 2023

Gualandi, B., Pareschi, L., & Peroni, S. (2023). What do we mean by "data"? A proposed classification of data in the humanities. *Journal of Documentation*, 79(7), 51-71

We could then define data in the humanities broadly as all materials and assets scholars collect, generate and use during all stages of the research cycle. In this report we focus on digital assets.



Sustainable and FAIR Data Sharing in the Humanities

ALLEA Report | February 2020

February 2020

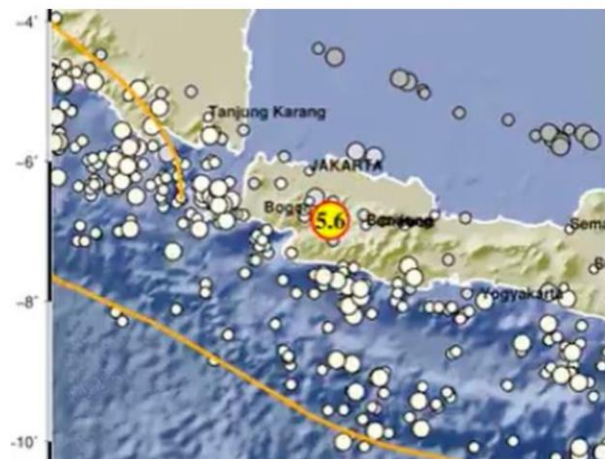
...il selfie...

How we can get those data

This was the best map that we can get (cited by the media)

Those data points are not really data points. They're just a selfie of data points.

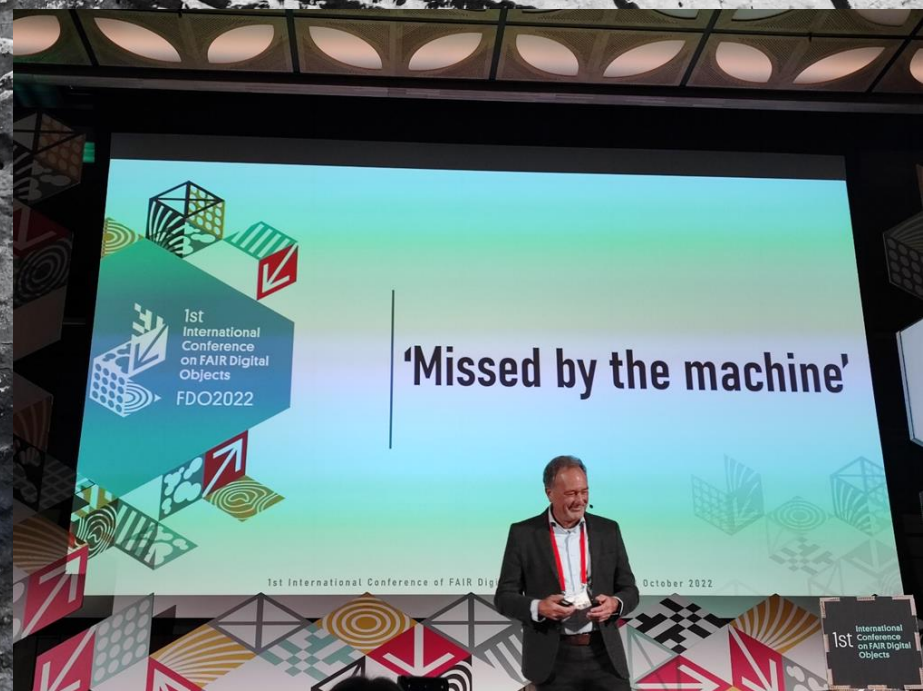
They're not reusable.



IN «FAIR»
ACCENTO SU
«R»,
REUSABLE

RICORDATE...
SE I DATI
NON SONO ACCESSIBILI E RIUSABILI
SONO **SOLO UN SELFIE DI DATI**, QUINDI
DEL TUTTO INUTILI
[Dasapta Erwin Irawan]

Kissed or missed?



PRINCIPI FAIR SONO
«MACHINE ACTIONABLE»
(DIVERSO DA READABLE)
FAIR = FULLY AI READY

VOLETE ESSERE «KISSED» OR
«MISSED» BY THE MACHINE?

Servono i dati FAIR

FINDABLE



Metadata Standards Catalog

Search Sign in

Metadata standards catalog

Metadata Standards Catalog

Metadata Standards Catalog is a collaborative, open directory of metadata standards for research data. It is offered to the international academic community to help address the needs of research data.



