


Scuola di dottorato
Economia UniTo
Gennaio 2021



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 @egiglia



OPEN SCIENCE – OPEN ACCESS 3-OPEN ACCESS COME E PERCHÉ



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In questo modulo impareremo:

1. due parole e due numeri sulle riviste

2. come fare Open Access e farlo correttamente

3. come evitare i falsi miti

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

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

Il mercato delle



Figure 8: Articles indexed from academic & scientific journals – 1findr, Dimensions, Core + ESCI WoS and Scopus, 1975-2018 (Courtesy of Eric Archambault)

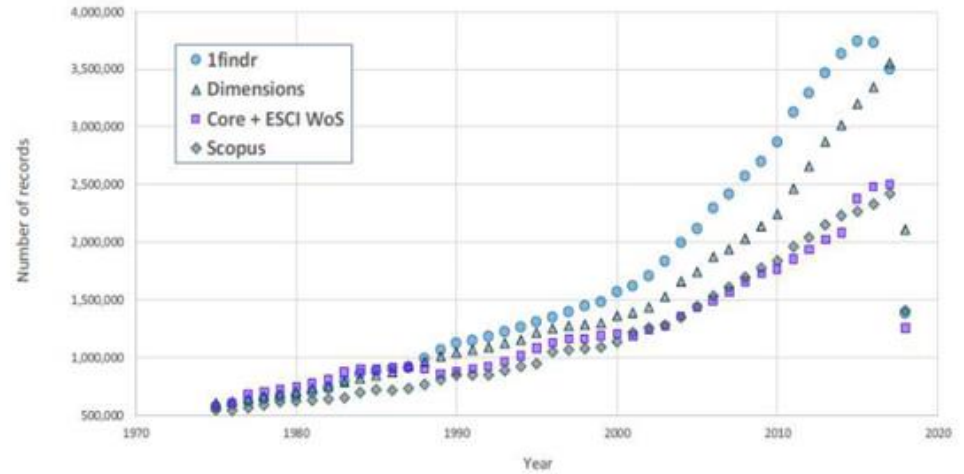


Figure 9: Relationship between numbers of researchers, journals and articles (Mabe 2004), using data from ISI and NSB)

The STM Report, Fifth Edition

October 2018

Figure 6: Growth in the number of active, peer-reviewed English-language journals recorded in Ulrich's directory, 2000–2013

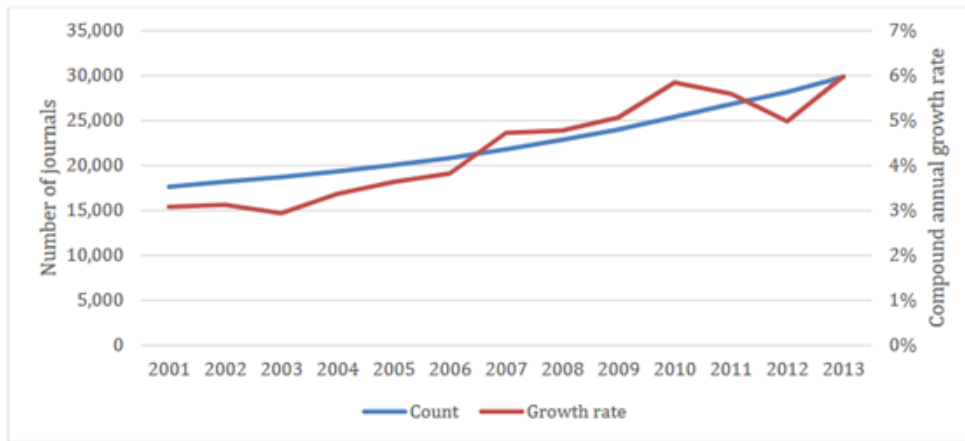
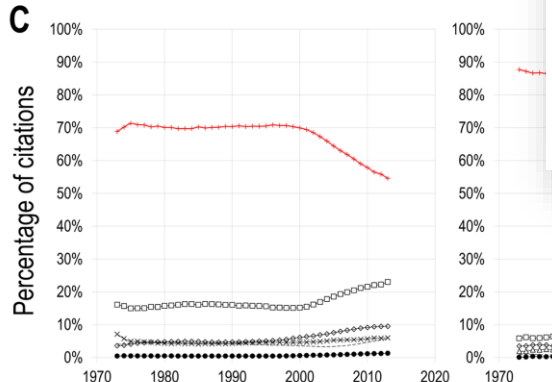
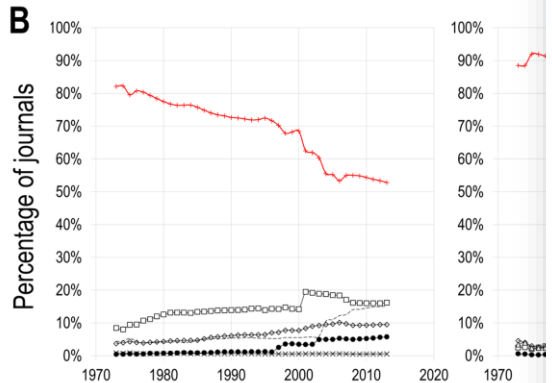
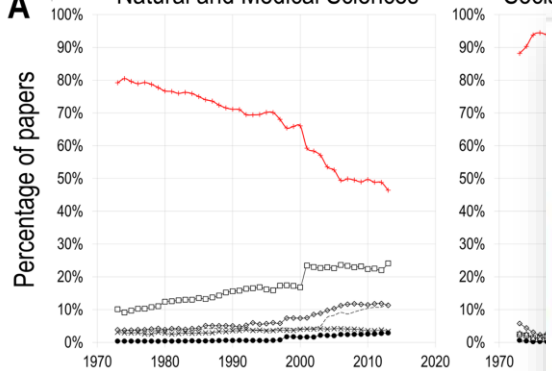


Figure 7: The growth of active, peer reviewed learned journals since 1665 (Mabe 2003)

Table 1: The 10 largest English-language publishers, by number of journals

<i>Publisher</i>	<i>Number of journals</i>
SpringerNature	>3,000
Elsevier	2,500
Taylor & Francis	2,500
Wiley	1,700
Sage	>1,000
Wolters Kluwer (incl. MedKnow)	c.900
Oxford University Press	c.440
Hindawi	>400
Cambridge University Press	390
Emerald	>300

A Natural and Medical Sciences Social Sciences and Humanities



□ Reed-Elsevier ◇ Wiley-Blackwell × American Chemical Society
 - Springer ● Taylor & Francis △ Sage Publications

The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers in the Digital Era

Vincent Larivière, Stefanie Haustein, Philippe Mongeon

Published: June 10, 2015 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0127502>

Article Authors Metrics

Abstract

Introduction
 Methods
 Results
 Discussion and Conclusion
 Acknowledgements
 Author Contributions
 References
 Reader Comments
 Media Coverage
 Figures

Abstract

The consolidation of the scientific publishing industry has been the topic of much debate within and outside the scientific community, especially in relation to major publishers' high profit margins. However, the share of scientific output published in the journals of these major publishers has increased over time.

STM : 50%
 SS: 70%
 HUM: 20%

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Elsevier Continues To Build Its Monopoly Solution For All Aspects Of Scholarly Communication

from the *but-can-people-be-bothered-to-support-open-alternatives?* dept

Techdirt has just written about the amazing achievements of Sci-Hub, and how it now offers the vast majority of academic papers free online. One implication may be that traditional publishing, with high-cost journals hidden behind paywalls, is no longer viable. But as we noted, that doesn't mean that traditional publishers will disappear. For one thing, many are embracing open access, and finding it pretty profitable (some would say too profitable thanks to things like "double dipping".) But there's another way that academic publishers, particularly the biggest ones with deep pockets, can head off the threat to their profits from developments like Sci-Hub and open access: by...
 Filed Under: academic journals, open access, publishing, science, technology, universities

Culture by Glyn Moody Thu, Aug 10th 2017 7:41pm

Il mercato

Executive Summary

2 mins read

Academic publishing is undergoing a major transition. Some of its leaders are moving from a content-provision to a data analytics business. This shift is still in its early days. There are actions and strategies that institutions can consider adopting to limit the potential harms, and leverage potential benefits.

This report was commissioned in response to the growing trend of commercial acquisition of critical infrastructure in our institutions. It is intended to provide a comprehensive look at the current players in this arena, their strategies and potential actions, and the implications of these on the operations of our libraries and home institutions. It also outlines suggestions for an initial set of strategic responses for the community to evaluate in order to ensure it controls both this infrastructure and the data generated by/resident on it.

SPARC*

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

The Changing Academic Publishing Industry – Implications for Academic Institutions

March 28, 2019
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2020

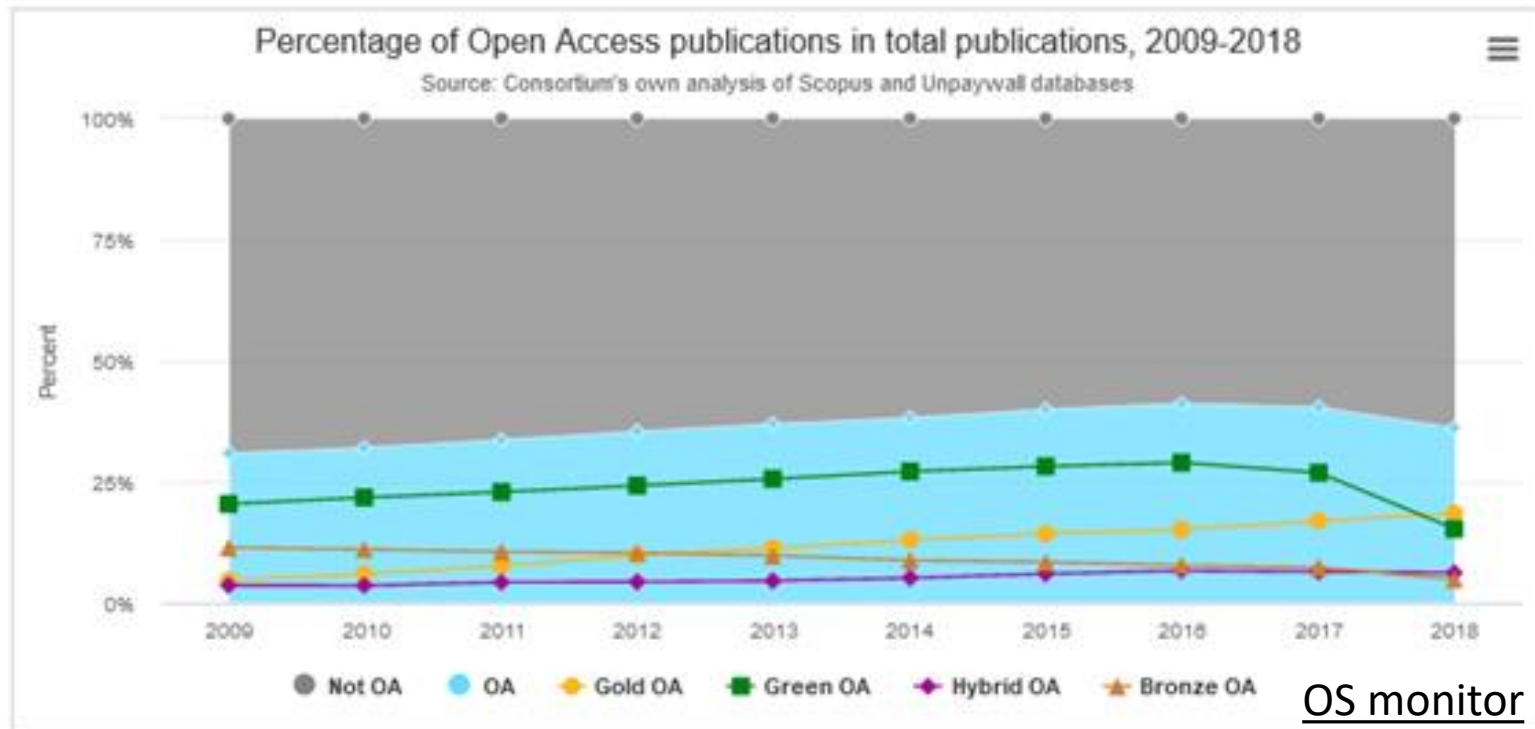
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...quanti aperti?

