Open Access ovvero…

«One of the most exciting and radical events in publishing in recent years»

[Mc Veigh, 2004]

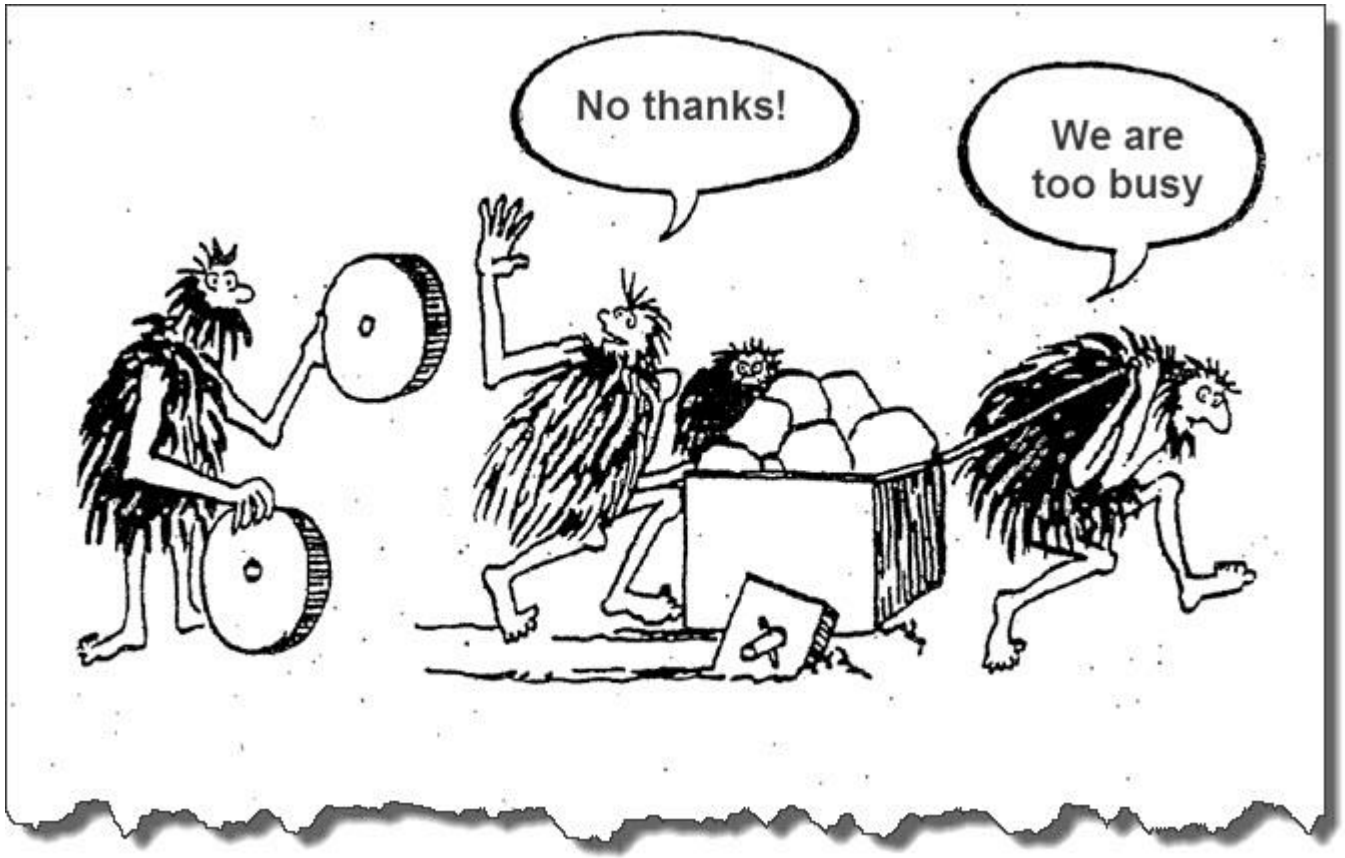
Elena Giglia

Ufficio Accesso aperto ed editoria elettronica

Università di Torino

Agenda

Open Data



ES

Cit. da B.Brembs, Making Open the default, Nov 2015

Comunicazione scientifica?

LA NASCITA DEI DIRITTI DELL'UOMO 33

I diritti inglesi, frutto della contrattazione con la monarchia e risultato evidente della sconfitta dell'assolutismo regio, nel corso dei secoli subiscono un processo di specificazione, di consolidamento e di allargamento[58], ma si tratta sempre di diritti di libertà «appannaggio del solo cittadino britannico, acquisiti in circostanze concrete e in rapporto a problemi determinati, di natura politica, religiosa, sociale o economica»[59]. Nascono come libertà concesse dal sovrano (o, meglio, frutto di un patto con il sovrano)[60], vengono ad essere considerati diritti fondamentali e azionabili anche contro i pubblici poteri, ma la loro fondazione è pur sempre particolaristica e consuetudinaria: essi sono validi ed intangibili in quanto goduti "fin da tempi immemorabili" dal popolo inglese[61].

Il riconoscimento di diritti in capo a ciascun uomo, in base alla sola appartenenza al genere umano, si deve al diritto naturale, che universalizza la titolarità dei diritti e conferisce loro un fondamento assoluto, che prescinde da ogni considerazione di tempo e di spazio, per ancorarsi ad una legge naturale assunta come pre-supposto, come data e indiscutibile.

[58] Il progressivo allargamento della sfera dei titolari, così come la graduale "costituzionalizzazione" dei diritti, sono connessi – come sottolinea L. BACCELLI, *Il particolarismo dei diritti. Poteri degli individui e paradossi dell'universalismo*, Carocci, Roma, 1999, p. 25 – alle vicende storico-politiche (quali la lotta fra i baroni e i tentativi "assolutistici" dei Tudor e degli Stuart), ai progressi economico-sociali e anche al pensiero di giuristi (quale, in particolare, Edward Coke).

[59] G. OESTREICH, *Storia dei diritti*, cit., p. 47.

[60] Come ricorda C. H. MCILWAIN, *Constitutionalism: Ancient and Modern*, Cornell University Press, New York, 1947, trad. it. a cura di N. Matteucci, *Costituzionalismo antico e moderno*, il Mulino, Bologna, 1990, Coke, al quale soprattutto si deve l'estensione dei principi della *Magna Charta*, pensava alla libertà o, meglio, alle libertà dei sudditi come protezione dal governo e ragionava in termini di diritti concreti, identificando le concrete libertà con le franchigie (p. 36).

[61] La *Petition of Right* del 1628 parla, ad esempio, di libertà ereditate e il

INTERNET BOOKSHELF

Open access to scientific research: where are we and where are we going?

Facts and figures on the occasion of the 2010 Open Access Week (October 18-24)

E. GIGLIA

University of Turin, Turin, Italy

This contribution is aimed at presenting a sort of "state of the art" of Open Access on the occasion of the 2010 international Open Access Week, to be held from October 18 to October 24. We shall see facts and figures about open archives and the mandates to deposit; about Open Access journals; about impact and citation advantages for the researchers, and about economic sustainability.

Open Access Week, a global event now entering its fourth year, is an opportunity for the academic and research community to continue to learn about the potential benefits of Open Access, to share what they've learned with colleagues, and to help inspire wider participation in helping to make Open Access a new norm in scholarship and research», as Jennifer McLennan from SPARC – Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (http://www.arl.org/sparc/) puts it.[1]

All over the world Universities, libraries, funding agencies, researchers are going to meet and share their best practices and their creative suggestions in order to reach the "Open Access" to scientific information, *i.e.*, with the words of the Berlin Declaration on Open Access to knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities, «a free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly».[2] Please keep in mind that Open Access (OA) applies only to scientific journal articles – often referred to as "give away" literature, because authors aren't paid – and that is aimed at maximizing the dissemination of the results of the scientific research, by removing price and permission barriers, leveraging on the means provided by the Internet. The underlying principles are that the results of publicly funded research must be publicly available, knowledge must be free.[3] Free on-line availability for peer-reviewed scholarly articles means a wider access to knowledge, which turns into fostering science and accelerating research worldwide: as the motto of the OA Week states, «Learn. Share. Advance.».

In this optic, «Open Access has the potential to maximize research investments, increase the exposure and use of published research, facilitate the ability to conduct research across available literature, and enhance the overall advancement of scholarship» according again to McLennan.[4] Let's try to confirm this statement in facts and figures, reminding yet that each scientific community has its own way to OA, depending on its communication behaviour and specific channels, so we can't reduce this complexity in few numbers.

We have already explored the basic concepts of the OA world some issues ago,[5] so we won't repeat them. After 5 years, we are now trying to recall the logic, and to stress the main achievements and the ongoing projects. As preliminary reference tools, if you want to learn more on OA, precious starting point collecting principles, instruments, factual lists

Corresponding author: E. Giglia, University of Turin, Via Verdi 8, 10124 Turin, Italy. E-mail: elena.giglia@unito.it

Comunicazione scientifica è …

Open Access nel ciclo della comunicazione scientifica

Il meccanismo nelle riviste

Submission

Peer review

Acceptance/ rejection

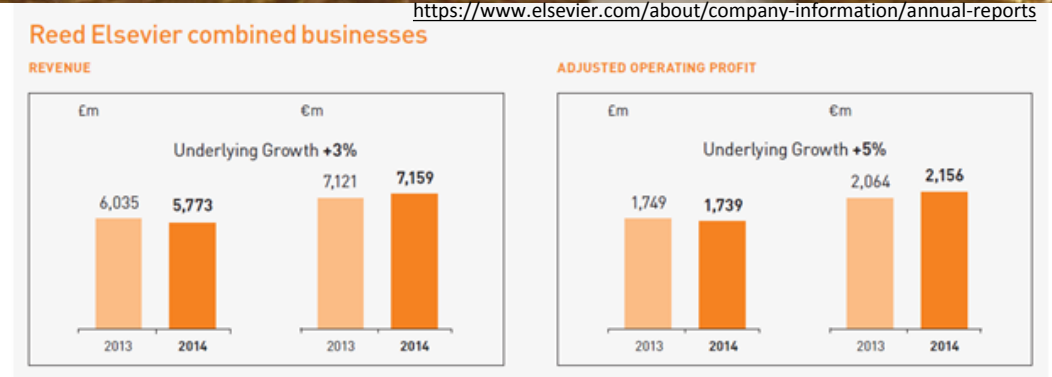
Publication

Non c'è compenso economico

Ritorno atteso: reputazione, citazioni

Parliamo di soldi

https://www.elsevier.com/about/company-information/annual-reports



WILEY

http://eu.wiley.com/WileyCDA/Section/id-370237.html

For the Years Ended April 30,					
Dollars in millions (except per share data)	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Revenue	**$1,822.4**	$1,775.2	$1,760.8	$1,782.7	$1,742.6
Operating Income (a-c)	**237.7**	206.7	199.4	280.4	248.1
Net Income (a-d)	**176.9**	160.5	144.2	212.7	171.9
Working Capital (e)	**(62.8)**	60.1	(32.2)	(66.3)	(228.9)
Deferred Revenue in Working Capital (e)	**(372.1)**	(385.7)	(363.0)	(342.0)	(321.4)
Total Assets	**3,004.2**	3,077.4	2,806.4	2,532.9	2,430.1
Long-Term Debt	**650.4**	700.1	673.0	475.0	330.5

http://www.springer.com/gp/about-springer/company-information

Financial performance

Springer Science+Business Media S.A. achieved sales of € 981.1 m in FY 2012 which is growth of approximately 2.9 % from FY 2011 (adjusted for acquisitions/divestments and for the changes in the underlying currency exchange rates). FY 2012 adjusted EBITDA is € 342.8 m which is growth of approximately 5 % from FY 2011 (also adjusted for acquisitions/divestments and for the changes in the underlying currency exchange rates).

The Economist

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World politics | Business & finance | Economics | Science & technology | Culture | The World

Academic publishing

Of goats and headaches

One of the best media businesses is also one of the most resented

May 26th 2011 | from the print edition

Like 765 Tweet 467

HOW much would you pay for an annual subscription to *Small Ruminant Research*, *Queueing Systems* or *Headache*? University librarians pay rather a lot. In Britain, 65% of the money spent on content in academic libraries goes on journals, up from a little more than half ten years ago. With budgets tight, librarians are trying to resist price increases. But Derk Haank, the chief executive of Springer, a big publisher, is firm: "We have to make a living as well."

Something to chew on

And what a living it is. Academic journals generally get their articles for nothing and may pay little to editors and peer reviewers. They sell to the very universities that provide that cheap labour. As other media falter, academic publishers have soared. Elsevier, the biggest publisher of journals with almost 2,000 titles, cruised through the recession. Last year it made £724m ($1.1 billion) on revenues of £2 billion—an operating-profit margin of 36%.

Academic publishers have jumped deftly from paper to the internet. For more than a decade the dominant model has been the "big deal". Publishers sell access to large bundles of electronic journals for a price based on what colleges used to pay for paper

Il contesto

Knowledge economy

…l'informazione è strategica

ISI (Impact Factor)= Thomson Reuters

…to Google or not to Google = to be or not to be

Data-intensive science

Academic social networks


the answer company
THOMSON REUTERS
Products & Servic

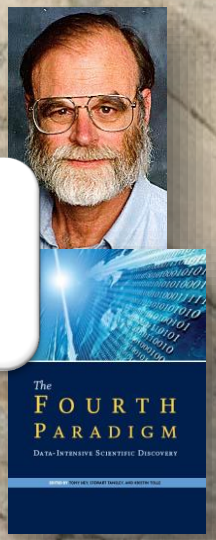
Home › Press Releases › Thomson Reuters Announces Definitive Agreement to Sell its Intellectual Property & Science Business

JUL 11, 2016

Thomson Reuters Announces Definitive Agreement to Sell its Intellectual Property & Science Business to Onex and Baring Asia for $3.55 billion

NEW YORK - Thomson Reuters (TSX/NYSE: TRI) today announced that it has entered into a definitive agreement to sell its Intellectual Property & Science business to private equity funds affiliated with Onex Corporation ("Onex") and Baring Private Equity Asia ("Baring Asia") for $3.55 billion in cash.

The sale is subject to regulatory approval and customary closing conditions, including the expiration or termination of applicable waiting periods under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act, and is expected to close in the next few months. The sale is not subject to



101 Innovations in Scholarly Communication

Jeroen Bosman @jero
Utrecht University Library

Most important developments in 6 research workflow phases

Science is in transition. This poste
phase of a project aiming to char
communication flows from evolut

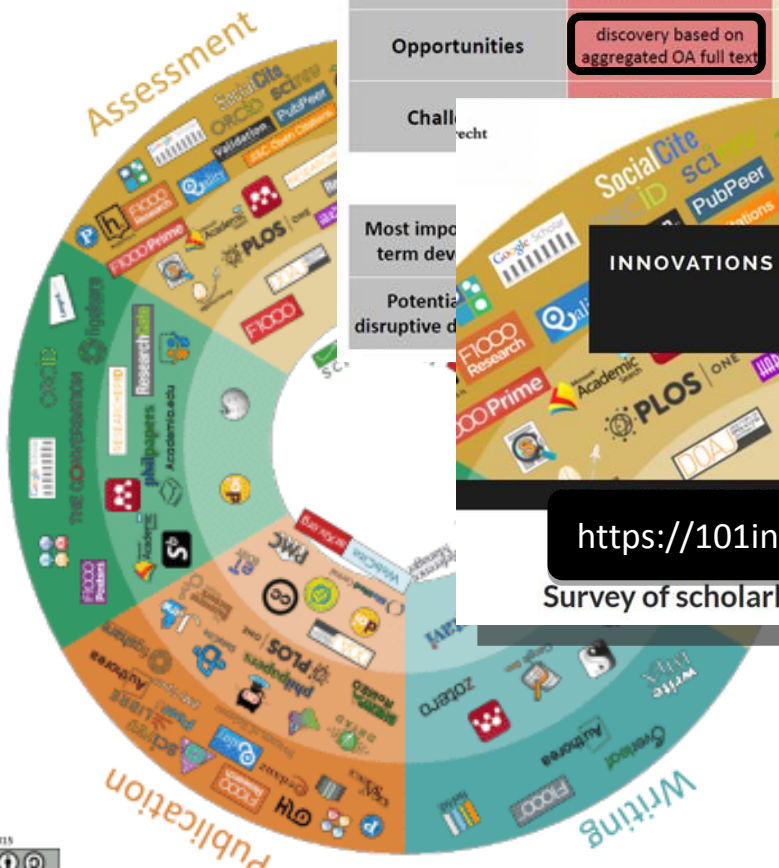
600

nnovative tools and si
(< 2

	Discovery	Analysis	Writing	Publication	Outreach	Assessment
Trends	social discovery tools	datadriven & crowdsourced science	collaborative online writing	Open Access & data publication	scholarly social media	article level (alt)metrics
Expectations	growing importance of data discovery	more online analysis tools	more integration with publication & assessment tools	more use of "publish first, judge later"	use of altmetrics for monitoring outreach	more open and post-publication peer review
Uncertainties	support for full-text search and text mining	willingness to share in analysis phase	acceptance of collaborative online writing	effect of journal/publisher status	requirements of funders & institutions	who pays for costly qualitative assessment?
Opportunities	discovery based on aggregated OA full text	open labnotes	semantic tagging while writing/citing	reader-side paper formatting	using repositories for institutional visibility	using author-, publication- and affiliation-IDs
Chall				globalization of	making outreach a two-way discussion	quality of measuring tools
Most impo term dev					more & better connected researcher profiles	importance of societal relevance + non-publication contributions
Potentia disruptive d				itional	public access to research findings, also for agenda setting	moving away from simple quantitative indicators

https://101innovations.wordpress.com/

Survey of scholarly communication tool usage



http://figshare.com/articles/101_Innovations_in_Scholarly_Communication_the_Changing_Research_Workflow/1286826

