

Perché serve la Open Science

Elena Giglia



Perché siamo qui

SE NON SI RAGIONA SUL
REALE VALORE E IL POTENZIALE TRASFORMATIVO
DELLA OPEN SCIENCE, LA VEDRETE SOLO COME
UN ENNESIMO FARDELLO AMMINISTRATIVO

In così poco tempo possiamo solo dare messaggi-chiave

- sul sistema attuale e le sue storture
- sull'alternativa Open, PlanS, transformative agreements
- sul diritto d'autore

... ma sono a disposizione per corsi più lunghi nei vostri enti!

Qualcosa da portare via

Open Science/Open Access: opportunità, non minaccia



Jon Tennant ✓
@Protohedgehog

Following

My first talk of the year! Message is going to be that the opposite of 'open science' isn't 'closed science' - it's bad science.

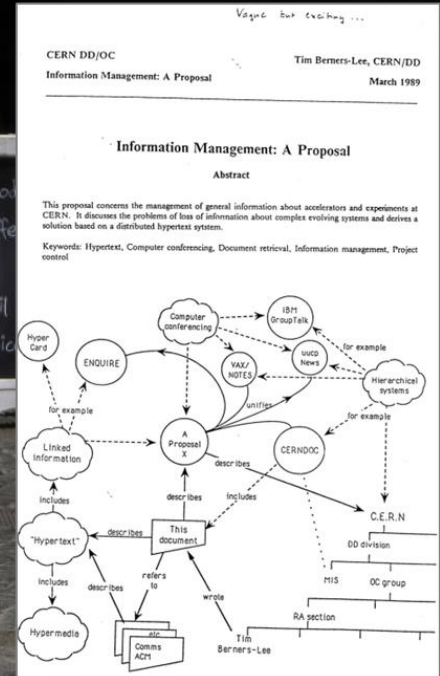
...il contrario di Open Science è «Bad Science», non «Closed Science»

...per fare Open Access ci sono due vie (green/gold)

...PlanS e i transformative agreements sono cruciali...

...si può fare Open Science a piccoli passi, non «tutto e subito»

...Open Science NON è EOSC, e NON è Open Access...



...il migliore esempio di Open Science?



... comunicazione scientifica,

IN EUROPA 726 MILIONI (sottostimato)
GLOBALE 7,6 MILIARDI (2016)

Key figures on Big Deals costs:

- At least 1.025 billion euros are spent overall, every year in electronic resources (including periodicals and e-books) by 31 consortia surveyed in 30 European countries.
- Periodicals alone account for 726 million euros per year across all consortia. 72% of these costs are borne from university budgets.
- 475 million euros per year are spent in periodical Big Deal contracts with five of the largest publishers (Elsevier, Springer Nature, Taylor & Francis, Wiley, American Chemical Society).
- Contracts with the largest five publishers are subject to an average annual cost increase of 3.6%.

KEY MESSAGE / 1
LEGGERE OGGI
NON È GRATIS

Scenario of transformation based on
current operating numbers per
Global view

OGGI (ABBONAMENTI)
OGNI ARTICOLO
3800/5000 \$

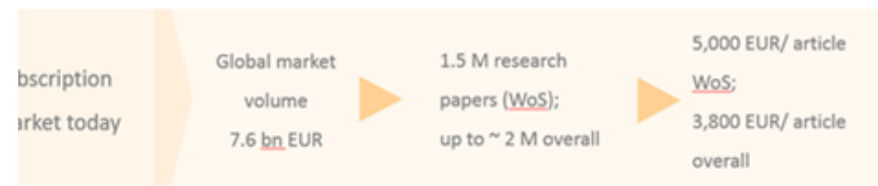


The global voice of scholarly publishing

2018

The STM Report

An overview of scientific and scholarly publishing



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



<http://goo.gl/gMoKke>

... paghiamo gli editori commerciali perché mettano sotto chiave il nostro contenuto...



Jon Tennant ✓
@Protohedgehog

Following

The smartest business model ever. Have all of your products and services performed for free by researchers, and then sell it back to them with an unholy markup. Try describing the model to a non-researcher, and they mock us for falling for it.

<https://twitter.com/Protohedgehog/status/985439318897410048>

Steven Salzberg @StevenSalzberg1

Nature and other Springer journals make all of their money from free labor provided by scientists, who write all the papers and do all of the peer review. And now they are cashing in: "Springer Nature aims to raise 1.2 billion euros in new money in IPO" reut.rs/2qqhp93

For researchers, it's like going to a restaurant, bringing all of your own ingredients, cooking the meal yourself, and then being charged \$40 for a waiter to bring it out on a plate for you.

You are the provider, the product, and the consumer.
Jon Tennant, Open Science: [just science done right](#), Sept.



WHY SHOULD YOU PAY TO READ THEM ?

www.plos.org

2018

Profit	Company	Industry
10%	BMW	automobiles
23%	Rio Tinto	mining
25%	Google	search
29%	Apple	premium computing
35%	Springer	scholarly publishing
37%	Elsevier	scholarly publishing

A. Holcombe, Aug. 2018
<http://wp.me/p1h4f-1m> CC-BY Alex Holcombe

KEY MESSAGE / 2

CI SONO ENORMI INTERESSI COMMERCIALI (E UN ENOMRE SPRECO DI DENARO PUBBLICO)

Accesso?



12 marzo: 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...



Joanne Kamens ✓
@JKamens

Segui

In risposta a @jasonpriem e @unpaywall

and btw the "everyone who needs it has access" is completely wrong. I have worked in small biotechs for the last 10 years and hit frustrating paywalls EVERY DAY trying to do good science.

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

15:14 - 4 gen 2018

<https://twitter.com/JKamens/status/948920680590004224>

A screenshot of the Harvard University website. At the top, the Harvard University logo and name are visible. Below that, the text 'THE HARVARD LIBRARY' is displayed. A 'News' section is active, showing a 'News Archive' with several items. The main article is titled 'Faculty Advisory Council Memorandum on Journal Pricing'. Below the title, it says 'Major Periodical Subscriptions Cannot Be Sustained'. The article is dated April 17, 2012, and is addressed to 'Faculty Members in all Schools, Faculties, and Units'. The text of the memorandum discusses the unsustainable situation of journal pricing and the impact on the library's budget.

