Open Science, Open Access: cosa succede in Europa

Elena Giglia

Ancona, 24 maggio 2019

elena.giglia@unito.it

Perché siamo qui

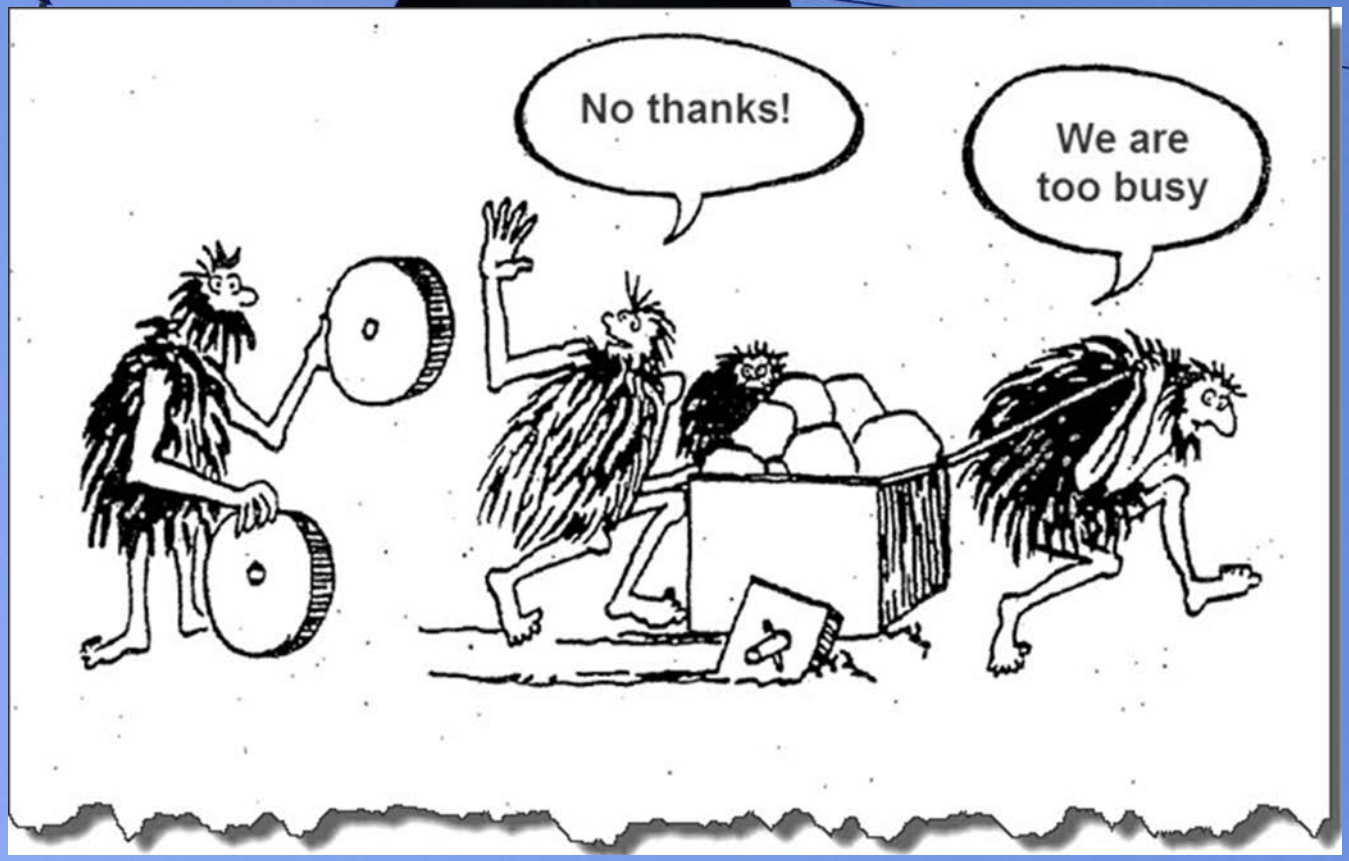
SE NON SI RAGIONA SUL
REALE VALORE E IL POTENZIALE TRASFORMATIVO
DELLA OPEN SCIENCE, LA VEDRETE SOLO COME
UN ENNESIMO FARDELLO AMMINISTRATIVO

In così poco tempo possiamo solo dare messaggi-chiave

- sul sistema attuale e le sue storture
- sull'alternativa Open, PlanS, transformative agreements
- sui servizi offerti da OpenAIRE/RDA

... ma siamo a disposizione per corsi più lunghi nei vostri enti!

Perché siamo qui



…occhi nuovi

…proviamo per oggi a vedere la ricerca e la comunicazione scientifica in modo diverso…

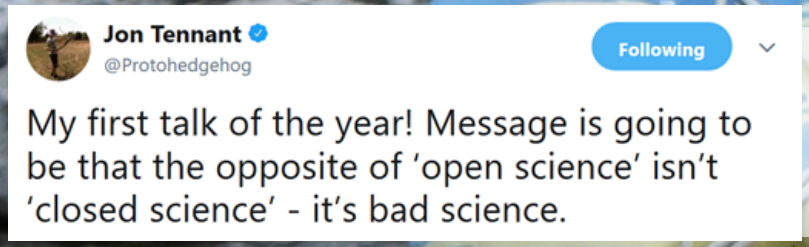
…e a cercare di cogliere le vere opportunità della Open Science, che NON è un ennesimo fardello amministrativo…

Una domanda

PERCHÉ FATE RICERCA?

Qualcosa da portare via

Open Access/Open Science è un'opportunità, non una minaccia



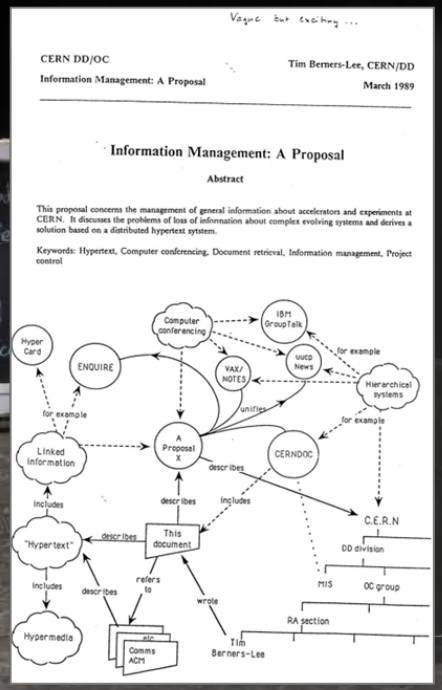
…il contrario di Open Science è «Bad Science», non «Closed Science»

…fare Open Access e farlo correttamente è molto semplice…

…si può fare Open Access nonostante VQR, ASN…

…si può fare Open Science a piccoli passi, non «tutto e subito»

Open Science, Open Innovation, EOSC, FAIR data: un must



Vague but exciting ...

CERN DD/OC

Tim Berners-Lee, CERN/DD

Information Management: A Proposal

March 1989

Information Management: A Proposal

Abstract

This proposal concerns the management of general information about accelerators and experiments at CERN. It discusses the problems of loss of information about complex evolving systems and derives a solution based on a distributed hypertext system.

Keywords: Hypertext, Computer conferencing, Document retrieval, Information management, Project control

…il migliore esempio di Open Science?

Comunicazione scientifica è …

Il meccanismo nelle riviste

Submission

Peer review

Acceptance/ rejection

Publication

non c'è compenso economico

…ritorno atteso: reputazione, citazioni

… comunicazione scientifica,

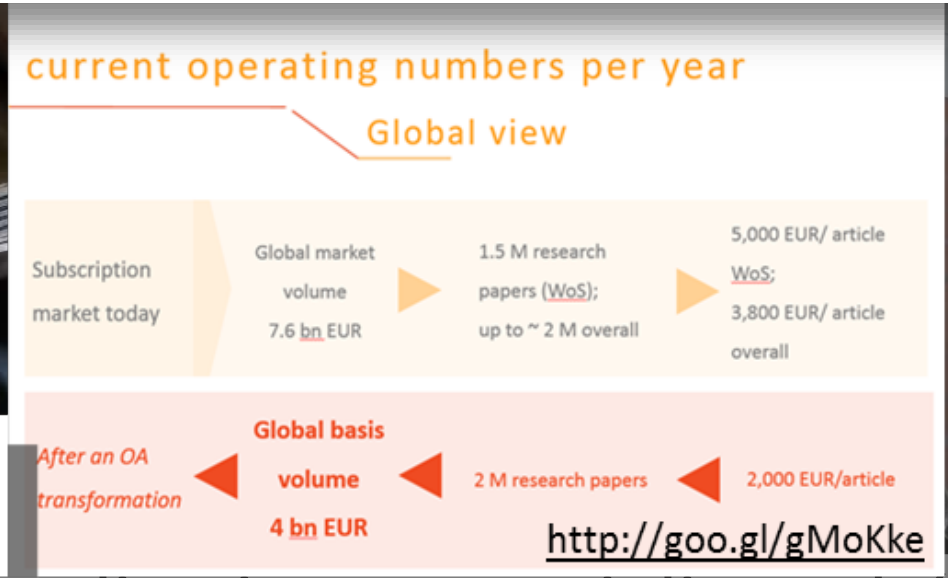
IN EUROPA 726 MILIONI (sottostimato)
GLOBALE 7,6 MILIARDI (2016)

Key figures on Big Deals costs:

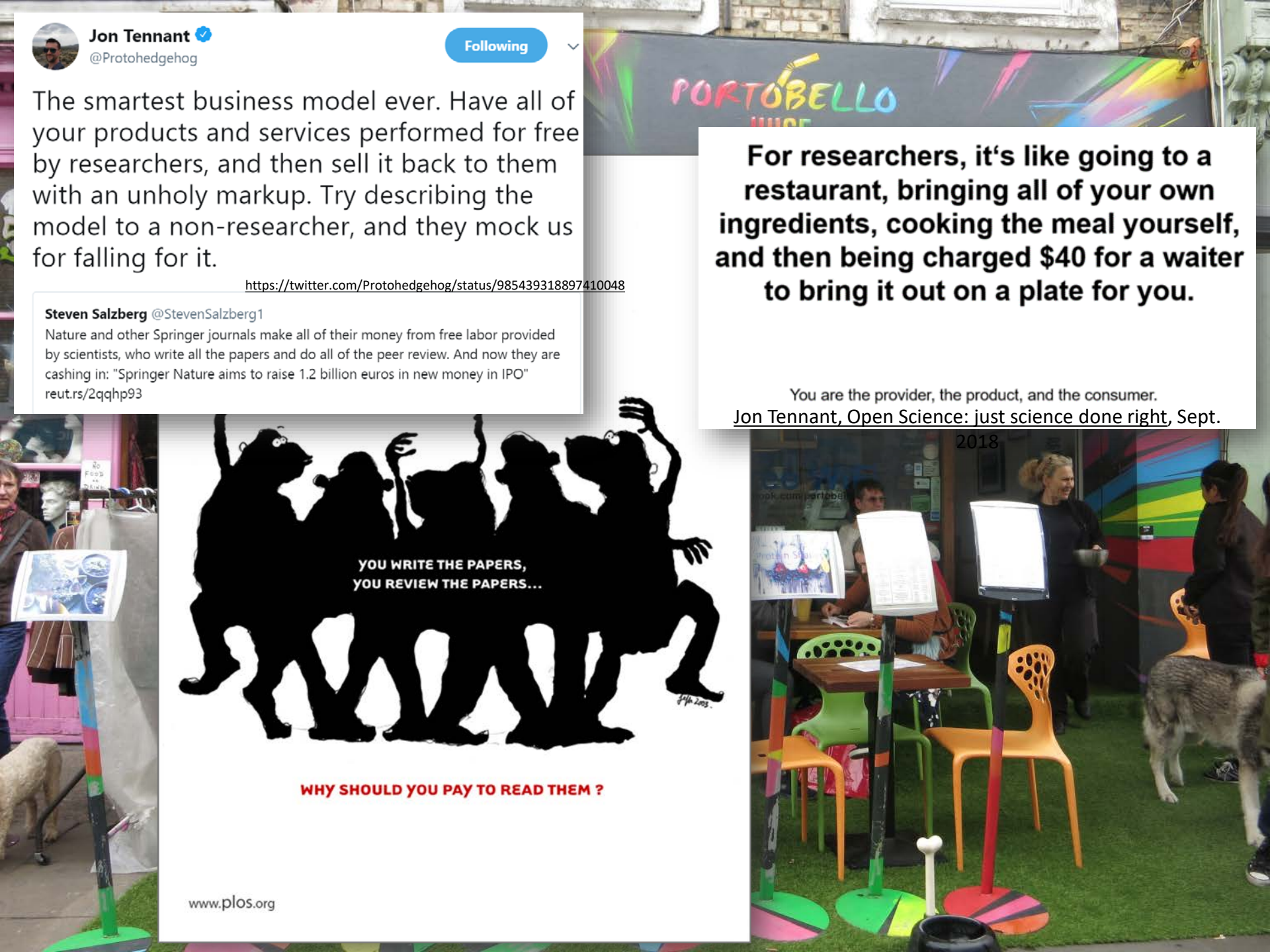
- At least 1.025 billion euros are spent overall, every year in electronic resources (including periodicals, e-books) by 31 consortia surveyed in 30 European countries.
- Periodicals alone account for 726 million euros per year across all consortia. 72% of these costs are borne from university budgets.
- 475 million euros per year are spent in periodical Big Deal contracts with five of the largest publishers (Elsevier, Springer Nature, Taylor & Francis, Wiley, American Chemical Society).
- Contracts with the largest five publishers are subject to an average annual cost increase of 3.6%.

Disrupting the subscription journals' business model for the necessary large-scale transformation to open access

A Max Planck Digital Library Open Access Policy White Paper



… paghiamo gli editori commerciali perché mettano sotto chiave il nostro contenuto…



Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog

Following

The smartest business model ever. Have all of your products and services performed for free by researchers, and then sell it back to them with an unholy markup. Try describing the model to a non-researcher, and they mock us for falling for it.

https://twitter.com/Protohedgehog/status/985439318897410048

Steven Salzberg @StevenSalzberg1

Nature and other Springer journals make all of their money from free labor provided by scientists, who write all the papers and do all of the peer review. And now they are cashing in: "Springer Nature aims to raise 1.2 billion euros in new money in IPO" reut.rs/2qqhp93

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.

Jon Tennant, Open Science: just science done right, Sept. 2018

WHY SHOULD YOU PAY TO READ THEM ?

www.plos.org

Accesso?

12 marzo: Thomson Reuters, Elsevier, Nature mettono a disposizione gratuitamente
i dati e le pubblicazioni
su contaminazione nucleare

…che fino al 10 marzo erano chiuse dietro abbonamenti a riviste che nemmeno Harvard può più permettersi…

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 https://twitter.com/JKamens/status/948920680590004224

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

login Hi, Guest

THE HARVARD LIBRARY

News

News Archive

» Draft Harvard Library Mission Statement

» Happy Holidays from the Harvard Library

» Photos: Pop-Up Innovation Space Showcases Projects Exploring and Celebrating Libraries

» Photos: Microsoft Surface Tables Installed, Tested in Three Harvard Libraries

» Photos: Students, Faculty Design Space Envisioning the Library of the Future

Faculty Advisory Council Memorandum on Journal Pricing

Major Periodical Subscriptions Cannot Be Sustained

To: Faculty Members in all Schools, Faculties, and Units
From: The Faculty Advisory Council
Date: April 17, 2012
RE: Periodical Subscriptions

We write to communicate an untenable situation facing the Harvard Library. Many large journal publishers have made the scholarly communication environment fiscally unsustainable and academically restrictive. This situation is exacerbated by efforts of certain publishers (called "providers") to acquire, bundle, and increase the pricing on journals.

Harvard's annual cost for journals from these providers now approaches $3.75M. In 2010, the comparable amount accounted for more than 20% of all periodical subscription costs and just under 10% of all collection costs for everything the Library acquires. Some journals cost as much as $40,000 per year, others in the tens of thousands. Prices for online content from two providers have increased by about 145% over the past six years, which far exceeds not only the consumer price index, but also the higher education and the library price indices. These journals therefore

… se no, non esisterebbe Sci-Hub

Science Home News

Who's downloading pirated papers?

EVERYONE

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

http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/04/whos-downloading-pi

The Guardian

Higher Education Network

Scientists should be solving problems, not struggling to access journals

It takes an average of 15 clicks for a researcher to find and access a journal article. This time could be much better spent

Benjamin Kaube

Mon 21 May 2018 07.30 BST

May 21, 2018

Scientific publishing is a rip-off. We fund the research – it should be free

George Monbiot

outrageous legacy. In the meantime, as a matter of principle, do not pay a penny to read an academic article. The ethical choice is to read the stolen material published by Sci-Hub.

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

> **Jon Tennant** @Protohedgehog
> Oh wow. Looks like anyone can now create their own @sci_hub mirror github.com/bsidio/sci-hub You can use this to help accelerate research and society by providing free access to millions of research articles. But it's probably illegal, so don't do it.

Traduci il Tweet

08:37 - 10 mag 2018

March 10, 2018

[come ottenere il pdf se non avete abbonamento]

HOW TO GET THE PDF?

Alternatives to the publisher version of full-text journal articles

updated: February 20, 2018

1 **UNPAYWALL**
Get full-text of research papers as you browse, using Unpaywall's index of 10 million legal, open access articles.
For CHROME | Firefox
http://unpaywall.org/

2 **GOOGLE SCHOLAR BUTTON**
Easy access to Google Scholar from any web page. Find full text on the web or in your university library. Select the title of the paper on the page you're reading, and click the Scholar button to find it.
for CHROME | Firefox
https://addons.mozilla.org/nl/firefox/addon/google-scholar-button/

3 **KOPERNIO**
Get instant notifications of available versions from your library or otherwise. Promising features like a personal Locker, saved articles and more.
https://kopernio.com/

Kopernio

4 **OPEN ACCESS BUTTON**
Free, legal research articles and data delivered instantly or automatically requested from authors. You can do this from the website, or install a browser extension/API.
https://openaccessbutton.org/

Open Access Button

5 **HASHTAG #ICANHAZPDF**
Use the hashtag #icanhazpdf together with a link to the requested publication; if somebody has access, they can send you the PDF.
https://twitter.com/search?q=%23icanhazpdf

HOW TO GET THE PDF?

Alternatives to the publisher version of full-text journal articles

8 **NARCIS**
NARCIS provides access to scientific information, including (open access) publications from the repositories of all the Dutch universities, KNAW, NWO and a number of research institutes, datasets from some data archives as well as descriptions of research projects, researchers and research institutes.
http://www.narcis.nl/

9 **OSF PREPRINTS**
OSF offers acces to over 2 million open access preprints.
https://osf.io/preprints/

10 **DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS**
DOAJ offers access to over 10.000 open access journals.
https://doaj.org/

11 **SCIENCE OPEN**
Science Open contains over 37 million articles, a large part in open access.
http://www.scienceopen.com/

12 **SCI-HUB**
If all else fails, you may be tempted to use Sci-Hub. Do realize, however, that in many countries, including The Netherlands, the use of Sci-Hub is considered as an illegal act, as it involves content protected by copyright laws and licensing contracts.

open access.nl | News and events | What is open access? | In the Netherlands | You

Alternative ways to access journal articles

Feb. 27, 2018

unpaywall

Unpaywall ovviamente funziona SOLO se l'autore ha depositato

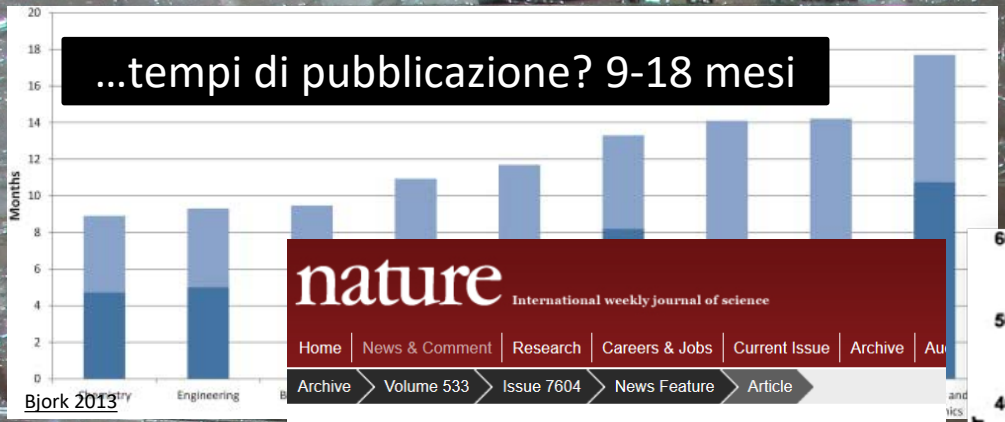
An open database of 17.025.907 free scholarly articles.

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

…funziona?

…tempi di pubblicazione? 9-18 mesi

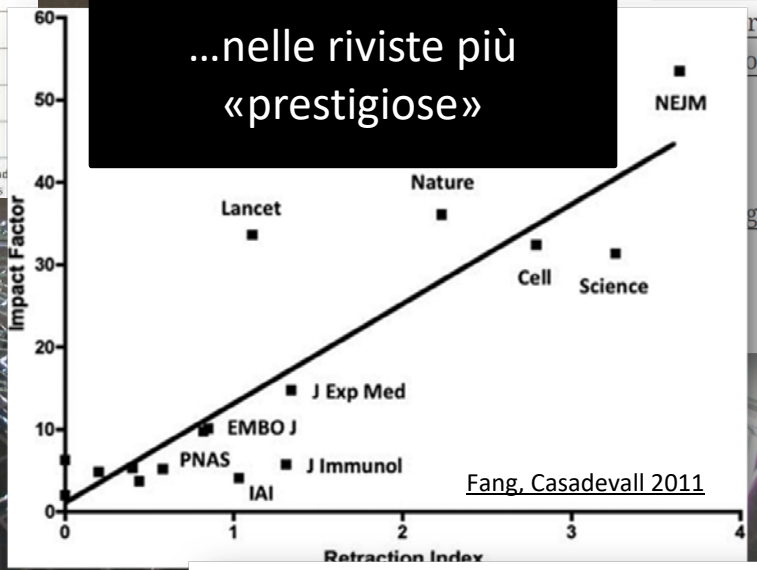


Bjork 2013

…crescente numero di ritrattazioni per dati falsificati o fabbricati

The Retraction Watch Leaderboard

…nelle riviste più «prestigiose»



Fang, Casadevall 2011

nature International weekly journal of science

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

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

NATURE | NEWS FEATURE

1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility

Survey sheds light

Monya Baker

25 May 2016

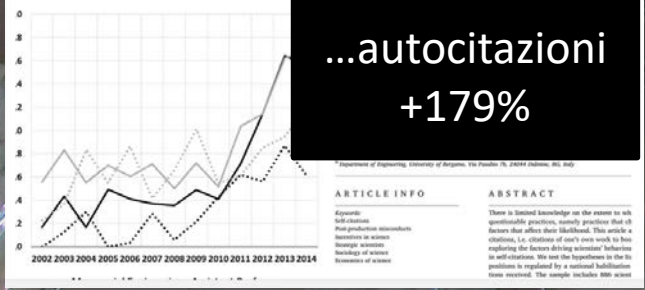
…crisi della riproducibilità

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...



…autocitazioni +179%

Harvard chiede il ritiro di 31 pubblicazioni del noto cardiologo Piero Anversa

Oct. 16, 2018

Foto: Brigham and Women's Hospital. Piero Anversa, M.D.

Contengono dati falsificati e/o inventati, come riferiscono la Harvard Medical School e il Brigham and Women's Hospital di Boston. Gli studi sotto accusa riguardano la possibilità – dimostrata falsa – di utilizzare le staminali per rigenerare il cuore

Does scientific misconduct …nt harm? The case …Boldt

…the real-life effects …note that some of the …n tiny obscure …ads. But a new meta- …AMA today suggests

…una parentesi sulle ritrattazioni?

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

If you wanted to minimize the real-life effects of misconduct, you might note that some of the retractions we cover are in tiny obsc journals hardly anyone reads. But a analysis and editorial in JAMA today

NCBI Resources How To

PubMed.gov PubMed

RETRACTED ARTICLE

See: Retraction Notice

Anesth Analg. 1996 Aug;83(2):254-61.

The effects of albumin versus hydroxyethyl starch solution on cardiorespiratory and circulatory variables in critically ill patients.

Boldt J[1], Heesen M, Müller M, Pabsdorf M, Hempelmann G.

JAMA

2013

> *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).*

In other words, there was an increased risk of d failure among those given HES:

> *The report by Zarychanski et al highlights important and adverse effect of scientific r*

97 ritrattazioni.
Se si escludono questi studi, la revisione sistematica mostra un aumentato rischio di morte e problemi ai reni

No academic post for fraudster Diederik Stapel, after all

Recently, we reported that social psychologist and renowned data faker Diederik Stapel had found himself a new gig supporting research at a b

ederik Stapel

Scoperto da un PhD che ha chiesto i dati originali

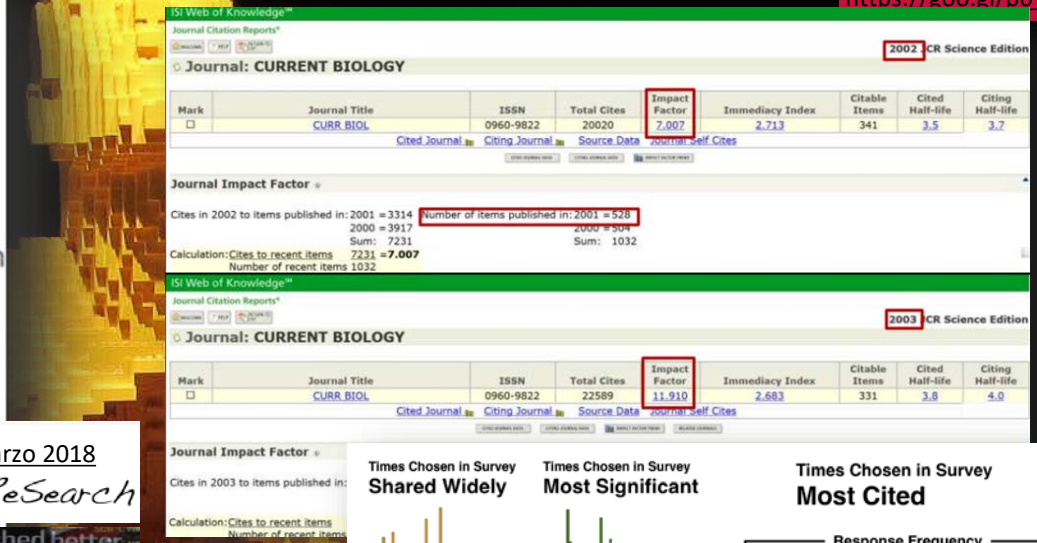
De Telegraaf: Continue reading →

… e la valutazione? «Ossessione»

THE ROYAL SOCIETY
The future of scholarly scientific communication
https://goo.gl/p6Vza

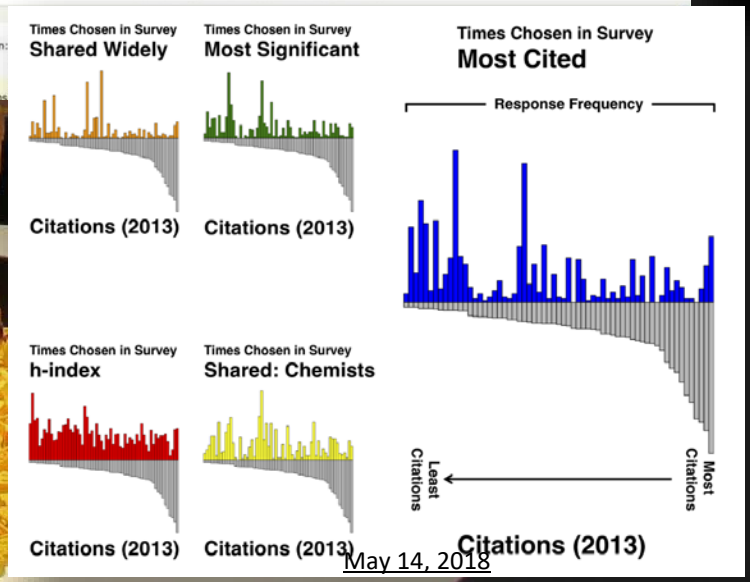
"Not only are we failing to provide the right incentives, we are actually providing perverse ones."

