


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

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4483434>

INRIM,
febbraio 2021

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 @egiglia



Fatevi sentire...

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

codice mentimeter: **89 517**

In questo modulo impareremo:

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

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

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

Perché serve l'Open Access?



In addition, some publishers only agreed to making this research available on a temporary basis, narrowly focusing on access to Covid-19 related papers. This is hard to justify, as the fight against the disease requires perspectives from multiple scientific disciplines. Publishers temporarily releasing articles from paywalls does not represent Open Access. Full, immediate, and permanent Open Access should not only be required for research papers related to Covid-19, but research on other deadly diseases should also be accessible to researchers, medical professionals, patients and patient organizations, and citizens. So should research on climate change, education, inequality, indeed all research. It is no longer acceptable that 75% of the research literature is still behind a paywall. We don't know which research papers that today remain largely inaccessible could inspire solutions and bright ideas for tomorrow's challenges.

NON SAPPIAMO QUALE ARTICOLO CHE RESTA CHIUSO OGGI
POTREBBE ISPIRARE SOLUZIONI E IDEE DOMANI

Paywall

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

Ricercatore 3

Tutti dicono che dobbiamo proprio costruirlo

Ricercatore 1

...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

Ricerc. 6

@dasaptaerwin cc-Ø

@egiglia traduzione italiana cco

Open Access

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



Open Access

Berlin Declaration

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...Houston, abbiamo un problema

10 Myths around Open Scholarly Publishing
March 11, 2019

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

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Ten myths around open scholarly publishing

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

OPEN ACCESS IN ITALIA:

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

...in Italia siamo ancora a questo

Gruppo di Redazione Roars

ROARS Return on Academic ReSearch



Maria Clara Nucci

6 ottobre alle ore 11:25 · 🌐

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

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

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

ROARS Return on Academic ReSearch

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

Dear Mr. Karssen,

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

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

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

Giuliana Glusti

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

Piero Marcati

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

Mi piace · Rispondi · 2 g



Gabriele Fici

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

Mi piace · Rispondi · 3 g



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

I pilastri

LA CONOSCENZA È UN BENE COMUNE

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

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

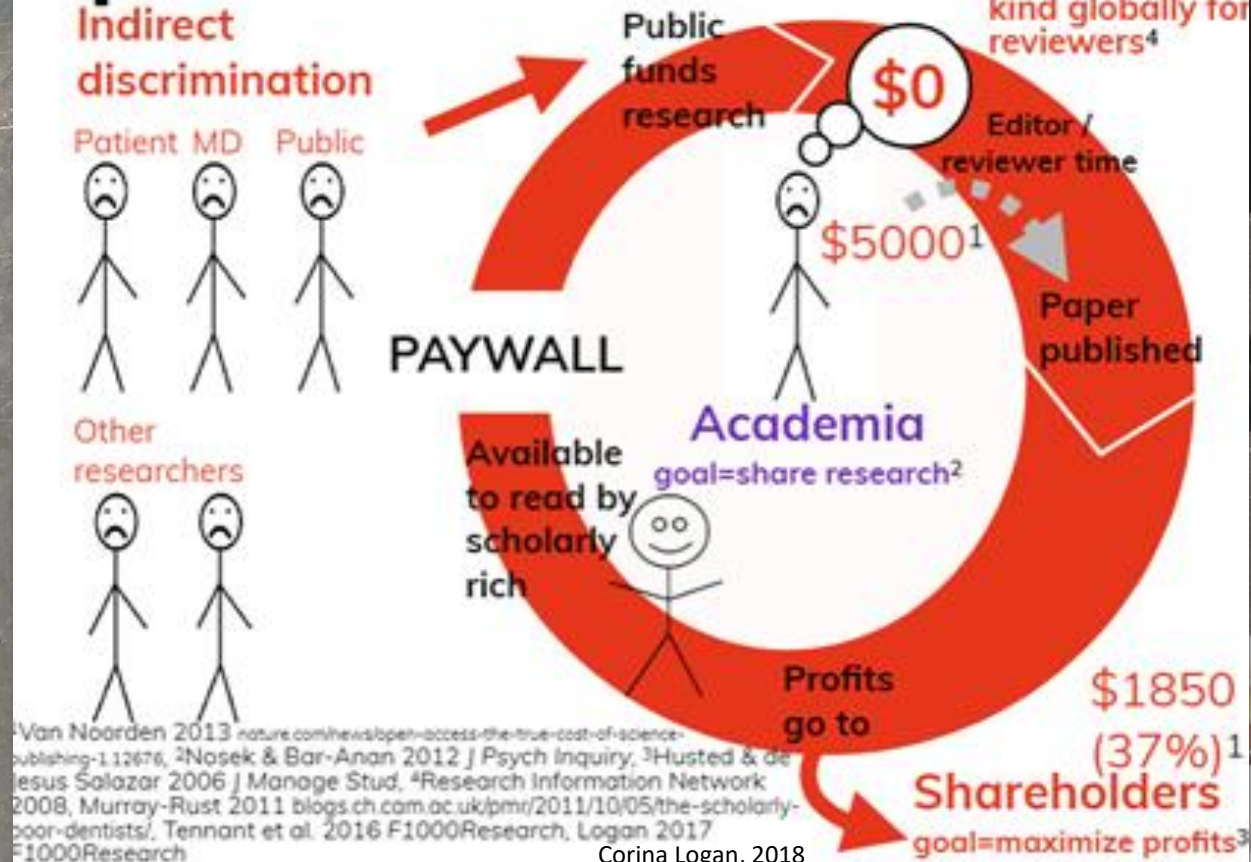
SU QUESTO SI BASA LA RICHIESTA DEL
DM/BANDO VQR...
E AVREMO LA VETRINA DELLA MIGLIORE
PRODUZIONE ITALIANA

VANTAGGI:

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

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

Exploitative route



Corina Logan, 2018

SPARC*

2020

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

The Changing Academic Publishing Industry – Implications for Academic Institutions