... se no, non esisterebbe Sci-Hub



Higher Education Network

Scientists should be solving problems, not struggling to access journals

It takes an average of 15 clicks for a researcher to find and access a journal article. This time could be much better spent

Benjamin Kaube

Mon 21 May 2018 07:30 BST

May 21, 2018

Science Home News

Who's downloading pirated papers?

EVERYONE

In rich and poor countries, researchers turn to the Sci-Hub website

<http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2016/04/whos-downloading>

Scientific publishing is a rip-off. We fund the research - it should be free

George Monbiot



outrageous legacy. In the meantime, as a matter of principle, do not pay a penny to read an academic article. The ethical choice is to read the stolen material published by Sci-Hub.



Bernard Rentier

@bernardrentier

Following

The single fact that providing free information on universal Science is illegal tells us a lot about how absurd it has become, in the Internet era, to rely on the old research publication model. #FreeOpenAccessNow

Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog

Oh wow. Looks like anyone can now create their own @sci_hub mirror github.com/bsidio/sci-hub You can use this to help accelerate research and society by providing free access to millions of research articles. But it's probably illegal, so don't do it.

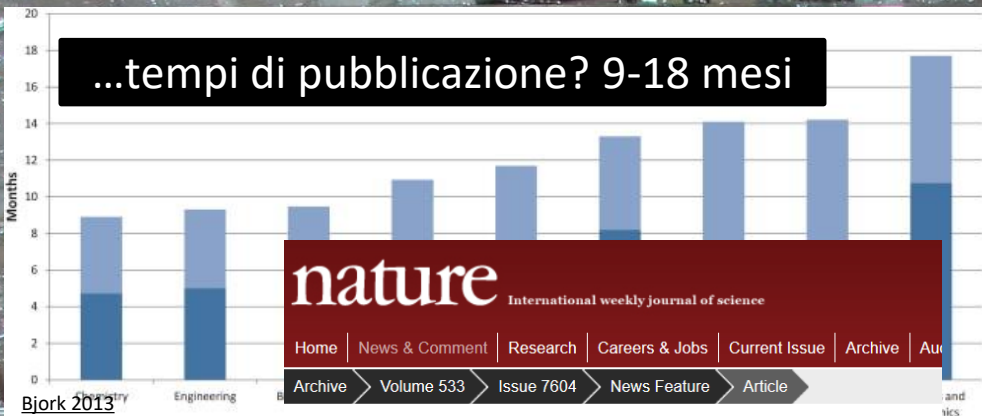
Traduci il Tweet

08:37 - 10 mag 2018

March 10, 2018

...funziona?

...tempi di pubblicazione? 9-18 mesi



NATURE | NEWS FEATURE

1,500 scientists lift the lid on reproducibility

Survey sheds light

Monya Baker

25 May 2016 | Cor

...crisi della
riproducibilità

← Tweet

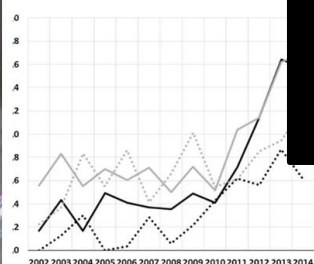


Jelte Wicherts
@JelteWicherts

March 2018

Gaming the system: When in 2010 Italian universities incorporated citations in promotion decisions, self-citation rates among social scientists went up by 81-179% sciencedirect.com/science/articl...

...autocitazioni
+179%



ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Self-citation
Peer production mechanisms
Incentives in science
Strategic sciences
Sociality of science
Rhetorics of science

ABSTRACT

There is limited knowledge on the extent to which questionable practices, namely practices that do factors that affect their likelihood. This article a citations, i.e. citations of one's own work to too exploring the factors driving academic behaviour in self-citations. We test the hypotheses in the lit positions is regulated by a national institutions ions received. The sample includes 800 scien

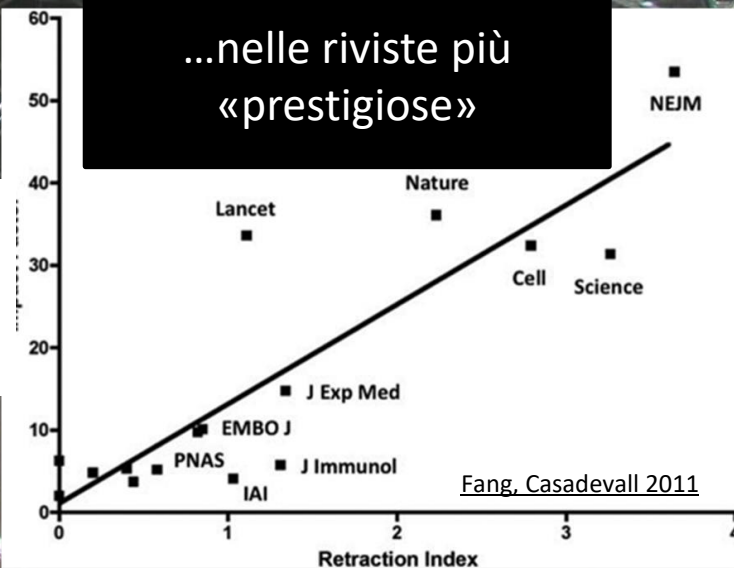
KEY MESSAGE / 3
IL SISTEMA È ROTTO

The Retraction Watch Leaderboard

...crescente numero di ritrattazioni per dati falsificati o fabbricati

1. [Yoshitaka Fujii](#) (total retractions: 183) See also: [Final report of investigating committee, our reporting, additional coverage](#)
2. [Joachim Boldt](#) (96) See also: [Editors-in-chief statement, our coverage](#)
3. [Diederik Stapel](#) (58) See also: [our coverage](#)
4. [Adrian Maxim](#) (48) See also: [our coverage](#)
5. [Chen-Yuan \(Peter\) Chen](#) (43) See also: [SAGE, our coverage](#)
6. [Hua Zhong](#) (41) See also: [journal notice](#)
7. [Shigeaki Kato](#) (39) See also: [our coverage](#)
8. [Yuhji Saitoh](#) (37) See also: [our coverage](#)

...nelle riviste più
«prestigiose»



[ritrattazio

<https://retractionwatch.com/>

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

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



The study's authors say that while academics are rewarded for publishing novel work often and in high-profile journals, bad scientific practice will 'run rampant'. Photograph: Ben Broome/field for the Guardian

<https://goo.gl/IUb5WZ>

Paper used to support WHO guidelines on preventing infections "has no scientific validity"

March 26, 2018

A surgery journal retracted a 2014 paper last month after discovering that the study has "no scientific validity."