ACCESSIBLE
[NON OPEN]



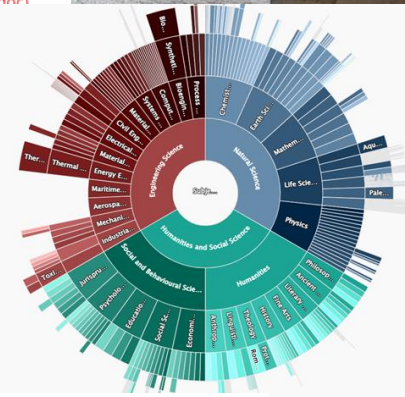
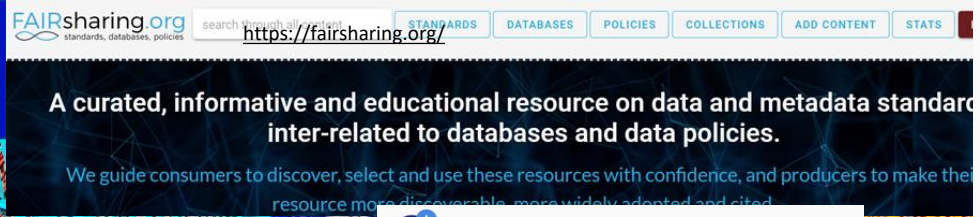
What are data journals?

Data journals are scholarly journals that publish datasets or data papers. According to *Geoscience Data Journal*, "a data paper describes a dataset, giving details of its collection, processing, software, file formats etc, without the requirement of novel analyses or ground breaking conclusions. It allows the reader to understand the when, how and why data was collected, and why it exists, as this data would otherwise be lost."

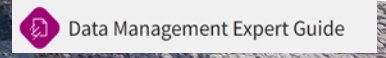
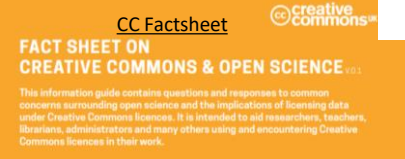
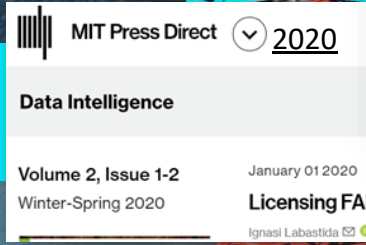
If your data are stored in other formats than those mentioned below, please contact DANS.

Type	DANS formats	Preferred format(s)	Non-preferred format(s)
Text documents		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDF/A (.pdf) ODT (.odt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Microsoft Word (.doc) Office Open XML (.docx) Rich Text File (.rtf) PDF other than PDF/A

INTEROPERABLE



REUSABLE



[i tre passi fondamentali]

OPEN

FAIR

GESTITI

1. I DATI DEVONO ESSERE «AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE»

2. MA SE I DATI NON SONO «FAIR», APRIRLI COMPORTA RISCHI
(USO SCORRETTO, CATTIVE INTERPETAZIONI, ...)

3. MA SE I DATI NON SONO CORRETTAMENTE GESTITI, RENDERLI
«FAIR» COSTA TROPPO TEMPO E DENARO. CON EOSC, DATI GESTITI E
DATI FAIR TENDONO A COINCIDERE, **FAIR BY DESIGN**

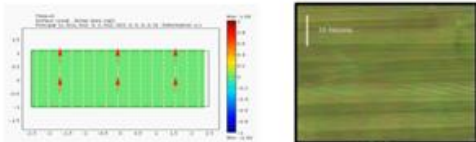
E GESTIRE I DATI CORRETTAMENTE È NELL'INTERESSE PRIMARIO DI CHI FA RICERCA,
PERCHÉ L'INTERA RICERCA SCORRE PIÙ FLUIDA

[una storia personale]

Past scientific interests

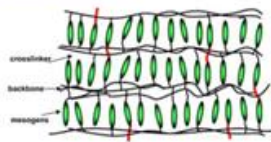
Mathematical models for soft-active materials

- Elasticity within large deformation framework (non-linear models)
- Deformation of active-smart materials (swelling materials, nematic elastomers, ...)



M. de Luca, A. DeSimone: Elastomeric Gels: A Model and First Results. Innovative Numerical Approaches for Multi-Field and Multi-Scale Problems. Lecture Notes in Applied and Computational Mechanics, vol 81. Springer, Cham, (2016) https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-39022-2_4

M. de Luca, A. Petelin, M. Copic and A. DeSimone, "Sub-stripe pattern formation in liquid crystal elastomers: Experimental observations and numerical simulations", JMPs, 61 (2013) 2161 – 2177 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmps.2013.07.002>



Research (FAIR) data management 2023

AREA SCIENCE PARK

|Mariarita de Luca|

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5507-988X>
mariarita.deluca@areasciencepark.it

Institute for Research and Innovative Technologies (RIT)
AREA SCIENCE PARK

1st Workshop for National PhD in "Theoretical and Applied Neuroscience", Bertinoro 18.10.2023

This work © 2023 by Mariarita de Luca is licensed under [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

10 ANNI DOPO... HO ACCESSO ALLE MIE PUBBLICAZIONI? DOVE SONO I MIEI DATI? POSSO RIPRODURRE LE MIE SIMULAZIONI?[M.R. DE LUCA, PhD]

What about my data and my publications?

