

Open Science dalla A alla Z

3 – Open Access

Università di Perugia, settembre 2021

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OAI

The Geneva Workshop on Innovations in Scholarly Communication

[HOME](#)[OAI12](#)[PREVIOUS OAI WORKSHOPS](#)

OAI12

OAI12 – The Geneva Workshop on Innovations in Scholarly Communication was held **virtually** from 6-10 September 2021.

Participation was free, more than 1400 participants joined us!

[Replay all OAI12 sessions →](#)[Go to the Posters gallery →](#)

OAI12

► OPEN SCIENCE ► FAIR ►

Osfair

[Home](#)[Programme](#)[Conference](#)

PROGRAMME
NOW
ONLINE

SEPTEMBER 20 - 23, 2021

Fostering local and global
open science communities



Italian Computing and
Data Infrastructure

OS café

16 SETTEMBRE

PROTEZIONE E RIUSO. RIFLESSIONI TRA DIRITTO D'AUTORE E DATI DELLA RICERCA

Thomas Margoni, Università KU Leuven

Open Science Café

Market value (incentives) in academia

Impact factors and university rankings have become normalised

Evaluation based on journal metrics **reduces** productivity

- Chase for Journal Impact Factors slows publication
- Positive bias in the literature (no place for sharing negative results)

Metric-driven **hyper-competition** in which only the **result** matters:

- devalues other important academic activities – and academics
- focuses on the 'what', not the 'how' or 'who'
- incentivises fraud
- undermines reliability & public trust



The Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2013-2014

Rank	University	Country	Score
1	Cambridge University	United Kingdom	90.4
2	Harvard University	United States	89.4
3	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	88.4
4	Stanford University	United States	87.4
5	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	United States	86.4
6	University of Toronto	Canada	85.4
7	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	84.4
8	University of California, Berkeley	United States	83.4
9	University of Chicago	United States	82.4
10	Imperial College London	United Kingdom	81.4
11	Yale University	United States	80.4
12	University of California, Los Angeles	United States	79.4

Rank	Full Journal Title	Total Cites	Journal Impact
1	CA-A CANCER JOURNAL FOR CLINICIANS	28,839	244.585
2	NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE	332,805	79.258
3	LANCET	233,269	53.254
4	CHEMICAL REVIEWS	174,920	52.613
5	Nature Reviews Materials	3,218	51.941
6	NATURE REVIEWS DRUG DISCOVERY	31,312	50.167
7	JAMA JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	148,774	47.661
8	Nature Reviews	8,025	46.045

Responsible research assessment: rethinking what we value in research

Sept. 16, 2021

Let's change
what we value
in research.



Stephen Curry
Imperial College and DORA

University of Leeds | 09 Sept 2021

Responsible research assessment: rethinking what we value in research

DORA: we collaborate on tools and policies

Royal Society - Résumé for Researchers

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Home Fellow Events Grants, Schemes & Awards Topics & policy Journals

Résumé for Researchers

Opening up conversations about researcher evaluation

Resumé for Researchers has been created to support the evaluation of individual contributions to research. Find out more about the background to the tool [here](#).

Charité University Hospital, Berlin

- Scientific contribution to your field
- Your 5 most important papers
- Contribution to open science
- Your most important collaborations

Module 1 - How have you contributed to the generation of knowledge?

Module 2 - How have you contributed to the development of individuals?

Module 3 - How have you contributed to the wider research community?

Module 4 - How have you contributed to broader society?

<https://royalsociety.org/topics-policy/projects/research-culture/tools/>

Funders joint statement: Exploring a shared approach towards a narrative CV

We support in exploring a shared approach towards a narrative CV based on Royal Society's Resumé for Researchers (2020).

We believe sustained excellence in research and innovation requires a range of contributions and recognition of these activities. Building the Resumé for Researchers is a collaborative effort that, as an individual, you have the opportunity to shape and the wider research and innovation community, beyond grant and publication metrics, all contribute to the success of the research. The Resumé for Researchers will help us achieve an exciting and inspiring the full range of the research, research and innovation culture.

We believe in the transformative power of collective effort and hope to see a shared approach across multiple funders.

We believe in the transformative power of collective effort and hope to see a shared approach across multiple funders.

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

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

1. The author(s) and right holder(s) of such contributions grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship (community standards, will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now), as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

...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

[Preprint](#)
[View in French](#)

NOT PEER-REVIEWED
"Preprint" is a label for early communication or feedback before peer review. Data may be used for other purposes. Learn more about preprints or browse peer-reviewed articles instead.

Ten myths around open scholarly publishing

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

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

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

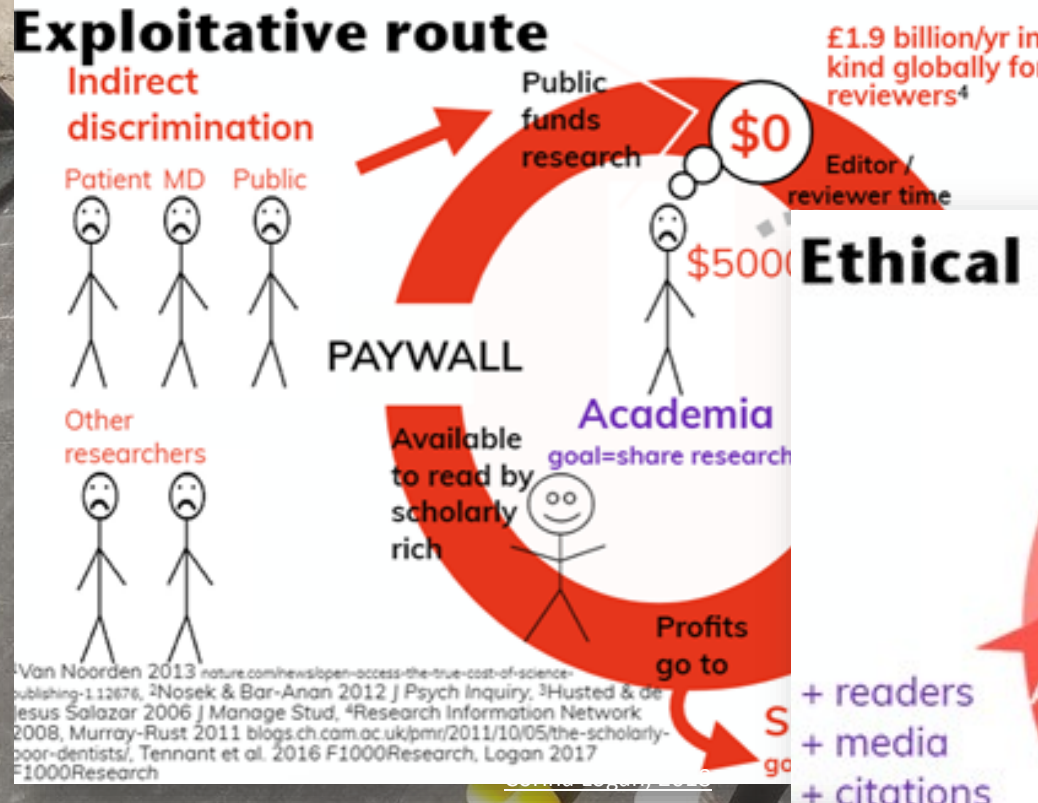
I RISULTATI DELLE RICERCHE FINANZIATE CON I FONDI PUBBLICI
DEVONO ESSERE PUBBLICAMENTE DISPONIBILI