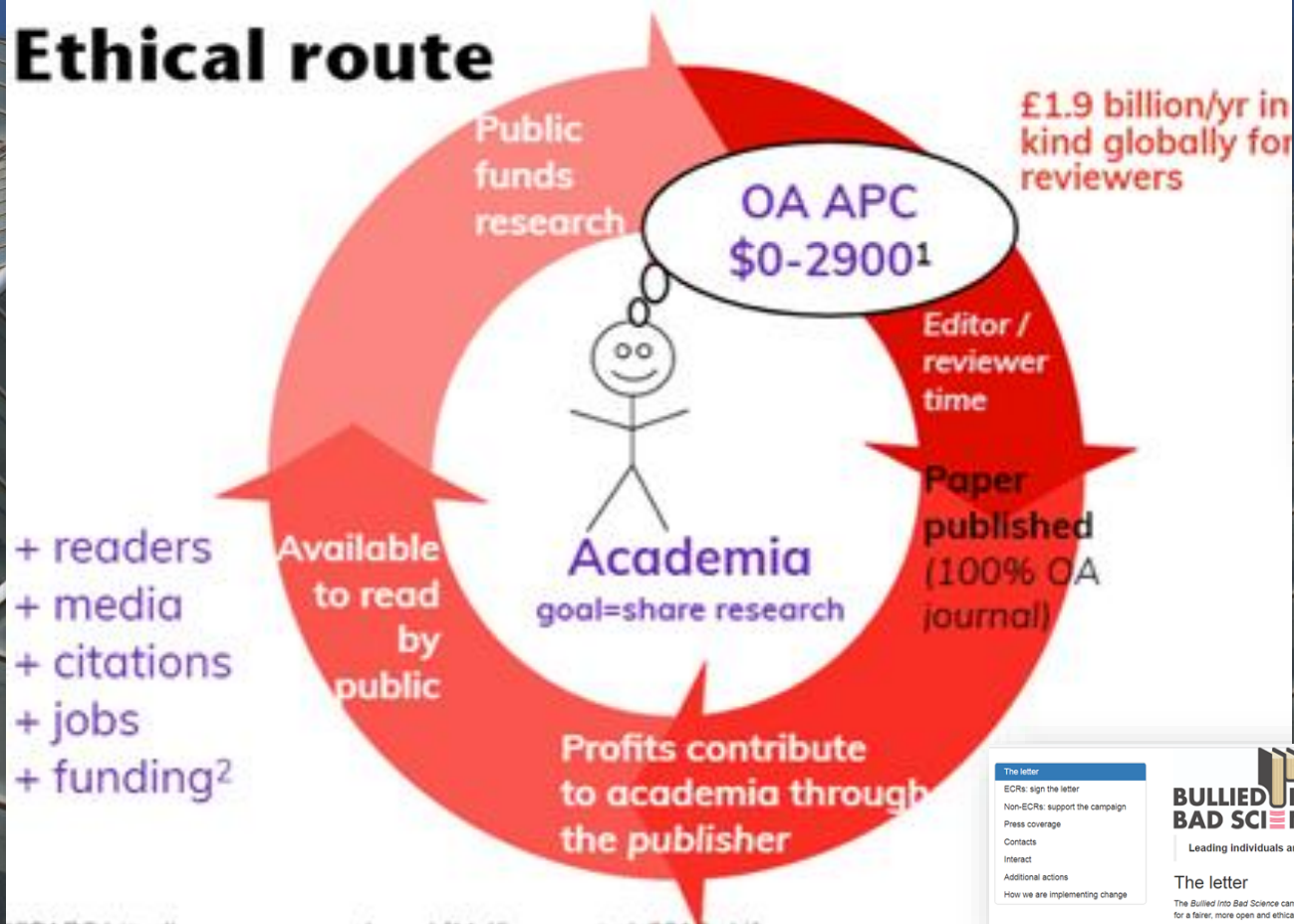
March 28, 2019

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Perché serve l'Open Access?

Ethical route



MANTENERE I FONDI ALL'INTERNO DELL'ACCADEMIA

The letter

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

BULLIED INTO BAD SCIENCE

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

The letter

<http://bulliedintobadscience.org/>

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

Novità / Italia

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

Mercoledì 26 Settembre 2018 Settembre ore 15:00

Audizioni su valorizzazione Pompei e accesso all'informazione scientifica

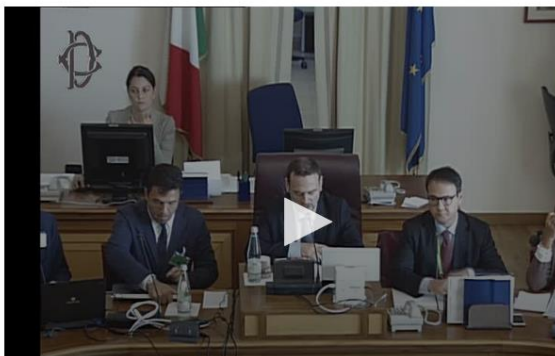
Sept-Oct 2018

VIDEO COMPLETO

15:00 scarica link embed

DESCRIZIONE

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

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

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

Documentazione degli uffici

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



Rivista di arti e diritto *on line*

quadrimestrale diretto da Marco Cammelli

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

Il decreto "Valore cultura"

R.Caso 2013

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

di [Roberto Caso](#)

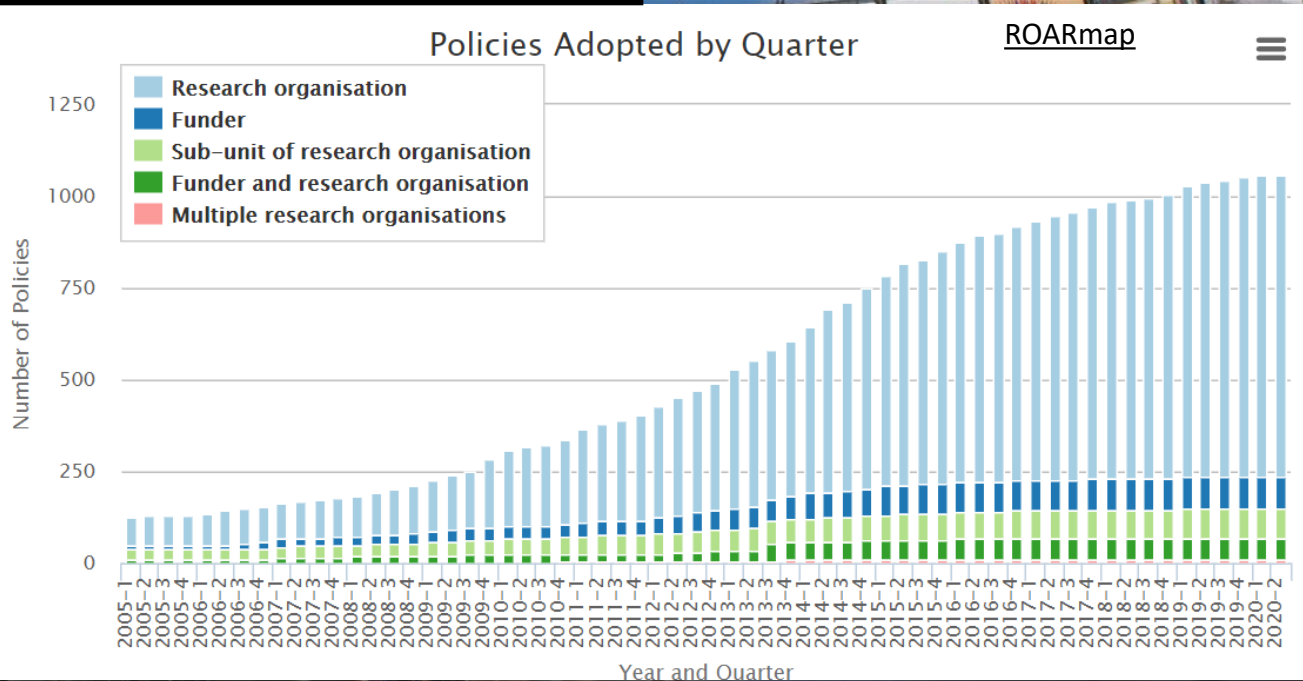
...novità?