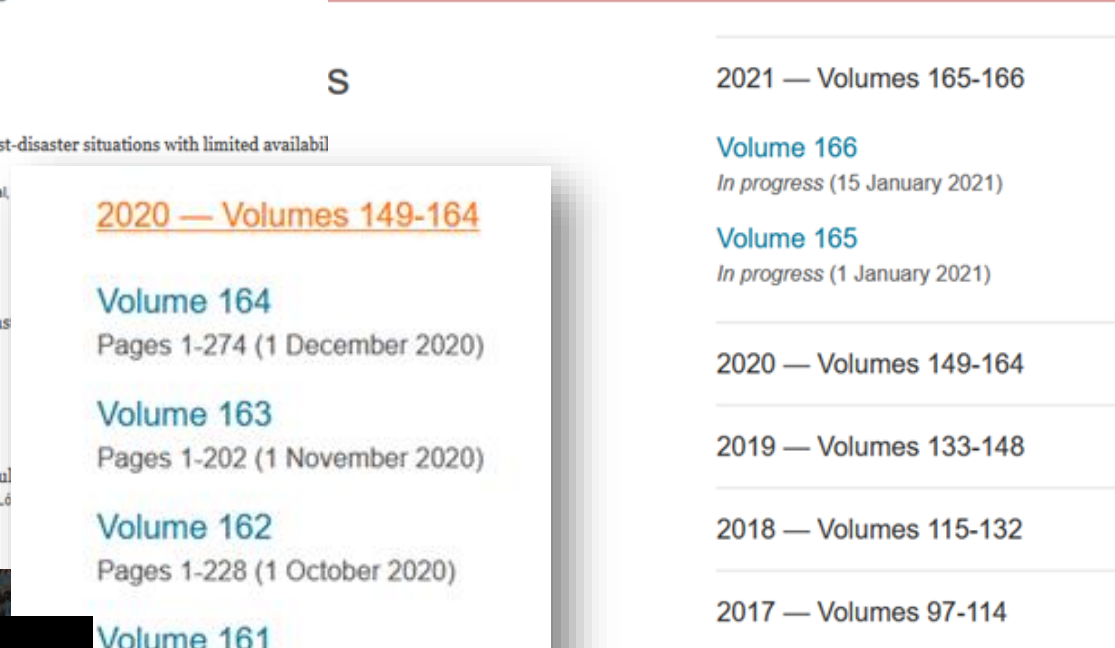
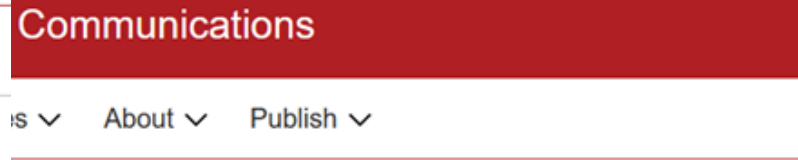
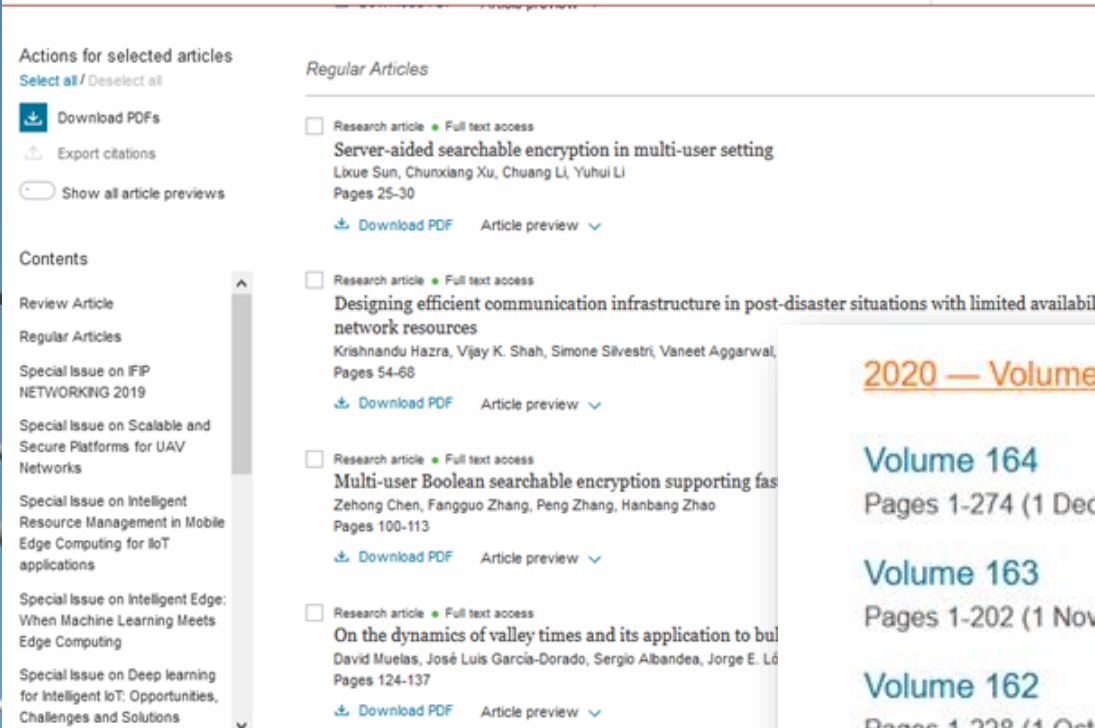
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Open access to publications

This data, gathered through the analysis of [Scopus data](#) and [Unpaywall data](#), shows the percentage of open access publications by year, country and discipline. You can click on the buttons below the chart to select the data to display.



...struttura di una rivista



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recensioni...)

2020 — Volumes 149-164

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Pages 1-274 (1 December 2020)

Volume 163

Pages 1-202 (1 November 2020)

Volume 162

Pages 1-228 (1 October 2020)

Volume 161

Pages 1-386 (1 September 2020)

Volume 160

Pages 1-864 (1 July 2020)

Volume 159

Pages 1-330 (1 June 2020)

2021 — Volumes 165-166

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Outline

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- 1. Introduction
- 2. Related work
- 3. Preparatory work
- 4. Model
- 5. Empirical study
- 6. Conclusions
- CRedit authorship contribution statement
- Declaration of Competing Interest
- Funding
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Figures (7)



Computer Communications

Volume 150, 15 January 2020, Pages 455-462



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

Xiaomeng Wang ^{a, R, B}, Binxing Fang ^{a, b}, Hongli Zhang ^a, Xin

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Abstract

With the rapid development of Internet of Things (IOT), frequent communication among a huge amount of heterogeneous smart devices over the Online Social Networks(OSN) becomes viable and efficient. Increasing user submissions including online contents, videos and comments are gradually affecting people's lives, leading to an explosive propagation of information and posing security threats on the spreading of rumor, false information and inappropriate online speech. The goal of popularity prediction of online content is accurate predict the popularity in the future based on the early diffusion status. Existing models for popularity prediction are mostly based on discovering network features or fitting the equation into a varying time function which seldom introduces the principle of sociology. In this paper, we find that there exists a high linear correlation between the proportion of faithful fans in Facebook homepage with frequent shares in the early and the future popularity. The statistical results about Facebook remind us that the principle of mainstream fatigue plays an important role in prediction task. Furthermore, an experimental study clearly illustrates that the effectiveness of the proposed method.

Previous article in issue

Next article in issue

Keywords

Information diffusion Linear regression Popularity Social networks

TITOLO, AUTORI, ABSTRACT,
KEYWORDS
[ONLINE: STRUTTURA]

1. Introduction

In recent years, the convergence of the "Internet of Things" and the "Online Social Networks" gradually become feasible, more and more smart devices connect to social networks. A growing number of online platforms which have gathered thousands of users are now becoming very popular. As one of the largest online social networks, Facebook has about 1 billion users by 2015, including social sciences, celebrities, government agencies and other star homepage, as well as a number of ordinary user homepage whom always post real-time messages to attract public attention. Facebook is not only a social network, but also an increasingly important distribution for big data allowing real-time access to smart devices. Considering its user scale and interaction pattern, Facebook can be understood as a network with the ease of posting and receiving information freely and all kinds of topics can be posted. The spreading of rumor, false information into the popularity (Szabo and Huberman) by introducing the mainstream fatigue theory (MFL) which shows a high linear correlation between the proportion of users with frequent shares in the early and the popularity in the future. The main contributions of this paper are summarized as follows:



HTML

- (1) We propose an improved popularity prediction method considering the mainstream fatigue theory.
- (2) This paper finds that there exists a high linear correlation between the proportion of users with frequent shares in the early and the popularity in the future.
- (3) Experiments on Facebook dataset validate that our proposed model can provide a higher accuracy than the other models in long term popularity prediction.

2. Related work

In the current studies, researchers have made great efforts on prediction problem and have conducted a comprehensive survey. Most methods can be divided into 3 categories, which based on group state, regression and time series.

The method based on group state mainly divides the nodes in the social network into several states, and analyzes the trend of popularity evolution by simulating the state transfer process. Saeed et al. [5] used infectious disease models to study the spread of Twitter messages, arguing that when nodes in the social network that are infected (I) post relevant tweets, their fans become new susceptible, and the total number is growing. Abdullah et al. [6] improved the classic epidemic SIR model to simulate the propagation of twitter messages. Matsubara et al. found that the prevalence distribution of blogs obeys the power rate, and the user's attention shows periodic changes, and a dynamic infection rate prediction model is



PDF



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

Xiaomeng Wang ^{a,*}, Binxiang Fang ^{a,b}, Hongli Zhang ^a, Xing Wang ^a

^a Research Center of Computer Network and Information Security Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, China
^b Cyberspace Institute of Advanced Technology, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou, China

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
 Information diffusion
 Linear regression
 Popularity
 Social networks

ABSTRACT

With the rapid development of Internet of Things (IOT), frequent communication among a huge amount of heterogeneous smart devices over the Online Social Networks(OSN) becomes viable and efficient. Increasing user submissions including online contents, videos and comments are gradually affecting people's lives, leading to an explosive propagation of information and posing security threats on the spreading of rumor, false information and inappropriate online speech. The goal of popularity prediction of online content is accurate predict the popularity in the future based on the early diffusion status. Existing models for popularity prediction are mostly based on discovering network features or fitting the equation into a varying time function which seldom introduces the principle of sociology. In this paper, we find that there exists a high linear correlation between the proportion of faithful fans in Facebook homepage with frequent shares in the early and the future popularity. The statistical results about Facebook remind us that the principle of mainstream fatigue plays an attention, such as the distribution of wealth, population, and the distribution of friends in dating websites. Studies have shown that most of the online content is of little concern, while only a small proportion gained a lot of user attention. This uneven distribution dates back to the Italian economist Vilfredo Pareto's famous 'Pareto's principle', in which he found 20% of the population accounted for 80% of social wealth. During the last few years, researchers have been devoting themselves to improve prediction accuracy. In the Internet age, Barabasi and Albert [3] published a landmark article in Nature, they found that the distributions of most complex network such as the actor cooperation network, World Wide Web and Power Grid network of western America followed the power-law distribution with the index meet $2 < \gamma < 3$. In the age of online social networks, Kwak et al. [4] found that 10% of the most popular users' videos on YouTube attracted nearly 80% of users' attention, while the remaining 90% received only 20% of users'

In recent years, the convergence of the "Internet of Things" and the "Online Social Networks" gradually become feasible, more and more smart devices connect to social networks. A growing number of online platforms which have gathered thousands of users are now becoming very popular. As one of the largest online social networks, Facebook has about 1 billion users by 2015, including social sciences, celebrities, government agencies and other star homepage, as well as a number of ordinary user homepage whom always post real-time messages to attract public attention. Facebook is not only a social network, but also an increasingly important distribution for big data allowing real-time access to smart devices. Considering its user scale and interaction pattern, Facebook can be understood as a mapping of human society on the internet. With the ease of posting and receiving information, users express their views freely and all kinds of topics can be posted at any time, posing security threats on the spreading of rumor, false information into the popularity (Szabo and Huberman) by introducing the mainstream fatigue theory which shows a high linear correlation on Facebook dataset. The proposed model is named MFL (the Mainstream Fatigue Theory with the linear regression model). The main contributions of this paper are summarized as follows:

- (1) We propose an improved popularity prediction method considering the mainstream fatigue theory.
- (2) This paper finds that there exists a high linear correlation between the proportion of users with frequent shares in the early and the popularity in the future.
- (3) Experiments on Facebook dataset validate that our proposed model can provide a higher accuracy than the other models in long term popularity prediction.

2. Related work

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et al. [15] considered the interest and visibility in the voting process in Digg, and proposed a time series model to predict the final number of votes. Li et al. [16,17] proposed a cascade method to predict exogenous video popularity. Hu et al. [18,19] proposed a time sequence based method to improve the short term prediction accuracy for burst event, which divide the propagation process into four stages. Gao et al. [20] proposed a reinforced Poisson process method, which modeled the decay process of information diffusion with the priority connection mechanism.