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

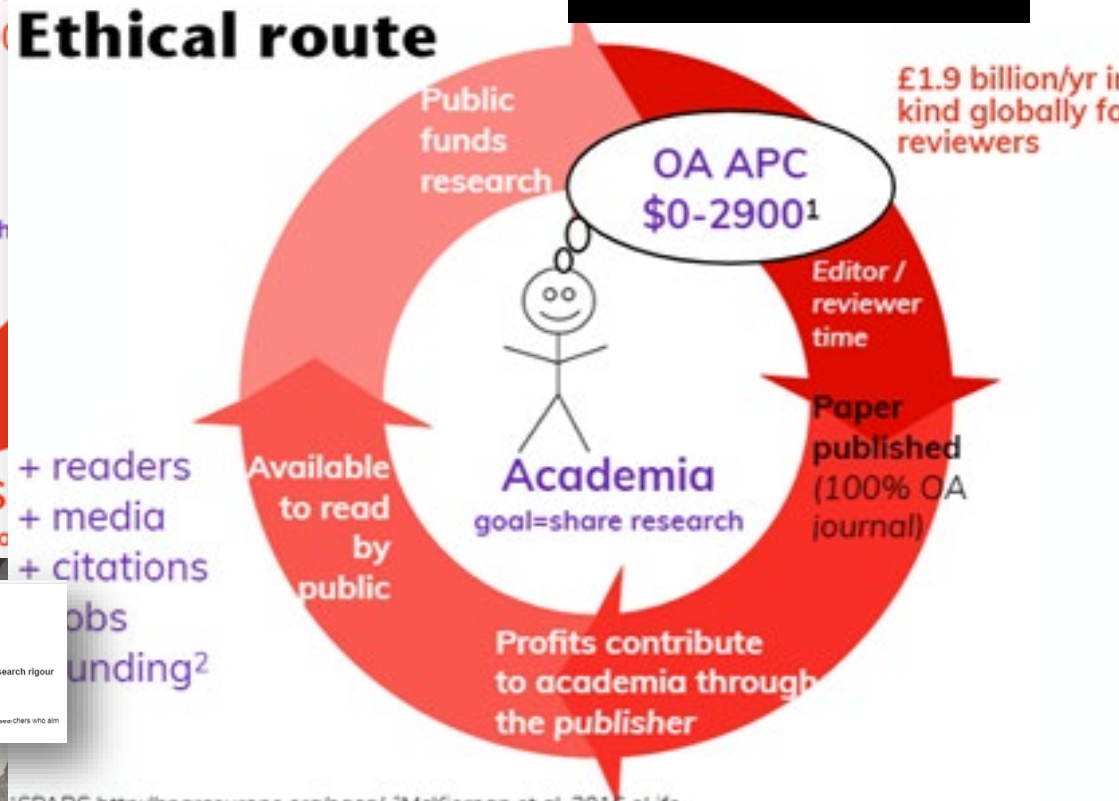
VANTAGGI:

- 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]



MANTENERE I FONDI
ALL'INTERNO
DELL'ACCADEMIA



BULLIED INTO BAD SCIENCE

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

The letter

The Bullied into Bad Science campaign is an initiative by early career researchers (ECRs) for early career researchers who aim for a fairer, more open and ethical research and publication environment.

The letter

ECRs sign the letter

Non-ECRs support the campaign

Press coverage

Contacts

Interact

Additional actions

How we are implementing change

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

Novità / Italia

Mercoledì 26 Settembre 2019 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 n. 1127-1345, presentata dal decreto-legge 8 agosto 2018, convertito con modificazioni dalla legge 7 ottobre 2018.

SCIENZA APERTA E COVID

Riformare il diritto d'autore per sostenere l'open science: dalla pandemia opportunità unica

Home > Cultura E Società Digitali

f in t e s

La scienza aperta resta largamente impraticabile se non si procede con coraggio a una riforma delle leggi sulla proprietà intellettuale. La pandemia offre un'occasione senza precedenti per procedere verso un nuovo orizzonte normativo. Se non ora, quando?

26 Apr 2021

Roberto Caso

26 Aprile 2021

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

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.



Aedon

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

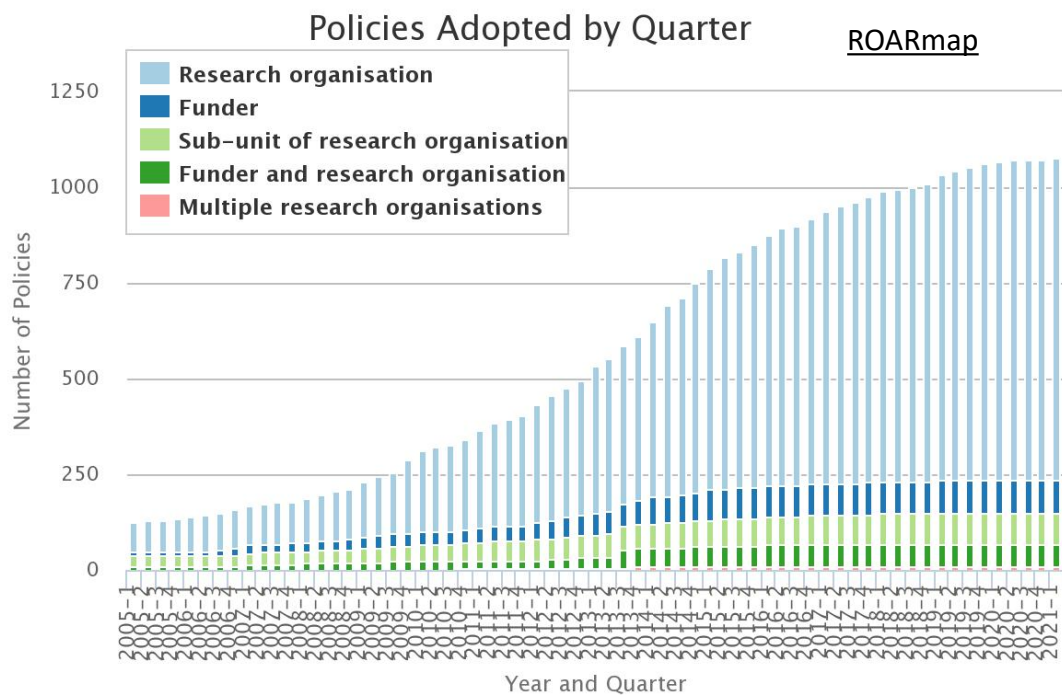
La legge italiana sull'accesso aperto agli articoli scientifici: una prima panoramica

di Roberto Caso

...novità?

1076 policies

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



[le politiche funzionano]

Baromètre  science ouverte

Méthodologie • Données ouvertes • Code source •

Mesurer l'évolution de l'accès ouvert aux publications en France à partir de données fiables, ouvertes et maîtrisées

Jan.25, 2021 Baromètre français de la Science Ouverte

PROVA CHE CON
INVESTIMENTI E
IMPEGNO DEL
GOVERNO I RISULTATI
ARRIVANO

Proportion des publications 2019 en accès ouvert (mesuré en 2020)

estimé à partir des publications détectées avec une affiliation française
Source : Unpaywall, traitements MESRI



Evolution du taux d'accès ouvert aux publications (mesuré en 2020)

estimé à partir des publications détectées avec une affiliation française
Source : Unpaywall, traitements MESRI



Come funziona / green e gold



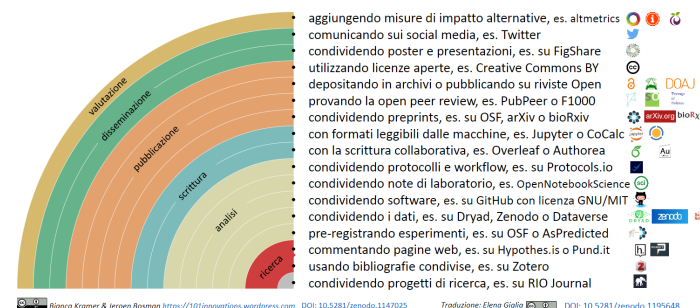
Green road - deposito

QUESTO È QUANTO CHIEDE IL BANDO VQR

L'AUTORE DEPOSITA
IN UN ARCHIVIO OPEN ACCESS,
NEL RISPETTO DELLE NORME DI COPYRIGHT,
LA VERSIONE CONSENTITA DEL SUO LAVORO
[QUASI MAI IL PDF CON LAYOUT EDITORIALE]
USCITO SU RIVISTE/SEDI EDITORIALI TRADIZIONALI

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!!!

ANZI...ADESSO **SI DEVE** FARE PER
HORIZON EUROPE!!!

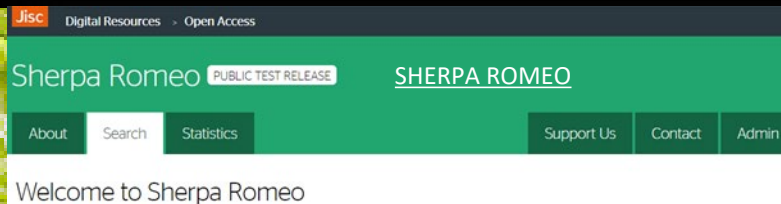
SI PUÒ FARE OPEN SCIENCE
CONTEMPORANEAMENTE
A VQR, ASN, SUA-RD...