As long as journal impact factors retain some role in the career development, journals should publish the distribution of their citations. The participants strongly supported the adoption of the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) by publis
There was a call
having to rely on



ROARS 28 marzo 2018

Impact or perish. L'ossessione per l'impatto delle pubblicazioni scientifiche genera frodi e condotte abusive



May 14, 2018

Goodhart's Law: "when a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure."

Metrics are subject to manipulation, so we should look carefully not only at the numb
is that number purports to measur

"People game the system at every level and this risks the loss of valuable research in favour of fashionable research."

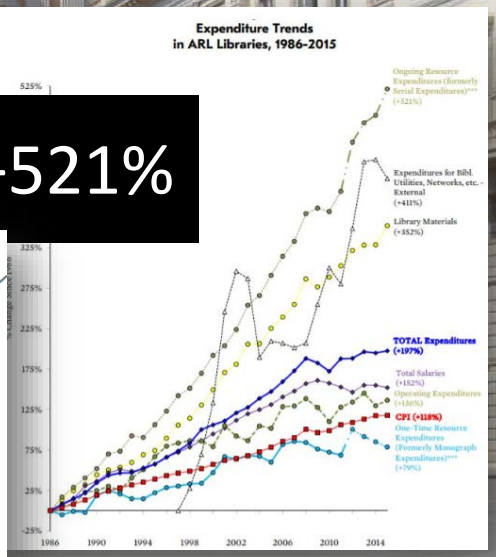
…l'efficacia?

2.100.000

+521%

Il paradosso

1. stipendio



Jon Tennant ✓
@Protohedgehog
Following

Reminder: When national research funding bodies, whose money comes from you, the taxpayer, are spending 10s of millions of euros a year on privatised services with profit margins in excess of 35%, this is a flagrant mis-use of such public funds. And should be challenged more.

Traduci il Tweet

12:28 - 21 mag 2019

May 21 2019

		Industry
10%	BMW	automobiles
23%	Rio Tinto	mining
25%	Google	search
29%	Apple	premium computing
35%	**Springer**	**scholarly publishing**
37%	**Elsevier**	**scholarly publishing**

A.Holcombe, Aug. 2018

http://wp.me/ph4jF-km CC-BY Alex Holcombe

tagli ai budget=
minore possibilità
di leggere
di essere letti

1/3 800=288 milioni di
soldi pubblici
(2.100.000 euro UniTO)

The Economist

od bash. The
ther people's work,
thing by third parties
ss called peer review, has been immensely
Elsevier, a Dutch firm that is the world's biggest
blisher, had a margin last year of 38% on revenues
ion ($3.2 billion). Springer, a German firm that is the
ggest journal publisher, made 38% on sales of
.1 billion) in 2011 (the most recent year for which
available). Such firms are [illegible]

Free for all, 4 may 2013

Elsevier: +38%

… nell'era del web in cui
tutto è disponibile…

[siamo sulla strada sbagliata]

Spinal Cord Sept. 7, 2018

Editorial | Published: 07 September 2018

Guest Editorial

Publication pressure and scientific misconduct: why we need more open governance

cord injury. First, there is incr
methodology. These range fro
neurological diseases, the lacl
contamination of neural cell li
poor reliability of published re
participant numbers are low).
published research findings m
commonly low in the biomedi
surprisingly then, the rate of t
is slow and problematic [3]. Second, the number of papers retracte
from the peer-reviewed literature is also increasing [4]. Third, th
is an over-reliance on a scientist's publication metrics (numbers,
journal impact factors, citation numbers) for progression, promo
prizes, and research grants. Indeed, gaming the metrics of scier
an occupational requirement for scientists, journal staff and
university administrators. Publications now contain more spin
(reliance on findings which are not justified by the statistics) an
more liberal use of words such as 'novel' [5]. These trends are d
by an unhealthy culture in which it can be more important to pu
a result than publish a correct result [6, 7]. The trends also expo
deep flaws in the current systems of peer review.

> This research culture can lead to cost- and corner-cutting, with hasty publication of irreproducible results and poor-quality work—it's an era in which scientists can fall prey to the temptation to do whatever they can get away with in order to publish. This leads to scientific misconduct, commonly defined as 'fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results'. A well-known recent case is Professor

- metodologia non solida
- risultati falsi, peer review debole
- enfasi sulla pretesa «novità»
- metriche onnipotenti, per cui truffare per gonfiarle è obbligo
- «PUBBLICARE UN RISULTATO» INVECE DI UN «RISULTATO CORRETTO»

"Yes, the planet got destroyed. But for a beautiful moment in time we created a lot of value for shareholders."

Photo: NOAA National Weather Service National Hurricane Center


… cambiare panorama?

Open Science

Open Definition

*"Open data and content can be **freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose**"*

http://opendefinition.org/

Jeff Rouder
@JeffRouder

What is Open Science? It is endeavoring to preserve the rights of others to reach independent conclusions about your data and work.

Traduci il Tweet

21:47 - 5 dic

Open Science Depends on Open Minds

Neelie Kroes

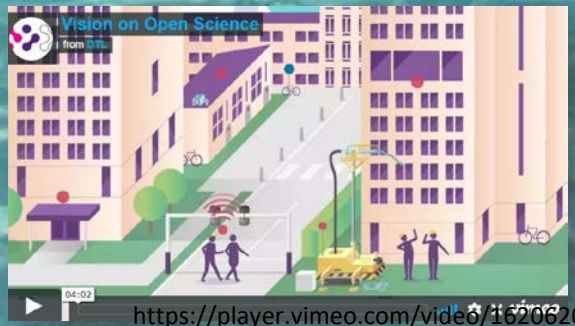
Iscriviti 851

Open Science @openscience · 5 h

"Being open and transparent is an ongoing practice and not a check box at the end." - @biocrusoe #openscience

13 8

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



https://player.vimeo.com/video/162062013

Open Science = Open Outputs + Open Infrastructure X Culture (change)

Access, reuse & discoverability

Evaluation & Researcher behaviour

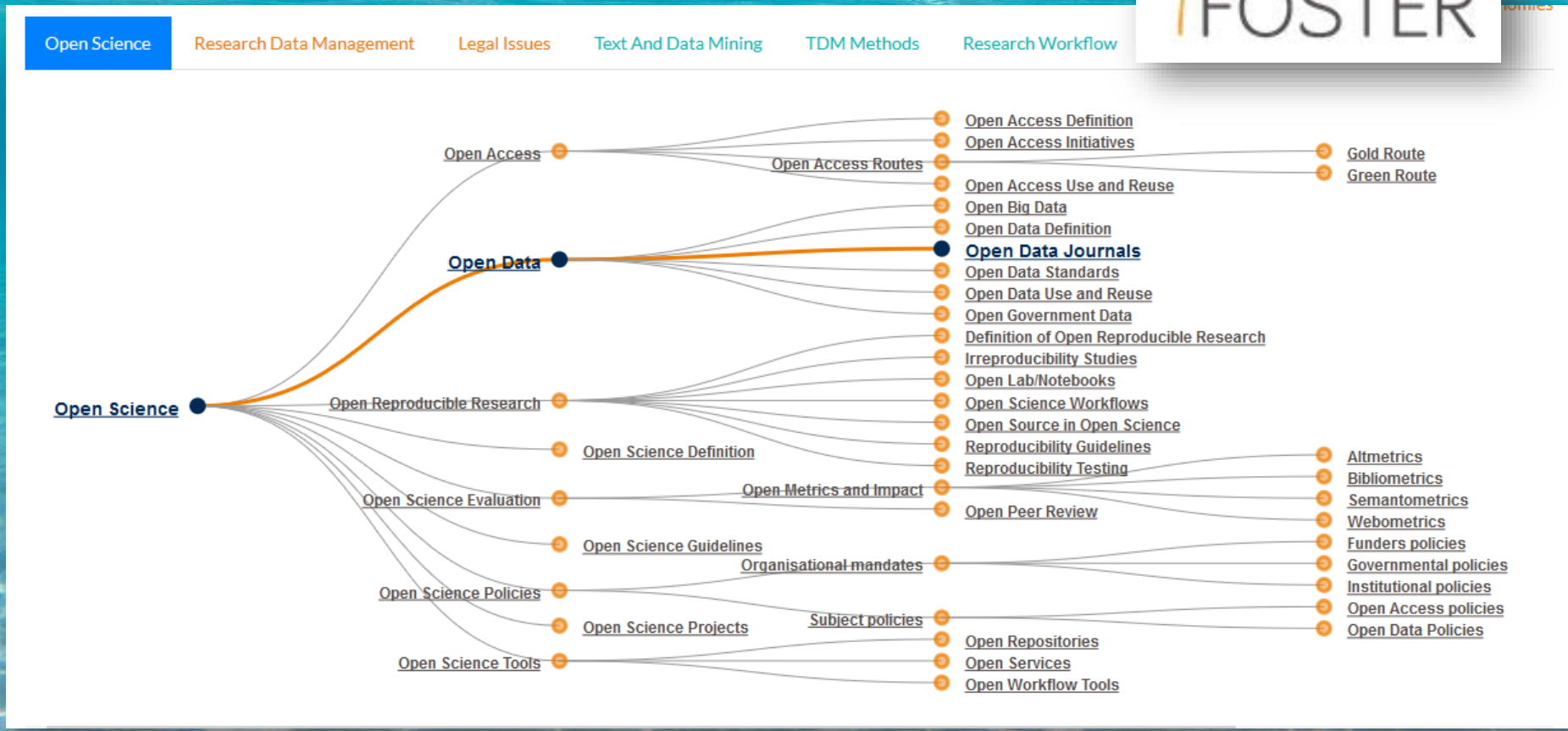
C. Mac Callum, UKSG, April 2018

Open Science

KEY MESSAGE / 4

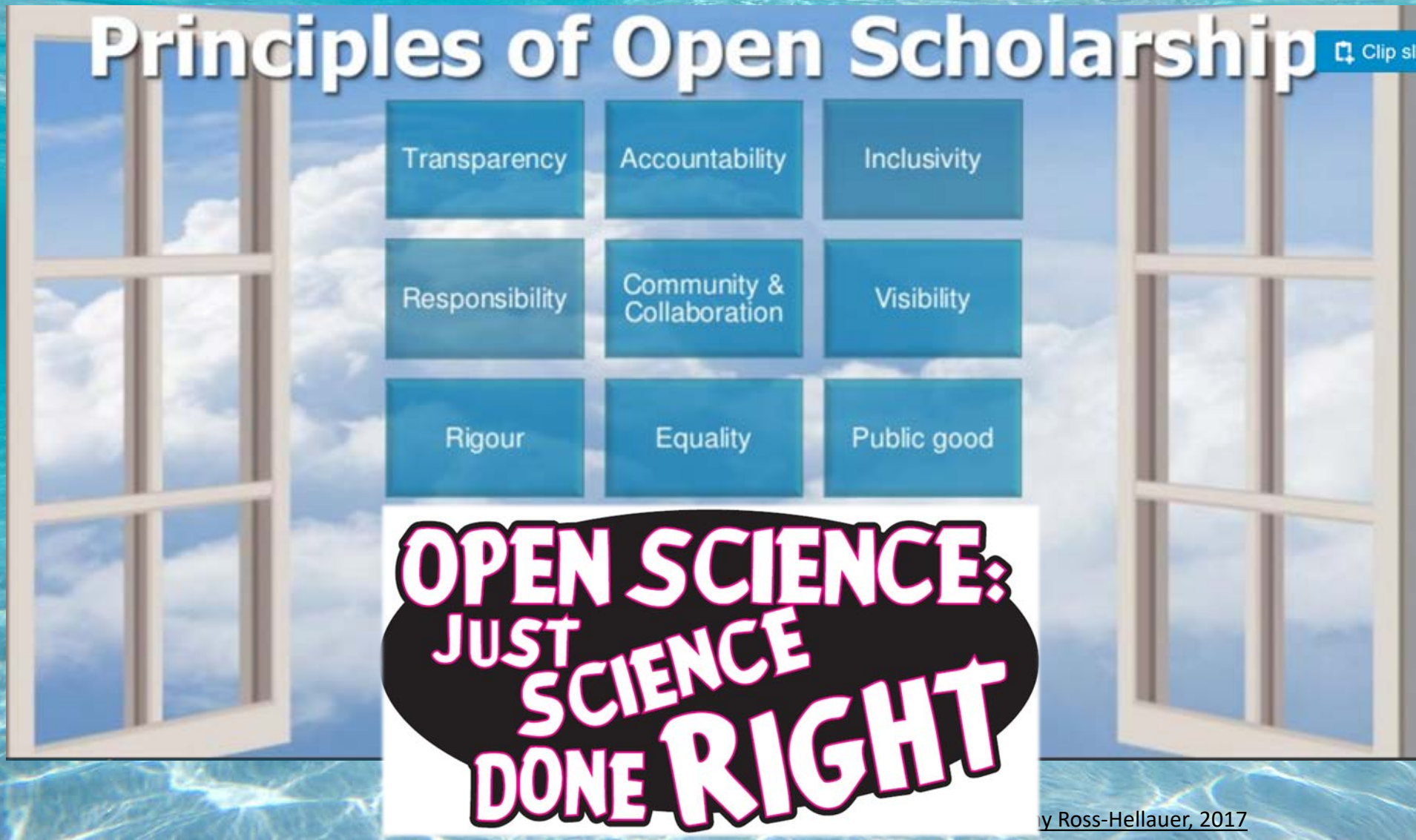
OPEN SCIENCE ≠ OPEN ACCESS

OPEN SCIENCE ≠ EOSC



https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/foster-taxonomy/open-science-definition

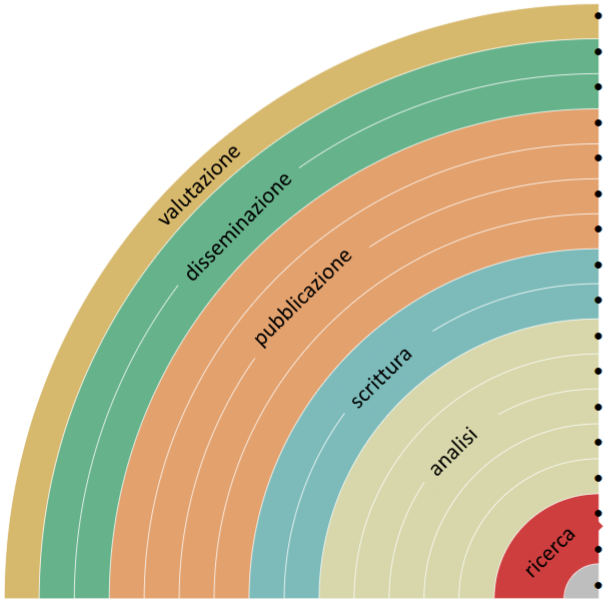
Open Science



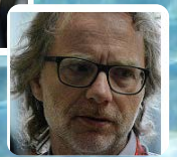
y Ross-Hellauer, 2017

Open science un passo per volta…

Come puoi rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca…



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



Open Science: what's in it for me (Torino, 8 e 9 marzo 2018)

Report, marzo 2018

… «core strategy»…

Open Science (Open A

Newsroom

l shift towards making research findings available free of charge
rs, so-called 'Open access', has been a core strategy in the
Commission to improve knowledge circulation and thus
. It is illustrated in particular by the general principle for open
scientific publications in Horizon 2020 and the pilot for research

Carlos Moedas ✓
@Moedas

Segui

2/4 "Open as possible, as closed as necessary" is the new principle for all #data from publicly funded #research in Europe #openaccess

RETWEET 76 MI PIACE 32

Iryna Kuchma @irynakuchma · 18 nov 2015

#Openscience is about making sure that science serves innovation & growth – Günther Oettinger & Carlos Moedas

Wilma van Wezenbeek
@wvanwezenbeek

Following

#osc2018 @BurgelmanJean "2018 is the year of no return in #openscience"

Traduci il Tweet

10:32 - 13 mar 2018

European Commission

RESEARCH & INNOVATION

Open Science

European Commission > Research & Innovation > Open Science

Home | Open Access | European Open Science Cloud | Open Science Policy Platform | Groups

Open Science

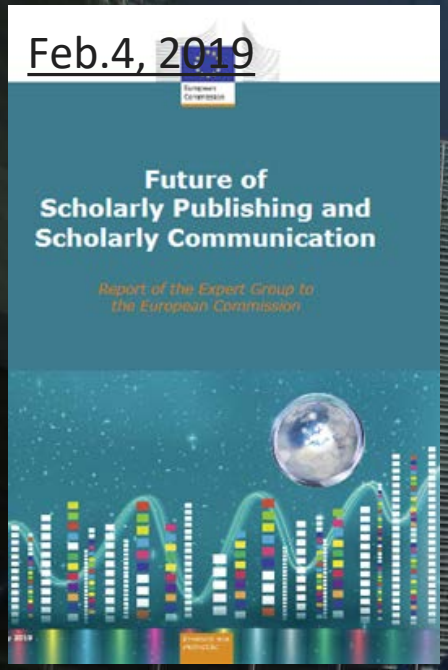
European Commission Open Research Publishing Platform

The Commission proposes to fund a European Commission Open Research Publishing

TESTI E DATI OPEN BY DEFAULT (come fare)

Feb.4, 2019

ience in Europa



- Rewards and Incentives
- Research Indicators and Next-Generation Metrics
- Future of Scholarly Communication
- European Open Science Cloud
- FAIR Data
- Research Integrity
- Skills and Education
- Citizen Science

Integrated advice of the Open Science Policy Platform on 8 prioritised Open Science ambitions May 29, 2018

Report, Sept.2017

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Politiche nazionali e di ogni ateneo su Open Access e Open Data

COMMISSION RECOM

of 25.4.201

on access to and preservation of

Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science

2016

Report on OS and careers, July 2017

…servono testi… quindi Open Access

DEPOSITO

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…scrivendo in modo diverso

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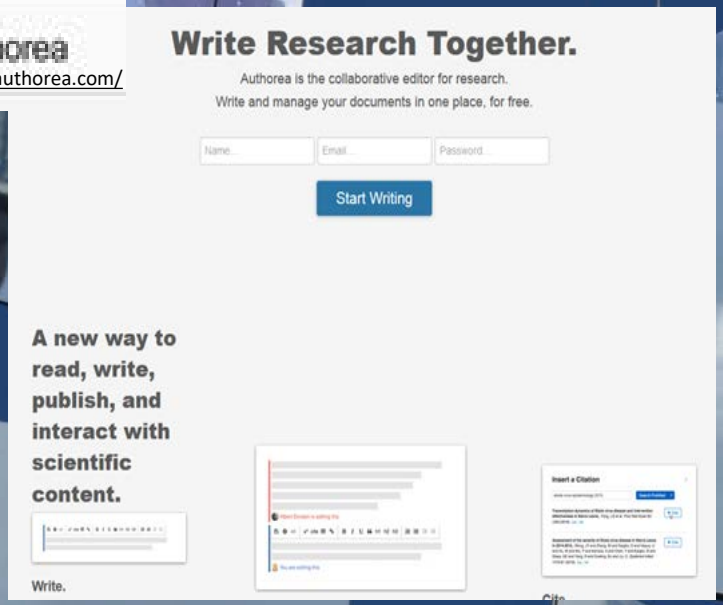
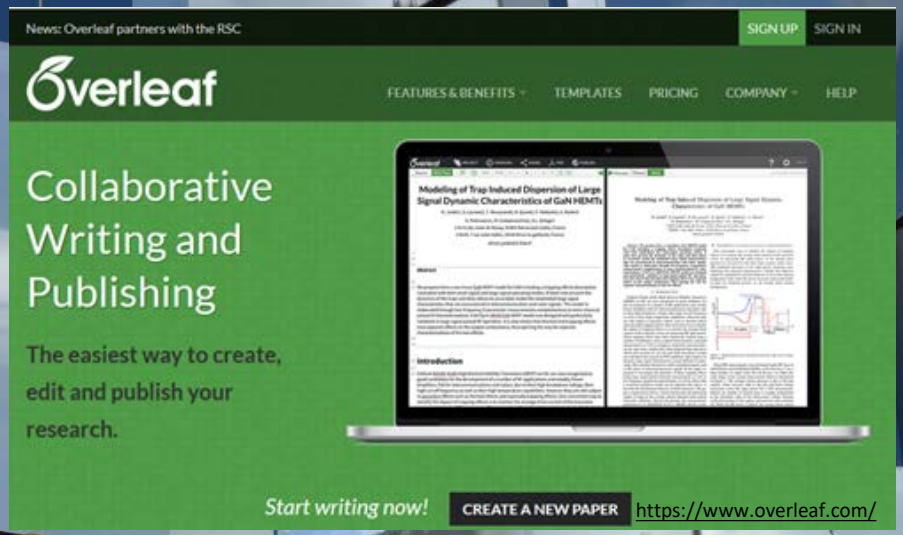
https://www.authorea.com/





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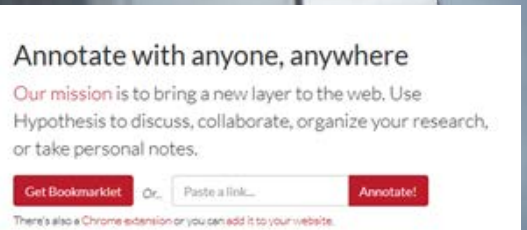

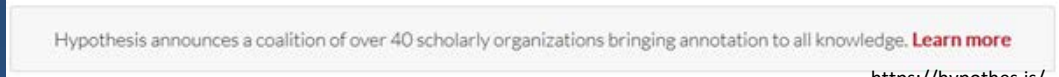

https://hypothes.is/

SCRIVERE COLLABORATIVAMENTE, ANNOTARE IL WEB

… e non solo articoli…

PREPRINT
E OPEN NOTEBOOK

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

Rule 1: Preprints speed up dissemination

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

e 3: Preprints provide ecord of priority

e 4: Preprints do not d to being scooped

e 5: Preprints provide ess to scholarly tent that would erwise be lost

e 6: Preprints do not ly low quality

e 7: Preprints support the rapid evaluation of controversial results

Rule 8: Preprints do not typically preclude publication

Rule 9: Preprints can further inform grant review and academic advancement

Rule 10: Preprints—one shoe does not fit all

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

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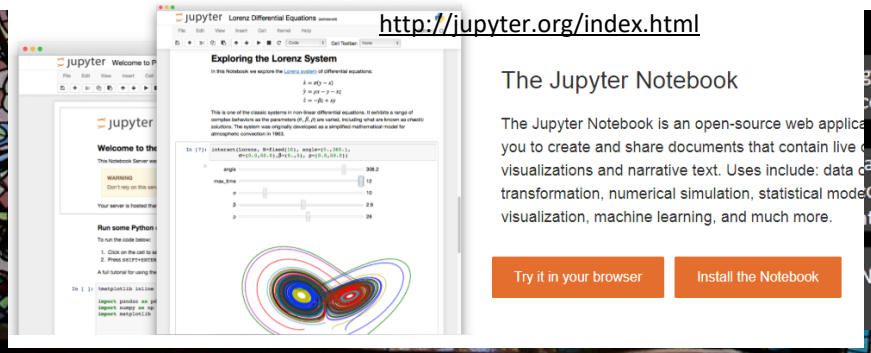
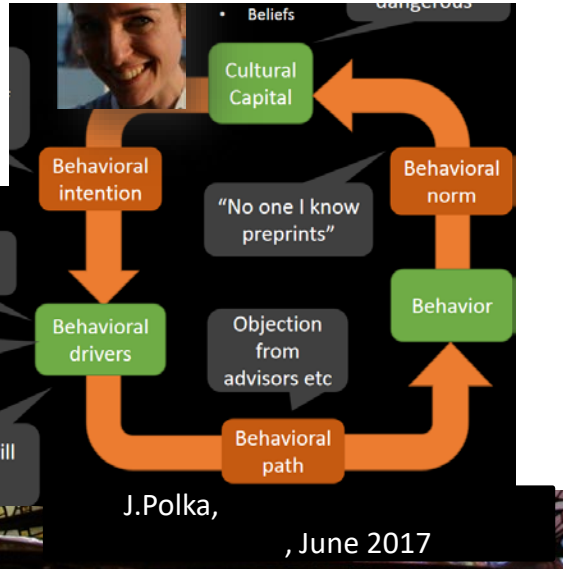




J.Polka,

, June 2017

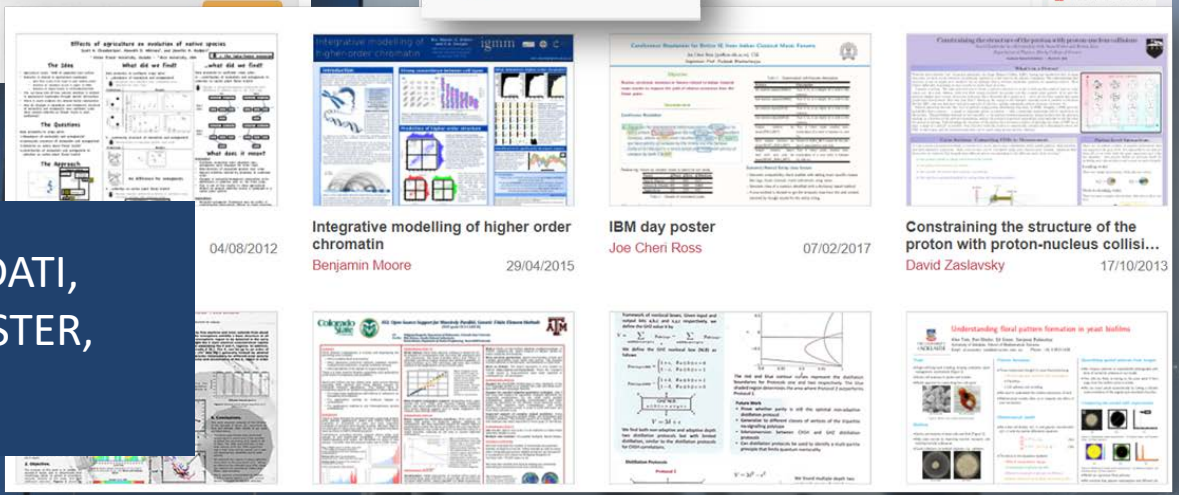
…e non solo testi…

https://github.com/

https://zenodo.org/

https://www.protocols.io/

SI POSSONO DEPOSITARE DATI, SOFTWARE, IMMAGINI, POSTER, INTERI PROTOCOLLI



...con dati FAIR...