Comunicazione scientifica oggi, ovvero…

Scholarly Infrastructure

an obscenely expensive anachronism

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jason-schmitt/academic-journals-the-mos_1_b_6368204.html

http://bjoern.brembs.net/

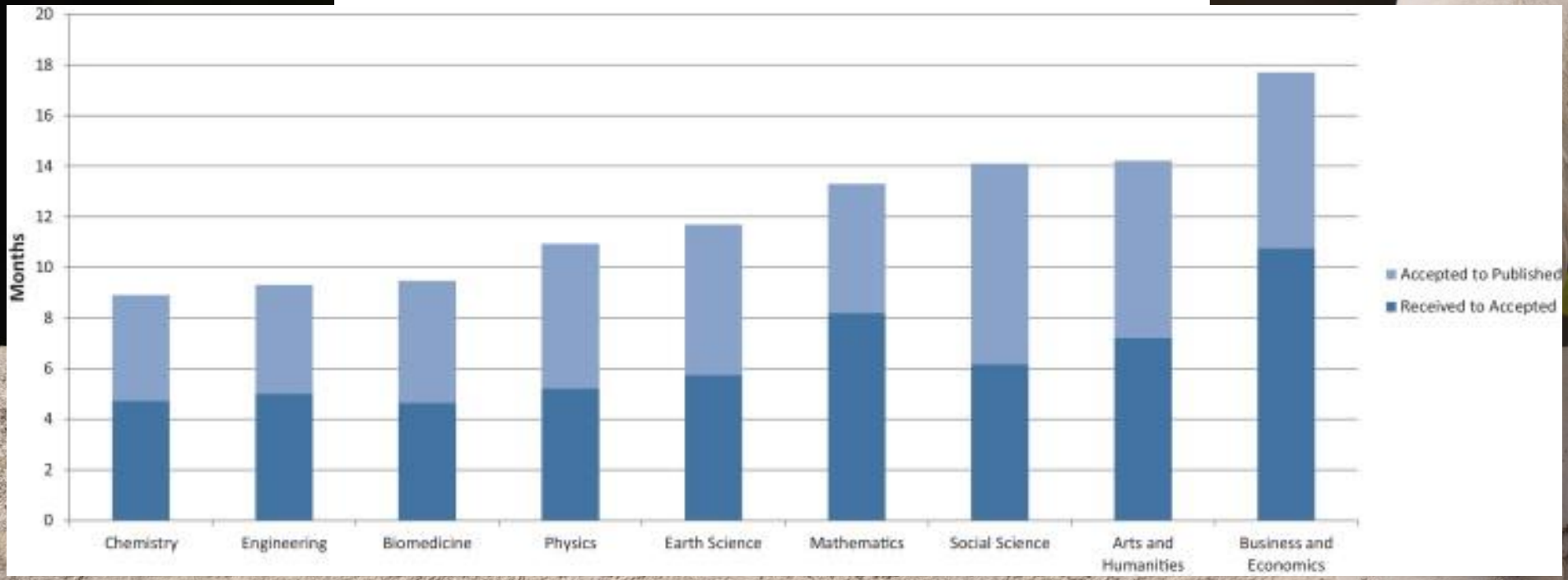
http://www.slideshare.net/brembs

… i servizi a valore aggiunto?

… spesso,
servizi preistorici

… la rapidità di pubblicazione?

Tempi medi di pubblicazione su rivista per disciplina



… da 9 a 18 mesi…

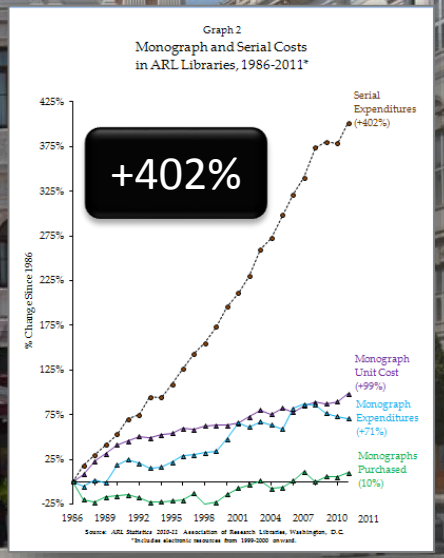
Bjork – Solomon, The publishing delay in scholarly peer-reviewed journals, Journal of Informetrics (2013) 7, 4, 914–923

… e l'efficacia?

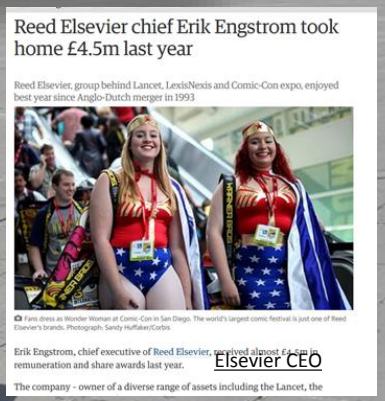
Il paradosso

1. stipendio

ARL Statistics



+402%


Reed Elsevier chief Erik Engstrom took home £4.5m last year

Reed Elsevier, group behind Lancet, LexisNexis and Comic-Con expo, enjoyed best year since Anglo-Dutch merger in 1993

Fans dress as Wonder Woman at Comic-Con in San Diego. The world's largest comic festival is just one of Reed Elsevier's brands. Photograph: Sandy Huffaker/Corbis

Erik Engstrom, chief executive of Reed Elsevier, received almost £4.5m in remuneration and share awards last year.

The company - owner of a diverse range of assets including the Lancet, the

Elsevier CEO

tagli ai budget=
minore possibilità
di leggere
di essere letti

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

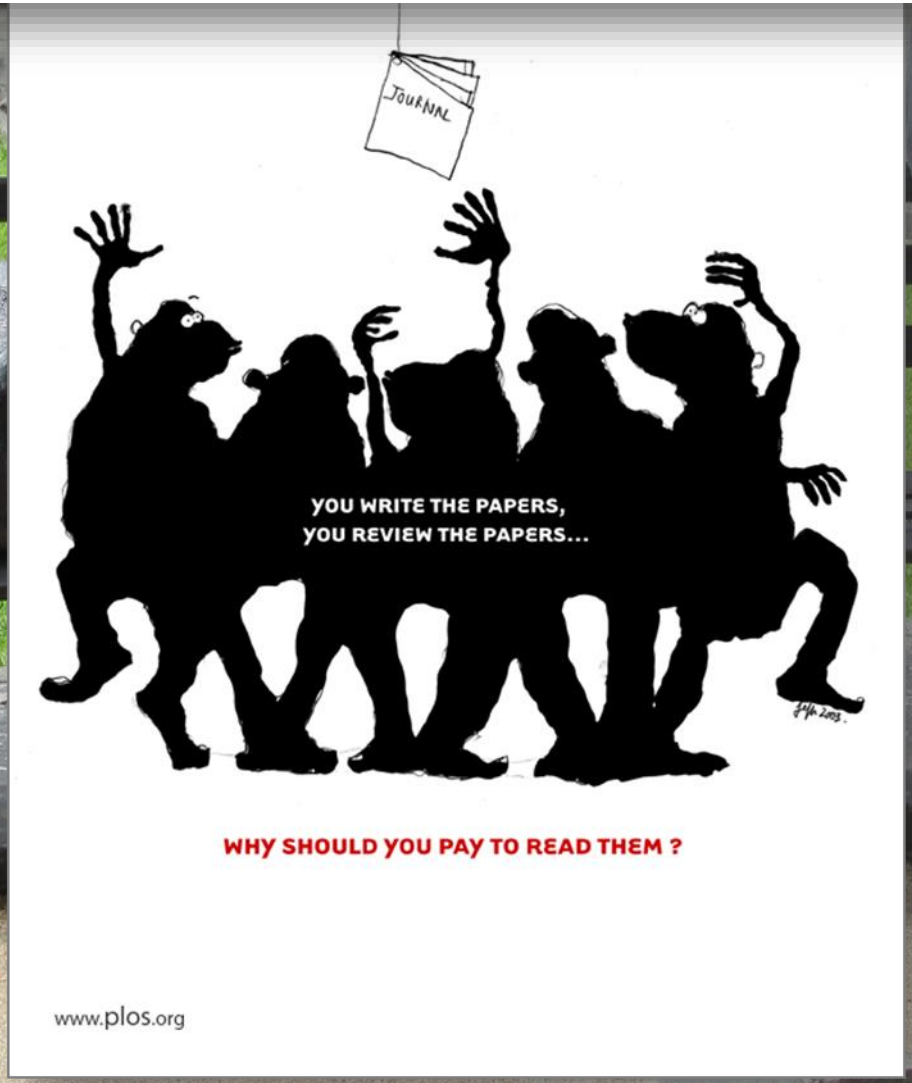

The Economist

It has, …ood bash. The curren… …other people's work, subm… …thing by third parties in a process called peer review, has been immensely profitable. Elsevier, a Dutch firm that is the world's biggest journal publisher, had a margin last year of 38% on revenues …llion ($3.2 billion). Springer, a German firm that is the …ggest journal publisher, made 36% on sales of …1 billion) in 2011 (the most recent year for which … available). Such firms are…

Free for all, 4 may 2013

Elsevier: +38%

publications. Universities, libraries, and researchers are increasingly questioning whether this model makes sense. After all, universities usually pay the salaries of both the researchers that write the papers and of the referees who conduct peer review. Elsevier's business model has been compared to a restaurant where the customers bring the ingredients, do all the cooking, and then get hit with a $10,000 bill.



Efficacia ovvero…

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

Efficacia …

ars technica UK

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SCIENTIFIC METHOD / SCIENCE & EXPLORATION

Open access: All human knowledge is there —so why can't everybody access it?

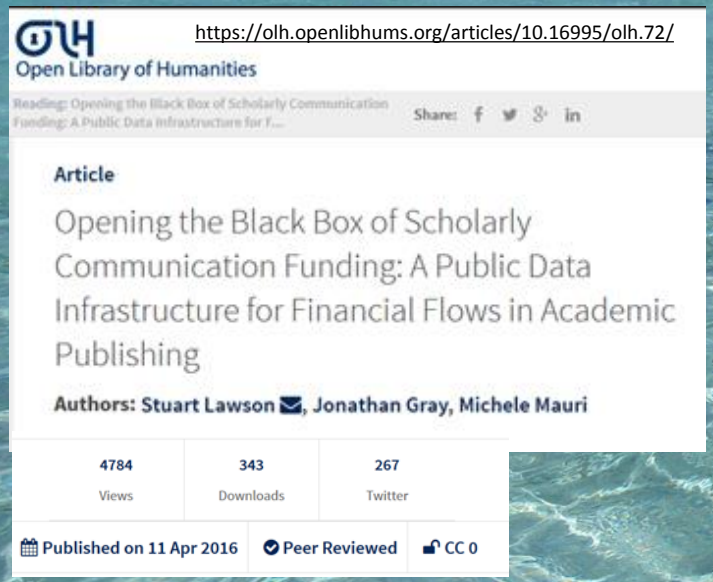
We paid for the research with taxes, and Internet sharing is easy. What's the hold-up?

by Glyn Moody - Jun 7, 2016 9:35am CEST

http://arstechnica.co.uk/science/2016/06/what-is-open-access-free-sharing-of-all-human-knowledge/

Digitisation and the Internet ought to mean we have all of this at our fingertips: so why don't we?

Trasparenza sui co


https://olh.openlibhums.org/articles/10.16995/olh.72/

Open Library of Humanities

Share:

Article

Opening the Black Box of Scholarly Communication Funding: A Public Data Infrastructure for Financial Flows in Academic Publishing

Authors: Stuart Lawson, Jonathan Gray, Michele Mauri

4784	343	267
Views	Downloads	Twitter

Published on 11 Apr 2016 | Peer Reviewed | CC 0

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Elsevier	£34,177,020	£36,781,827	£39,079,332	£39,476,813	£39,812,145
Wiley	£13,460,226	£14,662,250	£15,616,311	£16,369,917	£16,875,190
Springer	£7,311,046	£7,309,094	£7,906,177	£7,940,116	£8,542,997
Taylor & Francis	£8,319,095	£9,140,572	£9,710,528	£10,084,350	£10,828,334
Sage	£4,495,313	£5,085,196	£5,608,296	£5,869,791	£5,990,818
Oxford University Press	£1,996,163	£2,163,242	£2,395,136	£2,669,757	£2,925,607
Cambridge University Press	£1,447,978	£1,462,214	£1,690,078	£1,832,177	£1,885,485
Nature Publishing Group	£2,998,040	£3,593,308	£4,066,962	£4,273,822	£4,430,900
Royal Society of Chemistry	£806,129	£867,752	£1,062,237	£1,062,948	£1,101,860
Institute of Physics Publishing	£1,091,517	£1,119,070	£1,197,958	£1,279,691	£1,373,533
Total for these 10 publishers	**£76,102,528**	**£82,184,527**	**£88,333,015**	**£90,859,384**	**£93,766,870**

Big deals devastanti perché

- negoziano pacchetti non più singoli titoli
- hanno non-disclosure clauses

Per avere i dati hanno dovuto ricorrere al Freedom of Information Act…
vi sembra normale???????

… e i diritti?

GLI EDITORI PRETENDONO LA **CESSIONE,** SPOGLIANDOVI DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

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

vigenti al 24-11-2015

Articoli

TITOLO I
DISPOSIZIONI SUL DIRITTO DI AUTORE

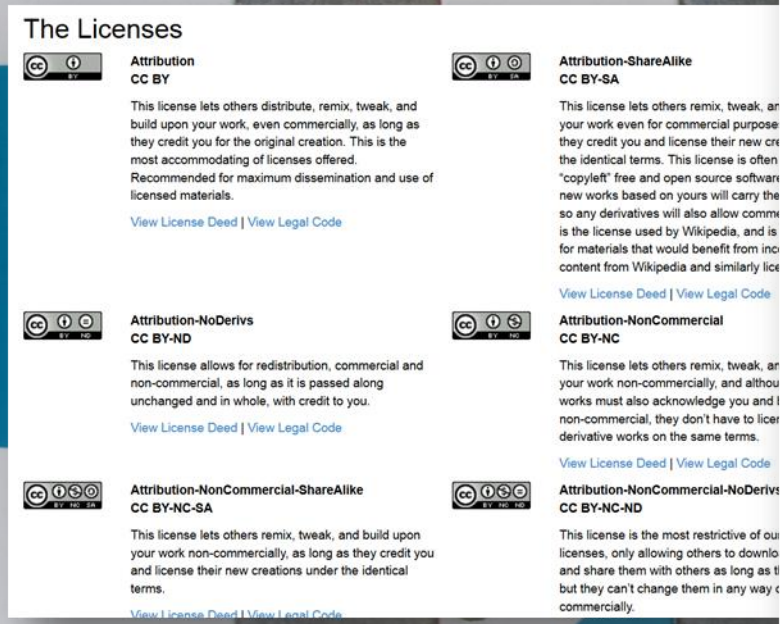
CAPO I
Opere protette

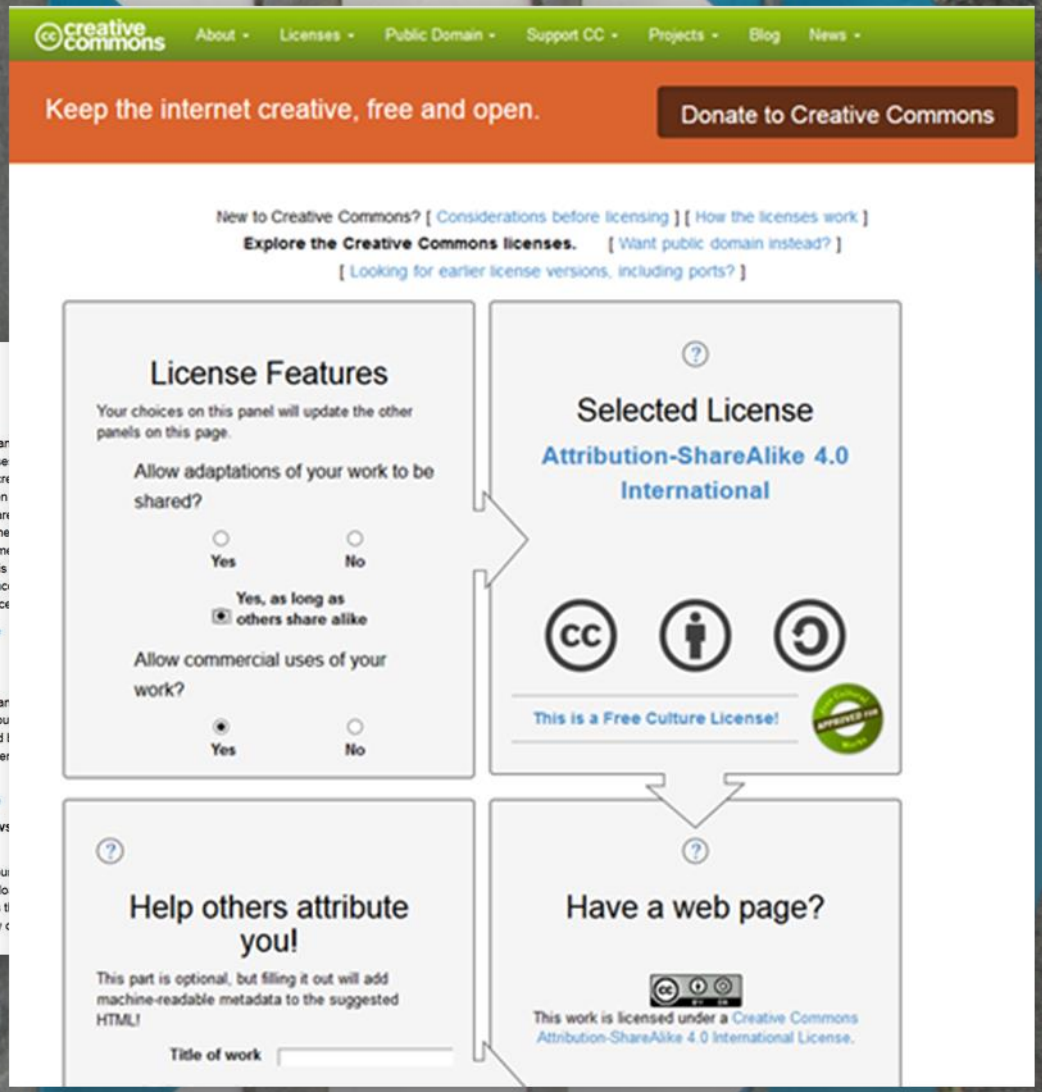
1
2
3
4
5

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

Immagini e testi online: il diritto d'autore alla prova del web
Video
Slides

… e i diritti? / 2





Un concetto chiave:

- Diritti in entrata (ho i diritti per utilizzare materiale altrui?)
- Diritti in uscita (quali diritti associo alla mia opera? Cosa concedo di fare della mia opera?)