The above methods have made some effect in predicting popularity, but for the hyper-massive online social network like Facebook, the predict accuracy still need to be improved. The method based on the group state mainly uses the mathematical model to reproduce the process of information diffusion from a microscopic perspective, but the node attribute and the state transfer probability in the model are too idealized, which can only apply to the estimation of the extent of propagation with fixed network topology. Time series methods use fitting functions to characterize the real-time popularity evolution trends, which have good effect on short term task, but for the long term prediction, the accumulation of deviation may leads to a gradual decrease in accuracy. The regression method aims to establish the mapping relationship between the early and the future popularity, and it is necessary to extract the characteristics from the popularity evolution, which is suitable for long-term prediction. In this paper, we make a deep analysis of the communication mechanism of Facebook homepage messages, and propose a popularity prediction model based on regression analysis, which introduces the 'mainstream fatigue theory' in sociology as a key feature into the regression equation in the form of connection strength for the first time, and predicts the final popularity of messages

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 Available online 1 Oct 2014
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...la situazione «no money»

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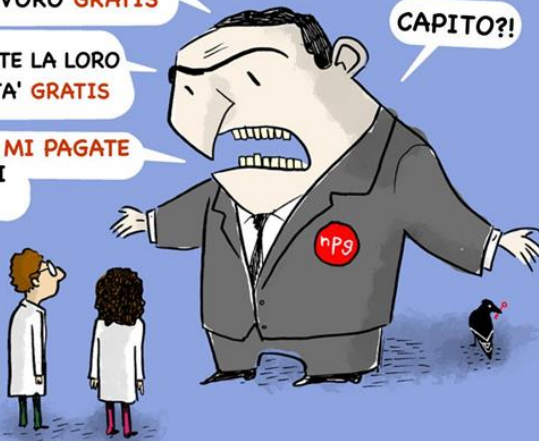
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“El acceso al conocimiento científico es un derecho humano”

El activista canadiense John Willinsky propone un modelo editorial compatible con la ciencia abierta


    5

Apr. 26, 2018 

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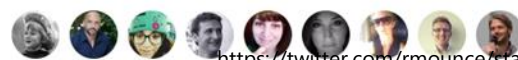
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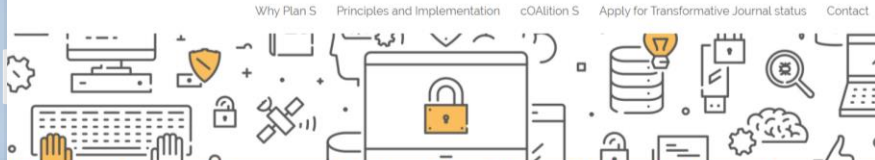
13:35 - 20 set 2017

10 Retweet 12 Mi piace



<https://twitter.com/rmounce/status/910467463690801152>

Perché serve l'Open



08/06/2020

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed the world as we know it, and research is no exception. Globally, scientists are working together at unprecedented speed, in a race against time to understand the virus and its treatment, sharing data and results as fast as they can. Journal editors are cooperating and becoming more flexible. Embargoes are lifted, paywalls abolished and preprint servers like MedRxiv and bioRxiv have accelerated research evaluation and discussion. Suddenly the demand for instant access to the relevant research literature has become self-evident. How could the argument for full and immediate Open Access still be ignored?

Open Access lessons during Covid-19: No lockdown for research results!

**BARRIERE ALL'ACCESSO RALLENTANO LA SCIENZA
UNICO INTERESSE: IL PROFITTO**

Temporary access is not Open Access

By opening up research in times of crisis, subscription publishers have implicitly admitted that their paywalls and embargoes were unjustified and inefficient to start with. They have proved that keeping knowledge behind barriers harms the advancement of science and serves little purpose other than generating profits which the research community hardly benefits from. The very fact that this request even had to be made is striking: most of the research results reported in these papers had already been paid for by public funds and should therefore have been openly available to everyone in the first place.

In addition, some publishers only agreed to making this research available on a temporary basis, narrowly focusing on access to Covid-19 related papers. This is hard to justify, as the fight against the disease requires perspectives from multiple scientific disciplines.

Publishers temporarily releasing articles from paywalls does not represent Open Access. Full, immediate, and permanent Open Access

**ACCESSO TEMPORANEO E
PARZIALE ≠ OPEN ACCESS**

research papers related to Covid-19, patients and patient organizations. It is no longer acceptable that 75% of the research literature is still behind a paywall. We don't know which

**NON SAPPIAMO QUALE ARTICOLO CHIUSO
OGGI POTREBBE ISPIRARE IDEE DOMANI**

research papers that today remain largely inaccessible could inspire solutions and bright ideas for tomorrow's challenges.

If not now, when?

publication venue. The time for full and immediate Open Access was yesterday, but the chance to learn from our mistakes and to act is now.

**IL TEMPO PER OPEN ACCESS IMMEDIATO ERA IERI. LA POSSIBILITÀ
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Paywall

Non sta a me saltare...aspetto che i capi decidano

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...ma chi ci ha chiesto di costruirlo?

Ricercatore 2



Cosa fai lassù? Salta, ti prendo io

La comunità e la società

Questo muro è qui da secoli, è nostro dovere conservarlo

Ma cosa stai facendo? E perché lo fai?

Lo sto cementando

Sono io che so dov'è la porta, e sono io che ho la chiave

L'editore commerciale tradizionale

[pilotando un drone] mmmmh è molto lungo...e non vedo nessuna porta

Ricercatore 4

Ricercatore 5

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...Houston, abbiamo un problema

10 Myths around Open Scholarly Publishing
March 11, 2019

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

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ROARS Return on Academic ReSearch



Maria Clara Nucci

6 ottobre alle ore 11:25 · 🌐

Sono dal 2005 nel Comitato Editoriale della rivista Journal of Nonlinear Mathematical Physics. Ci siamo tutti dimessi compreso l'Editor-in-Chief.

Motivo? Il publisher (=colui che pubblica) della rivista ha deciso di far pagare (750 euro) ogni articolo pubblicato agli autori. È questo l'open access.

Ecco l'elenco di tutti i membri del Comitato Editoriale che si sono dimessi:

ROARS Return on Academic ReSearch

From: Maria Clara Nucci <mariaclara.nucci@unipg.it>
Sent: Friday, October 2, 2020 3:07 PM
To: Zeger Karssen
Subject: Re: JNMP and Open Access

Dear Mr. Karssen,

Thanks for your email below. Your own words have reinforced my decision of resigning from the Editorial Board of YOUR COMMERCIAL JNMP since your detailed policy means the end of a scientific journal as JNMP was, a journal that I was happy to help growing with my service as a Member of the Editorial Board, as a Reviewer, and as an Author. I will not support with any of my work your so-called Gold (sic) system. As an author I will never published in it, and will not waste my time as a Reviewer for your commercial JNMP.

You may gain few bucks with your policy, though I doubt it. However, you will never gain any respect in the Scientific Community, in particular mine. You may think that respect is not a valuable asset. Then I would suggest you to look at the history of certain publishers, and see what money is worth in time of war.

Maybe, I am not going to convince you. At least, I try.
Sincerely yours,
Prof. Maria Clara Nucci

Giuliana Glusti

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

Piero Marcati

Quindi il giornale si riempirà di monnezza. Pecunia non olet!!

Mi piace · Rispondi · 2 g

Gabriele Fici

Mi sono sempre rifiutato di pagare per pubblicare. Trovo più scandaloso pagare per pubblicare rispetto al fatto che la mia istituzione paghi un abbonamento per farmi accedere alle riviste specializzate. Detto questo, c'è arXiv...

Mi piace · Rispondi

IL PEGGIO DEL
PEGGIO QUANTO
A PREGIUDIZI E
DISINFORMAZIONE
(E MANCANZA DI
[E VOLONTÀ DI]
CONOSCENZA)

I pilastri

LA CONOSCENZA È UN BENE COMUNE

LA COMUNICAZIONE SCIENTIFICA
È UNA GRANDE CONVERSAZIONE,
PIÙ È APERTA PIÙ È RICCA

I RISULTATI DELLE RICERCHE FINANZIATE CON I FONDI PUBBLICI
DEVONO ESSERE PUBBLICAMENTE DISPONIBILI

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

VANTAGGI:

- CIRCOLAZIONE PIÙ RAPIDA E GLOBALE DELLE INFORMAZIONI, LA SCIENZA PROGREDISCE PIÙ EFFICACEMENTE
- MAGGIORE VISIBILITÀ
- APERTURA AL TERRITORIO (PROFESSIONISTI, PMI, START UP...)
- TRASPARENZA NELL'USO DEI FONDI PUBBLICI

Benefici / impatto reale

THE IMPACT OF OPEN ACCESS

Demonstrating Achievements
Open access for Institutions

Building Reputation	Garnering Funding	Developing Alumni Connections
Strengthening Recruiting	Demonstrating Learning Outcomes	Professionalizing Students
Contributing Stories for Public Relations	Aiding Accreditation	Boosting Operational Efficiency

Reputation Building
Open access for Authors

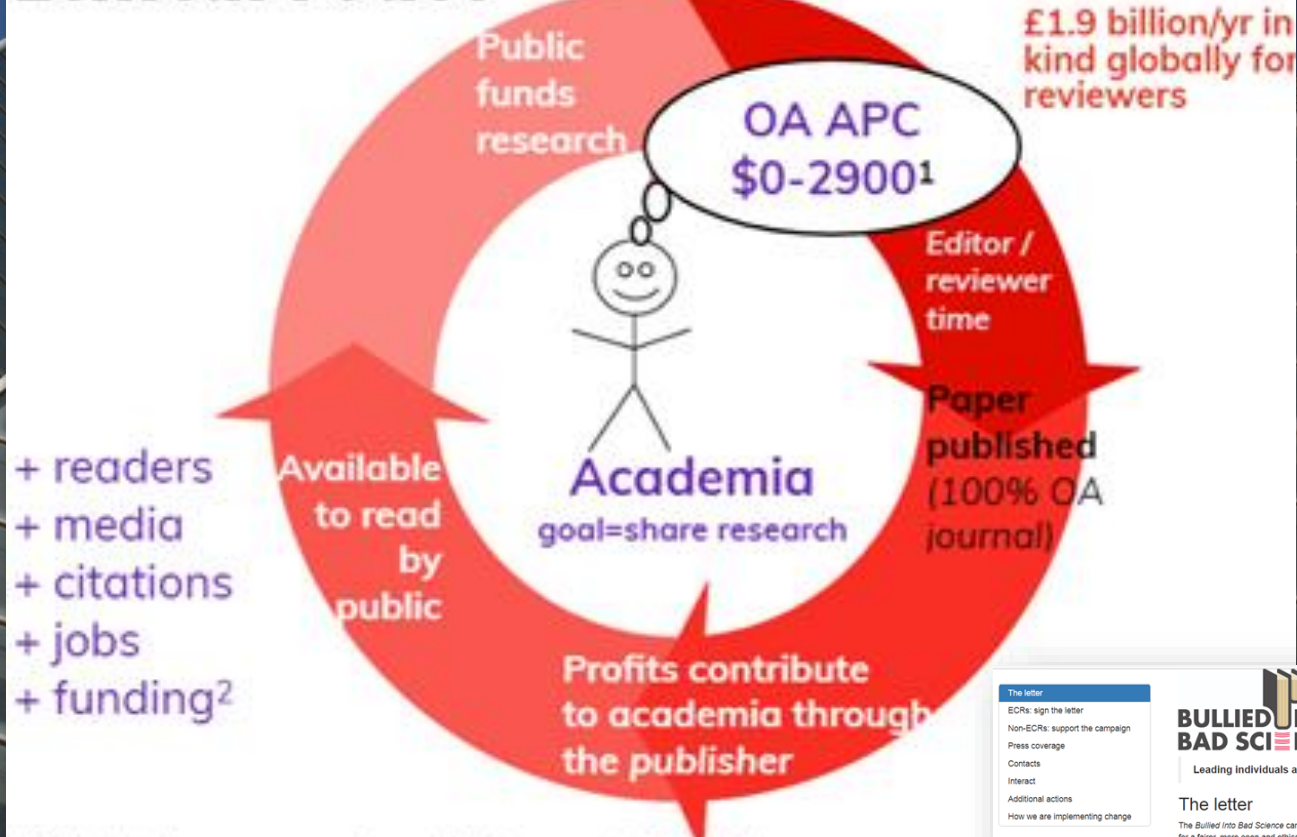
Amplifying Scholarly Expertise	Preserving Scholarly Legacy	Developing Niche Field
Forging Business & Government Partnerships	Popularizing Research in Mainstream Outlets	Finding Collaborators
Modeling Innovative Teaching	Launching Scholarly Career	Improving Quality

Advancing Knowledge
Open access for Readers

Affecting Public Policy	Advancing Innovation	Linking Global Experts
Building Local Community	Improving Access to Education	Datamining Research
Updating Practitioners	Connecting Cultures	Informing Prospective Applicants

Perché serve l'Open Access?