Mario Schietroma and his coauthors, based at

The Retraction Watch Leaderboard

Who has the most retractions on methodology), which to light:

1. Yoshitaka Fujii (total retractions)

No academic post for fraudster Diederik Stapel, after all

Recently, we reported that social psychologist and renowned data faker Diederik Stapel had found himself a new gig supporting research at



Diederik Stapel

Scoperto da un PhD che ha chiesto i dati originali

[De Telegraaf: Continue reading →](#)

Stem cell researchers investigated for misconduct recommended for roles at Italy's NIH

March 14, 2018

Two stem cell scientists who left Harvard University in the aftermath of a messy misconduct investigation may have found new roles in Italy's National Institute of



Harvard chiede il ritiro di 31 pubblicazioni del noto cardiologo Piero Anversa

Oct. 16, 2018

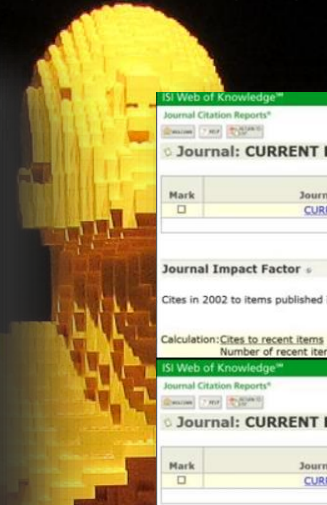


Foto: Brigham and Women's Hospital. Piero Anversa, M.D.

Contengono dati falsificati e/o inventati, come riferiscono la Harvard Medical School e il Brigham and Women's Hospital di Boston. Gli studi sotto accusa riguardano la possibilità - dimostrata falsa - di utilizzare le staminali per rigenerare il cuore

with "a rating of 'excellent.'"

... e la valutazione? «Osessione»



“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.

There was a call having to rely on **ROARS** *Return On Academic Research* ROARS 28 marzo 2018

ISI Web of Knowledge®
Journal Citation Reports®
2002 CR Science Edition

Journal: CURRENT BIOLOGY

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
<input type="checkbox"/>	CURR BIOL	0960-9822	20020	7.007	2.713	341	3.5	3.7

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 / Number of recent items = 7231 / 1032 = 7.007

ISI Web of Knowledge®
Journal Citation Reports®
2003 CR Science Edition

Journal: CURRENT BIOLOGY

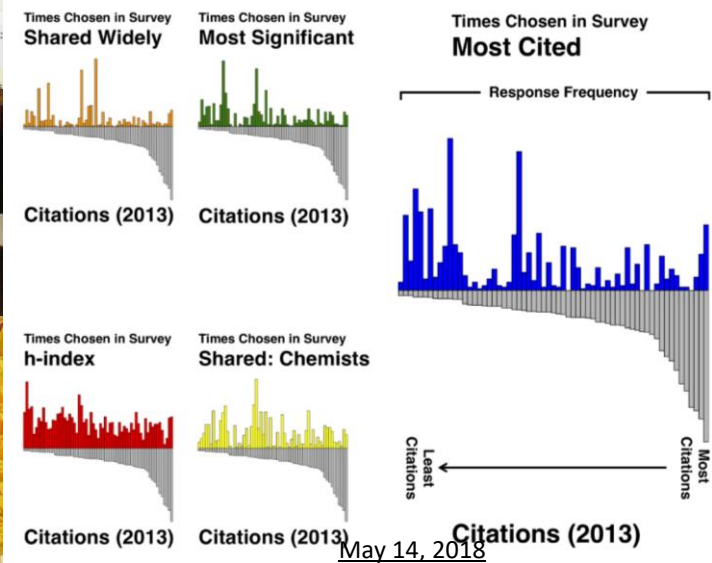
Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
<input type="checkbox"/>	CURR BIOL	0960-9822	22589	11.910	2.682	331	3.8	4.0

Journal Impact Factor

Cites in 2003 to items published in:

Calculation: Cites to recent items / Number of recent items

Impact or perish. L'ossessione per l'impatto delle pubblicazioni scientifiche genera frodi e condotte abusive



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 also at the number purports to measure

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

[siamo sulla strada sbagliata]

This research culture can lead to cost- and corner-cutting, with hasty publication of irreproducible results and poor-quality work—it's an era in which scientists can fall prey to the temptation to do whatever they can get away with in order to publish. This leads to scientific misconduct, commonly defined as 'fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results'. A well-known recent case is Professor

cord injury. First, there is increasing methodology. These range from neurological diseases, the lack of contamination of neural cell lines, poor reliability of published research (participant numbers are low), published research findings are commonly low in the biomedical literature. Surprisingly then, the rate of publication is slow and problematic [3]. Second, the number of papers retracted from the peer-reviewed literature is also increasing [4]. Third, there is an over-reliance on a scientist's publication metrics (numbers, journal impact factors, citation numbers) for progression, promotion, prizes, and research grants. Indeed, gaming the metrics of science is an occupational requirement for scientists, journal staff and university administrators. Publications now contain more spin (reliance on findings which are not justified by the statistics) and a more liberal use of words such as 'novel' [5]. These trends are driven by an unhealthy culture in which it can be more important to publish a result than publish a correct result [6, 7]. The trends also expose deep flaws in the current systems of peer review.

- metodologia non solida
- risultati falsi, peer review debole
- enfasi sulla pretesa «novità»
- metriche onnipotenti, per cui truffare per gonfiarle è obbligo
- «PUBBLICARE UN RISULTATO»
INVECE DI UN «RISULTATO
CORRETTO»



... cambiare panorama?