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

Depos

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

VIDEO
TUTORIAL



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COLPA NOSTRA MA PER LE
CONDIZIONI POSTE DAGLI EDITORI
CUI AVETE CEDUTO I DIRITTI

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- POSSIBILE EMBARGO
[=MESI IN CUI ARTICOLO PUR DEPOSITATO NON È VISIBILE]

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LA BOZZA CHE INVIATE ALLA RIVISTA PER LA SUBMISSION,
NON CONTIENE I COMMENTI DEI REVISORI

POSTPRINT/AUTHOR'S ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT:

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DEI REVISORI MA NON HA LA VESTE GRAFICA ED EDITORIALE

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CON VESTE GRAFICA ED EDITORIALE

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- SI APPLICA ALLA VERSIONE CONSENTITA E NON AL PDF EDITORIALE!
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Preprint, AAM, VOR: terminology

Rounds of drafting
& informal feedback



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Work in progress
Submitted version

Can always be shared in
a green OA repository at
any time

Submitted to journal
Peer review
Author corrections



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manuscript (AAM)

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a green OA repository
after accepted by
journal (sometimes
after embargo)

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SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

COMMERCIAL
SERVICES

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

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

Abstract

Arsenic (As) is one of the most 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. In the present study, short-term experiments with arsenate have been conducted on *Pisum sativum* L. seedlings to assess whether plant growth impairment is due to DNA/chromosome or mitotic microtubule damages. Root growth was studied by evaluating apical meristem activity and cell elongation. Mitotic aberrations, DNA fragmentation and microtubule organization of the apical cells were also analyzed. The results have shown that arsenate, at the lowest concentration (0.25 μM), slightly increases root growth and some related parameters, whilst the other concentrations have a dose-dependent negative effect on root growth, on the mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine administration), and on the mitotic arrays of microtubule (through immunofluorescence). The main effects on mitosis occurred for 25 μM As. The percentage of metaphases increased, as did the irregular metaphases and c-mitoses. This was related to alterations in the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and anaphase bridges were virtually absent, whilst DNA fragmentation only increased from 25 μM arsenate onwards. These data point to a poor clastogenic 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



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental and Experimental Botany

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



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

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TUNEL test

ABSTRACT

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic pollutants in the environment, where it severely affects both animal and plant growth. Despite the growing literature data on As effects on plant development, alterations induced by this element on meristem activity of the apical cells were also analyzed. In the present study, short-term experiments with arsenate have been conducted on *Pisum sativum* L. seedlings to assess whether plant growth impairment is due to DNA/chromosome or mitotic microtubule damages. Root growth was studied by evaluating apical meristem activity and cell elongation. Mitotic aberrations, DNA fragmentation and microtubule organization of the apical cells were also analyzed. The results have shown that arsenate, at the lowest concentration (0.25 μM), slightly increases root growth and some related parameters, whilst the other concentrations have a dose-dependent negative effect on root growth, on the mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine administration), and on the mitotic arrays of microtubule (through immunofluorescence). The main effects on mitosis occurred for 25 μM As. The percentage of metaphases increased, as did the irregular metaphases and c-mitoses. This was related to alterations in the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and anaphase bridges were virtually absent, whilst DNA fragmentation only increased from 25 μM arsenate onwards. These data point to a poor clastogenic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one of the main targets of As.

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1. Introduction

Arsenic (As) is a toxic element, frequently found in soils and water. A main natural source of As is the erosion of mother rock, even though a consistent part of As environmental pollution comes from human activities (Meharg and Hartley-Whitaker, 2002; Patra et al., 2004). The As in unpolluted fresh water is usually in the range 1–10 $\mu\text{g/L}$. 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 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

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Marc Schiltz
@marcschiltz1

25 maggio 2021

...

Time for researchers and their institutions to retain intellectual ownership rights in their manuscripts. Time for legacy publishers to respect author's intellectual ownership rights and stop playing games by misguiding researchers. Paywalls and embargoes are of another age.

[Traduci il Tweet](#)

È ORA CHE GLI ENTI
MANTENGANO I
DIRITTI SUI LORO
MANOSCRITTI E CHE
GLI EDITORI
RISPETTINO I DIRITTI E
SMETTANO DI DARE
INDICAZIONI
FUORVIANI

CESAER

eua20



All publishers must fully respect researchers' rights by providing clarity and transparency on Open Access

Joint statement dated 25 May 2021

Our associations - [CESAER](#), European University Association ([EUA](#)) and [Science Europe](#) - are strong supporters of Open Science and Open Access. It is fundamental that researchers, universities, and other research-performing organisations disseminate and reuse their research findings without restrictions or embargoes.

We note that while many scholarly publishers are showing leadership in this area by fully embracing Open Access publishing models and Open Science practices, some do not support them sufficiently. These publishers still require researchers to sign over their rights and/or make them face re-use restrictions and embargoes on how they can use their own peer-reviewed research findings.

We are especially concerned by the unclear and opaque communication and practices of some publishers as [reported by cOAlition S](#). Such an approach complicates and confuses matters for researchers, impeding progress towards a scholarly communication system based on Open Access to research outputs.

We urge those publishers to reconsider their position and modernise, ensuring they play their part in providing fair and transparent conditions for authors. These should

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	R
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No	
Long-term preservation	Yes	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 Thoenen, J.M.
f, notary
y, Inheritance Law
H, LL.M.
ten-Kieffer
en
ert
m, LL.M.
Ho - EU-Attorney
ber-Stadt

ResearchGate GmbH

To
Dr
Ho
An
Ja
Inv
Be



ResearchGate vs. publishers

ResearchGate vs. Publishers: The Saga Continues...

Last updated May 8, 2018

May 2018

NEWS

ResearchGate bows to pressure from publishers on copyrighted material



BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

Networking site has moved 1.7 million journal articles from five major publishers so they are no longer accessible to the public [Nov. 15, 2017](#)

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

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 and confident decisions in open access publication and archiving.

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, Blog and gateways
✦ AfricAnxiv	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			

ASAPbio

Directory Preprint server

Blog Peer Review Preprints Meetings

Directory of preprint server policies and practices

Home / Directory of preprint server policies...

Search:

SERVER PRE PRINT



...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 A_{per}TO?
- › 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 A_{per}TO?
- › 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?

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. Farh & Todd Grappone

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

3346 Accesses | 3 Citations | 337 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)



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?

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

...un nuovo servizio

OA WORKS

WE PARTNER TO BUILD

Powerfully simple open access tools for a just and kind information age.

OA.Works is a non-profit building tools so that open access is easy and equitable. They're free, open source, and co-designed with advocates for a just world.

[OAworks](#)

The background image shows a restaurant with a red awning that says "RESTAURANT" in large yellow letters. To the right, another sign says "AU". On the left, a menu for "Crêpes Salées" is visible. The restaurant's glass door has a "Wi-Fi" sign and several small flags (UK, Italy, Spain). To the right of the door, a sign says "Bières" and "VINS".

PAPER DEPOSIT	INTER-LIBRARY LOANS	OPEN ACCESS DELIVERY
<p>ShareYourPaper.</p> <p>A drag-and-drop Open Access deposit</p> <p>ShareYourPaper.org makes papers Open Access via self-archiving for free. It's a quick way to increase a research paper's impact for authors and libraries</p>	<p>InstantILL.</p> <p>Deliver access without subscriptions</p> <p>InstantILL makes Interlibrary loans less expensive & simpler for users, without the need for big deals. Through RSCVD it's powering a global response to COVID-19</p>	<p>OAButton.</p> <p>Get around paywalls in a click</p> <p>OAButton provides free access to papers legally by scouring the web and emailing authors. Use it on the website, via plugins for Chrome and Firefox, or embed it into your library system.</p>

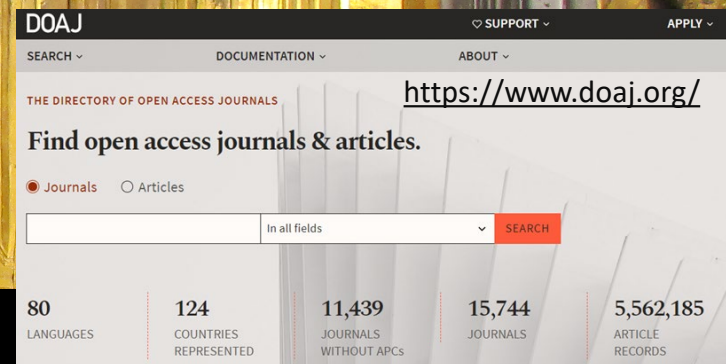
CERCA LA VERSIONE
CONSENTITA PER IL
DEPOSITO

