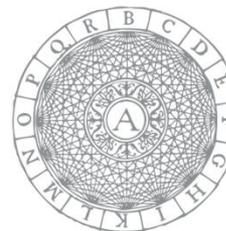


CORSI DI FORMAZIONE



**Consiglio Nazionale
delle Ricerche**
ILIESI

Open Science, perché serve

Elena Giglia

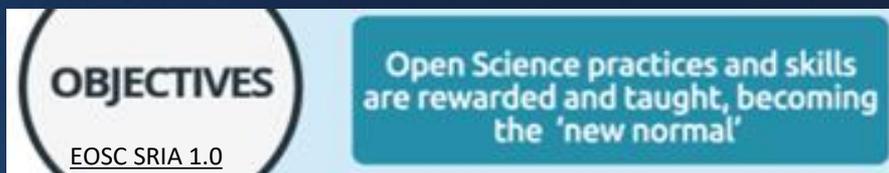
Elena Giglia

elena.giglia@unito.it

 @egiglia



Perché siamo qui oggi?



OBJECTIVES
EOSC SRIA 1.0

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

OPEN SCIENCE COME
«NEW NORMAL»



#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

...anche la Corte dei Conti

CORTE DEI CONTI SUL
TARIFFARIO RIPRODUZIONI BENI
CULTURALI: PARERE NEGATIVO IN
QUANTO «OPEN ACCESS HA
DIMOSTRATO DI ESSERE UN POTENTE
MOLTIPLICATORE DI RICCHEZZA [...] ASSET
STRATEGICO PER LO SVILUPPO»

Corte dei conti e open access alle immagini dei beni culturali

Publicato il 25 Novembre 2023, aggiornato il 25 Novembre 2023 da Roberto Caso 2023

A seguito dell'emanazione da parte del Ministero della Cultura del [d.m. n. 8 del 13/01/2023](#) (atto di indirizzo concernente l'individuazione delle priorità politiche da realizzarsi nell'anno 2023) e del [d.m. n. 161 dell'11/04/2023](#) (linee guida per la determinazione degli importi minimi dei canoni e dei corrispettivi per la concessione d'uso dei

Nella propria [Deliberazione 20 ottobre 2023, n. 76/2023/G](#) la Corte dei conti ha ribadito quanto già sostenuto nella precedente [Delibera n. 50/2022/G](#). Il libero riuso (Open Access), anche a fini commerciali, delle riproduzioni digitali prodotte dagli istituti culturali pubblici per fini di pubblica fruizione, quale principio del diritto dell'Unione Europea, rappresenta "un potente moltiplicatore di ricchezza non solo per le stesse istituzioni culturali (si vedano le ben note best practices nazionali ed internazionali), ma anche in termini di incremento del PIL". Per questa ragione la Corte

Deve, però, rilevarsi che appare in controtendenza l'adozione del recente Decreto Ministeriale (D.M. 161 dell'11.4.2023) con il quale è stato sostanzialmente introdotto un vero e proprio "tariffario" nel campo del riuso e della riproduzione di immagini; così incidendo su temi centrali connessi allo studio ed alla valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale nazionale, nonché ad una più ampia circolazione delle conoscenze.

Il diritto comunitario ha sempre fornito precise indicazioni (da ultimo vds. Direttiva (UE) 2019/1024 – Public Sector Information) in tema di libero riuso (Open Access), anche a fini commerciali, delle riproduzioni digitali prodotte dagli istituti culturali pubblici per fini di pubblica fruizione.

L'Open Access ha da tempo dimostrato di essere un potente moltiplicatore di ricchezza non solo per le stesse istituzioni culturali (si vedano le ben note best practices nazionali ed internazionali), ma anche in termini di incremento del PIL ed è quindi considerato un asset strategico per lo sviluppo sociale, culturale ed economico dei Paesi membri dell'Unione.

L'introduzione di un "tariffario" siffatto pare, peraltro, non tener conto né delle peculiarità operative del web, né del potenziale danno alla collettività da misurarsi anche in termini di rinunce e di occasioni perdute; ponendosi, così, in evidente contrasto anche con le chiare indicazioni che provengono dal Piano Nazionale di Digitalizzazione (PND) del patrimonio culturale.

Housekeeping

LE SLIDE SONO DISPONIBILI SU
ZENODO

FAREMO DIVERSE PAUSE

DOMANDE DURANTE LA PAUSA ...
MA OVVIAMENTE POTETE
SEGNARVELE MENTRE PARLO, SE
QUALCOSA NON FOSSE CHIARO O
SE CI FOSSERO PUNTI DA
DISCUTERE

Cosa vedremo

1 Open Science: perché serve

2 Strumenti Open

3 Focus su Open Access

4 La gestione dei dati, FAIR e Open

5 Data Management Plans

6 Cosa succede in Europa: EOSC, COARA...

SARÀ «POLITICALLY
CORRECT»? NO.
SARÀ SISTEMATICO? NO.
PENSIERI SPARSI PER
RIFLETTERE

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?

...qualche numero

For open science to reach its full potential, it must be an equitable global phenomenon

Open science can be a powerful tool to bridge the existing science, technology and innovation gaps, to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and to promote the fulfillment of the human right to science.

Jisc

A review of transitional agreements in the UK

March 2024

ANNI NECESSARI AL PASSAGGIO TOTALE ALL'OPEN ACCESS (CON I TRANSFORMATIVE AGREEMENTS)

72

unesco 2023

Open Science Outlook 1

Status and trends around the world

OPEN SCIENCE DEVE ESSERE GLOBALE ED EQUA

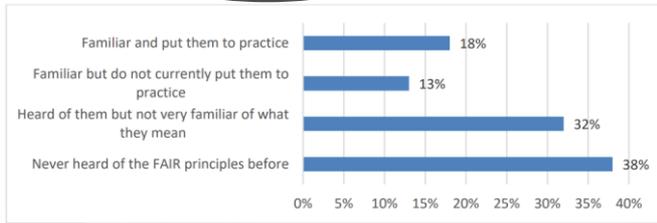
APC OPEN ACCESS PER PUBBLICARE UN SOLO ARTICOLO IN NATURE

12.290 \$

18%

2022

European Research Data Landscape

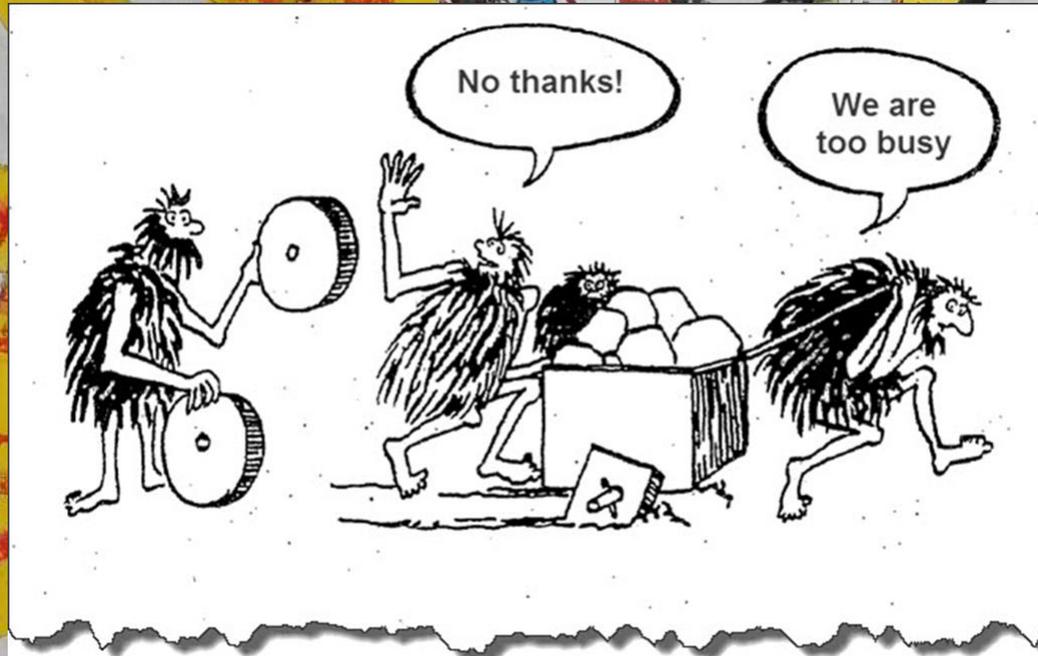


2 – Gold Open Access – same publishing process as above. The difference is that when an article is accepted for publication, the author/s or funder/s pay an Article Processing Charge (APC). The final version of the published article is then free to read for everyone. The APC to publish Gold Open Access in *Nature* is £8890.00/\$12290.00/€10290.00.

RICERCATORI CHE CONOSCONO E PRATICANO FAIR PRINCIPLES

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»

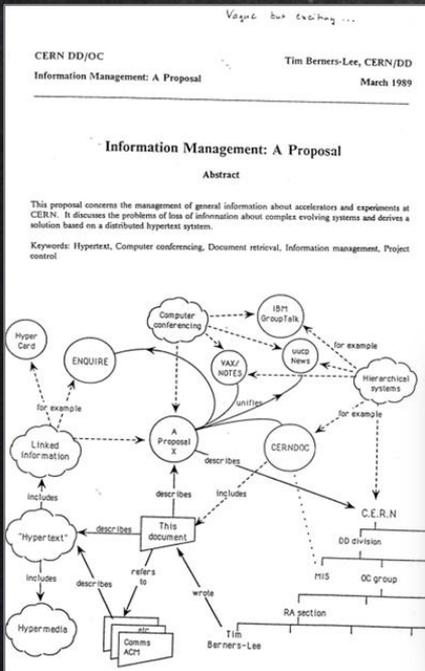
SE NON SI RAGIONA SUL
REALE VALORE E IL POTENZIALE TRASFORMATIVO
DELLA OPEN SCIENCE, LA VEDRETE SOLO COME
L'ENNESIMO FARDELLO AMMINISTRATIVO

Open Science in pratica?

"Vague but exciting"

CERN

www.cern.ch



...IL PROTOCOLLO HTTP ERA NATO COME STRUMENTO INTERNO – POTEVANO BREVETTARLO, TENERLO CHIUSO... HANNO DECISO DI APRIRLO PER TUTTI

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!

NON DATEMI
CONSIGLI

SO SBAGLIARE
DA SOLO

...scherzavo...iniziamo?

Impareremo in questo modulo

1. cosa non va nel sistema attuale di comunicazione scientifica

2. Cosa ci ha insegnato il COVID

3. quanti soldi e interessi girano intorno a un articolo

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

- oggi, pubblicare e leggere non è gratis
- non credete ciecamente nella peer review, Impact Factor, citazioni...
Siate critici e informati!

Occhi nuovi (e critici)



...PROVIAMO PER OGGI A VEDERE LA RICERCA E LA
COMUNICAZIONE SCIENTIFICA IN MODO DIVERSO...
SENTIRETE COSE NUOVE, A VOLTE SPIACEVOLI

...CHE NON VUOL DIRE RINNEGARE LA SCIENZA, VUOL DIRE
NON SCADERE NELLO SCIENTISMO...

...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.