- Do I have access to my publications?
- Where are my data?
- Can I reproduce my numerical simulations?



Image by Elisa from Pixabay



FAIR/Open



AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE
AS FAIR AS POSSIBLE
AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE

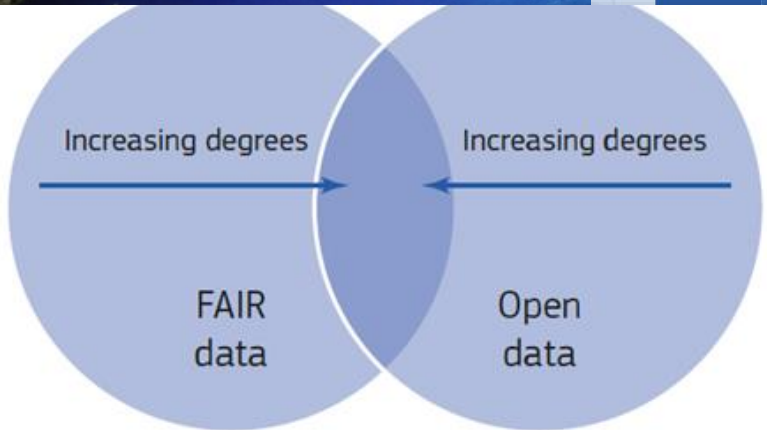
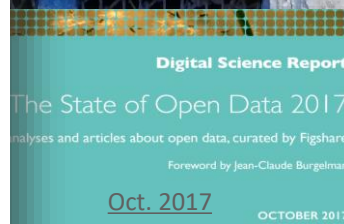


Figure 4. The relationship between FAIR and Open

"Open data is like a renewable energy source: it can be reused without diminishing its original value, and reuse creates new value."



A TENDERE, I DUE INSIEMI SARANNO SEMPRE PIÙ SOVRAPPOSTI. MA ESISTERANNO SEMPRE DATI PERFETTAMENTE FAIR CHE NON POSSONO ESSERE OPEN

[FAIR al lavoro]



VODAN-Africa: Raising the Value of African Digital Health Data

Mirjam van Reisen, Francisca Oladipo, Mia Stokmans, Mouhamed Mpezamihgo, Sakinat Folorunso, Erik Schultes, Mariam Basajja, Aliya Aktau, Samson Yohannes Amare, Getu Tadele Taye, Putu Hadi Purnama Yati, Kudakwashe Chindoza, Morgane Wirtz, Meriem Ghardallou, Gertjan van Stam, Wondimu Ayele, Reginald Nalagala, Ibrahim Abdullahi, Obinna Osigwe, John Graybeal, Araya Abrha Medhanyie, Abdullahi Abubakar Kawu, Fenghong Liu, Katy Wolstencroft, Erik Flikkenschild, Yi Lin, Joëlle Stocker, Mark A. Musen

OAI12 – The Geneva Workshop on Innovations in Scholarly Communication

6-10 September 2021
Virtual workshop



OAI12

Open Science – its impact and potential as a driver for radical change

OAI12 – The Geneva Workshop on Innovations in Scholarly Communication will be held virtually from 6 – 10 September 2021.

More details about the workshop can be found at the website <https://oai.events/>

The main themes of this edition are:

- Scholarly publishing
 - (Call for proposals until 6 April)
- Digital research data
- Reproducibility and research integrity
- Diversity, inclusivity and collaboration
- The future of open science
 - (Call for papers is closed. We thank all 19 applicants. Results will be announced soon.)



info@vodan-totafrika.info FAQ



The VODAN Africa

Fighting the COVID-19 with FAIR Data

VODAN AFRICA:
PIATTAFORMA
FEDERATA PER
DATI CLINICI



VODAN AFRICA 2022

VODAN-AFRICA PLATFORM PRESENTATION

NOVEMBER 23RD, 2022

A recap



NIAS Lorentz center
Workshop @Oort

The Road to FAIR and Equitable Science

22 - 26 January 2024, Leiden, the Netherlands

Scientific Organizers

- Barend Mons, LUMC / LACDR
- Erik Schuiltes, GO FAIR* Foundation / LACDR
- Francisca Oladipo, Thomas Adegumi University

Topics

- Reflection and Looking Ahead
- Machine Actionability
- Equitability
- Fully AI Ready
- Looking Forward to the Next 10 Years

The Lorentz Center organizes international workshops for researchers in all scientific disciplines. The aim is to create an atmosphere that fosters collaborative work, discussions and interactions. For registration see: www.lorentzcenter.nl

This workshop is part of our collaboration with NIAS and aims to stimulate research in the humanities & social sciences.