Ethical route



¹SPARC <http://sparceurope.org/baca/>, ²McGernan et al. 2016 eLife, Tennant et al. 2016 F1000Research, Logan 2017 F1000Research

The letter
ECRs sign the letter
Non-ECRs support the campaign
Press coverage
Contacts
Interact
Additional actions
How we are implementing change



Leading individuals and institutions in adopting open practices to improve research rigour

The letter

The Bullied Into Bad Science campaign <http://bulliedintobadscience.org/> for a future, more open and ethical research

Corina Logan, 2018

Novità / Italia

Mercoledì 26 Settembre 2018 Settembre ore 15:00 Sept-Oct 2018

Audizioni su valorizzazione Pompei e accesso all'informazione scientifica

▶ VIDEO COMPLETO
15:00 scarica link embed

DESCRIZIONE

La Commissione Cultura ha svolto le seguenti audizioni:
alle **ore 15** Vincenzo Marrazzo, presidente del Distretto turistico "Pompei, Monti Lattari, Valle del Sarno", nell'ambito della discussione della risoluzione n. 7-00007 Gallo, sulla valorizzazione dell'area culturale circostante il sito di Pompei;
alle **ore 15.45** rappresentanti dell'Infn (Istituto Nazionale di fisica nucleare), dell'Aie (Associazione italiana editori) e dell'Aisa (Associazione italiana per la promozione della scienza aperta), nonché di Gino Roncaglia e Roberto Delle Donne, nell'ambito dell'esame in sede referente della proposta di legge recante "Modifiche all'articolo 4 del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, convertito, con modificazioni, dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, in materia di accesso aperto



Legge 112/2013

«2. I soggetti pubblici preposti all'erogazione o alla gestione dei finanziamenti della ricerca scientifica adottano, nella loro autonomia, le misure necessarie per la promozione dell'accesso aperto ai risultati della ricerca finanziata per una quota pari o superiore al 50 per cento con fondi pubblici, quando documentati in articoli pubblicati su periodici a carattere scientifico che abbiano almeno due uscite annue. I predetti articoli devono includere una scheda di progetto in cui siano menzionati tutti i soggetti che hanno concorso alla realizzazione degli stessi. L'accesso aperto si realizza:

a) tramite la pubblicazione da parte dell'editore, al momento della prima pubblicazione, in modo tale che l'articolo sia accessibile a titolo gratuito dal luogo e nel momento scelti individualmente;

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LAVORI PREPARATORI DEI PROGETTI DI LEGGE APPROFONDIMENTI

Atto Camera: 395

Proposta di legge: GALLO: "Modifiche all'articolo 4 del decreto-legge 8 agosto 2013, n. 91, convertito con modificazioni, dalla legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112, in materia di accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica" (395)

Iter	Testi	Emendamenti	Esame in Commissione	Discussione in Assemblea	Dossier	Votazioni	OpenData
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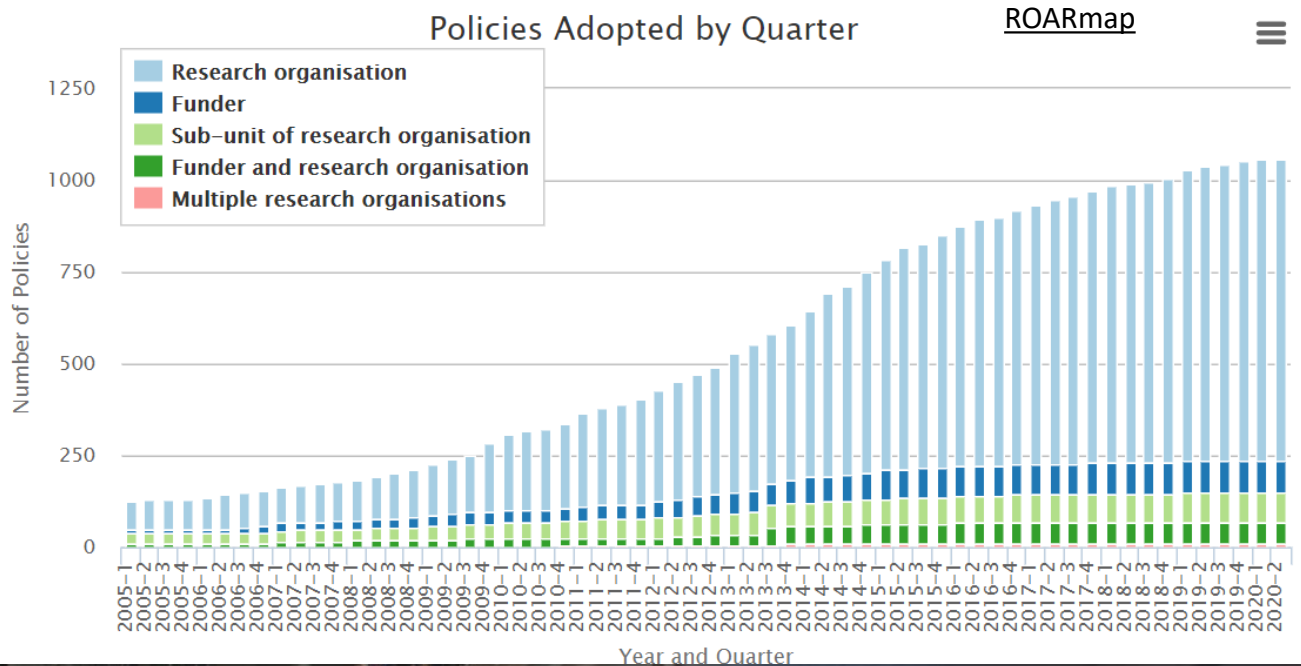
Documentazione degli uffici

Dossier	Titolo	Note
Dipartimento Cultura CU0023 (7 settembre 2018)	Interventi in materia di accesso aperto all'informazione scientifica	Schede di lettura

...novità?

1073 policies

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



Come funziona / green e gold



Green road - deposito

A vintage bicycle with a brown frame and a light blue fender is leaning against a stone wall. The bicycle has a large front light and a rear rack. In the foreground, there are large, vibrant green leaves, possibly from a fig tree, partially obscuring the lower part of the bicycle. The background is a light-colored stone wall.

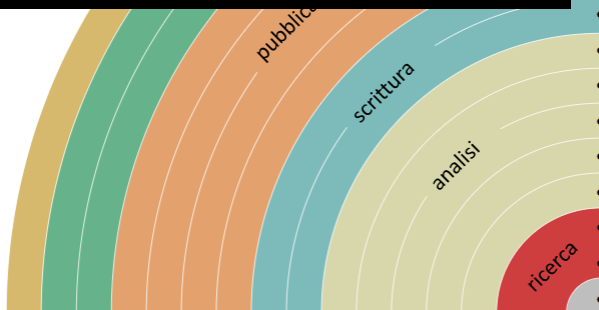
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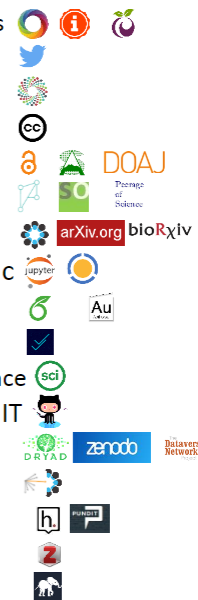
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REGOLE ATTUALI DI
VALUTAZIONE...
NESSUNO LO VIETA!!!**



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Bianca Kramer & Jeroen Bosman <https://101innovations.wordpress.com>

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.1147025](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1147025)

Traduzione: Elena Giglia



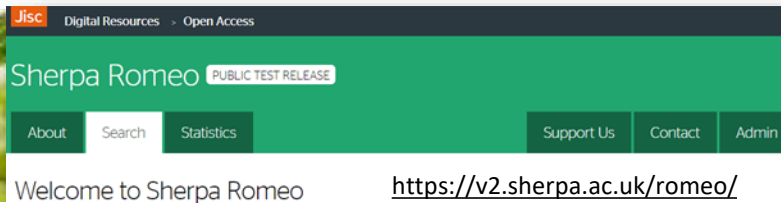
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CONTEMPORANEAMENTE
A VQR, ASN, SUA-RD...**

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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, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

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Abstract

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic pollutants in the environment, where it severely affects both animal and plant growth. Despite the growing literature data on As effects on plant development, alterations induced by this element on meristem activity of the apical cells were also analyzed. 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.

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 $\mu\text{g/L}$. According to EPA and WHO, the maximum permissible As concentration in drinking water is 50 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (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



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

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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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modern art on the Rembrandtplein square

Il deposito: si può diventare vecchi...

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- FATTIBILE **SUBITO, A COSTO ZERO**
- SI **CONTINUA A PUBBLICARE SULLE RIVISTE DI RIFERIMENTO**
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ResearchGate vs. publishers

ResearchGate vs. Publishers: The Saga Continues...

Last updated May 8, 2018

May 2018

ResearchGate bows to pressure from publishers on copyrighted material



BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

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+ AfricArxiv	All scientific fields	Academic community group; charity	Google Scholar, SHARE, Microsoft Academic, Unpaywall	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	COS Preservation Fund to maintain read access for 50+ years	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search
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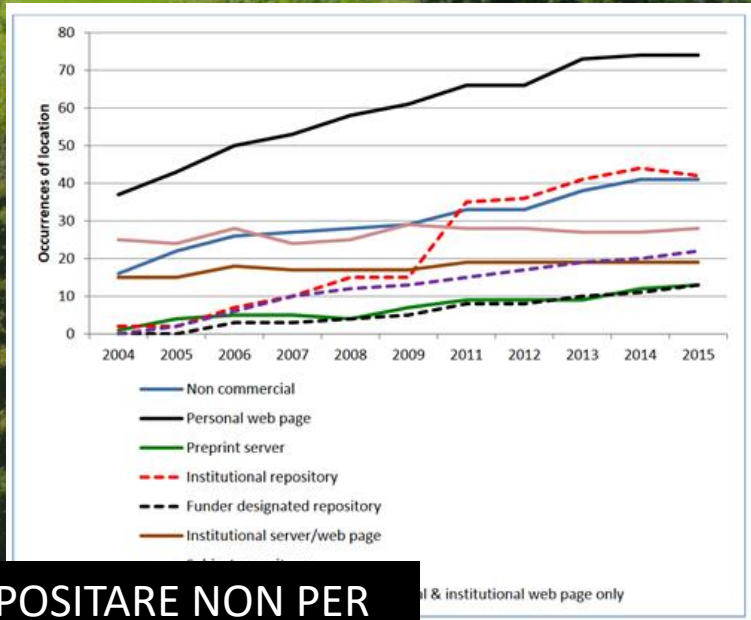
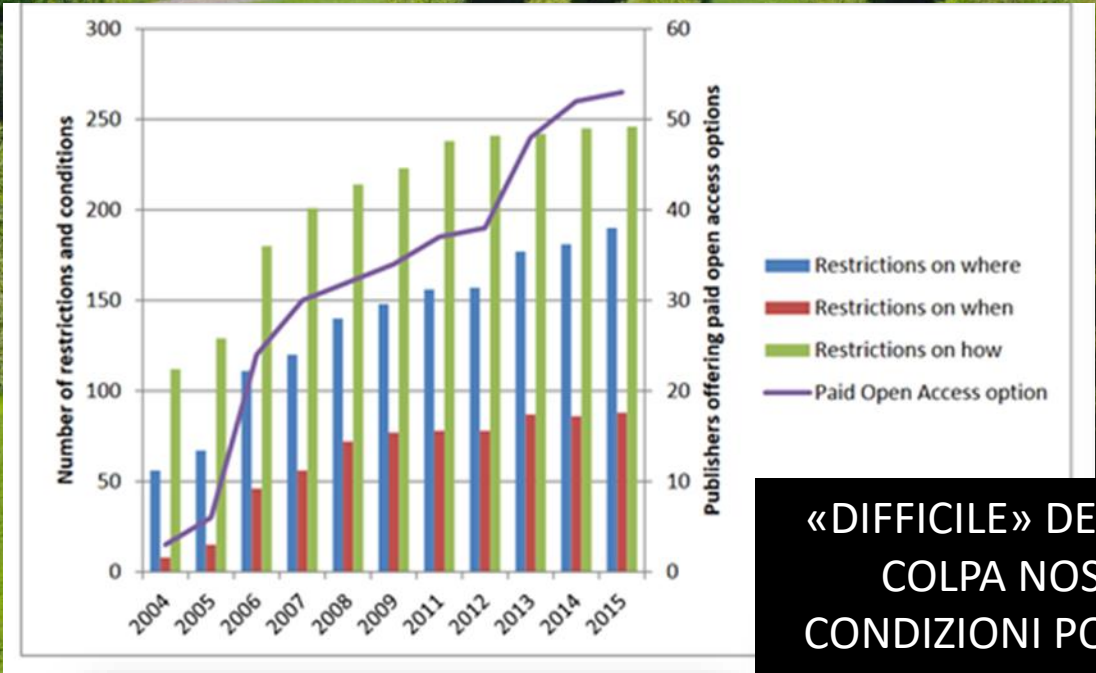
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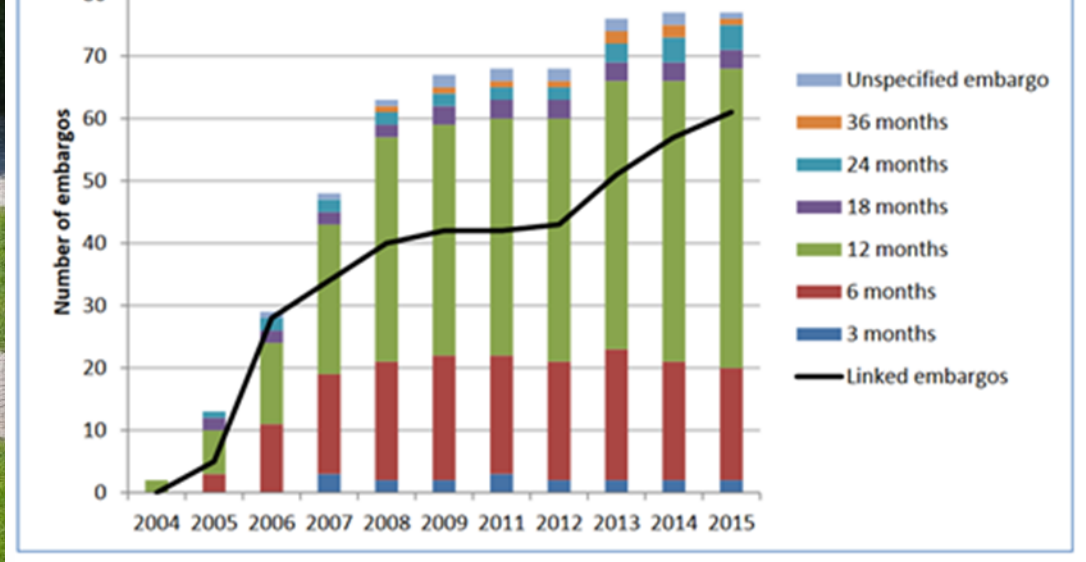
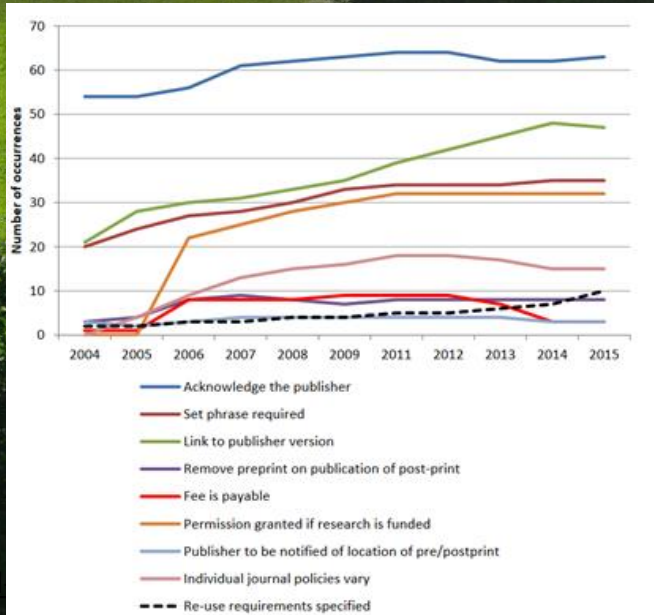
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- Devo sempre cedere tutti i diritti all'editore?