Comment | OPEN

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson, Michel Dumontier [...] Barend Mons

Abstract

There is an urgent need to improve the infrastructure supporting the reuse of scholarly data. A diverse set of stakeholders—representing academia, industry, funding agencies, and scholarly publishers—have come together to design and jointly endorse a concise and measureable set of principles that we refer to as the FAIR Data Principles. The intent is that these may act as a guideline for those wishing to enhance the ata holdings. Distinct from peer initiatives that scholar, the FAIR Principles put specific emphasis

FAIR guide, Nature, March 2016

FORCE11

The Future of Research Communications and e-Scholarship

ABOUT COMMUNITY GROUPS

FORCE11 » Groups » The FAIR Data Principles

THE FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES

...abilitando servizi

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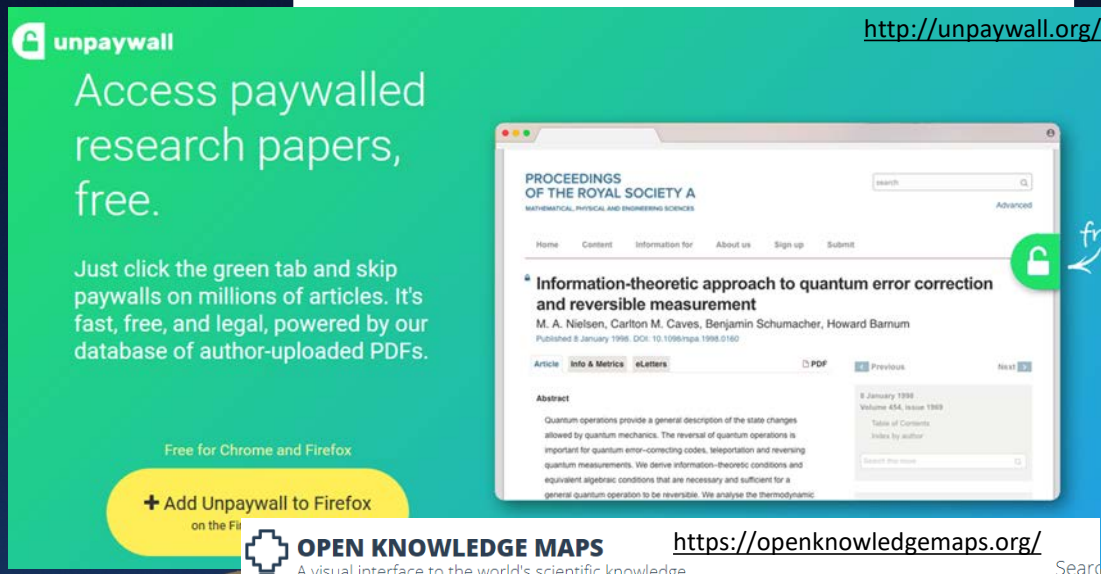

TEXT E DATA MINING
- sono cruciali
- ma servono i testi e dati aperti

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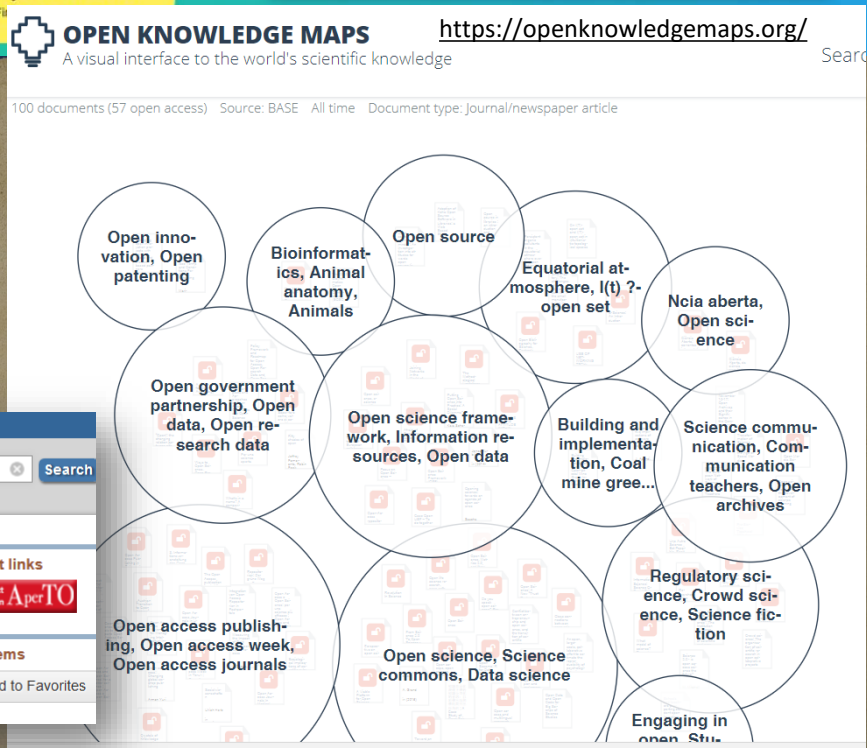
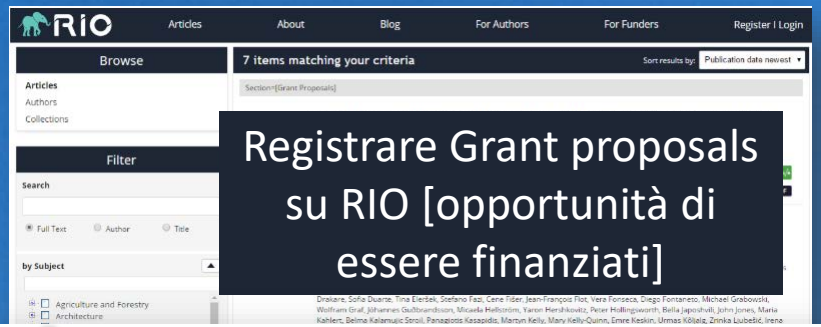


…aprendo l'intero ciclo



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https://osf.io/registries/

AsPredicted
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https://aspredicted.org/

Pre registrare uno studio su OSF Registries o AsPredicted [garanzia]

Create a new AsPredicted pre-registration

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Your email address (used in AsPredicted)

SEE OWN

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

...mantenendo i «diritti»

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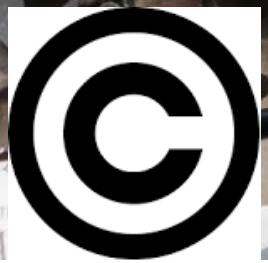
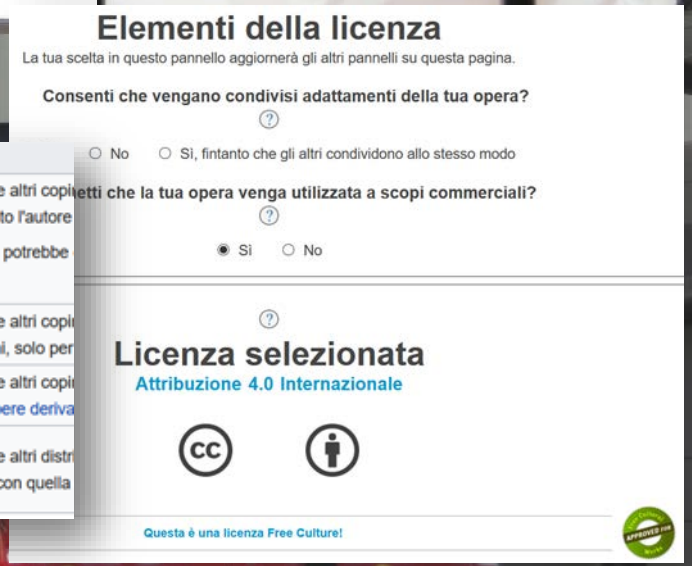


TUTTI I DIRITTI RISERVATI



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…Houston, abbiamo un problema

LA PERCEZIONE IN ITALIA:

- SOLO RIVISTE
- SI PAGA PER PUBBLICARE
- EDITORI PREDATORI

Open scholarly …

March 11, 2019

10 Myths around Open Scholarly Publishing

Myth 1
Preprints will get your research 'scooped'
Preprints typically provide a time-stamp and a DOI, therefore establishing priority of discovery

Myth 2
JIF and journal branding are measures of quality for researchers
The JIF is a flawed metrics that was never meant to be used for evaluation of research and researchers

Myth 3
Approval by peer review proves that you can trust a research article
The current peer review system is prone to a number of flaws including corruption, human bias and ghostwriting

Myth 4
Without journal peer review, the quality of science suffers
Researchers are more than responsible and competent enough to ensure their own quality control as part of intrinsic scientific integrity

Myth 5
Open Access has created predatory publishers
Predatory journals have been around for a long time before the recent push towards Open Access publishing

Myth 6
Copyright transfer is required to publish and protect authors
Copyright transfer procedures do not protect authors nor contribute to the advancement of scientific progress

Myth 7
Gold Open Access is synonymous with the APC business model
Most DOAJ-indexed journals do not have APCs and are funded from other sources, such as research institutes and grants

Myth 8
Embargo periods on 'green' OA are needed to sustain publishers
Traditional journals can peacefully coexist with zero-embargo self-archiving policies on author manuscripts

Myth 9
Web of Science and Scopus are global databases of knowledge
Neither represent the sum of current global research knowledge including Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia

Myth 10
Publishers add no value to the scholarly communication process
Publishers are responsible for quite some key functions, from peer-review management to production and archiving of final version articles

Come funziona

Fattibile subito, a costo zero, e NON si cambia sede editoriale (quindi SI FA VQR, ASN…)

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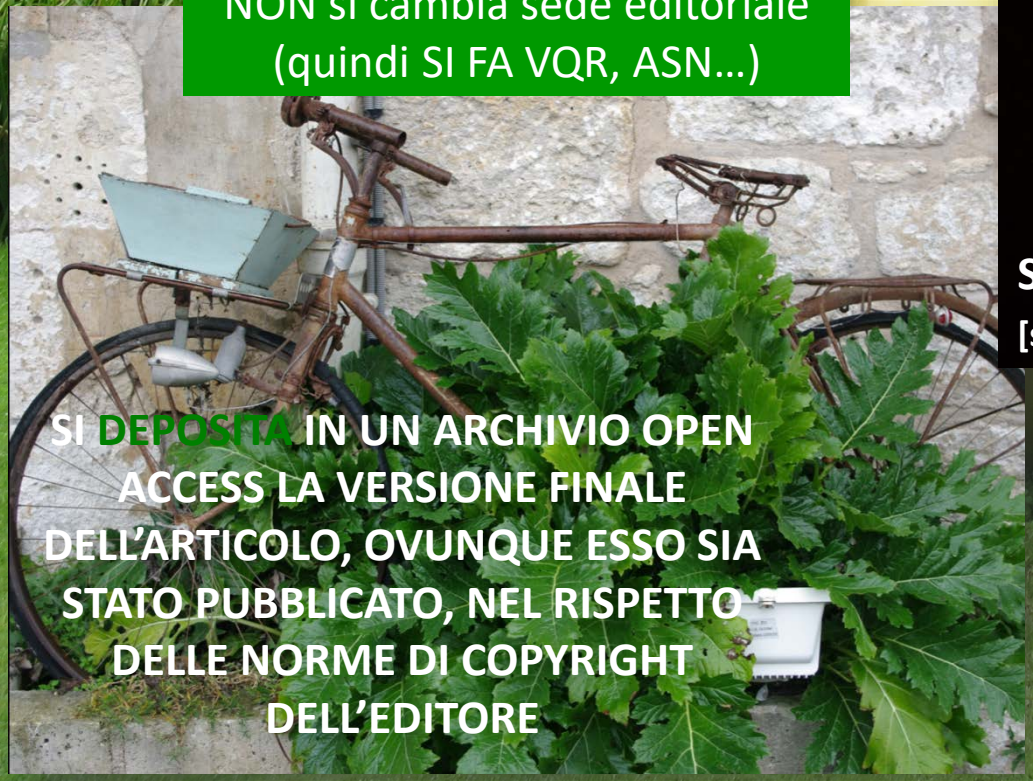
https://doaj.org/



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Due specie diverse

OFFICE OF SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

HOME » FEATURES » A SOCIAL NETWORKING SITE IS NOT AN OPEN ACCESS REPOSITORY

A social networking site is not an open access repository

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

https://goo.gl/RnUszK

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Attorneys
and Notaries

Basel
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ResearchGate vs. publishers

ResearchGate vs. Publishers: The Saga Continues...

Last updated May 8, 2018

May 2018

NEWS

ResearchGate bows to pressure from publishers on copyrighted material

BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

Networking site has moved 1.7 million journal articles from five major publishers so they are no longer accessible to the public

Nov. 15, 2017

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

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[=mesi in cui articolo pur depositato non è visibile]

http://www.oa.unito.it/new/leggere-bene-le-indicazioni-di-sherpa-romeo/

Attenzione…
l'editore ha voce in capitolo
SOLO SE avete firmato CONTRATTO
con CESSIONE DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

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

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

Abstract

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

Keywords

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

1. Introduction

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

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

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

Environmental and Experimental Botany 69 (2010) 17–23

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental and Experimental Botany

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

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

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Apical meristems
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Immunofluorescence
TUNEL test

ABSTRACT

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic pollutants in the environment, where it severely affects both animal and plant growth. Despite the growing literature data on As effects on plant development, alterations induced by this element on meristem activity of the root have not been explored to any great extent. In the present study, short-term experiments with arsenate have been conducted on *Ptsum sattvum* L. seedlings to assess whether plant growth impairment is due to DNA/chromosome or mitotic microtubule damages. Root growth was studied by evaluating apical meristem activity and cell elongation. Mitotic aberrations, DNA fragmentation and microtubule organization of the apical cells were also analyzed. The results have shown that arsenate, at the lowest concentration (0.25 μM), slightly increases root growth and some related parameters, whilst the other concentrations have a dose-dependent negative effect on root growth, on the mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine administration), and on the mitotic arrays of microtubule (through immunofluorescence). The main effects on mitosis occurred for 25 μM As. The percentage of metaphases increased, as did the irregular metaphases and c-mitoses. This was related to alterations in the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and ana/telophase bridges were virtually absent, whilst DNA fragmentation only increased from 25 μM arsenate onwards. These data point to a poor clastogenetic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one of the main targets of As.

1. Introduction

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

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

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doi:10.1016/j.envexpbot.2010.02.010

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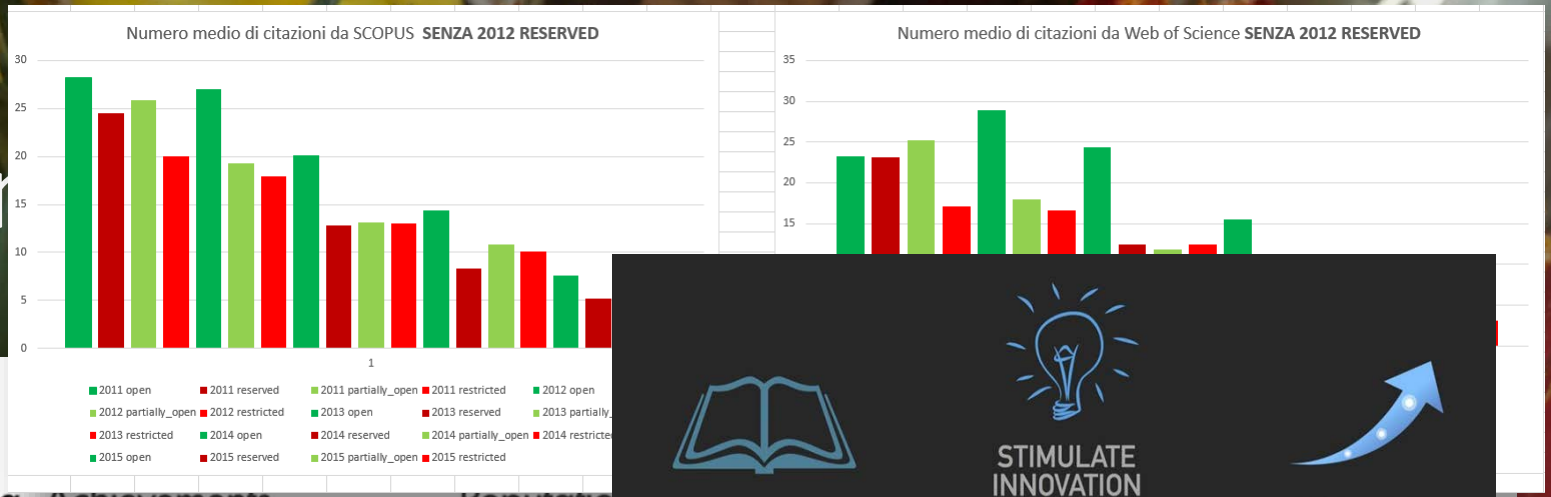
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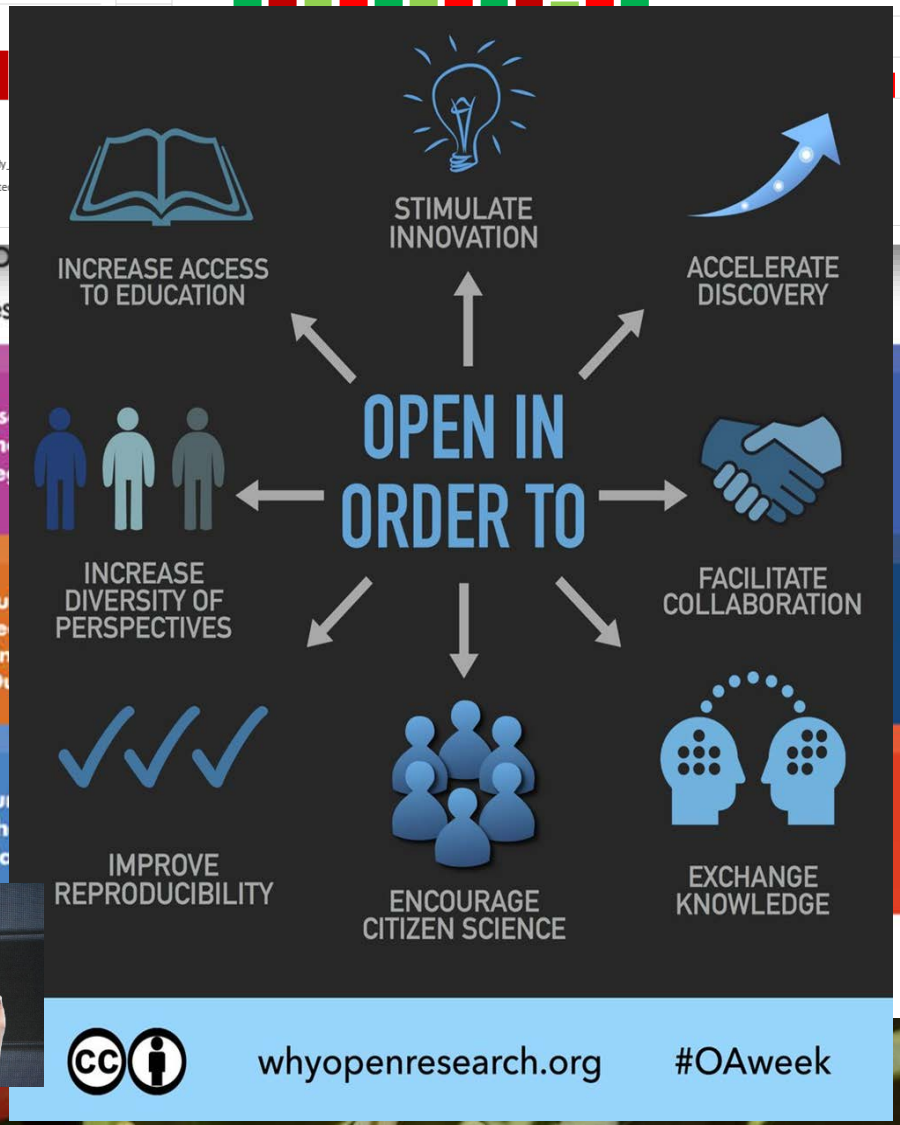
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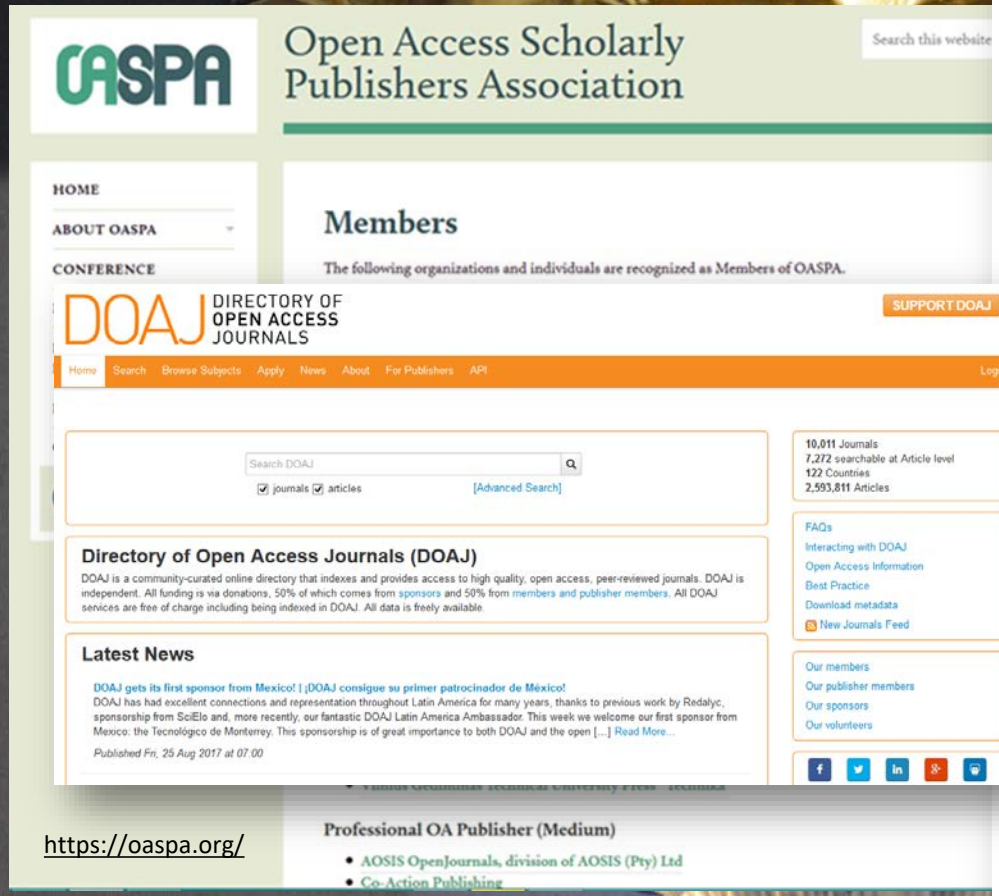
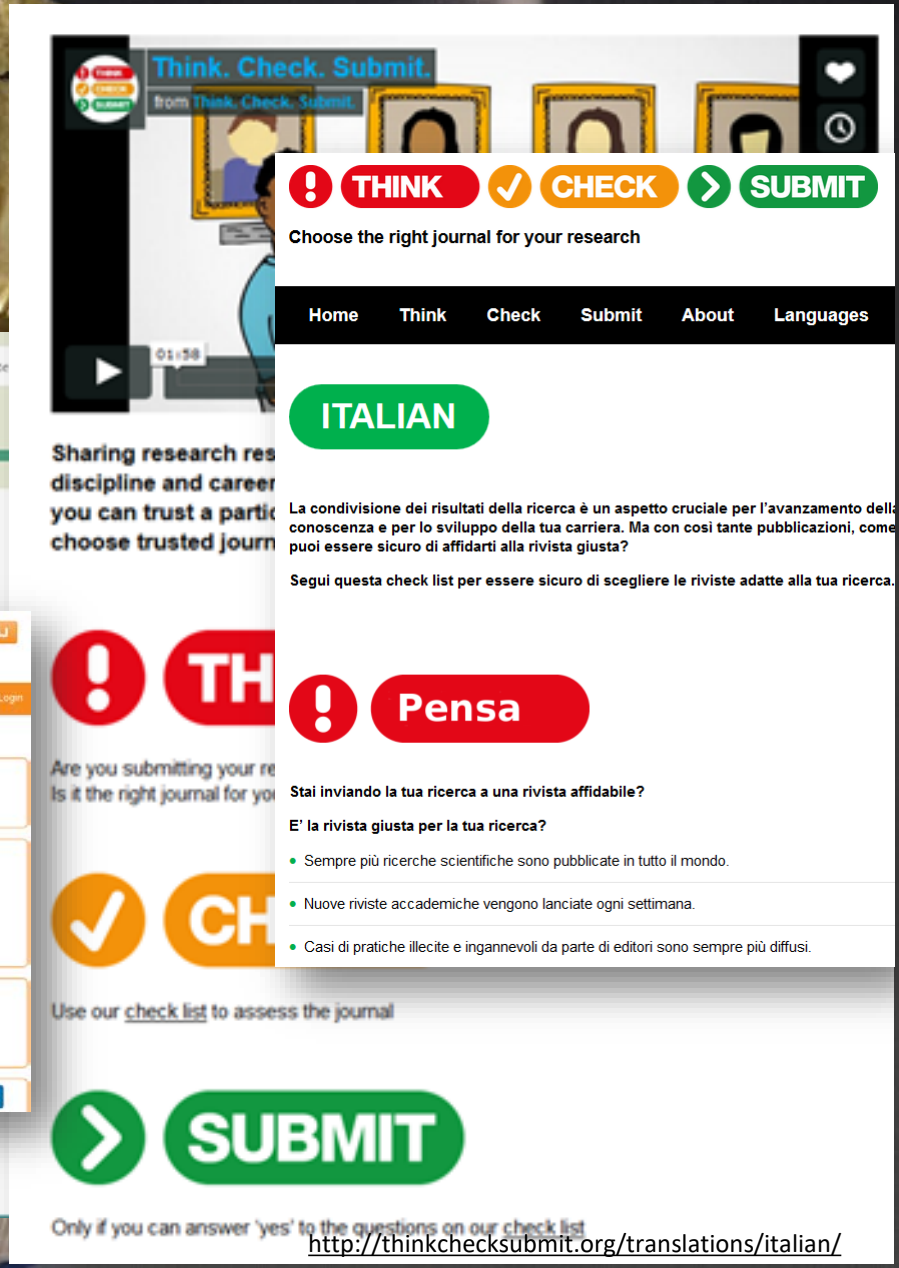