The foundation sponsors the opportunity to bring together all the data and all partners in the world through minimal speed protocols and quantum freedom to create: images, books, lectures, documentaries, podcasts, symposiums, labor force design, speeches, studies, etc.

Universiteit Leiden | healthRI | DTL | Sage | IOS Press | frontiers | NIAS | Lorentz center

www.lorentzcenter.nl

YouTube IT

Cerca

DAY 1
Monday

Convergence

Video recap on Youtube

Perché c'è EOSC: dati

...IL VALORE DEGLI OPEN DATA:
ATTIVARE IL POTENZIALE DEI DATI DELLA
RICERCA PER ACCELERARE PROGRESSO E
INNOVAZIONE

EOSC EOSC Strategy – Status Current Thinking

What

EOSC is a web of FAIR data and related services for research
Research data that is easy to find, access, interoperate and reuse (FAIR)
Trusted and sustainable research outputs are available within and across scientific disciplines

Why

Unlock the full potential of research data to accelerate discoveries and innovation

How

Access and interoperability of research data and results

- Define ownership, authorship and responsibility of data and research outputs
- Ensure long-term preservation of data throughout its lifecycle
- Enable the creation of standards for all research domains
- Make data machine-actionable
- Enable new scientific discovery methods and science disciplines
- Train researchers on adopting FAIR principles as an integral part in their activity

A sustainable coordinated infrastructure

- Establish and maintain a coordinated federated reference architecture
- Implement an operational infrastructure framework that is long term sustainable
- Ensure high quality of data and services
- Ensure secure access to data and services
- Define clear standards for API and interoperability of data and services
- Apply user friendly practices
- Inspire EOSC ambassadors to assist in on-boarding of researchers

Inspired people and robust governance

- Communicate an inspiring EOSC vision and strategy
- Implement an unambiguous and clearly mandated governance structure
- Establish a framework to engage human capital in institutions, countries and scientific communities
- Enable disciplinary and cross-disciplinary transnational research to find new insights from existing and new research data and outputs

[EOSC NON È UNA BIG BOX]

THE EUROPEAN OPEN SCIENCE CLOUD? SOME NUANCES AND DEFINITIONS

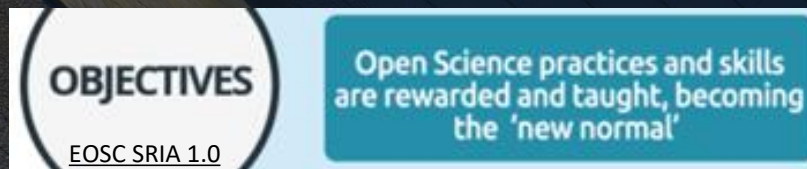
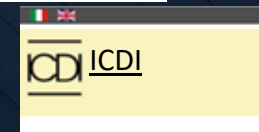
Imagine a federated, globally accessible environment where researchers, innovators, companies and citizens can publish, find and re-use each other's data and tools for research, innovation and educational purposes. Imagine that this all operates under well-defined and trusted conditions, supported by a sustainable and just value for money model. This is the environment that must be fostered in Europe and beyond to ensure that European research leads to knowledge creation, meet global challenges and fuel economic growth.

EOSC = AMBIENTE CHE FAVORISCE
LA OPEN SCIENCE E NON UN «OPEN
CLOUD» PER LA SCIENZA

EOSC NON È UN
REPOSITORY O UN
SERVIZIO «CLOUD»

SI RENDONO I DATI
FAIR IN MODO CHE I
SERVIZI IN EOSC
POSSANO TROVARLI
(«FINDABLE»)

NON SI FA
«UPLOAD» DEI DATI
DENTRO EOSC



[e servono i data steward]

- SERVONO 500.000 DATA STEWARD
- DATA STEWARD SONO UNO DEI FATTORI DI SUCCESSO DI EOSC



COMPETENZE SUI DATI DI DOMINIO +
COMPETENZE
TECNICHE SU FAIR

KOBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET

Competence Profile

A data steward is a data specialist with strong domain-specific knowledge who understands and appreciates the relevance of data, data sources, data infrastructure and constraints within a scientific or other application domain.

The future Data Steward must assume ownership and responsibility for data, data quality, and the data life-cycle as their primary function. They should ensure collaboration and coherence between IT competences, quality assurance, security, rules & regulations, and facilitate the application and use of data internally and externally in the organisation.

Competence profile examples

- Domain-specific data understanding
- Ability to ensure that structured and unstructured data and meta data is modelled, harvested, stored, and maintained in a documented, and regulated fashion with focus and findability, accessibility, interoperability, and reusability.
- Competences to facilitate HPC (High Performance Computing) during development and research through handling of large-scale data in public and private enterprises.
- Understanding of and competences within legal, ethical and security aspects of data handling, data sharing, e.g., integrity and GDPR.