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Published: 05 February 2018

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Martin Klein, Peter Broadwell, Sharon E. Farb & Todd Grappone

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CINECA IRIS Institutional Research Information System

IRIS è il sistema di gestione integrata dei dati della ricerca (persone, progetti, pubblicazioni, attività) adottato dall'Università degli Studi di Torino.

AperTO è l'archivio istituzionale Open Access destinato a raccogliere, rendere visibile e conservare la produzione scientifica dell'Università degli Studi di Torino.



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

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OA@unito.it <http://www.ao.unito.it/editori/> In UniTO Come Cos'è utile Perché è importante Download Eventi

Editori

Showing 1-20 of 1,227 items.

Editore	Ambito	Risposta			
Accademia University Press					
Politica in vigore					
	Pre-print	Post-print	Pdf	Embargo	
Monografie	✓ si	✓ si	✓ si	✗ no	✗ Non ha risposto
Monografie di dipartimento	✓ si	✓ si	✓ si	✗ no	✓ Risposta (vedi note)
Capitoli	✓ si	✓ si	✓ si	✗ no	✓ Risposta (vedi note)
Articoli	✓ si	✓ si	✓ si	✗ no	✗ Non ha risposto
Dati					
Editore	Accademia University Press				✓ Risposta
Comune	Torino (Torino)				✗ Non ha risposto
Indirizzo	Via Carlo Alberto 55				✗ Non ha risposto
Url	http://www.aaccademia.it/				✗ Non ha risposto
Email	info@aaccademia.it				✗ Non ha risposto
Altra email					✗ Non ha risposto
Ambito	Tutte le tipologie				✗ Non ha risposto
Ultimo aggiornamento	Giugno 2016				✗ Non ha risposto
Accademia della Crusca	Tutte le tipologie				✗ Non ha risposto
Accademia delle Scienze di Torino	Tutte le tipologie				✓ Risposta (vedi

Open Access: istruzioni

Come depositare

- Come allegare il file Open Access
- Tutorial
- Domande frequenti

Politiche di copyright

- Per articoli, editori internazionali: SHERPA RoMEO
- Per articoli, editori italiani o non presenti in SHERPA RoMEO
- Per capitoli e libri, editori nazionali e internazionali
- Riviste Elsevier (embargo specifico)
- Dubbi sul copyright
- Versioni ed embargo già calcolato

IN AVVIO IL PROGETTO DI
BANCA DATI NAZIONALE
- IDENTIFICATIVO UNIVOCO
- AUTHORITY FILE
- CONNESSIONE A IRIS

Gold road Pubblicazione in Open Access



- si cambia sede editoriale
- si sceglie una delle oltre 15.000 riviste Open Access (elenco in DOAJ, Directory of Open Access Journals)
- nel **27% dei casi si pagano APC Article Processing Charges**, che variano da 500 a 2900 \$ per articolo (è la logica del francobollo...)
- anche gli editori tradizionali fanno pagare figure, pagine in più...

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

PUBBLICANO I **DATI** INSIEME ALL' ARTICOLO
- **TRASPARENZA**
- **RIPRODUCIBILITÀ**

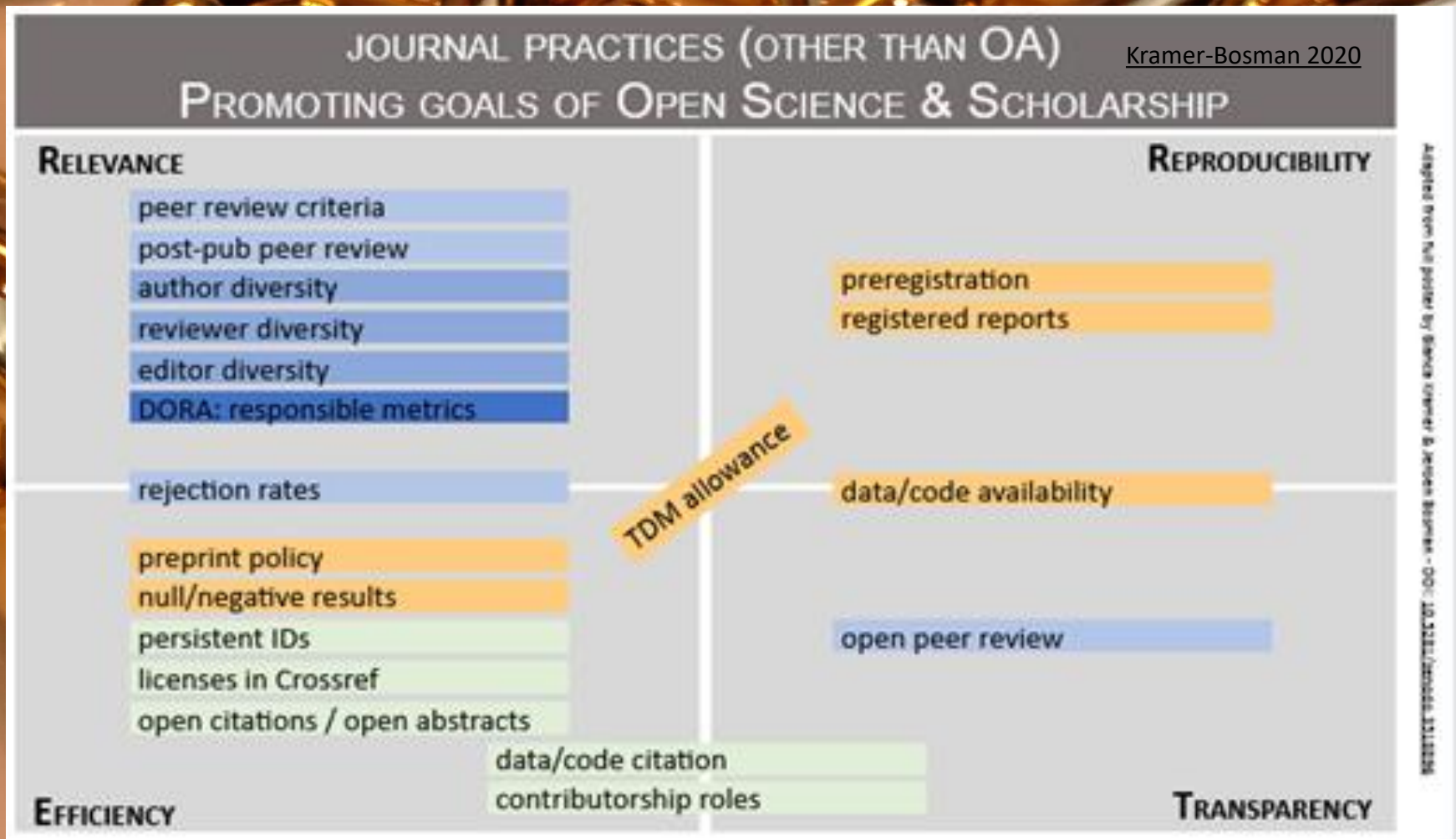
PUBBLICANO LE **REVISIONI** INSIEME ALL' ARTICOLO
- **TRASPARENZA**
- **CONOSCENZA**

PUBBLICANO CON **LICENZE** CREATIVE COMMONS E
NON CHIEDONO CESSIONE DEI DIRITTI
- **RIUSO**
- **TEXT E DATA MINING**

PUBBLICANO RAPIDAMENTE

(spesso) PUBBLICANO IN FORMATI MACHINE-READABLE
- **TEXT E DATA MINING**

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





[ATTENZIONE]

ABBONAMENTI

- SONO PAGATI **OGNI ANNO**
- **TUTTI PAGANO PER LA STESSA RIVISTA**
- **CRESCONO OGNI ANNO**
- **CHIUDONO IL CONTENUTO PER CHI NON HA ABBONAMENTO**

APC

- SONO PAGATE **UNA VOLTA** PER TUTTE
 - **DA UNA SOLA ISTITUZIONE**
- **APRONO IL CONTENUTO PER TUTTI**

DISTINGUETE SEMPRE

- EDITORI OPEN ACCESS «PURI»
 - EDITORI IBRIDI
- (EDITORI TRADIZIONALI CHE OFFRONO OPZIONE OPEN)

...gli editori non sm stupirci

Springer Nature CEO calls for greater collaboration across the research community to accelerate open science, building on lessons learnt from COVID-19

Partnership and collaboration fundamental to achieving benefits of open science, says Vrancken Peeters

London | Berlin, 12 January 2021

Jan. 12, 2020

Vrancken Peeters is equally clear that not only is more partnership and collaboration needed, but Open Access, which is a fundamental building block of Open Science, must be 'gold' not 'green', as giving access to the final published version of record is the only way to achieve real and meaningful open science.

"As a publisher of primary research, we have a duty of care to the scientific record. Only the version of record, dynamically updated in perpetuity can act as an integrated hub for all the elements necessary for open science such as data and code.

"As publishers we must work together to prevent us going down the green OA blind alley - which doesn't deliver open research, depends on the continuation of subscriptions, and offers no sustainable funding model - and instead get on the gold OA highway to open science."

La «red road» / riviste IBRIDE

la Gold road **non** è la «Open Choice»
degli editori tradizionali
(Elsevier, Springer, Wiley...)

pagando 3000 \$,
UN SINGOLO articolo viene reso Open Access,
mentre la rivista resta IN ABBONAMENTO

di fatto, paghiamo due volte...

serve solo se l'ente finanziatore
stabilisce embargo massimo inferiore a
quello stabilito dall'editore
(es. Horizon 2020, che però rimborsa)

[DA EVITARE SE POSSIBILE, perché auto-
archiviando ottengo stesso effetto, gratis!!!]

Un nuovo modello



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

The Fair Open Access Principles

1. The journal has a transparent ownership structure, and is controlled by and responsive to the scholarly community.
2. Authors of articles in the journal retain copyright.
3. All articles are published open access and an explicit open access licence is used.
4. Submission and publication is not conditional in any way on the payment of a fee from the author or its employing institution, or on membership of an institution or society.
5. Any fees paid on behalf of the journal to publishers are low, transparent, and in proportion to the work carried out.