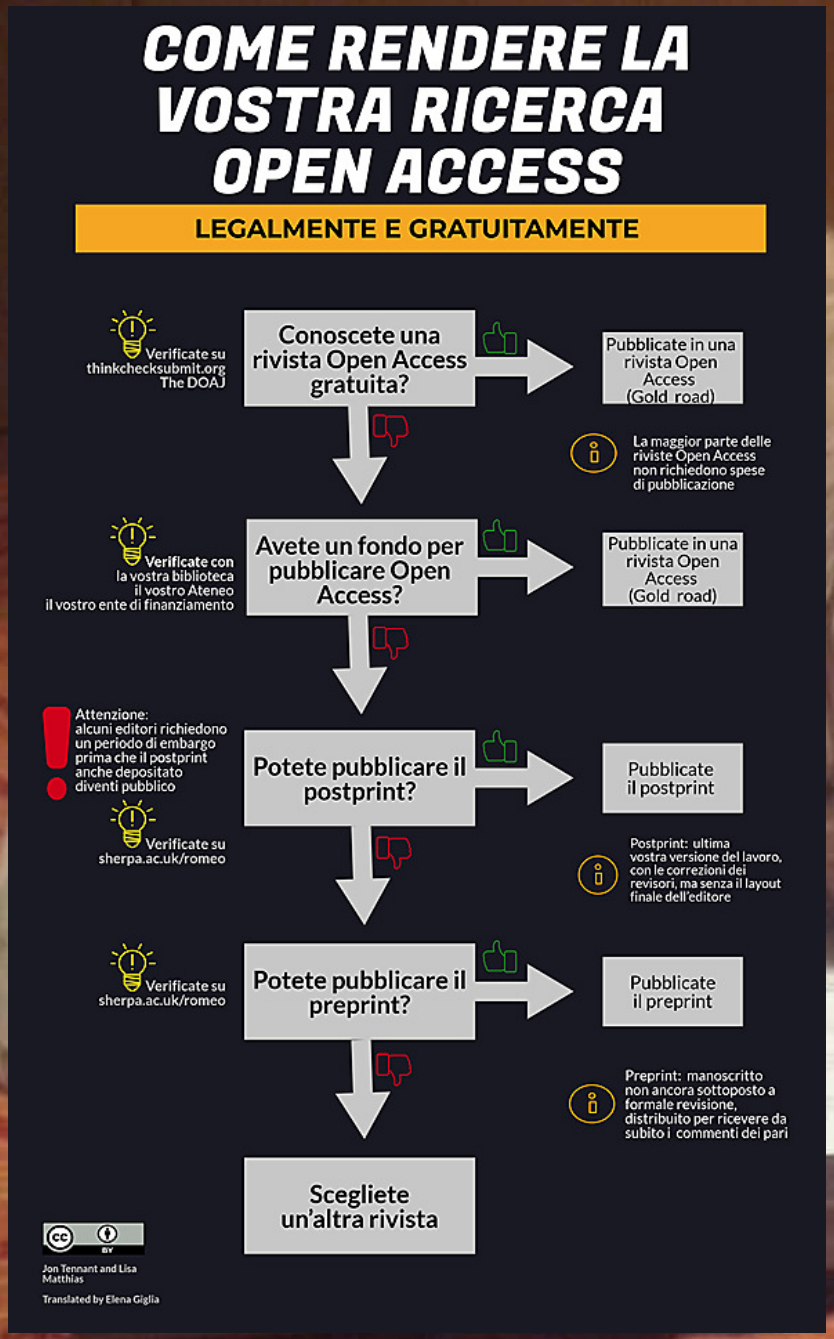
https://oaspa.org/



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

… in pratica

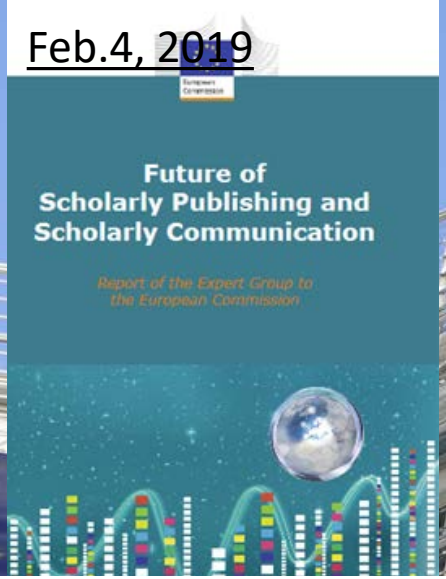
…c'è sempre un modo per fare Open Access, anche gratis
(e questo non rovina la vostra carriera)



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

Feb.4, 2019

In Europa, intanto...



The conclusion is actually simple: the evaluation of research is the keystone, and it has already been identified by scholars around the world, and by various expert groups within the European Commission, as structuring a global research architecture characterised by an unlimited quest for rankings. The ranking imperative affects all levels of the research structure, and it tends to constrain change for nearly all actors. This is true of individual researchers, of research groups, of whole research institutions, and even of whole countries. Symmetrically, publishers design their marketing strategies around journal rankings. But they too have become prisoners of this strategy, even though they benefit from it, and they have difficulties seeing beyond it.

PLAN S

TRANSFORMATIVE AGREEMENTS

Transformative ag

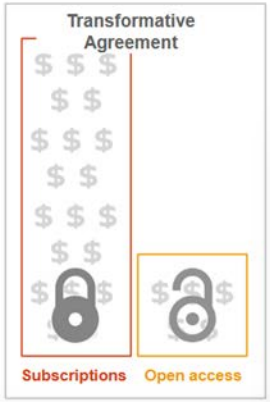
Participants from 37 nations and five continents, representing research performing and research funding institutions, libraries and government higher education associations and rectors' conferences, associations of researchers and other open access initiatives gathered at the *14th Berlin Open Access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

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

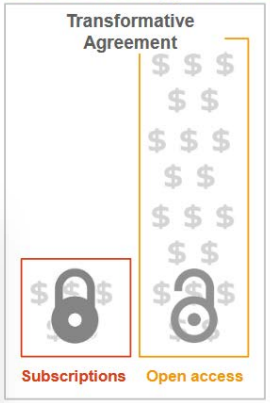
Publishers are expected to work with all members of the global research community to effect complete and immediate open access according to this statement.

FINAL CONFERENCE STATEMENT
14th Berlin Open Access Conference

Transformative agreements get control over hybrid costs



Subscription funds are converted to open access publishing funds



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

Campbell 2019

14th **BERLIN OPEN ACCESS CONFERENCE**
ALIGNING STRATEGIES TO **ENABLE OPEN ACCESS**
Harnack House, Berlin, 3–4 December 2018

Dec. 2018

Transformati
Uscire si può

Feb. 28, 201

As a leader in the global movement toward open access to publicly funded research, the University of California is taking a firm stand by deciding not to renew its subscriptions with Elsevier. Despite months of contract negotiations, Elsevier was unwilling to meet UC's key goal: securing universal open access to UC research while containing the rapidly escalating costs associated with for-profit journals.

In negotiating with Elsevier, UC aimed to accelerate the pace of scientific discovery by ensuring that research produced by UC's 10 campuses — which accounts for nearly 10 percent of all U.S. publishing output — would be immediately available to the world, without cost to the reader. Under Elsevier's proposed terms, the publisher would have charged UC authors large publishing fees on top of the university's multi-million dollar subscription, resulting in much greater cost to the university and much higher profits for Elsevier.

"Knowledge should not be accessible only to those who can pay," said Robert May, chair of UC's faculty Academic Senate. "The quest for full open access is essential if we are to truly uphold the mission of this university." The Academic Senate issued a statement today endorsing UC's position.

KEY MESSAGE / 7

NECESSARIO IL SOSTEGNO CONVINTO DELLA COMUNITÀ DEI RICERCATORI

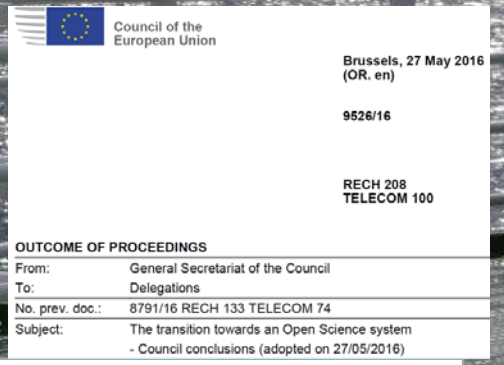
… una chiamata: PlanS

CHIUNQUE VOGLIA CAPIRE PLAN_S DOVREBBE VEDERE QUESTO VIDEO

WE NEED RADICAL AND ROBUST ACTIONS

ESOF 2018 - Opening Up Open Science: Innovations, Ideas and Possibilities July 11, 2018 min. 30.09-42.00 and 57.37-1.02

…da dove viene PlanS



Council of the European Union

Brussels, 27 May 2016
(OR. en)

9526/16

RECH 208
TELECOM 100

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	8791/16 RECH 133 TELECOM 74
Subject:	The transition towards an Open Science system - Council conclusions (adopted on 27/05/2016)

- DALL'ESIGENZA DI SVELTIRE UNA «TRANSIZIONE» ALL'OPEN ACCESS TROPPO LENTA E INEFFICACE (15 ANNI)
- DAL **COUNCIL ON COMPETITIVENESS** DI MAGGIO 2016

…il 4 settembre 2018 esce PlanS

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

3.337 SU 12.699
JOURNALS CON APCs
26%

KEY MESSAGE / 8

PLAN S

- NON SIGNIFICA PAGARE PER PUBBLICARE

- RICHIEDE MODIFICA DEI CRITERI DI VALUTAZIONE

- AUTORI **MANTENGONO IL COPYRIGHT** (LICENZE CCBY)
- RIVISTE **IBRIDE NON SONO AMMESSE**
- **SE (E SOTTOLINEO SE) CI SONO APC**, VENGONO PAGATE DALLE ISTITUZIONI
- LE **APC HANNO UN TETTO**

[VANNO MODIFICATI I CRITERI DI VALUTAZIONE]

PlanS implementation

JOURNALS OR PLATFORMS

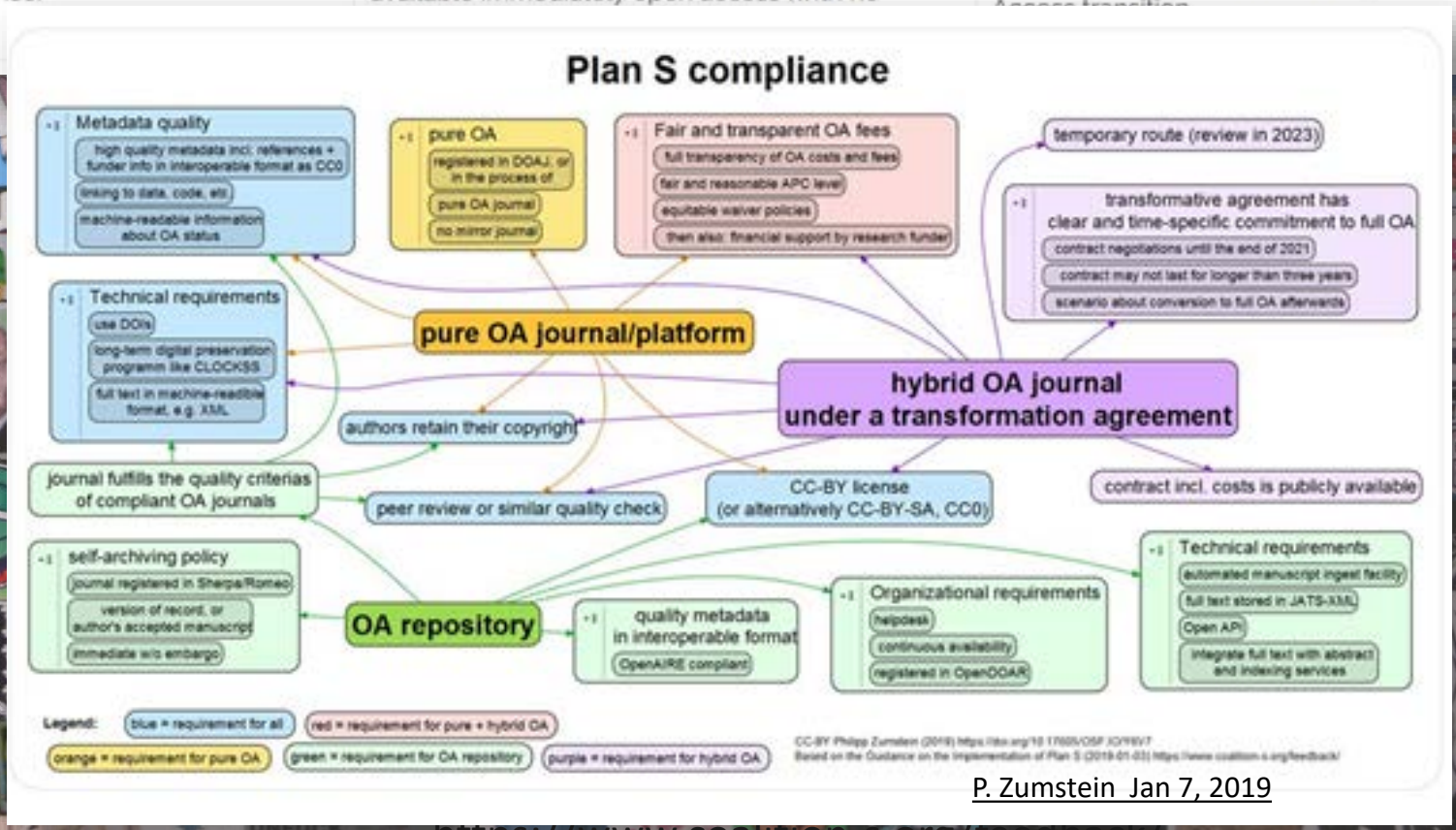
Authors publish in a Plan S compliant Open Access journal or on a Plan S compliant Open Access platform with a CC BY license.

SELFARCHIVING

Immediately upon publication, authors deposit the final published version of a scholarly publication (Version of Record (VoR)) or an Author's Accepted Manuscript (AAM), in a Plan S compliant repository. The document is made available immediately open access (with no

SUSBCRIPTION JOURNAL UNDER TRANSFORMATIVE

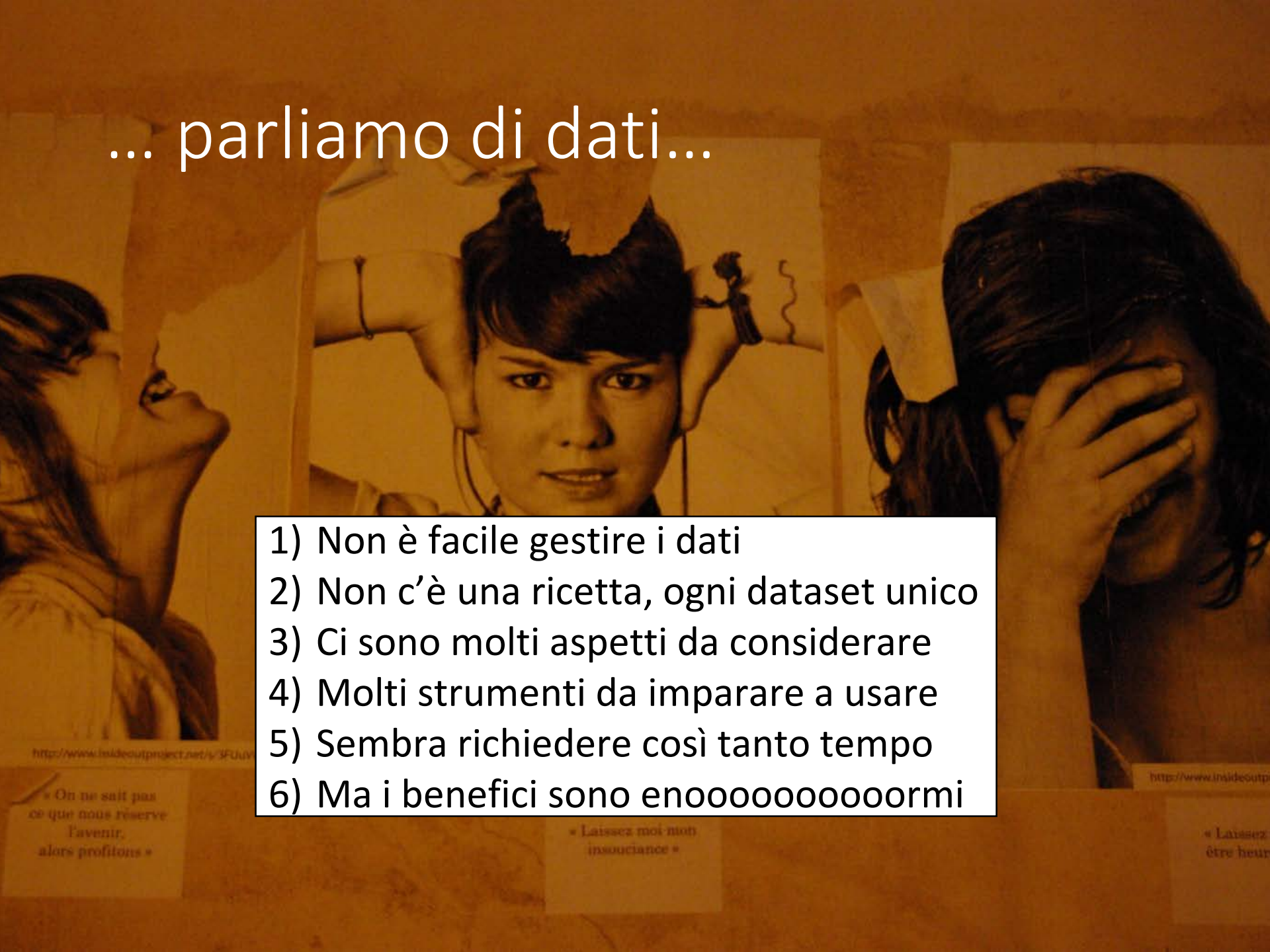
Authors publish Open Access with a CC BY license in a subscription journal that is covered by a transformative agreement that has a clear and time-specified commitment to a full Open



P. Zumstein Jan 7, 2019

https://www.coalition-s.org/feedback/

… parliamo di dati…



1) Non è facile gestire i dati
2) Non c'è una ricetta, ogni dataset unico
3) Ci sono molti aspetti da considerare
4) Molti strumenti da imparare a usare
5) Sembra richiedere così tanto tempo
6) Ma i benefici sono enooooooooormi

I dati. Perché vanno curati?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N2zK3sAtr-4&ecver=2

… è l'incubo del data steward:

- nessun backup
- nessun software di accompagnamento
- nessuna legenda dati

… e in più:

- dati prodotti con fondi pubblici
- pubblicati su Science che li richiede
- utili a una ricercatrice di area diversa

Perché occuparsi dei dati?

Jisc

How and why you should manage your research data: a guide for researchers

An introduction to engaging with research data management processes.

JISC Guide

EVITARE DI PERDERLI

ORGANIZZARLI PER RENDERE PIÙ EFFICACE LA RICERCA

(SE APERTI) ESSERE PIÙ VISIBILI

ALCUNI SONO UNICI E IRRIPETIBILI (meteorologia)

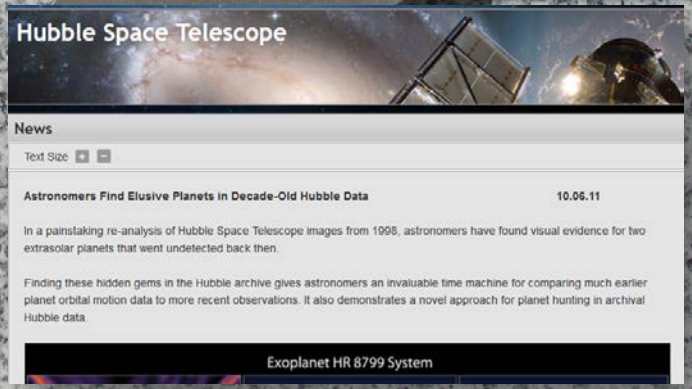
PERMETTERE VALIDAZIONE E CONTROLLI

(SE APERTI) FAVORIRE COLLABORAZIONI

MIGLIORARE INTEGRITÀ DELLA RICERCA

(SE APERTI) FAVORIRE RIUSO INEDITO

ESSERE RIPRODUCIBILI



«the coolest thing to do with your data will be thought of by someone else» [R.Pollock]

Perché occuparci dei dati?

The Vienna Declaration on the European Open Science Cloud

Vienna, 23 November 2018

PERCHÉ ORA ABBIAMO EOSC

Vienna, Nov.23, 2018

We, Ministers, delegates and other participants attending the launch event of the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC):

1. Recall the challenges of data driven research in pursuing excellent science as stated in the "EOSC Declaration" signed in Brussels on 10 July 2017.

2. Reaffirm the potential of the European Open Science Cloud to transform the research landscape in Europe. Confirm that the vision of the European Open Science Cloud is that of a research data commons, inclusive of all disciplines and Member States, sustainable in the long-term.

3. Recognise that the implementation of the European Open Science Cloud is a process, not a project, by its nature iterative and based on constant learning and mutual alignment. Highlight the need for continuous dialogue to build trust and consensus among scientists, researchers, funders, users and service providers.

4. Highlight that Europe is well placed to take a global leadership position in the development and application of cloud services for Science. Rea and open to the world, reaching out over time to

SEAMLESS ACCESS TO OPEN BY DEFAULT
FAIR DATA

5. Recall that the Council roadmap and the federated

9. Call for the European Open Science Cloud to provide all researchers in Europe with seamless access to an open-by-default, efficient and cross-disciplinary environment for storing, accessing, reusing and processing research data supported by FAIR data principles.

Science Cloud a reality, hinting at the need to further strengthen the ongoing dialogue across institutions and with stake-holders, for a new governance framework to be launched in Vienna, on 23 November 2018.

[EOSC – cioè?]

THE EUROPEAN OPEN SCIENCE CLOUD? SOME NUANCES AND DEFINITIONS

Imagine a federated, globally accessible environment where researchers, innovators, companies and citizens can publish, find and re-use each other's data and tools for research, innovation and educational purposes. Imagine that this all operates under well-defined and trusted conditions, supported by a sustainable and just value for money model. This is the environment that must be fostered in Europe and beyond to ensure that European research and innovation contributes in full to knowledge creation, meet global challenges and fuel economic prosperity in Europe. This we believe encapsulates the concept of the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC), and indeed such a federated European endeavour might be expressed as the European contribution to an Internet of FAIR Data and services.

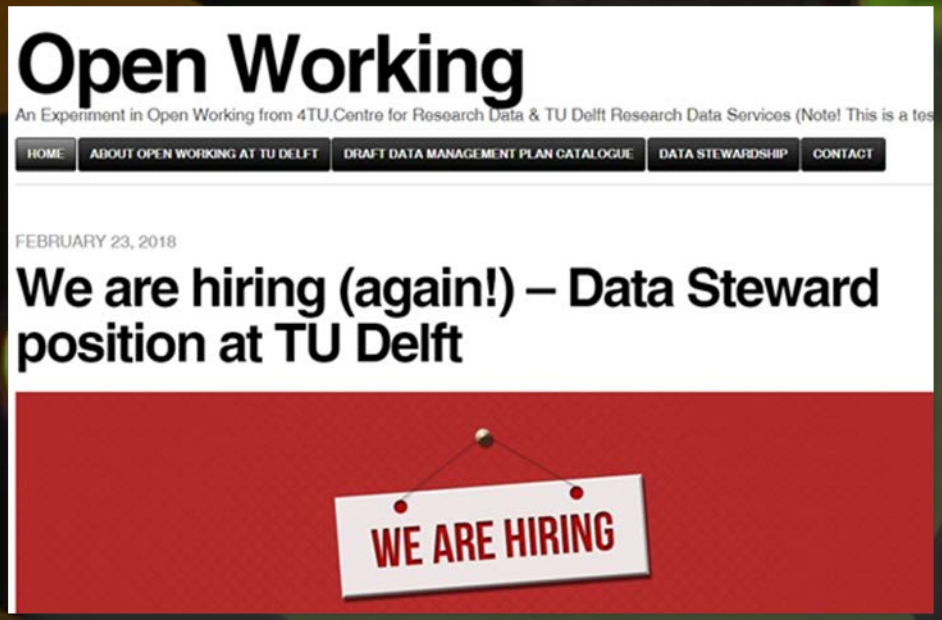
The European Open Science Cloud is a supporting environment for Open Science and not an 'open Cloud' for science.

The EOSC aims to accelerate the transition to more effective Open Science and Open Innovation in a Digital Single Market by removing the technical, legislative and human barriers to the re-use of research data and tools, and by supporting access to services, systems and the flow of data across disciplinary, social and geographical borders. The term European Open Science Cloud requires some reflection to dispel incorrect associations and clarify boundaries; in fact the term 'cloud' is a metaphor to help convey the idea of seamlessness and a commons.

[EOSC è anche data stewardship]

Report, 2016

The number of people with these skills needed to effectively operate the EOSC is, we estimate, likely exceeding half a million within a decade. As we further argue below, we believe that the implementation of the EOSC needs to include instruments to help train, retain and recognise this expertise, in order to support the 1.7 million scientists and over 70 million people working in innovation[9]. The success of the EOSC depends upon it.



2019

Perché occuparci di dati?