Copenhagen Univ. June 17 2020

Chi è il «data steward» (2) 2021

I «data steward»...

- ... hanno (preferibilmente) un PhD e possiedono nozioni su come i dati vengono gestiti in un dominio di ricerca specifico
- ... possibilmente hanno esperienza pregressa in programmazione, sviluppo software, gestione di database e infrastrutture di ricerca, sicurezza dei dati
- ... hanno buone capacità comunicative, di insegnamento e organizzative
- ... possiedono nozioni su aspetti legali della gestione dei dati (privacy, proprietà intellettuale) ed etici
- ... comprendono la psicologia dei ricercatori e parlano lo stesso linguaggio specifico
- ... desiderano intraprendere un percorso di carriera che non è né puramente scientifico né tecnico

Profili professionali del data steward

Policy	Research	Infrastructure	Policy
<p>THE ADMINISTRATOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish good practices in compliance and data privacy Fast learner with structured and analytical mindset Focus on innovation and seek challenges in strategic development Implement solutions and advocate end-users about them Passion for policy and IT security Produce artifacts on cloud security Risk assessments while having disciplinary knowledge Team player with can-do attitude towards processes and operations 	<p>THE ANALYST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure data quality Enthusiasm in cloud solutions Fast learner and innovative in building custom software and databases Good at multitasking Programming skills in statistical and data analysis Seek challenges, have positive attitude towards reporting 	<p>THE DEVELOPER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT/IT processes advice and good at data planning and governance Focus on collaboration and knowledge sharing to raise business awareness Innovative thinking and problem-solving Innovative thinking concerning insider data management Passionate about process automation via good project management Working in a team with compliance and data privacy aspects being to establish good practices 	<p>THE AGENT OF CHANGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active network and relationship Client and customer oriented, understanding both users and providers and operations Developing user friendly procedures and guidelines Collaborate across all areas and the responsible contact of researchers Focus on resolution of policy and strategy awareness Proactive in implement solutions via project and change management

ICDI

7 nov 2023


HOME CHI SIAMO ATTIVITÀ DOCUMENTI COVID-19 NEWS CONTATTI CALENDARIO

Supporting **EOSC**

1° Meeting in presenza del Competence Centre ICDI e Kick-off della Data Steward Community Italiana

Lorna Willgaard et al. (2020). National Coordination of Data Steward Education in Denmark: Final report to the National Forum for Research Data Management. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3609515>

... parliamo di Open Access / green e gold



SI **DEPOSITA** IN UN ARCHIVIO OPEN ACCESS LA VERSIONE FINALE DELL'ARTICOLO, OVUNQUE ESSO SIA STATO PUBBLICATO, NEL RISPETTO DELLE NORME DI COPYRIGHT DELL'EDITORE

FATTIBILE SUBITO,
A COSTO ZERO,
E NON SI CAMBIA SEDE EDITORIALE
(QUINDI SI FA VQR, ASN...)
NON FA NESSUN DANNO ALLA
VOSTRA CARRIERA!



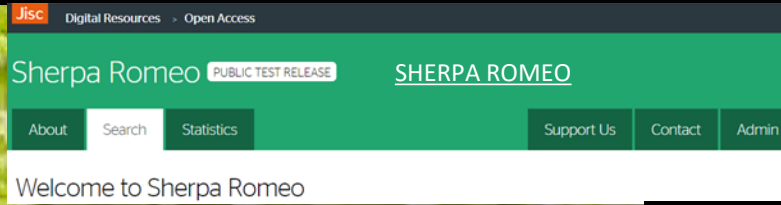
SI **PUBBLICA** IN UNA RIVISTA OPEN ACCESS
[senza abbonamento, 33% chiede spese pubblicazione]

DALLA BOZZA VQR 2020-2024 CI SARÀ
RICHIESTA DI OPEN ACCESS E OPEN SCIENCE

Depos

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

VIDEO
TUTORIAL



Publisher Policy

Open Access pathways permitted by this journal's policy are listed below by article version. Click on a more detailed view.

Published Version
Institutional Repository, Subject Repository, PMC, +1

Accepted Version
[pathway a] Author's Homepage

Accepted Version
[pathway b] Institutional Repository

Submitted Version
 Preprint Repository, Author's Homepage

«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»
- **NON IN RESEARCH GATE/ACADEMIA**
- POSSIBILE EMBARGO
[=MESI IN CUI ARTICOLO PUR DEPOSITATO NON È VISIBILE]



Prerequisites

Location

Embargo

Copyright Owner

Conditions

If a Research Article

Author's Homepage

Funder Designated Location

Institutional Repository

6 Months

Authors

Must link to publisher version

Published source must be acknowledged and DOI cited

Post-prints are subject to Springer Nature re-use terms

No Open Access is permitted for this version.