The mission of the foundation is

- a. to promote and support initiatives concerning (Fair) Open Access publications in the broadest sense;
- b. to acquire resources and financially sustain (Fair) Open Access publications;
- c. to support foundations financially and otherwise in various disciplines (xxxOA's) that pursue the same goals;
- d. to expand the **Open Library of Humanities** to other disciplines.
- e. to propagate and promote the principles of Fair Open Access over all disciplines of science.

Predatory?

LA QUALITÀ DIPENDE
DAL PROCESSO
EDITORIALE NON DAL
MODELLO DI BUSINESS

(Springer 107 ritrattazioni per false review,
Elsevier 7 journals ritirati, pagati DA Big Pharma)



SONO IL
2%-5%

SE LE REVIEWS
FOSSERO
PUBBLICHE...

E, INFINE, SE NON CI FOSSE QUESTA
PRESSIONE DEL PUBLISH OR PERISH, NON
STARESTE PIÙ ATTENTI A CHI AFFIDATE IL
VOSTRO LAVORO???

...un classico «giudiz

CASPA Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association

Search this website

HOME
ABOUT OASPA
CONFERENCE

Members

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

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

SUPPORT DOAJ

Home Search Browse Subjects Apply News About For Publishers API Login

Search DOAJ [input] [button]

journals articles [Advanced Search]

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
DOAJ is a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals. DOAJ is independent. All funding is via donations, 50% of which comes from sponsors and 50% from members and publisher members. All DOAJ services are free of charge including being indexed in DOAJ. All data is freely available.

Latest News
DOAJ gets its first sponsor from Mexico! | DOAJ consigue su primer patrocinador de México
DOAJ has had excellent connections and representation throughout Latin America for many years, thanks to previous work by Redalyc, sponsorship from SciELO and, more recently, our fantastic DOAJ Latin America Ambassador. This week we welcome our first sponsor from Mexico: the Tecnológico de Monterrey. This sponsorship is of great importance to both DOAJ and the open [...] [Read More...](#)
Published Fri, 25 Aug 2017 at 07:00

Professional OA Publisher (Medium)

- AOSIS OpenJournals, division of AOSIS (Pty) Ltd
- Co-Action Publishing



Sharing research results with the world is key to the progress of your discipline and career. But with so many publications, how can you be sure you can trust a particular journal? Follow this check list to make sure you choose trusted journals for your research.



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



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

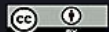


Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our check list

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

COME RENDERE LA VOSTRA RICERCA OPEN ACCESS

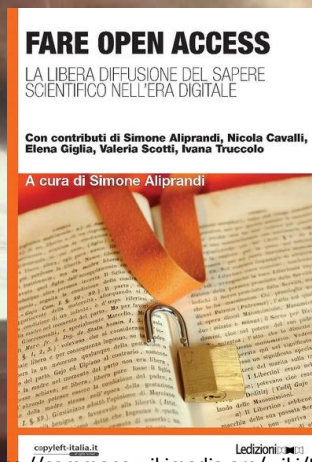
LEGALMENTE E GRATUITAMENTE



Jon Tennant and Lisa Matthias
Translated by Elena Giglia

... in pratica

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



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Simone_Aliprandi,_Fare_Open_Access.pdf



[https://figshare.com/articles/How to make your research open access For free and legally /5285512](https://figshare.com/articles/How_to_make_your_research_open_access_for_free_and_legally_/5285512)

... e i libri?



doab <https://www.doabooks.org/>
 directory of open access books

Search | Browse

Find books in DOAB...

10869 Academic peer-reviewed books and chapters from **256** publishers

News Register for newsletter

- 2017-11-24 DOAB reaches milestone of 10.000 open access books & De Gruyter on its way to 1000 titles on degruyter.com
- 2017-07-06 New Features, New Publishers and Growth
- 2017-03-22 De Gruyter sponsors DOAB



HIRMEOS
 High Integration of Research Monographs in the European Open Science Infrastructure

OPEN ACCESS

SERVICES NEWS

Basic services

- **Identification** services will attribute several identifiers to the documents, hence allowing to create links between publications and other digital objects. The data service will produce **3 additional data** : **authors identification, documents identification, named entities identification.**
- Entity recognition and disambiguation through **entity-fishing** service.
- **Certification** service will guarantee that monographs selected inside the platforms are compliant with common open science criteria : the certification service will produce and expose in a standardized way **2 additional data** : **description of peer-reviewing process and licence information**

Advanced services

- **Open annotation** will add open peer review and open commentary to the documents and link to them through unique identification. It will increase interactions with users inside and outside the academic field. It will add **1 additional data to the document** : **annotations** produced by the users.
- **Usage Metrics** services will standardize usage measures on the documents and add 1 additional data : **usage indicators such as downloads and social media impact.**

<http://www.hirmeos.eu/services/>

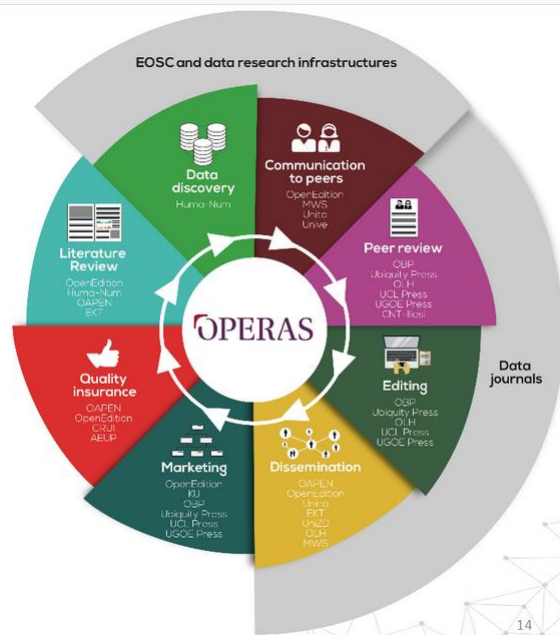
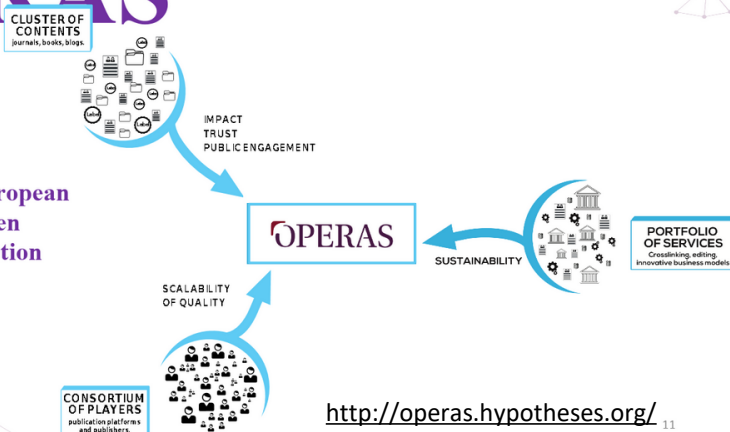
OPERAS

open access in the european research area through scholarly communication

OPERAS MAIN MISSION

To provide a pan-European infrastructure for open scholarly communication

Integration of the long tail into Open Science



... la strada è ancora

A defining overview on OA & academic books

2019

This first-of-a-kind study from Knowledge Exchange maps the landscape for Open Access books in the Knowledge Exchange countries, together with Norway and Austria as well as exploring next steps with key stakeholders for the development of OA books.

1 January 2017 - 31 January 2019, 00:00 - 00:00.

Are books included in national Open Access policies? What kind of funding streams supporting open access monographs exist? And what variety of publishing models for Open Access monographs can be located?

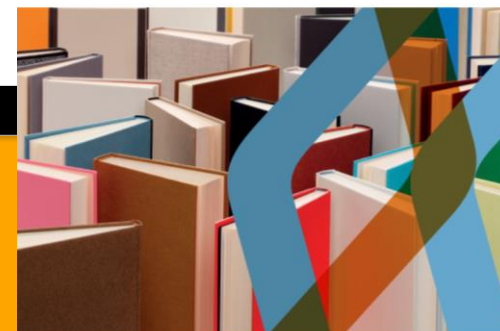
“There is a need for a number of business models to serve the needs of OA monographs”

The screenshot shows the 'Open Access Books Network' group page on Humanities Commons. The page features a search bar, navigation tabs for 'Activity', 'Discussion', 'Events', 'Site', 'From CORE', 'Docs', 'Files', and 'Members'. A search bar is present with the text 'Open Access Books Network' and a search button. Below the search bar, it indicates '7 Topics And 22 Replies' and 'Last updated by Tom Grady 1 day, 2 hours ago'. The page also includes a sidebar with navigation options like 'News Feed', 'Members', 'Groups', 'Sites', 'CORE Repository', 'Help & Support', 'HC Organizations', 'About', 'Roadmap', and 'Team Blog'. A circular graphic with three open access icons is overlaid on the right side of the page.

OA books network

The banner features the 'Knowledge Exchange' logo and the text 'March 2018'. The background shows a stack of books.

The screenshot shows the OAPEN OA Books Toolkit website. The header includes the OAPEN logo and navigation links: 'About OA', 'The OA Books landscape', 'About the Toolkit', 'Support', and 'Resources'. The main content area is orange and features the text 'OAPEN OA Books Toolkit' and 'For authors'. A sub-header reads: 'This toolkit aims to help book authors to better understand open access book publishing and to increase trust in open access books. You will be able to find relevant articles on open access book publishing following the research lifecycle, by browsing frequently asked questions or by searching with keywords.' Below this, there are three buttons: 'Life cycle', 'FAQ', and 'Keywords'.



Summary: A landscape study on open access (OA) and monographs

Policies, funding and publishing in eight European countries

Publication date March 2018

<https://oabooks-toolkit.org/>

The OAPEN Open Access Books Toolkit covers specific topics related to open access books. Each article offers a quick and brief introduction to a particular aspect of open access book publishing. The toolkit also serves as a signposting tool: articles include a list of sources referenced, further reading and links to definitions of key terms.

Due

Scientific progress depends on effective transmission of research results to the scientific community, enabling discoveries to be assessed and extended. Once the domain of physical

NEWS • 16 DECEMBER 2020 • CLARIFICATION 17 DECEMBER 2020

Dec. 16, 2020

How a torrent of COVID science changed research publishing – in seven charts

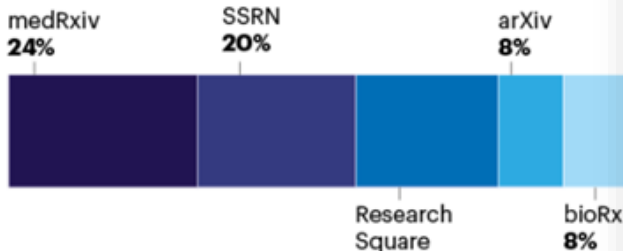
A flood of coronavirus research swept websites and journals this year. It changed how and what scientists study, a *Nature* analysis shows.

Preprint rush

More than 30,000 of the COVID-19 articles published in 2020 were preprints – between 17% and 30% of total COVID-19 research papers (depending on database searched). And, according to Dimensions, one-tenth of all preprints

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

More than half of preprints appeared on medRxiv, SSRN or Research Square.



Covid-19 is reshaping the world of bioscience publishing

By JEFFREY S. FLIER / MARCH 23, 2020

March 23, 2020

The Atlantic

How Science Beat the Virus

And what it lost in the process

Story by Ed Yong

Dec. 14, 2020

endeavor into something nimbler and more transparent. Traditionally, a scientist submits her paper to a journal, which sends it to a (surprisingly small) group of peers for (several rounds of usually anonymous) comments; if the paper passes this (typically months-long) peer-review gantlet, it is published (often behind an expensive paywall). Languid and opaque, this system is ill-suited to a fast-moving outbreak. But biomedical scientists can now upload preliminary versions of their papers, or “preprints,” to freely accessible websites, allowing others to immediately dissect and build upon their results. This practice had been slowly gaining popularity before 2020, but proved so vital for sharing information about COVID-19 that it will likely become a mainstay of modern biomedical research. Preprints accelerate science, and the pandemic accelerated the use of preprints. At the start of the year, one repository, medRxiv (pronounced “med archive”), held about 1,000 preprints. By the end of October, it had more than 12,000.

[preprint]

May, 2017

OPEN ACCESS

EDITORIAL

Ten simple rules to consider regarding preprint submission

Philippe F. Reviret, Jessica K. Polka, Ronald D. Vale, Robert Kiley

May 4, 2017 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005473>

92 Save	4 Citation
20,822 View	217 Share

Rule 1: Preprints speed up dissemination

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

Rule 3: Preprints provide a record of priority

Rule 4: Preprints do not lead to being scooped

Rule 5: Preprints provide access to scholarly

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



Sean C. Rife
@seanrife

March 2nd 2018

Segui

Can confirm. The following events happened, in order:

1. I submitted a paper.
2. My wife became pregnant with our first child.
3. My child was born.
4. My paper was rejected.

MY WIFE LITERALLY GREW A HUMAN IN THE TIME IT TOOK THEM TO REJECT MY PAPER.

shoe does not fit all

A SCIENTIST: GATHERS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE



Preprint, tempo guadagnato

LO STUDIO SULLE CELLULE T (CON IMPLICAZIONI PER LO SVILUPPO DEL VACCINO) PUBBLICATO COME **PREPRINT IL 17 GIUGNO**
SCARICATO 100.000 VOLTE
PUBBLICATO SU NATURE IMMUNOLOGY IL 30 SETTEMBRE
...**OLTRE TRE MESI RISPARIATI**
[SOLO PER ASPETTARE PEER REVIEW PRE-PUBBLICAZIONE???]