Il debito pubblico deprime la crescita? Il clamoroso errore di Carmen Reinhart e Kenneth Rogoff

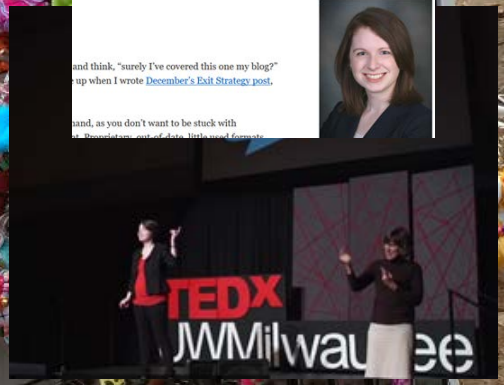
2013

Pubblicato da keynesblog il 18 aprile 2013 in consigliati, Economia, ibt, Teoria economica

DATA AB INITIO

AGING RESEARCH DATA RIGHT, FROM THE START

K.Birney, 2015



1. **l'esclusione selettiva di alcune osservazioni nei dati;**
2. **uno schema di bilanciamento dei dati non convenzionale;**
3. **un errore di codice nel foglio di calcolo originale utilizzato per selezionare i dati.**

Does High Public Debt Consistently Stifle Economic Growth? A Critique of Reinhart and Rogoff

Thomas Herndon* Michael Ash Robert Pollin

April 15, 2013

Herndon, 2013

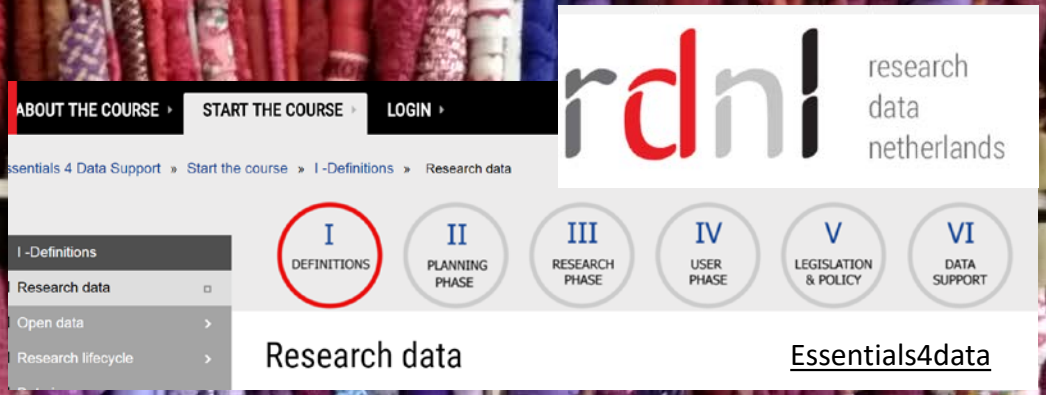
JEL CODES: E60, E62, E65

Abstract

We replicate Reinhart and Rogoff (2010a and 2010b) and find that coding errors, selective exclusion of available data, and unconventional weighting of summary statistics lead to serious errors that inaccurately represent the relationship between public debt and GDP growth among 20 advanced economies in the post-war period. Our finding is that when properly calculated, the average real GDP growth rate for countries carrying a public-debt-to-GDP ratio of over 90 percent is actually 2.2 percent, not −0.1 percent as published in Reinhart and Rogoff. That is, contrary to RR, average GDP growth at public debt/GDP ratios over 90 percent is not dramatically different than when debt/GDP ratios are lower.

We also show how the relationship between public debt and GDP growth varies significantly by time period and country. Overall, the evidence we review contradicts Reinhart and Rogoff's claim to have identified an important stylized fact, that public debt loads greater than 90 percent of GDP consistently reduce GDP growth.

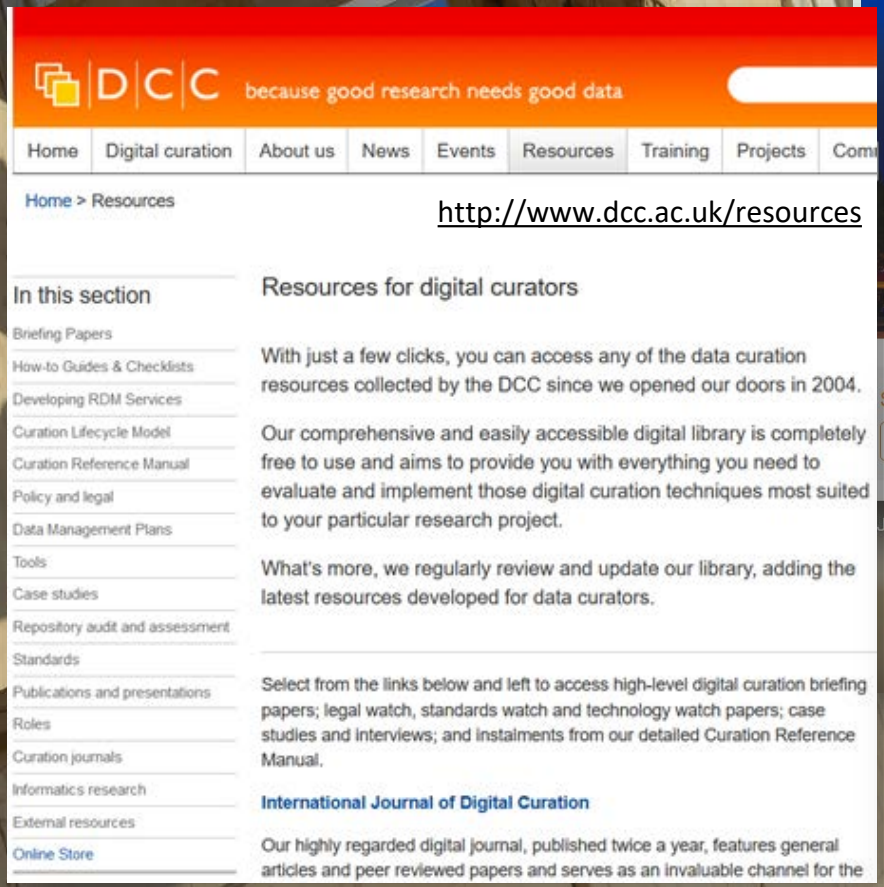
Un po’ di glossario

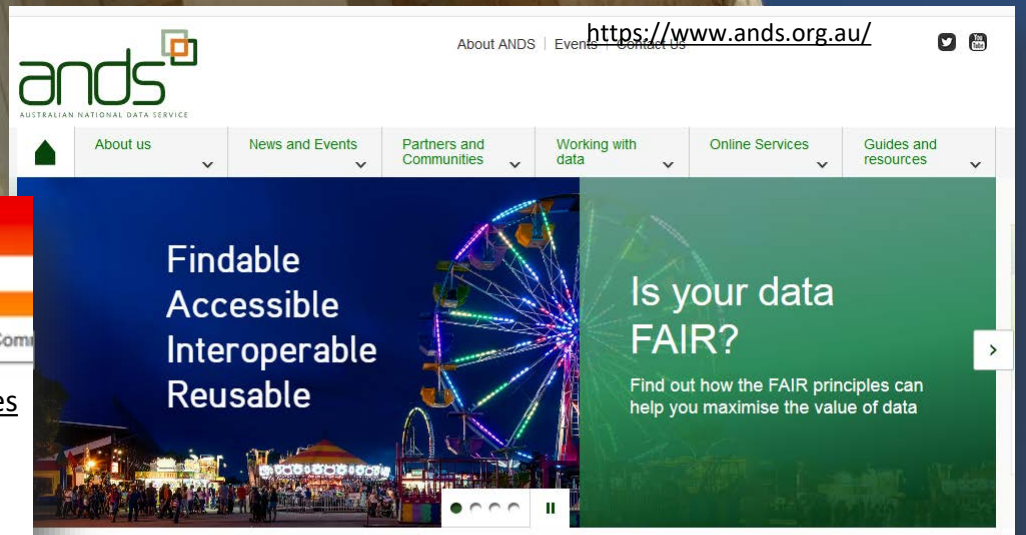


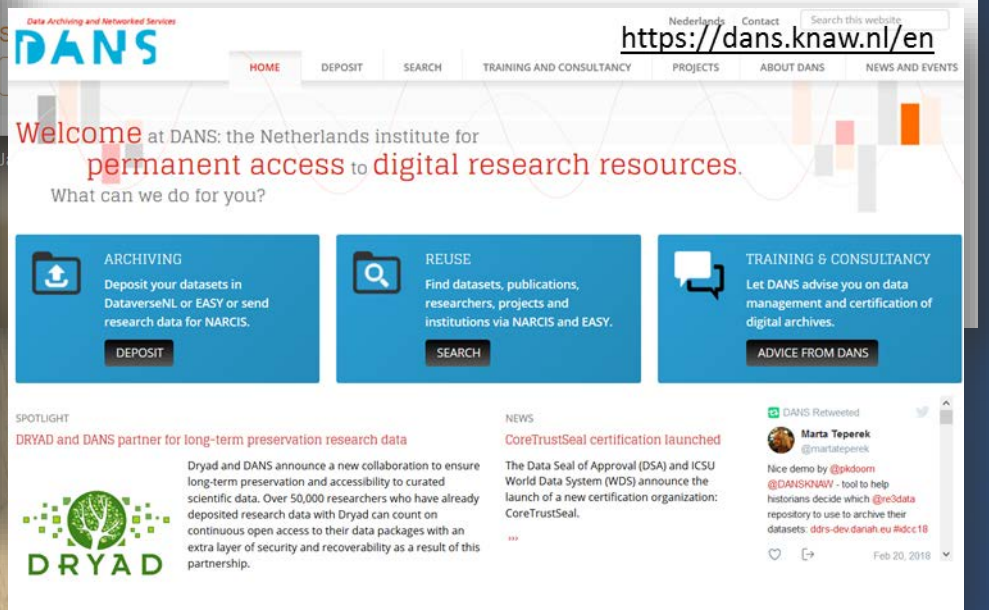
5 modi per pensare i dati:

- come sono raccolti (esperimenti, simulazioni…)
- come si presentano (testi, questionari, video…)
- il loro formato elettronico (.txt, .mkv…)
- il loro volume (big data…)
- in che fase sono del ciclo (raw data…)

Due pilastri, anzi tre



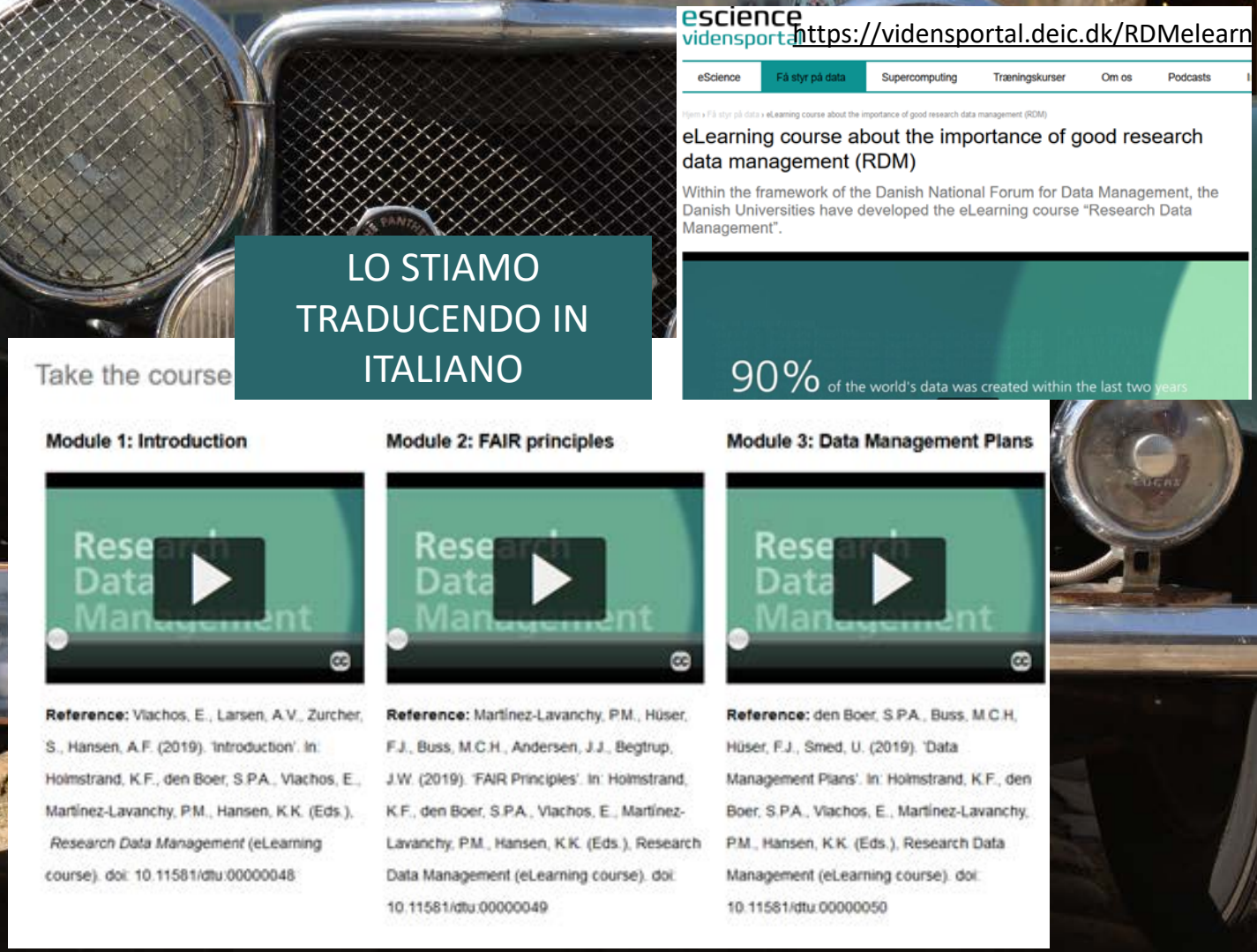




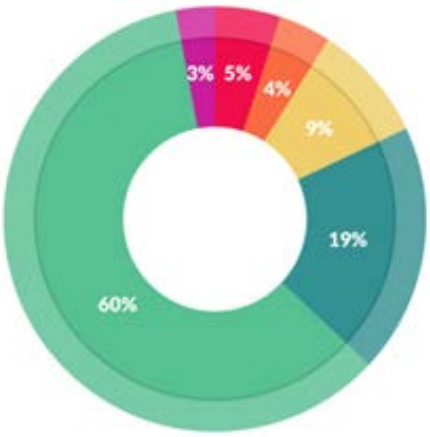
…una via veloce

LO STIAMO TRADUCENDO IN ITALIANO

https://vidensportal.deic.dk/RDMelearn



Costi



What data scientists spend the most time doing

- Building training sets: 3%
- Cleaning and organizing data: 60%
- Collecting data sets: 19%
- Mining data for patterns: 9%
- Refining algorithms: 4%
- Other: 5%

Data science report, 2016, cit. by Erik Schultes

European Commission

Cost of not having FAIR research data

Cost-Benefit analysis for FAIR research data

Following this approach, we found that the annual cost of not having FAIR research data costs the European economy at least €10.2bn every year. In addition, we also listed a number of consequences from not having FAIR which could not be reliably estimated, such as an impact on research quality, economic turnover, or machine readability of research data. By drawing a rough parallel with the European open data economy, we concluded that these unquantifie t for another €16bn annually on top of what we estimated. Th combination of desk research, interviews with the subject matt conservative assumptions.

10,2 bn

16 bn

_____

26,2 bn

CI SONO COSTI PER CONSERVARE E GESTIRE I DATI…
MA PENSIAMO A QUANTO COSTEREBBE
NON CONSERVARLI E NON GESTIRLI


...un passo indietro...

[il fondamento]

Information Guide: Introduction to Ownership of Rights in Research Data. CREATe, University of Glasgow, 2018

Burrow, S., Margoni, T. and McCutcheon, V. (2018) Information Guide: Introduction to Ownership of Rights in Research Data. CREATe, University of Glasgow, 2018. Documentation. University of Glasgow.

http://eprints.gla.ac.uk/171314/

OpenAIRE

Guides for Researchers

How do I know if my research data is protected?

Learn more about what is research data and their protection by intellectual property rights

OpenAIRE

I DATI NON SONO «MIEI»
NON ESISTE COPYRIGHT
PERCHÉ NON SONO CREATIVI

Wainer Lusoli
@w_lusoli

Following

repeat with me: #researchdata is NOT mine. I was paid to get it, I'll get a #nobel 4 it, but it's NOT mine linkedin.com/pulse/repeat-m … #opendata

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

Repeat with me: research data is not mine

Seldom do I see something that truly shakes me at work. You know, work is work, I am no neurosurgeon, no médecin sans frontières nor am I a social

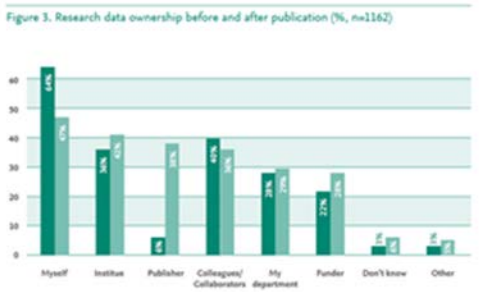
linkedin.com

11:18 - 12 apr 2017

14 Retweet **18** Mi piace

Lusoli, Apr.2017

This time though it happened. What it was: **64% of researchers believe they own the data they generated for their research.**



The result comes from a solid piece of academic research based on equally solid (open) data. The study and the report 'Open Data - the Researcher Perspective' were done by CWTS / Leiden and Elsevier. Credit giving, check.

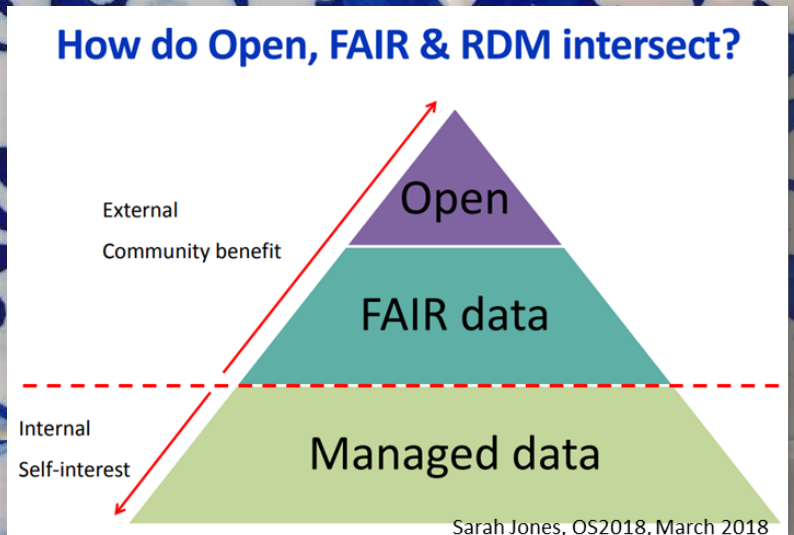
Of course, the study reports

[ricordandosi che ci sono 3 passi]

Open

FAIR

Gestione/Cura



1. I DATI VANNO CURATI

Data management is an active process by which digital resources remain discoverable, accessible and intelligible over the longer term, a process that invests data and datasets with the potential to accrue value as assets enjoying far wider use than their creators may have anticipated. In the world of research, such a value-adding process is a significant contributor to the much desired achievement of impact.

ORGANIZZAZIONE (file naming, versioning…)

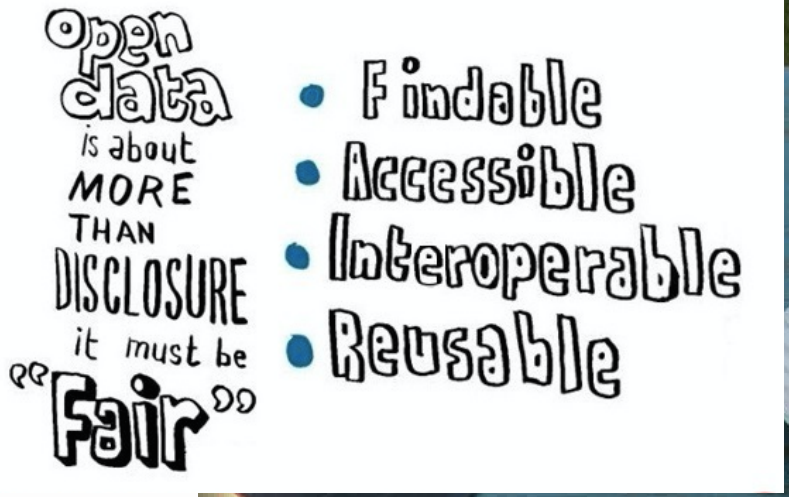
METADATI

BACKUP E STORAGE

CONSERVAZIONE SUL LUNGO PERIODO

ASPETTI LEGALI

2. I DATI DEVONO ESSERE FAIR



TO BE FINDABLE:

F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and eternally persistent identifier.
F2. data are described with rich metadata.
F3. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource.
F4. metadata specify the data identifier.

TO BE ACCESSIBLE:

A1 (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol.
A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable.
A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary.
A2 metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available.

TO BE INTEROPERABLE:

I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for
I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles.
I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data.

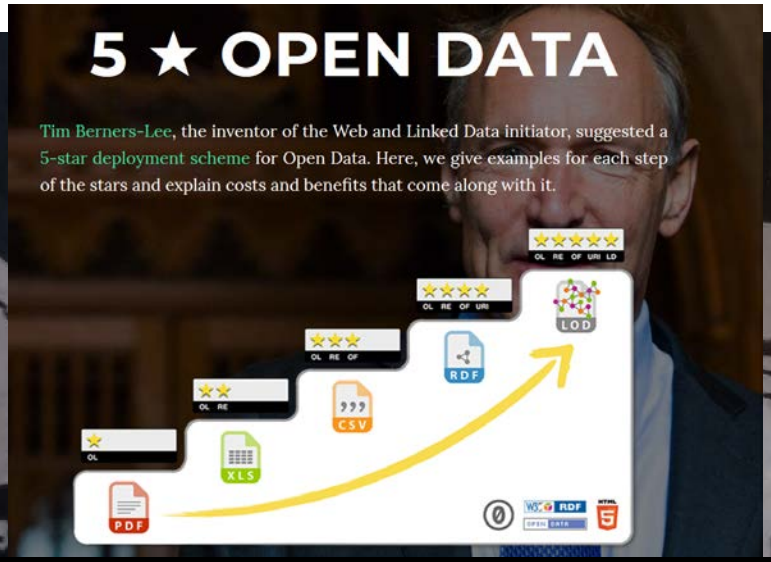
TO BE RE-USABLE:

R1. meta(data) have a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes.
R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license.
R1.2. (meta)data are associated with their provenance.
R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards.

https://www.force11.org/group/fairgroup/fairprinciples

«ACCESIBLE» NON SIGNIFICA «OPEN». SIGNIFICA SOLO DICHIARARE LE CONDIZIONI SECONDO CUI I DATI SONO ACCESSIBILI

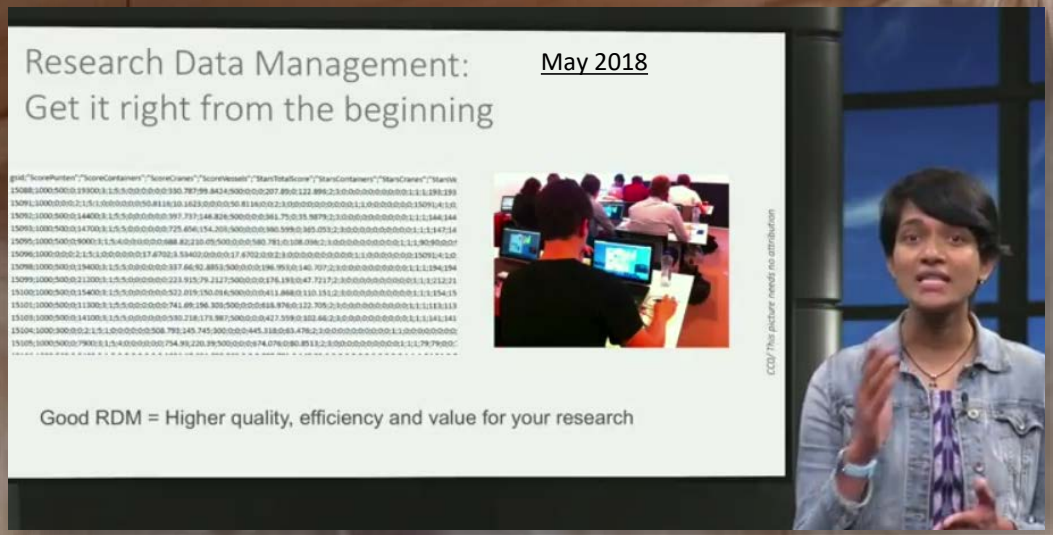
3. I DATI POSSONO ESSERE OPEN



★	make your stuff available on the Web (whatever format) under an open license[1]
★★	make it available as structured data (e.g., Excel instead of image scan of a table)[2]
★★★	make it available in a non-proprietary open format (e.g., CSV instead of Excel)[3]
★★★★	use URIs to denote things, so that people can point at your stuff[4]
★★★★★	link your data to other data to provide context[5]

1. GESTIONE DEI DATI

… dall'inizio



May 2018

Add a "version management" tab to your spreadsheet.

Now, let me expand on this idea.

Start by adding an extra "version management" tab to a new spreadsheet. In this sheet, carefully write down a version name (name of the file, typically) in the first column, in the second column the date, and in a third column an explanation of all changes you made to the sheet. Carefully fill out this sheet every single time you move something around, or tinker with the sheet.

If you're a starting PhD student, start doing this the very next time you build a new sheet. Thank me later.

If you already have multiheaded monstrous sheets: start by managing them in this way, and take a few extra hours to redefine the logic behind what you did earlier. Your dissertation writing self will thank you.

2013

Data Management expert guide

Data Management Expert Guide

1. Plan
2. Organise & Document
3. Process
4. Store
5. Protect
6. Archive & Publish
7. Discover

Plan

In this introductory tour, you will become aware of what data management and a data management plan (DMP) are and why they are important. General concepts such as social science data and FAIR data will be explained. Based on our recommendations and good practice examples, you will be able to start writing your DMP.

Organise & Document

If you are looking for good practices in designing an appropriate data file structure, naming, documenting and organising your data files within suitable folder structures, this chapter is for you.

Process

Store

To be able to plan a storage and backup strategy, you will learn about different storage and backup solutions and their advantages and disadvantages. Also, measures to protect your data from unauthorised access with strong passwords and encryption will be explained.

Protect

This chapter highlights your legal and ethical obligations and shows how a combination of gaining consent, anonymising data, gaining clarity over who owns the copyright to your data and controlling access can enable the ethical and legal sharing of data.

Archive & Publish

When you arrive at this chapter you will have learnt to differentiate between currently available data publication services. You will also find a number of stepping stones on how to promote your data.