ATTIVA UN
DOCUMENT DELIVERY

CERCA LA VERSIONE
PUBBLICAMENTE
DISPONIBILE

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, 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 I chose 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

REPRODUCIBILITY

- preregistration
- registered reports

- data/code availability

- open peer review

TDM allowance

EFFICIENCY

TRANSPARENCY



[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» NON HANNO ALTRI INTROITI
 - EDITORI IBRIDI
- (EDITORI TRADIZIONALI CHE OFFRONO OPZIONE OPEN)
DOPPIO PAGAMENTO, ABBONAMENTO E APC

La «red road» / riviste IBRIDE

LA GOLD ROAD **NON È** LA «OPEN CHOICE» DEGLI EDITORI TRADIZIONALI (ELSEVIER, SPRINGER, WILEY...) CHE COSTITUISCE LE RIVISTE «IBRIDE»

In a nutshell

- > Hybrid has not facilitated a transition to Open Access (OA)
- > The research community pays twice (double dipping)
- > Hybrid journals are more expensive than fully OA journals
- > Hybrid journals provide a poor quality of service
- > Hybrid journals crowd out new, full OA publishing models
- > Reader access: a hybrid journal is a "random OA" journal

PAGANDO 3000 \$,

UN SINGOLO ARTICOLO VIENE PUBBLICATO OPEN ACCESS,
MENTRE LA RIVISTA RESTA IN ABBONAMENTO

DI FATTO, PAGHIAMO DUE VOLTE...

[DA EVITARE SE POSSIBILE, PERCHÉ AUTO-ARCHIVIANDO
OTTENGO STESSO EFFETTO, GRATIS!!!]

29 aprile 2021

Plan S
Making full & immediate
Open Access a reality

NEWS

Why hybrid journals do not lead to full and immediate Open Access

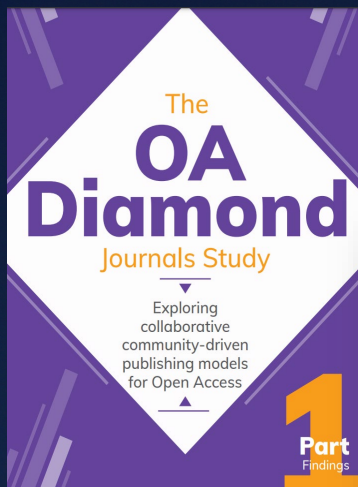
Un nuovo modello



- 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.



ond study

Main findings

Landscape:
Charting the variety, scope and impact of OA diamond journals in various disciplines and regions

→ A wide archipelago of relatively small journals serving diverse communities

The number of OA diamond journals is high (estimated to 29,000) but only a third of them are registered in DOAJ. OA diamond journals generally publish fewer articles than APC-based ones (356,000 per year compared to approximately 453,000). Since 2018, the share of diamond journal articles has been dwindling, which coincides with the increase in articles in APC-based journals. The OA diamond sector is diverse in terms of regions (45% in Europe, 25% in Latin America, 16% in Asia, 5% in the US/Canada) and disciplines (60% HSS, 22% science, 17% medicine). In Europe, more than half of them are based in one of the Eastern European countries. The majority of OA diamond journals are small in size, publishing fewer than 25 articles a year. OA diamond journals serve mainly a national authorship (in all disciplines, including science and medicine) but disseminate their output to a largely international audience. OA diamond journals are much more multilingual (publishing in several languages) than APC-based ones (38% compared to 14%). Almost all OA diamond journals have been OA diamond from the time they became available online.

Compliance:
How OA diamond journals comply with industry standards exemplified by Plan S technical requirements

→ OA diamond journals are on the road to full compliance with Plan S

OA diamond journals are not yet fully compliant with the standards specified in the Plan S technical requirements. Of the six criteria surveyed, a mere 4.2% of OA diamond journals comply with all criteria, and only 37% comply with more than half of all criteria. Regarding the use of open licenses, 37% of the journals use a CC-BY license. Only 49% of the journals embed machine-readable licenses in their metadata as required by Plan S, and around 55% use a DOI. The size of the journal correlates with their ability to attribute such identifiers to their articles. A majority (68%) of OA diamond journals have no preservation policies. Of those who do have a preservation policy, 60% use a standard archiving system that may comply with Plan S requirements. In terms of content structuration and formatting, 75% of journals are unable to format their content either in XML or HTML, providing only PDF in most cases.

Dynamics:
Understanding how OA diamond journals work and the challenges they face

→ A mix of scientific strengths and operational challenges

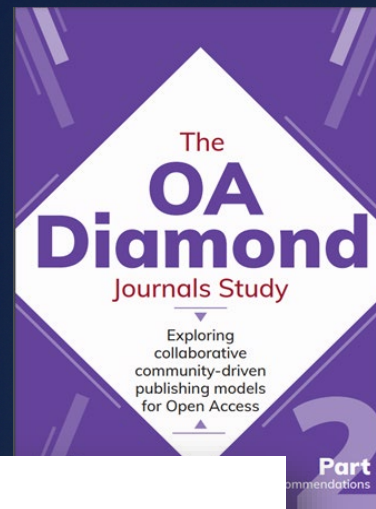
When examining how OA diamond journals work concretely under several perspectives, it is apparent that they face a number of challenges in operations. A large portion of the journals are owned by research institutions and societies, but half of them have no legal document to establish this ownership. Monitoring and reporting are also domains in which journal capacity is low (46% of the journals do not provide download statistics and 54% provide no statistics related to production management). Most OA diamond journals (67%) adhere to the highest level of scientific quality control (double-blind peer review), but half of them manage the process through e-mail and they struggle with finding reviewers. Most of the journals (78%) declared complying with a best practice guideline such as COPE, but only 55% actually use an anti-plagiarism software. Half of the journals outsource some of the editorial work, mainly copy-editing (29%) and typesetting (28%). Finally, most journals (60%) use QoS, a CMS fit for managing academic content, but run on a wide variety of platforms and servers whose sustainability is unknown and technical limitations can be challenging. The most challenging area for OA diamond journals is in-decision and content visibility in the main international indexes.

Sustainability:
Understanding how OA diamond journals are funded and how sustainable they are

→ An economy that largely depends on volunteers, universities and government

As far as the financial health of OA diamond journals is concerned, just over 40% of journals reported breaking even and 25% stated a loss. Almost one-third of journals reported not knowing their financial status, with over one-third of these reported by both university-owned journals and university presses. Furthermore, 19% stated not knowing their costs of the previous year. While 60% of OA diamond journals depend on volunteers to carry out their work, with 86% reporting either a high or medium reliance on them, they also reported a wide range of funding mechanisms to fund operations and development costs, from in-kind support, voluntary labour, grants, collectively-organised funding, donations, shared infrastructure, membership, funding proportional to the articles published, free-mium services, Subscribe to Open, and more. Globally, however, it is to cover small costs: the majority (52%) of journals run on less than 1 FTE for their operations and 70% declared less than \$10,000 annual costs. Finally, universities and RPOs play a leading role in funding and supporting OA diamond journals, whereas RPOs contribute to a far lesser extent.

«DIAMOND» SONO
GRATIS PER LETTORI
E AUTORI
SONO LE RIVISTE
LEGATE ALLE
COMUNITÀ DI
RICERCA: IL
FUTURO???



Streamline
Technical
Support

2
Ensure
Compliance
with Plan S
Evidence from the findings

3
Build Capacity
Evidence from the findings

4
Increase
Effectiveness
Evidence from the findings

5
Sustain and
Invest in the
Future
Evidence from the findings

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???

[predatory]

SMonline

HOME ABOUT US JOURNALS

Open Access

HOME / OPEN ACCESS

Open access publications are freely and permanently available online to anyone. SM Open Access Journals are newly initiated endeavor from SM Online Journals to disseminate scientific knowledge in various fields of Science, Technology and Medicine. We aim to Publish and spread peer reviewed scientific journals to all over the world, thereby encouraging exchange of scientific literature among students and researchers, through open access (Free to read) platform.