1073 policies

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



**INFORMAZIONI
ARMONIZZATE**



[le politiche funzionano]

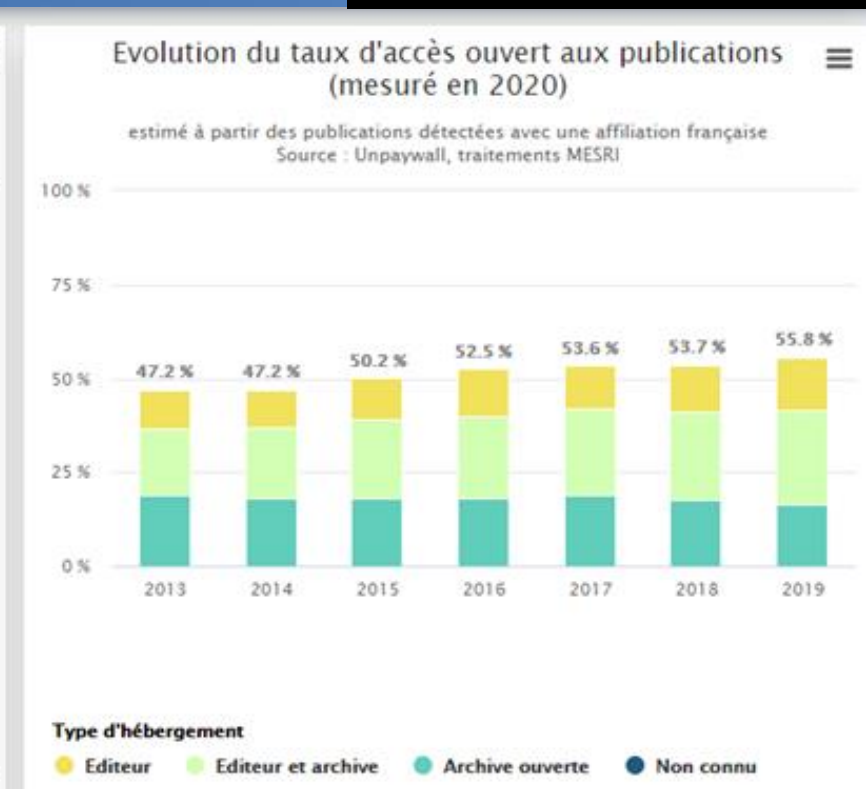
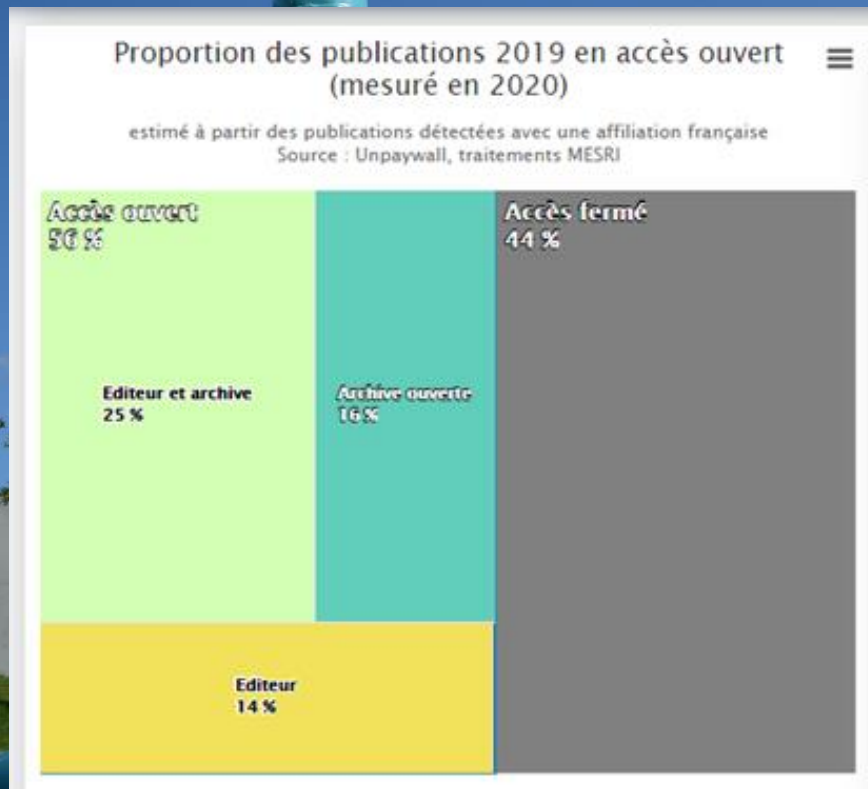
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GOVERNO I RISULTATI
ARRIVANO



Come funziona / green e gold



Green road - deposito

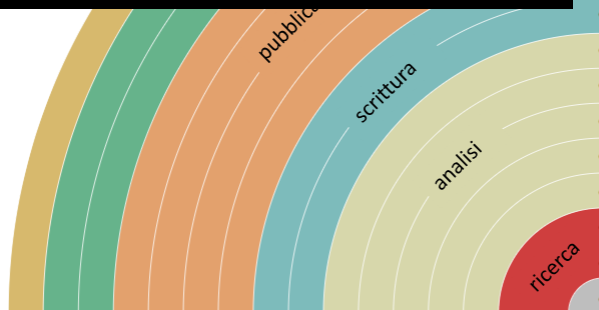
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Si – può – fare!!!!!!!

Come puoi rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...

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



- aggiungendo misure di impatto alternative, es. altmetrics
- comunicando sui social media, es. Twitter
- condividendo poster e presentazioni, es. su FigShare
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- condividendo note di laboratorio, es. OpenNotebookScience
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- commentando pagine web, es. su Hypothes.is o Pund.it
- usando bibliografie condivise, es. su Zotero
- condividendo progetti di ricerca, es. su RIO Journal



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

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

Traduzione: Elena Giglia



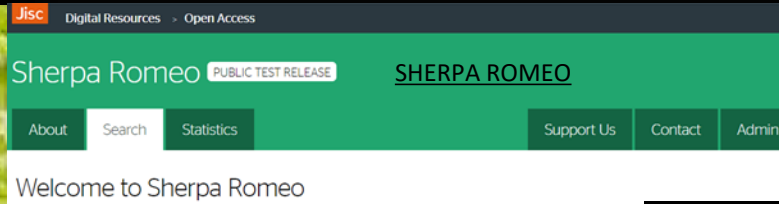
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**SI PUÒ FARE OPEN SCIENCE
CONTEMPORANEAMENTE
A VQR, ASN, SUA-RD...**

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

Depos

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



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Submitted Version	None Preprint Repository, Author's Homepage

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Definizioni

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POSTPRINT/AUHTOR'S ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT:

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DEI REVISORI MA NON HA LA VESTE GRAFICA ED EDITORIALE

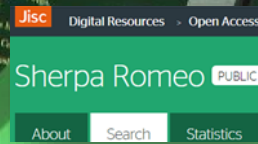
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Arsenate toxicity on the apices of *Pisum sativum* L. seedling roots: Effects on mitotic activity, chromatin integrity and microtubules

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 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



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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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 20 July 2009

Received in revised form 9 February 2010

Accepted 14 February 2010

Keywords:

Pea
Arsenic
Apical meristems
Aberrations
Immunofluorescence
TUNEL test

ABSTRACT

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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 phosphorylation reactions, leading to the disruption of the energy flow in cells. The toxicity of arsenite is mainly ascribed to its reaction with sulphhydryl groups of proteins that interfere with their functions (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004).