... un altro modo di fare ricerca...



OSFPREPRINTS 
<https://dx.doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/2DXU5>

The Preregistration Revolution

Brian Nosek, Charles Ebersole, Alexander DeHaven, David Mellor
Created on: June 16, 2017 | Last edited: March 12, 2018

Box 1. Some Research Practices that May Help Increase the Proportion of True Research Findings

- Large-scale collaborative research
- Adoption of replication culture
- Registration (of studies, protocols, analysis codes, datasets, raw data, and results)
- Sharing (of data, protocols, materials, software, and other tools)
- Reproducibility practices
- Containment of conflicted sponsors and authors
- More appropriate statistical methods
- Standardization of definitions and analyses
- More stringent thresholds for claiming discoveries or “successes”
- Improvement of study design standards
- Improvements in peer review, reporting, and dissemination of research
- Better training of scientific workforce in methods and statistical literacy



PLOS MEDICINE PLoS 2005 BROWSE PU

OPEN ACCESS
ESSAY

Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

John P. A. Ioannidis
Published: August 30, 2005 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0020124>

How to Make More Published Research True

John P. A. Ioannidis 
Published: October 21, 2014 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001747>



Tony Ross-Hellauer ha ritwittato
 **GrOhOm Steel**   @McDawg · 8 set
If you missed Prof John Ioannidis's Plenary at #osfair2017
Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese



OSFair2017
OSFair2017
youtube.com

<https://t.co/ZWc3QAdZVD>



Altmetric: 2520 Citations: 63 [More detail >>](#)

Perspective | OPEN

A manifesto for reproducible science

Marcus R. Munafò , Brian A. Nosek, Dorothy V. M. Bishop, Katherine S. Button, Christopher D. Chambers, Nathalie Percie du Sert, Uri Simonsohn, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers, Jennifer J. Ware & John P. A. Ioannidis

[Manifesto, Jan 2017](#)

Open Science

Open Definition

"Open data and content can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose"

<http://opendefinition.org/>



Jeff Rouder

@JeffRouder

What is Open Science? It is endeavoring to preserve the rights of others to reach independent conclusions about your data and work.

Traduci il Tweet

21:47 - 5 dic

Open Science Depends on Open Minds



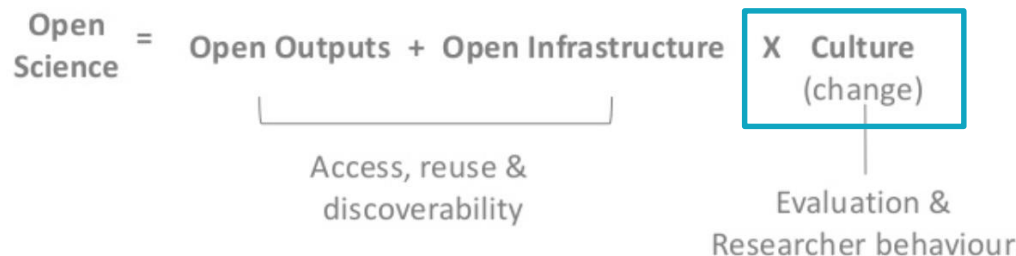
Neelie Kroes ✓

Iscriviti 851

Open Science @opensciencematters
"Being open and transparent is an ongoing practice and not a check box at the end." - @biocrusoe #openscience