[Uno scontro in atto]

http://www.oa.unito.it/new/open-research-data-and-open-science/

If we consider evidence-based policy making a desirable goal, then we need to take a stand for research and education.

"CURRENTLY, COPYRIGHT IS UNDERMINING OUR ABILITY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH"

TWEET THIS!

The current copyright regime is undermining our ability to produce e
and not jus
Decreasing
for researc
Commissio
Parliament

JULIA REDA

Me for You in Europe | EU copyright evaluation | Dieselgate investigation | Lobby meetings | Events

Despite denials, copyright reform plans by European Commission are an attack on the freedom to link

The retrograde **copyright reform plans** Commissioner Oettinger presented today spell disaster for the internet. Oettinger has let copyright reform be hijacked by corporate interests and turned a blind eye to the needs of artists and users. This attempt to remake the web to accommodate analogue business models is doomed to fail at great cost.

https://juliareda.eu/2016/09/attack-on-link/

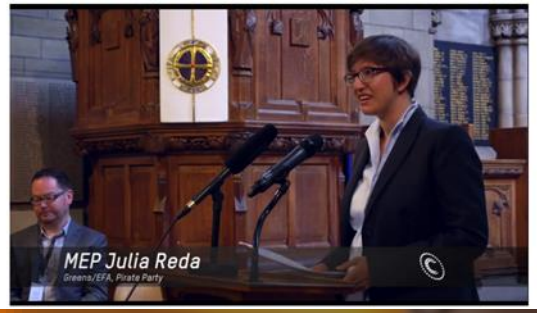
- new exceptions for libraries and archives
- legal protection of the public domain
- protection of exceptions and limitations from contractual override
- fully harmonising copyright terms at the lowest levels that currently exist in the EU
- a comprehensive set of users' rights

These reforms are within reach. But the proposals are heavily attacked by scientific publishers. In a situation where scientific publishers are among the most profitable businesses in the world, and universities are not just spending significant proportions of their budgets on licences, but also on navigating and negotiating terms of an overly complex copyright system, resources are unnecessarily diverted from creating sound evidence.

Why academics need to lobby for copyright reform – now

https://juliareda.eu/2015/09/academics-for-copyright-reform/

This speech was given at EPIP 2015 in Glasgow, UK on September 2nd, 2015



Date: 10.09.15
Category: Genera
Comments: 1
Author: Julia Red

… e la garanzia della peer review?

Table 3. Most cited retracted articles

First author	Journal	Year published	Year retracted	Times cited*	Reason for retraction
Wakefield	*Lancet*	1998	2004; 2010	758	Fraud
Reyes	*Blood*	2001	2009	740	Error
Fukuhara	*Science*	2005	2007	686	Error
Nakao	*Lancet*	2003	2009	626	Fraud
Chang	*Science*	2001	2006	512	Error
Kugler	*Nature Medicine*	2000	2003	494	Fraud
Rubio	*Cancer Research*	2005	2010	457	Error
Gowen	*Science*	1998	2003	395	Fraud
Makarova	*Nature*	2001	2006	375	Error
Hwang	*Science*	2004	2006	368	Fraud
Potti	*The New England Journal of Medicine*	2006	2011	361	Fraud
Brugger	*The New England Journal of Medicine*	1995	2001	336	Fraud
Van Parijs	*Immunity*	1999	2009	330	Fraud
Potti	*Nature Medicine*	2006	2011	328	Fraud
Schön	*Science*	2000	2002	297	Fraud
Chiu	*Nature*	2005	2010	281	Error
Cooper	*Science*	1997	2005	264	Fraud
Le Page	*Cell*	2000	2005	262	Error
Kawasaki	*Nature*	2004	2006	243	Fraud
Hwang	*Science*	2005	2006	234	Error

*As of June 22, 2012.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1212247109 Fang et al.

Retraction Watch

Tracking retracti

The Retraction Watch Leaderboard

with 18 comments

Who has the most retractions? Here's our unofficial list (see notes on methodology), which we'll update as more information comes to light:

1. Yoshitaka Fujii (total retractions: 183) Sources: Final report of investigating committee, our reporting
2. Joachim Boldt (94) Sources: Editors in chief statement, additional coverage
3. Diederik Stapel (58) Source: Our cataloging
4. Adrian Maxim (48) Source: IEEE database
5. Peter Chen (Chen-Yuan Chen) (43) Source: SAGE, our cataloging
6. Hua Zhong (41) Source: Journal
7. Shigeaki Kato (39) Source: Our cataloging
8. James Hunton (37) Source: Our cataloging
9. Hendrik Schön (36) Sources: PubMed and Thomson Scientific
10. Hyung-In Moon (35) Source: Our cataloging
11. Naoki Mori (32) Source: PubMed, our cataloging

Retraction Watch

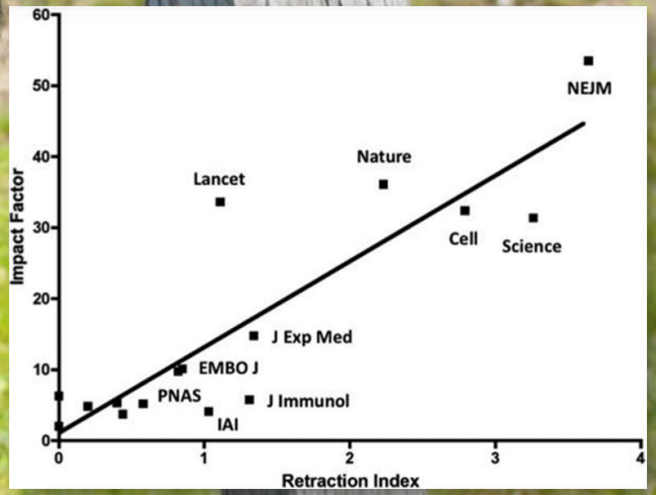
Tracking retractions as

Weekend reads: Improper influence by NFL; dissertations for sale; how common is failure to reproduce?

with 7 comments

The week at Retraction Watch featured controversy over an economics paper, and a report of a researcher who faked more than 70 experiments. Here's what was happening elsewhere: Read the rest of this entry »

Written by Ivan Oransky
May 28th, 2016 at 9:30 am



http://retractionwatch.com/

Science and the Retraction Index, Infection and Immunity, 2011; 79(10): 3855–3859

… e la riproducibilità

THE LANCET
Volume 383, Issue 9912, 11–17 January 2014, Pages 166–175
doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(13)62227-8

Series

Increasing value and reducing waste in research design, conduct, and analysis

Prof John P A Ioannidis, MD, Prof Sander Greenland, DrPH, Prof Mark A Hlatky, MD, Muin J Khoury, MD, Prof Malcolm R Macleod, PhD, Prof David Moher, PhD, Prof Kenneth F Schulz, PhD, Prof Robert Tibshirani, PhD

These issues are often related to misuse of statistical methods, which is accentuated by inadequate training in methods. For example, a study[2] of reports published in 2001 showed that p values did not correspond to the given test statistics in 38% of articles published in *Nature* and 25% in the *British Medical Journal*. Prevalent conflicts of interest can also affect the design, analysis, and interpretation of results. Problems in study design go beyond statistical analysis, and are shown by the poor reproducibility of research. Researchers at Bayer [3] could not replicate 43 of 67 oncological and cardiovascular findings reported in academic publications. Researchers at Amgen could not reproduce 47 of 53 landmark oncological findings for potential drug targets.[4] The

ward system places insufficient emphasis on investigators doing rigorous obtaining reproducible results.

Rival Scientists Cast Doubt Upon Recent Discovery About Invincible Animals

A recent claim that tardigrades got a sixth of their DNA from microbes is starting to unravel.

ED YONG DEC 4, 2015 SCIENCE

The Atlantic blog, Dec 4 2015

nature

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video | For Auth

News & Comment > News > 2016 > June > Article

NATURE | NEWS

Sluggish data sharing hampers reproducibility effort

Initiative trying to validate 50 cancer papers finds difficulty in accessing original study data.

Richard Van Noorden

03 June 2015

doi:10.1038/nature.2015.17694

thebmj Research Education News & Views Campaigns Archive

http://www.bmj.com/content/351/bmj.h4320

Research

Restoring Study 329: efficacy and harms of paroxetine and imipramine in treatment of major depression in adolescence

BMJ 2015 ; 351 doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.h4320 (Published 16 September 2015)
Cite this as: *BMJ* 2015;351:h4320

Conclusions Neither paroxetine nor high dose imipramine showed efficacy for major depression in adolescents, and there was an increase in harms with both drugs. Access to primary data from trials has important implications for both clinical practice and research, including that published conclusions about efficacy and safety should not be read as authoritative. The reanalysis of Study 329 illustrates the necessity of making primary trial data and protocols available to increase the rigour of the evidence base.

… e il prestigio dell'Impact Factor? / 2

Archivum Immunologiae et Therapiae Experimentalis
August 2008, Volume 56, Issue 4, pp 223-226

The top-ten in journal impact factor manipulation

Matthew E. Falagas MD, MSc, DSc., Vangelis G. Alexiou

1. Requiring revision of the manuscript references section and inclusion of articles published in the editor's journal or affiliate journals
2. Publishing summaries of articles with relevant citations to them (usually in the form of "what was published in the journal last year")
3. Inflating self-citation through editorials and readers' comments on published articles
4. Publishing articles that add citations to the nominator but which are not counted as "citable"
5. Publishing a larger percentage of review articles over less-cited articles, including original research and, especially, case reports
6. Rejecting negative studies, regardless of their quality
7. Rejecting confirmatory studies
8. Favoring the acceptance of articles originating from large and scientifically active research groups as well as articles with a large number of authors
9. Attracting the work of renowned scientists and leaders of research regardless of the real quality
10. Publishing mainly popular science articles that deal with "hot" topics

PLOS | MEDICINE

OPEN ACCESS

EDITORIAL

The Impact Factor Game

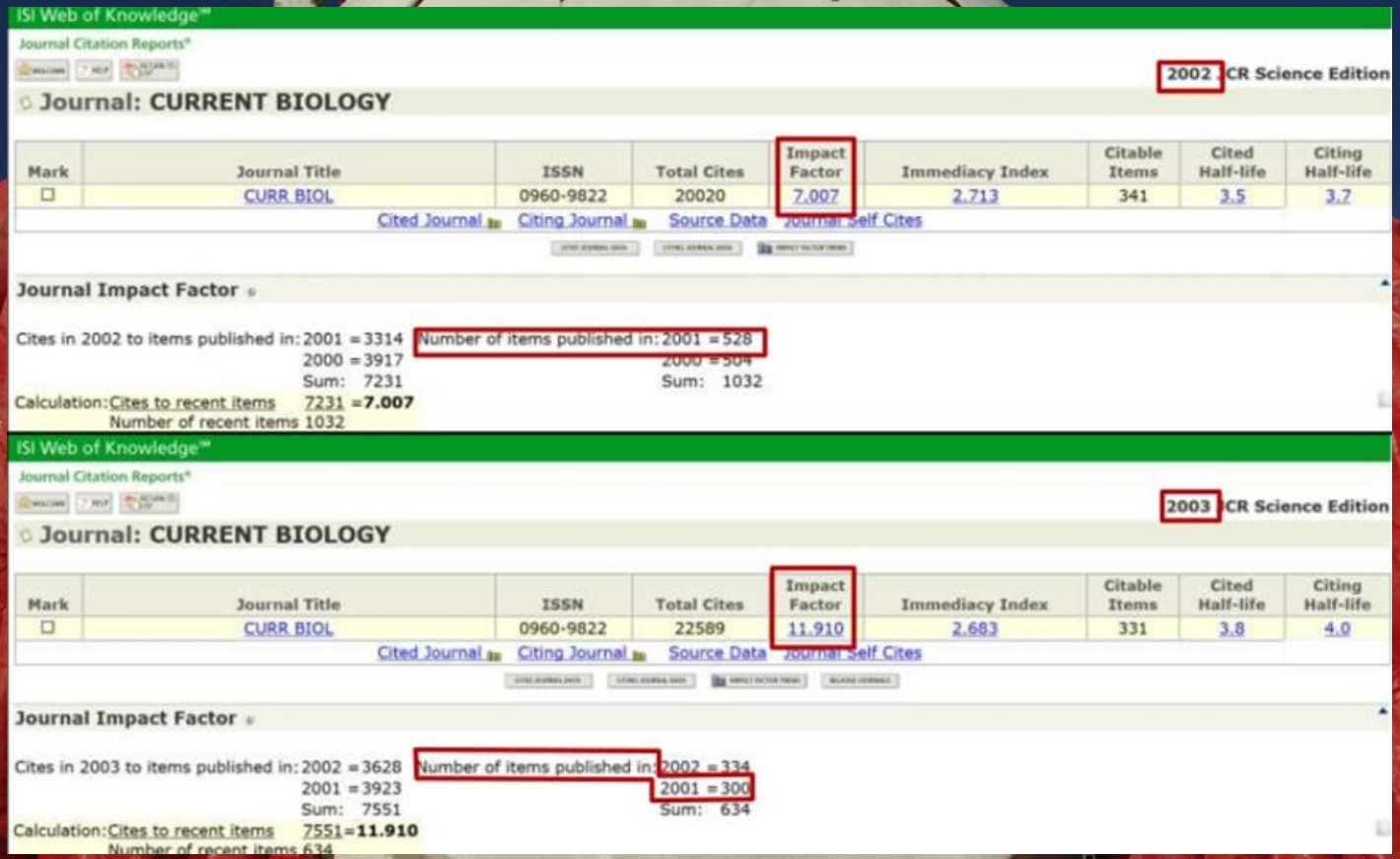
The PLoS Medicine Editors

The PLoS Medicine Editors (2006) The Impact Factor Game. PLoS Med 3(6): e291

$$\text{IF anno X} = \frac{\text{citazioni nell'anno X ad articoli usciti in anni X-1 e X-2}}{\text{totale articoli «citabili» pubblicati negli anni X-1 e X-2}}$$

M .Falagas, V.Alexiou V The top-ten in journal impact factor manipulation. Archivum Immunologiae et Therapiae Experimentalis 2008, 56: 223–226

… e il prestigio dell'Impact Factor? / 3



ISI Web of Knowledge℠

Journal Citation Reports®

2002 JCR Science Edition

Journal: CURRENT BIOLOGY

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
☐	CURR BIOL	0960-9822	20020	7.007	2.713	341	3.5	3.7

Cited Journal | Citing Journal | Source Data | Journal Self Cites

Journal Impact Factor

Cites in 2002 to items published in: 2001 = 3314, 2000 = 3917, Sum: 7231

Number of items published in: 2001 = 528, 2000 = 504, Sum: 1032

Calculation: Cites to recent items 7231 = **7.007**

Number of recent items 1032

ISI Web of Knowledge℠

Journal Citation Reports®

2003 JCR Science Edition

Journal: CURRENT BIOLOGY

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
☐	CURR BIOL	0960-9822	22589	11.910	2.683	331	3.8	4.0

Cited Journal | Citing Journal | Source Data | Journal Self Cites

Journal Impact Factor

Cites in 2003 to items published in: 2002 = 3628, 2001 = 3923, Sum: 7551

Number of items published in: 2002 = 334, 2001 = 300, Sum: 634

Calculation: Cites to recent items 7551 = **11.910**

Number of recent items 634

Brembs, Digital Scholarship and Open Science need a digital infrastructure , Nov. 2015

… e il prestigio dell'Impact Factor? / 4

Times Higher Education, 5 Nov 2015

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

PROFESSIONAL JOBS RANKINGS STUDENT NEW

Journal impact factors 'no longer credible'

The measure of scholarly impact is now being manipulated so much that it has ceased to be meaningful, editorial claims

November 5, 2015

By David Matthews Twitter: @DavidMJourno

Catriona MacCallum and 1 other Retweeted

Max Planck Society @maxplanckpress · Nov 15

"How much has your research changed the world -- that's **impact**! And **Impact** Factors have nothing to do with that." @DavidSweeneyNPR **#OpenCon**

81 48

OAI9 and 22 others follow

J@n Velterop @Villavelius · Nov 14

@barendmons: "The usefulness of an article at the bench, in the field, is inversely related to the **impact** factor of the journal." **#opencon**

Erin McKiernan @emckiernan13 · Nov 14

#opencon @brembs: Higher **impact** factor --> higher retraction rate. "We're selecting for people who publish unreliable research."

13 12

hjoseph Retweeted

Erin McKiernan @emckiernan13 · Nov 14

#opencon @brembs says, "the **impact** factor is a made up number" and asks, "is journal prestige like astrology?"

7 10

…scienza o competizione?