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

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +39 011 6705968; fax: +39 011 6705962. E-mail address: anna.fusconi@unito.it (A. Fusconi).

modern art on the Rembrandtplein square

Il deposito: si può diventare vecchi...

VANTAGGI DEL DEPOSITO:

- **FATTIBILE SUBITO, A COSTO ZERO**
- **SI CONTINUA A PUBBLICARE SULLE RIVISTE DI RIFERIMENTO**
- **SI CONTINUA A PUBBLICARE SULLE RIVISTE CHE «SERVONO» PER LA VALUTAZIONE**

(CON TUTTI I SUOI LIMITI)

SI RENDE COMUNQUE DISPONIBILE IL PROPRIO LAVORO IN OPEN ACCESS **PERCHÉ IN UN ARCHIVIO OA?**

- ASSEGNA IDENTIFICATIVO UNIVOCO
- ASSICURA CONSERVAZIONE

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

-POSSONO CHIUDERE DOMANI
 - POSSONO ESSERE COMPRATE
 DOMANI

Due specie diverse

OFFICE OF SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION
 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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

A social networking site is not an open access repository

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

LC
 Lenz Caemmerer

<https://goo.gl/RnUszK>

Attorneys
 and Notaries

Basel
 Attorneys - Notaries:
 Dr. Felix Iselin, notary
 Dr. Gerd Thurnher, J.M.
 f, notary
 y
 Finance Law
 H, LL.M.
 ten-Kiefer
 en
 et
 H, LL.M.
 Ho - EU-Attorney
 ker-Stadt

ResearchGate GmbH

To
 Dr
 Ho
 An
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 Inv
 Be



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

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](#)

Cercate un repository?

OpenDOAR Directory of Open Access Repositories

About Search Statistics Policy Support Contact Admin

Welcome to OpenDOAR

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

Repository Name

Browse by Country Advanced Search

SERVICES **Open access services from Jisc**
Services to support open access

SERVICE **Sherpa Services**
Helping authors and institutions make informed confident decisions in access publication arrangements.

ARCHIVI OPEN ACCESS

Preprint server directory

Show 10 entries

Preprint server	Disciplinary scope	Ownership type	External content indexing	Permanence of content	Preservation of content	Other features (commenting, etc)
+ AAS Open Research	Multiple scientific fields, including health and wellbeing*	Funding organisation (funder)	Google Scholar, Prepubmed, Europe PMC, SciLit	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	Preprints permanently archived in Portico	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search, Link to Google Scholar citations, Blogs and gateways
+ 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
+ AgriXiv	Relating to agriculture and allied sciences, including life sciences, medicine and health sciences, social and behavioural sciences	Academic community group	Google Scholar, SHARE, Microsoft Academic, Unpaywall	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	COS Preservation Fund to maintain read access for 50+ years	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search
+ AMRC Open Research	Broad life & biomedical research, including basic scientific, translational, applied	Funding organisation (funder); Membership organisation	Google Scholar, Prepubmed, Europe PMC, SciLit			

SERVER PRE PRINT

ASAPbio Directory Preprint server
Blog Peer Review Preprints Meetings

Directory of preprint server policies and practices

Home / Directory of preprint server policies...

...un labirinto?

Dubbi sul copyright

- Una domanda di fondo: l'Open Access è compatibile con il diritto d'autore/copyright?
- Come posso sapere qual è la versione consentita dall'editore?
- Cosa si intende per pre-print/post-print?
- E se il mio editore prevede un periodo di embargo per l'Open Access?
- E se il mio editore non consente il deposito in Open Access in nessuna forma?
- Posso inserire in Open Access il pdf con la versione finale dell'editore?
- Posso associare una licenza Creative Commons a tutti i miei lavori?
- E se ho pubblicato su una rivista Open Access o con un editore Open Access di monografie?
- Cosa devo fare se l'editore mi chiede di ritirare un mio lavoro messo in Open Access?
- E se non ho firmato alcun contratto?
- Perché devo sottoscrivere una licenza per il deposito del mio lavoro in AperTO?
- Posso ancora firmare ulteriori contratti sulla mia opera dopo aver firmato la licenza?
- Posso negoziare di nuovo le condizioni del contratto firmato con l'editore per garantirmi il deposito in AperTO?
- Devo sempre cedere tutti i diritti all'editore?



mrgunn
@mrgunn

Segui

In risposta a @brembs e @ReaderMeter

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



Bastian Drees
@BastianDrees

2018

Seg

In risposta a @mrgunn, @brembs e @ReaderMeter

The other way round: Any publisher that adds significant value (for the reader) beyond just hosting a text document in a repository does not have to fear any self-archiving and does not need embargoes.

Embargo?
SE PRETENDONO
EMBARGO, CHE
VALORE
AGGIUNGONO AL
POST PRINT?



Björn Brembs
@brembs

Following

In risposta a @ReaderMeter e @mrgunn

Every publisher with an embargo policy does obviously not believe they add any value themselves. So why should we?

SpringerLink

2018

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

Published: 05 February 2018

Comparing published scientific journal articles to their pre-print versions

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

International Journal on Digital Libraries 20, 335–350(2019) | Cite this article

3346 Accesses | 3 Citations | 337 Altmetric | Metrics

standard similarity measures, we should be able to detect and quantify such differences. Our analysis revealed that the text contents of the scientific papers generally changed very little from their pre-print to final published versions. These findings contribute empirical

Gold road

Pubblicazione in Open Access



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TORINO

SIRIO@unito.it
Sistema Riviste Open Access

DOAJ SUPPORT APPLY

SEARCH DOCUMENTATION ABOUT

THE DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS <https://www.doaj.org/>

Find open access journals & articles.

Journals Articles

In all fields SEARCH

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

- SI CAMBIA SEDE EDITORIALE
- SI SCEGLIE UNA DELLE OLTRE 15.000 RIVISTE OPEN ACCESS (ELENCO IN DOAJ, DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS)
- NEL **27% DEI CASI SI PAGANO APC - ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGES**, CHE VARIANO DA 500 A 2900 \$ PER ARTICOLO (È LA LOGICA DEL FRANCOBOLLO, PAGA CHI SPEDISCE E NON CHI RICEVE...)
- ANCHE GLI EDITORI TRADIZIONALI FANNO PAGARE FIGURE, PAGINE IN PIÙ...