For more information, please see the following links:

- Publishing licences and compliance with open access mandates
- Preprints and Conference Proceedings
- Springer Nature terms for use of archived author accepted manuscripts of subscription articles

...e ci serve il Diamante

GLOBAL SUMMIT



AmelICA Conocimiento Abierto @Ameli_CA

Global Summit on #DiamondOpenAccess

A dialogue to strengthen #NonCommercialOpenAccess. October 23-27, 2023, venue @UAEM_mx, Toluca, Mexico. In-person/virtual Save the date and participate!

amelica.org/index.php/en/2...

#DiamondSummit #Act4DiamondOA

Manifiesto sobre la Ciencia como Bien Público Global: Acceso Abierto No Comercial

Oct. 27, 2023

- 1 Derecho universal**
La ciencia es un bien público global y el acceso a ella es un derecho universal
- 2 Equidad, diversidad y multilingüismo**
La ciencia es inclusiva, multilingüe, accesible, reutilizable y colaborativa.
- 3 Propiedad de la academia y patrimonio de la humanidad**
La producción científica es propiedad de la academia y se debe al desarrollo y progreso de la sociedad como patrimonio de la humanidad
- 4 Reconocimiento y valoración**
Las entidades de acreditación, investigación y financiación deben reconocer, evaluar e incentivar los medios no comerciales de producción y circulación del conocimiento científico.
- 5 Colaboración**
La interacción y colaboración entre los agentes no comerciales, publicaciones científicas e infraestructuras abiertas es necesaria para la construcción de ecosistemas de bienes públicos.



By strengthening the Diamond Open Access sector we are contributing to support a scholarly publishing model that is equitable, community-driven, and academic-led and -owned.

Lidia Borrell-Damián
Secretary General of Science Europe

ESISTE IL MODELLO DIAMOND

- ECOSISTEMA SOSTENIBILE
- NELLE MANI DELLA COMUNITÀ
- RISPETTO DELLA DIVERSITÀ

Le Conclusioni del Consiglio:

 Council of the European Union	Brussels, 23 May 2023 (OR_en)
May 23, 2023	9616/23
	RECH 190 EDUC 169 PI 77 DIGIT 96
OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS	
From:	General Secretariat of the Council
On:	23 May 2023
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	8827/23
Subject:	High-quality, transparent, open, trustworthy and equitable scholarly publishing - Council conclusions (approved on 23 May 2023)

16. ENCOURAGES Member States and the Commission to invest in and foster interoperable, not-for-profit infrastructures for publishing based on open source software and open standards, in order to avoid the lock-in of services as well as proprietary systems, and to connect these infrastructures to the EOSC;

INCORAGGIA GLI STATI MEMBRI E LA COMMISSIONE A FINANZIARE LO SVILUPPO DI INFRASTRUTTURE NON PROFIT, OPEN SOURCE, CONNESSE A **EOSC**

5. NOTES that the current system of scholarly publishing is operated by various for-profit and not-for-profit organisations and RECOGNISES with concern that the increasing costs of paywalls for access to scientific publications and for scholarly publishing cause inequalities and are becoming unsustainable for public research funders and institutions accountable for the spending of public funds, decreasing funding available for research;

RICONOSCE CON PREOCCUPAZIONE CHE

1. GLI ABBONAMENTI SONO DIVENTATI INSOSTENIBILI (E TOLGONO FONDI **PUBBLICI** ALLA RICERCA)
2. LE APC LIMITANO LA SCELTA DELLA SEDE IN CUI PUBBLICARE; GLI ABBONAMENTI CHIUDONO I RISULTATI E LI RENDONO INACCESSIBILI

SIA ABBONAMENTI
SIA APC E SOSE NON
SONO SOSTENIBILI

Open Science
Café

Le azioni della **ott.2023**
Commissione europea per
un'editoria accademica
aperta e di qualità

Gabriella Leo, European Commission - DG R&I,
Unit Open Science & Research Infrastructures
Introduce: Elena Giglia, Università di Torino



7. STRESSES that it is essential to avoid situations where researchers are limited in their choice of publication channels due to financial capacities rather than quality criteria, and where access to research publications is restricted by paywalls; WELCOMES coordination within the EU and with global partners to support equity in scholarly publishing, taking account of the UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science⁶;

[colori e altre amenità

...NON DIMENTICATE CHE ESISTE IL GREEN OPEN ACCESS – SEMPRE GRATIS (PUBBLICATE DOVE VOLETE E POI DEPOSITATE, VERIFICANDO LA VERSIONE CONSENTITA SU SHERPA ROMEO)