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

https://royalsociety.org/events/2015/04/future-of-scholarly-scientific-communication-part-1/

dating more international
theguardian
browse all sections

Cut-throat academia leads to 'natural selection of bad science', claims study

Scientists incentivised to publish surprising results frequently in major journals, despite risk that such findings are likely to be wrong, suggests research

https://goo.gl/IUb5WZ

aps ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Scientific Utopia: II. Restructuring Incentives and Practices to Promote Truth Over Publishability

Perspectives on Psychological Science
7(6) 615–631
© The Author(s) 2012
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sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav
DOI: 10.1177/1745691612459058
http://pps.sagepub.com
SAGE

Brian A. Nosek, Jeffrey R. Spies, and Matt M
University of Virginia

Abstract

An academic scientist's professional success depends on
such, disciplinary incentives encourage design, analysis, and
results. Prior reports demonstrate how these incentives i
favor novelty over replication, false results persist in the lite

Jon Tenn@nt ha ritwittato

Katie Mack @AstroKatie · 13 h

"a world that rewards scientists for publications above all else [...] naturally selects for weak science" theatlantic.com/science/archiv... #academia

The Inevitable Evolution of Bad Science

A simulation shows how the incentives of modern academia naturally select for weaker and less reliable results.

theatlantic.com

https://goo.gl/VKgNxD

iversity Research and the Fetishisation of Excellenc

…quantità o qualità?

https://goo.gl/jQrUiG

The Economist — World politics | Business & finance | Economics | Science & technology | Culture

Why bad science persists

Incentive malus

Poor scientific methods may be hereditary

Sep 24th 2016 | From the print edition

Timekeeper | Like 3.1K | Tweet

Ultimately, therefore, the way to end the proliferation of bad science is not to nag people to behave better, or even to encourage replication, but for universities and funding agencies to stop rewarding researchers who publish copiously over those who publish fewer, but perhaps higher-quality papers. This, Dr Smaldino concedes, is easier said than done. Yet his model amply demonstrates the consequences for science of not doing so.

… valutazione o ossessione? / 1

Impact Factor ▸

How can academia kick its addiction to the impact factor?

April 27, 2016 Author: Jon Tennant 37 comments

The impact factor is academia's worst nightmare. So much has been written about its flaws, both in calculation and application, that there is little point in reiterating the same tired points here (see here by Stephen Curry for a good starting point).

The problem is cyclical if you think about it: publishers use the impact factor to appeal to researchers, researchers use the impact factor to justify their publishing decisions, and funders sit at the top of the triangle facilitating the whole thing. One 'chef' of the Kitchen piped in by saying that publishers recognise the problems, but still have to

http://blog.scienceopen.com/2016/04/how-can-academia-kick-its-addiction-to-the-impact-factor/

mBio

CrossMark click for updates

Causes for the Persistence of Impact Factor Mania

Arturo Casadevall[a], Ferric C. Fang[b]

Author Affiliations

Address correspondence to Arturo Casadevall, arturo.casadevall@einstein.yu.edu.

ABSTRACT

Numerous essays have addressed the misuse of the journal impact factor for judging the value of science, but the practice continues, primarily as a result of the actions of scientists themselves. This seemingly irrational behavior is referred to as "impact factor mania." Although the literature on the impact factor is extensive, little has been written on the underlying causes of impact factor mania. In this perspective, we consider the reasons for the persistence of impact factor mania and its pernicious effects on science. We conclude that impact factor mania persists because it confers significant benefits to individual scientists and journals. Impact factor mania is a variation of the economic theory known as the "tragedy of the commons," in which scientists act rationally in their own self-interests despite the detrimental consequences of their actions on the overall scientific enterprise. Various measures to reduce the influence of the impact factor are considered.

http://mbio.asm.org/content/5/2/e00064-14.full

Excellence R Us: University Research and the Fetishisation of Excellence

Samuel Moore, Cameron Neylon, Martin Paul Eve, Daniel Paul O'Donnell, Damian Pattinson[1]

Abstract

The rhetoric of "excellence" is pervasive across the academy. It is used to refer to research outputs as well as researchers, theory and education, individuals and organisations, from art history to zoology. But what does "excellence" mean? Does it in fact mean anything at all? And is the pervasive narrative of excellence and competition a good thing? Drawing on a range of sources we interrogate "excellence" as a concept and find that it has no intrinsic meaning as used in the academy. Rather it functions as a linguistic interchange mechanism or boundary object. To investigate whether linguistic function is useful we examine how excellence rhetoric combines with narratives of scarcity and competition and show that hypercompetition that arises leads to a performance of "excellence" that is completely at odds with the qualities of good research. We trace the roots of issues in reproducibility, fraud, as well as diversity to the stories we tell ourselves as researchers and offer an alternative rhetoric based on soundness. "Excellence" is not excellent, it is a pernicious and dangerous rhetoric that undermines the very foundations of good research and scholarship.

https://figshare.com/articles/Excellence_R_Us_University_Research_and_the_Fetishisation_of_Excellence/3413821/1

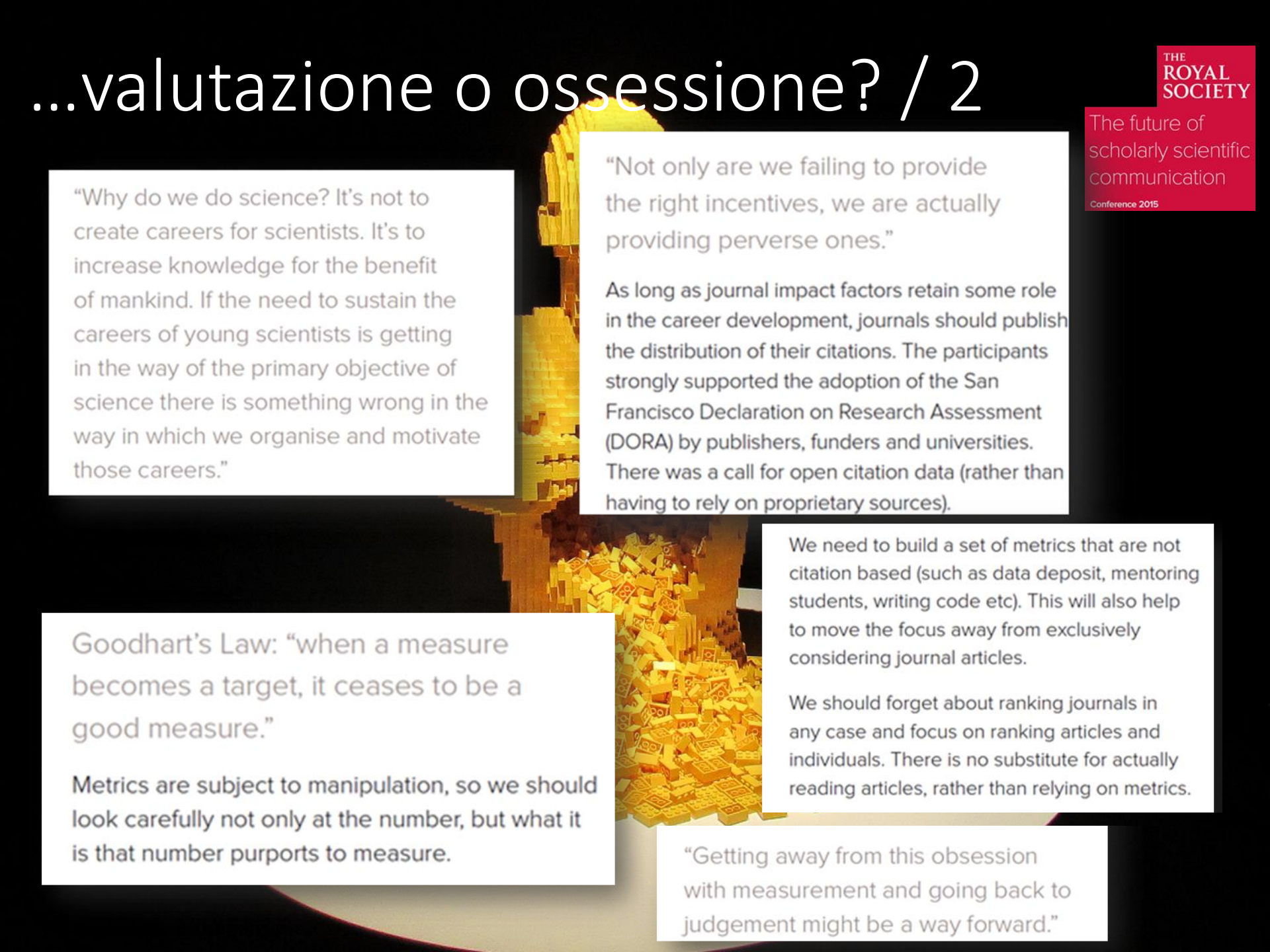
…valutazione o ossessione? / 2

THE ROYAL SOCIETY
The future of scholarly scientific communication
Conference 2015

"Why do we do science? It's not to create careers for scientists. It's to increase knowledge for the benefit of mankind. If the need to sustain the careers of young scientists is getting in the way of the primary objective of science there is something wrong in the way in which we organise and motivate those careers."

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

As long as journal impact factors retain some role in the career development, journals should publish the distribution of their citations. The participants strongly supported the adoption of the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) by publishers, funders and universities. There was a call for open citation data (rather than having to rely on proprietary sources).



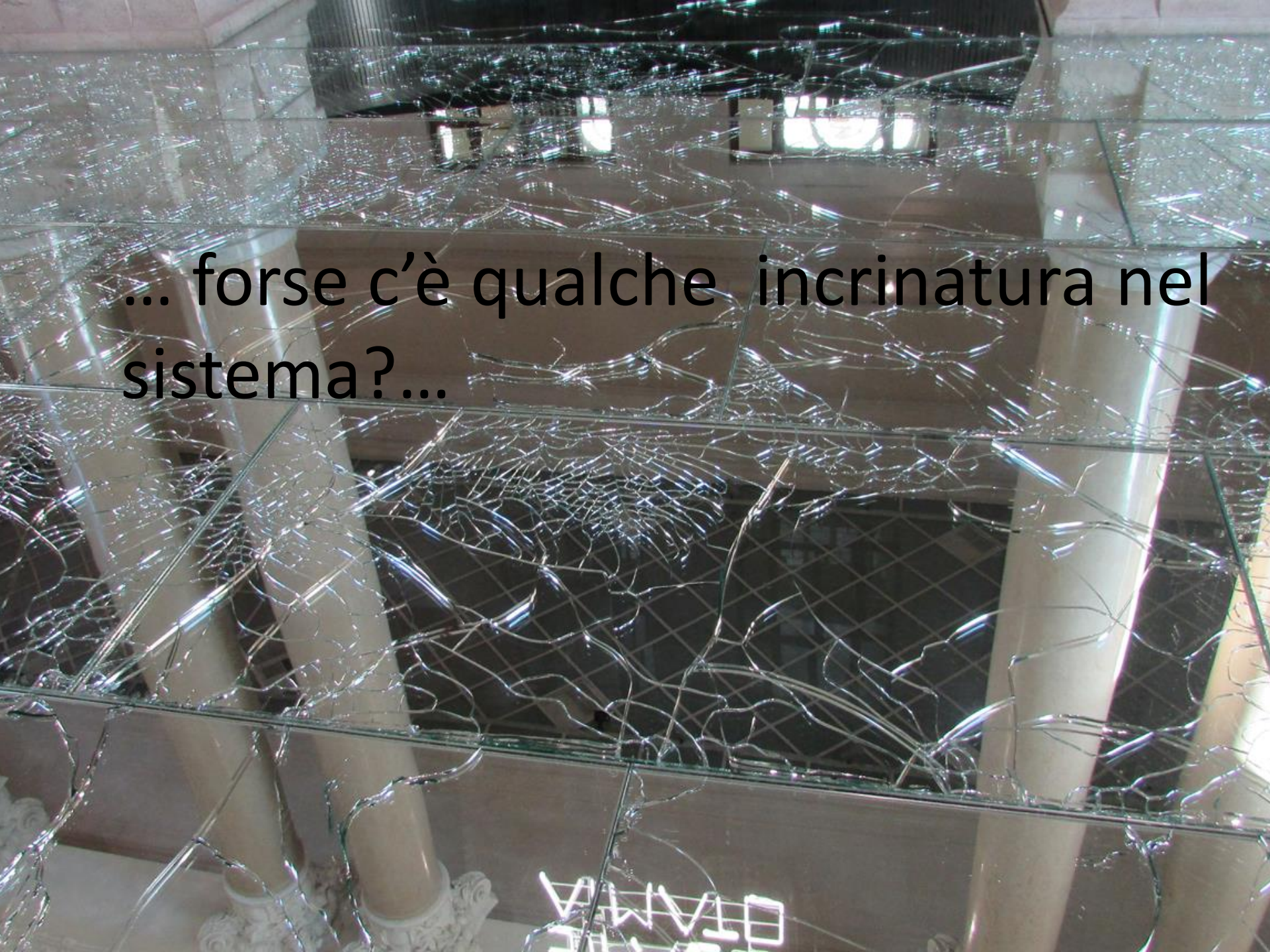
We need to build a set of metrics that are not citation based (such as data deposit, mentoring students, writing code etc). This will also help to move the focus away from exclusively considering journal articles.

We should forget about ranking journals in any case and focus on ranking articles and individuals. There is no substitute for actually reading articles, rather than relying on metrics.

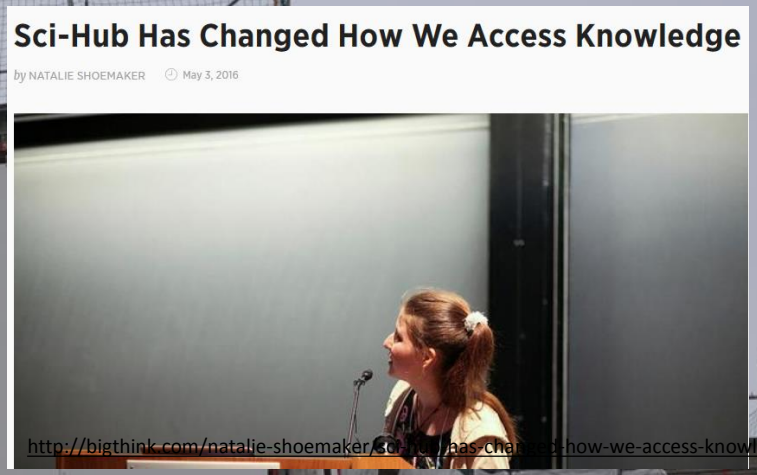
Goodhart's Law: "when a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure."

Metrics are subject to manipulation, so we should look carefully not only at the number, but what it is that number purports to measure.

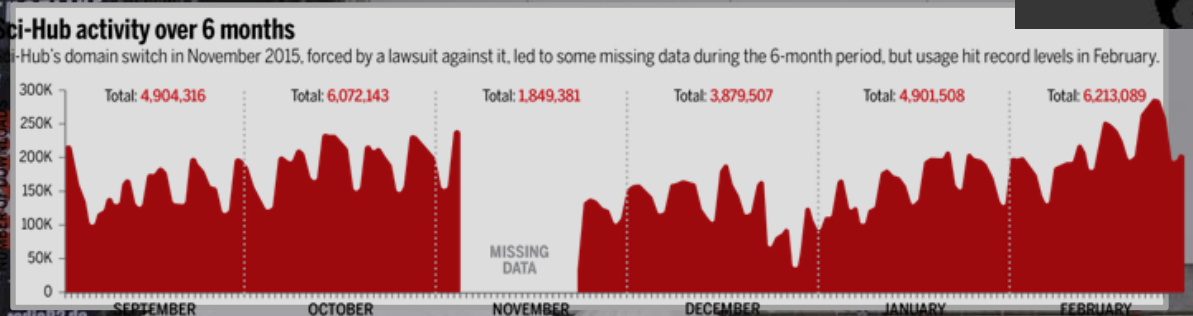
"Getting away from this obsession with measurement and going back to judgement might be a way forward."


… forse c’è qualche incrinatura nel sistema?…

…una soluzione pirata?



http://bigthink.com/natalie-shoemaker/sci-hub-has-changed-how-we-access-knowledg



http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/04/whos-downloading-pirated-papers-everyone

… meglio un cambio di prospettiva?

Openness

The best thing about **Internet** is that it's **open.** In every field **it let us share and innovate.**

In science, **OPENNESS IS ESSENTIAL.**

Open science doesn't mean ignoring economic reality.

Of course **we need business models to be sustainable**. But that **doesn't mean we have to carry on doing things the way they have always been done.**

So, wherever you sit in the value chain, wheter you're a researcher or an investor or a policy maker,
my message is clear:
let's invest in collaborative tools that let us progress…

Let's tear down the walls that keep learning sealed off.

And let's make science open.

N. Kroes, Let's make science open, giugno 2012

I am convinced **that excellent science is the foundation of future prosperity,**
and that **openness is the key to excellence**. […]
We need more open access to research results and the underlying data.

Let's dare to make Europe open to innovation, open to science and open to the world.

Opening up to an ERA of innovation, Bruxelles, 22 giugno 2015

Vague but exciting ...

CERN DD/OC

Tim Berners-Lee, CERN/DD

Information Management: A Proposal

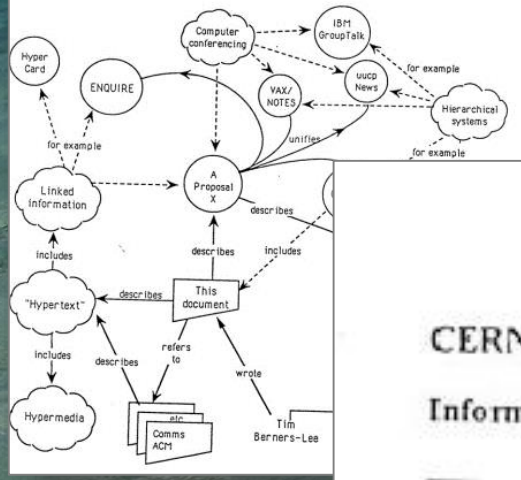
March 1989

Information Management: A Proposal

Abstract

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

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



Open?