There are multiple ways authors can provide open access to their work. One way is to publish it and then self-archive it in a repository where it can be accessed for free, such as their institutional repository, or a central repository.

A second way authors can make their work open access is by publishing it in such a way that makes their research output immediately available from the publisher.

SM Open Access Journals support second way of Open Access, by publishing scientific literature from the author and immediately available to readers with free access through online. SM Online Journals has 50+ peer reviewed open access journals, 2000+ Editorial Board Members and more than 2000 Reviewers throughout the world.

eLife

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Research Article · Updated May 4, 2021

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Cancer Biology	Epidemiology and Global Health	Neuroscience
Cell Biology	Evolutionary Biology	Physics of Living Systems
Chromosomes and Gene Expression	Genetics and Genomics	Plant Biology
Computational and Systems Biology	Immunology and Inflammation	Stem Cells and Regenerative Medicine
Developmental Biology	Medicine	Structural Biology and Molecular Biophysics

Retraction watch

64 more papers retracted for fake reviews, this time from Springer journals

This is officially becoming a trend: Springer is pulling another 64 articles from 10 journals after finding evidence of faked peer reviews, bringing the total number of retractions from the phenomenon north of 230.



...un classico «giudiz

The image shows two overlapping website screenshots. The top one is the CASPA (Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association) website, featuring a green header with the CASPA logo and a search bar. Below the header, there's a 'Members' section. The bottom screenshot is the DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals) website, which has an orange header with navigation links like 'Home', 'Search', 'Browse Subjects', 'Apply', 'News', 'About', 'For Publishers', and 'API'. It includes a search bar, a 'Support DOAJ' button, and a 'Latest News' section with a recent article about DOAJ's first sponsor from Mexico. At the bottom, there's a link to 'Professional OA Publisher (Medium)' and a list of members including AOSIS OpenJournals and Co-Action Publishing.

CASPA Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association

HOME ABOUT OASPA CONFERENCE

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Home Search Browse Subjects Apply News About For Publishers API Log in

Search DOAJ
☐ journals ☒ articles [Advanced Search](#)

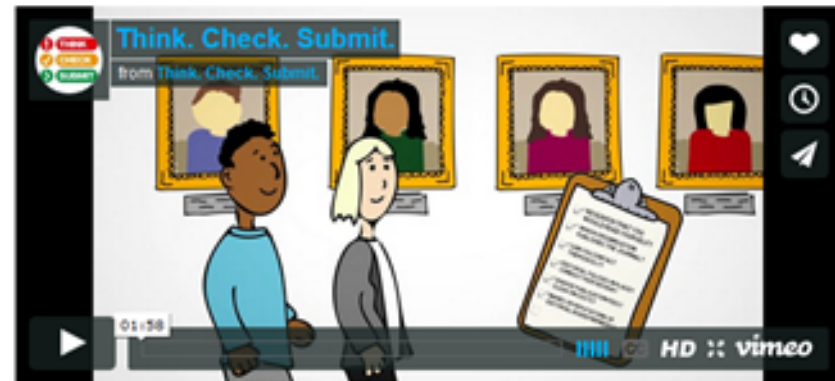
Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
DOAJ is a community-curated online directory that indexes and provides access to high quality, open access, peer-reviewed journals. DOAJ is independent. All funding is via donations, 50% of which comes from [sponsors](#) and 50% from [members and publisher members](#).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

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Un nuovo

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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 majo...	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)
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... e i diritti? / 1

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Picture of the day



A female African bush elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) with her six-week-old baby in the Matetsi Safari Area, Zimbabwe, having just crossed the border from Botswana.



... e i diritti? / 2

GLI EDITORI
PRETENDONO LA
CESSIONE,
SPOGLIANDOVI
DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

GAZZETTA UFFICIALE
DELLA REPUBBLICA ITALIANA

LEGGE 22 aprile 1941, n. 633

Art. 19.

I diritti esclusivi previsti dagli articoli precedenti sono fra loro indipendenti. L'esercizio di uno di essi non esclude l'esercizio esclusivo di ciascuno degli altri diritti.

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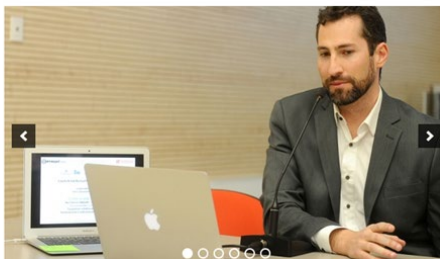
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Nuova direttiva

IN EVIDENZA

26 agosto 2021

Direttiva copyright: lo schema di decreto legislativo

Interviste, Miscellanea
Direttiva 2019/790,
Direttiva copyright,
Diritto degli editori,
Interviste, Italia, Roberto
Caso, Schema di decreto
legislativo

L. Franceschi, [L'intervista al professore Roberto Caso - Unitn - Diritti autore e web focus su direttiva Ue copyright - decreto attuativo italiano - stakeholders - ministero - cultura](#), Opinione. Agenzia giornalistica, 26 agosto 2021

Di Luca Franceschi

I) DIRETTIVA UE COPYRIGHT

1) Quali sono gli elementi fondamentali previsti nella direttiva dell'Unione europea circa il diritto d'autore connesso al mercato digitale?

II) DECRETO ATTUATIVO ITALIANO

2) Lo "schema di decreto legislativo" circa l'attuazione della direttiva (UE) 2019/790 -sul diritto d'autore- quali innovazioni prevede?

Lo schema di decreto legislativo sembra distaccarsi significativamente in alcuni punti sia dalla scarsa legge delega sia dalla verbosa direttiva. Come rilevato dai primi commentatori dello schema di decreto, il rischio di una violazione del diritto europeo e di un eccesso di delega è concreto.

Ad esempio, con riferimento al diritto connesso degli editori di pubblicazioni giornalistiche si stabilisce a favore degli editori un diritto di riproduzione e comunicazione al pubblico. Il diritto di esclusiva è negoziabile dalle parti. Ma lo schema di decreto stabilisce che l'utilizzo delle pubblicazioni giornalistiche oggetto del contratto tra editori e prestatori di servizi deve corrispondere a un c.d. equo compenso. Di più, lo schema di decreto regola la negoziazione tra editori e piattaforme sottoponendola al controllo dell'Autorità per le Garanzie nelle Comunicazioni (AGCOM). Insomma, una sorta di mercato supervisionato dallo Stato. Come dire che gli editori non

RECEPIMENTO NUOVA
DIRETTIVA SUL COPYRIGHT

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square

Nuova direttiva



AISA

Associazione italiana per la promozione della cultura

Associazione Organi Statuto Attività Notizie Politiche Seguici Scrivici Sostienici Mappa del sito

"Una procedura di normazione anomala ed opaca": AISA sull'attuazione della direttiva copyright

Publicato il 15 Settembre 2021 da Maria Chiara Plevatolo

Rendiamo pubbliche le osservazioni di AISA sullo schema di decreto legislativo in attuazione della Direttiva (UE) 2019/790 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio sul diritto d'autore e sui diritti connessi nel mercato unico digitale per l'uso della Commissione XIV del Senato della Repubblica. Il documento inviato al Senato è visibile [qui](#).