[3 consigli su DOAJ]

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

Published on January 11, 2021

Jan. 11, 2021



Andrea Chiarelli

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

4 articles

✓ Following

Tip 1: Find a good match

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

Tip 2: Think about the essentials

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

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

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

Tip 3: Consider what could elevate your publishing experience

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

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

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

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

JOURNAL PRACTICES (OTHER THAN OA)

Kramer-Bosman 2020

PROMOTING GOALS OF OPEN SCIENCE & SCHOLARSHIP

RELEVANCE

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

rejection rates

preprint policy

null/negative results

persistent IDs

licenses in Crossref

open citations / open abstracts

data/code citation

contributorship roles

EFFICIENCY

REPRODUCIBILITY

preregistration

registered reports

data/code availability

open peer review

TRANSPARENCY

TDM allowance



[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 PUBBLICATO
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 their employing institution, or on membership of an institution or society.
5. Any fees paid on behalf of the journal to publishers are low, transparent, and in proportion to the work carried out.

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.



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Is it the right journal for your work?



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



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

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

Un nuovo



Test a journal

Predatory journals and publishers

Methodology

About

<https://app.lib.uliege.be/compass-to-publish>

Compass to Publish (Beta Version)

Are you suspicious of a journal's authenticity? Is it a predatory journal?

These are legitimate questions if you're invited to submit a paper that:

- promises your rapid publication;
- has procedures and/or policies that look suspicious;
- is outside of your area(s) of expertise.

Compass to Publish

FEEDBACK

Question	Answers
Does the journal have the registered trademark "Impact Factor" (Clarivate Analytics TM)? Check here.	Yes (10) - No (-10)
Does the journal pretend to have an "Impact Factor", or does it use questionable metrics whose na...	Yes (-5) - No (5)
Is the journal really included in the various databases mentioned on its website? Check on MIAR	Yes (0) - No (-10)

5. Editorial board and peer review

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

6. Content and presentation

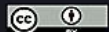
Question	Answers
Are the journal's articles really free and open for access?	Yes (1) - No (-5) - I don't know (0)
Is the journal's website obviously author-oriented rather than reader-oriented?	Yes (-3) - No (1) - I don't know (0)
If contact details of the journal / publisher can easily be identified, do they look legitimate?	Yes (0) - No (-3) - I don't know (0)
Are the articles clearly related to the journal's aims and scope?	Yes (1) - No (-3) - I don't know (0)
Does the journal and / or the publisher boast an international reputation or pretend to be a major...	Yes (-2) - No (0) - I don't know (0)

7. Communication strategies

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

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)





... e i diritti? / 1

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

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

... 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/>



Consulenza Formazione Il mio percorso Naviga per argomenti FAQ Contatti

Le mie opere

Libri
Articoli
Video
Slide

I miei progetti

Centro di formazione Copyright-Italia
Array Law Firm



The Licenses



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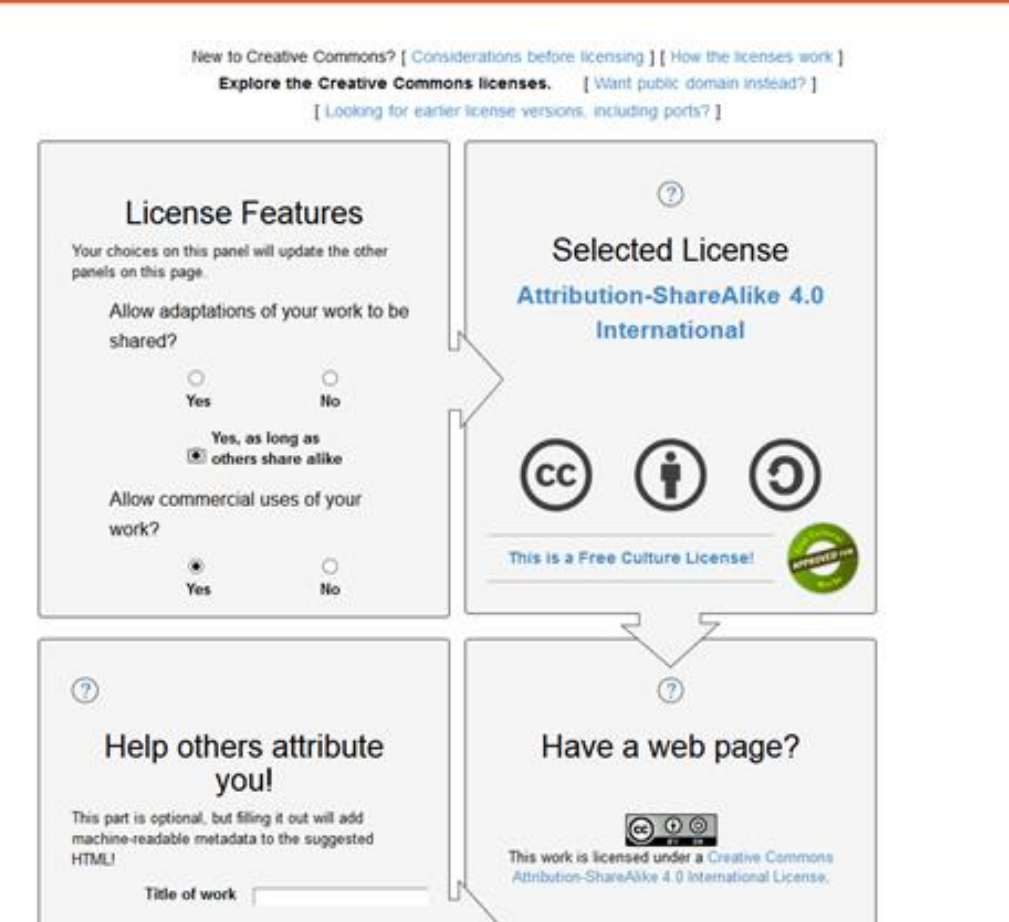
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	ND	Non opere derivate <i>No Derivative Works</i>	Permette che all'opera vengano fatte rielaborazioni, ma non ammesse opere derivate.
	SA	Condividi allo stesso modo <i>Share-Alike</i>	Permette che all'opera vengano fatte rielaborazioni, ma solo se compatibili con quella originale.

PASSO... LICHTMAST
4799
IN CASO DI GUASTO - IM FEHLER
800-550522

...e in più...



STAYSMART.IT

Due

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

NEWS • 16 DECEMBER 2020 • CLARIFICATION 17 DECEMBER 2020

Dec. 16, 2020

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

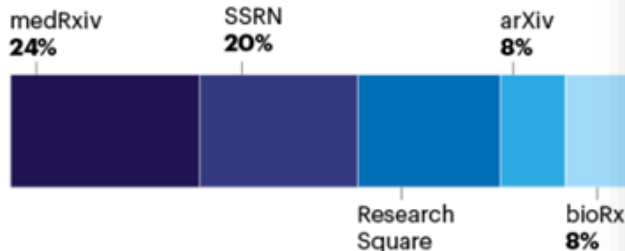
A flood of coronavirus research swept websites and journals this year. It changed how and what scientists study, a *Nature* analysis shows.