Discover

How can you discover and reuse existing or previously collected datasets?

https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Library/Data-Management-Expert-Guide

Data management ABC – File naming

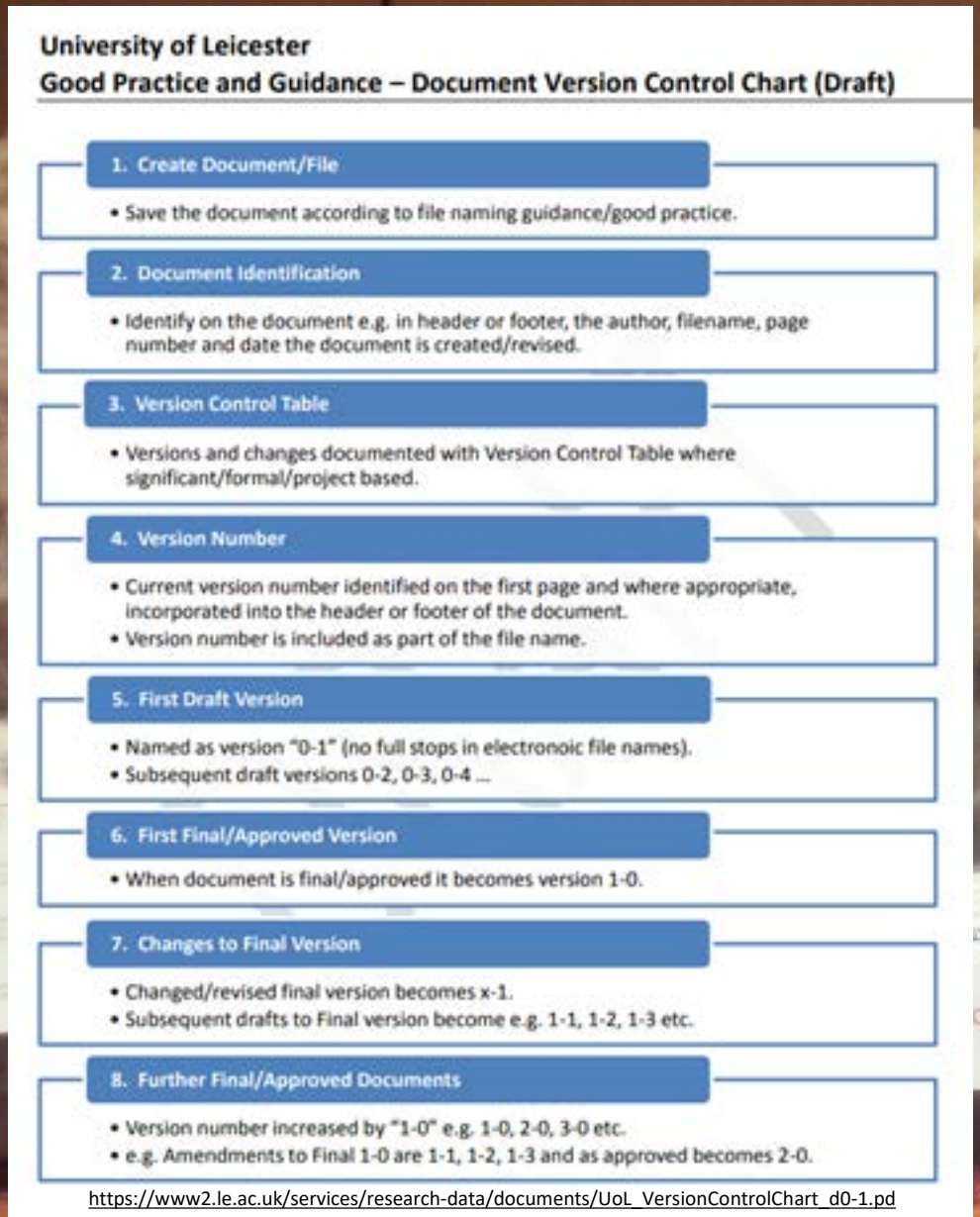
File naming conventions

The conventions comprise the following 13 rules. Follow the links for examples and explanations of the rules.

1. Keep file names short, but meaningful
2. Avoid unnecessary repetition and redundancy in file names and file paths.
3. Use capital letters to delimit words, not spaces or underscores
4. When including a number in a file name always give it as a two-digit number, i.e. 01-99, unless it is a year or another number with more than two digits.
5. If using a date in the file name always state the date 'back to front', and use four digit years, two digit months and two digit days: YYYYMMDD or YYYYMM or YYYY or YYYY-YYYY.
6. When including a personal name in a file name give the family name first followed by the initials.
7. Avoid using common words such as 'draft' or 'letter' at the start of file names, unless doing so will make it easier to retrieve the record.
8. Order the elements in a file name in the most appropriate way to retrieve the record.
9. The file names of records relating to recurring events should include the date and a description of the event, except where the inclusion of any of either of these elements would be incompatible with rule 2.
10. The file names of correspondence should include the name of the correspondent, an indication of the subject, the date of the correspondence and whether it is incoming or outgoing correspondence, except where the inclusion of any of these elements would be incompatible with rule 2.
11. The file name of an email attachment should include the name of the correspondent, an indication of the subject, the date of the correspondence, 'attch', and an indication of the number of attachments sent with the covering email, except where the inclusion of any of these elements would be incompatible with rule 2.
12. The version number of a record should be indicated in its file name by the inclusion of 'V' followed by the version number and, where applicable, 'Draft'.
13. Avoid using non-alphanumeric characters in file names.

https://www.ed.ac.uk/records-management/guidance/records/practical-guidance/naming-conventions

Data management ABC – Versioning



University of Leicester
Good Practice and Guidance – Document Version Control Chart (Draft)

1. Create Document/File

- Save the document according to file naming guidance/good practice.

2. Document Identification

- Identify on the document e.g. in header or footer, the author, filename, page number and date the document is created/revised.

3. Version Control Table

- Versions and changes documented with Version Control Table where significant/formal/project based.

4. Version Number

- Current version number identified on the first page and where appropriate, incorporated into the header or footer of the document.
- Version number is included as part of the file name.

5. First Draft Version

- Named as version "0-1" (no full stops in electronoic file names).
- Subsequent draft versions 0-2, 0-3, 0-4 ...

6. First Final/Approved Version

- When document is final/approved it becomes version 1-0.

7. Changes to Final Version

- Changed/revised final version becomes x-1.
- Subsequent drafts to Final version become e.g. 1-1, 1-2, 1-3 etc.

8. Further Final/Approved Documents

- Version number increased by "1-0" e.g. 1-0, 2-0, 3-0 etc.
- e.g. Amendments to Final 1-0 are 1-1, 1-2, 1-3 and as approved becomes 2-0.

https://www2.le.ac.uk/services/research-data/documents/UoL_VersionControlChart_d0-1.pd

Data Manageme

	Ad Hoc	One-Time	Active and Informative	Optimized for Re-Use
Planning your project	When it comes to my data, I have a "way of doing things" but no standard or documented plans.	I create some formal plans about how I will manage my data at the start of a project, but I generally don't refer back to them.	I develop detailed plans about how I will manage my data that I actively revisit and revise over the course of a project.	I have created plans for managing my data that are designed to stream its future use by myself others.
Organizing your data	I don't follow a consistent approach for keeping my data organized, so it often takes time to find things.	I have an approach for organizing my data, but I only put it into action after my project is complete.	I have an approach for organizing my data that I implement prospectively, but it not necessarily standardized.	I organize my data so th others can navigate, understand, and use it without me being present.
Saving and backing up your data	I decide what data is important while I am working on it and typically save it in a single location.	I know what data needs to be saved and I back it up after I'm done working on it to reduce the risk of loss.	I have a system for regularly saving important data while I am working on it. I have multiple backups.	I save my data in a manner and location designed maximize opportunities for re-use by myself and others.
Getting your data ready for analysis	I don't have a standardized or well documented process for preparing my data for analysis.	I have thought about how I will need to prepare my data, but I handle each case in a different manner.	My process for preparing data is standardized and well documented.	I prepare my data in such a way as to facilitate use by both myself and others in the future.
Analyzing your data and handling the outputs	I often have to redo my analyses or examine their products to determine what procedures or parameters were applied.	After I finish my analysis, I document the specific parameters, procedures, and protocols applied.	I regularly document the specifics of both my analysis workflow and decision making process while I am analyzing my data.	I have ensured that the specifics of my analysis workflow and decision making process can be understood and put into action by others.

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Project Report Research Ideas and Outcomes 4: e26439 https://doi.org/10.3897/rio.4.e26439 May 9, 2018 Reviewable v1

Support Your Data: A Research Data Management Guide for Researchers

John A Borghi, Stephen Abrams, Daniella Lowenberg, Stephanie Simms, John Chodacki

Abstract

Researchers are faced with rapidly evolving expectations about how they should manage and share their data, code, and other research materials. To help them meet these expectations and generally manage and share their data more effectively, we are developing a suite of tools which we are currently referring to as "Support Your Data". These tools, which include a rubric designed to enable researchers to self-assess their current data management practices and a series of short guides which provide actionable information about how to advance practices as necessary or desired, are intended to be easily customizable to meet the needs of a researchers working in a variety of institutional and disciplinary contexts.

Suppl. material 5: Draft Guide - Preparing doi

Authors: John Borghi

Data type: OpenDocument Text (.odt) file

Brief description: A draft guide that corresponds with the "Getting your data ready for analysis" row of the RDM rubric. Suggested points of customization are highlighted in yellow (discipline-specific) and red (institution-specific).

Filename: Draft Guide - Preparing.odt
Download file (59.52 kb)

Suppl. material 6: Draft Guide - Analyzing doi

Authors: John Borghi

Data type: OpenDocument Text (.odt) file

Brief description: A draft guide that corresponds with the "Analyzing your data and handling the outputs" row of the RDM rubric. Suggested points of customization are highlighted in yellow (discipline-specific) and red (institution-specific).

Filename: Draft Guide - Analyzing.odt
Download file (51.82 kb)

Suppl. material 7: Draft Guide - Sharing doi

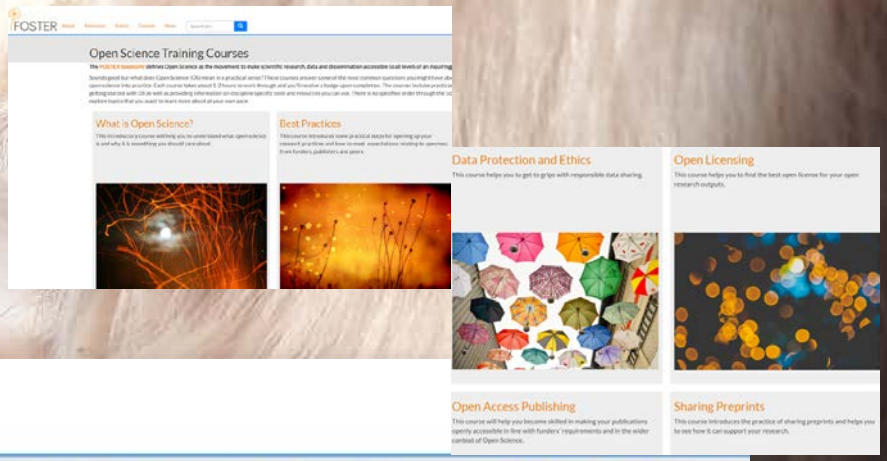
Authors: John Borghi

Data type: OpenDocument Text (.odt) file

Brief description: A draft guide that corresponds with the "Sharing and publishing your data" row of the RDM rubric. Suggested points of customization are highlighted in yellow (discipline-specific) and red

https://www.cessda.eu/

Imparare a gestire



FOSTER About Resources Events Courses News Search for...

Managing and Sharing Research Data

Data-driven research is becoming increasingly common in a wide range of academic disciplines, from Archaeology to Zoology, and spanning Arts and Science subject areas alike. To support good research, we need to ensure that researchers have access to good data. Upon completing this course, you will:

- understand which data you can make open and which need to be protected
- know how to go about writing a data management plan
- understand the FAIR principles
- be able to select which data to keep and find an appropriate repository for them
- learn tips on how to get maximum impact from your research data

Start the Free Course

Full details

Level of knowledge: Introductory: no previous knowledge is required

Topics

https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/node/2328

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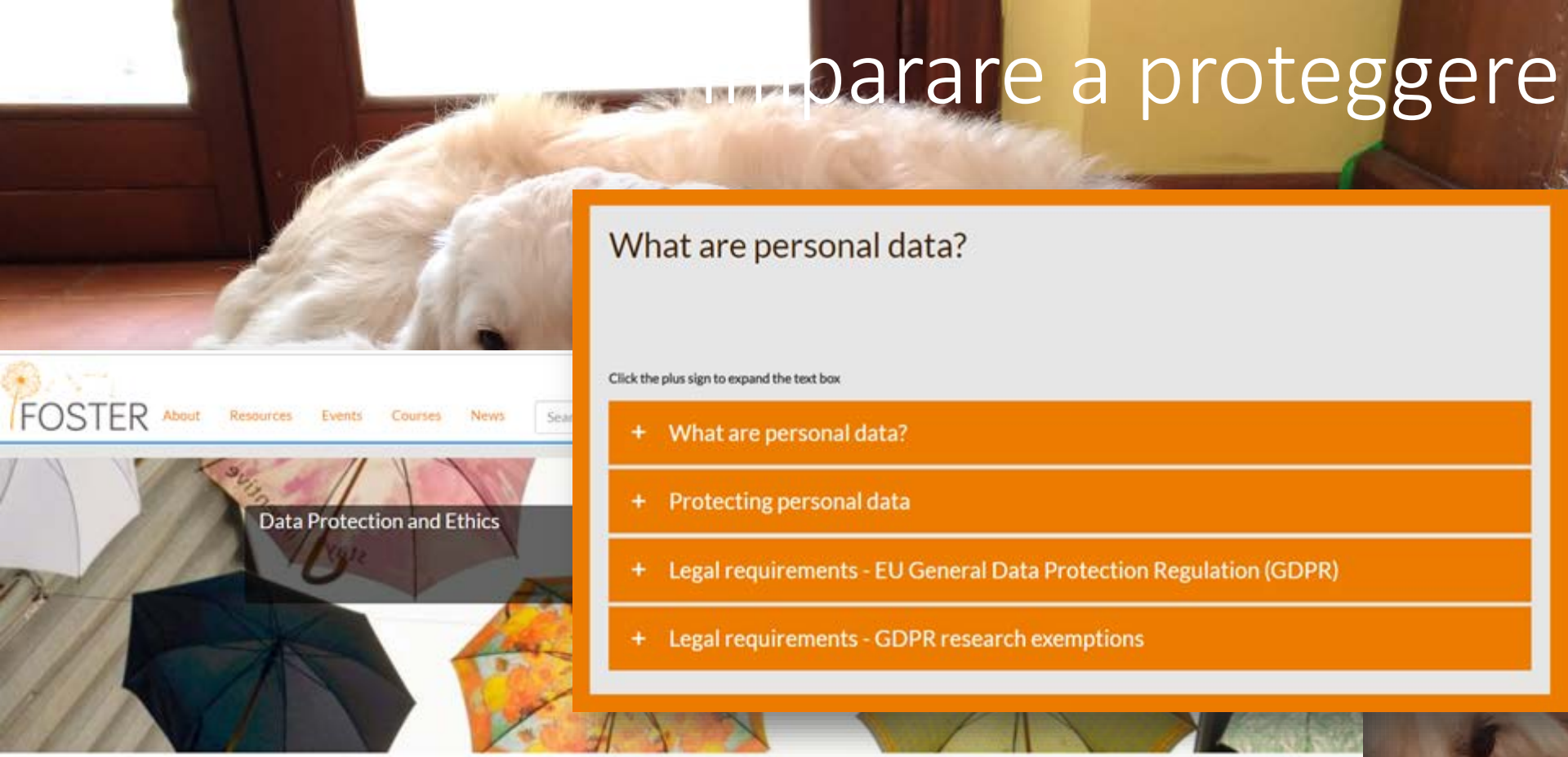

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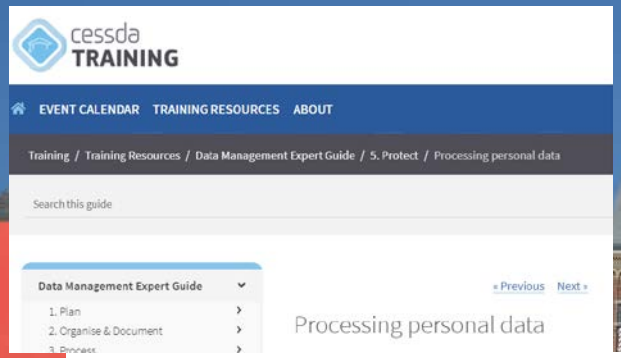


I. Process lawfully, fair and transparent

The participant is informed of what will be done with the data and data processing should be done accordingly.

II. Keep to the original purpose

Data should be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes.

III. Minimise data size

Personal data that are collected should be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary.

IV. Uphold accuracy

Personal data should be accurate and, where necessary kept up to date. Every reasonable step must be taken to ensure that personal data that are inaccurate are erased or rectified without delay.

V. Remove data which are not used

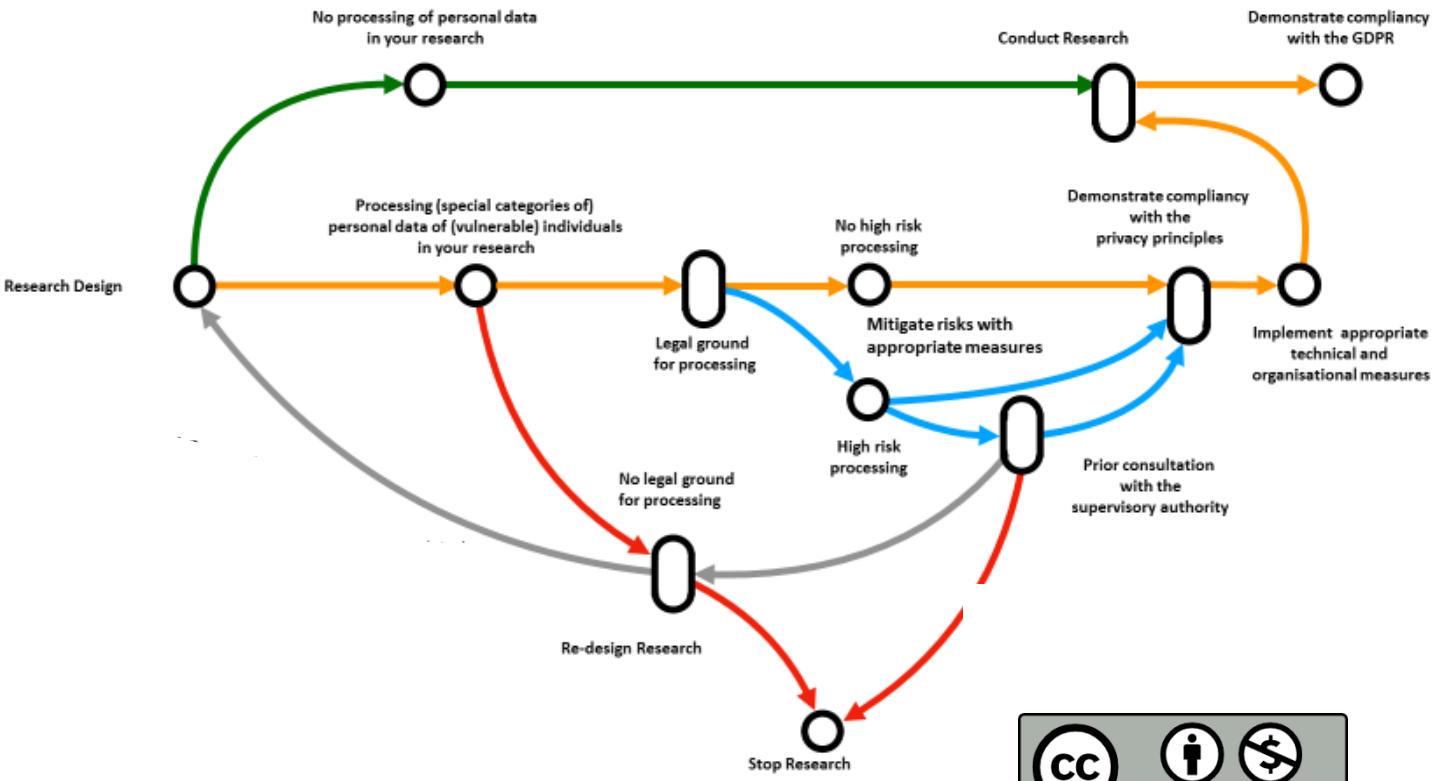
Personal data should be kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed.

VI. Ensure data integrity and confidentiality

Personal data are processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data, including protection against unauthorised or unlawful processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage, using appropriate technical or organisational measures.

[Dati e GDPR]

The Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) Route Planner for Academic Research
Inspired by Harry Beck's London Metro Map



Erasmus University Rotterdam
marlon.domingus@eur.nl
February 2018

The Logic of a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) for Academic Research

Q1. Do you process (special categories of) personal data of (vulnerable) individuals in your research?

YES → **Q2. What is the legal ground for this processing?**

NO
Proceed - no measures required for safeguardingp rivacy.

Lawfulness of Processing (GDPR*, Article 6, 89):

1. The individuals participating in your research have freely given their explicit consent for one or more specific purposes.
2. Your research contributes to a legitimate interest, yet results in no high risks for the individuals participating in the research.
3. Your research has a scientific, historical or statistical purpose, yet results in no high risks for the individuals participating in the research.

YES → **Q3. Is this processing a high risk processing?**

NO
Stop research or redefine research.

Criteria for high risk processing (WP29 - DPIA Guideline):**

1. Evaluation or scoring
2. Automated-decision making with legal or similar significant effect
3. Systematic monitoring
4. Sensitive data or data of a highly personal nature
5. Data processed on a large scale
6. Matching or combining datasets
7. Data concerning vulnerable data subjects
8. Innovative use or applying new technological or organisational solutions
9. When the processing itself prevents data subjects from exercising a right or using a service or a contract

YES

NO
Proceed - measures required for safe-guarding privacy.

"Personal Data" (GDPR*, Article 4):
Any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person: a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier, one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of that natural person.

"Special Categories of Personal Data (Sensitive Data)" (GDPR, Article 9):
Data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation.

Action

Records of processing activities (GDPR*, Article 30):
The university shall maintain a digital record of the processing activities in your research to demonstrate compliancy to the GDPR.
This register contains:

1. The name and contact details of the researcher, the research partners and service providers;
2. The purposes of the processing;
3. A description of the categories of data subjects and of the categories of personal data;
4. The categories of recipients to whom the personal data have been or will be disclosed.

Action

Data protection by design and by default (GDPR*, Article 25):
Implement appropriate technical and organisational measures:

1. **Individual participating in your research (data subject).** Is the participant well informed, aware of possible risks for her/him and aware of the purpose of the research?
2. **Data.** Is the data de-identified and encrypted?
3. **Access Management.** How is access managed and controlled for the PI / team (expanded) / public?
4. **Software / Platform.** Are the *Terms of Service* for used software / platform checked (where is the data and who has access and has which usage rights)?
5. **Devices.** Are devices used safe? Encrypted drive, encrypted communication, strong password / two factor authentication.
6. **Partners.** Are the research partners / service partners trusted and are appropriate legal agreements made, with regards to roles, rights and responsibilities?
7. **Safe and secure collaboration.** Is the ((cross border) communication to, in and from the) collaboration platform end to end encrypted, are roles and permissions defined and implemented, is logging and monitoring implemented?
8. **Risk definition and mitigation.** Are risks defined and mitigated? Is a risk audit procedure started?

Action

Prior consultation (GDPR*, Article 36):

1. The Data Protection Officer shall, on behalf of the researcher, consult the supervisory authority, prior to the processing (the research) when the processing would result in a high risk *in the absence of measures* to mitigate the risk.

Action

Principles relating to processing of personal data (GDPR*, Article 5):
Demonstrate compliancy with the principles: lawfulness, fairness, transparency, purpose limitation, data minimisation, accuracy, storage limitation, integrity, confidentiality and accountability.

* Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation). Online available at: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016R0679&from=EN

** Article 29 Data Protection Working Party: *Guidelines on Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) and determining whether processing is "likely to result in a high risk" for the purposes of Regulation 2016/679.* Adopted on 4 April 2017. As last Revised and Adopted on 4 October 2017. Online available at: https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/document.cfm?doc_id=47711

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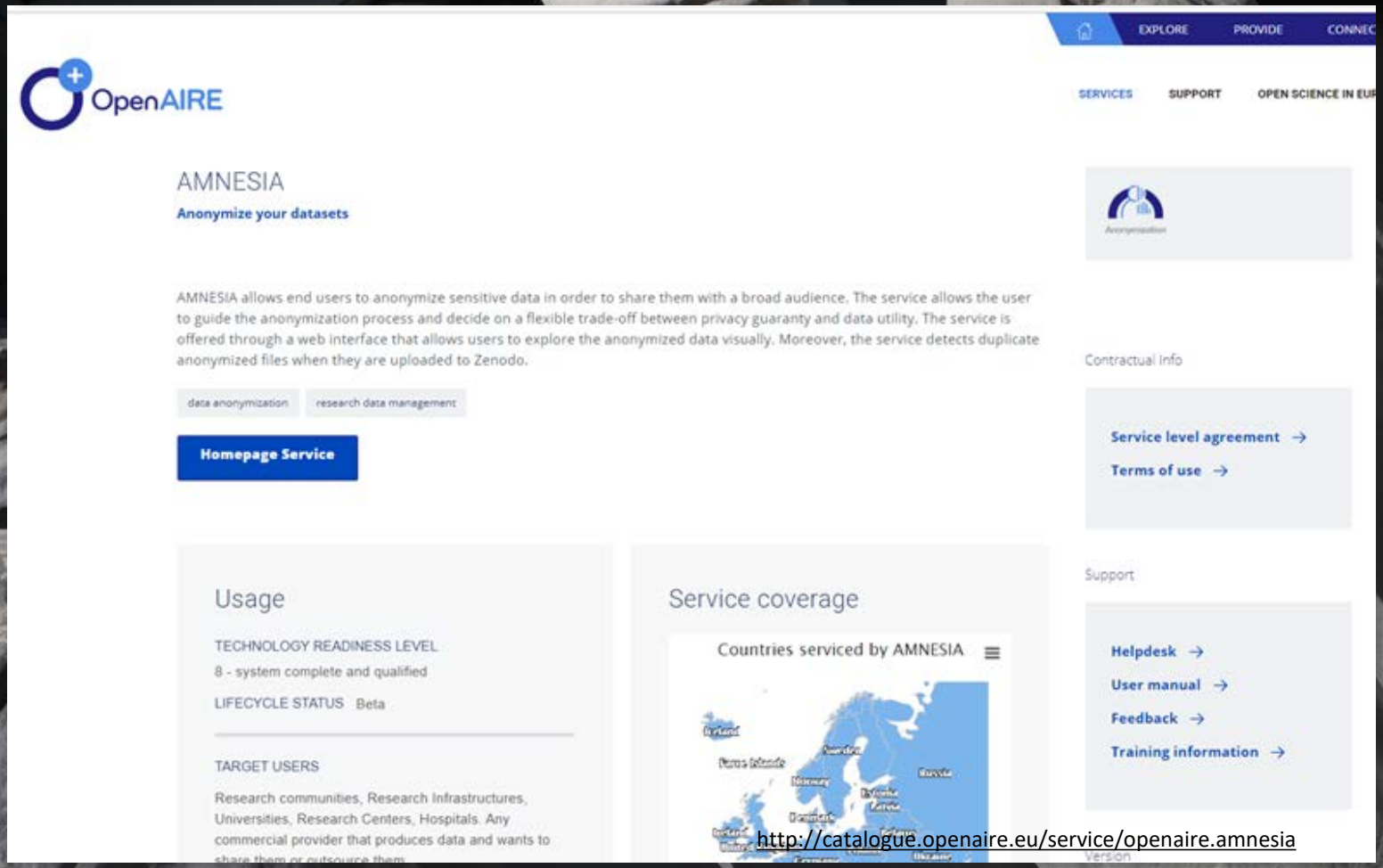
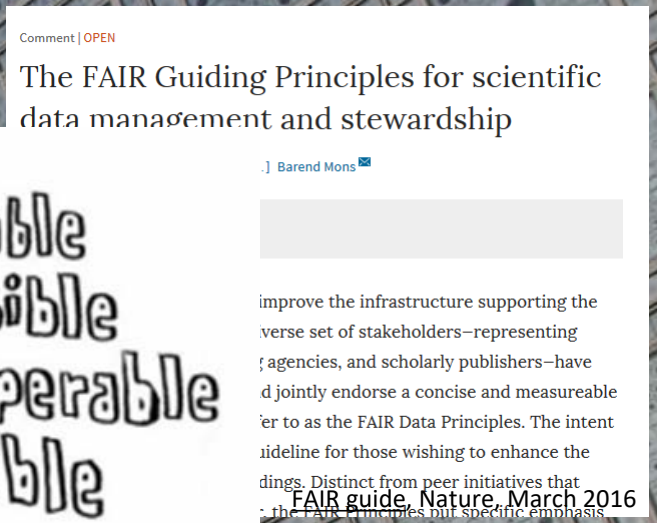


http://catalogue.openaire.eu/service/openaire.amnesia

2. RENDERE I DATI FAIR

...dati FAIR...