Con riferimento al documento in oggetto, l'Associazione Italiana per la promozione della cultura Aperta (AISA), che aveva partecipato alle audizioni informali presso la XIV Commissione (Politiche dell'Unione Europea) del Senato della Repubblica Italiana sul disegno di legge n. 1721 (Legge di delegazione europea 2019), intende proporre alcuni rilievi critici.

a) Una procedura di normazione anomala e opaca

La procedura di normazione seguita dal Ministero della Cultura (MIC) per lo schema di decreto in oggetto si è svolta secondo modalità anomale e opache. Nei giorni 15 e 16 luglio u.s. il Ministero della Cultura ha organizzato audizioni informali sullo schema di decreto legislativo, convocando via email alcuni portatori di interesse. Altri portatori di interesse, che erano stati ascoltati in Parlamento a margine dei lavori sulla legge di delegazione europea e rispetto ai quali esiste documentazione pubblica, scritta e video, sono stati esclusi dalla procedura. Si è avuta così una conoscenza solo grazie alla pubblica

b) La mancanza di una visione d'insieme sulla proprietà intellettuale di una società democratica

La direttiva 2019/790 e la sua attuazione in Italia mediante modifica della l. 22 aprile 1941, n. 633 (legge sul diritto d'autore o l.d.a.) ripropongono la classica visione unionale che riduce il diritto d'autore a una mera questione di mercato. Invece, il diritto d'autore è un pezzo fondamentale della democrazia. La misura e il modo con cui la comunità scientifica può pubblicare e condividere i risultati della ricerca influiscono sul modo in cui evolve o involge una democrazia. Spazi più ampi di libertà nella pubblicazione e nella condivisione dei risultati della ricerca scientifica si traducono in maggiore libertà accademica e contribuiscono allo sviluppo di un dibattito pubblico e critico sulle dinamiche politiche ed economiche. Viceversa, vincoli più stringenti, come quelli che derivano da diritti di esclusiva - peraltro, sempre più attribuiti in via originaria e diretta agli intermediari

Dati e diritti



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Giurisprudenza

Paolo Guarda

IL REGIME GIURIDICO DEI DATI DELLA RICERCA SCIENTIFICA

Sett. 2021

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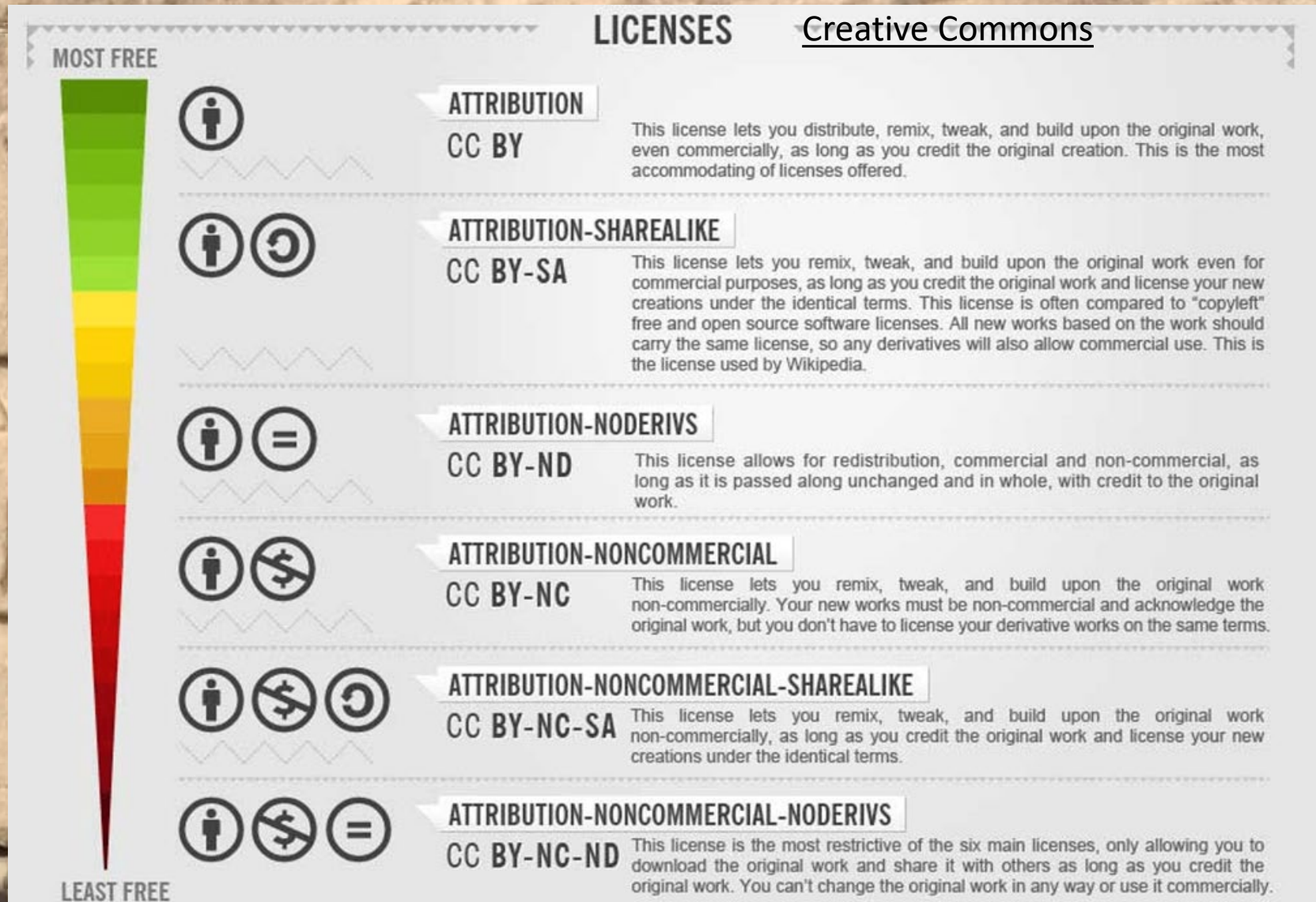
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Due

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

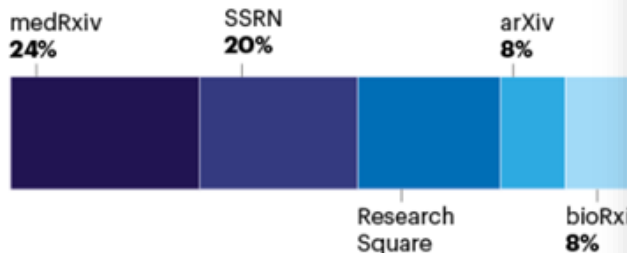
A flood of coronavirus research swept websites and journals this year. It changed how and what scientists study, a *Nature* analysis shows.

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 RISPARMATI
[SOLO PER ASPETTARE PEER REVIEW PRE-PUBBLICAZIONE???



N 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

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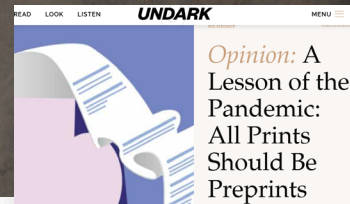
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MENU



Opinion: A Lesson of the Pandemic: All Prints Should Be Preprints

...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

Preprint e resistenze

'Devastating career event': scientists caught out by change to Australian Research Council fine print

Aug. 20, 2021

Researchers say a ban on preprint material citations in funding applications is a 'remarkably stupid own-goal for Australian science'

Preprint rule out of line with 'modern publication culture'

In their 41-page document of instructions to DECRA applicants, the ARC asks researchers to "include information about national and international progress" relevant to their application and field of research.

One scientist said it was not possible to cite all relevant research in her field without referring to preprints. "Otherwise, it forces us to plagiarise," she said.

Another said: "I made a reference to two preprints that I did not co-author. These are two fairly prominent preprints in the field and had I neglected to cite them I would have been guilty of academic misconduct."

One astrophysicist told Guardian Australia that after receiving positive comments from ARC assessors, his application was deemed ineligible for citing a piece of software housed on the arXiv server, even though it was not a preprint.

"I was really annoyed ... for the amount of work that you put into it - to be ruled out on a technicality which is even not applicable in my case."

A Future Fellowship applicant, who described feeling "angry, destroyed,

AUSTRALIA: NON
ACCETTARE I PREPRINT
NELLE GRANT PROPOSAL
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MOLTI RISULTATI RILEVANTI
(E RISCHIARE DI ESSERE
TACCIATI DI SCARSA
CONOSCENZA)



Yvonne Nobis @yvonnenobis · 1h

Aug. 20

This is bonkers. One of my partner's most highly cited papers (Planck collaboration) is a pre-print. It does not differ in any material way from the final published article, which followed several years later (a special journal ed).

(nb. citations from the preprint don't count)



The Hidden Professor @thehiddenprof · 1h

Wow, that's ridiculous [theguardian.com/education/2021...](https://www.theguardian.com/education/2021...)
#AcademicChatter #AcademicTwitter

referring to preprints. "Otherwise, it forces us to plagiarise," she said.

Another said: "I made a reference to two preprints that I did not co-author. These are two fairly prominent preprints in the field and had I neglected to cite them I would have been guilty of academic misconduct."