RIVISTE DI EDITORI COMMERCIALI IN ABBONAMENTO

- 10 MILIARDI/ANNO
- TUTTI PAGANO LO STESSO CONTENUTO
- PAGHIAMO PER CHIUDERE

RIVISTE IBRIDE

NON AMMESSE IN HORIZON EUROPE

- 100% CHIEDE APC
- DAI 3000\$ AGLI 11.000 DI NATURE
- SI PAGA UN ARTICOLO MA LA RIVISTA RIMANE IN ABBONAMENTO (PAGHIAMO DUE VOLTE)

RIVISTE FULL OPEN ACCESS

- 33% RICHIEDE APC
- PAGATE UNA VOLTA PER SEMPRE DA UN SOLO ENTE
- PAGHIAMO PER APRIRE

DIAMOND=SENZA COSTI

Predatory? Bisogna essere in due per ballare il tango



SONO UN
SOTTOPIRODOTTO DI
QUESTA VALUTAZIONE
QUANTITATIVA, NON
DELL'OPEN ACCESS

Researchers are not 'hoodwinked' victims. All choose to play the publishing game and some can choose to change it.

2015

I RICERCATORI NON SONO VITTIME. SONO PARTE DEL GIOCO. MA È ORA DI DIRE «GAME OVER»

In both cases the researcher is present in the headline states into parting with money (either directly in the form of APCs or indirectly through their libraries). But really? I've no intent to excuse the behaviour of these publishers, but they are simply serving a demand. A demand created by researchers under immense pressure to demonstrate their productivity. Researchers who know how to play the game.

Scott Edmunds perhaps summed it up best at the FORCE2015 meeting in Oxford:

“

It is no longer the case that people are gaming the system, the system has become a game. It's time to say Game Over.

Gianluca Sbardella
@g_sbardella

11 MARZO 2023

MDPI journals have been included in the list of predatory journals. It was about time.

Traduci il Tweet



1. DAVVERO DOBBIAMO FARCELO DIRE DA UNA LISTA NERA?
2. CHI C'È DIETRO IL BLOG?
3. PERCHÉ CI PUBBLICATE?

If we cast ourselves as mere victims, it is an excuse for doing nothing.

...due parole sui contratti

FINAL CONFERENCE STATEMENT 14th Berlin Open Access Conference



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

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

Reasons for:

1. **The proposal looks affordable.** Without publicly disclosing the financial details of the proposed read and publish deal, it looks similar to the current (read-only) deal.
2. **It maintains the status quo.** People can continue to read and now publish as before.

Reasons against:

1. **Just because we can afford it, it doesn't mean we should subscribe.** We could do much more across the UK with the funding. We could develop and maintain an infrastructure for sustainable publishing. We could be supporting diamond Open Access initiatives (free of charges to read and publish in). Many researchers in other countries not be able to afford a deal; by accepting this deal we would be perpetuating and perhaps widening the gap between a few well-funded Universities from the rest of the world.

2. **The deal says nothing about rights retention.** This proposal recognises the writing on the wall and that costs to publish are the growth area. However, a sustainable open access, now supported by UKRI and Wellcome, is that of rights retention embargo-free green OA. Where does Elsevier stand on rights retention?

14. **By accepting the deal, we are explicitly condoning the use of paywalls to prevent public access to academic research.** This is simply unethical. The technical solutions for low cost sharing of information are available; we just need the will to use them, and eschew the traditional mechanisms.

15. **Nothing changes if we accept the deal.** We all recognise that scholarly publishing is in dire straits. So why continue to throw more money at the established publishers who have a vested interest in maintaining barriers to research? Researchers continue to prop up the system by providing the most challenging element of publishing – notably the peer review element. Using our limited funds to support large publishers (who have profit margins typically around 30%) means that we do not set our own vision for an ethical and sustainable scholarly infrastructure. We need to be moving away from deals like this, not reinforcing them.



Stephen Eglen
@StephenEglen

Here are my thoughts on Elsevier's proposal for a read and publish deal.

tiny.one/elsevier-7

Please leave comments, share widely, and ensure your views are known to your local library representatives asap. This is being decided in the coming days.

#NoElsevier

6. There is still no model for how APCs are priced. Simply comparing the costs against Springer is meaningless. **APCs need to be transparent** - this seems to be a case of continuing to hide them. There is also no description from Elsevier on how APCs are waived for those outside the UK who cannot afford them, or for waivers for the Elsevier journals.

7. **The read and publish deal is just another form of deal, which means we are still locked-in to a big deal.** Elsevier probably doesn't care too much what exactly they are selling us, as long as they get a suitable fraction of the total budget of UK research funding. (The deal is down to 3 years from 5 years, which is progress, but still means that the journals budget at our institutions is dominated by one publisher.) The deal only looks viable financially if significant numbers of people will publish in Elsevier journals. Why should we set up this perverse incentive to choose one large publisher over many other smaller publishers?