<https://player.vimeo.com/video/162062013>



Open Science

KEY MESSAGE / 4
OPEN SCIENCE ≠ OPEN ACCESS
OPEN SCIENCE ≠ EOSC



Open Science

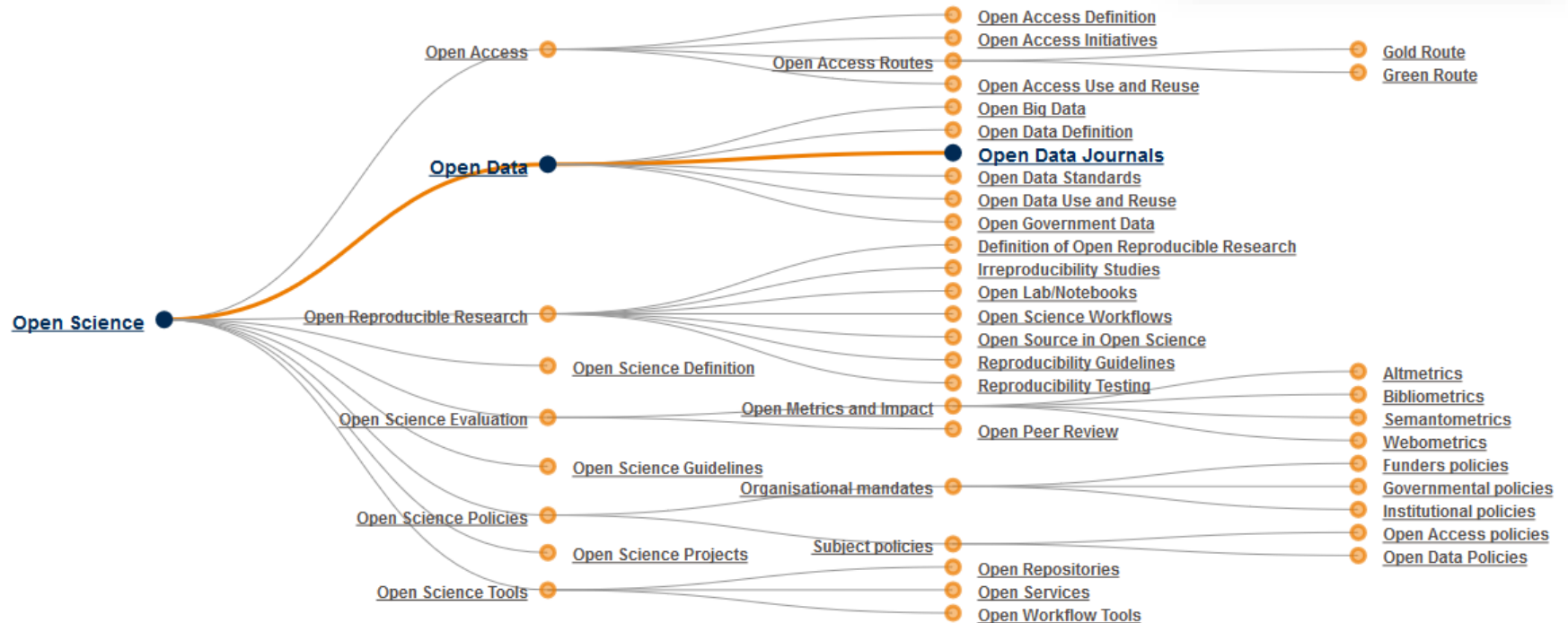
Research Data Management

Legal Issues

Text And Data Mining

TDM Methods

Research Workflow



Open Science

Principles of Open Scholarship Clip st

Transparency

Accountability

Inclusivity

Responsibility

Community &
Collaboration

Visibility

Rigour

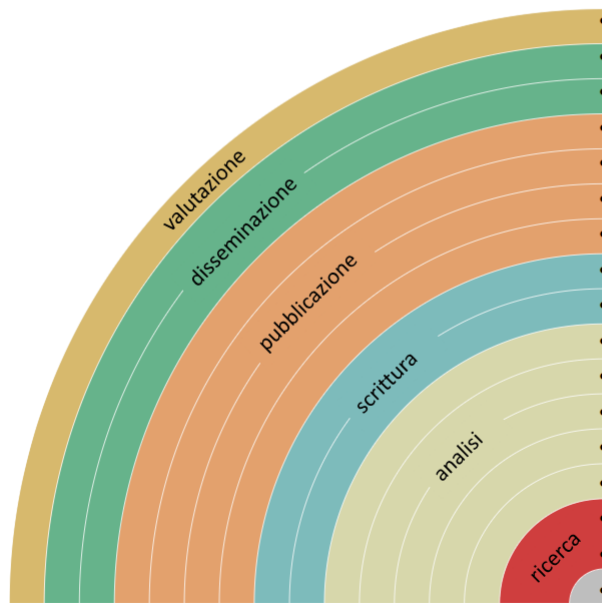
Equality

Public good

**OPEN SCIENCE:
JUST
SCIENCE
DONE RIGHT**

Open science un passo per volta...

Come puoi rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...



- aggiungendo misure di impatto alternative, es. altmetrics
- comunicando sui social media, es. Twitter
- condividendo poster e presentazioni, es. su FigShare
- utilizzando licenze aperte, es. Creative Commons BY
- depositando in archivi o pubblicando su riviste Open
- provando la open peer review, es. PubPeer o F1000
- condividendo preprints, es. su OSF, arXiv o bioRxiv
- con formati leggibili dalle macchine, es. Jupyter o CoCalc
- con la scrittura collaborativa, es. Overleaf o Authorea
- condividendo protocolli e workflow, es. su Protocols.io
- condividendo note di laboratorio, es. OpenNotebookScience
- condividendo software, es. su GitHub con licenza GNU/MIT
- condividendo i dati, es. su Dryad, Zenodo o Dataverse
- pre-registando esperimenti, es. su OSF o AsPredicted
- commentando pagine web, es. su Hypothes.is o Pund.it
- usando bibliografie condivise, es. su Zotero
- condividendo progetti di ricerca, es. su RIO Journal



 Bianca Kramer & Jeroen Bosman <https://101innovations.wordpress.com> DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1147025

Traduzione: Elena Giglia  DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1195648



10 Myths around Open Scholarly Publishing

e campate per aria.

Myth 1

Preprints will get your research 'scooped'

Preprints typically provide a time-stamp and a DOI, therefore establishing priority of discovery

Myth 6

Copyright transfer is required to publish and protect authors

Copyright transfer procedures do not protect authors nor contribute to the advancement of scientific progress

Myth 2

JIF and journal branding are measures of quality for researchers

The JIF is a flawed metrics that was never meant to be used for evaluation of research and researchers

Myth 7

Gold Open Access is synonymous with the APC business model

Most DOAJ-indexed journals do not have APCs and are funded from other sources, such as research institutes and grants

Myth 3

Approval by peer review proves that you can trust a research article

The current peer review system is prone to a number of flaws including corruption, human bias and ghostwriting

Myth 8

Embargo periods on 'green' OA are needed to sustain publishers

Traditional journals can peacefully coexist with zero-embargo self-archiving policies on author manuscripts

Myth 4

Without journal peer review, the quality of science suffers

Researchers are more than responsible and competent enough to ensure their own quality control as part of intrinsic scientific integrity

Myth 9

Web of Science and Scopus are global databases of knowledge

Neither represent the sum of current global research knowledge including Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia

Myth 5

Open Access has created predatory publishers

Predatory journals have been around for a long time before the recent push towards Open Access publishing

Myth 10

Publishers add no value to the scholarly communication process

Publishers are responsible for quite some key functions, from peer-review management to production and archiving of final version articles

KEY MESSAGE / 5
CONTRO PREGIUDIZI E FAKE,
INFORMIAMOCI!!!

Preprint **NOT PEER-REVIEWED** March 11, 2019
"PeerJ Preprints" is a venue for early communication. It may be used for preliminary reports, but it is not intended for peer review. Learn more about preprints or browse peer-reviewed articles instead.

View 34 tweets

Ten myths around open scholarly publishing

Literature review Science and Medical Education Science Policy

... «core strategy» ...

HORIZON 2020

Open Science (Open A



Carlos Moedas

@Moedas



Segui

2/4 "Open as possible, as closed as necessary" is the new principle for all #data from publicly funded #research in Europe #openaccess

RETWEET

76

MI PIACE

32



Iryna Kuchma @irynakuchma · 18 nov 2015

#Openscience is about making sure that science serves innovation & growth – Günther Oettinger & Carlos Moedas



Wilma van Wezenbeek

@wvanwezenbeek

Following

#osc2018 @BurgelmanJean "2018 is the year of no return in #openscience"

Traduci il Tweet

10:32 - 13 mar 2018

Newsroom

... shift towards making research findings available free of charge... so-called 'Open access', has been a core strategy in the Commission to improve knowledge circulation and thus... It is illustrated in particular by the general principle for open scientific publications in Horizon 2020 and the pilot for research



RESEARCH & INNOVATION

Open Science

European Commission > Research & Innovation > Open Science

Home

Open Access

European Open Science Cloud

Open Science Policy Platform

Groups

Open Science

European Commission Open Research Publishing Platform

The Commission proposes to fund a European Commission Open Research Publishing Platform...