Preprint rush

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

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

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



Covid-19 is reshaping the world of bioscience publishing

By JEFFREY S. FLIER / MARCH 23, 2020

March 23, 2020

The Atlantic

How Science Beat the Virus

And what it lost in the process

Story by Ed Yong

Dec. 14, 2020

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

Preprint, tempo guadagnato

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



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

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.

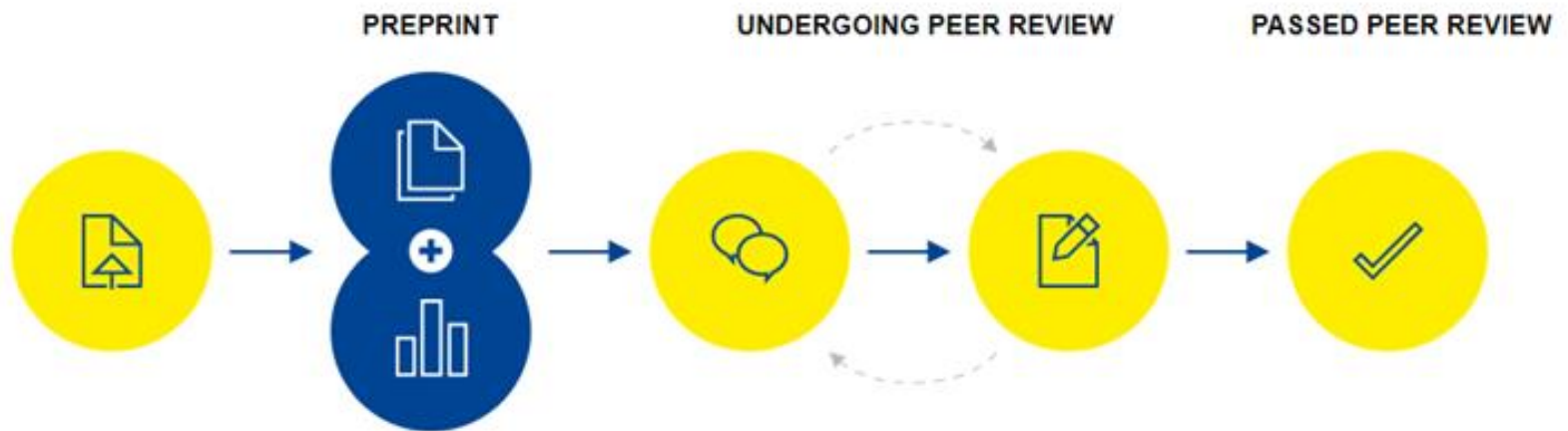
Benefits for Society

- 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 trasformativi, cosa

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

PER AVERE
- OPEN ACCESS
- CONTENIMENTO
COSTI



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

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



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



Rome, Feb. 21 2019

Transformative Agreements:
Come e perché

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

Colleen Campbell
Open Access 2020 Initiative | Max Planck Digital Library

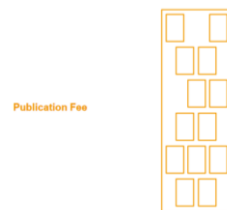


@oa2020it

Subscription funds are converted to
open access publishing funds



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



...pos

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

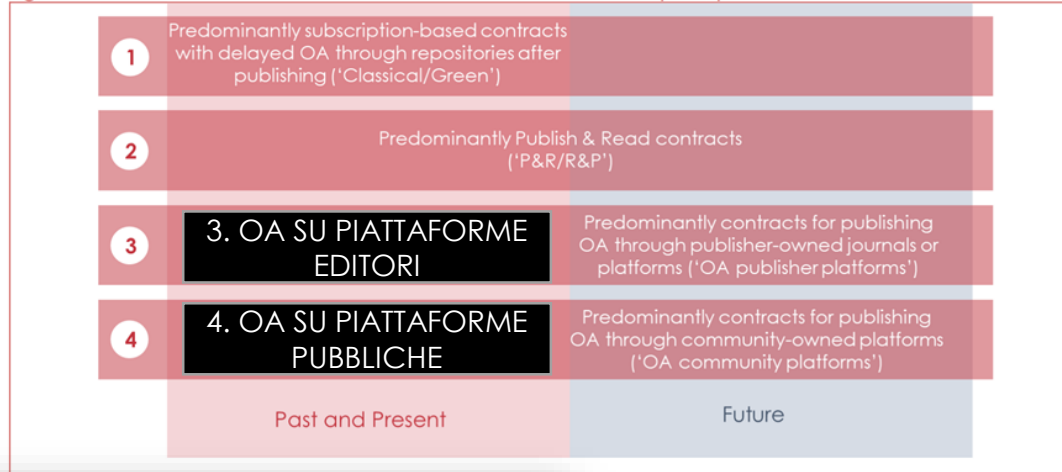
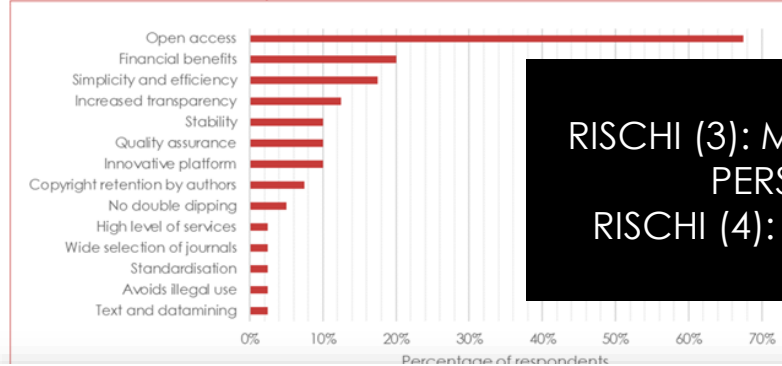


Figure 13 Strengths of scenario 3 by response count based on free comments (N=40, multiple answers, cf. footnote 54)