...due parole sui contratti

FINAL CONFERENCE STATEMENT 14th Berlin Open Access Conference

Participants from 37 nations and five continents, representing research performing and research funding institutions, libraries and government higher education associations and rector's 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

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

Harnack House, Berlin, 3-4 December 2018

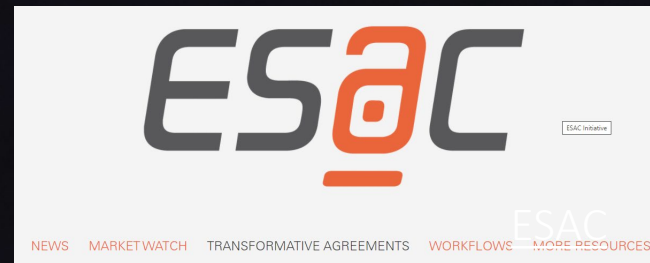


(c) Georg Botz, Creative Commons Licence (CC-BY-SA)

... contratti trasformativi, cosa

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

PER AVERE
- OPEN ACCESS
- CONTENIMENTO
COSTI



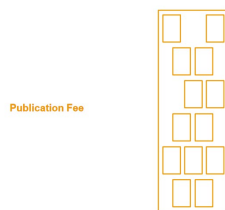
SONO TEMPORANEI,
UNA FASE DI TRANSIZIONE NON
L'OBIETTIVO FINALE

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

Subscription funds are converted to
open access publishing funds



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



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



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

Preliminary notes



Peter Suber @petersuber · 18 mag

I dislike the term "transformative agreement" for the same reason I dislike "version of record". It's honorific when it should be descriptive (like "offset" or "read-and-publish" agreement). It's also ambiguous, since there are many other agreements that cd transform publishing.



Peter Suber @petersuber · 18 feb

In risposta a @ARLnews

1/ I was part of the @NISO Working Group that came up with standardized terms for article versions.
onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.108...

As I recall I was the sole vote against "version of record". I thought it too honorific when it should have been more descriptive ("published version").



6



24



jean-claude Guéron
@jcdrg

In risposta a @petersuber

Once again, I fully agree with Peter's dislike of the "transformative" term. Actually, transformative agreements achieve the exact opposite: they ensure perpetuating the publishers' control over the scientific communication system(s). In effect, change to prevent change!

[Traduci il Tweet](#)

4:15 PM · 19 mag 2021 · Twitter Web App

«TRASFORMATIVO» È ONORIFICO E
NON DESCRITTIVO. USARE
«READ&PUBLISH»

«TRASFORMATIVO» IN REALTÀ
PERPETUA IL CONTROLLO DEGLI EDITORI
SULLA COMUNICAZIONE SCIENTIFICA

...poss

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

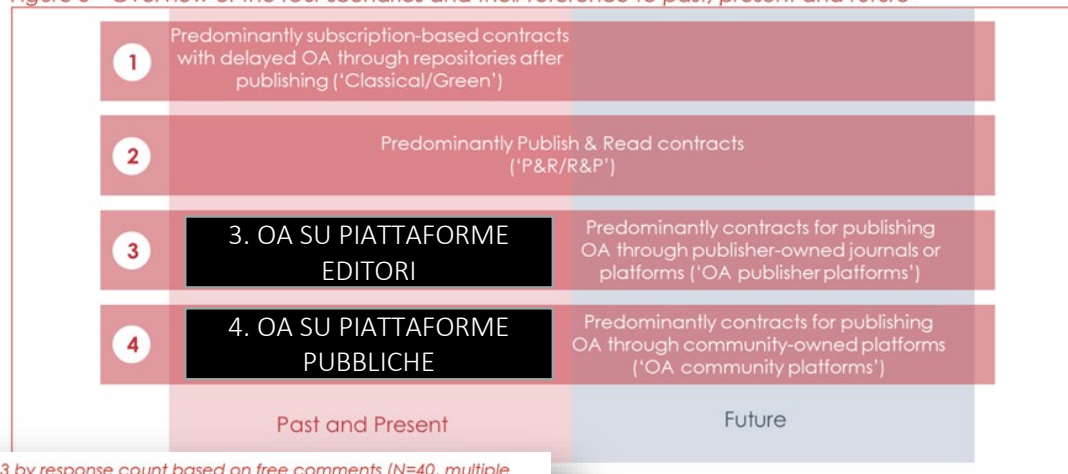
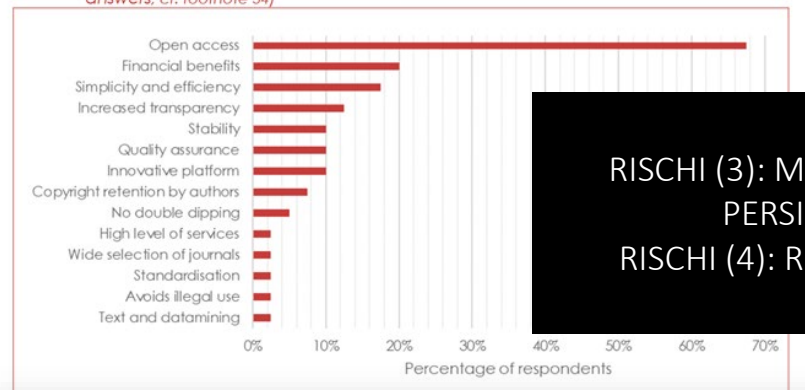


Figure 13 Strengths of scenario 3 by response count based on free comments (N=40, multiple answers, cf. footnote 54)



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)

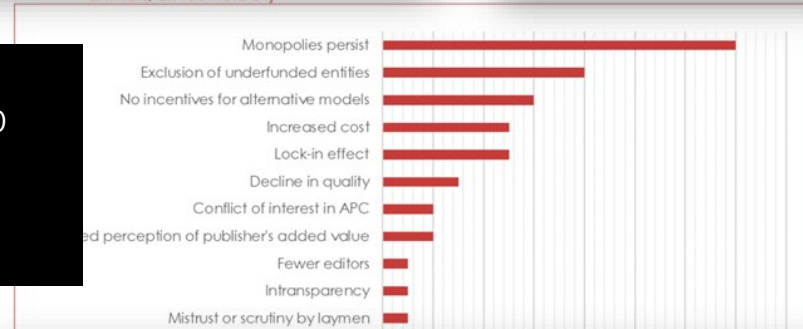
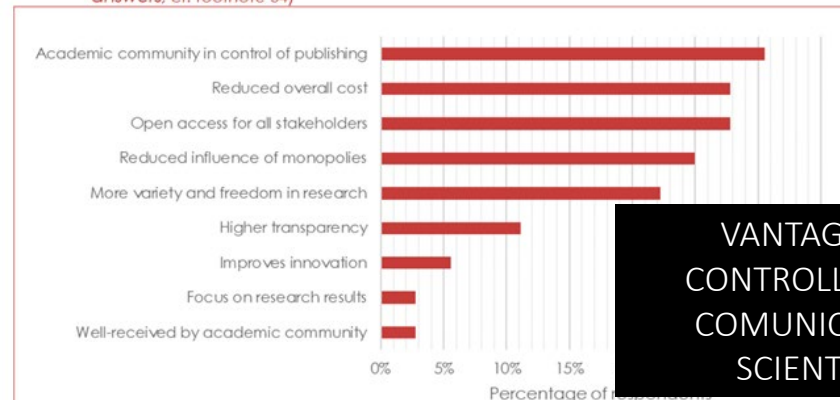


Figure 15 Strengths of scenario 4 by response count based on free comments (N=36, multiple answers, cf. footnote 54)



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 durata, comunità

SONO ORGOGLIOSO CHE LA COMUNITÀ SIA CON NOI

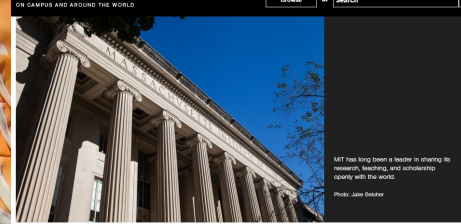
ESAC



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.

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

MIT News



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

MARKET WATCH TRANSFORMATIVE AGREEMENTS WORKF

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.

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.

Also, the Government states that clear incentives and mechanisms are needed in order to encourage researchers to publish their research output immediately open access.

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





Contratti trasformativi: a vantaggio di chi?