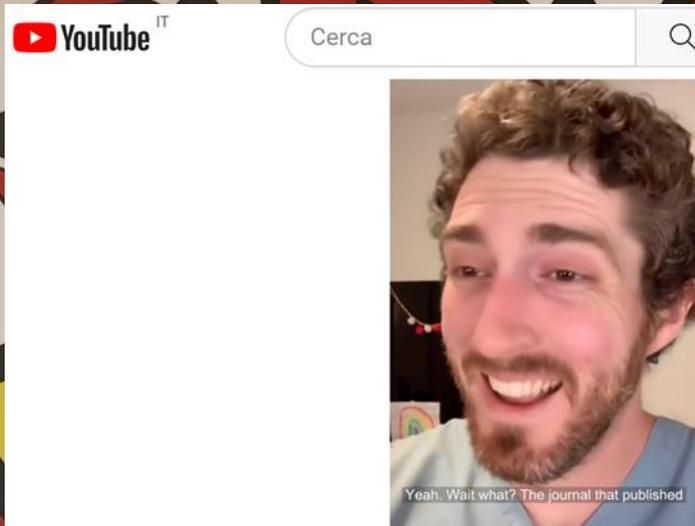
OPINION 11 JAN 2022

How to reclaim ownership of scholarly publishing [Jan 11, 2022](#)

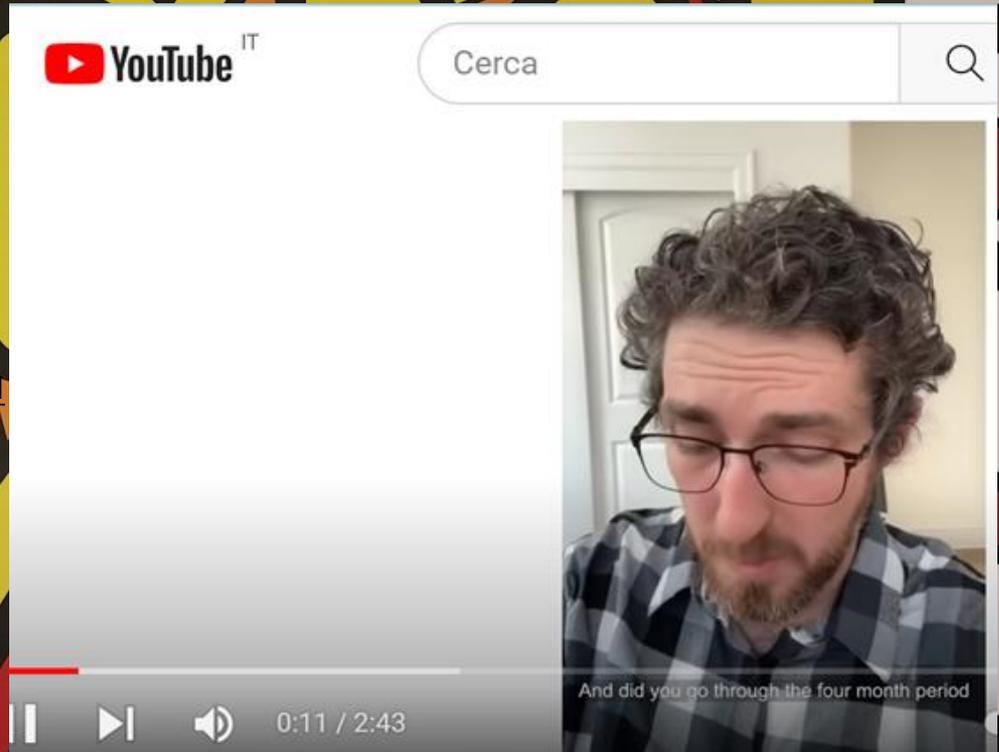
By Björn Brembs, Gustav Nilsson and Toma Susi

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

Cominciamo con due video



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



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



Il mercato de

Article Growth, 2018 to 2020

(Source: Dimensions, 2021 and SCIMago Journal and Country Rank, Scopus 2021)

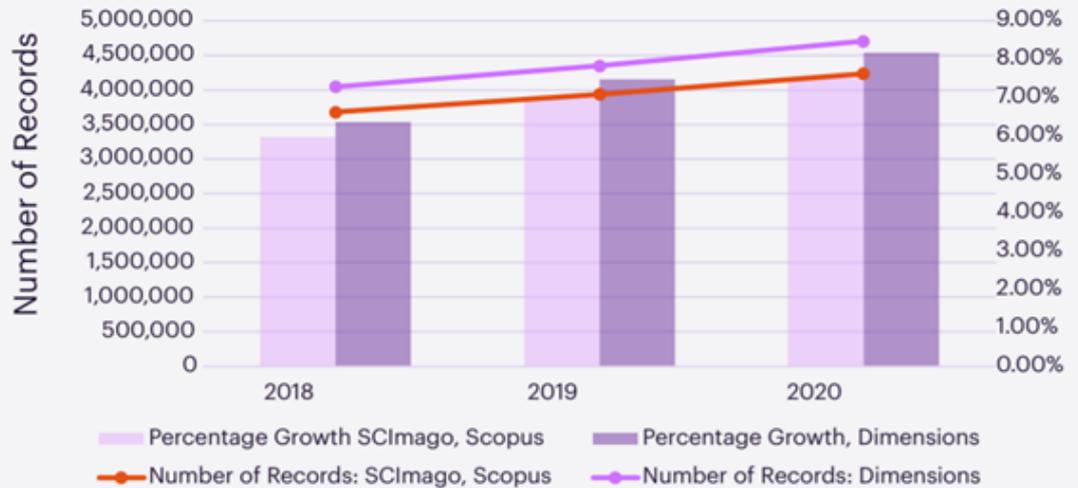
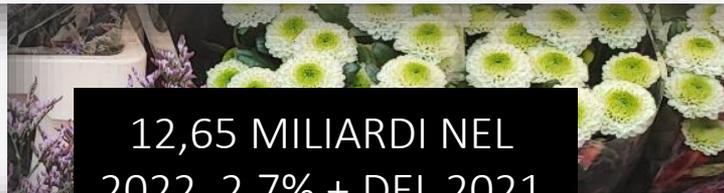
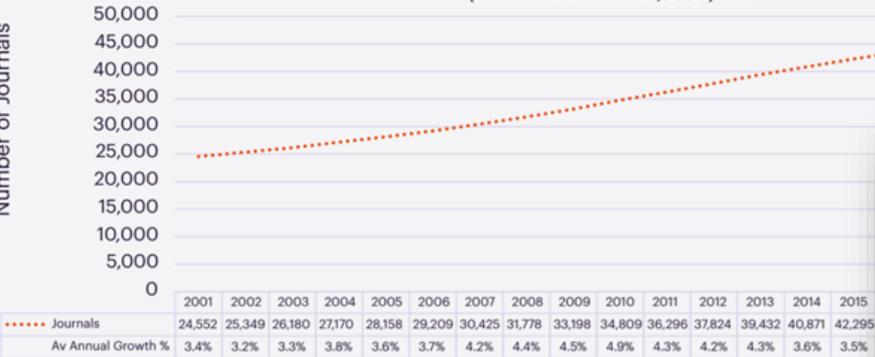


Fig.13

Growth in Number of Journals 2000-2020

(Source: Ulrich's Web, 2021)



12,65 MILIARDI NEL
2022, 2,7% + DEL 2021

Global Scientific & Technical Publishing 2023-2027

2024

March 11, 2024



Simba
Information

Simba Information's latest **Global Scientific & Technical Publishing 2023-2027** found that the global scientific and technical publishing market measured \$12.65 billion in 2022, up 2.7% from 2021. Simba found that product development involving AI was a significant strategy in the market over 2022 and 2023 with the online content segment fueling growth for publishers, representing about 30% of the market, growing almost 7% in 2022. Journals remain the dominant product form, with a 42% share of revenue, but with a slow pace of growth, just under 2%.

Play Video: Global Scientific & Technical Publishing 2023-2027



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**

Comunicazione scientifica, le funzioni

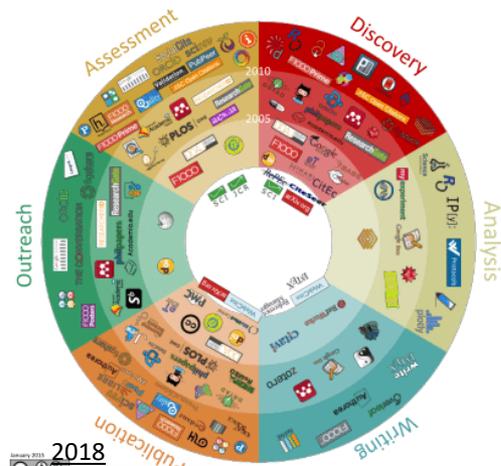
REGISTRAZIONE

[Impact Factor]

RICOMPENSA

CERTIFICAZIONE

101 Innovative tools and sites in 6 research workflow phases (< 2000 - 2015)



PUBBLICITÀ
[AWARENESS]

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

ARCHIVIAZIONE

Guest Post by Jean-Claude Guédon:
Scholarly Communication and Scholarly
Publishing
Apr. 20, 2021

...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

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

Lezioni dal COVID

OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2023: Enabling Transitions in Times of Disruption

AA

Disclaimers

4. Mobilising science in times of crisis: Lessons learned from COVID-19

Introduction

Policy for science

Science for policy (and decision-making)

Looking forward: Maintaining the best, improving the rest

References

Notes

4. Mobilising science in times of crisis: Lessons learned from COVID-19

Abstract

Science played an essential role in generating the knowledge and technologies needed to respond to the COVID-19 crisis. The pandemic offers lessons that can position science to respond more effectively to future crises. For instance, much can be learned from successful co-operation between various actors during the pandemic, but reinforcing these relationships over the longer term may require significant change to academic culture, structures, incentives and rewards. Many of the required changes – including in research performance assessment, public engagement, and transdisciplinary research – are already underway but have not yet been adopted at the necessary scale and speed because of embedded inertia in science systems. More radical change is necessary to spur science to engage with other societal stakeholders to produce the broader range of outputs and solutions that are urgently required to deal with complex global challenges and crises.

- The traditional distinction between policy for science and science for policy weakens during a crisis, when science becomes easily politicised. Nevertheless, maintaining the independence and autonomy of scientific research and advice is critical to ensure public trust.
- It is a primary responsibility of the scientific community to ensure the rigour and completeness of the scientific research and communications that inform policy and decision-making during crises. This requires integrating insights and knowledge across many different disciplines, and open discussion of knowledge gaps and uncertainties.
- Ultimately, the effectiveness of the scientific response to a crisis depends on the relationships between science and other sectors of society, including politicians and policy makers, business and industry and, most importantly, the public. Establishing resilient and trusted relationships across these sectors is essential.
- Although public trust in scientific institutions has increased overall during the pandemic, it is fragile and needs to be nurtured. Scientists must play an active role in responsibly communicating scientific evidence to the public and engaging citizens in transdisciplinary initiatives. Training, support and new incentives will be required to achieve this.
- A global pandemic requires a global response. International scientific co-ordination and co-operation structures and mechanisms were severely tested by the pandemic, and showed their limitations. Many countries and populations could not access the benefits of science for a variety of reasons. Ensuring equity and inclusion is not the sole responsibility of science but it is in the mutual interest of all countries to enable a global and inclusive scientific response to

SUL LEGAME FRA
SCIENZA E POLICY
MAKING

Cosa ci ha in

Implications of pandemic for publications



È ORA DI INVERTIRE L'ORDINE

- 1) PUBBLICARE
- 2) FARE OPEN PEER REVIEW
- 3) GUADAGNARSI L'IMPATTO NELLA VITA REALE, NON USANDO L'IMPACT FACTOR [«TOSSICO»] (SI VINCE LA MEDAGLIA D'ORO PRIMA ANCORA DI AVER CORSO)

Need to rethink publishing

- 1st Publish
- 2nd Open (meta) peer review
- 3rd Earn impact

Why have impact factors?! - Like awarding the medals BEFORE the race has run

Traditional publishing model is no longer fit for purpose too slow and no guarantee of quality

It feels like we're running electric cars on steam train tracks



Impact Factor is a toxic indicator



Use of pre-prints – calling time on subscription



- WHO repository IRIS 150 publications relating to Covid-19 - 25% referencing pre-prints
- NEW development WHO [Living Guidelines](#) available online via the MAGICapp
- 3 WHO Living guidelines for Covid-19. Therapeutics 6 versions since November 2020.

Analysis of version 5 March 2021

- 44% of its references as pre-print
- 33% unpublished results shared with WHO
- Therefore < 25% from traditional published literature.....

[Robert Terry OSfair 2021](#) [min. 16.48-46]



<https://app.magicapp.org/#/guidelines>

<25% DI ARTICOLI TRADIZIONALI INCLUSO NELLE LINEE GUIDA DELL'OMS
IL SISTEMA TRADIZIONALE CI HA TRADITI NEL MOMENTO IN CUI AVEVAMO PIÙ BISOGNO

...cosa ci ha insegnato il COVID / 3

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.



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

raise
scien
Vince
inform

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."

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



NON SAPIAMO 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
STM
The global voice of scholarly publishing

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]

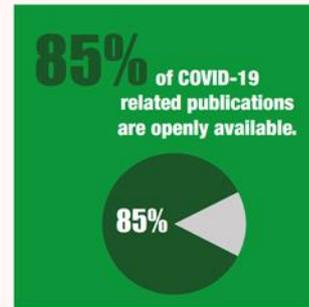
85% DELLE
PUBBLICAZIONI
COVID19 SONO
ANCORA APERTE.
MA FINO A
QUANDO?