Riuscite a immaginare
il protocollo http chiuso?

Open?

Display Settings: GenBank Send:

Influenza A virus (A/Cygnus olor/Italy/742/2006(H5N1)) polymerase basic protein 2 (PB2) gene, complete cds

GenBank: DQ533586.1

FASTA Graphics

Go to:

```
LOCUS       DQ533586               2280 bp    cRNA    linear   VRL 01-DEC-2008
DEFINITION  Influenza A virus (A/Cygnus olor/Italy/742/2006(H5N1)) polymerase
            basic protein 2 (PB2) gene, complete cds.
ACCESSION   DQ533586
VERSION     DQ533586.1  GI:95020630
```

```
ORIGIN
        1 atggagagaa taaaggaatt aagagatc
       61 acaaagacca ctgtggacca tatggcca
      121 aagaaccctg ctctcagaat gaaatgga
      181 aagagaataa tagagatgat tcctgaaa
      241 acaaatgatg ctggatcgga cagggtga
      301 aggaatgggc cgacgacaag tacagttcat
      361 aaggttgaaa ggttaagaca tggaaccttc ggtcccgttc atttccgaaa ccaagttaaa
      421 atacgccgcc gagttgatac aaatcctggc catgcagatc tcagtgctaa agaagcacaa
      481 gatgtcatca tggaggtcgt tttcccaaat gaagtgggag ctagaatatt gacttcagaa
      541 tcacaattga caataacaaa agagaagaaa gaagagctcc acgattgtaa gattgctccc
      601 ttaatggttg catacatgtt ggaaagggaa ctggtccgca aaaccagatt cctaccagta
      661 gcaggcggaa caagcagtgt gtacattgag gtattgcatt tgactcaagg aacctgctgg
      721 gaacagatgt acactccagg cggagaagta agaaatgacg atgttgacca gagtttgatc
      781 attgctgcca gaaacattgt taggagagca acggtatcag cggatccact ggcatcactg
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     1201 gcaatggtgt tctcacagga ggattgcatg ataaaagcag tacgaggcga tctgaatttc
     1261 gtaaacagag caaaccaaag attaaacccc atgcatcaac tcctgagaca ttttcaaaag
     1321 gacgcaaaag tgctatttca gaattgggga actgaaccca ttgataatgt catggggatg
     1381 atcggaatat tacctgacat gactcccagc acagaaatgt cactgagagg agtaagagtt
     1441 agtaaaatgg gagtagatga gtattccagc actgagagag tagttgtaag cattgaccgc
     1501 ttcttaaggg ttcgagacca gcgggggaac gtagtcttat ctcccgaaga ggtcagcgaa
     1561 acccaggga                                    atgatgtg ggaaatcaac
     1621 ggtcctgag                                    gaaactg ggagaccgtg
     1681 aaaattcac                                    tggagtt tgaaccgttc
```

… nel 2006 Ilaria Capua depositò la sequenza del virus H5N1 (influenza aviaria) in GenBank , sfidando l'OMS.
…l'OMS adottò poi il suo approccio trans-disciplinare per le strategie pre-epidemiche, che riguarda la salute di tutti

Access?

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

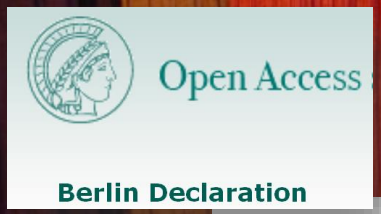
…che fino al 10 marzo erano chiuse dietro abbonamenti a riviste che nemmeno Harvard può più permettersi…

Harvard Memorandum, April 2012

Open Access

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

Open Access:
canale alternativo e complementare



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Open Access / i pilastri

si applica solo alla
letteratura scientifica
“give away”
(ritorno atteso:
reputazione, citazioni)

ogni comunità scientifica
ha la **sua** via all’Open Access
es. medici VS fisici

l’«accesso» ai risultati
è **necessario**
per far progredire la ricerca,
che è un processo cumulativo, incrementale

I principî

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

Chi ha paura dell'Open Access?

Un savoir enfermé derrière des barrières et accessible aux seuls happy few des universités les plus riches est un savoir stérile, et pour tout dire confisqué alors qu'il est produit grâce à des financements publics

Open Access: le politiche

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
National Institutes of Health
NIH...Turning Discovery Into Health

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

TeleThon.it il portale della Ricerca.

THE WORLD BANK
Working for a World Free of Poverty

European Organization for Nuclear Research

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http://www.pasteur4oa.eu/

PASTEUR4OA

Home | The Project | News | Events | Key Nodes | Advocacy Resources | Final Conference

PASTEUR4OA Welcome

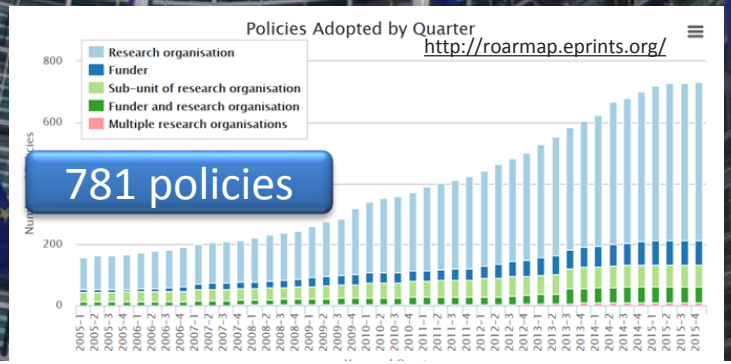
Welcome to the PASTEUR4OA website!

PASTEUR4OA (Open Access Policy Alignment Strategies for European Union Research) aims to support the European Commission's Recommendation to Member States of July 2012 that they develop and implement policies to ensure Open Access to all outputs from publicly-funded research.

PASTEUR4OA will help develop and/or reinforce open access strategies and policies at the national level and facilitate their coordination among all Member States. It will build a network of centres of expertise in Member States that will develop a coordinated and collaborative programme of activities in support of policymaking at the national level under the direction of project partners.

Toolkit
Research Performing Organisations
Essential resources to develop and support Open Access policies

Toolkit
Research Funders
Essential resources to develop and support Open Access policies



The optimal circulation, access to and transfer of scientific knowledge
is one of the objectives for the establishment of a genuine European Research Area (ERA)

THE FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
HORIZON 2020

«L'informazione scientifica ha il potere di migliorare la nostra esistenza ed è troppo importante per essere tenuta sotto chiave. Inoltre, ogni cittadino dell'UE ha diritto di accedere e trarre vantaggio dalla conoscenza prodotta utilizzando fondi pubblici»

Neelie Kroes
Vicepresidente (2010-2014) della Commissione Europea
e Commissaria responsabile per l'Agenda digitale

Horizon 2020: open by default

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European Commission

HORIZON 2020

The EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation

European Commission > Horizon 2020

Article 43

Exploitation and dissemination of results

With regard to the dissemination of results through scientific publications, open access shall apply under the terms and conditions laid down in the grant agreement. Costs relating to open access to scientific publications that result from research funded under Horizon 2020, incurred within the duration of an action, shall be eligible for reimbursement under the conditions of the grant agreement. With due regard to Article 18 of Regulation (EU) No 1291/2013, the grant agreement shall not stipulate conditions regarding which would result in additio completion of an action.

ESTESO A TUTTI I PROGETTI DAL 1 GENNAIO 2017

http://goo.gl/0mv1hg

With regard to the dissemination of research data, the grant agreement may, in the context of the open access to and the preservation of research data, lay down terms and conditions under which open access to such results shall be provided, in particular in ERC frontier research and FET (Future and ...nologies) research or in other appropriate areas, ... consideration the legitimate interests of the ... any constraints pertaining to data protection ...les or intellectu... ...cases, ...imme or work p... ...semi- ...through

Guidelines on

Version 3.0
26 July 2016

FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020

This document helps Horizon 2020 beneficiaries make their research data **findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable** (**FAIR**), to ensure it is soundly managed. Good research data management is not a goal in itself, but rather the key conduit leading to knowledge discovery and innovation, and to subsequent data and knowledge integration and reuse.

DATI SU CUI SI BASA L'ARTICOLO, NON inediti

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/legal_basis/rules_participation/h2020-rules-participation_en.pdf

… il rischio dei dati fragili

Scientists losing data at a rapid rate

Decline can mean 80% of data are unavailable after 20 years.

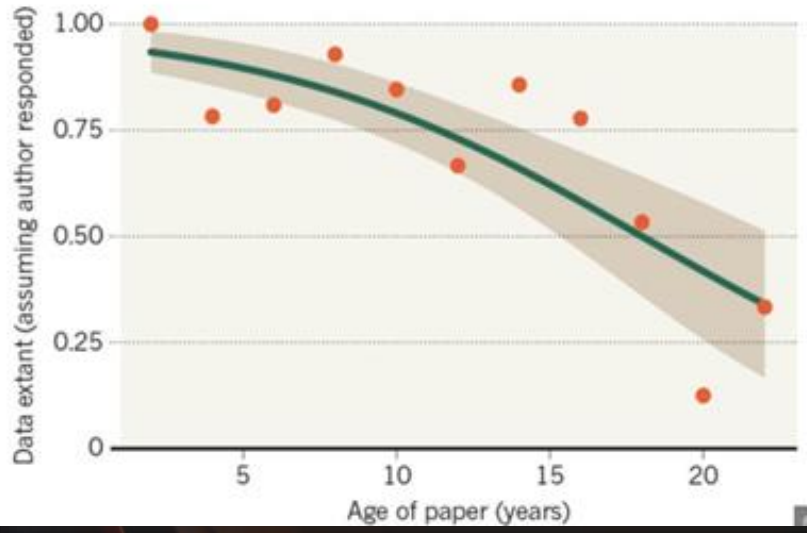
Elizabeth Gibney & Richard Van Noorden

19 December 2013

Rights & Permissions

MISSING DATA

As research articles age, the odds of their raw data being extant drop dramatically.



http://www.nature.com/news/scientists-losing-data-at-a-rapid-rate-1.14416

WHY YOU NEED A DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN
PMRblog, 2011

Open science: il futuro dell'Europa

Today's conference "Opening up to an ERA of Innovation" features a session devoted to open science.

What is open science about?

Open Science describes the on-going transitions in the way research is performed, researchers collaborate, knowledge is shared, and science is organised. It represents a systemic change in the modus operandi of science and research. It affects the whole research cycle and its stakeholders, enhances science by facilitating more transparency, openness, networking, collaboration, and refocusses science from a 'publish or perish' perspective to a knowledge-sharing perspective.

Open science is also about making sure that science serves innovation and growth. It guarantees open access to publicly-funded research results and the possibility of knowledge sharing by providing infrastructures. Facilitating access to those data will encourage re-use of research output. For example, companies, and particularly SMEs, can access and re-use data, infrastructures and tools easily and at a reasonable cost and can accelerate the implementation of ideas for innovative products and services.

Moedas – Oetinger, Opening up to an ERA of innovation, 22 giugno 2015

Uno sguardo all'Europa / 3

12. AGREES to further promote the mainstreaming of open access to scientific publications by continuing to support a transition to immediate open access as the default by 2020, using the various models possible and in a cost-effective way, without embargoes or with as short as possible embargoes, and without financial and legal barriers, taking into account the diversity in research systems and disciplines, and that open access to scientific publications should be the principle that no researcher should be prevented from ission, Member States and relevant stakeholders, including o catalyse this transition; and STRESSES the importance of reements.¶

Council of the European Union

Brussels, 27 May 2016
(OR. en)

9526/16

RECH 208
TELECOM 100

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

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

European Council
Council of the European Union

The European Council | The Council of the EU | Topics | Policies | Meetings | Documents & Publications

Home > Meetings > Competitiveness Council, 26-27/05/2016

Competitiveness Council, 26-27/05/2016

> Indicative programme - Competitiveness Council of 26-27/05/2016
> Background brief

Research and Innovation

Following a debate on **open science**, the Council adopted conclusions on the transition towards an open science system.

"Open Science is a topic which is very dear to our hearts. During the Netherlands presidency, we have aimed at bringing Europe to the forefront of global change and at leading the transition to a new way of doing research and science based on openness, big data and cloud computing."

Sander Dekker, State Secretary of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands

It also adopted conclusions on the lessons learnt from the **7th research framework programme and the future outlook** and on the creation of a friendly regulatory **environment for research and innovation**.

Chairing the Council, Sander Dekker, State Secretary of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands, made the following statement: "Open Science is a topic which is very dear to our hearts. During the Netherlands presidency, we have aimed at bringing Europe to the forefront of global change and at leading the transition to a new way of doing research and science based on openness, big data and cloud computing. Open Science breaks down the barriers around universities and ensures that society benefits as much as possible from all scientific insights. In that way we maximize the input of researchers, universities and knowledge institutions".

Highlights of the Competitiveness Council, taking place on 27 May in Brussels.

Today, building on work done during recent months, particularly at the April conference when we approved the "Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science", I can say that we have made a major step forward".

Open science: il futuro dell' Europa

http://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=open-science-policy-platform

RESEARCH & INNOVATION
Open Science

European Commission > Research & Innovation > Open Science > Open Science Policy Platform

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

European Open Science Policy Platform

Members of the OSPP

The Members of the Open Science Policy Platform (OSPP) have been nominated. Commissioner Moedas, during the 27 May Competitiveness Council, will announce the Members of the Platform and he will inform the Member States on the role of the Policy Platform in further developing a European Open Science Policy Agenda.

NEW **List of Nominated Members of the Open Science Policy Platform** 210 KB

A Vision for Europe

- Open Innovation
- Open Science

The mandate of the Open Science Policy Platform is to:

1. advise the Commission on how to further develop and practically implement open science policy, in line with the priority of Commissioner Moedas to radically improve the quality and impact of European science
2. function as a dynamic, stakeholder-driven mechanism for bringing up and addressing issues of concern for the European science and research community and its representative organisations, following five broad lines for actions which are presented in the **draft European Open Science Agenda** **124 KB**
3. support policy formulation by helping to identify the issues to be addressed and providing recommendations on the policy actions required
4. support policy implementation, contributing to reviewing best practices, drawing policy guidelines and encouraging their active uptake by stakeholders
5. provide advice and recommendations on any cross-cutting issue affecting Open Science

European Open Science Cloud

http://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=open-science-cloud

http://www.oa.unito.it/new/open-research-data-and-open-science/

European Open Science Cloud

A trusted, open environment for storing, sharing and re-using scientific data and results and supporting Open Science practices.

- **A virtual environment** for all European researchers to store, manage, analysis and re-use data.
- **Strongly stated needs**: cost-effective, user-driven, privacy and IPR-conscious.
- **Bringing together** existing and emerging data infrastructures.
- **Added value**: scale, data-driven science, inter-disciplinarity, data to knowledge to innovation.

JC Burgelman, EOSC the policy, EUDAT workshop, Rome Feb. 5 2016

I vantaggi / 1

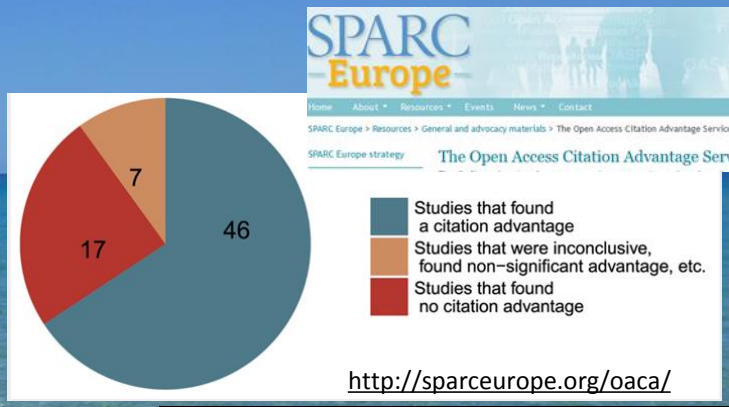
…le idee circolano prima, circolano di più…
ACCELERAZIONE
NEL PROCESSO DI CREAZIONE DELLA CONOSCENZA

I vantaggi / 2

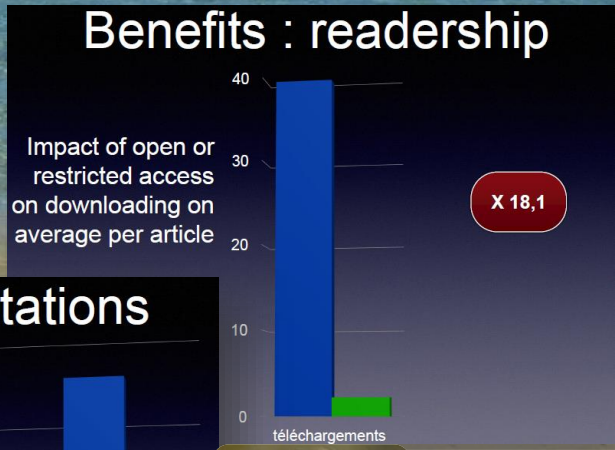
è tutto SUBITO VISIBILE
(ed è visibile su Google, ovvero dove tutti vanno a cercare)