Comment | OPEN

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

.] Barend Mons

improve the infrastructure supporting the
verse set of stakeholders—representing
agencies, and scholarly publishers—have
d jointly endorse a concise and measureable
er to as the FAIR Data Principles. The intent
uideline for those wishing to enhance the
dings. Distinct from peer initiatives that
the FAIR Principles put specific emphasis

FAIR guide, Nature, March 2016

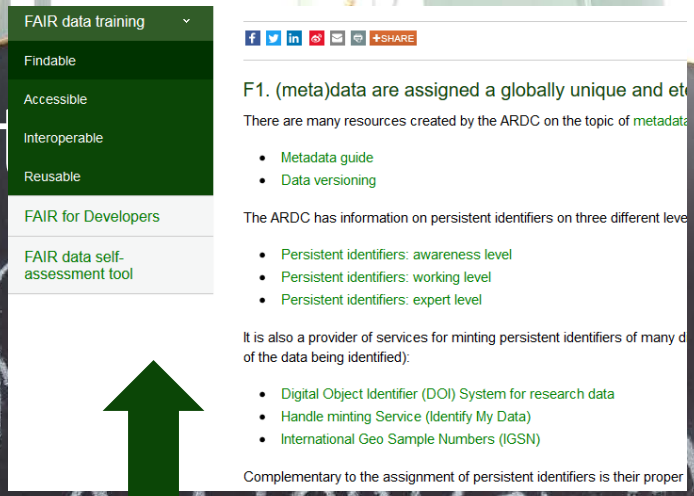
F=METADATI, IDENTIFICATIVI PERSISTENTI…

A= TRUSTED REPOSITORIES, FORMATI

I=FORMATI APERTI, INTEROPERABILI

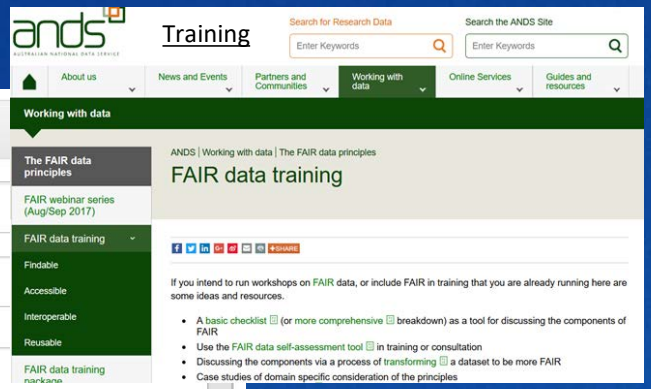
R=DOCUMENTAZIONE E LICENZE

FAIR in a nut



https://www.ands.org.au/working-with-data/fairdata/training

… quanto siete FAIR?



Findable

Does the dataset have any identifiers assigned? — No identifier

Is the dataset identifier included in all metadata records/files describing the data? — No

How is the data described with metadata? — The data is not described

What type of repository or registry is the metadata record in? — The data is not described in any repository

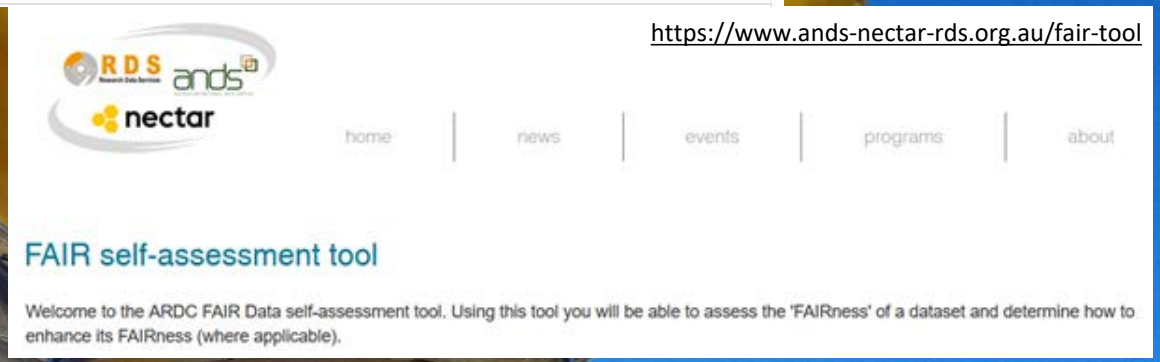
Accessible

How accessible is the data? — No access to data or metadata

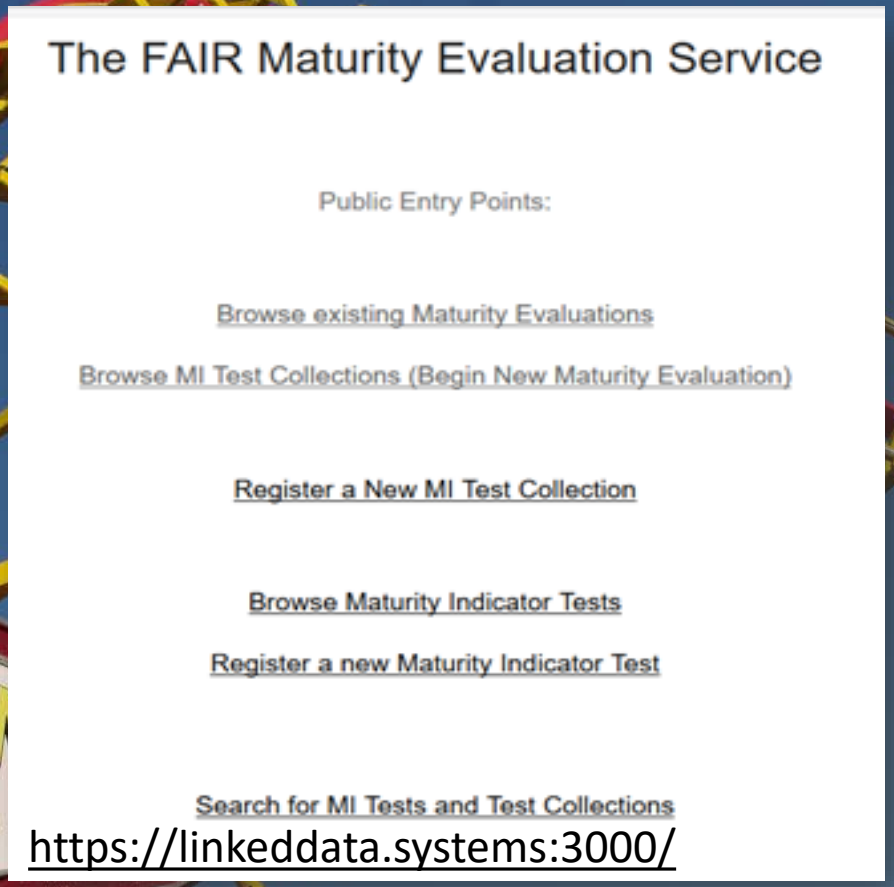
Is the data available online without requiring specialised protocols or tools once access has been approved? — No access to data

Will the metadata record be available even if the data is no longer available? — Unsure

https://www.ands-nectar-rds.org.au/fair-tool



FAIR maturity evaluator



https://linkeddata.systems:3000/

- OGGETTIVO
- MACHINE-READABLE … COME I DATI FAIR

FAIR Data management wizard

ELIXIR
Data Stewardship Wizard

Smart Data Management Plans for FAIR Open Science

For serious researchers and data stewards

Data Stewardship Wizard

Data integration 7

Data interpretation 3

Information and insight 14

Is there any pre-existing data?

Are there any data sets av

Data Stewardship for C

No

Yes

Will reference data be cr

Will any of the data that y
others)?

Data Stewardship for C

No

Yes

Will you be storing sample

Data Stewardship Wizard | Questionnaire Demo | Log In | Sign Up

Will you store licenses with the data?

What's up?

Always consider the use of your data beyond the original purpose. One of the issues with re-using other people's' data is that they cannot be assumed to be reusable from an ethical or legal standpoint without explicit permission. Assuming that unlicensed data are 'free to use for whatever purpose' is intrinsically wrong, and in the case of for instance Pharmaceutical industry can lead to court cases later on. Therefore, whenever you publish a data set or any other kind of information or digital object, it is important to define a license for reuse. For software many licences exist, and for data, increasingly, standard licenses are available or under development. Please note that a given license is also a defined concept and therefore deserves a Persistent Identifier and a URI pointing to where the license can be studied (machine readable licenses are also under development in some areas). This means that in the metadata, the license under which the data or the workflow can be reused is 'just another PID in the right place'. Users can then specify in their search or workflow container that 'only data with the following licenses should be included'.

For instance, if you include some data in your analysis that cannot be used for commercial purposes, that decision may render your entire results not usable for commercial purposes (at least in the view of some lawyers). This means that not licensing your data at all, even if you don't care who uses them and for what purpose is very counterproductive and will severely undermine the actual reuse of your data by others and in particular by industry. It will also lower the attribution-rate (usually part of the license conditions) and thus the citation and the impact score of your data.

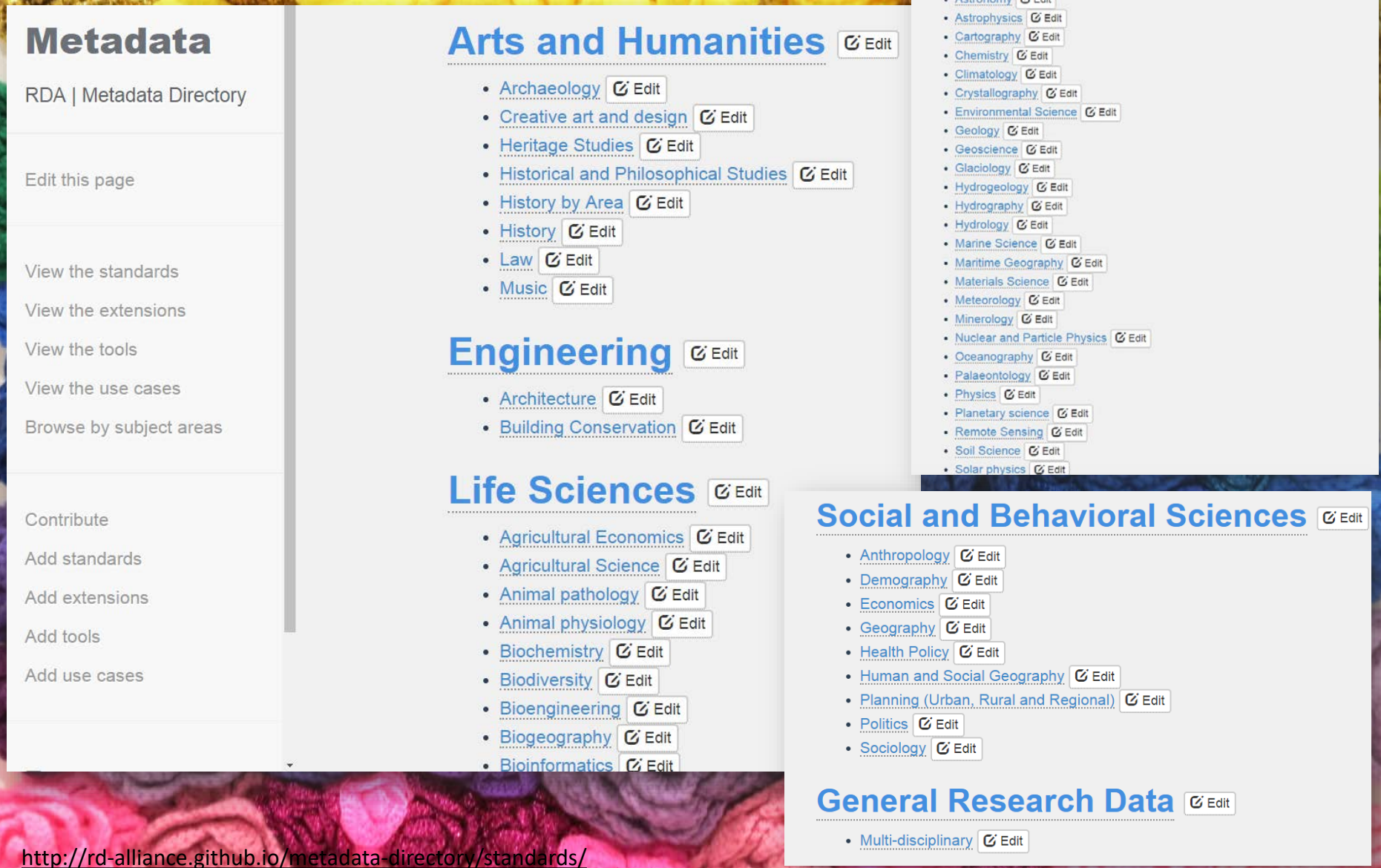
Do

- Always carefully choose a license to be attached to your data upon publication.
- Include and clearly mark the licences PID as a concept + attributes in the metadata.
- Store and 'expose' the license as part of the metadata in Open Access environments where search engines can easily find the license, even of the data they describe are not (yet) FAIR or even highly restricted in access. The 'fact' that a data set with a specific license is 'out there' is a first step toward effective reuse of your data or information source.
- Make sure, especially when you restrict use of your data, that you are able to enforce the license you choose. Licenses that are not enforceable make no sense. (please note that the enforcement is usually not done by an individual research group but at institutional or repository level)

Don't

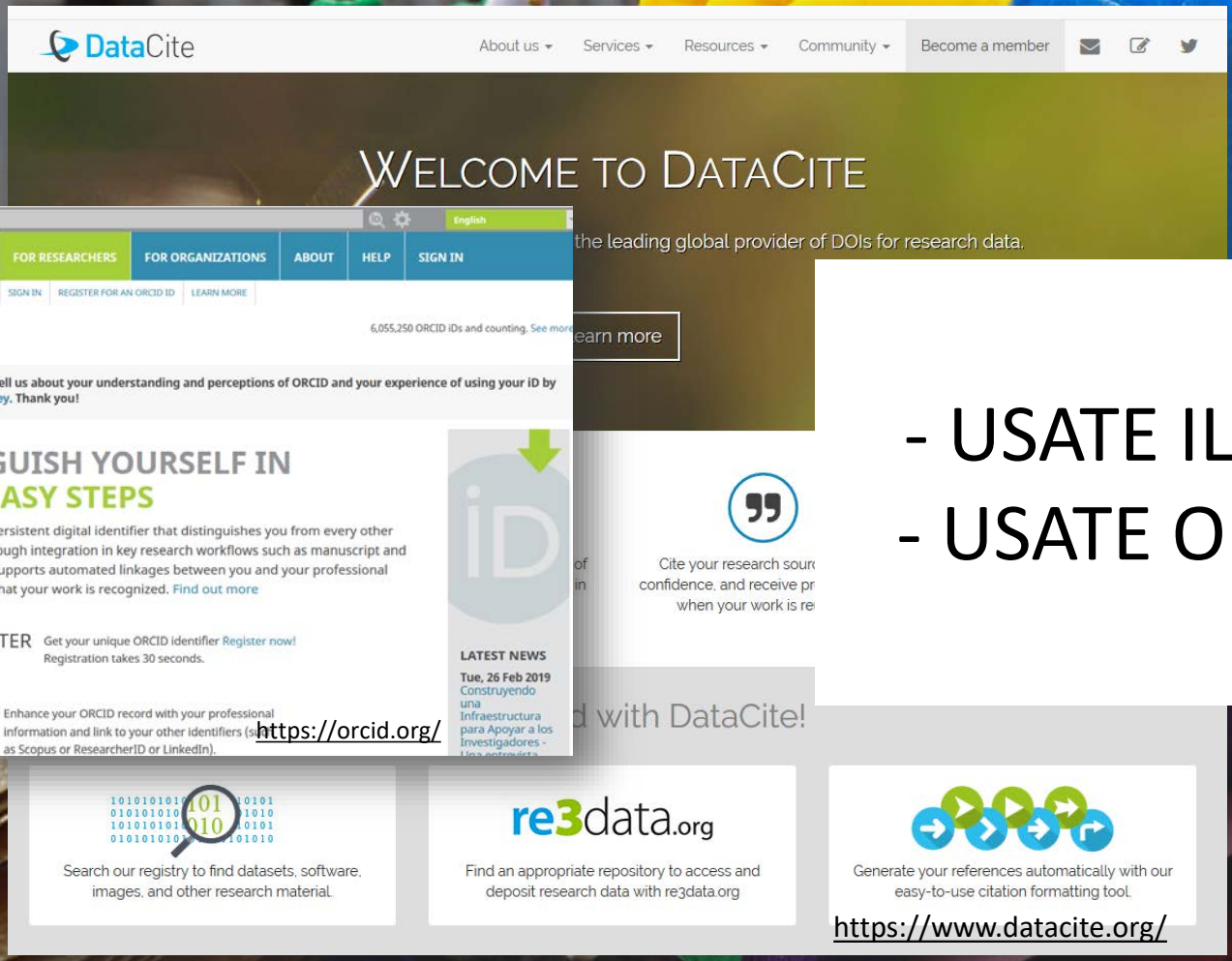
- Ever publish data without a license attached or choose a license lightly, without considerations of anticipated reuse of your data.
- Choose a license that is not transitive (i.e can not be transferred with subsets of the data), but make sure its transitivity does not unduly restrict the reuse of your data.
- Choose an unnecessary complicated license with many clauses and wherever possible one that is already widely adopted in the research community for either software

F = Findable. Metadata standards

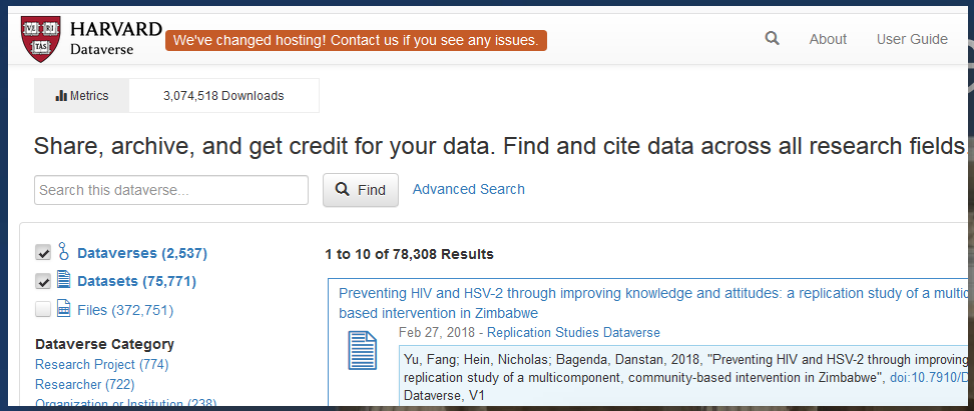


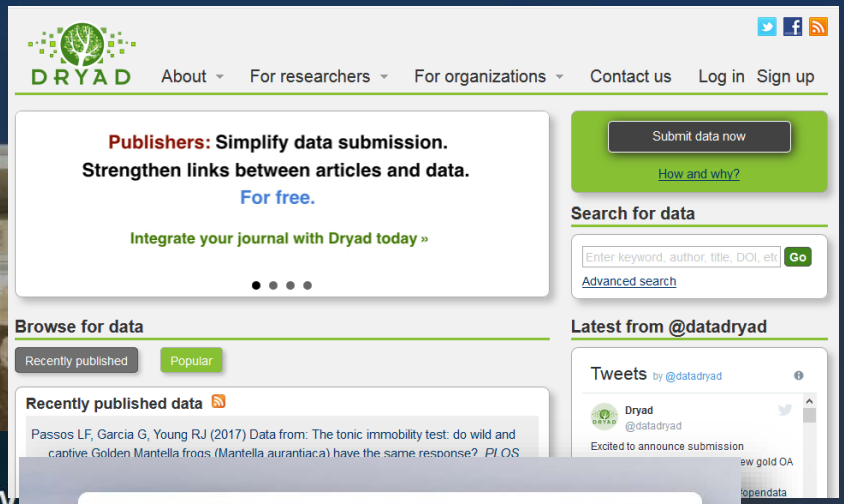
http://rd-alliance.github.io/metadata-directory/standards/

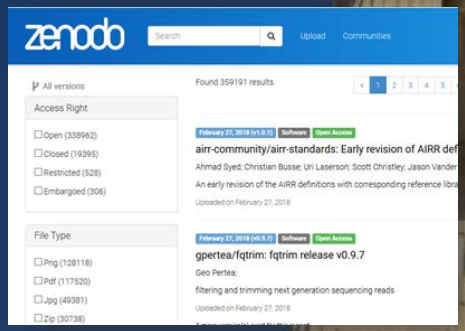
F = Findable. Persistent identifiers

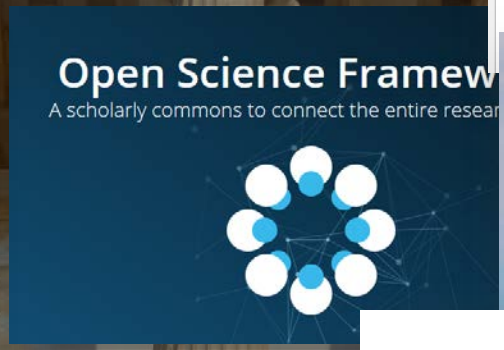


- USATE IL DOI
- USATE ORCID







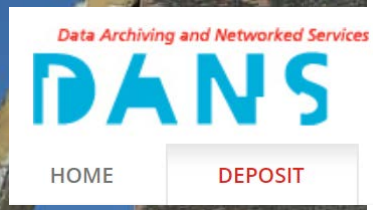


General depositories for rese

The following depositories are of interest to researchers i

- Zenodo (not-for-profit, hosted by CERN): https://z
- Dryad (not-for-profit membership organisation): h
- Figshare (free service provided by private compan
- Open Science Framework (not-for-profit, develop for Open Science[1]): https://osf.io
- Harvard Dataverse (not-for-profit, hosted by the Institute for Quantitative Social Studies IQSS at Harvard University): https://dataverse.harvard.edu

A = Accessible. Formati



Type	Preferred format(s)	Non-preferred format(s)
Text documents	• PDF/A (.pdf)	• ODT (.odt) • MS Word (.doc, .docx) • RTF (.rtf) • PDF (.pdf)
Plain text	• Unicode text (.txt)	• Non-Unicode text (.txt)
Markup language	• XML (.xml) • HTML (.html) • Related files: .css, .xslt, .js, .es	• SGML (.sgml)
Spreadsheets	• ODS (.ods) • CSV (.csv)	• MS Excel (.xls, .xlsx) • PDF/A (.pdf) • OOXML (.docx, .docm)
Databases	• SQL (.sql) • SIARD (.siard) • DB tables (.csv)	• MS Access (.mdb, .accdb) (v. 2000 or later) • dBase (.dbf) • HDF5 (.hdf5, .he5, .h5)
Statistical data	• SPSS Portable (.por) • SPSS (.sav) • STATA (.dta) • DDI (.xml) • data (.csv) + setup (.txt)	• SAS (.7dat; .sd2; .tpt) • R (* under examination)
Raster images	• JPEG (.jpg, .jpeg) • TIFF (.tif, .tiff) • PNG (.png) • JPEG 2000 (.jp2)	• DICOM (.dcm) (by mutual agreement)

https://dans.knaw.nl/en/deposit/information-about-depositing-data/before-depositing/file-formats

A = Accessible. Preservation

Portable devices | Cloud storage | Local storage | Networked drives

Laptops, tablets, external hard-drives, flash drives and Compact Discs

Advantages	Disadvantages/Risks	Precaut (sensiti data
• Allow easy transport of data and files without transmitting them over the Internet. This can be especially helpful when working in the field. • Low-cost solution.	• Easily lost, damaged, or stolen and may, therefore, offer an unnecessary security risk. • Not robust for long-term storage or master copies of your data and files. • Possible quality control issues due to version confusion.	Use in c encrypt passwo

Advantages	Disadvantages/Risks	Precautions for (sensitive) personal data
• Automatic backups. • Often automatic version control.	• Not all cloud services are secure. May not be suitable for sensitive data containing personal information about EU citizens. • Insufficient control over where the data is stored and how often it is backed up. • Free services by commercial providers (e.g. Google Drive, Dropbox) may claim rights to use content you manage and share them for their own purposes. • Data can be lost if your account is suspended or accidentally deleted, or if the provider goes out of business.	• Encrypt all (sensitive) personal data before uploading it to the cloud. This is particularly important to avoid conflict with European data protection regulations if you do not know in which countries servers used for storage and backup are located (see 'Security' for more information on encryption; also see 'Protecting data').