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

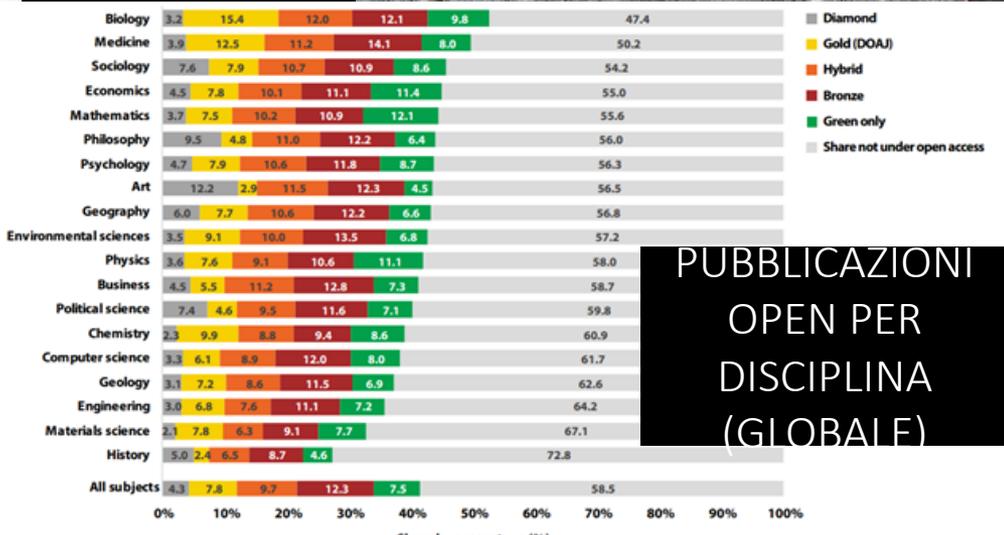
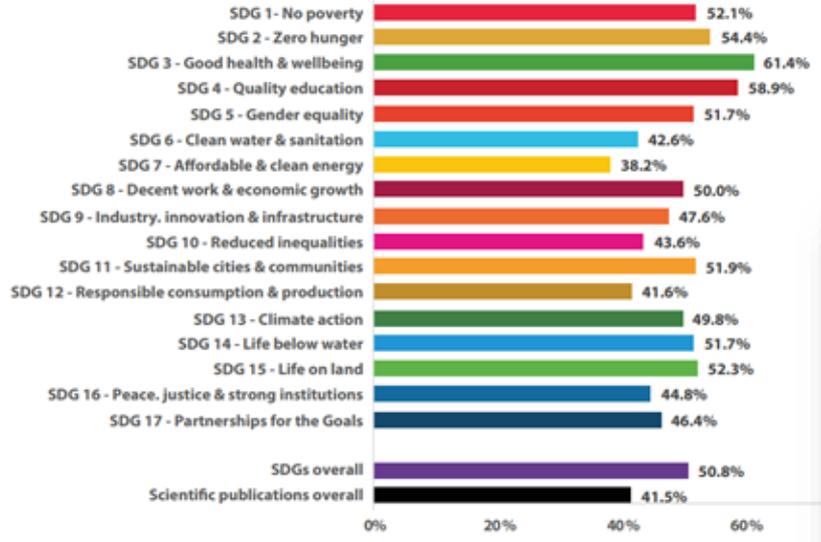


unesco 2023

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

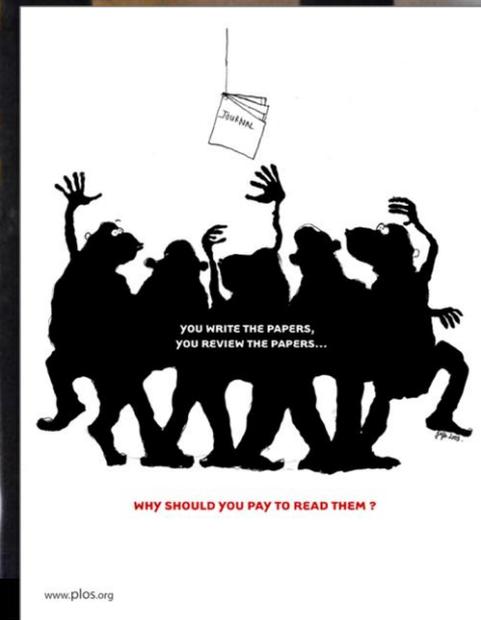
\$22 **Buy Cloud Access**
Printing and saving restrictions apply

\$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

ABBONAMENTI

SI PUBBLICANO I RISULTATI

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

4,5 milioni €

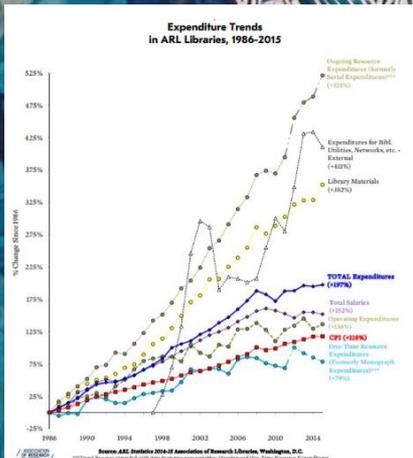
DIRITTI DI RIUSO

521%

AUMENTO DEI PREZZI
DELLE RIVISTE 1986-2015

INDOVINATE: I
BUDGET
BIBLIOTECA SONO
CRESCIUTI 521%?

TAGLI, TAGLI, TAGLI



Comunicazio

Qualche cifra



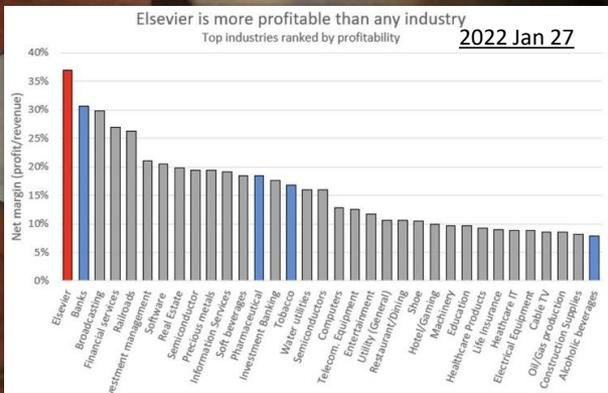
OGGI LEGGERE NON È GRATIS

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

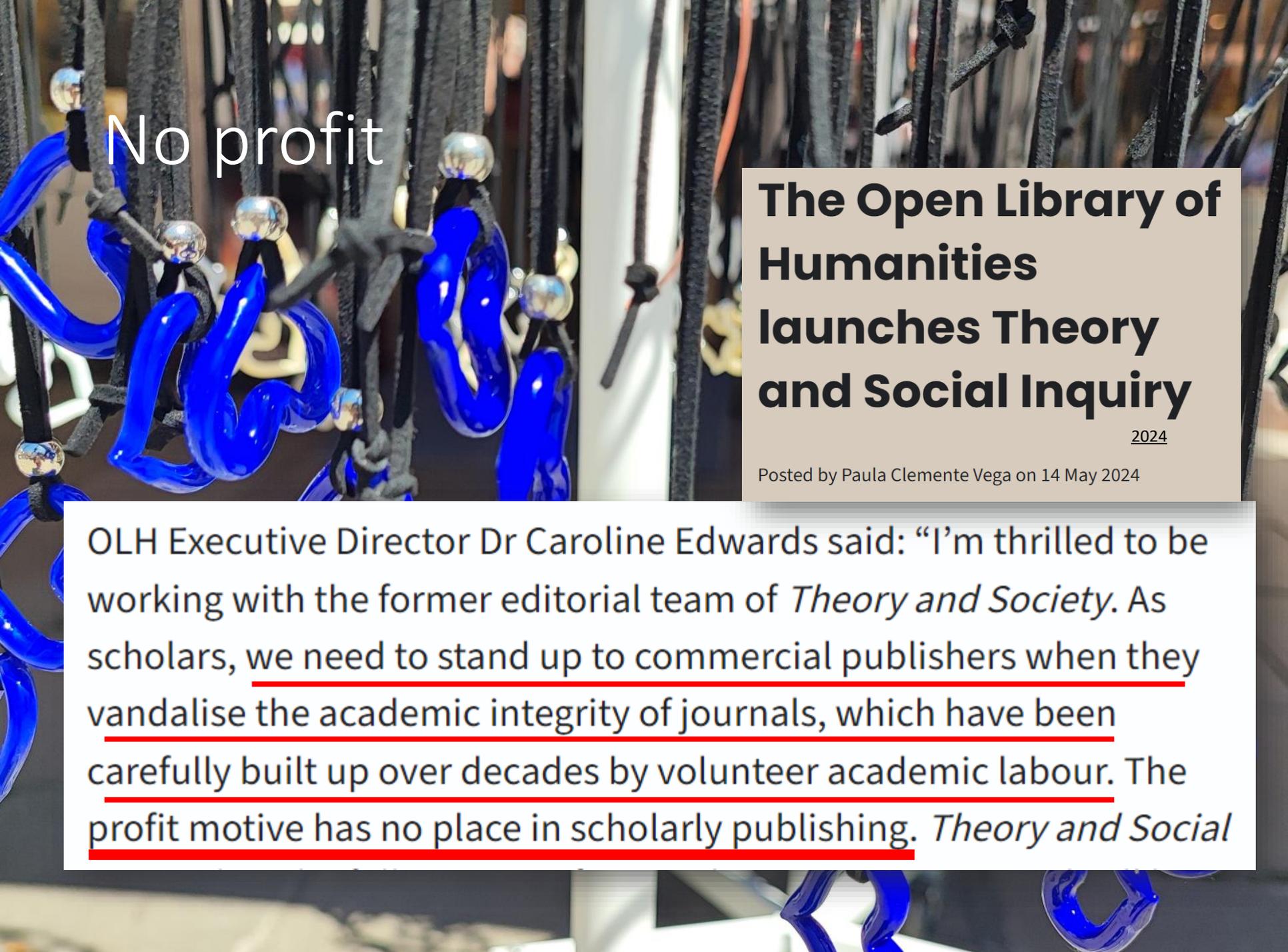


This is the publishers perspective (from the concluding paragraphs):
 "The journal publishing industry's annual revenues of about \$10 billion represent less than 1% of total global spending on R&D—and, in this view, it's reasonable to divert more of the total to scholarly communications that are essential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



No profit

The Open Library of Humanities launches *Theory and Social Inquiry*

2024

Posted by Paula Clemente Vega on 14 May 2024

OLH Executive Director Dr Caroline Edwards said: “I’m thrilled to be working with the former editorial team of *Theory and Society*. As scholars, we need to stand up to commercial publishers when they vandalise the academic integrity of journals, which have been carefully built up over decades by volunteer academic labour. The profit motive has no place in scholarly publishing. *Theory and Social*



No profit

Ethical Dilemma

Herein lies the ethical dilemma... how long should CLOCKSS wait for the
of *Heterocycles* to find a business successor? Over 17,000 journal articles have
been offline for over 4 months now. CLOCKSS cannot and should not wait forever
– it is not ethical to wait for too long – it would be unfair on all the authors of the
content, the research funders of the content, and the readers who need to read
what is published in it.

I am troubled by the lack of transparency in CLOCKSS decision making here –
who decides how long CLOCKSS should wait for business successors, before
declaring a trigger event? I am concerned about possible conflicts of interest that
might creep in here too, for instance *Heterocycles* has a longstanding relationship
with Elsevier. Elsevier were the official distributor of *Heterocycles* in all countries of
the world, except for Japan ([source](#)). In my view Elsevier could conceivably be a
prime candidate as a 'business successor' to take over *Heterocycles* and extract
rent from it, for profit. The current executive director of CLOCKSS is Alicia Wise
who is well known for her time in employment at Elsevier as its "Director of
Universal Access". Any extra delay in declaring this a "trigger event" at CLOCKSS

Things we can learn from the ongoing ²⁰²⁴ Heterocycles debacle

At the time of writing this (2024-04-11), the entire content of a "key" chemistry
journal called *Heterocycles*, with over 17,000 articles in it, from 1973 to 2023, has
been knocked offline due to what the publisher vaguely describes as "various
circumstances".

The journal has been unavailable to access online since December 2023, which
means the content has been offline for four or five months now! Dalmeet Singh
Chawla (2024) has written an excellent piece about this debacle for the magazin

UN'INTERA RIVISTA «SPARITA»
DA DICEMBRE 2023 «IN
ATTESA DI SVILUPPI» SUL
NUOVO EDITORE. CLOKSS NON
ATTIVA LA PROCEDURA DI
RECOVERY. DOVE SONO I
DIRITTI DI CHI HA SCRITTO E DI
CHI DEVE LEGGERE? QUESTO
ACCADE QUANDO SI METTE IL
PROFITTO DAVANTI A TUTTO

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.

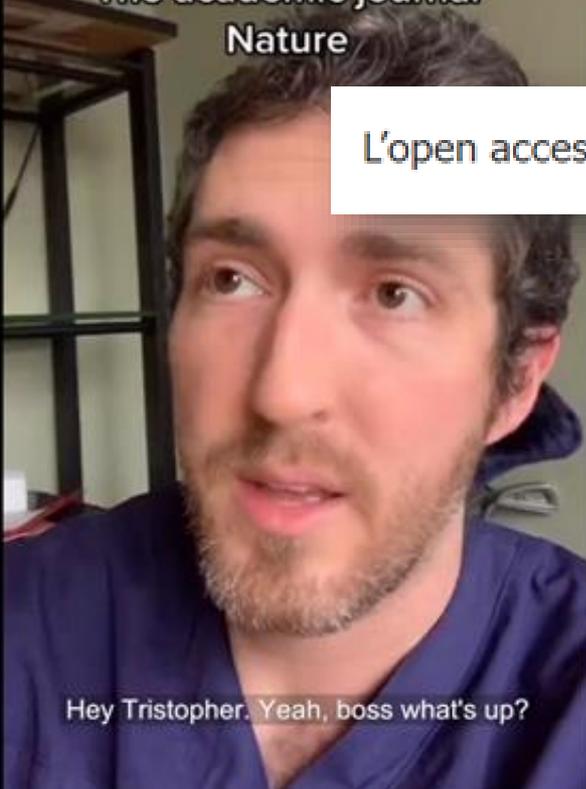


Discussione

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»



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

«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»

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

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 · 0

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...