I vantaggi / 3

…maggiore **visibilità**: incremento di **citazioni**

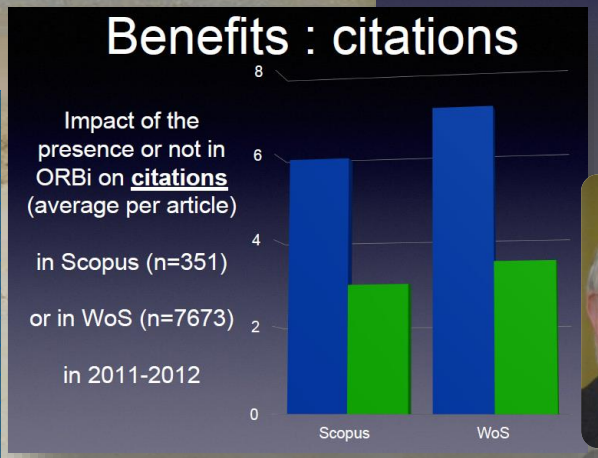


http://sparceurope.org/oaca/



Size of OA citation advantage when found (and where explicitly stated by discipline)	% increase in citations with Open Access
Physics/astronomy	170 to 580
Mathematics	35 to 91
Biology	-5 to 36
Electrical engineering	51
Computer science	157
Political science	86
Philosophy	45
Medicine	300 to 450
Communications studies (IT)	200
Agricultural sciences	200 to 600

http://eprints.soton.ac.uk/id/eprint/268516



http://decennale.unime.it/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Rentier_Messina_04112014.pdf

I vantaggi / 4

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

A Max Planck Digital Library Open Access Policy White Paper

Scenario of transformation based on current operating numbers per year

Global view

Subscription market today	Global market volume 7.6 bn EUR	1.5 M research papers (WoS); up to ~ 2 M overall	5,000 EUR/ article WoS; 3,800 EUR/ article overall
After an OA transformation	**Global basis volume 4 bn EUR**	2 M research papers	2,000 EUR/article

Schimmer, R et al. (2015). Disrupting the subscription journals' business model for the necessary large-scale transformation to open access.

risparmi globali per nazione in Open Access

UK: media 338 milioni £ /anno

NL: 133 milioni euro /anno

DK: 70 milioni euro/anno

D: media 332 milioni euro/ anno

Studi di John Houghton, Victoria Univ., 2011-13

I vantaggi / 5

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5lYzOZ2Cv_I

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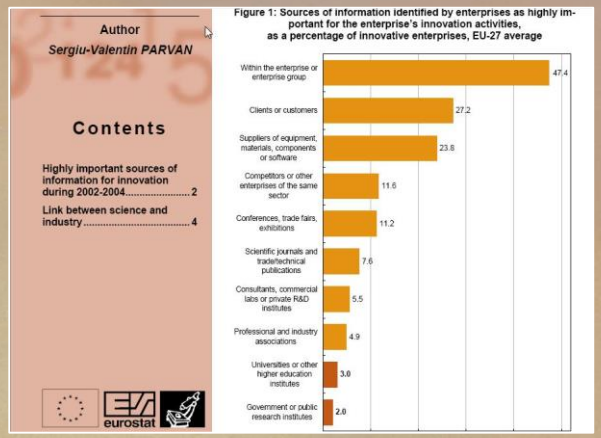
possibile utilizzo di text mining e data mining

Big data: The next frontier for innovation, competition, and productivity

percent. Harnessing big data in the public sector has enormous potential, too. If US healthcare were to use big data creatively and effectively to drive efficiency and quality, the sector could create more than $300 billion in value every year. Two-thirds of that would be in the form of reducing US healthcare expenditure by about 8 percent. In the developed economies of

Dibattito in corso a livello EU su diritti per text and data mining (LIBER)

I vantaggi / 6


Author

Sergiu-Valentin PARVAN

Contents

eurostat

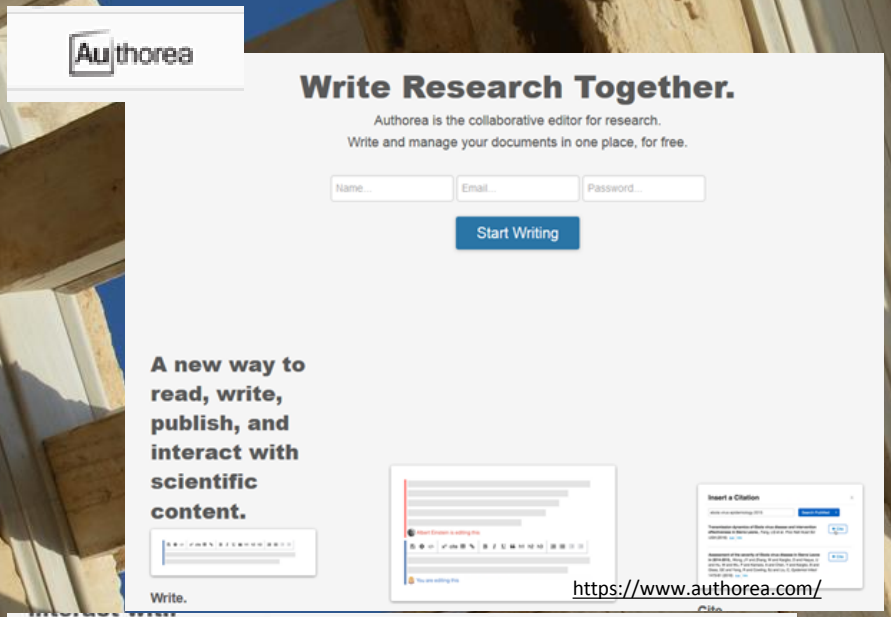
Figure 1: Sources of information identified by enterprises as highly important for the enterprise's innovation activities, as a percentage of innovative enterprises, EU-27 average

maggiore apertura alle
Piccole e Medie Imprese e al territorio

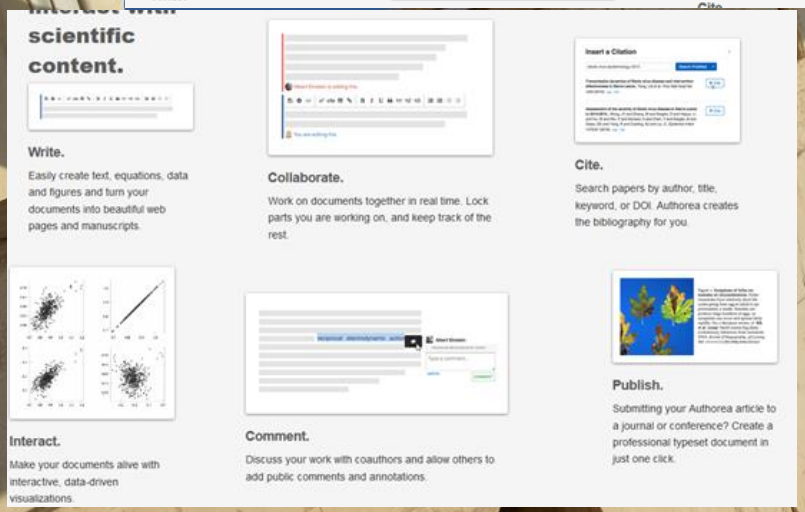
I vantaggi / 7

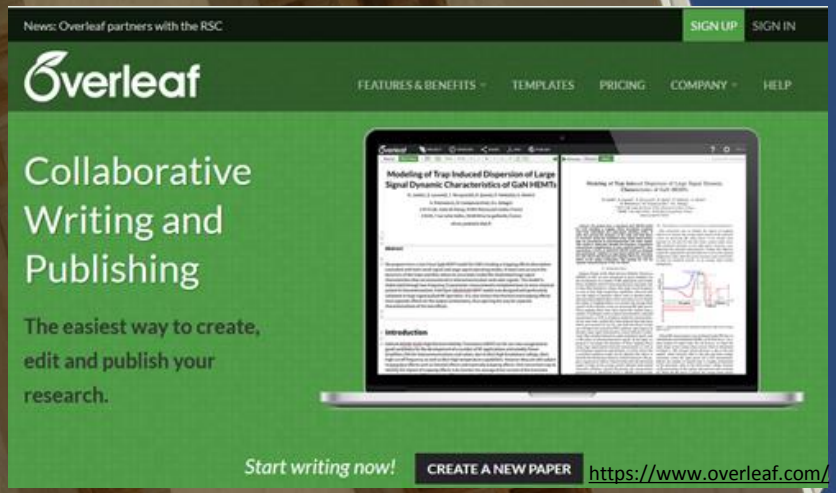
Open Access è veicolo per la scienza aperta

I vantaggi / 8



https://www.authorea.com/





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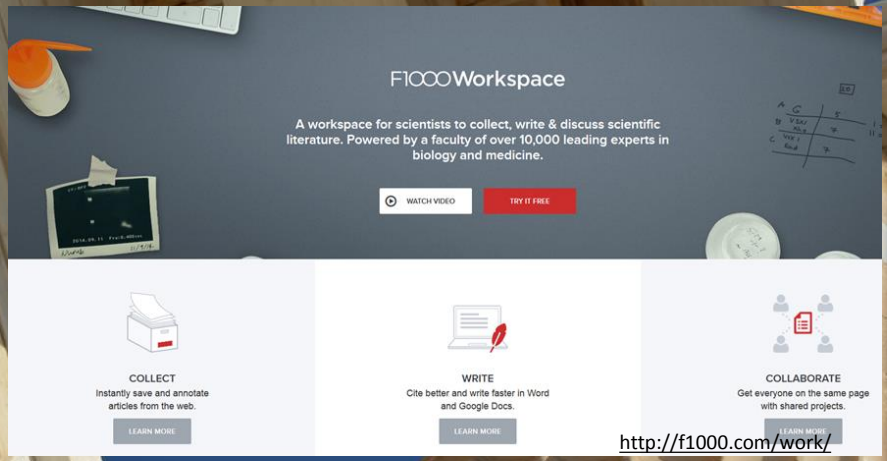
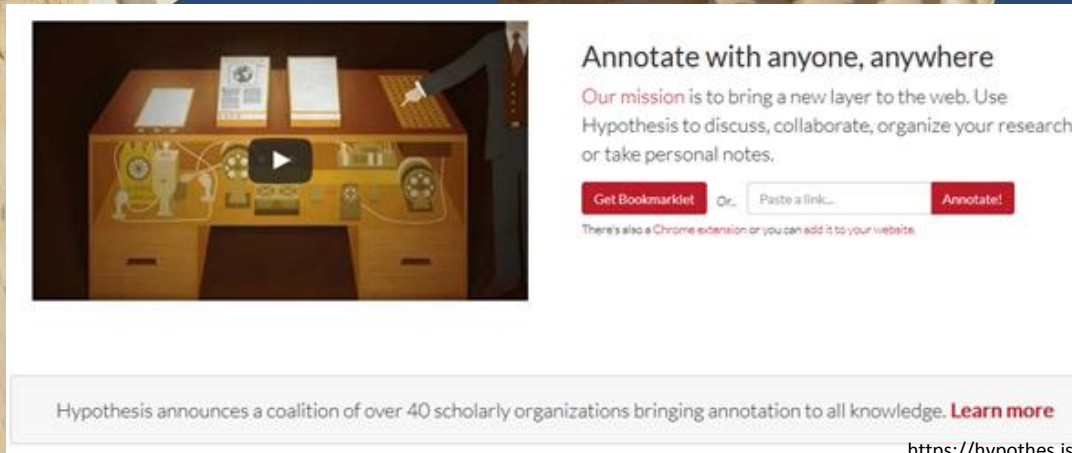


http://f1000.com/work/



https://hypothes.is

I vantaggi / 9

Nuove forme di valutazione?

nature International weekly journal of science

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

Archive > Volume 520 > Issue 7548 > Comment > Article

NATURE | COMMENT

Bibliometrics: The Leiden Manifesto fo
metrics

Diana Hicks, Paul Wouters, Ludo Waltman, Sarah de Rijcke & Ismae

22 April 2015

http://www.nature.com/news/bibliometrics-t
for-research-metrics-1.17351

San Francisco DORA
Declaration on Research Assessment

DORA | Sign The Declaration | Inspiration and Good

The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA), in
of scholarly journals, recognizes the need to improve the ways in w
ASCB Annual Meeting in San Francisco and subsequently circulate
many of the original signers listed below. It is a worldwide initiativ
about the appropriate assessment of scientific research to sign DO

Download the Declaration (PDF)

Download the DORA Logo (PDF)

San Francisco Declaration
Assessment

Putting science into the assessment

http

Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition

Advocating change in scholarly communications for the benefit of researchers and society

SPARC Europe

Better ways to evaluate research and researchers

A SPARC Europe BRIEFING PAPER

"We may say, by the way, that success is a hideous thing. Its counterfeit of merit deceives people [...] Prosperity supposes capacity. Win in the lottery, and you are an able man."

— Victor Hugo[1]

Measure what you want to improve

The problems are caused by short-cuts used to assess the quality of research and researchers. For example, the impact factor of the journal where a study is published is often used as a proxy for the quality of the research and therefore of the researcher. Even if journal impact factor were a good proxy, this practice would be harmful because rational researchers optimise their behaviour according to the criteria of evaluation. For this reason, some workers can invest as much effort in chasing publication in high-impact-factor journals as they do on their actual research. From the perspective of the broader goal of research – improving society – this effort is literally wasted. How can we do better?

Ideally, we would evaluate each work on its own merits, taking into account expert opinions, and ignoring numeric metrics. These after all are only proxies for the things we really care about: rigour, correctness, replicability, honesty.

In practice, this is simply not possible. For logistical reasons, metrics *are* going to be used whether they are good for the

Ideally, we would evaluate each work on its merits, taking into account expert opinions, ignoring numeric metrics.

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research+publishing network

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Categories

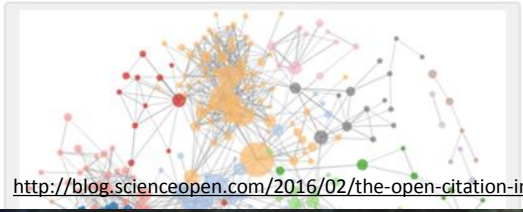
About SO

Aggregation > Altmetrics >

The Open Citation Index

February 29, 2016 Author: Jon Tennant 8 comments

But what is the Open Citation Index, and how is it calculated? The core of ScienceOpen is based on a huge
of open access articles drawn primarily from PubMed Central and arXiv. This forms about 2 million open
records, and each one comes with its own reference list. What we've done using a clever metadata ext
engine is to take each of these citations and create an article stub for them. These stubs, or metadata record
the core of our citation network. The number of citations derived from this network are displayed on each
and each item that cites another can be openly accessed from within our archive.



So the citation counts are based exclusiv
open access publications, and therefore
a pan-publisher, article-level measure
'open' your idea is. Based on the way thes
are gathered, it also means that every
record has had at least one citation
therefore we explicitly provide a level of
publisher content filtering. It is pertinent

http://blog.scienceopen.com/2016/02/the-open-citation-index/

Then the formula would be:

$LWM = k_1 \cdot x_1^{e1} + k_2 \cdot x_2^{e2} + \ldots + k_n \cdot x_n^{e}$n

Choosing the parameters for the Less Wrong Metric

How should the parameters for this general formula be chosen? One approach would be to start with subjective assessments of the scores of a body of researchers – perhaps derived from the faculty of a university confidentially assessing each other. Given a good-sized set of such assessments, together with the known values of the metrics $x_1, x_2 \ldots x_n$ for each researcher, techniques such as simulated annealing can be used to derive the values of the parameters $k_1, k_2 \ldots k_n$ and $e_1, e_2 \ldots e_n$ that yield an LWM formula best matching the subjective assessments.

Where the results of such an exercise yield a formula whose results seem subjectively wrong, this might flag a need to add new metrics to the LWM formula: for example, a researcher might be more highly regarded than her LWM score indicates because of her fine record of supervising doctoral students who go on to do well, indicating that some measure of this quality should be included in the LWM calculation.

http://sparceurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Evaluate-SEBriefingPaper-1215.pdf

I vantaggi / 10

PLOS | BIOLOGY
TENTH ANNIVERSARY

OPEN ACCESS PEER-REVIEWED

96,844 VIEWS | 1,193 CITATIONS | 301 SAVES

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Human MicroRNA Targets

Bino John, Anton J Enright, Alexei Aravin, Thomas Tuschl, Chris Sander, Debora S Marks

Article | About the Authors | Metrics | Comments | Related Content

Viewed

Total Article Views
96,844
Oct 5, 2004 (publication date) through Nov 3, 2013*

	HTML Page Views	PDF Downloads	XML	
PLOS	68,539	15,096	304	83,939
PMC	6,776	6,129	n.a.	12,905
Totals	75,315	21,225	304	

28.18% of article views led to PDF downloads

Source	Views in Oct 2013 PLOS	Views in Oct 2013 PMC	Views through Oct 2013 PLOS	Views through Oct 2013 PMC
HTML	549	0	68,518	6,776
PDF	80	0	15,095	6,129
XML	2	n.a.	304	n.a.
Total	631	0	83,917	12,90

PLoS Article Level Metrics

Cumulative Views: 150k, 100k, 50k, 0k; 1 8 15 22 29 36 43 50 57 64 71 78 85 92 99 106

Compare average usage for articles published in 2004
Genetics | Show reference set

*Although we update our data on a daily basis, there may be a 48-hour delay be

Related P
Correction: I MicroRNA T
MicroRNA Is Regulator
Subject A
MicroRNA
Gene regulation
Gene targeting
Mammals
Protein translation
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er RNA

1 Article Usage and Citations as a function of Age

Total Views: 400.000, 300.000, 200.000, 100.000, 0
0 40 80 120 160
Months

Total usage includes page views and downloads from PLOS and PMC. Bubble size correlates with Scopus citations and bubble color with the PLOS journal.

