



Elena Giglia

Su Horizon Europe, i testi e
le informazioni di certi
editori

2.1 PRATICHE OPEN OBBLIGATORIE: i testi



HEU – Grant Agreement - TESTI

ANNEX 5

SPECIFIC RULES

COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATION, OPEN SCIENCE AND VISIBILITY (— ARTICLE 17)

Open Science

Open science: open access to scientific publications

The beneficiaries must ensure open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to their results. In particular, they must ensure that:

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V.1 Feb 2021



Horizon Europe (HORIZON)
Euratom Research and Training Programme
(EURATOM)

General Model Grant Agreement
EIC Accelerator Contract

HE MGA – Multi & More!

Version 1.0

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3. FORNIRE TUTTE LE INFORMAZIONI PER VALIDARE (SOFTWARE, STRUMENTI..)

NOVITÀ:

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- **NON ESISTE PIÙ EMBARGO (CHE OBBLIGAVA ALL'OPEN ACCESS IBRIDO)**

HEU – Grant Agreement - TESTI

ANNEX 5

SPECIFIC RULES

**COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATION, OPEN SCIENCE AND VISIBILITY (—
ARTICLE 17)**


V.1 Feb 2021



Horizon Europe (HORIZON)
Euratom Research and Training Programme
(EURATOM)

General Model Grant Agreement
EIC Accelerator Contract

(HE MGA – Multi & Mono)

Version 1.0
20 February 2021

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BENE CHE GLI
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UNA POLITICA DI
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ESCLUSIVA

GLI AUTORI DEVONO
MANTENERE I DIRITTI SUFFICIENTI
PER ESSERE CONFORMI AGLI OBBLIGHI DI OPEN ACCESS
(DEPOSITO+ZERO EMBARGO)

SI TRATTA DI UNA «PRIOR OBLIGATION» RISPETTO AL
CONTRATTO CHE SARÀ FIRMATO CON L'EDITORE
(SAREBBE TENUTO A RISPETTARLO)

NELLA GUIDA HEU CI SARÀ UN MODELLO DI CLAUSOLA
DA SOTTOPORRE ALL'EDITORE

HEU – Grant Agreement - TESTI

ANNEX 5

SPECIFIC RULES

COMMUNICATION, DISSEMINATION, OPEN SCIENCE AND VISIBILITY (— ARTICLE 17)

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V.1 Feb 2021



Horizon Europe (HORIZON)
Euratom Research and Training Programme
(EURATOM)

General Model Grant Agreement
EIC Accelerator Contract

(HE MGA – Multi & More)


2021-2024

Preliminari: Open su cosa?



Open Science

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Preprint, AAM, VOR: termini comuni



Riprendiamo alcuni concetti che ci saranno utili oggi

IL PREPRINT OGGI È ANCHE UNA PUBBLICAZIONE A SÉ



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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The definitive version is available at:
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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

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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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DEPOSITO

3. PUBBLICO SU UNA RIVISTA TRADIZIONALE
E MANTENGO I DIRITTI PER
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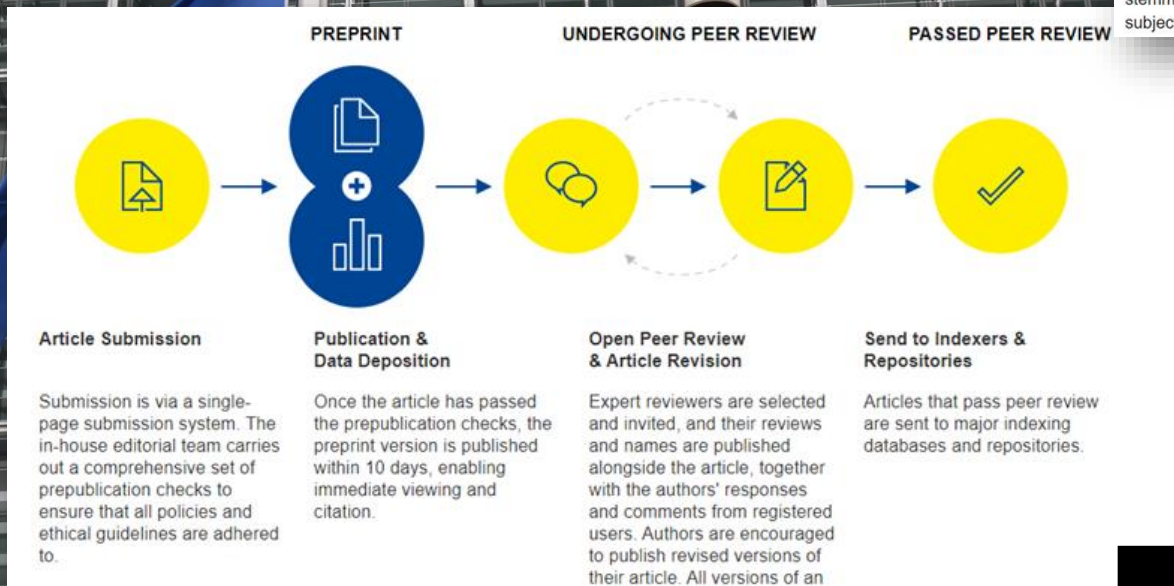
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ORE