TESTI E DATI OPEN BY DEFAULT (come fare)

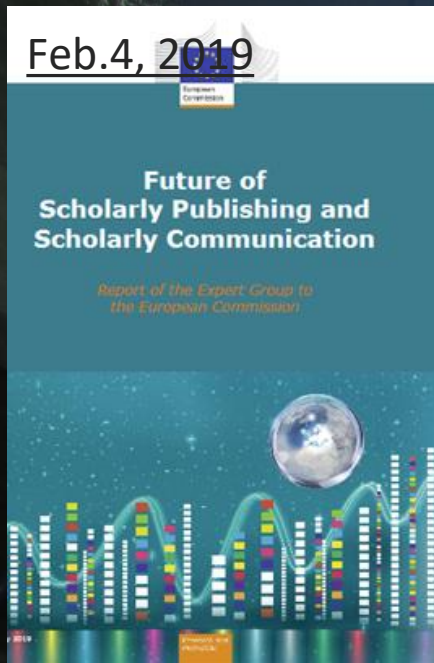


The EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation

HORIZON 2020

Feb.4, 2019

Science in Europa



- Rewards and Incentives
- Research Indicators and Next-Generation Metrics
- Future of Scholarly Communication
- European Open Science Cloud
- FAIR Data
- Research Integrity
- Skills and Education
- Citizen Science



Integrated advice of the Open Science Policy Platform on 8 prioritised Open Science ambitions May 29, 2018

Report, Sept.2017



Politiche nazionali e di ogni ateneo su Open Access e Open Data

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 25.4.2017

on access to and preservation of

Removing barriers to open science

1. Change assessment, evaluation and reward systems in science 2
2. Facilitate text and data mining of content 10
3. Improve insight into IPR and issues such as privacy 16
4. Create transparency on the costs and conditions of academic communication 4

Developing research infrastructures

5. Introduce FAIR and secure data principles 16
6. Set up common e-infrastructures 18

Fostering and creating incentives for open science

7. Adopt open access principles. 22
8. Stimulate new publishing models for knowledge transfer. 23
9. Stimulate evidence-based research on innovations in open science. 26

Mainstreaming and further promoting open science policies

10. Develop, implement, monitor and refine open access plans 30

Stimulating and embedding open science in science and society

11. Involve researchers and new users in open science 32
12. Encourage stakeholders to share expertise and information on open science 34

Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science

2
10
16
4



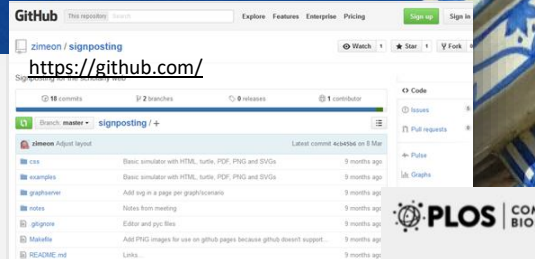
Evaluation of Research Careers fully acknowledging Open Science Practices

Rewards, incentives and/or recognition for researchers practicing Open Science

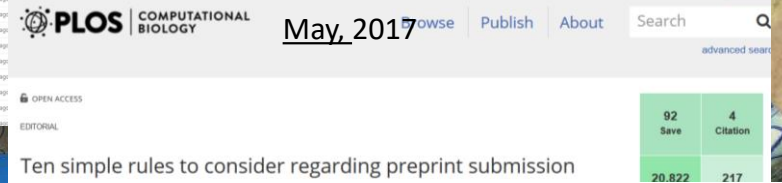
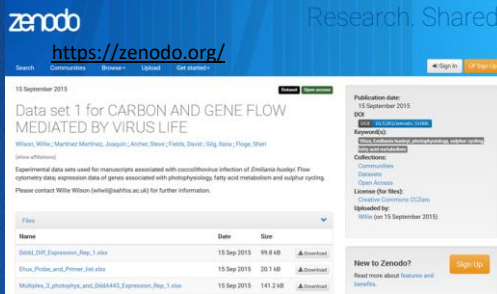
Report on OS and careers, July 2017

...la lunga strada all'Open Science

SI POSSONO DEPOSITARE DATI, SOFTWARE, PROTOCOLLI, IMMAGINI



SI POSSONO USARE PREPRINT E OPEN NOTEBOOK



SI PUÒ SCRIVERE COLLABORATIVAMENTE E ANNOTARE IL WEB

What is an Open Notebook?

Open Notebooks are documents that contain equations, visualisations, narrative text and live code that can be executed independently and interactively, with output visible immediately beneath the input.

They bring together analysis descriptions and results, which can be executed

...contiene testi, dati e loro visualizzazione, note di laboratorio...
serve ancora un articolo scientifico per pubblicarli?

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



Annotate with anyone, anywhere
Our mission is to bring a new layer to the web. Use Hypothesis to discuss, collaborate, organize your research, or take personal notes.

Get Bookmarked | Paste a link... | Annotate!

Hypothesis announces a coalition of over 40 scholarly organizations bringing annotation to all knowledge. [Learn more https://hypothes.is/](https://hypothes.is/)

DATI FAIR
DMP

[FAIR Data management wizard]

ELIXIR
Data Stewardship Wizard

Smart Data Management Plans for FAIR Open Science

For serious researchers and data stewards

Data Stewardship Wizard

Data integration 7


Data interpretation 3

Information and insight 14

Is there any pre-existing data?

Are there any data sets available for reuse?


Data Stewardship for Open Science

- No
- Yes 

Will reference data be created?

Will any of the data that you create be used by others?

Data Stewardship for Open Science

- No
- Yes 

Will you be storing samples?

Data Stewardship Wizard

Questionnaire Demo Log In Sign Up

Will you store licenses with the data?

What's up?