PLoS ALMReports

http://almreports.plos.org/

RNA-programmed genome editing in human cells

Martin Jinek, Alexandra East, Aaron Cheng, Steven Lin, Enbo Ma, Jennifer Doudna

Howard Hughes Medical Institute, University of California, Berkeley, United States; University of California, Berkeley, United States; Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, United States

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00471
Published January 29, 2013
Cite as eLife 2013;2:e00471

Total views: 19,677
Since publication on 29 January 2013

	HTML	PDF	XML
HighWire	12,055	3,864	1,156
PMC	1,790	812	-

2000 VIEWS, 1600 VIEWS, 1200 VIEWS, 800 VIEWS, 400 VIEWS, 0 VIEWS
3/10 13/01 13/02 13/03 13/04 13/05 13/06 13/07 13/08 13/09

Show data: since publication | last year | last 3 months | last month

Scholarly impact
via ImpactStory

e-Life Metrics + Impact Story

http://elife.elifesciences.org/

117

A novel virus genome discovered in an extreme environment suggests recombination between unrelated groups of RNA and DNA viruses

Twitter | Facebook | LinkedIn | News | Blogs | Google+ | Reddit | Score | Demographics | Help

So far Altmetric has seen **30** tweets from **27** accounts with an upper bound of **47,548** combined followers.

Eigen Victor @selfishneuron 295 followers
Ken Yaw Agyeman-Badu @Kenzibit 654 followers
Ken Yaw Agyeman-Badu @Kenzibit 654 followers

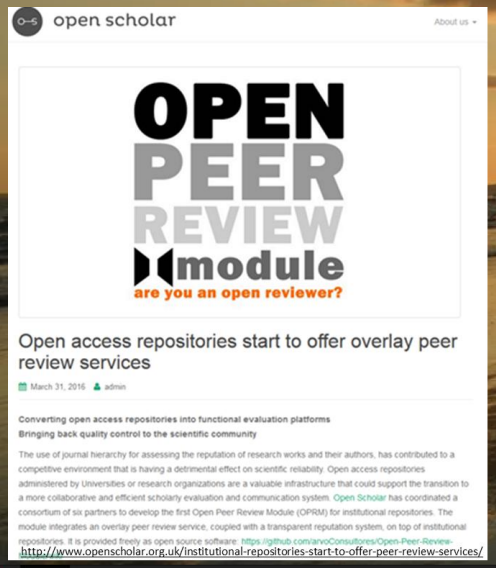
Score in context
Puts article in the top 5% of all articles ranked by attention
show more...

Mentioned by
27 tweeters
5 Facebook users
1 LinkedIn users
2 news outlets
11 science blogs
6 Google+ users
1 Redditors

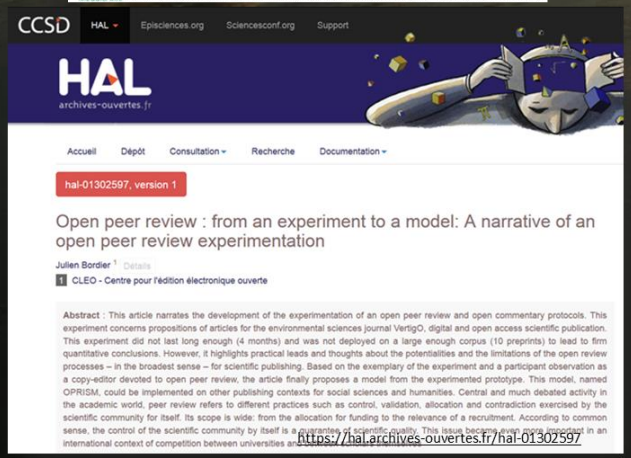
Readers on
56 Mendeley
0 CiteULike

BioMedCentral ALTMetrics

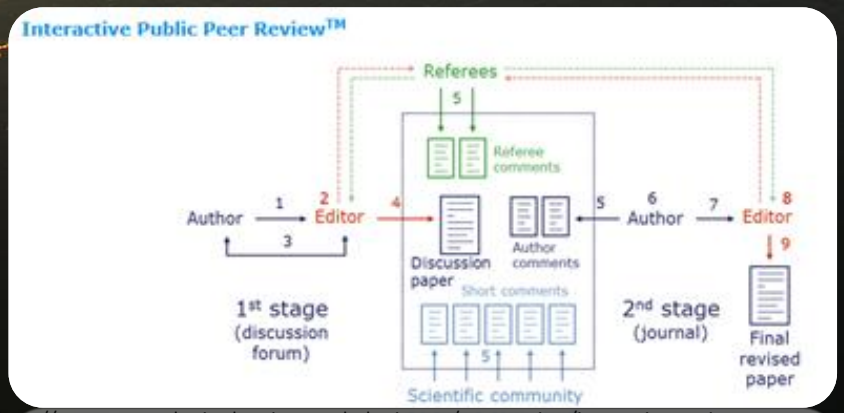
I vantaggi /11



http://www.openscholar.org.uk/institutional-repositories-start-to-offer-peer-review-services/



https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01302597



ttp://www.atmospheric-chemistry-and-physics.net/peer_review/interactive_review_process.h

I vantaggi / 12

Open Access Button

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We can help you get access to research

Tools like the Open Access Button can help catalyse change and create a world where science has more impact, is more efficient and importantly available to everyone

Professor Randy Schekman, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2013

Push Button.
Get Research.
Make Progress.

We all know the frustration of finding the research paper you need, but you can't afford the $40 to access it. The Open Access Button helps you get the research you want right now, and adds papers you still need to your wishlist.

HOW THE BUTTON WORKS

Push Button.

The next time you're asked to pay to access academic research. Push the Open Access Button on your phone or on the web.

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The Open Access Button will search the web for a version of the paper that you can access immediately. If that doesn't work, the Button will email the author and look for more information about the paper.

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If you get your research, you can make progress with your work. If you don't get your research, your story will be used to help change the publishing system so it doesn't happen again.

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Open Data Button beta

The Open Data Button has launched!

Get access to data to fuel your research.

Need access to research data?

We can help.

Push Button.
Request Data.
Make Progress.

Hidden data is hindering research. The Open Data Button allows you to request research data at the click of a button. When a researcher releases the requested data it can be seen, reused, and built upon for further innovation.

Learn more about how it works

https://opendatabutton.org/

HOW THE BUTTON WORKS

Push Button. Request Data. Make Progress.

I vantaggi / 13

… trasparenza…

Principio generale di trasparenza

1. La trasparenza e' intesa come accessibilita' totale delle informazioni concernenti l'organizzazione e l'attivita' delle pubbliche amministrazioni, allo scopo di favorire forme diffuse di controllo sul perseguimento delle funzioni istituzionali e sull'utilizzo delle risorse pubbliche.

2. La trasparenza, nel rispetto delle disposizioni in materia di segreto di Stato, di segreto d'ufficio, di segreto statistico e di protezione dei dati personali, concorre ad attuare il principio democratico e i principi costituzionali di eguaglianza, di imparzialita', buon andamento, responsabilita', efficacia ed efficienza nell'utilizzo di risorse pubbliche, integrita' e lealta' nel servizio alla nazione. Essa e' condizione di garanzia delle liberta' individuali e collettive, nonche' dei diritti civili,

D.Legls. 14 marzo 2013, n. 33

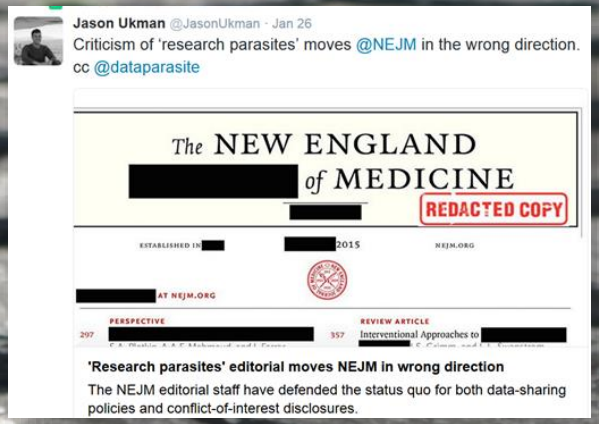
Open research data – I vantaggi / 1

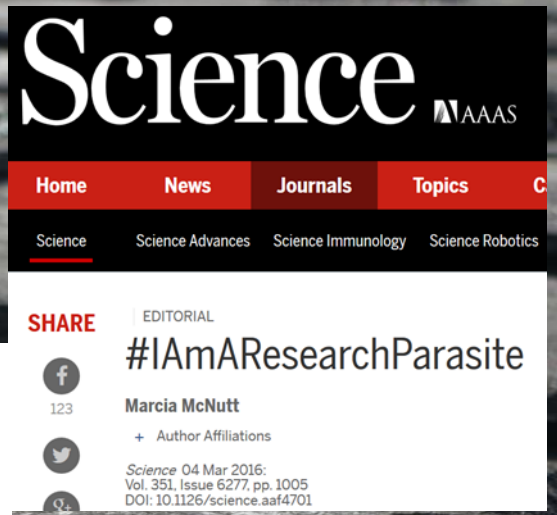
…una scienza più solida…

-meglio basarsi sui DATI che sulla loro interpretazione
[data make up per pubblicare…]
-confrontare/dibattere con i propri dati
- creare nuova conoscenza aggiungendo i propri dati

Open research data - I vantaggi / 2

RIPRODUCIBILITÀ





There are costs to implementing data reuse, but there are also costs for irreproducible research and for recollecting data for new uses. And no amount of funding can reconstruct lost ephemeral or time-dependent phenomena for which the data were not well curated. No more excuses: Let's step up to data sharing.

http://science.sciencemag.org/content/351/6277/1005.full.pdf+html

https://thewinnower.com/papers/4743-replication-celebration-rewarding-replication-to-improve-reproducibility

Open research data - I vantaggi / 3

il valore del RIUSO…
costruire percorsi inediti
grazie ai dati aperti

«the coolest thing to do with your data will be thought of by someone else»

Open research data - I vantaggi / 4

Data creates a bridge between traditional disciplines, spawning discovery and innovation from the humanities to the hard sciences. Data dissolves barriers, opening up new channels of communication, lines of research, and commercial opportunities. Data will be the engine, the spark to create a better world for all.

World Economic Forum 2012, http://goo.gl/ExaGW

Open research data – I vantaggi / 5

…pubblicando anche i dati negativi si evitano duplicazioni inutili…

Le due vie / green e gold

Green road - deposito

L'autore deposita
in un archivio Open Access,
nel rispetto delle norme di copyright,
la sua versione finale del lavoro
[quasi mai il pdf con layout editoriale]
uscito su riviste/sedi editoriali tradizionali

Perché in un archivio Open Access (istituzionale o disciplinare)?
- assegna un ID univoco e persistente (handle), VS pagina personale
- è no-profit VS Research Gate e Academia.edu

Due specie diverse

OFFICE OF SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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

A social networking site is not an open access repository

	Open access repositories	Academia.edu	ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting services, hopes to sell data	Commercial. Sells ads, job posting services
Sends you lots of emails (by default)	No	Yes	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes	Yes
Fulfills			

Rezensionsüberblicke Disziplinen Grundwissenschaften Mittelalterliche Autoren Varia

CUM IRA ET STUDIO / DIGITAL HUMANITIES / SUMMA SUMMARUM

http://mittelalter.hypotheses.org/7123

Upon Leaving Academia.edu

BY G. GELTNER · 07/12/2015

Early last week I uploaded to my Academia.edu homepage a brief note signaling and explaining my decision to close my account on that site. As a medieval historian, I had been an active and enthusiastic member since 2010, with moderately high exposure, and while "On leaving Academia.edu" was meant as a provocative goodbye, I hadn't expected

Above all, however, comments exposed the complacency of users regarding the portal's financial horizons, its plans to monetize, and the political implications thereof, be it for professional academics or the freedom of scholarship in general. The latter—more than any specific feature of the site—was the root cause of my decision to close my account. It is a position I have been invited to explain in the current blog post, using the example of Academia.edu and last week's discussions. In many ways, however, it illuminates the challenges academia and the free exchange of ideas is facing, especially if scholars remain uncritical users of new digital technologies.

extension underwrite independent research). It is time to stop being naïve, and do something for the freedom of scholarship. Open access to scholarship should be a human right, not a business model.

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

Green road - deposito

il 70% degli editori internazionali lo consente (Elsevier, Wiley, Springer…), elenco:

SHERPA/RoMEO

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

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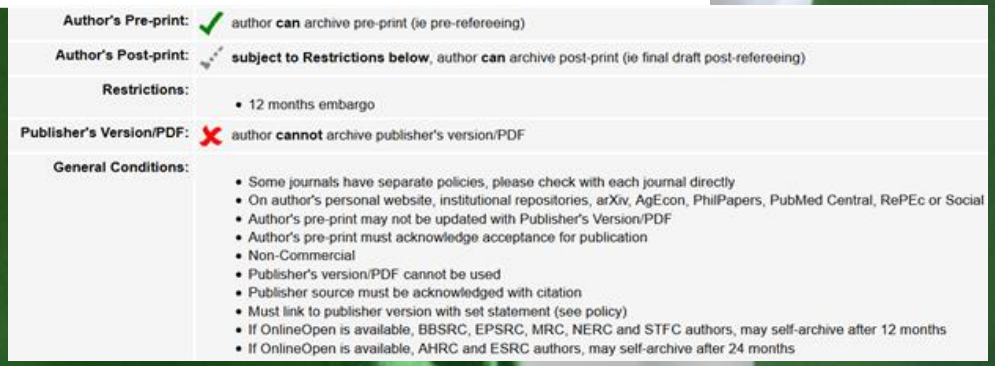
- quasi mai pdf editoriale, spesso **«postprint»**
- possibile **embargo**

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



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

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

Stefania Dho, Wanda Camusso, Marco Mucciarelli, Anna Fusconi

Abstract

Arsenic (As) is one of the most to
plant growth. Despite the growing
this element on meristem activity
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onwards. These data point to a p
the main targets of As.

Keywords

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

1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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ABSTRACT

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic pollutants in the environment, where it severely affects both animal and plant growth. Despite the growing literature data on As effects on plant development, alterations induced by this element on meristem activity of the root have not been explored to any great extent. In the present study, short-term experiments with arsenate have been conducted on *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 ana/telophase bridges were virtually absent, whilst DNA fragmentation only increased from 25 μM arsenate onwards. These data point to a poor clastogenetic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one of the main targets of As.

1. Introduction

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

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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 sulphydril 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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L'AUTORE NON CAMBIA LE SUE ABITUDINI EDITORIALI

- **CONTINUA A PUBBLICARE SULLE MIGLIORI RIVISTE** DEL SETTORE
  (per motivi di valutazione o di carriera accademica)
- poi rende disponibile nell'archivio istituzionale il suo lavoro NELLA VERSIONE CONSENTITA DALL'EDITORE (post-print, raro pdf)

Gold road
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- nel 23% dei casi si paga una Article Processing Fee, che varia da 500 a 2900 $ per articolo (è la logica del francobollo…)
- anche gli editori tradizionali fanno pagare figure, pagine…

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- **non hanno abbonamento,**
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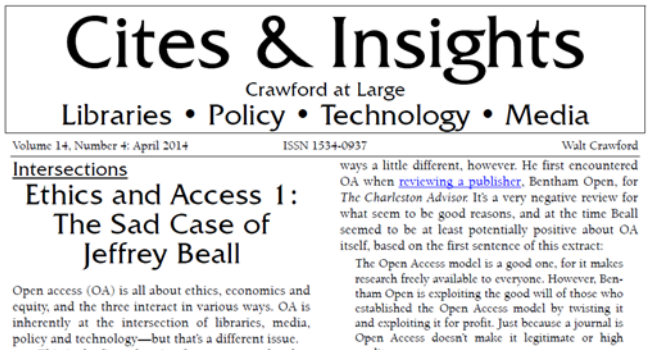

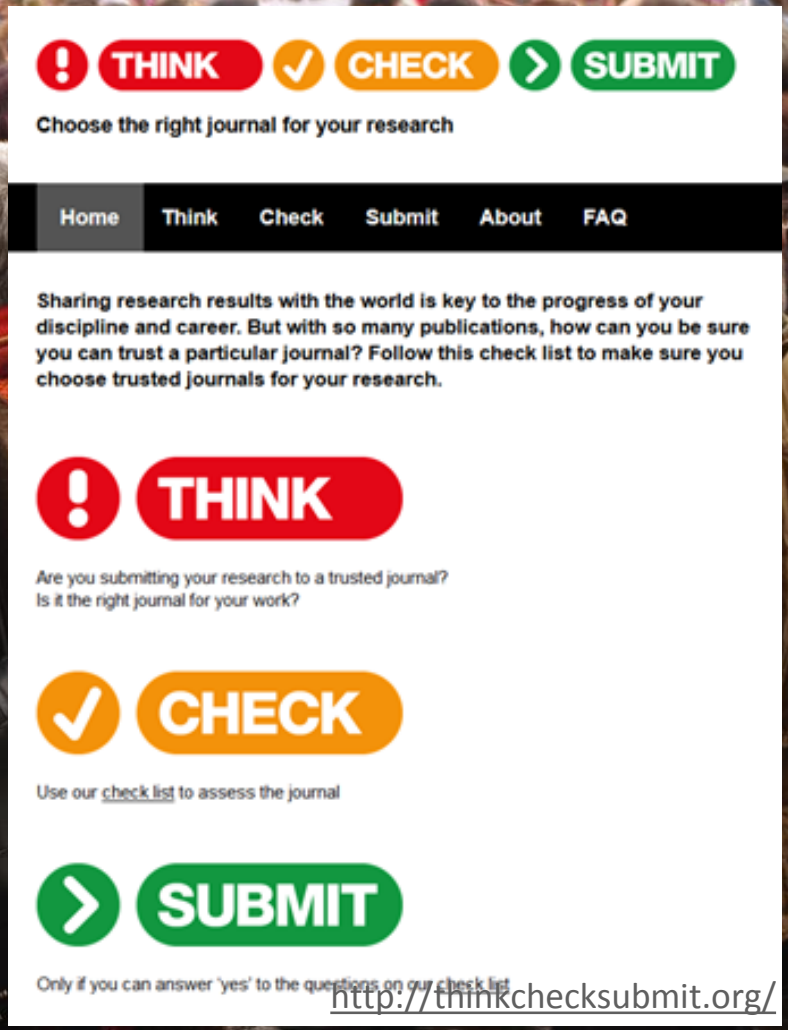

La «red road»

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

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

di fatto, paghiamo due volte…

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

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Cosa non è l'Open Access / 1

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  o scientificamente non solido??????