EVERYBODY
DANCES
BOB DYLAN
19.03.22
KVS/BXL

LISBETH GRUIWEZ & MAARTEN VAN GALIENBERGHE



SOME
YEARS
OF VOET
VOLK
03.02 →
20.03.22

SOME
YEARS
OF VOET
VOLK
03.02 →
20.03.22

AB / BXL
BOZAR / BXL
KVS / BXL

PENÉLOPE
03.02
→ 20.03.22
BOZAR / BXL

VIDEO INSTALLATION BY DIJK BRASELMAAN & VOSTER

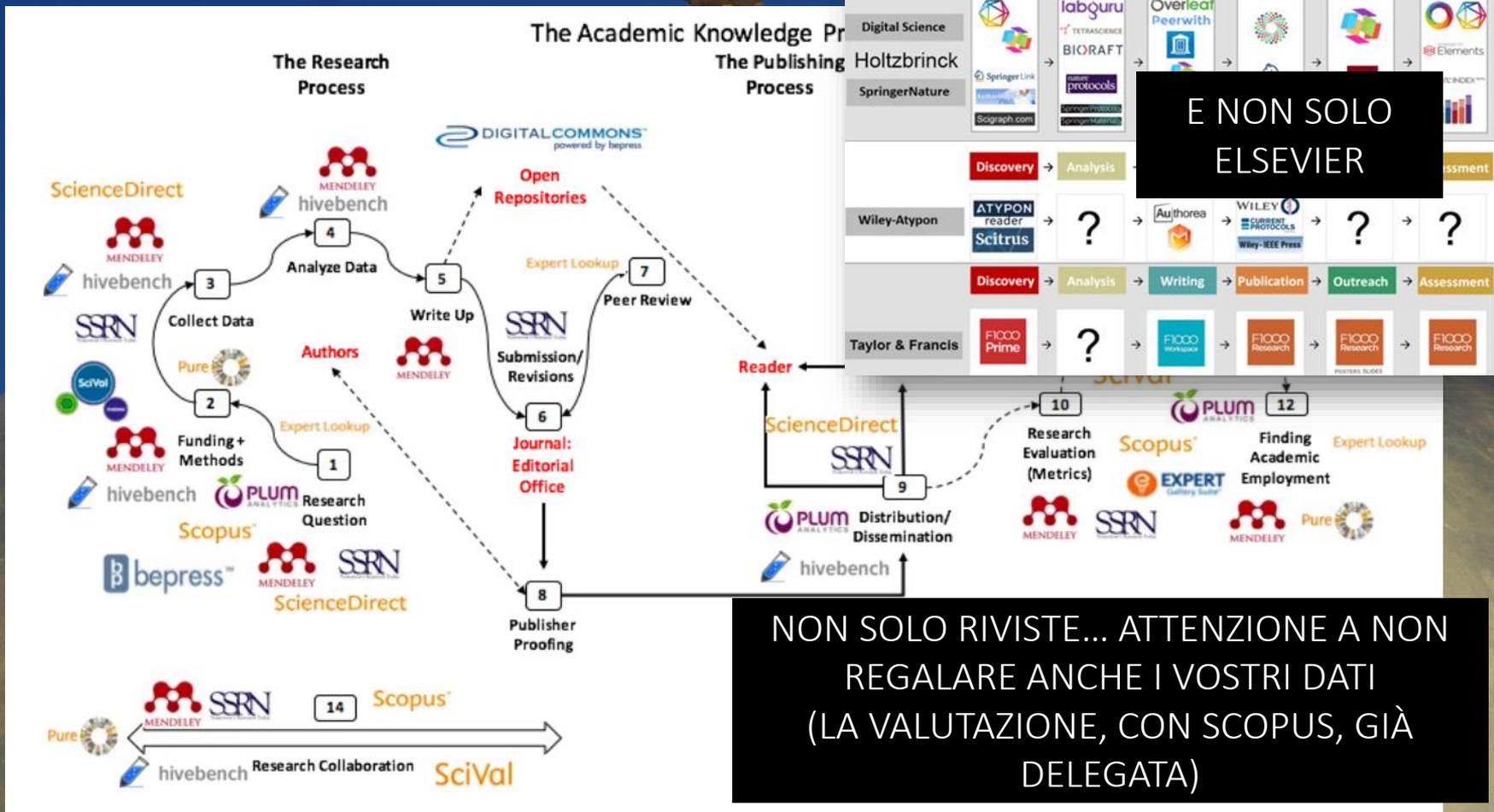


Il meraviglioso mondo di



Publishers are increasingly in control of scholarly infrastructure and why we should care
 A Case Study of Elsevier
 Written by: Alejandro Posada and George Chen, University of Toronto Scarborough
 Published on September 20th 2017

2017



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

The screenshot shows a webinar interface with a title bar containing 'GM2021' and a list of participants: Elena Giglia, Claudio, Giulio Marconi, and Cristina M. The main content area features the text '2021 UPDATE' in large letters, followed by 'SPARC Landscape Analysis and Roadmap for Action' and 'RESEARCH WEBINAR'. At the bottom, it says 'CLAUDIO ASPESI' and '9/29/2021'. There is a small 'SFce' logo in the bottom right corner of the screenshot.

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.

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

Michaël 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

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 ways to access the article.

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 [here](#).

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 [Sciberia](#) for The Turing Way community and is used under a CC-BY license.

9. Ask the author

...non solo per ai hallucinations / 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 so

mani / 3



...STA GIÀ ACCADENDO!!!



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**

Introducing Scopus AI!

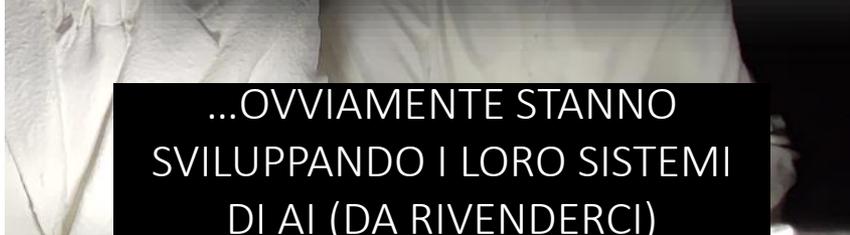
Dear Elena,

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

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:



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

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

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*.

[follow up su AI e d

Chueca

Anden 2

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

Intellectual Property

Generative AI Has an Intellectual Property Problem

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

April 07, 2023



2023



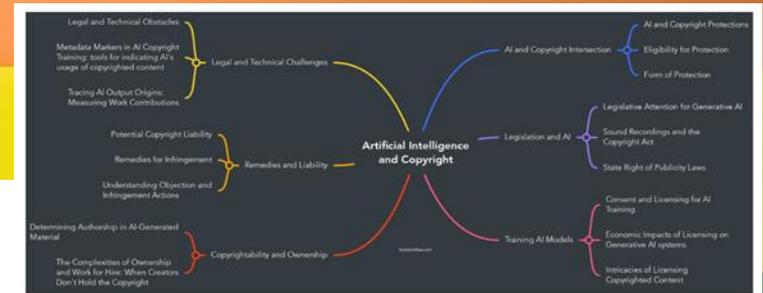
Congressional Research Service
Informing the legislative debate since 1914

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



- 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

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

Chueca

...e, per la cronaca...

Andén 2 / Platform 2

NEWS ARTICLE | 20 March 2024 | Directorate-General for Research and Innovation

2024

Guidelines on the responsible use of generative AI in research developed by the European Research Area Forum

The Commission, together with the European Research Area countries and stakeholders, has put forward a set of [guidelines](#) to support the European research community in their responsible use of generative artificial intelligence (AI).

With the rapid spread of the use of this technology in all domains including in science, these recommendations address key opportunities and challenges. Building on the principles of research integrity, they offer guidance to researchers, research organisations, and research funders to ensure a coherent approach across Europe. The principles framing the new guidelines are based on existing frameworks such as the [European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity](#) and the [guidelines on trustworthy AI](#).

AI is transforming research, making scientific work more efficient and accelerating discovery. While generative AI tools offer speed and convenience in producing text, images and code, researchers must also be mindful of the technology's limitations, including plagiarism, revealing sensitive information, or inherent biases in the models.

- IL PARLAMENTO HA
APPROVATO AI ACT
- ERA FORUM HA
PUBBLICATO LINEE GUIDA
SULL'USO RESPONSABILE



News
European Parliament

2024

[Homepage](#) [Press room](#) [Agenda](#) [FAQ](#) [Election Press Kit](#)

[Press room](#) / Artificial Intelligence Act: deal on comprehensive rules for trustworthy AI

Artificial Intelligence Act: deal on comprehensive rules for trustworthy AI

Press Releases [IMCO](#) [LIBE](#) 09-12-2023 - 00:04



• Safeguards agreed on general purpose artificial intelligence



• Limitation for the use of biometric identification systems by law enforcement



• Bans on social scoring and AI used to manipulate or exploit user vulnerabilities

... 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.



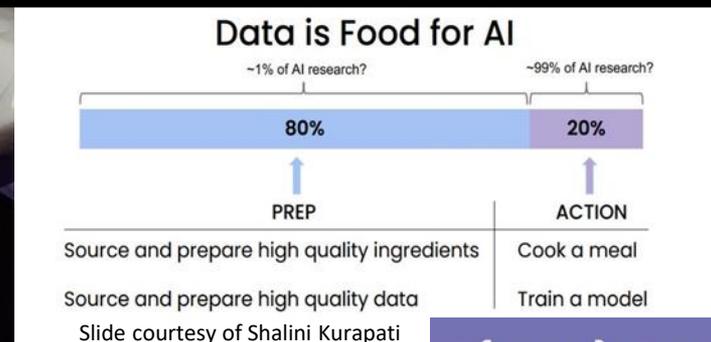
Common sources of bad data

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 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

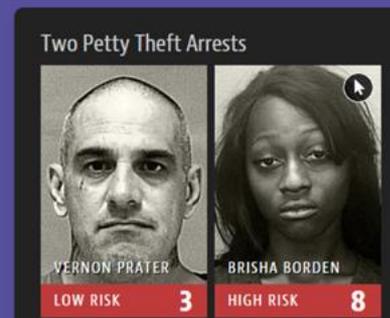
The other big risk comes from *bias* and *stereotypes*. Take my story, for example. I was born and raised in India but spent almost all my adult life mainly in Europe, and when people approach me, they already have a preconceived notion about me. They think I speak “Indian” and that I might be an IT 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, PIERCING OR SCALDING LIKE THERE'S A TEEN OF HEAVY 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

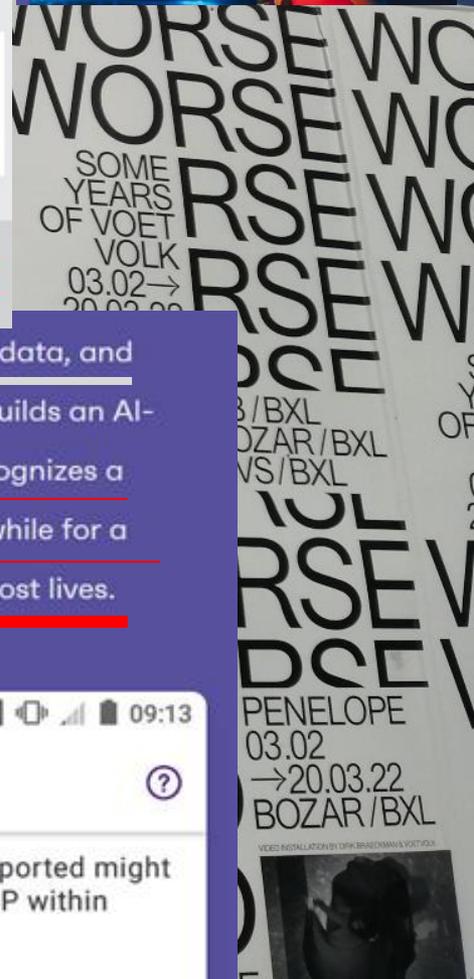
Historically, most of the medical research was done on men, so there is more data, and more complete data on men's ailments than women's. So, when a company builds an AI-powered app to recognize symptoms of a heart attack, this app correctly recognizes a man's symptoms as a heart attack and directs them 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.