**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)

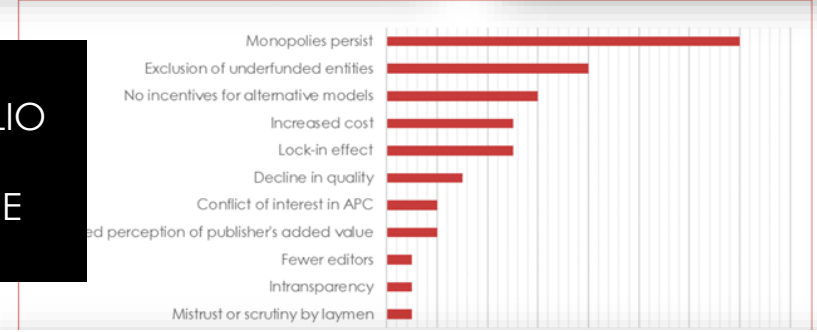
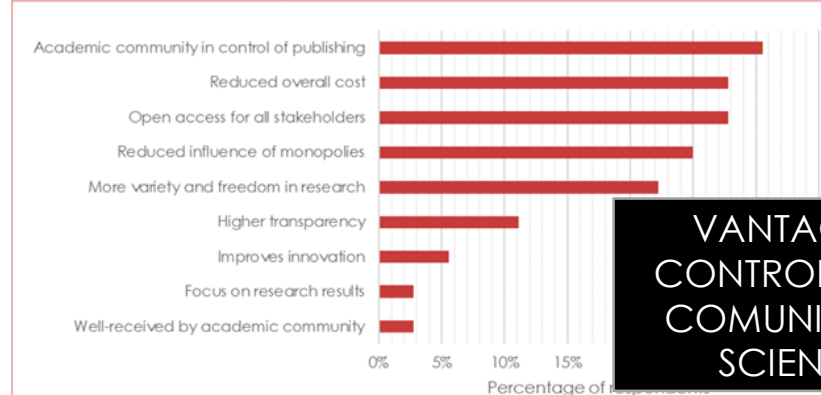
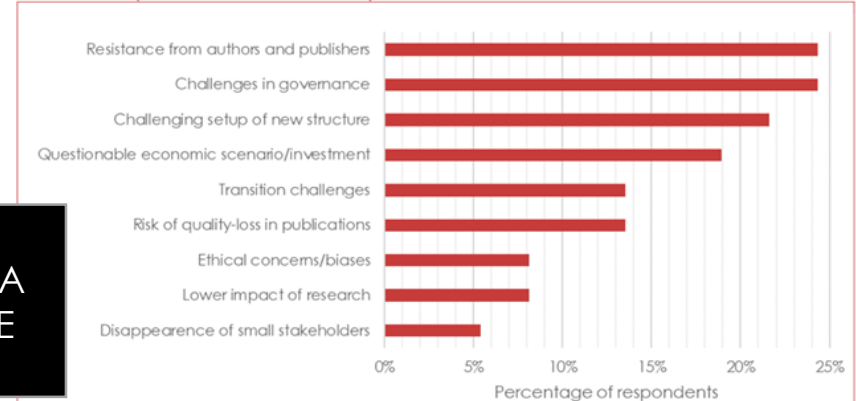


Figure 15 Strengths of scenario 4 by response count based on free comments (N=36, multiple answers, cf. footnote 54)



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 Bourq, 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...



do che non si può

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

dei contratti trasformativi in altre nazioni ci insegna quanto segue:
9 sett 2020
perenza per ogni contratto sono **i dati che il consorzio stesso raccoglie** in merito alle spese sostenute e al numero di articoli ad
erto 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.

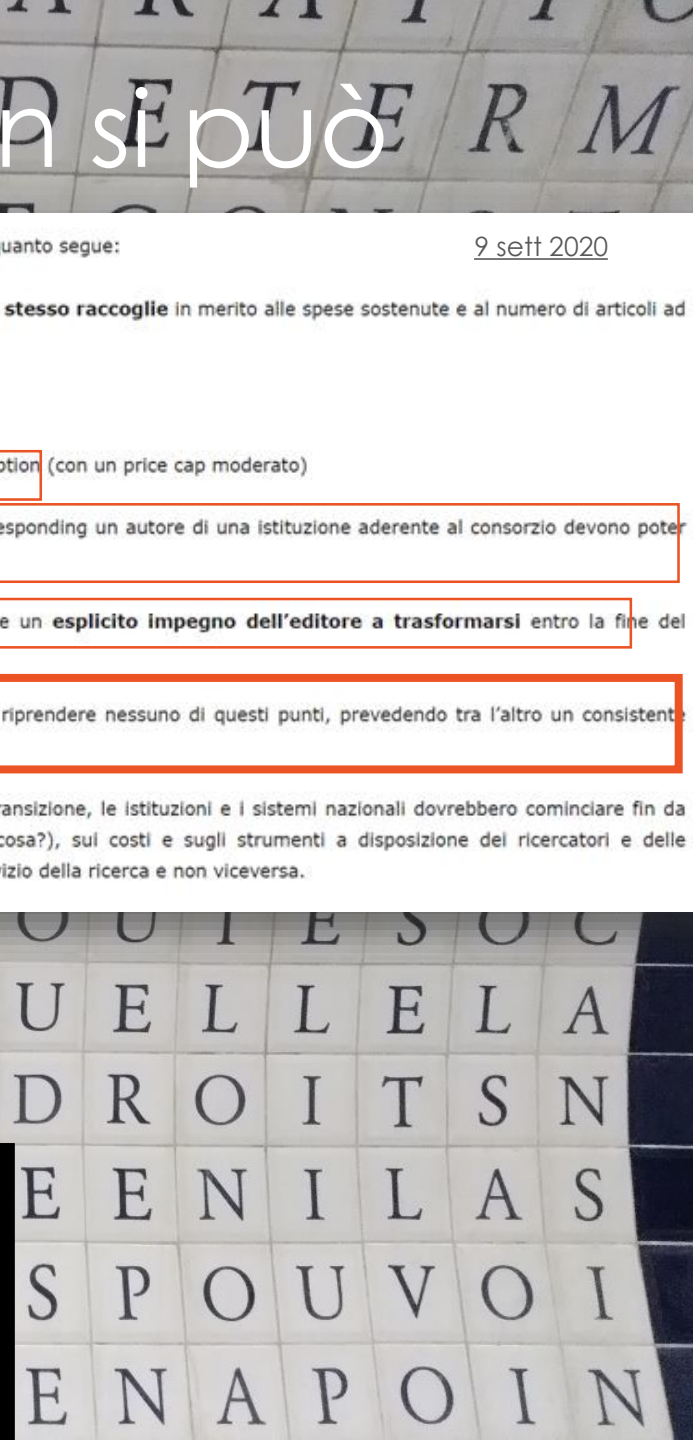
AISA
Associazione italiana per la promozione della scienza aperta

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

Pubblicato il 13 Luglio 2020, aggiornato il 18 Luglio 2020 da Maria Chiara Pivatolo 18 luglio 2020

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

MOLTO
CRITICO SULLA
SITUAZIONE
IN ITALIA



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



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

Sept. 4, 2018

- 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

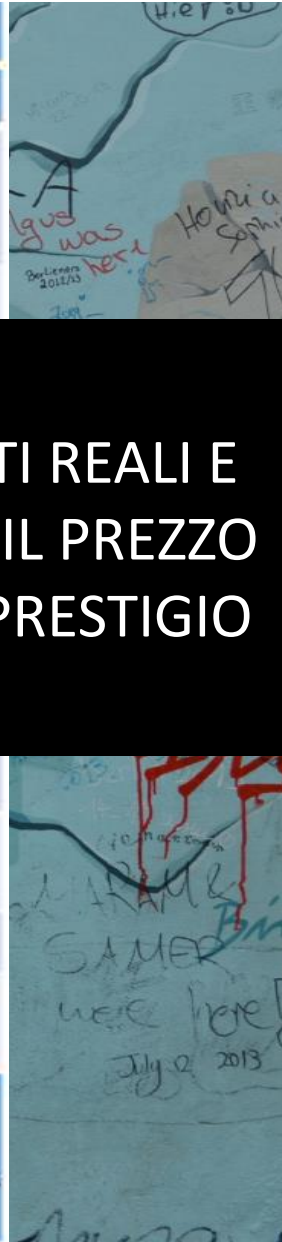
Service baskets	Components	Specify	%	Price
1. Journal operations	- Journal support and submission system - Platform development and maintenance - Helpdesk & other support staff	In/out house		
2. Publication	- Triaging - Organization peer review - Other Editorial assistance - Indexing - Archiving	- Typesetting - 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**