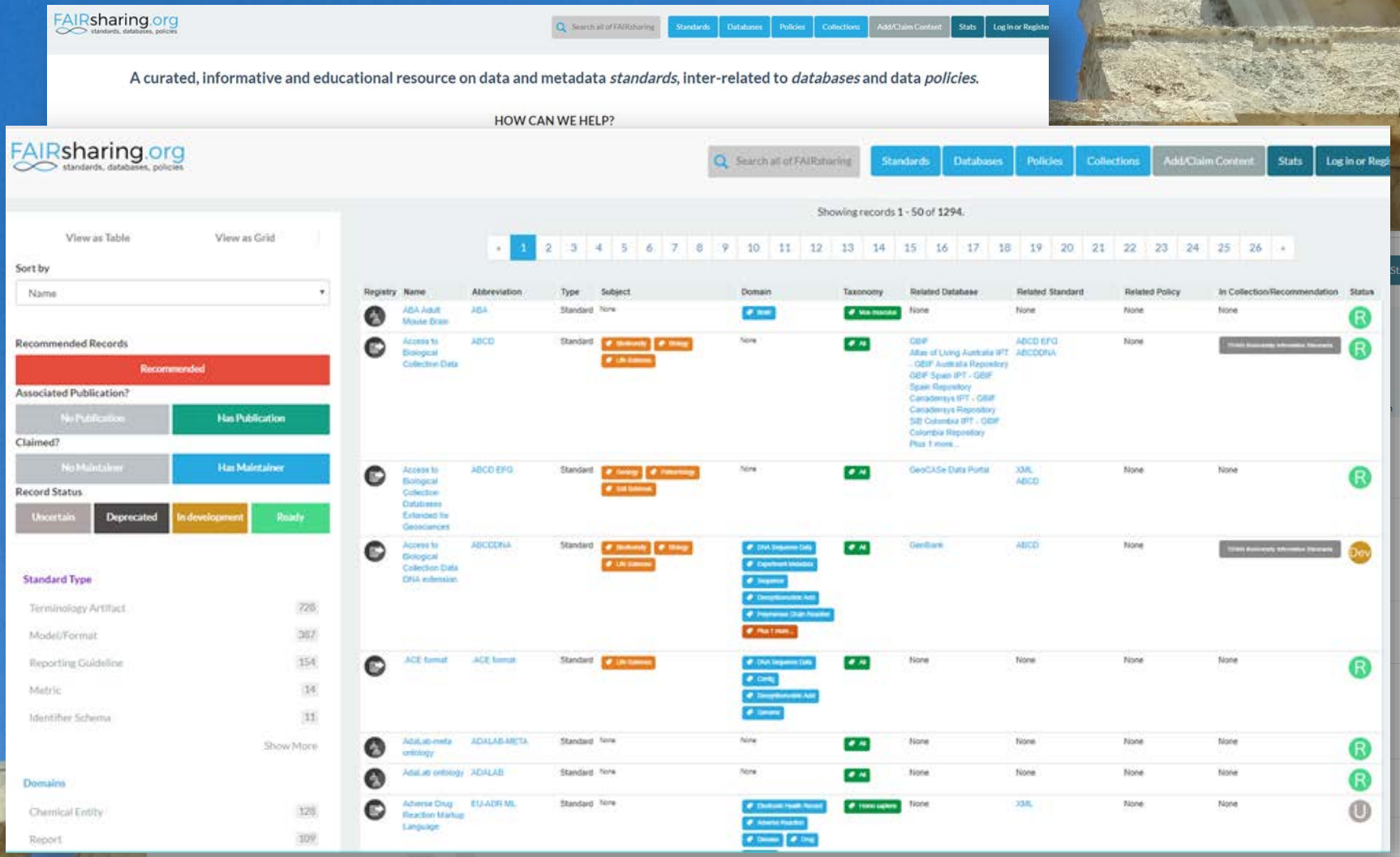
Recommendations

- Do: use cloud services for granting shared, remote and easy access to data and other files to all involved in the project.
- Do: Read the terms of service. Especially focus on rights to use content given to the service provider.
- Do: Opt for European, national, or institutional cloud services which store data in Europe if possible.
  - B2drop (EUdat, n.d.) is an example of a European cloud storage solution.
  - SWITCHdrive (SWITCH, 2017) is a Swiss solution.
  - DataverseNL (Data Archiving and Networked Services, 2017) is an example of a service for Dutch researchers that allows the storage and sharing of data both during and after the research period.
- Don't: make this your only storage and backup solution.
- Don't: use for unencrypted (sensitive) personal data.

CESSDA Guide

ESIGENZE DIVERSE, STRUMENTI DIVERSI.

I = Interoperable. Standards



https://fairsharing.org

R = Riusabile. Documentazione

- DA DOVE PROVENGONO I DATI?
- CHE STRUMENTI, REAGENTI, PROTOCOLLI HO USATO?
- CHE SOFTWARE HO USATO PER CREARLI?

PER ESSERE RIUSABILI I DATI DEVONO AVERE

1. **DOCUMENTAZIONE**
2. **LICENZE**

R= Reusable. Licenze

Copyright: protects the STRUCTURE, selection or arrangement of their contents" (Art. 3) NOT THE DATA

Sui generis database right: protects the «substantial effort» in OBTAINING data [NOT «CREATING»]… the right owner often is the institution

KEEP CALM AND

RICORDA: NESSUN COPYRIGHT SUI DATI (NON CREATIVI)

Database=a collection of independent works, data or other materials arranged in a systematic or methodical way (Art.1)

DIRECTIVE 96/9/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 11 March 1996

on the legal protection of databases

NCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

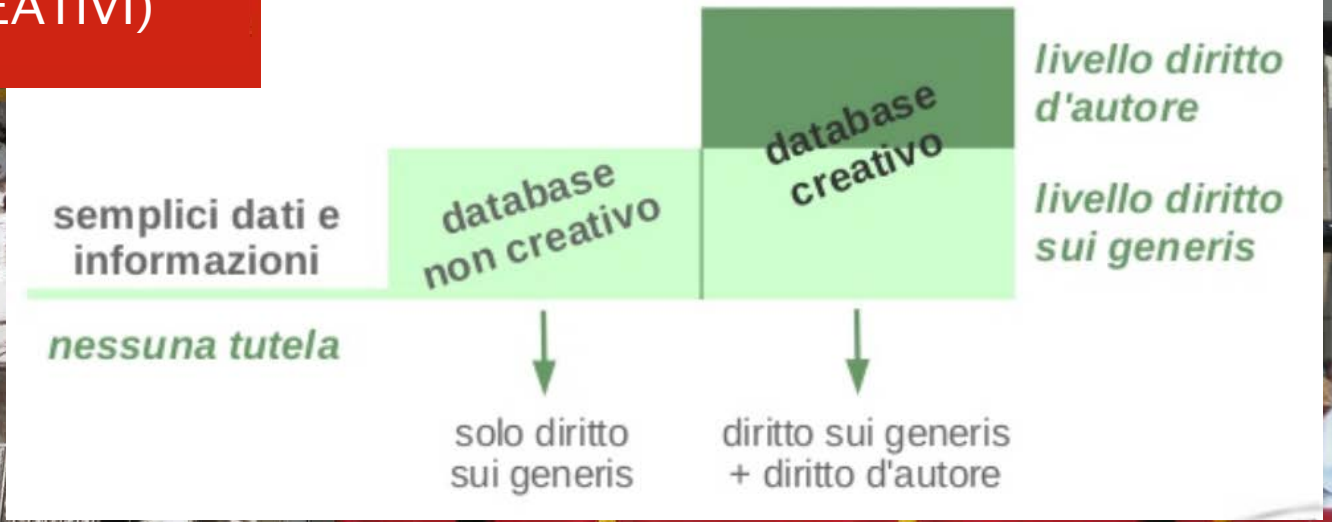
n Community, and in particular Article 57 (2), 66 and 100a thereof,

(1),

Simone Aliprandi

2014

la QUALI DIRITTI SUI DATI?



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FACT SHEET ON CREATIVE COMMONS & OPEN SCIENCE V.0.1

This information guide contains questions and responses to common concerns surrounding open science and the implications of licensing data under Creative Commons licences. It is intended to aid researchers, teachers, librarians, administrators and many others using and encountering Creative Commons licences in their work.

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.840651

What is Open Science?

Open Science is the movement to make scientific research and data accessible to all for knowledge dissemination and public reuse.

How should I licence my data for the purposes of Open Science?

We recommend you use the CC0 Public Domain Dedication, which is first and foremost a waiver, but can act as a licence when a waiver is not possible.

CC ZERO LICENCE, 'NO RIGHTS RESERVED' LOGO

PUBLIC DOMAIN MARK LOGO

By applying CC0 to your data you enable everyone to freely reuse your data as they see fit by waiving (giving up) your copyright and related rights in that data.

You should keep in mind that there are many situations in which data is *not* protected as a matter of law. Such data can include facts, names, numbers – things that are considered 'non-original' and part of the public domain thus not subject to copyright protections. Similarly, your database (which is a structured collection of data) might be considered 'non-original' and thus ineligible for copyright, and it might additionally be excluded from other forms of protection (like the EU *sui generis* database right, also known as the 'SGDR', for non-original databases).

In these cases, using a Creative Commons licence such as a CC BY could signal to users that you claim a copyright in the non-original data despite the law, and perhaps despite your real intention.

Finally, if your data is in the public domain worldwide, you might state simply and obviously on the material that no restrictions attach to the reuse of your data and apply a Public Domain Mark.

When in doubt, consider which use may be appropriate according to the chart below:

CC0 & PUBLIC DOMAIN LICENCES WHICH LICENSE TO USE AND WHEN

CC0	Public Domain
'Creative arrangement' of data is original, but any copyright has been waived and content is made available copyright-free	'Creative arrangement' of data is not original; the author acknowledges this and communicates the data is in the public domain

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nmons e Op

But I would like attribution when others use my dataset. In that case, shouldn't I use a CC BY licence?

We recommend that you avoid using a CC BY licence. Here's why:

While attribution is a genuine, recognisable concern, not only might using a CC BY licence be legally unenforceable when no underlying copyright or SGDR protects the work, but it may also communicate the wrong message to the world. A better solution is to use CC0 and simply ask for credit (rather than require attribution), and provide a citation for the dataset that others can copy and paste with ease. Such requests are consistent with scholarly norms for citing source materials.

Legally speaking, datasets that are ***not*** subject to copyright or related rights (and are thus in the public domain) cannot be the object of a copyright licence. Despite this, agreements based in contract law may be enforceable. Creative Commons licences, however, are copyright licences. Therefore, where the conditions for a copyright or related right are not triggered, copyright licences, such as the CC BY licence, are unenforceable.

In some cases, however, rights may exist (like the *sui generis* database right previously mentioned), and permission for others to use your dataset may be legally required. These rights are meant to protect the maker's investment, rather than originality. As such, database rights do not include the moral right of attribution. So by using a CC BY licence, you signal to users that you restrict access to your dataset beyond the protections provided by the law. We are not saying that this cannot be done, we are just saying that if you choose to do this, you should make sure you fully understand what it entails.

USARE CC0

- CHIEDERE CHE VENGA DATO CREDITO ALL'AUTORE
- PROPORRE GIÀ LA CITAZIONE-TIPO

(non citare la fonte è scorretto scientificamente)

It sounds like you're really pushing for the use of CC0 for open science datasets.

Exactly. Data is only open if anyone is free to use, reuse, and distribute it. This means it must be made available for both commercial and non-commercial purposes under non-discriminatory conditions that allow for it to be modified.

When data is made available for all reuse, others can create new knowledge from combining it. This leads to the enrichment of open datasets and further dissemination of knowledge. Accordingly, CC0 is ideal for open science as it both protects and promotes the unrestricted circulation of data.

And remember, it's bad science not to cite the source of data you use. To help others cite your data include a citation that users can copy and paste to give you credit for your hard work.

cannot be done, we are just saying that if you choose to do this, you should make sure you fully understand what it entails.

I'm uncomfortable with others using my research for commercial purposes. Should I use a non-commercial licence for my dataset?

We recommend you avoid using a non-commercial licence. Here's why:

For legal purposes, drawing a line between what is and is not 'commercial' can be tricky; it's not as black and white as you might think. For example, if you release a dataset under a non-commercial licence, it would clearly prohibit an organisation

I'm uncomfortable permitting use of my research for any and all purposes. Should I use a 'No Derivatives' (ND) licence for my dataset?

We recommend you avoid using a 'No Derivatives' licence. Here's why:

Similar to how a non-commercial licence might restrict meaningful reuse of your dataset, a ND licence can have the same effect: it may prevent someone from recombining and reusing your data for new research. For data to be truly Open Access, it must permit these important types of reuse.

3. APRIRE I DATI

Perché Open Data?

https://twitter.com/wvanwezenbeek/status/973502457115537408

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

People will contact me to ask about stuff

Christopher and Alex (C&A) say: "This is usually an objection of people who feel overworked and that [data sharing] isn't part of their job…" I would add to this that science is all about learning from each other – if a researcher is opposed to the idea of discussing their datasets, collaborating with others, and generally being a good science citizen, then they should be outed by their community as a poor participant.

People will misinterpret the data

C&A suggest this: "Document how it should be interpreted. Be prepared to help and correct such people; those that misinterpret it by accident will be grateful for the help." From the UK Data Archive: "Producing good documentation and providing contextual information for your research project should enable other researchers to correctly use and understand your data."

It's worth mentioning, however, a second point C&A make: "Publishing may actually be useful to counter willful misrepresentation (e.g. of data acquired through Freedom of Information legislation), as one can quickly point to the real data on the web to refute the wrong interpretation."

My data is not very interesting

C&A: "Let others judge how interesting or useful it is — even niche datasets hav people that care about them." I'd also add that it's impossible to decide wheth dataset has value to future research. Consider the many datasets collected bef "climate change" was a research topic which have now become invaluable to documenting and understanding the phenomenon. From the UK Data Archive:

I might want to use it in a research paper

Anyone who's discussed data sharing with a researcher is familiar with this excuse. The operative word here is *might*. How many papers have we all considered writing, only to have them shift to the back burner due to other obligations? That said, this is a real concern.

C&A suggest the embargo route: "One option is to have an automatic or optional embargo; require people to archive their data at the time of creation but it becomes public after X months. You could even give the option to renew the embargo so only things that are no longer cared about become published, but nothing is lost and eventually everything can become open." Researchers like to have a say in the use of their datasets, but I would caution to have any restrictions default to sharing. That is, after X months the data are automatically made open by the repository.

I would also add that, as the original collector of the data, you are at a huge advantage compared to others that might want to use your dataset. You have knowledge about your system, the conditions during collection, the nuances of your methods, et cetera that could never be fully described in the best metadata.

I'm not sure I own the data

My data is too complicated.

C&A: "Don't be too smug. If it turns out it's not that complicated, it could harm your professional [standing]." I would add that if it's too complicated to share, then it's too complicated to reproduce, which means it's arguably not real scientific progress. This can be solved by more documentation.

My data is embarrassingly bad

C&A: "Many eyes will help you improve your data (e.g. spot inaccuracies)… people will accept your data for what it is." I agree. All researchers have been on the back end of making the sausage. We know it's not pretty most of the time, and we can accept that. Plus it helps you strive will be at managing and organizing data during your next collection phase.

It's not a priority and I'm busy

Good news! Funders are *making* it your priority! New sharing mandates in the OSTP memorandum state that any research conducted with federal funds must be accessible. You can expect these sharing mandates to drift down to you, the researcher, in the very near future (6-12 months).

CARLY STRASSER

Open Science + Data Sharing Advocate

Home

Blog Posts

Previous Research

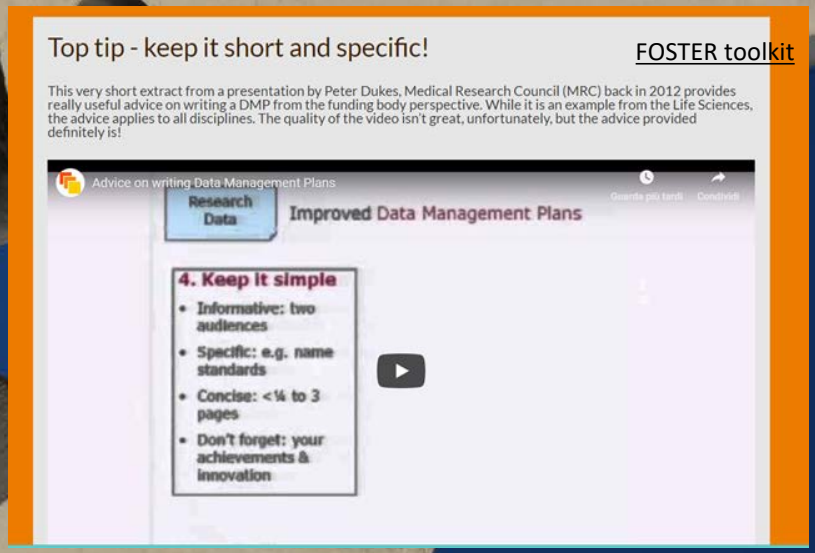
http://carlystrasser.net/closed-data-excuses-excuses/

Closed Data… Excuses, Excuses

UN MODO STRUTTURATO DI PENSARE AI DATI

REGOLE CHIARE=MENO ERRORI DA SUBITO

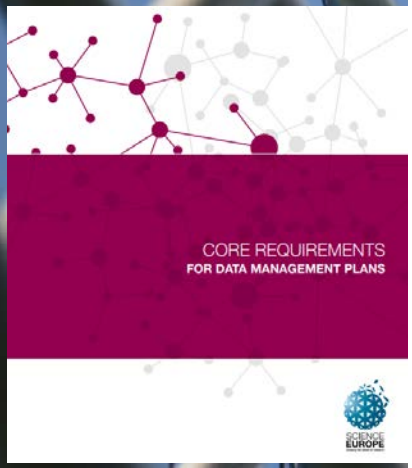
È UN «LIVING DOCUMENT», CRESCE COL PROGETTO



È FONDAMENTALE PER STIMARE I COSTI DI GESTIONE

DOVE METTERE TUTTE QUESTE INFORMAZIONI? NEL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

DMP Core Requirements



CORE REQUIREMENTS
FOR DATA MANAGEMENT PLANS

When developing solid data management plans, researchers are required to deal with the following topics and answer the following questions:

1. **Data description and collection or re-use of existing data**
   a. How will new data be collected or produced and/or how will existing data be re-used?
   b. What data (for example the kinds, formats, and volumes) will be collected or produced?

2. **Documentation and data quality**
   a. What metadata and documentation (for example the methodology of data collection and way of organising data) will accompany data?
   b. What data quality control measures will be used?

3. **Storage and backup during the research process**
   a. How will data and metadata be stored and backed up during the research process?
   b. How will data security and protection of sensitive data be taken care of during the research?

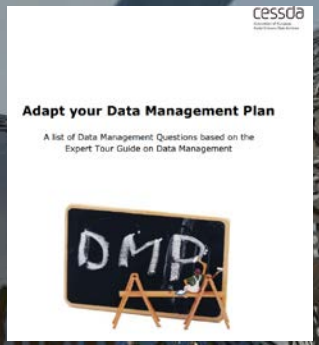
4. **Legal and ethical requirements, codes of conduct**
   a. If personal data are processed, how will compliance with legislation on personal data and on data security be ensured?
   b. How will other legal issues, such as intellectual property rights and ownership, be managed? What legislation is applicable?
   c. How will possible ethical issues be taken into account, and codes of conduct followed?

Dec. 2018

5. **Data sharing and long-term preservation**
   a. How and when will data be shared? Are there possible restrictions to data sharing or embargo reasons?
   b. How will data for preservation be selected, and where will data be preserved long-term (for example a data repository or archive)?
   c. What methods or software tools will be needed to access and use the data?
   d. How will the application of a unique and persistent identifier (such as a Digital Object Identifier (DOI)) to each data set be ensured?

6. **Data management responsibilities and resources**
   a. Who (for example role, position, and institution) will be responsible for data management (i.e. the data steward)?
   b. What resources (for example financial and time) will be dedicated to data management and ensuring that data will be FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Re-usable)?

DMP questions



PLAN

Overview

Title of the project

Date of this plan

Description of the project
- What is the nature of the project?
- What is the research question?
- What is the project time line?

Origin of Data
- What kind of data will be used during the project?
- If you are reusing existing data: What is the scope, volume and format? How are different data sources integrated?
- If you are collecting new data can you clarify why this is necessary?

Principal researchers
- Who are the main researchers involved?
- What are their contact details?

Collaborating researchers (if applicable)
- What are their contact details and their roles in the project?

Funder (if applicable)
- If funding is granted, what is the reference number of the funding granted?

Data producer
- Which organisation has the administrative responsibility for the data?

Project data contact
- Who can be contacted about the project after it has finished?

Data owner(s)
- Which organisation(s) own(s) the data?
- If several organisations are involved, which organisation owns what data?

Roles
- Who is responsible for updating the DMP and making sure that it's followed?
- Do project participants have any specific roles?
- What is the project time line?

Costs
- Are there costs you need to consider to buy specific software or hardware?
- Are there costs you need to consider for storage and backup?
- Are potential expenses for (preparing the data for) archiving covered?

ORGANISE & DOCUMENT

Organising and documenting your data

Data collection
- How will the data be collected?
- Is specific software or hardware or staff required?
- Who will be responsible for the data collection?
- During which period will the data be collected?
- Where will the data be collected?

Data organisation
- How will you organise your data?
- Will the data be organised in simple files or more complex databases?
- How will the data quality during the project be ensured?
- If data consists of many different file types (e.g. videos, text, photos), is it possible to structure the data in a logical way?

Data type and size
- What type(s) of data will be collected?
- What is the scope, quantity and format of the material?
- After the project: What is the total amount of data collected (in MB/GB)?

File format
- In what format will your data be?
- Does the format change from the original to the processed/final data?
- Will your (final) data be available in an open format?

Folder structure and names
- How will you structure and name your folders?

File structure and names
- How will you structure and name your files?

Documentation
- What documentation will be created during the different phases of the project?
- How will the documentation be structured?

Metadata
- What metadata will be provided with the collected/ generated/ reused data?
- How will metadata for each object be created?
- Is there any program that can be used to document the data?
- Can metadata be added directly into the files or will the metadata be produced in another program or document?

Metadata standard (if applicable)
- What metadata standard(s) will you use?

https://www.cessda.eu/content/download/4302/48636/file/TTT_DO_DMPExpertGuide_v1.2.pdf

FAIRDOM About Platform

Data Management Checklist

Making data findable (documentation and metadata management)

- What documentation and metadata will accompany the data (assist its discoverability)? (Details on methodology, definitions, procedures, SOPs, vocabularies, units, dependencies, etc)
- What information is needed for the data to be read and interpreted in the future?
- What naming conventions will be used?
- How will you approach versioning your data?
- How will you capture / create this documentation and metadata?
- How do you ensure the completeness of the captured data?

Making Data Accessible

- Specify which data will be made openly available taking into consideration
  - What ethics and legal compliance issues do you have if any? Do you need consent for data preservation and sharing? Do you have to protect certain data? Is any data sensitive?
  - Do you think you might have Intellectual Property Rights issues? Have you considered ownership of the data, licensing, restrictions on use?
  - Do you think you will need to embargo any data?
- How will you make the data available? (consider the platforms you will use: databases, repositories, etc)
- What methods or software tools are needed to access the data? You should list where the software can be obtained. You should also document how to use the software to access the data. The documentation should be as complete as possible, including examples. If you distribute your system, include the access software and its documentation as part of any distribution.
- If there are any restrictions on accessibility, how will you provide access?

Making Data Interoperable

- What standards (metadata vocabularies, formats, checklists) or methodologies will you use?
- How do you address data and model quality? What validation steps do you foresee?
- Will you use standardised vocabulary for all data types to allow inter-disciplinary interoperability?
- Where you can not used standardised vocabulary for all types of data, can you map to more commonly used ontologies?

Making data Re-usable

- How will you licence your data to permit the widest re-use possible?
- When will the data be made available for re-use? Does this include an embargo period? (if yes, please detail why)
- Which data will be available for re-use during/after the project? For data that is not re-usable, please detail why
- What are your data quality assurance processes?
- How long do you expect your data to remain re-usable?

PERSONALIZZABILE

DMP online

https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk/

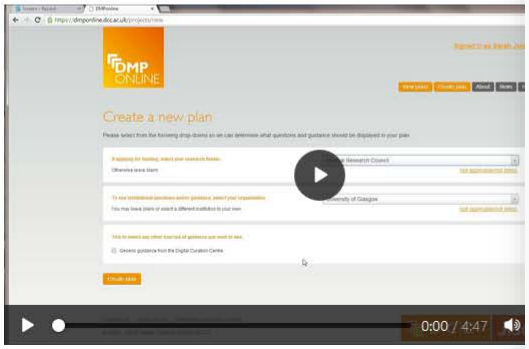
DMP ONLINE

Home | About | Future plans | Help | Change language

Welcome.

DMPonline helps you to create, review, and share data management
meet institutional and funder requirements. It has been jointly develo
Digital Curation Centre (DCC) and the University of California Cur
(UC3).

Screencast on how to use DMPonline



Sign in

Veteran tapes

Project Details | Plan overview | Write Plan | Share | Download

expand all | collapse all

13/13 answered

Data Collection (2 / 2)

What data will you collect or create?

The "Veteran tape " project will collect and generate different types of datasets:

Type of data	Volume	Format	Storage format
Video recordings	600 x 1Gb	.mkv	.mkv
Transcriptions	600 x 1500Kb	MS Word	.txt
Structured interview text	1 x 500Kb	MS word	.txt

For the video recordings the selected format is .mkv; the same .mkv format will be used for the long-term preservation .

Transcriptions will be written in MS Word and then stored as .txt files.

We checked the format compatibility against EASY File format https://dans.knaw.nl/en/deposit/information-about-depositing-data/before-depositing/file-formats

As the total volume of data is greater than 50Gb, DANS requires a fee for the storage. We are currently in touch with EASY to determine the costs of archiving.

Save

Guidance | Comments (1)

DCC | DCC guidance

Guidance
Questions to consider:

- What type, format and volume of data?
- Do your chosen formats and software enable sharing and long-term access to the data?
- Are there any existing data that you can reuse?

Guidance:

Give a brief description of the data, including any existing data or third-party sources that will be used, in each case noting its content, type and coverage. Outline and justify your choice of format and consider the implications of data format and data volumes in terms of storage, backup and access.

Whose side are you on?

… e voi?

…grazie!