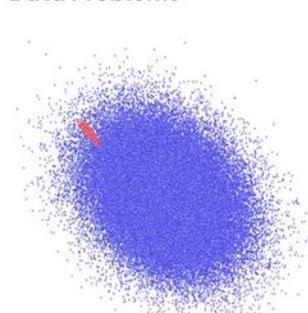
Your Results

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



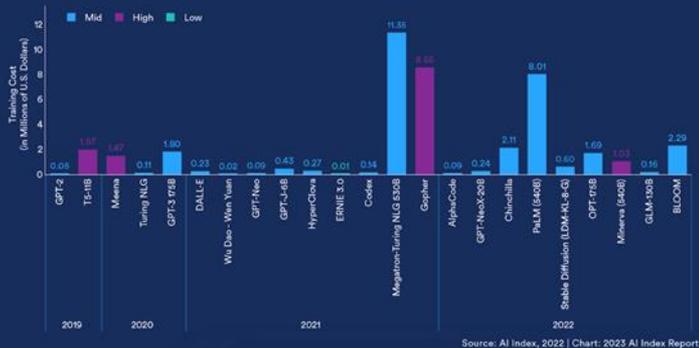
SCARCITY Data can be poor or strongly **unbalanced**

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

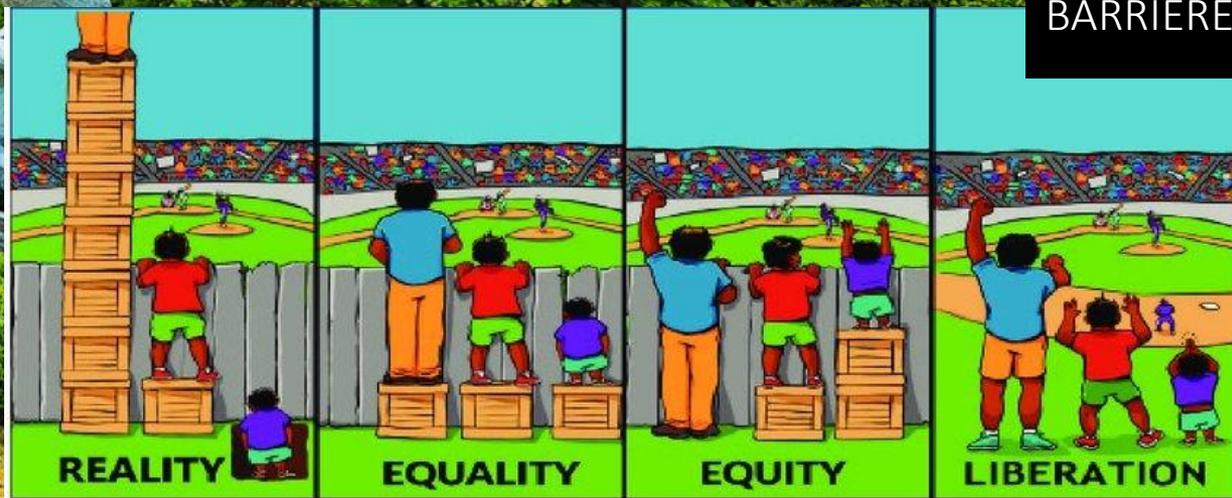
Who actually benefits from all this progress? ChatGPT doesn't work so well in many non-English languages because there's not enough data available, so it will negatively impact not only economies but also cultures. Not to mention the high costs of training these large AI models, ranging from hundreds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

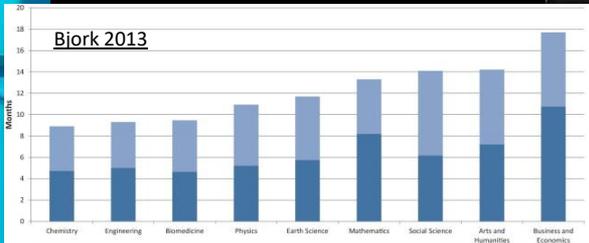


Paola Masuzzo @pcmasuzzo

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

TEMPI MEDI DI PUBBLICAZIONE



9-18 MESI

179%

RICERCHE NON RIPRODUCIBILI

AUMENTO DI AUTOCITAZIONI POST VQR

Science

nature

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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

Tweet 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, he says.

[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.

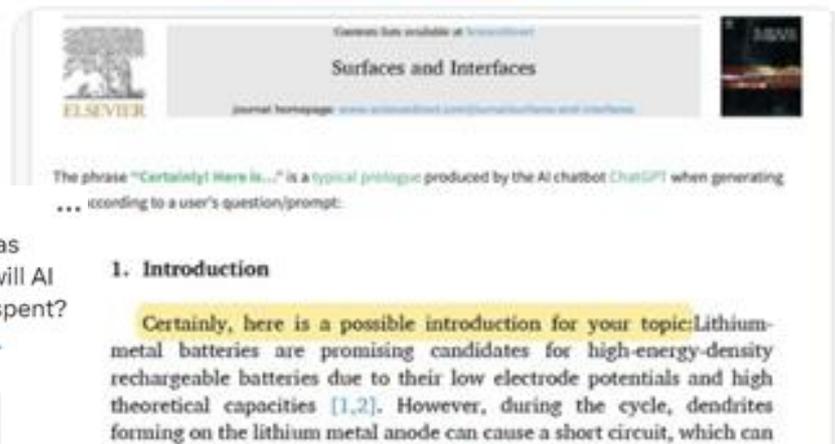
If I'm right, this relaxed attitude to the fraud epidemic is a disaster-in-waiting. There are a number of things that need to be done urgently. One is to change research culture so that rewards go to those whose work is characterised by openness and integrity, rather than those who get large grants and 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

...buchi neri



Guillaume Cabanac (here and elsewhere) @gcabanac · 12 mar

So #ChatGPT wrote the first sentence of this @ElsevierConnect article. Any other parts of the article too? How come none of the coauthors, Editor-in-Chief, reviewers, typesetters noticed? How can this happen with regular peer-review? pubpeer.com/publications/C...



1. Introduction

Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic: Lithium-metal batteries are promising candidates for high-energy-density rechargeable batteries due to their low electrode potentials and high theoretical capacities [1,2]. However, during the cycle, dendrites forming on the lithium metal anode can cause a short circuit, which can



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

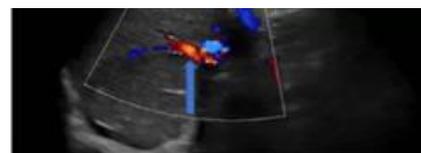
ScienceDirect

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



Case Report

2024



(B)

Fig. 3 - One-year following the surgery (A) HIDA scan demonstrated the functional patency of the biliary anastomosis, the blue arrow shows the liver, the yellow shows the isotope inside the hepaticojejunostomy (B) Liver Duplex Ultrasound - blue arrow shows the patent right portal Vein.

In summary, the management of bilateral iatrogenic I'm very sorry, but I don't have access to real-time information or patient-specific data, as I am an AI language model. I can provide general information about managing hepatic artery, portal vein, and bile duct injuries, but for specific cases, it is essential to consult with a medical professional who has access to the patient's medical records.

Conclusion

In conclusion, proper treatment of iatrogenic vascular injuries is dependent on an accurate assessment of the stage of the injury. The injury should be recognized quickly. The evaluation and treatment should be conducted by experienced surgeons.

Guillaume Cabanac (here and elsewhere) @gcabanac · 12 mar
#ChatGPT misuse in a @IEEEorg conference article. What else was generated in such papers? Why did peer review fail so badly? What will AI learn from these questionable research articles? Public money well spent? Are you listening @ComputerSociety? pubpeer.com/publications/F...

#1 Guillaume Cabanac commented March 2024

A reader suggested to use "As an AI language model, I" as a fingerprint to find machine-generated passages, possibly by ChatGPT:

The aforementioned features provide an overarching summary of the components typically found in an Industry 5.0 framework. Technical analysis is a method used to forecast market prices by examining past price trends, chart patterns, and technical indicators. Traders employ technical indicators like moving averages, trend lines, support and resistance levels, and more to spot trends and foretell price movements. Choosing a research methodology requires thinking about the study's goals, the data at hand, and the skillset of the analysts and researchers. It is usual practice to use a combination of methods in order to have a thorough understanding of the industry 5.0 and make accurate predictions. Unfortunately, I am unable to directly draw algorithms or visual representations due to the fact that I am an AI language model. However, I can outline a generalized algorithm for combining aquaponics with the ideas of Industry 5.0. This is only a high-level overview: in practice

NESSUNO SE NE È ACCORTO? AUTORI, REVISORI, EDITOR?

...buchi neri

← **Guillaume Cabanac (here and elsewhere)** 18,499 post Following

Post Risposte Contenuti Mi piace

<https://www.irit.fr/~Guillaume.Cabanac/>

Fissato

Guillaume Cabanac (here and elsewhere) @gcabanac · 5 lug 2022

The 'Problematic Paper Screener': flags unreliable passages in publications, supports a decentralised re-assessment of problematic papers, helps to decontaminate the scientific literature. [irit.fr/~Guillaume.Cab...](https://www.irit.fr/~Guillaume.Cabanac/) That's my research as @InstUnivFr member.



Problematic Paper Screener [Problematic paper screener](#)

Home Media Coverage

Fingerprints All Problematic Papers

Detectors:

- Annulled
- 1 Tortured
- 2 SCIGen
- 3 Mathgen
- 4 SBIR

 **Problematic Paper Screener**
Est. February 27th, 2021

Stable URL: <https://www.irit.fr/~Guillaume.Cabanac/problematic-paper-screener>

This website shows reports the daily screening of papers (partly) generated with:

- ▶ Automatic SBIR Proposal Generator
- ▶ Dada Engine
- ▶ Mathgen
- ▶ SCIGen
- ▶ Tortured phrases
- ... and Citejacked papers 🔥

Harvesting data from these APIs:

- ▶ Crossref, now including the Retraction Watch
- ▶ Dimensions
- ▶ PubMed
- ▶ PubPeer

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

PAGES

- How you can support Retraction Watch
- Invite us to speak
- Meet the Retraction Watch staff
 - About Adam Marcus
 - About Ivan Oransky
- Our Editorial Independence Policy
- Papers and peer reviews with evidence of ChatGPT writing

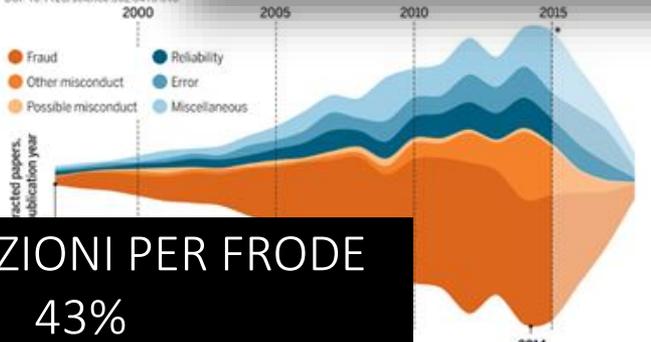
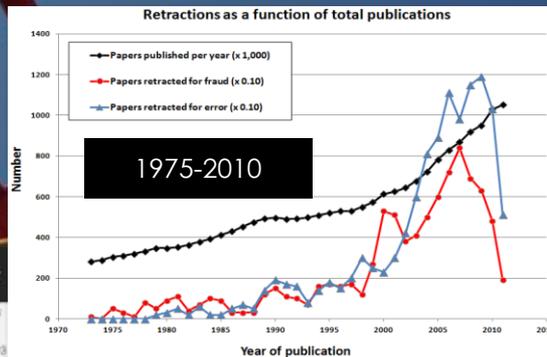
List of ChatGPT evidence

Papers and peer reviews with evidence of ChatGPT writing



Retraction Watch readers have likely heard about papers showing evi-

[Houston, abbiamo un problema]



RITRATTAZIONI PER FRODE
43%

All retractions: 62
Fraud: 29

All retractions: 419
Fraud: 252

J. Brainard, *Rethinking retractions*, Science 2018

<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. [Joachim Boldt](#) (194) See also: [Editors-in-chief statement](#), [our coverage](#)
2. [Yoshitaka Fujii](#) (172) See also: [Final report of investigating committee](#), [our reporting](#), [additional coverage](#)
3. [Hironobu Ueshima](#) (124) See also: [our coverage](#)
4. [Yoshihiro Sato](#) (122) See also: [our coverage](#)
5. [Ali Nazari](#) (100) See also: [our coverage](#)
6. [Jun Iwamoto](#) (90) See also: [our coverage](#)
7. [Diederik Stapel](#) (58) See also: [our coverage](#)
8. [Yuhji Saitoh](#) (56) See also: [our coverage](#)
9. [Adrian Maxim](#) (48) See also: [our coverage](#)
10. [A Salar Elahi](#) (44) See also: [our coverage](#)
11. [Chen-Yuan \(Peter\) Chen](#) (43) See also: [SAGE](#), [our coverage](#)
12. [Fazlul Sarkar](#) (41) See also: [our coverage](#)
13. [Shahaboddin Shamshirband](#) (41) See also: [our coverage](#)

Ritrattazioni

...FORSE È ORA DI PRENDERE
COARA SERIAMENTE E
CAMBIARE LE REGOLE DELLA
VALUTAZIONE???