... la chiamata di PlanS dà i primi frutti

NEWS · 15 JANUARY 2021

Jan 15, 2021

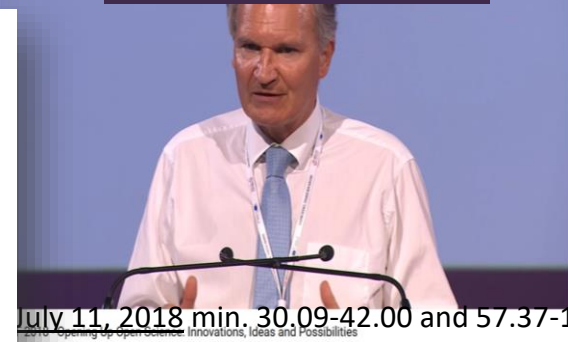
Science family of journals announces change to open-access policy

Subscription journals will let some Plan S funded researchers share accepted manuscripts under open licences.

The new AAAS policy instead allows researchers funded by some Plan S agencies to post accepted versions of their articles online freely as soon as their papers appear — and under open licences that let anyone else redistribute or reproduce the manuscripts. (Some Plan S agencies haven't yet finalized their policies over manuscript-sharing, such as the national UK funder, UK Research and Innovation, so the policy doesn't apply to them yet.)

The AAAS already allowed this kind of immediate author-initiated sharing, sometimes called green open access, but its terms stated that the manuscripts could be shared only on personal or institutional web pages, and couldn't be redistributed. Researchers also had to wait six months before they could post manuscripts in repositories such as PubMed Central. That did not satisfy Plan S funders, which say that if scientists can't publish OA in journals (a process sometimes called gold OA), then they must share their accepted manuscripts under fully open licences as soon as they are published.

WE NEED
RADICAL AND
ROBUST ACTIONS



SCIENCE HA MODIFICATO
LA SUA POLICY DI
COPYRIGHT PER
RENDERLA CONFORME A
PLANS...
CHE ERA ESATTAMENTE
LO SCOPO PER CUI PLANS
ERA NATO

Nature's OA fee seems outrageously high – but many will pay it

Dec. 1, 2021



Academics remain wedded to prestige indicators, but peer reviewers may conclude that the journal is profiteering, says Dorothy Bishop

December 1, 2020

[Dorothy Bishop](#)

Twitter: [@deevybee](#)

On 24 November, there is outrage at the announcement

publisher Springer Nature plans to introduce an open access (OA) option for its *Nature* research journals, with an article processing charge (APC) of a whopping €9,500 (£8,290 or \$11,390).

The other option would be for researchers to stop submitting papers to the *Nature* stable. It has long been recognised that a high journal impact factor is no guarantee of quality, and the obsession in some scientific fields with publishing in the “glamour mags” of *Nature*, *Science* and *Cell* is arguably destructive and corrupting. Hence, institutions are increasingly



OPEN ACCESS A NATURE PER 9.500 \$ LO GIUSTIFICANO CON ALTO REJECTION RATE...

To many academics working at the coalface, €9,500 seems an outrageously high sum. It is certainly considerably in excess of the APCs levied by other journals, which tend to be in the range of £1,000 to £3,000. Nature Springer argue that the costs for *Nature* journals are far higher than this because they employ in-house editors and press officers, and because they process far more papers than they publish.

It is, of course, this high rejection rate that lends prestige to papers that make it through to publication, and it seems that, for funders, €9,500 – typically a small proportion of the cost of the research – is a price worth paying for that. It does, however, stick in the craw to see research funds (often derived from taxation) going to support a publisher whose revenue in 2019 was €1.72 billion and whose operating profit margins are reportedly in excess of 20 per cent. Unless a robust waiver policy is implemented, the system will be inaccessible to researchers from low-income countries, as well as others who do not have access to high levels of funding.



[... i costi reali]



The screenshot shows the F1000Research website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the date 'Jan 12, 2021' and navigation links for 'BROWSE', 'GATEWAYS & COLLECTIONS', 'HOW TO PUBLISH', and 'ABOUT'. The article title is 'Current market rates for scholarly publishing services [version 1; peer review: awaiting peer review]' by Alexander Grossmann and Björn Brembs. A 'Check for updates' button is visible. On the right, there is a sidebar with 'ALL METRICS' showing 1611 views and 145 downloads.

For decades, the supra-inflation increase of subscription prices for scholarly journals has concerned scholarly institutions. After years of fruitless efforts to solve this “serials crisis”, open access has been proposed as the latest potential solution. However, the prices for open access publishing are also high and are rising well beyond inflation. What has been missing from the public discussion so far is a quantitative approach to determine the actual costs of efficiently publishing a scholarly article using state-of-the-art technologies, such that informed decisions can be made as to appropriate price levels. Here we provide a granular, step-by-step calculation of the costs associated with publishing primary research articles, from submission, through peer-review, to publication, indexing and archiving. We find that these costs range from less than US\$200 per article in modern, large-scale publishing platforms using post-publication peer-review, to about US\$1,000 per article in prestigious journals with rejection rates exceeding 90%. The publication costs for a representative scholarly article today come to lie at around US\$400. We discuss the additional non-publication items that make up the difference between publication costs and final price.

COSTO REALE
VA DA 200 A
1000 DOLLARI


...allergia a PlanS

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

STM

Advancing
trusted research

Search  Library

Home About STM  Our W

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

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

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

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

Feb. 3, 2021





Go back

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

A photograph of two people relaxing on a wooden deck. They are lying on their backs under a white canopy with a geometric pattern of dark lines. The person on the left is wearing a black top and leggings, with their hands behind their head. The person on the right is wearing a black crop top and grey shorts, also with their hands behind their head. A black bag is visible on the deck to the right.

Se vi interessa

Grazie!

- www.oa.unito.it pagine su Open Access, Open Science, FAIR data...
 - [Slegami](#) – manuale pratico Open Access (APRE)
 - [Fare Open Access](#) (a cura di S.Aliprandi)
 - [FAQ diritto d'autore](#)
 - [Postfazione](#) a S.Aliprandi La battaglia per l'Open (2021)
- Previsto a marzo il rilascio di openscience.it, portale dedicato
- [OpenAIRE Open Science primers](#)