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CON QUESTO SIETE
GIÀ CONFORMI

CON ORE, IN
PIÙ:

GRATIS

OPEN PEER
REVIEW

INDICIZZAZIONE

NON INCLUDERE
NEL BUDGET

CONTA COME
PRATICA OPEN

CONTA PER MAX
IMPATTO

Come fare / 2. Pubblico su una rivista Open Access [Gold o Diamond]

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



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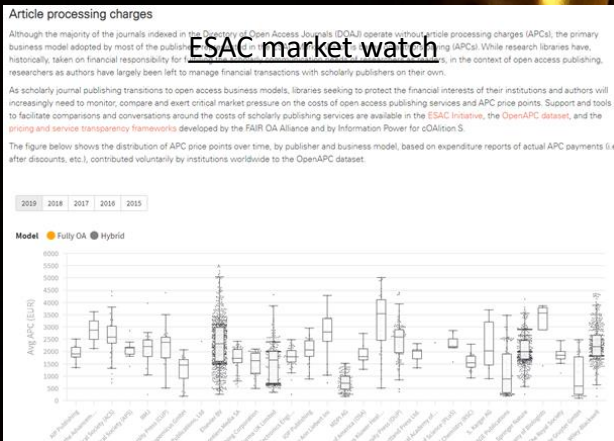
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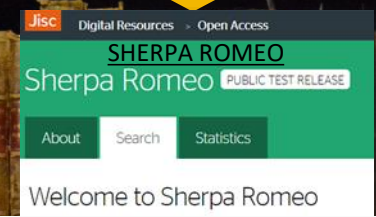
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AVETE FIRMATO AGREEMENT

NELL' ANNOTATED MODEL
GRANT AGREEMENT CI SARÀ
UNA CLAUSOLA DA
AGGIUNGERE AI CONTRATTI

GLI EDITORI COMMERCIALI STANNO DANDO INFORMAZIONI FUORVIANTI

[ATTENZIONE]



2021 March

The Rights Retention Strategy: cOAlition S and beyond

Webinar: International and national copyright
policy action for Open Access | 8 March 2021

Publishers' smoke & mirrors What authors may be told



- You cannot use the RRS statement when submitting to this journal.
Answer: You can and you should. The only option for the journal is to refuse your paper.
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Answer: The RRS takes precedence over any restrictions formulated by the publisher. Are you rejecting my submission?
- If you use your AAM it will have to be under the journal's embargo, even if you used the RRS wording.
Answer: The CC BY licence applied to the AAM by the author takes precedence over any publisher embargo.
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Publishers' smoke & mirrors What authors may be told



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- Before proceeding with your submission, you must click here to agree to paying for an APC for publication (even if your funder does not)
Answer: Submit elsewhere. The publisher is tricking you into a contractual agreement and subverting the RRS.
- Using the RRS will undermine academic publishers and their transition to Open Access.
Answer: Physics papers in ArXiv have not led to the demise of their corresponding physics journals. See also Royal Society!
- The repositories where you deposit the AAM are not up to the task
Answer: Repositories are largely compliant with Plan S.