Di Paola Galimberti - 9 Settembre 2020

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

«non si può rifiutare»

ivi in altre nazioni ci insegna quanto segue:

9 sett 2020

o sono i dati che il consorzio stesso raccoglie in merito alle spese sostenute e al numero di articoli ad

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 Pievatolo

18 luglio 2020

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

MOLTO CRITICO
SULLA SITUAZIONE
IN ITALIA

Subscribe to Open

SUBSCRIBE TO OPEN

S2O Community of Practice

"Subscribe to Open" (S2O) is a pragmatic approach for converting subscription journals to open access—free and immediate online availability of research—without reliance on either article processing charges (APCs) or altruism.

S2O relies on existing library subscription procurement processes. The model provides a realistic and immediate route to opening a vast body of research output that would otherwise remain gated.

This site presents variations of S2O adapted to different needs. It offers a forum for publishers and libraries to share their experiences with the model and to establish definitions and boundaries for S2O approaches. We welcome participation from librarians, publishers, funders and others with an interest in opening scholarly information for the public benefit. We are interested in how the model is perceived among libraries at different types of institutions, and we ask for your help in complete this 8-minute survey: [S2O Survey \(snapsurveys.com\)](https://snapsurveys.com).

[Subscribe to Open](#)

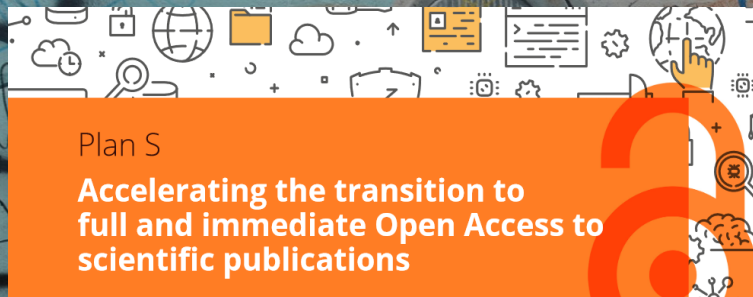
SI PAGA ABBONAMENTO PER APRIRE
(ANNO PER ANNO)

How S2O Works

S2O allows publishers to convert journals from subscriptions to OA, one year at a time. Using S2O, a publisher offers a journal's current subscribers continued access. If all current subscribers participate in the S2O offer (simply by not opting out) the publisher opens the content covered by that year's subscription. If participation is not sufficient—for example, if some subscribers delay renewing in the expectation that they can gain access without participating—then that year's content remains gated.

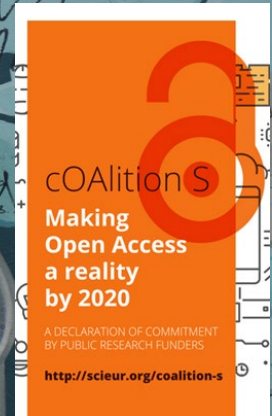
The offer is repeated every year, with the opening of each year's content contingent on sufficient participation. In some cases, access to backfile content may be used to enhance the offer.

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



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 b			
	PUBBLICARE (RIVISTE O PIATTAFORME)	DEPOSITARE	RIVISTE IN TRANSIZIONE
	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

Journal checker

BETA

Is this compliant with
Plan S ?

JOURNAL

MY FUNDER

By ISSN or title



By funder name

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.

- VERIFICA AUTOMATICA DELLA CONFORMITÀ
- RIGHT RETENTION PER MANTENERE I DIRITTI

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Journal support and submission system - Platform development and maintenance - Helpdesk & other support staff 	In/out house		
2. Publication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triaging - Organization peer review - Other Editorial assistance - Indexing - Archiving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Typesetting - Copy-editing - Language editing - Proofreading 	Rejection rate	
3. Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scientific editors fees - Scholarly societies fees 	Agreements		
4. Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination - PR & marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community support - Advocacy 		
5. General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management & administration - Other business costs - Taxes 	Can be allocated elsewhere since it is not a service		
6. Surplus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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

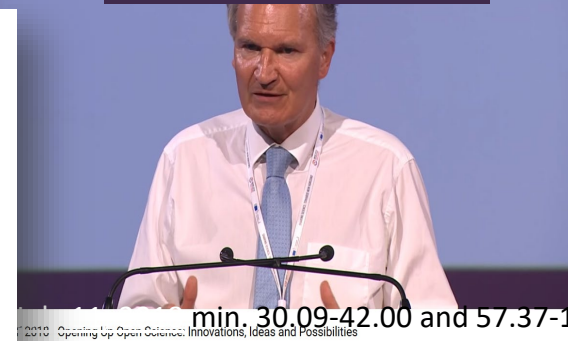
Science family of journals announces change to open-access policy

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 was an outrage at the announcement that the 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.



Dr Danny Kingsley (she/her)

@dannykay68

INFLATION: cell.com/rights-sharing...

Cell Press APCs that were previously \$5,200 have increased to \$8,900 (£7,000). That \$3,700 increase represents 71% of original price.

Gosh. Is this the "Nature effect"?

[Traduci il Tweet](#)

F1000Research

Search

BROWSE

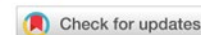
GATEWAYS & COLLECTIONS

HOW TO PUBLISH ▾

ABOUT ▾

BL

[Home](#) » [Browse](#) » Current market rates for scholarly publishing services



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Current market rates for scholarly publishing services [version 1; peer review: awaiting peer review]

[Alexander Grossmann](#)¹, [Björn Brembs](#) ²

ALL METRICS

1611

VIEWS

145

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?



Advancing
trusted research

Search

Library

Home

About STM ▾

Our Work

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



GLI EDITORI COMMERCIALI STANNO DANDO
INFORMAZIONI FUORVIANI

[ATTENZIONE]



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.
- This journal does not allow AAMs to be made OA under the RRS
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.
- Choosing the green route means the work is under an embargo that is not compatible with your funder's policy.
Answer: Let me repeat: the CC BY licence applied to the AAM by the author takes precedence over any publisher embargo.

Publishers' smoke & mirrors What authors may be told



- You must pay an APC to be compliant with your funder, even if the funder will not reimburse it (e.g. in a hybrid journal with no TA)
Answer: No need not pay for an APC in such journals to be compliant with your funder's policy, the RRS suffices.
- 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.

[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.

- 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

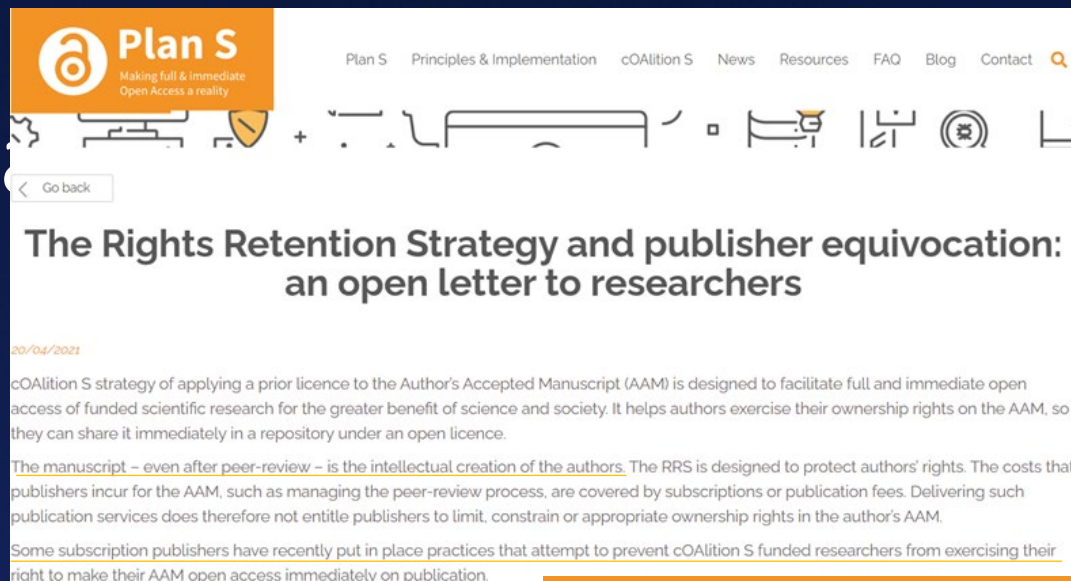


Furthermore, the statement attempts to confuse authors, stating ominously that “*The signatory publishers (...) urge authors to consult with their journals of choice as to what is allowed.*” Authors need not do any such thing. Using the Rights Retention Strategy is an individual right that authors have 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

PlanS all



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.

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