ON JUNE 17 of this year, a research paper about T-cell mediated immunity and the novel coronavirus was posted on the academic publishing website Research Square. Though it had not undergone peer review, the study had direct implications for the development of Covid-19 vaccines. In just three months, it was downloaded more than 100,000 times, and reached perhaps 10 million people on Twitter, according to figures provided to me by the website's editor-in-chief Michele Avissar-Whiting. Not until September 30, however, was it published in a traditional journal, Nature Immunology. At a moment when every day counts in the race to develop a coronavirus vaccine, the wait for peer review would have kept this crucial information hidden for three and a half months.

Oct.29, 2020





...allora la peer review è inutile?

traditional academic publishing model, in which emerging knowledge is sequestered until it clears peer review. Although peer review has long been held up as the gold standard of academic publication, the flowering of preprints during the pandemic gives the lie to the fiction that pre-publication peer review is essential to ensuring scholarly rigor. In a fast-moving era of digital information, preprints should become the new normal.

This is not to say that review itself is dispensable; everything from this modest op-
ed to the most complex scientific paper benefits from scrutiny. But the pandemic has shown that post-publication review,
conducted swiftly and transparently via online platforms, can provide adequate safeguards against misinformation while still allowing the fast,
unimpeded flow of scientific knowledge.

- PEER REVIEW
TRADIZIONALE ERA UNICA
POSSIBILE SU CARTA
- OGGI POSSIAMO FARE
POST-PUBLICATION PEER
REVIEW, SENZA TENERE
«SEQUESTRATO» PER MESI
UN ARTICOLO IN UN FLUSSO
DI LAVORO ANTIQUATO

Retracted coronavirus
(COVID-19) papers
Retraction watch



60 RITRATTAZIONI
19 PREPRINT
41 ARTICOLI SU RIVISTE
PEER REVIEWED

THE LANCET

Publication peer

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

Mandeep R Mehra · Frank Ruschitzka · Amit N Patel

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

After publication of our *Lancet* Article,¹ several concerns were raised with respect to the veracity of the data and analyses conducted by Surgisphere Corporation and its founder and our co-author, Sapan Desai. We launched an independent third-party audit of Surgisphere with the consent of Sapan Desai to



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

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

June 25, 2020

RITRATTATI DOPO CHE I LETTORI HANNO ESPRESSO DUBBI.
GLI ARTICOLI AVEVANO PASSATO LA PEER REVIEW
TRADIZIONALE

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

Related Articles

ORIGINAL ARTICLE JUN 18, 2020

Cardiovascular Disease, Drug Therapy, and

The scientific communication system has hardly been modernised in recent decades and has even become archaic in view of the modern developments in communication. Delays between submission and publication of articles and monographs are excessively long : by the time they appear, some research is already out of date. In addition, publication costs are far too high in relation to the real cost of electronic dissemination.

The pitfall also lies in the way researchers are evaluated. Based on the number of their publications and the prestige of the journals that publish them, assessment urges scientists to focus on writing articles as if it were a goal in itself. This type of evaluation does not do justice to the merits of the researcher and its effects on science are perverse: a plethora of publications and a decline in their quality (1). In the humanities and social sciences, it depreciates the use of vernacular languages, which is important in research related to a more local context.

It is therefore urgent, for the general interest, to learn the lessons of this dramatic episode and to take steps to ensure a completely free flow of information from public research, whatever its nature. We must begin now to reallocate our resources into open community infrastructures and services that are in line with current research and societal concerns (5). Let's not go back to the way things were after the pandemic disappears eventually. The challenges facing our society will never again tolerate locked-up knowledge.

SISTEMA ARCAICO
RITARDI INSOSTENIBILI
COSTI INSOSTENIBILI

LA VALUTAZIONE HA CREATO
EFFETTI PERVERSI

NON POSSIAMO TORNARE
INDIETRO, DOPO LA PANDEMIA
LE SFIDE GLOBALI NON
SOPPORTANO PIÙ UNA
CONOSCENZA RINCHIUSA

07
samedi
Nov 2020

*The need for Open Science, in times of
pandemic and far beyond*

POSTED BY BERNARDRENTIER01 | [B.Rentier, Nov. 7, 2020](#) ≈ 1

ORE Open Research Europe

PIATTAFORMA DI PUBBLICAZIONE
ACCETTA GIÀ SUBMISSIONS
LANCIO UFFICIALE MARZO 2021

Rapid & Transparent Publishing

Fast publication and open peer review for research stemming from Horizon 2020 funding across all



Enables researchers to publish any research they wish to share, supporting reproducibility, transparency and impact.



Uses an open research publishing model: publication within days of submission, followed by open invited peer review.



Includes citations to all supporting data and materials, enabling reanalyses, replication and reuse.

ORE



Benefits for Researchers

- Optional service with no author fees, no administrative burden and automatic compliance with open access requirements.
- Submissions published rapidly as preprints after a set of thorough prepublication checks.
- Transparent peer-review: authors suggest appropriate reviewers and engage in an open and public dialogue with their peers.

Benefits for Research

- Rapid open access publication enables others to build upon new ideas right away, wherever and whoever they are.
- Removes obstacles to collaborative research through data sharing, transparency and attribution.
- Shifts the way research and researchers are evaluated by supporting research assessment based on the intrinsic value of the research rather than the venue of publication.

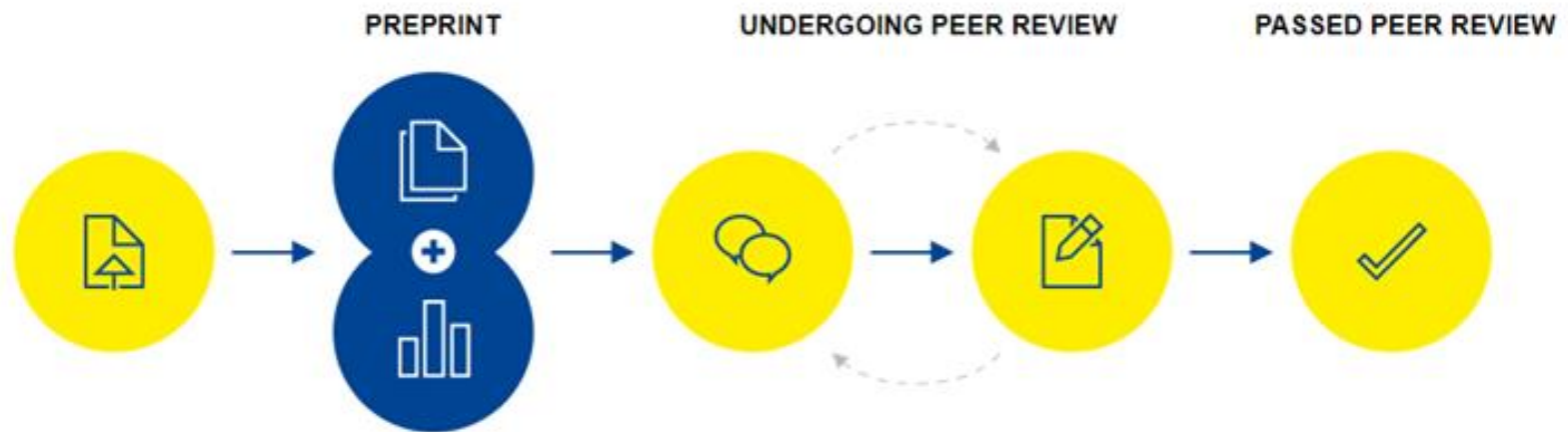
Benefits for Society

- Maximises the value and impact of Horizon 2020 projects by enabling publication of all aspects of Commission funded research.
- Makes research results fully open access, freely available and fully text and data minable for researchers as well as citizens.
- Accelerates the progress of research meaning new insights, innovations and treatments become available to those who need the

STAY INFORMED

VALUTAZIONE
BASATA SUL
SINGOLO
LAVORO

ORE – Open Research Europe



Article Submission

Submission is via a single-page submission system. The in-house editorial team carries out a comprehensive set of prepublication checks to ensure that all policies and ethical guidelines are adhered to.

Publication & Data Deposition

Once the article has passed the prepublication checks, the preprint version is published within 10 days, enabling immediate viewing and citation.

Open Peer Review & Article Revision

Expert reviewers are selected and invited, and their reviews and names are published alongside the article, together with the authors' responses and comments from registered users. Authors are encouraged to publish revised versions of their article. All versions of an article are linked and independently citable.

Send to Indexers & Repositories

Articles that pass peer review are sent to major indexing databases and repositories.

...trasparenza sui prezzi...

Article Price Transparency

F1000 Research implements the following price breakdown for Open Research Europe, based on [Information Power's Plan S Price Transparency framework breakdown scheme](#).



<https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/for-authors/article-processing-charges>

...due parole sui contratti

FINAL CONFERENCE STATEMENT 14th Berlin Open Access Conference



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

Harnack House, Berlin, 3-4 December 2018



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

Berlin 14

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

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

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

- TEMPORANEI
- TRANSIZIONE IN POCHI ANNI

...contratti trasfor

Transformative agreements get control over hybrid costs



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

Publication Fee



Subscription funds are converted to open access publishing funds



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



ALLA FINE SI RICREA
COMPETIZIONE. GLI
AUTORI SCELGONO
LA RIVISTA CON
MIGLIORI SERVIZI

Rome, Feb. 21 2019

Transformative Agreements:
Come e perché

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

Colleen Campbell
Open Access 2020 Initiative | Max Planck Digital Library
@oa2020ini

UN ARTMEILE

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

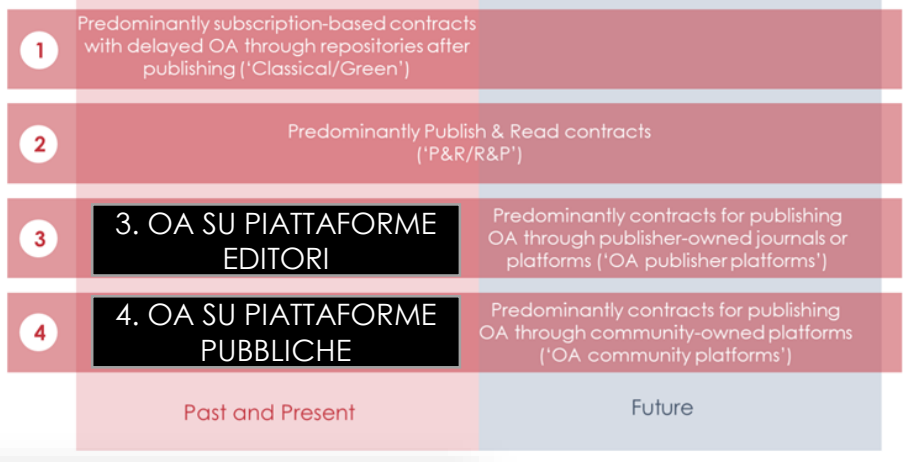
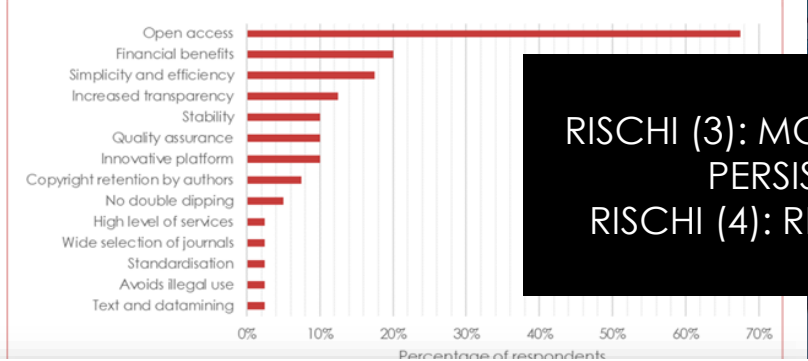


Figure 13 Strengths of scenario 3 by response count based on free comments (N=40, multiple answers, cf. footnote 54)