Always consider the use of your data beyond the original purpose. One of the issues with re-using other people's data is that they cannot be assumed to be reusable from an ethical or legal standpoint without explicit permission. Assuming that unlicensed data are 'free to use for whatever purpose' is intrinsically wrong, and in the case of for instance Pharmaceutical industry can lead to court cases later on. Therefore, whenever you publish a data set or any other kind of information or digital object, it is important to define a license for reuse. For software many licences exist, and for data, increasingly, standard licenses are available or under development. Please note that a given license is also a defined concept and therefore deserves a Persistent Identifier and a URI pointing to where the license can be studied (machine readable licenses are also under development in some areas). This means that in the metadata, the license under which the data or the workflow can be reused is 'just another PID in the right place'. Users can then specify in their search or workflow container that 'only data with the following licenses should be included'.

For instance, if you include some data in your analysis that cannot be used for commercial purposes, that decision may render your entire results not usable for commercial purposes (at least in the view of some lawyers). This means that not licensing your data at all, even if you don't care who uses them and for what purpose is very counterproductive and will severely undermine the actual reuse of your data by others and in particular by industry. It will also lower the attribution-rate (usually part of the license conditions) and thus the citation and the impact score of your data.

Do

- Always carefully choose a license to be attached to your data upon publication.
- Include and clearly mark the licenses PID as a concept + attributes in the metadata.
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- Make sure, especially when you restrict use of your data, that you are able to enforce the license you choose. Licenses that are not enforceable make no sense. (please note that the enforcement is usually not done by an individual research group but at institutional or repository level)

Don't

- Ever publish data without a license attached or choose a license lightly, without considerations of anticipated reuse of your data.
- Choose a license that is not transitive (i.e. can not be transferred with subsets of the data), but make sure its transitivity does not unduly restrict the reuse of your data.
- Choose an unnecessary complicated license with many clauses and wherever possible one that is already widely adopted in the research community for either software

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ai risultati e ai dati della ricerca scientifica



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Berlin Declaration

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I pilastri

The background of the slide is a photograph of classical architecture. It shows several tall, fluted columns with Corinthian capitals. The columns are made of light-colored stone and are set against a clear, bright blue sky. The perspective is from a low angle, looking up at the columns. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day. The overall tone is clean and professional.

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

[PlanS –Preamble]

We recognise that researchers need to be given a maximum of freedom to choose the proper venue for publishing their results and that in some jurisdictions this freedom may be covered by a legal or constitutional protection. However, our collective duty of care is for the science system as a whole, and researchers must realise that they are doing a gross disservice to the institution of science if they continue to report their outcomes in publications that will be locked behind paywalls.

We also understand that researchers may be driven to do so by a misdirected reward system which puts emphasis on the wrong indicators (e.g. journal impact factor). We therefore commit to fundamentally revise the incentive and reward system of science, using the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)⁴ as a starting point.

PlanS Preamble

- **PAYWALLS SONO UN DISSERVIZIO ALLA SCIENZA E ALLE ISTITUZIONI**
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DELL'EDITORE

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[senza abbonamento, 26% chiede spese pubblicazione]





...Houston, abbiamo un problema

KEY MESSAGE / 6

NON È VERO!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

LA PERCEZIONE IN ITALIA:

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

A social networking site is not an open access repository

Due specie diverse

	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			



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.

Due specie diverse / 2

Copyright com journal articles

Article · February 2017 with 7,9
DOI: 10.1007/s11192-017-2291-4



1st Hamid R. Jama
36.04 · Charles Stu



Hai ritwittato

Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog · 16 set

In risposta a @Protohedgehog, @STMAssoc e altri 2

This is the important bit. By overly-relying on RG, people are going to lose public access to millions of articles if RG comply with this.

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

- For the large number of articles (final versions/proofs) that are currently hosted on RG's site without authorization or permission and which are being made available publicly, STM is able to offer a two-pronged solution:
 - For content posted before September 2016, STM members would grant permission for you to keep such material available until the end of June 2018, to enable

Hai ritwittato

Jon Tennant @Protohedgehog · 16 set

The @STMAssoc are finally going after @ResearchGate. This is bigger than Elsevier vs SciHub. elsevier.com/_data/assets/... HT @McDawg

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

13 121 72

<https://goo.gl/RnUszK>

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Basel

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NEWS

ResearchGate bows to pressure from publishers on copyrighted material



BY REBECCA TRAGER | 15 NOVEMBER 2017

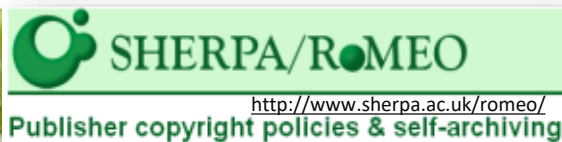
Networking site has moved 1.7 million journal articles from five major publishers so they are no longer accessible to the public [Nov. 15, 2017](#)

Technical and Medical Publishers (STM), to write to you regarding the content, activities and conduct related to the platform service ResearchGate located at the domain www.researchgate.net and other as-

Dr. Oliver Meier
Alexander Doll
Herknut Wichmann
Christian Wetz
Herknut Stegmaier
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Stefan Fleig
Karen Fiege
Dr. Michael Arner
Bernhard Fritz
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Green road - deposito

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



...ovviamente, con limiti:
- quasi mai pdf editoriale, spesso «**postprint**»
- possibile **embargo**
[=mesi in cui articolo pur depositato non è visibile]

The screenshot shows the SHERPA/RoMEO website interface. It lists deposit policies for different versions of a manuscript:

- Author's Pre-print:** ✓ author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
- Author's Post-print:** ✗ subject to Restrictions below, author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
- Restrictions:** 12 months embargo
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Below this, there is a section for OA@unito.it, which provides information on how to find copyright policies and understand SHERPA-RoMEO indicators. It mentions a new service called DissemIn and lists two types of embargos: one based on SHERPA-RoMEO data for international editors and one based on local regulations for Italian editors. It also lists possible versions: PRE-PRINT (pre-refereed draft) and POST-PRINT (final draft).