[PlanS alla

The screenshot shows the PlanS website header with the logo and tagline 'Making full & immediate. Open Access a reality.' The date 'Apr. 2021' is displayed. The navigation menu includes 'PlanS', 'Principles & Implementation', 'cOAlition S', 'News', 'Resources', 'FAQ', 'Blog', and 'Contact'. Below the navigation is a decorative graphic with icons representing various scientific and open access concepts. The article title is 'The Rights Retention Strategy and publisher equivocation: an open letter to researchers'. The date '09/04/2021' is shown. The article text begins with 'cOAlition S strategy of applying a prior licence to the Author's Accepted Manuscript (AAM) is designed to facilitate full and immediate open access of funded scientific research for the greater benefit of science and society. It helps authors exercise their ownership rights on the AAM, so they can share it immediately in a repository under an open licence. The manuscript – even after peer-review – is the intellectual creation of the authors. The RRS is designed to protect authors' rights. The costs that publishers incur for the AAM, such as managing the peer-review process, are covered by subscriptions or publication fees. Delivering such publication services does therefore not entitle publishers to limit, constrain or appropriate ownership rights in the author's AAM. Some subscription publishers have recently put in place practices that attempt to prevent cOAlition S funded researchers from exercising their right to make their AAM open access immediately on publication.'

Publisher practices

> Confusing and misleading guidance to authors

For example, some publishers indicate that they do not "support" rights retention. cOAlition S funded researchers do not need the publisher's permission to immediately share their AAM zero embargo with a CC BY licence, as long as the publisher has been given notice of the prior licence. The [July 2020 letter to publishers](#) made this clear, and these requirements are reinforced by funded researchers who are required to include specific language with every submission.

Other publishers suggest that authors can only comply with funders' requirements by using a gold open access route. That is simply incorrect. The JCT provides guidance [here](#).

> Rejecting submissions to a subscription journal that carry the RRS language and re-routing these submissions to full Open Access journals

To avoid the possibility that an AAM in a subscription journal is made open access without embargo, the publisher may try to re-route the submission to a fully open access journal in which they publish. Such a re-routing process should be explicitly highlighted at the start of the submission process.

> Modifying submission systems such that authors are required to agree to paying an open access fee (Article Processing Charge)

In this example, publishers only allow articles to be submitted to a hybrid journal if the author agrees to pay an APC, even though the publisher is aware that the cOAlition S funder will not cover these costs and that the author may not have access to alternative funds for the APC. We urge researchers to be cautious about what they sign or select on their submission screens.

> Encouraging authors to breach their funder's grant conditions

Some publishers, who recognise that from a copyright perspective the prior licence trumps any conflicting provision in a subsequent licence, are now asking authors to agree to specific terms within their publishing agreements to try and stop them sharing their AAM immediately on publication.

ISTRUZIONI PER CONTRASTARE LE
INFORMAZIONI/PRATICHE FUORVIANTI
DEGLI EDITORI

Due modi per mantenere i diritti

PRIOR LICENCE

[PUÒ ESSERE USATA DA TUTTI]
AL MOMENTO DELLA SUBMISSION, INSERITE
NEL MANOSCRITTO LA FRASE
*This research was funded in whole or in part
by the [Organisation name] [Grant number].
A CC BY licence is applied to the AAM arising
from this submission, in accordance with the
grant's open access conditions*

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PRIOR OBLIGATION

[PER HORIZON EUROPE]
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CHE TROVERETE NELL'AGA CON
RIFERIMENTO AL CONTRATTO CHE AVETE
FIRMATO CON IL FUNDER

RICORDATE CHE AVETE
UN OBBLIGO CON CHI
VI FINANZIA

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

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the cOAlition S website. The logo on the left includes the text 'Plan S Making full and immediate Open Access a reality'. The main navigation menu contains 'Feb. 3, 2021', 'Plan S', 'Principles & Implementation', 'cOAlition S', 'News', and 'Resources'. A secondary menu below it includes 'FAQ', 'sOApbox', and 'Contact'. The article title is 'cOAlition S response to the STM statement: the Rights Retention Strategy restores long-standing academic freedoms'. The introductory text reads: '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.

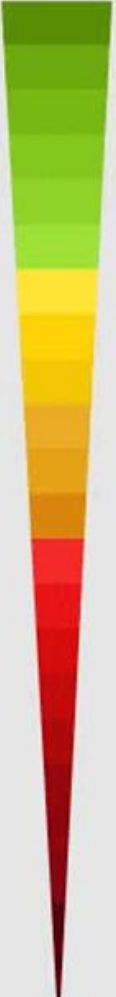
We agree that management and support of the peer review process require significant resources. However, while we do not underestimate the value that publishers add to the process, we point out that peer review is conducted on a voluntary basis by the research community.







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.

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