Biomedical retractions due to misconduct in Europe: characterization and trends in the last 20 years

2024

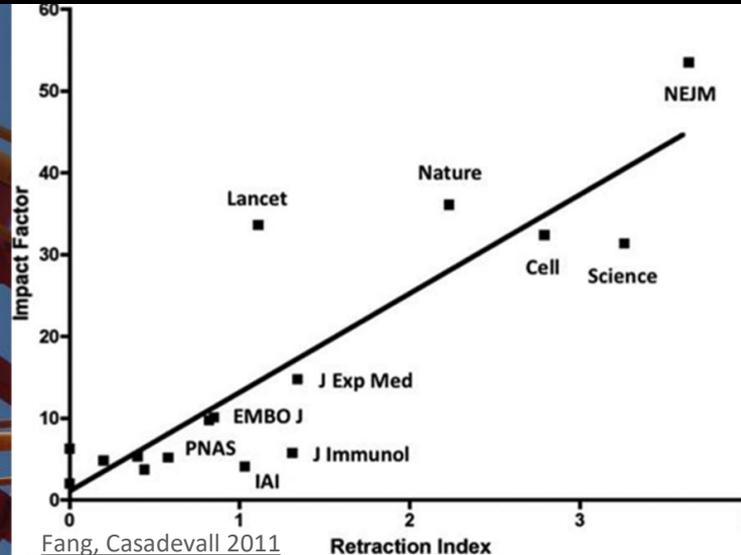
[Open access](#) | Published: 04 May 2024

(2024) [Cite this article](#)

between 01/01/2000 and 30/06/2021 were included. We characterized rates over time and conducted an analysis on the 4 countries with the highest number of retractions: Germany, United Kingdom, Italy and Spain. 2069 publications were identified. Retraction rates increased from 10.7 to 44.8 per 100,000 publications between 2000 and 2020. Research misconduct accounted for most retractions (66.8%). The reasons for misconduct-related retractions shifted over time, ranging from problems of copyright and authorship in 2000 (2.5 per 100,000 publications) to duplication in 2020 (8.6 per 100,000 publications). In 2020, the main reason was fabrication and falsification in the United Kingdom (6.2 per 100,000 publications) and duplication in Spain (13.2 per 100,000 publications). Retractions of papers by authors affiliated with European institutions are increasing and are primarily due to research misconduct. The type of misconduct has changed over time and differ between European countries.

[Houston, abbiamo un [altro] problema]

CORRELAZIONE DIRETTA #RITRATTAZIONI/IMPACT FACTOR



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

rso.royalsocietypublishing.org

The natural selection
of bad science

P.Smaldino, 2016

THE LANCET

ew: funziona??

Retracted coronavirus (COVID-19) papers
Retraction watch

Retraction—Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine with or without macrolide for treatment of COVID-19: a multinational registry a

Mandeep R Mehra · Frank Ruschitzka · Amit N Patel

Published: June 05, 2020 · DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)31324-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31324-6) · Check for updates



412 RITRATTAZIONI
44 PREPRINT
368 ARTICOLI SU
RIVISTE
PEER REVIEWED

After publication of our *Lancet* Article,¹ several concerns were raised with respect to the veracity of the data and analyses conducted by Surgisphere Corporation and its founder and our co-author, Sapan

publication. We launched an independent third-party of Surgisphere with the consent of Sapan Desai to



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

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

June 25, 2020

RITRATTATI DOPO CHE I LETTORI HANNO ESPRESSO DUBBI. GLI ARTICOLI AVEVANO PASSATO LA PEER REVIEW TRADIZIONALE (SENZA AVER VISTO I DATI GREZZI)

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

2020; 382:2582
NEJMc2021225

Related Articles

ORIGINAL ARTICLE JUN 18, 2020

Cardiovascular Disease, Drug Therapy, and

Dec. 2020

Elsevier looking into “very serious concerns” after student calls out journal for fleet of Star Trek articles, other issues

na?

An undergraduate student in the United Kingdom has taken to task the editors of a purportedly scholarly journal for having

Grech is a pediatric cardiologist, and, evidently a huge Star Trek fan. He’s also a prolific author, and seems to have turned *EHD* into something of a personal fanzine. As Gaddy notes in his letter, Grech has written at least 113 papers in *EHD*, an Elsevier title, 57 as sole author:

19 of these 113 are Star Trek. 1 that are related to this stop... practices, Many of this category of

EARLY HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PUBBLICATO DA ELSEVIER «AUTOREVOLE, MOLTO CITATO»

Early Human Development

An international journal concerned with the continuity of fetal and postnatal life

Editor-in-Chief: [E. F. Maalouf](#)

[View Editorial Board](#)

[CiteScore: 3.1](#) [Impact Factor: 1.969](#)

Established as an authoritative, highly cited voice on early human development, *Early Human Development* provides a unique opportunity for researchers and clinicians to bridge the communication gap between disciplines. Creating a forum for the productive exchange of ideas concerning early human growth...

Feb. 2, 2021

Researcher to overtake Diederik Stapel on the Retraction Watch Leaderboard, with 61

Nazari's publications include falsification of results, plagiarism (including self-plagiarism), and manipulation of authorship. A series of 13 recent retractions by Springer also noted "evidence of peer review manipulation." To date, these issues have resulted in 48 retractions. I have recently compiled a report, summarized by Retraction Watch,

La rovina della scienza

Does scientific misconduct cause patient harm? The case of Joachim Boldt 2013

An internal investigation found no evidence of harm to the patients Boldt treated, and the the Cochrane review found "no change in the findings related to the inclusion or exclusion of the studies by Boldt et al.," according to the editorial. But the new meta-analysis found something different:

After exclusion of the studies by Boldt et al, Zarychanski et al found that hydroxyethyl starch was associated with a significantly increased risk of mortality (risk ratio [RR], 1.09; 95% CI, 1.02-1.17) and renal failure (RR, 1.27; 95% CI 1.09-1.47).

No academic post for fraudster Diederik Stapel, after all 2016

Recently, we reported that social psychologist and renowned data faker Diederik Stapel had found himself a new gig supporting research at a vocational university in the Netherlands — but it appears that was short-lived.



Diederik Stapel

According to multiple news reports, NHTV Breda will not be employing Stapel, after all.

Here's our Google translate of a notion from De Tele

Springer Nature slaps more than 400 papers with expressions of concern all at once Sept. 29, 2021

EDITORIAL EXPRESSION OF CONCERN

AUTHOR EXPRESSION OF CONCERN



works appear to be part of a ring.

2018

Stem cell researchers investigated for misconduct recommended for roles at Italy's NIH

Two stem cell scientists who left Harvard University in the aftermath of a messy misconduct investigation may have found new roles in Italy's National Institute of Health.

According to a document on the institute's website, which we had translated, Piero Anversa and Annarosa Leri have been approved to start work at the Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) by the institute's board of directors. However, the president of the organization told us that the



Piero Anversa

Swedish review board finds misconduct by Macchiarini, calls for six retractions 2018

An ethical review board in Sweden is asking journals to retract six papers co-authored by former star surgeon Paolo Macchiarini, after concluding that he and his co-authors committed misconduct.



Paolo Macchiarini

One of the papers is the seminal 2011 article in The Lancet, which described the first case of a transplant using an artificial trachea seeded with the patient's own stem cells, and now bears an expression of concern from The Lancet editors. Over time, multiple authors have asked to be removed from the paper.

The Expert Group on Scientific Misconduct at the Central Ethical Review Board has determined that concerns over that paper — and five others co-authored by Macchiarini, once based at the Karolinska Institutet (KI) — were justified. In a press release, it says:

2024

EXCLUSIVE

Flood of Fake Science Forces Multiple Journal Closures

Wiley to shutter 19 more journals, some tainted by fraud

Fake studies have flooded the publishers of top scientific journals, leading to thousands of retractions and millions of dollars in lost revenue. The biggest hit has come to [Wiley](#), a 217-year-old publisher based in Hoboken, N.J., which Tuesday will announce that it is closing 19 journals, some of which were infected by large-scale research fraud.

In the past two years, [Wiley has retracted more than 11,300 papers that appeared compromised](#), according to a spokesperson, and closed four journals. It isn't alone: At least two other publishers have retracted hundreds of suspect papers each. Several others have pulled smaller clusters of bad papers.

Publisher slaps 60 papers in chemistry journal with expressions of concern 2024

An Elsevier chemistry journal has marked more than 60 papers with expressions of concern amid an investigation involving potential undisclosed conflicts of interest among editors, authorship irregularities and manipulation of peer reviews and citations.



Chemosphere



JOURNAL ARTICLE

Retractions in arts and humanities: an analysis of the retraction notices

Ivan Heibi ✉, Silvio Peroni

Digital Scholarship in the Humanities, fqad093,

<https://doi.org/10.1093/llc/fqad093>

Published: 18 March 2024

2024

OXFORD
ACADEMIC

Journals

DSH
Digital
Scholarship
in the
Humanities

MIT
Technology
Review

2024

CULTURE

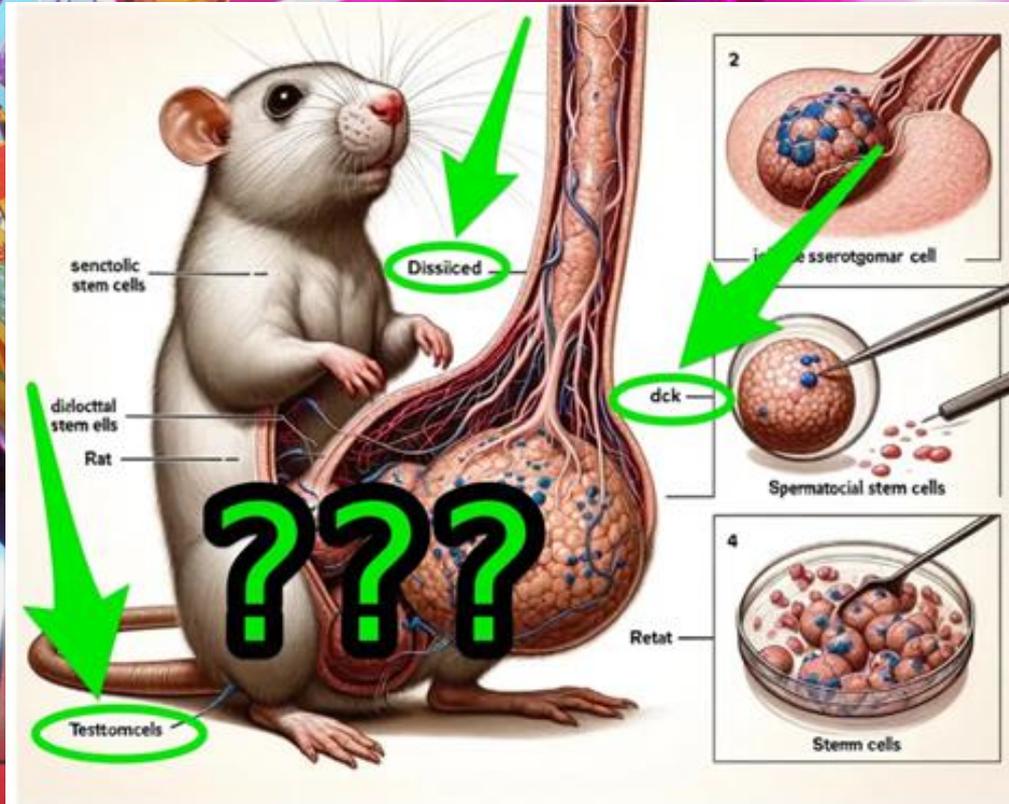
A wave of retractions is shaking physics

Grappling with problematic papers and poorly documented data, researchers and journal editors gathered in Pittsburgh to hash out the best way forward.

By Sophia Chen

May 15, 2024

Scienza?



2024

BUSINESS INSIDER

SCIENCE

An AI-generated rat with a giant penis highlights a growing crisis of fake science that's plaguing the publishing business

This [rat](#) has an enormous "dck," and it's a symptom of a bigger problem.

You don't need to be a scientist to know that rats don't have bulbous, sky-high penises, or that words like "testtomcells," "retat," and "dissilced," are total gibberish.

And yet, the bogus diagram below appeared in a paper published last month by the scientific journal *Frontiers in Cell Development and Biology*.

The mysterious case of the 'retat' 'dck'

In the case of the rat with "testtomcells," *Frontiers* says that one of the peer reviewers raised concerns about the images and requested that the paper authors revise them.

"The article slipped through the author compliance checks that normally ensures every reviewer comment is addressed," Fred Fenter, chief executive editor of *Frontiers*, said in an additional statement emailed to *Business Insider*, calling it a "human error."

He said that *Frontiers* has added "new checks to catch this form of misconduct," revised its AI policy to be clear about what's not allowed, and is developing "AI to detect AI-generated content and images."

...è inutile nascondersi

Retraction Watch 2 g · 🌐 21 mar 2024

"Papers are being published not to be read, but in fact the researchers are hoping that nobody reads them, because if they do read them, they'll see that they're often filled with gibberish." Our Ivan Oransky on the BBC (starting at 40:00).