15 MOTIVAZIONI MOLTO
SERIE CONTRO I
TRANSFORMATIVE
AGREEMENTS

[un tweet da Madrid]

...CONTINUIAMO A INTERROGARCI SULLA SOSTENIBILITÀ DELL'OPEN ACCESS (E DEL DIAMOND OPEN ACCESS)... MA NESSUNO METTE IN DUBBIO I 10 MILIARDI DI SOLDI PUBBLICI SPESI OGNI ANNO PER CHIUDERE LA RICERCA PUBBLICA DIETRO ABBONAMENTO?



Elena Giglia
@egiglia

Why focusing on [#diamond](#) [#OpenAccess](#) [#sustainability](#) and nobody question the billion of public money we waste in subscriptions to [#elsevier](#) and commercial publishers? Is this sustainable? Libraries waste money and we have to beg for crumbs for [#OJS](#) [@DiamasProject](#) [#OSFAIR2023](#)

Traduci post



Have your say!

- Raise your hand and join the discussion and/or
- Scan the code, answer the questions in the section **Sustainability** and use Q&A to ask questions or leave comments
- What service providers do you depend upon?
- What are your current financial...



... «qualche»

4. When we spend money to publish OA research, remember the goals to which OA is the means. Favor models which benefit all regions of the world, which are controlled by academic-led and nonprofit organizations, which avoid concentrating new OA literature in commercially dominant journals, and which avoid entrenching models in conflict with these goals. Move away from read-and-publish agreements.

THE Times Higher Education

Home News Rankings Jobs Students Events Resources

News 2022 Home Latest Opinion In-depth Leadership

Segretaria.me

Twitter Facebook LinkedIn Email

Transformative agreements are not holding up open access

Both journals and funders need to do more to support the gold route that authors want and open science needs, says Steven Inchcoombe

July 15, 2022

Steven Inchcoombe

Last month, publishers submitted data to the open access cOAlition S showing

BOAI March 15, 2022 HOME READ SIGN

Home / BOAI20

THE BUDAPEST OPEN ACCESS INITIATIVE: 20TH ANNIVERSARY RECOMMENDATIONS

2022

It is not transformation if nothing changes

A Frontiers white paper on the impact of transformative

Scholarly Communication 2021

Ashley Farley, Allison Langham-Putrow, Elisabeth Shook, Leila Belle Serman, and Megan Wacha

Transformative agreements

Six myths, busted

Ashley Farley is program officer of Knowledge and Research Services at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, email: ashley.farley@gatesfoundation.org, Allison Langham-Putrow is scholarly communications and engineering liaison librarian at the University of Minnesota, email: lang0636@umn.edu, Elisabeth Shook is head of Scholarly Communications and Data Management at Boise State University, email: elisabethshook@boisestate.edu, Leila Belle Serman is scholarly communication librarian at Montana State University, email: leila.sterman@montana.edu, Megan Wacha is scholarly communications librarian at the City University of New York, email: megan.wacha@cuny.edu. All authors contributed equally to this work.

© 2021 Ashley Farley, Allison Langham-Putrow, Elisabeth Shook, Leila Belle Serman, and Megan Wacha

Transformative agreement (TA) is an umbrella term used to describe contracts between institutions and publishers intended to transform the current, primarily subscription-based, journal publishing model to a fully open access (OA) model. The idea originated in a 2015 white paper from the Max Planck Digital Library (MPDL), which posited that the current level of investment (\$10 billion worldwide) is sufficient to fund the

Stockholm University EDUCATION RESEARCH ABOUT THE UNIVERS

2023

Open access: Need to move away from transformative agreements

Stockholm University < News

Sweden is far ahead when it comes to promoting open access to scholarly publications. But there is risk of getting stuck in a permanent transformation that favours large commercial publishers. A new report from the Association of Swedish Higher Education Institutions develops a strategy on how to work in negotiations with the publishers.

In 2021, the Association of Swedish Higher Education Institutions (Sveriges universitets- och högskoleförbund, SUHF) convened a "Beyond transformative agreements" working group

... e un report UK

Jisc review of UK open access and transitional agreements finds positives, but that a full transition is not in sight

March 7, 2024

Jisc

A review of transitional agreements in the UK

March 2024

ANCORA 72
ANNI??????
??????????
??????

It is perhaps not surprising, then, to see the low rates of journals being flipped to fully OA. Several publishers flipped some of their TA titles (although generally less than 10%), but about two-thirds are estimated to have flipped no journals at all. At the rate observed in the review, the 'big five' publishers would take more than 72 years to flip their TA titles.

ONE DAY OR
DAY ONE
you decide.

GRAZIE!