Cosa non è l'Open Access / 2.2

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9

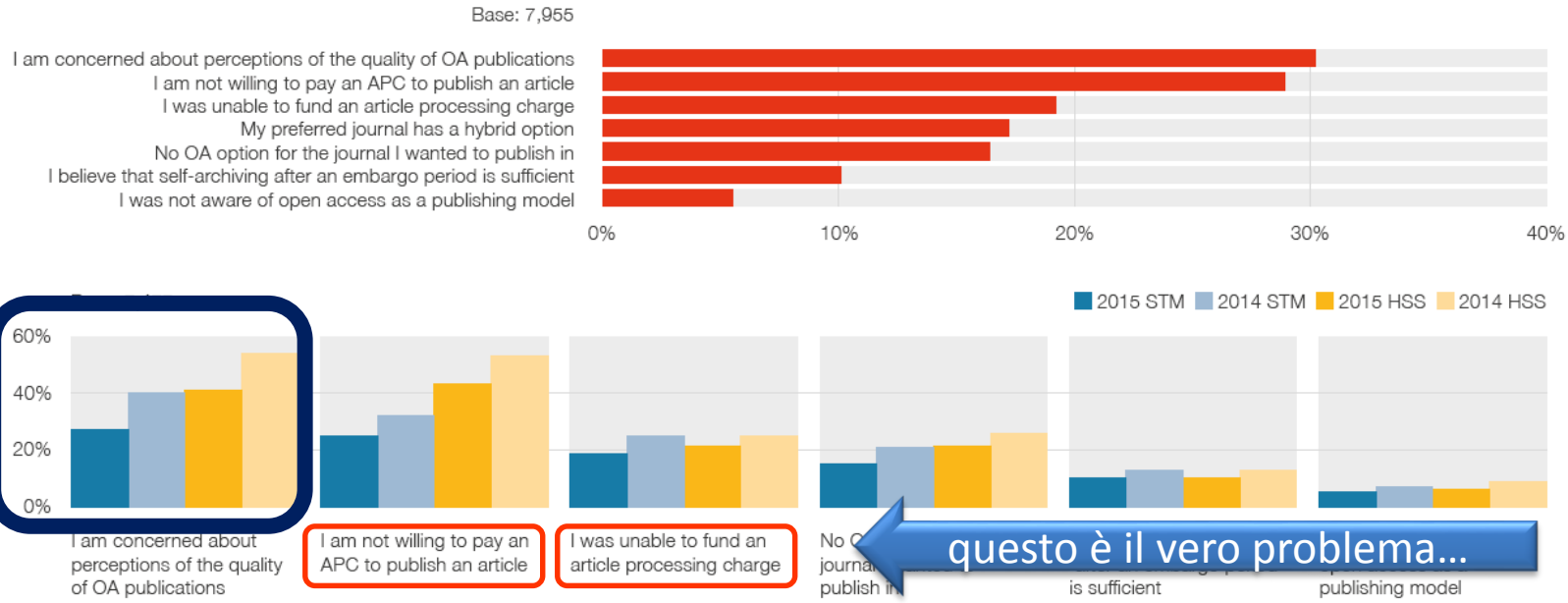
Reasons for not publishing OA?

Nature Pub. Group, 2015 Authors' insights survey

"Which of the following are reasons why you haven't published any of your articles via an immediate open access model in the past three years?" (select all that apply)

Anche per le riviste, la qualità è in crescita

The most common reason given for not publishing Open Access is a concern about perceptions of quality, but the proportion of authors with this opinion seems to be in decline.



questo è il vero problema...

Cosa non è l'Open Access / 3

NON è un veicolo di plagio, anzi,
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E "attribuzione" è unico requisito

Nature Publishing Group, 15 agosto 2015

Cosa non è l'Open Access/ 4

NON è in contrasto con la peer review,
che anzi è spesso condotta in modo
più trasparente

Legge italiana sull'Open Access

Legge 112/2013

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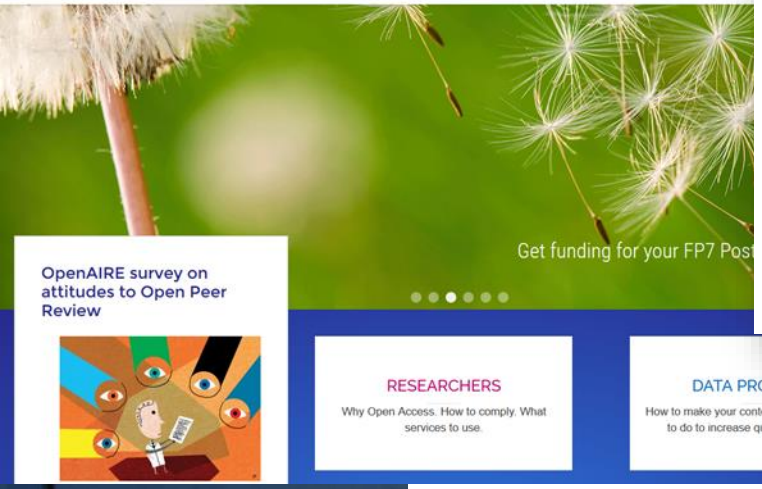
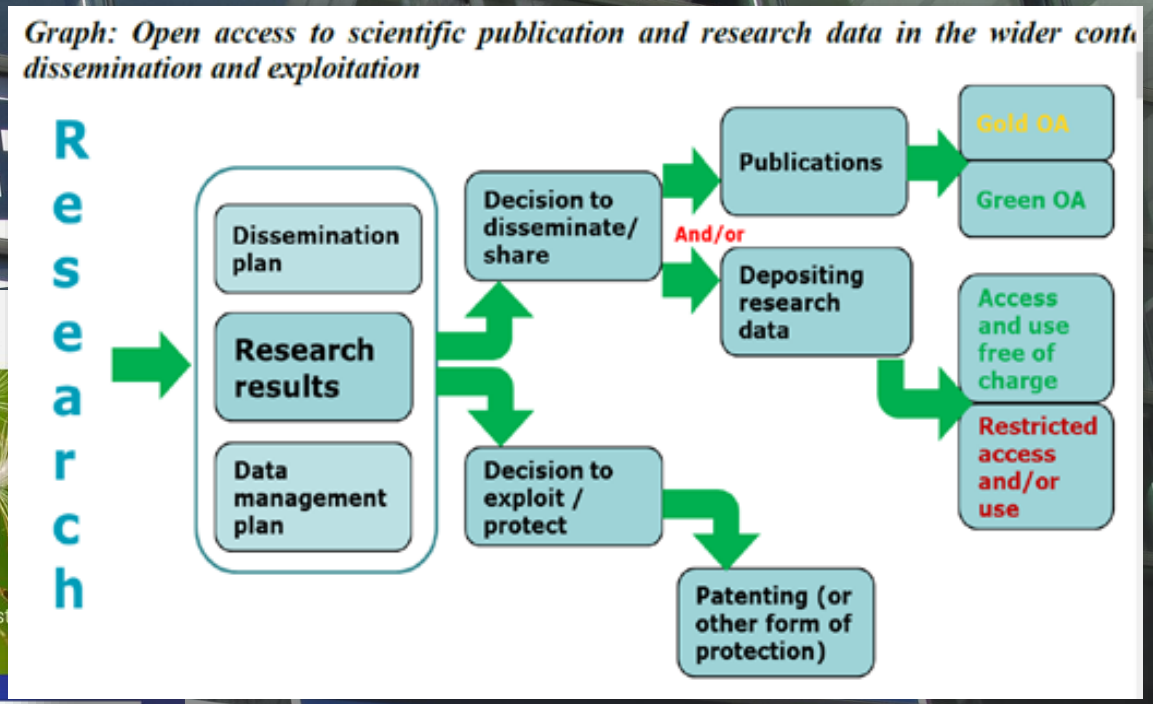
EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General for Research & Innovation

http://goo.gl/Lr1MXM

Guidelines on Open Access
to Scientific Publications and Research Data
in Horizon 2020

https://www.openaire.eu/





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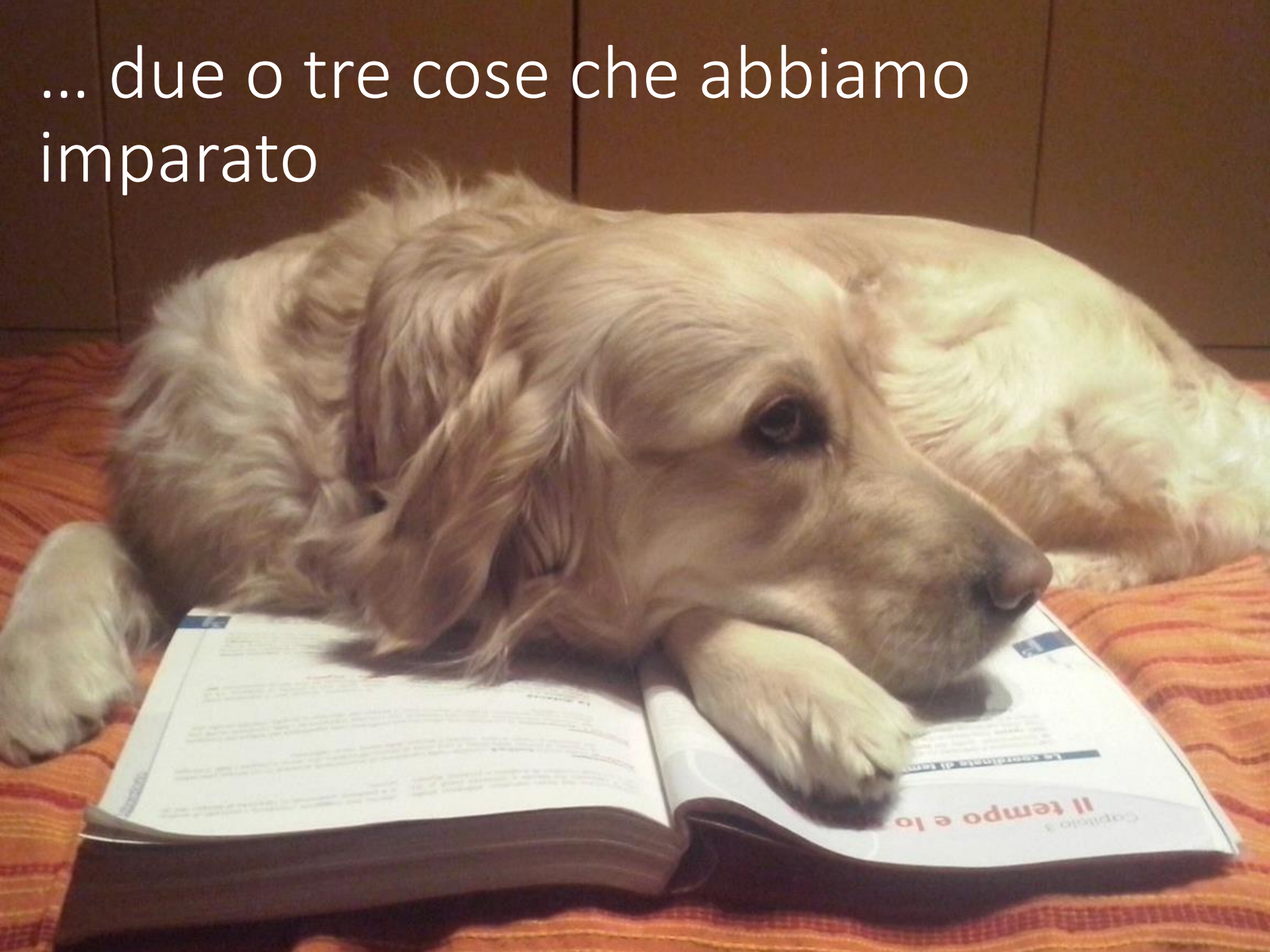
NB: **si tratta di un pre-requisito non di un criterio**

… due o tre cose che abbiamo imparato



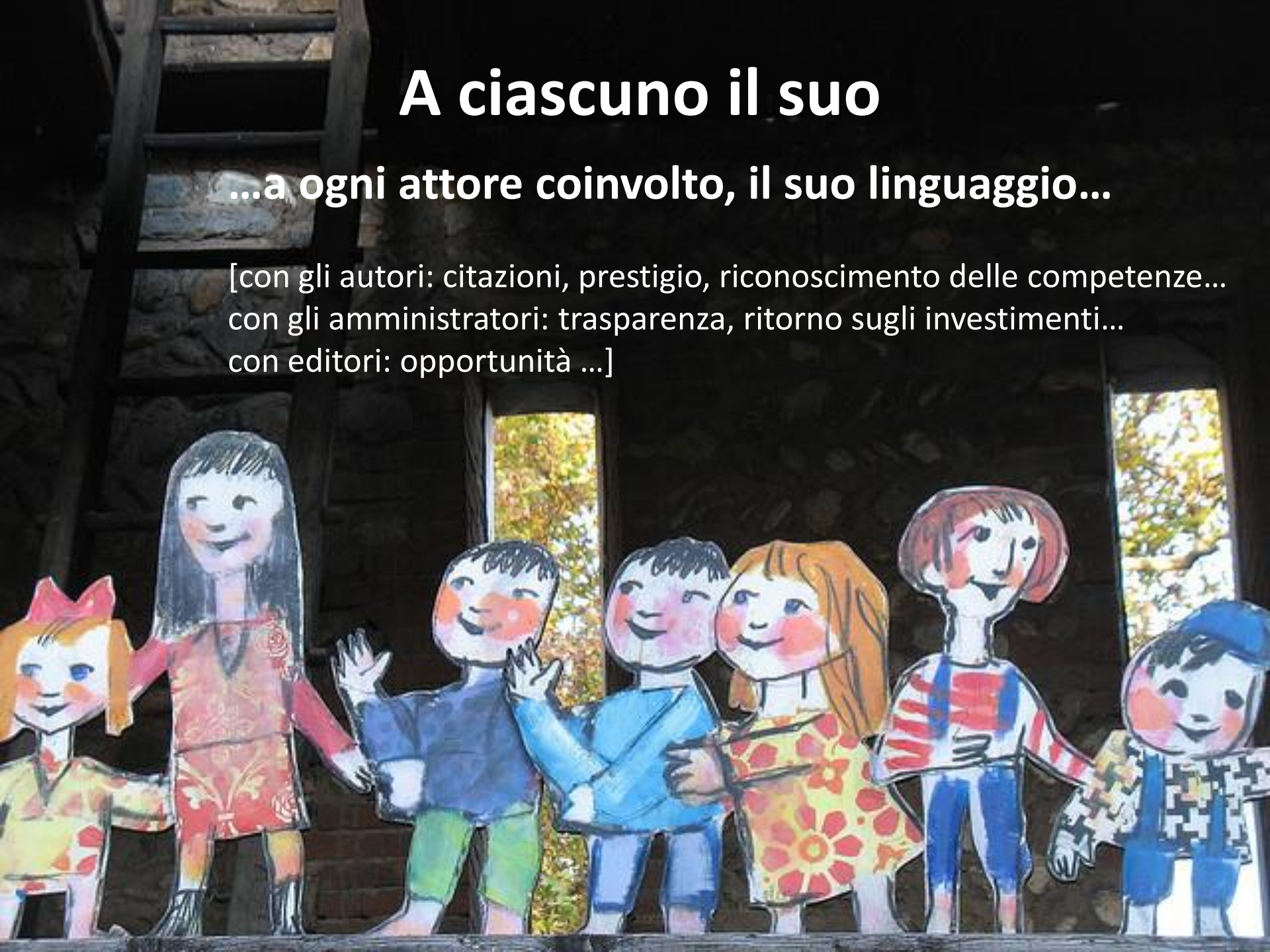
Il legame
con la valutazione della ricerca
è fondamentale


ROMPERE MURO
DI INDIFFERENZA E “FALSI MITI”
CREARE CONSAPEVOLEZZA SU
LOGICHE E VANTAGGI

A ciascuno il suo

…a ogni attore coinvolto, il suo linguaggio…

[con gli autori: citazioni, prestigio, riconoscimento delle competenze…
con gli amministratori: trasparenza, ritorno sugli investimenti…
con editori: opportunità …]



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- referenti nei dipartimenti: supporto operativo

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Prodotti recenti

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Come depositare

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

Politiche di copyright

- Editori italiani
- Editori stranieri (banca dati SHERPA RoMEO)
- Riviste Elsevier (embargo specifico)
- Dubbi sul copyright
- Versioni ed embargo già calcolato

Open Access, ovvero...

- Open Access in breve
- Il Regolamento di Ateneo sull'accesso aperto
- Open Access in UniTO

Disclaimer

- Form e contatti
- Le politiche di AperTO

Help-desk

- Aprire un ticket

Strumenti

- Richiesta di deroga
- Copertine
- Moduli editori e Addenda ai contratti
- Glossario

…urge la promozione…

…un enorme sforzo di promozione:
seminari in ognuno dei 27 dipartimenti

Le reazioni…

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depositano tutto

CONVINTI
depositano più del richiesto e aprono riviste OA

RASSEGNATI
minimo sindacale, visto come ennesimo carico burocratico

RIOTTOSI
fanno rimostranze ma poi si adeguano

CONTRARI A OLTRANZA

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Allegati Open Access		+ %
Nov 8, 2008 - Nov. 1, 2013 (senza Regolamento)	3.430	
Nov. 2013 – Ago. 2016 (dopo entrata in vigore)	12.142	**354%**

…buon lavoro!

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