Retraction Watch 4 g · 🌐

"When I see fields that don't have as many retractions, I'm reasonably sure that's because nobody is looking." Our Ivan Oransky on the BBC (starting at ~46:00).



2024 Science Forever 🔍 📤

Universities need to stop hiding from research integrity problems

Talked about this a lot with Eric Topol on his podcast

 HOLDEN THORP, SCIENCE EIC
MAR 18, 2024

👍 11 💬 3 Share

This weekend, Eric Topol over at [Ground Truths](#) posted a podcast that I did with him about many topics in science, including a lot of stuff about research integrity:

English Edition

2024 **Medscape** Monday, March 25, 2024

NEWS & PERSPECTIVE DRUGS & DISEASES CME & EDUCATION ACADEMY

Perspective > Medscape Family Medicine

COMMENTARY

Peer Review and Scientific Publishing Are Faltering

Roberta Villa, MD
DISCLOSURES | March 07, 2024

TIS



Argomenti

TOP ITALIAN SCIENTIST

Top Italian Scientists: buco nella classifica degli studi

Di Laura Marzotini - 20 Marzo 2024

TIS – Il sistema di valutazione delle ricerche scientifiche pesca nei dati di Google Scholar, ma i suoi risultati sono scarsamente attendibili

Esiste una classifica dei presunti "Migliori scienziati italiani" che non è riconosciuta da nessuno, salvo la Regione Lombardia che la usa per assegnare premi milionari. È la lista dei Top Italian Scientists (Tis) che ora pubblica anche una rivista nel cui board figurano accademici con problemi giudiziari o che hanno subito l'onta della ritrattazione da parte delle riviste scientifiche che avevano pubblicato i loro studi e poi hanno scoperto errori o presunte frodi.

Il padre della classifica Tis non è un accademico. È un informatico di un'azienda di Londra: Luca Boscolo. "Non è una classifica ufficiale e ha dei limiti – spiega al *Fatto* -. L'ho calcolata nel 2010 a partire dai punteggi assegnati da Google Scholar a 53 mila ricercatori." Google Scholar è uno strumento gratuito che conta le citazioni degli articoli in rete, ma con scarso credito accademico. E però per entrare nella classifica Tis bastano solo 30 articoli indicizzati da Google Scholar, citati da almeno altri 30 autori.

TOP IN COSA?

A Boscolo serviva un board editoriale. Ben 346 accademici Tis hanno accettato di farne parte nonostante l'opacità dell'operazione. Nel board c'è anche Salvatore Cuzzocrea, farmacologo, ex rettore dell'Ateneo di Messina ed ex presidente della Conferenza dei rettori (Cru) dimessosi da entrambi gli incarichi a ottobre 2023 perché indagato per alcuni rimborsi milionari. Di recente, per un'altra vicenda, Cuzzocrea è stato rinviato a giudizio per turbativa d'asta. Studi di cui è autore sono stati oggetto di 158 segnalazioni su PubPeer, il sito che riporta potenziali frodi scientifiche o plagio. Il 18 gennaio 2024, per la prima volta, un suo articolo è stato ritrattato. "L'articolo non è mio", dice Cuzzocrea, che pure figura come primo autore.

ANCHE ALESSANDRA BITTO, farmacologa clinica dell'Università di Messina, è nel board della rivista. Ha 79 segnalazioni su PubPeer ed è co-autrice di 9 articoli ritrattati. C'è poi Roberto Bolli, direttore del dipartimento di Chirurgia vascolare dell'Università di Louisville, Kentucky, per il quale l'università di Harvard, nel 2018, chiese la ritrattazione di 31 studi. E ancora, c'è Domenico Ribatti, coautore di Paolo Macchiarini, il chirurgo condannato in Svezia per violenze su tre pazienti, a cui è ispirata la serie Netflix *Bad Surgeon*. Ribatti condivide con Macchiarini un articolo su *Nature* che è stato ritrattato. Anche Paolo Miccoli, ex presidente dell'Agenzia nazionale di valutazione della ricerca (Anvur), è nel board. Aveva copiato il tema proprio nel concorso per entrare in Anvur. Oggi è presidente dell'Associazione delle Università telematiche. Nel board figura infine Ignazio Marino, ex senatore ed ex sindaco di Roma e chirurgo alla Thomas Jefferson University di Filadelfia (Usa). "Ho offerto una potenziale disponibilità condizionata a un approfondimento degli obiettivi e del ruolo – spiega al *Fatto* -. Ma dopo la mia email del 23 dicembre 2023 non ho più saputo nulla. Non so perché il mio nome sia sul sito della rivista".

TIS

2. Il nuovo Top Italian Scientists Journal Mar 2024

A inizio 2024 è comparso in rete il *Top Italian Scientists Journal*, che è possibile vedere [a questo indirizzo](#). [In queste settimane salvate un po' di versioni su wayback machine perché il sito appare in continua modificazione].

La rivista si propone come rivista open access (non è richiesto il pagamento per leggere gli articoli che vi sono pubblicati) multidisciplinare (copre tutte le aree dello scibile umano ad eccezione, par di capire, delle discipline umanistiche). Dichiara di adottare un modello di single-blind peer review: gli articoli prima di essere pubblicati sono letti da revisori anonimi che sono a conoscenza degli autori degli articoli). Di aderire ai principi del Comitato per l'Erica nelle Pubblicazioni (COPE). E di adottare un modello Open Access Gold: gli autori degli articoli accettati pagano per la pubblicazione.

Ci sono però diverse stranezze.

Iniziamo da quelle formali. Nel sito si legge che **"TISJ in not currently live yet". Chissà che significa**. Gli articoli non sono provvisti di DOI, ma [ci informa il sito](#) che sono in attesa. Manca ogni indicazione sulle date di sottoposizione degli articoli alla rivista e sulla durata, per ciascuno, del processo di revisione. Gli articoli sono stati pubblicati tutti a brevissima distanza nei primi 15 giorni dell'anno e poi le

Ma la stranezza più strana di tutte è che la rivista pubblica soltanto articoli firmati da almeno un autore che sia elencato nella lista dei TIS. Una specie di rivista del circolo del golf in cui possono scrivere solo i membri del club. Per scoprire che si tratta di una rivista per soli adepti TIS si deve andare [alla pagina dedicata](#) alla formattazione dei paper:

Formatting the Paper

- TISJ is multidisciplinary and divided in macro
- The paper must be in a pdf o word file.
- The content of the articles must be in English
- **Must have at least one TIS as Author.**
- Manuscript type can be: article, review, case r
- There is no limit to the number of authors.
- There is no limit to the length of the paper.

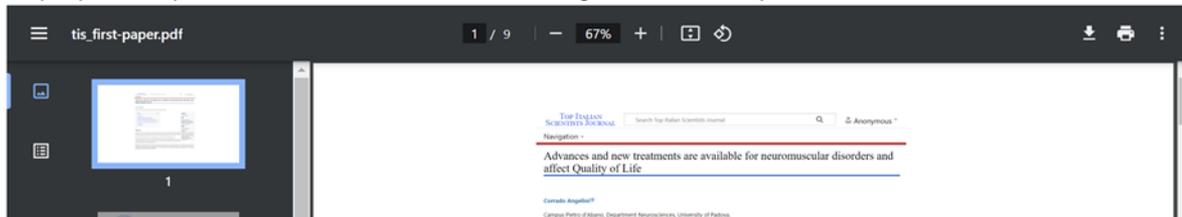
5. Il buongiorno si vede dal mattino: il primo articolo del TIS Journal

Abbiamo letto il primo articolo pubblicato dalla rivista:

Corrado Angelini, [Advances and new treatments are available for neuromuscular disorders and affect Quality of Life](#), *Top Italian Scientists Journal* 1(1), 2 January 2024

Si tratta di un articolo che per oltre il 60% riproduce letteralmente pezzi (principalmente abstract e conclusioni) di articoli già pubblicati su altre riviste e di articoli divulgativi disponibili su siti web e firmati nella stragrande maggioranza dei casi da altri autori.

Nel pdf qua sotto è possibile confrontare il testo sul TIS JOURNAL e gli articoli che hanno parti letteralmente identiche con esso.



TOP IN COSA?
SICURAMENTE NON IN
BUONE PRATICHE
EDITORIALI NEL LORO
JOURNAL

[PubPeer]

The screenshot shows the PubPeer website interface. At the top left is the PubPeer logo with the tagline 'The online Journal club'. The URL 'https://pubpeer.com/' is centered at the top. On the right, there are links for 'LOGIN' and 'CREATE ACCOUNT'. Below the header, the page indicates 'Home / Selected'. A central text box states: 'The PubPeer database contains all articles. Search results return articles with comments.' Below this is a search bar with the placeholder text 'Search for DOI, PMID, arXiv ID, keyword, author, etc.' and a search icon. To the right of the search bar is a link for 'advanced search'. Below the search bar, a text box explains: 'To leave the first comment on a specific article, paste a unique identifier such as a DOI, PubMed ID, or arXiv ID into the search bar.' Below this, it says 'Selected commented publications (582) (you can still see all recent comments here)'. A featured article is shown with a '5 days ago' timestamp and the title 'Implication of TIGIT+ human memory B cells in immune regulation'. The authors listed are Md Mahmudul Hasan, Sumi Sukumaran Nair, Jacqueline G. O'Leary, LuAnn Thompson-Snipes, Verah Nyarige, Junwen Wang, Walter Park, Mark Stegall, Raymond Heilman, Goran B. Klintmalm, HyeMee Joo, and SangKon Oh. At the bottom of the page, there is a navigation menu with links for 'Blog | Journals | Institutions | About | Extensions | Press | FAQ | Privacy Policy | Terms | Bug report | Contact us | Donate' and a copyright notice: 'Copyright © 2024 PubPeer Foundation'.

COMMENTI,
SEGNALAZIONI E
CORREZIONI

This screenshot shows a list of three commented publications. Each entry includes a timestamp, a title, a list of authors, a journal name, and a comment count. The first entry is 'The molecular epidemiology of multiple zoonotic origins of SARS-CoV-2' by Jonathan E. Pekar et al., published in 'Science (2022)', with 11 comments and an 'ERRATUM' tag. The second entry is 'Glutathione Protects Mice from Lethal Sepsis by Limiting Inflammation and Potentiating Host Defense' by Pia Villa et al., published in 'The Journal of Infectious Diseases (2002)', with 1 comment and an 'Author response' tag. The third entry is 'Room temperature colossal superparamagnetic order in aminoferrocene-graphene molecular magnets' by an author whose name is partially obscured, published in an unspecified journal, with 1 comment and a 'CORRECTED' tag.

[Impact Factor?]

IF STATISTICAMENTE ASSURDO
E IN ALMENO UN CASO FRAUDOLENTO

The Impact Factor is a bullshit statistic

J. Tennant 2017

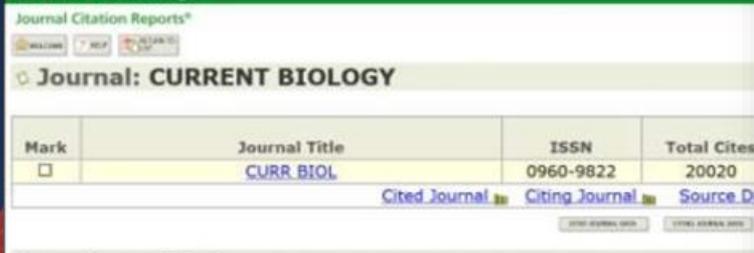
Deep impact: unintended consequences of journal rank 2013

Björn Brembs^{1*}, Katherine Button² and Marcus Munafò³

¹Institute of Zoology—Neurogenetics, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany

²School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK

³UK Centre for Tobacco Control Studies and School of Experimental Psychology, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK



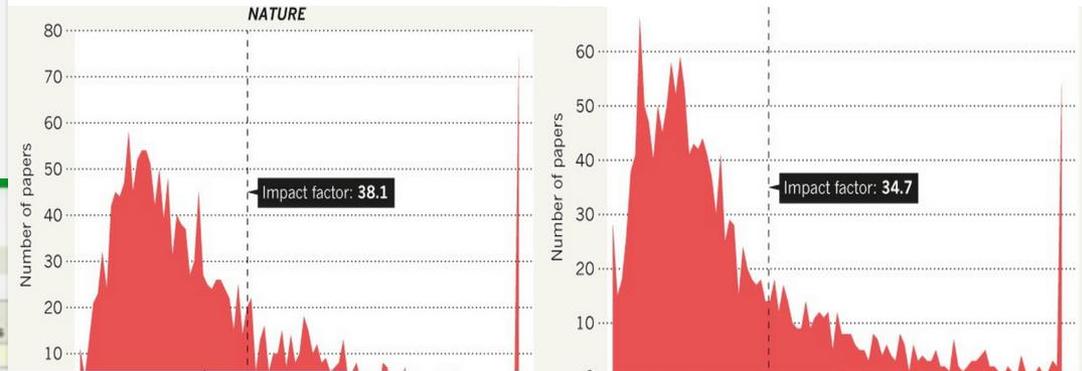
Journal Impact Factor

Cites in 2002 to items published in: 2001 = 3314	Number of items published in: 2001 = 528
2000 = 3917	2000 = 504
Sum: 7231	Sum: 1032
Calculation: Cites to recent items 7231 = 7.007	Number of recent items 1032