**RISCHI (3): MONOPOLIO PERSISTE
RISCHI (4): RESISTENZE**

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

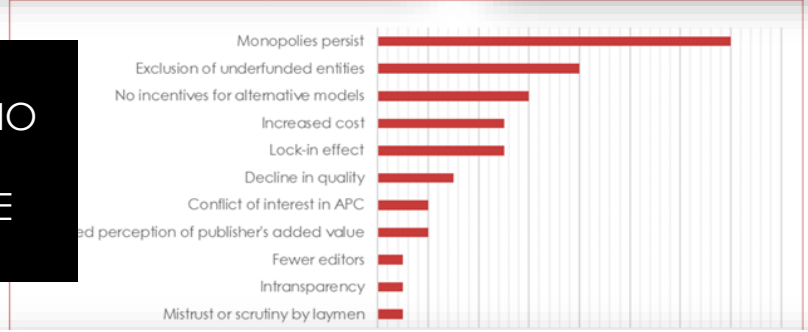
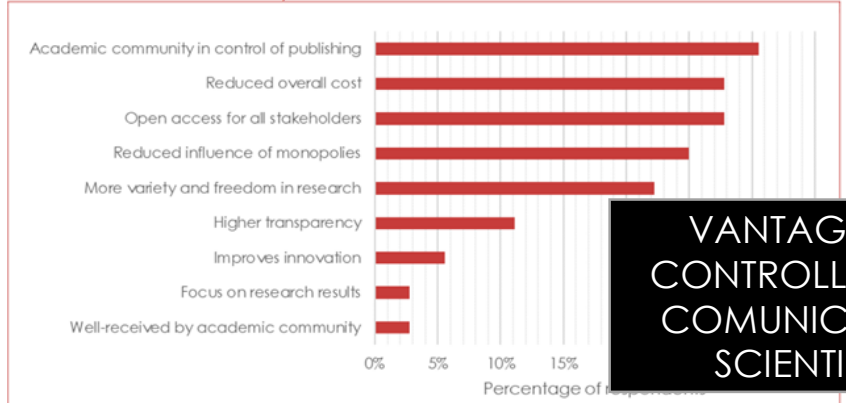
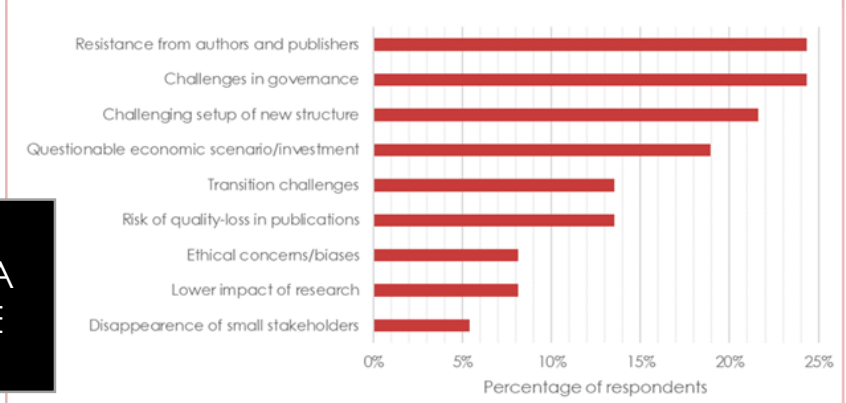


Figure 15 Strengths of scenario 4 by response count based on free comments (N=36, multiple answers, cf. footnote 54)



VANTAGGI (4): CONTROLLO SULLA COMUNICAZIONE SCIENTIFICA

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



Le differenze: consapevolezza duratura, comunitaria

SONO ORGOGLIOSO CHE LA COMUNITÀ SIA CON NOI



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

ESAC



Standing by its commitment to provide equitable and open access to scholarship, MIT has ended negotiations with Elsevier for a new journals contract. Elsevier was not able to present a proposal that aligned with the principles of the MIT Framework for Publisher Contracts.

MARKET WATCH TRANSFORMATIVE AGREEMENTS WORKF

principles of the MIT Framework, but I am proud knowing that the MIT community — as well as hundreds of colleagues across the country — stand by the importance of these principles for advancing the public good and the progress of science.” said Chris Bourg, director of the MIT

Topical	Future	Archive	Olanda
Publisher	License details and conditions	Term of the de	
American Chemical Society (ACS)	All new articles in 57 journals can be published at no cost.	2017-2021	
BMJ	Authors from three universities publish free open access in 64 journals from this publisher.	2019-2021	
Brill	Publish a total of 317 hybrid and full open access journals from Brill free of charge.	2020-2021	
Cambridge University Press	This deal applies to both hybrid and fully open access journals.	2017-2020	
Elsevier	No publication costs for Dutch authors in more than 2,200 “hybrid” and full OA journals.		
Emerald Publishing group	With a voucher, you can publish 1x open access for free in both hybrid and full open access journals.		
IOP Publishing	Corresponding authors from four universities can publish open access free of charge in 42 hybrid journals from this publisher.		
IOS Press	Publish open access free of charge in all hybrid and full open access titles from IOS Press.		
Karger	Publishing in all journals is free for authors of 10 Dutch universities.		

Open access

Since 2006 The National Library of Sweden (NLS) has worked with advancing open access to scholarly output. Since 2017 the NLS received an appropriation directive from the Swedish Government to act as a national coordinating body in the work towards a transition to open access to scholarly publications.

PARTE DI UN PIANO NAZIONALE

Immediate open access
 The national goal is that all scientific publications resulting from research financed with public funds should be published immediately open access and that research data, on which the scholarly publication is based, should be made open access together with the publication.

Svezia

The national approach is that the products of research must meet the FAIR principles as far as possible, that scientific publications arising from publicly funded research should be openly accessible immediately on publication from 2020 at the latest, and that the cost of scientific publication must be transparent.

The transition to open access to scholarly publications, research data and artistic works should be fully implemented in 2026 at the latest. It is a shared responsibility for all stakeholders within the research system to work towards the goal.



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

Verso dove?

MANCA L'IMPEGNO
DELL'EDITORE A TRASFORMARSI



L'esperienza dei contratti trasformativi in altre nazioni ci insegna quanto segue:

Punto di partenza per ogni contratto sono i **dati che il consorzio stesso raccoglie** in merito alle spese sostenute e al numero di articoli ad accesso aperto pubblicati

I contratti trasformativi durano **tre anni** al massimo

I costi dovrebbero **restare in linea** con quelli del modello subscription (con un price cap moderato)

Tutti gli articoli (**senza limite di numero**) che hanno come corresponding un autore di una istituzione aderente al consorzio devono poter essere pubblicati ad accesso aperto

Ovviamente i contratti trasformativi dovrebbero anche contenere un **esplicito impegno dell'editore a trasformarsi** entro la fine del contratto.

In Italia i contratti trasformativi per ora proposti non sembrano riprendere nessuno di questi punti, prevedendo tra l'altro un consistente incremento dei costi.

Se però i contratti trasformativi rappresentano un momento di transizione, le istituzioni e i sistemi nazionali dovrebbero cominciare fin da subito ad interrogarsi sui possibili scenari (transizione verso cosa?), sui costi e sugli strumenti a disposizione dei ricercatori e delle istituzioni in un sistema che veda una volta tanto gli editori al servizio della ricerca e non viceversa.

9 sett 2020

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



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

Sept. 4, 2018

- AUTORI MANTENGONO IL COPYRIGHT (LICENZE CC BY)
 - 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, tre modalità e tre strumenti

There are three routes for being compliant with Plan S:

	Open Access publishing venues (journals or platforms)	Subscription venues (repository route)	Transition of subscription venues (transformative arrangements)
Route	Authors publish in an Open Access journal or on an Open Access platform.	Authors publish in a subscription journal and make either the final published version (Version of Record (VoR)) or the Author's Accepted Manuscript (AAM) openly available in a repository.	Authors publish Open Access in a subscription journal under a transformative arrangement.
			cOAlition S funders can contribute financially to Open Access publishing under transformative arrangements.

JOURNAL CHECKER TOOL

BETA

Is this compliant with Plan S ?

JOURNAL

MY FUNDER

By ISSN or title



By funder name

<https://journalcheckertool.org>

Plan S Rights Retention Strategy

<https://www.coalition-s.org/rights-retention-strategy/>

Summary

cOAlition S has developed a *Rights Retention Strategy* to give researchers supported by a [cOAlition S Organisation](#) the freedom to publish in their journal of choice, including subscription journals, whilst remaining fully compliant with Plan S.

cOAlition S Organisations will facilitate this by changing their grant conditions to require that a Creative Commons Attribution licence (CC BY^[1]) is applied to all Author Accepted Manuscripts (AAMs^[2]) or Versions of Record (VoR^[3]) reporting original research, supported in whole or in part by their funding.

Plan S Price Transparency Frameworks: guidance & requirements

The Fair Open Access Breakdown of Publication Services and Fees

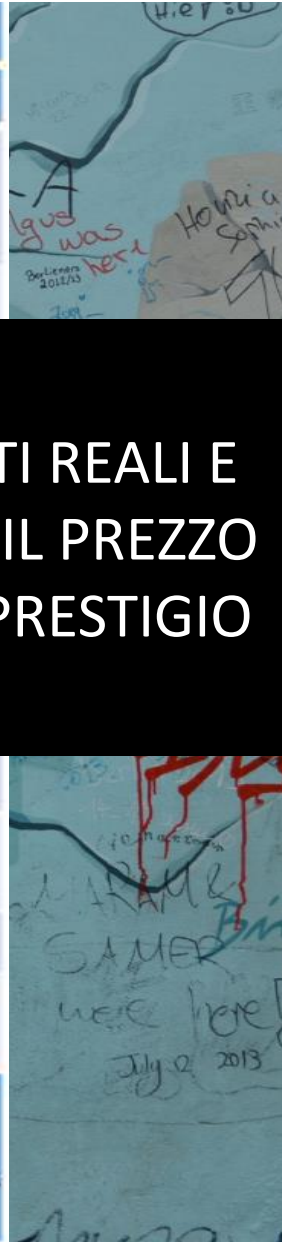
Service baskets	Components	Specify	%	Price
1. Journal operations	- Journal support and submission system - Platform development and maintenance - Helpdesk & other support staff	In/out house		
2. Publication	- Triaging - Organization peer review - Other Editorial assistance - Indexing - Archiving	- Typesetting - Copy-editing - Language editing - Proofreading	Rejection rate	
3. Fees	- Scientific editors fees - Scholarly societies fees		Agreements	
4. Communication	- Dissemination - PR & marketing	- Community support - Advocacy		
5. General	- Management & administration - Other business costs - Taxes	Can be allocated elsewhere since it is not a service		
6. Surplus		- Can be allocated elsewhere - Cross-subsidizing of titles?		
7. Discounts & waivers		Policy		

Total publication fee per article

(Average for: i. all journals of a publisher, ii. one journal, iii. a subset of journals)

- Rules:**
- Baskets 1-7 represent the minimum information required.
 - These can be extended to a maximum of 10 baskets as publishers see fit for their operations.
 - For Baskets 1, 2 and 5, several components must be specified, though 5 can be allocated elsewhere.
 - Components can be joined together or extended.

**COSTI REALI E
NON IL PREZZO
DEL PRESTIGIO**



[NO]

Science

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

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

Jan 1, 2021

[ARTICOLO RICCO DI IMPRECISIONI, CHE PERPETUA UNA SERIE INFINITA DI FALSI MITI SULL'OPEN ACCESS]
STIAMO SBAGLIANDO TUTTO, SE VOGLIAMO METTERE ULTERIORI SOLDI PER MANTENERE IL SISTEMA ATTUALE E I PREZZI BASATI SUL PRESTIGIO (INVECE CHE SUI COSTI REALI!)



Eloy Rodrigues

20 h · 🌐

This is the publishers perspective (from the concluding paragraphs):

"The journal publishing industry's annual revenues of about \$10 billion represent less than 1% of total global spending on R&D—and, in this view, it's reasonable to divert more of the total to scholarly communications that are essential to making the entire enterprise run."

So it doesn't matter if there is growing evidence that we could have a much better scholarly communication system (more efficient, more innovative, more inclusive, more transparent and self-correcting) for a fraction of this \$10 billion. Let's focus on maintaining the current system, and especially the current big commercial companies that benefit from it, even if we (research institutions, governments and their taxpayers) need to use more resources to feed it. Right?

Wrong!



... e i diritti? / 1

UN CONCETTO CHIAVE:

- DIRITTI IN ENTRATA (HO I DIRITTI PER UTILIZZARE MATERIALE ALTRUI?)
- DIRITTI IN USCITA (QUALI DIRITTI ASSOCIO ALLA MIA OPERA? COSA CONCEDO DI FARE DELLA MIA OPERA?)

... e i diritti? / 2

GLI EDITORI
PRETENDONO LA
CESSIONE,
SPOGLIANDOVI
DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

Art. 19 I diritti di sfruttamento
economico sono fra di loro
INDIPENDENTI

LEGGE 22 aprile 1941, n. 633
Protezione del diritto d'autore e

vigenti al 24-11-2015

Articoli

TITOLO I
DISPOSIZIONI SUL DIRITTO
DI AUTORE

CAPO I
Opere protette

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

SIMONE ALIPRANDI

Personal web page - Beta

<https://aliprandi.org/>



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Le mie opere

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	SA	Condividi allo stesso modo <i>Share-Alike</i>	Permette che all'opera vengano create opere compatibili con quella originale.

Pausa?