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



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

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Abstract

Arsenic (As) is one of the most toxic pollutants in the environment, where it severely affects both animal and plant growth. Despite the growing literature data on As effects on plant development, alterations induced by this element on meristem activity of the apical cells were also analyzed. Mitotic aberrations, DNA fragmentation and microtubule organization of the apical cells were also analyzed. The results have shown that arsenate, at the lowest concentration (0.25 μM), slightly increases root growth and some related parameters, whilst the other concentrations have a dose-dependent negative effect on root growth, on the mitotic and labelling index (after bromo-deoxyuridine administration), and on the mitotic arrays of microtubule (through immunofluorescence). The main effects on mitosis occurred for 25 μM As. The percentage of metaphases increased, as did the irregular metaphases and c-mitoses. This was related to alterations in the mitotic spindles, which closely resemble those induced by colchicine. Chromosome breaks and ana/telophase bridges were virtually absent, whilst DNA fragmentation only increased from 25 μM arsenate onwards. These data point to a poor clastogenetic activity of As and implicate that microtubules are one of the main targets of As.

Keywords

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

1. Introduction

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

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

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



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

Stefania Dho^a, Wanda Camusso^a, Marco Mucciarelli^b, Anna Fusconi^{a,*}

^a Dipartimento di Biologia Vegetale, CEBOVEM, Viale Mattioli 25, I-10125 Torino, Italy

^b Dipartimento di Morfofisiologia Veterinaria, Via Leonardo da Vinci 44, I-10095 Grugliasco (To), Italy

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ABSTRACT

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1. Introduction

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Exposure to high concentrations of As induces the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) (Singh et al., 2007; Wang et al., 2007; Lin et al., 2008; Shri et al., 2009) and the conversion of arsenate to arsenite is regarded as one of the causes of ROS generation (Wang et al., 2007). Oxidative stress induced by As can damage cells, mainly through lipid peroxidation of membranes (Singh et al., 2007) and DNA fragmentation, as has been demonstrated in leaves and roots

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

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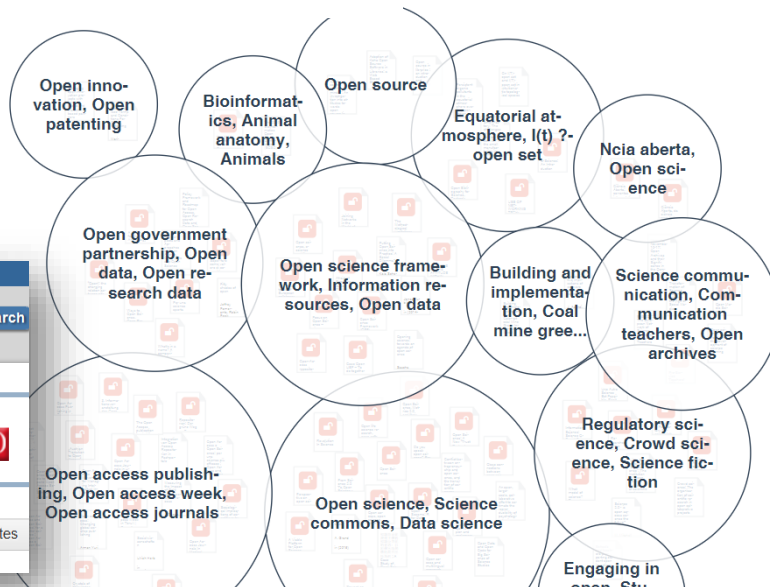
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Transformative agreements

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

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

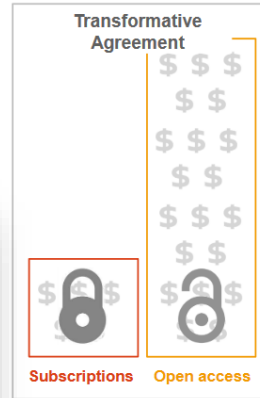
Publishers are expected to work with all members of the global research community to effect complete and immediate open access according to this statement.

Transformative agreements get control over hybrid costs

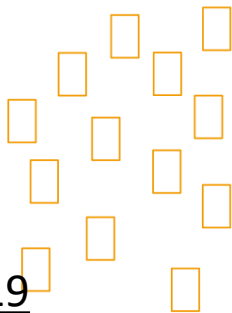
FINAL CONFERENCE STATEMENT
14th Berlin Open Access Conference



Subscription funds are converted to open access publishing funds



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



Campbell 2019

Transformative Agreements: Come e perché

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

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

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

Harnack House, Berlin, 3-4 December 2018

Dec. 2018



Transformati Uscire si può

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Feb. 28, 201

News > Press Room > UC terminates subscriptions

Press Room

CATEGORIES

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As a leader in the global movement toward open access to publicly funded research, the University of California is taking a firm stand by deciding not to renew its subscriptions with Elsevier. Despite months of contract negotiations, Elsevier was unwilling to meet UC's key goal: securing universal open access to UC research while containing the rapidly escalating costs associated with for-profit journals.

In negotiating with Elsevier, UC aimed to accelerate the pace of scientific discovery by ensuring that research produced by UC's 10 campuses — which accounts for nearly 10 percent of all U.S. publishing output — would be immediately available to the world, without cost to the reader. Under Elsevier's proposed terms, the publisher would have charged UC authors large publishing fees on top of the university's multi-million dollar subscription, resulting in much greater cost to the university and much higher profits for Elsevier.

"Knowledge should not be accessible only to those who can pay," said Robert May, chair of UC's faculty Academic Senate. "The quest for full open access is essential if we are to truly uphold the mission of this university." The Academic Senate issued a [statement](#) today endorsing UC's position.

ring universal open access to UC research while containing the rapidly escalating costs associated with for-profit journals.

KEY MESSAGE / 7
NECESSARIO IL SOSTEGNO
CONVINTO DELLA COMUNITÀ
DEI RICERCATORI



... e i diritti? / 1

Un concetto chiave:

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

... e i diritti? / 2

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CESSIONE,
SPOGLIANDOVI
DI TUTTI I DIRITTI

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

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

vigenti al 24-11-2015

Articoli

TITOLO I
DISPOSIZIONI SUL DIRITTO
DI AUTORE

CAPO I
Opere protette

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



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

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REGIA MASSIMO FERRARI

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c'è chi costruisce MURI

e chi MULINI A VENTO



...grazie!