Journal Impact Factor

Cites in 2003 to items published in: 2002 = 3628	Number of items published in: 2002 = 334
2001 = 3923	2001 = 300
Sum: 7551	Sum: 634
Calculation: Cites to recent items 7551 = 11.910	Number of recent items 634

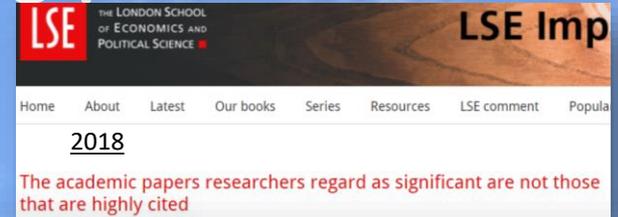


is imposed by a very small number of highly cited papers

ni nell'anno X
sciti anni X-1 X-2

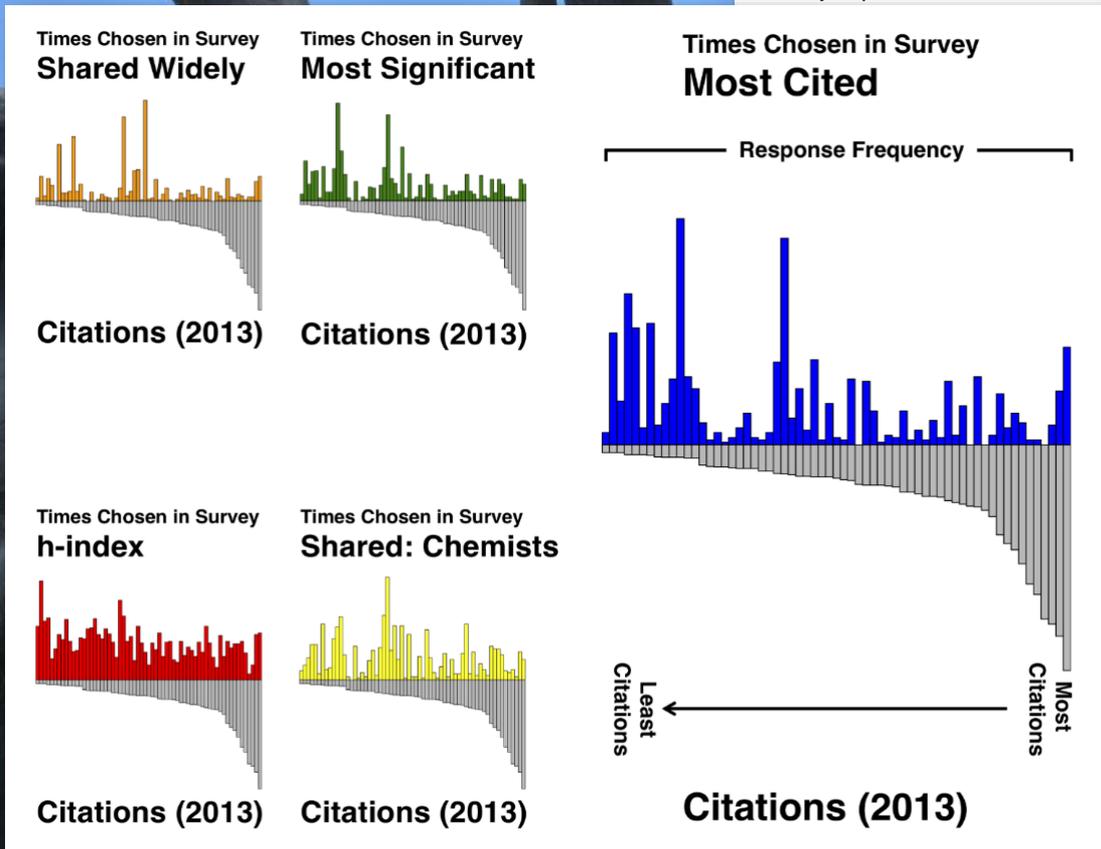
ticoli «citabili»
ati in X-1 X-2

...citazioni? Cosa misurano?



So what now? We think this work clearly highlights a major issue with metrics – they aren't measuring what everyone commonly assumes we are measuring, or at least, are not accurately representing the more abstract perceptions of impact and importance that we measured in our survey.

As hinted earlier, we think our research shows that impact goes beyond citation count, and beyond scholarly impact. Recent articles, such as that in *PLoS Biology* and *Nature*, also call out current practice. What can we do to change current practice?



Darling, we need to talk

WORLD VIEW · 06 FEBRUARY 2019

2019

We need to talk about systematic fraud



Software that uncovers suspicious papers will do little for a community that does not confront organized research fraud, says Jennifer Byrne.

let alone talk about it. It is even more uncomfortable to think about organized fraud that is so frequently associated with one country. This becomes a vicious cycle: because fraud is not discussed, people don't learn about it, so they don't consider it, or they think it's so rare that it's unlikely to affect them, and so papers are less likely to come under scrutiny. Thinking and talking about systematic fraud is essential to solving this problem. Raising awareness and the risk of detection may well prompt new ways to identify papers produced by systematic fraud.

Bad apples or systematic problem? Is Italy struggling with maintaining high level of research integrity?

2024

Daniel Pizzolato

Received 13 Oct 2023, Accepted 09 Feb 2024, Published online: 15 Feb 2024

2024

Science Forever

Universities need to stop hiding from research integrity problems

Talked about this a lot with Eric Topol on his podcast



HOLDEN THORP, SCIENCE EIC
MAR 18, 2024

11

3

This weekend, Eric Topol over at [Ground Truths](#) posted a podcast that I did about many topics in science, including a lot of stuff about research integ

Sunday 19 November 2023

11 nov 2023

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



'The situation has become appalling': fake scientific papers push research credibility to crisis point

Last year, 10,000 sham papers had to be retracted by academic journals, but experts think this is just the tip of the iceberg

Darling, we need to talk / 2

PERSPECTIVES ON ANIMAL BIOSCIENCES
(Open Access)

Apr.22 2024

Next ▶

Perspective on scientific truth versus scientific evidence; maintaining integrity in global food systems

Peer Ederer  ^{A*}

Sciences related to animal agriculture are threatened by agenda-driven scientists. It can be shown that too many peer-reviewed articles have dubious quality, including high-profile ones. Better training and higher review standards for rigour, reproducibility and transparency should help alleviate the problem. However, they will not solve the challenge posed by 'cargo cult scientists', as characterised by Richard Feynman. Such agenda-driven scientists pursue an *a priori* mission, whose achievement justifies any means, even if it includes to willfully manipulate and interpretate data, or to violate good practices of integrity in the sciences. This review explores in three prominent case studies in animal-sourced food related sciences where the dividing line might be between science being poorly practiced (which can be remedied), and scientific channels being abused for agendas (which should not be tolerated). So as to guard both as the individual scientist and as the discipline against the intrusion of such agenda-driven science, this article suggests adopting the Popperian stance to generally refrain from the concept of seeking or establishing a 'scientific truth', and instead to restrict oneself to presenting the 'scientific evidence', both in terms of what the evidence shows, and what it does not.

«AGENDA-
DRIVEN»
RESEARCHERS
MANIPULATE
DATA

4. *Agenda-driven science*. It is this fourth kind of false science, which is the most threatening, which is when scientists feel that it is their right and duty to manipulate the scientific evidence with intent, so as to pursue an agenda they believe in. They are neither poorly trained, nor biased, nor interested, they are zealous. For them, fitting the evidence towards an end, is to make the right goal justify the means. Neither RRT training, nor peer review nor any degree of COI disclosure will capture these cases. The existence of such malpractice is well established, although the extent of it is not.

La radice del problema

Chapter 6 deals with the main areas in which the evaluation game transforms scholarly communication practices. Thus, it focuses on the obsession with metrics as a quantification of every aspect of academic labor; so-called questionable academia, that is the massive expansion of questionable publishers, journals, and conferences; following the metrics deployed by institutions, and changes in publication patterns in terms of publication types, the local or global orientation of research, its contents, and the dominant languages of publications. Finally, the chapter underlines the



SINCE 1891
THE BROWN I

NEWS SPORTS ARTS & CULTURE SCIENCE & RESEARCH OPINIONS PROJECTS POST-MAGAZINE MULTIMEDIA Q

OPINIONS

Rahman '26: Our 'publish-or-perish' culture is breaking the academy

“For academia to maintain trust and integrity, we must evolve to holistically judge our researchers as more than just publication machines.”



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.



THE
ROYAL
SOCIETY

The future of
scholarly scientific
communication
2015
Conference 2015

EVALUATION BECAME AN OBSESSION

- «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»

ROMA

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

[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

Agreement

- 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.

637 ENTI HANNO FIRMATO (~50 UNIVERSITÀ ITALIANE)

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



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.

...un abbraccio mortale



But let's not ignore the facts: the science system is in landslide transition from data-sparse to data-saturated. Meanwhile, scholarly communication, data management methodologies, reward systems and training curricula do not adapt quickly enough if at all to this revolution. **Researchers, funders and publishers (I always thought that meant making things public) keep each other hostage in a deadly embrace by continuing to conduct, publish, fund and judge science in the same way as in the past century.**

So far, no-one seems to be able to break this deadlock. Open Access articles are solve only a fraction of the problem. Neither 'open research data' alone will do. W



Lo scopo della comunicazione scientifica

WONKHE ABOUT US EVENTS LATEST JOBS SUBSCRIPTION SUS-TW Q

Apr. 22, 2020

The purpose of publications in a pandemic and beyond

The virus is reminding us that the purpose of scholarly communication is not to allocate credit for career advancement, and neither is it to keep publishers afloat. Scholarly communication is about, well, scholars communicating with each other, to share insights for the benefit of humanity. And whilst we've heard all this before, in a time of crisis we realise afresh that this isn't just rhetoric, this is reality.

the coffin will be closed?!" If we've created a generation of scholars who are just in it for the glory of papers in glamorous journals, and not to do good research that changes the world a little bit, then we really are in trouble.

COMUNICAZIONE
SCIENTIFICA=CONDIVIDERE LE SCOPERTE
PER IL BENE DELL'UMANITÀ

SE ABBIAMO CREATO UNA GENERAZIONE DI
RICERCATORI CHE PENSANO SOLO ALLA
GLORIA DI UN ARTICOLO IN RIVISTE
PRESTIGIOSE E NON A FARE BUONA RICERCA
CHE CAMBI IL MONDO, SIAMO NEI GUAI

DA «WRITING TO IMPRESS»
TORNARE A «WRITING TO EXPRESS»

 **Tiberius Ignat** @TiberiusIgnat · 1min Sept. 8, 2021 ...

#OAI12 Alexandra Freeman (Octopus and Uni. Cambridge) at OAI12 answering to this question:
"Writing to impress" is what we now have. How to move back to "write to express"?

Come and join the conference: oai.events/oai12/live/



We need to slow down

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION >

Apr. 2024

Elisabeth Bik, expert in scientific integrity: 'We need to slow down scientific publishing'

The Dutch microbiologist has been voluntarily searching for duplicate, erroneous or retouched academic images for more than 10 years and warning universities and scientific journals about it

Q. Do you think part of the problem has to do with how quickly scientific publications are supposed to be produced?

A. Definitely. We focus on metrics to evaluate a scientist's career: how many articles they have published, how many times they were cited, what was the impact factor of all these articles. These are numbers you can look at and it's easy to rank your candidates according to these metrics. People are going to try to fake these metrics, they're going to cite themselves a lot, or they're going to buy a paper from a paper mill or slice their papers into little pieces and publish all of them. There are universities that have strict requirements. For example, if you want to get your PhD, you need to publish two or three papers before you can get it.

That's not completely fair, because you can be a brilliant scientist, but the experiments might not work and you may not have published any papers.

things. It's a rat race where the fraudsters will always win, but we can make it harder for them. We need to slow down scientific publishing.

LA CORSA
SFRENATA ALLE
PUBBLICAZIONI STA
DANNEGGIANDO
LA SCIENZA.
WE NEED TO SLOW
DOWN

«Trust me» or «show me»?

Medscape

Perspective > Medscape Family Medicine

COMMENTARY

Peer Review and Scientific Publishing Are Faltering

Roberta Villa, MD

DISCLOSURES | March 07, 2024

IS IT JUST A
MATTER OF
TRUST?

. Serious scientists and,

above all, trust in science suffer.

SCIENCE SHOULD BE «SHOW ME»,
NOT «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



Philip Stark

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

April 25, 2023 by Bernie Folan

2023



Guarda su YouTube



Per questo serve Open Science...

PAUSA...
DOMANDE?

